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MAR 12 2013

Dr. David Snyder, Ph.D.
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PPPO-03-1744857-13

Dear Dr. Snyder:

TRANSMITTAL OF TWO PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF SELECTED AREAS OF THE PORTSMOUTH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT IN SCIOTO AND SEAL TOWNSHIPS, PIKE COUNTY, OHIO

Enclosed for your information are the following reports: *Phase I Archaeological Investigations for 361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio* and the *Phase I Archaeological Investigations for 384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio*

Beginning in 1996, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has conducted a number of cultural resource surveys at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS). The surveys were conducted for purposes of identifying historic properties, pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In 2011, DOE initiated additional archaeological surveys with the intention of completing the identification process for the PORTS site. The work was completed in late 2012.

For survey management purposes, PORTS was divided into six areas (areas 1-6) with further subdivision into areas 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, and 6B. The survey work resulted in preparation of six Phase I prehistoric survey reports, as well as one Phase II prehistoric survey report. Two of the Phase I reports; Area 3 and Areas 4A, and 4B are attached. Two of the Phase I reports were sent to you on February 28, 2013 for Area 1 and Areas 5A, 5B, and 6A. The remaining 2 Phase I reports are in various stages of preparation. DOE will plan to send the additional reports to you as they are finalized.

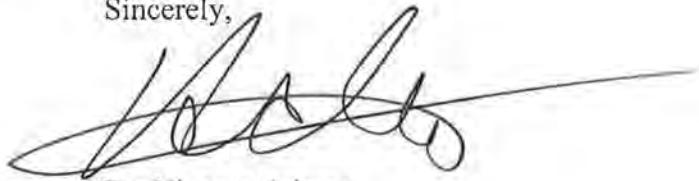
Information contained within these reports as well as earlier PORTS cultural resource reports will be incorporated into a *Comprehensive Summary Report of Cultural Resource Investigations Conducted at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio*. The above referenced report, which is in development, will include information on all temporal aspects of PORTS, from the prehistoric period, to the historic-era to the DOE-era, and will be submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in the near future. DOE believes that this comprehensive report will be a useful resource in understanding and interpreting the overall history of the PORTS site.

The enclosed survey reports are provided to assist you in your understanding of these survey areas and their resources, and to supplement the information that will be included in the forthcoming comprehensive summary report.

A copy of the reports is enclosed and can also be obtained at the Environmental Information Center by contacting 740-289-8898 or at eic@wems-lle.com. Additionally, an electronic copy can be found at <http://www.pppo.energy.gov/nhpa.html>.

If you have any questions please contact Amy Lawson of my staff at 740-897-2112.

Sincerely,



Dr. Vincent Adams
Portsmouth Site Director
Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office

Enclosures:

1. Phase I Archaeological Investigations for 361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio
2. Phase I Archaeological Investigations for 384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio

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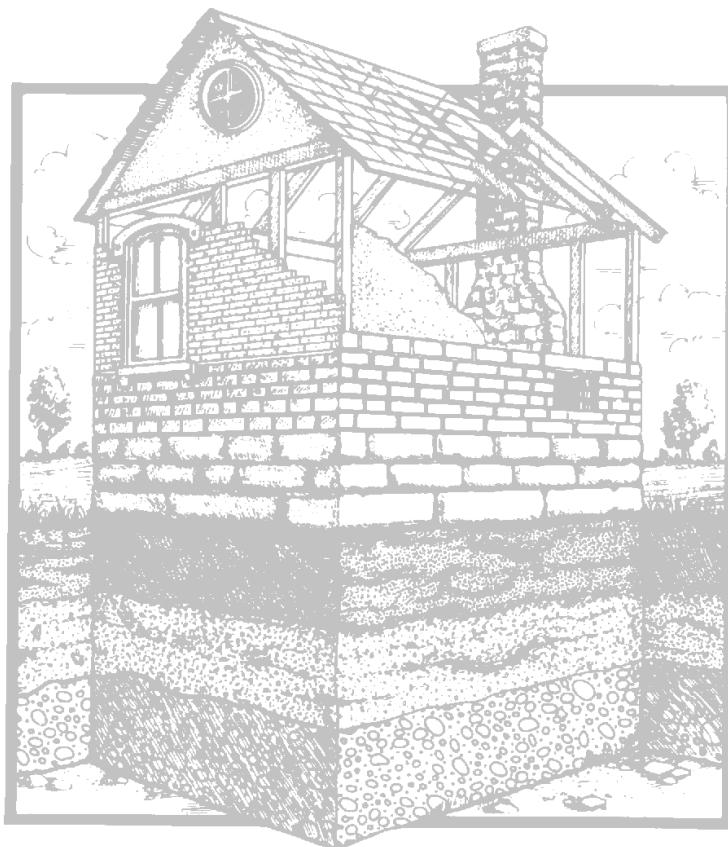
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***Phase I Archaeological Investigations for
361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous
Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and
Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio***



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JULY 5, 2012



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Project No. 12-63201.001

Phase I Archaeological Investigations for 361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio

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July 5, 2012

ABSTRACT

At the request of Fluor-B&W, Piketon, Ohio, on behalf of the United States Department of Energy, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for 146 hectares (361 acres) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. This location, referred to as Area 3, is east of Perimeter Road and the facility's building complexes. The Phase I survey was conducted to identify and assess the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of any cultural resources that may be present within Area 3. The investigation was conducted pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as revised in 2004, and in accordance with the guidelines of the Ohio Historical Society. The lead agency for the project is the United States Department of Energy.

The Phase I survey consisted of a combination of systematic shovel testing and pedestrian walkover. Gray & Pape, Inc., identified 10 new archaeological sites (33PK354 through 33PK363). Six of the sites are isolated finds (33PK354 through 33PK358, and 33PK361). It is unlikely that additional work at their locations will yield significant data important to the prehistory or history of the region and these sites are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 33PK359 consists of a mid-to-late nineteenth century historical artifact scatter with an associated well. Several prehistoric artifacts from the site are considered to be isolated finds and do not represent a significant component. Site 33PK363 consists of bridge remains dating to the nineteenth or early twentieth century. Site 33PK360 consists of a low-density, nineteenth to early twentieth century artifact scatter with an associated stone well. Site 33PK362 consists of a low-density artifact scatter near bridge abutment remnants; the artifact scatter most likely represents a mid-twentieth century dumping episode. No evidence of additional cultural features was identified at any of these sites and no structures are depicted at their locations on the historical maps and aerials of the area. Based on lack of intact cultural contexts, it is considered unlikely that additional work at Sites 33PK359, 33PK360, 33PK362, and 33PK363 would yield information important to the history of the region. Gray & Pape does not recommend these sites as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Five cattle tank/livestock ponds also were newly identified during Phase I survey of Area 3. These features are not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, no further archaeological work is recommended within Area 3 of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

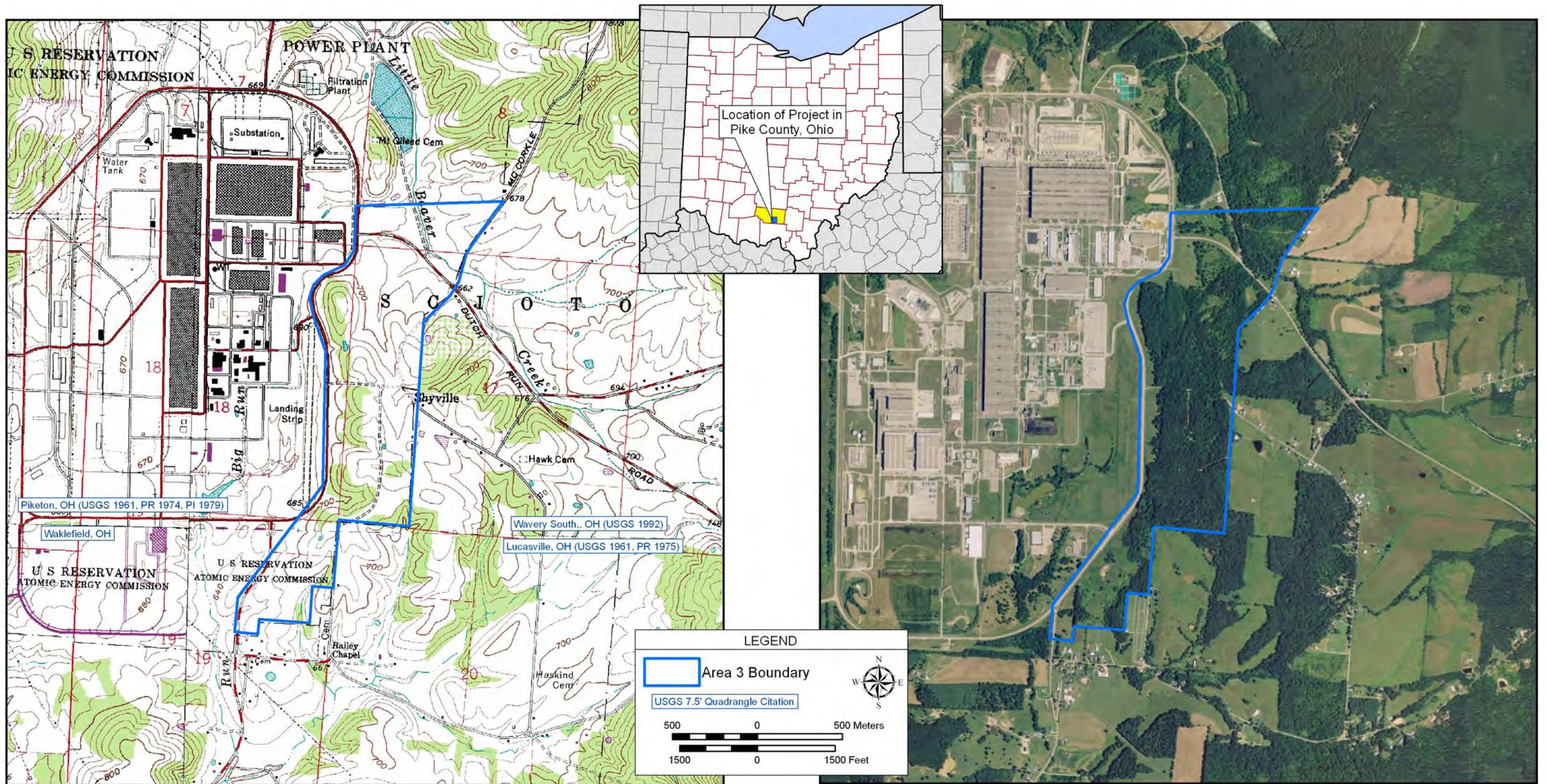
At the request of Fluor-B&W, Piketon, Ohio, on behalf of the United States Department of Energy (USDOE), Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape), Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for 146 hectares (ha) (361 acres [ac.]) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio (Figure 1). This location, referred to as Area 3, is east of Perimeter Road and the PORTS building complexes. The Phase I survey was conducted to identify and assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of any cultural resources that may be present within Area 3 of the PORTS facility. The investigation was conducted pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 2004, as revised, and in accordance with the guidelines of the Ohio Historical Society (OHPO). The lead agency for the project is the USDOE.

The results of the cultural resources investigation are presented as an abbreviated Phase I report. An overview of previous investigations in the area, the environmental setting, and the cultural history of the region previously was completed by ASC Group, Inc. (Schweikart et al. 1997), and Gray & Pape compiled a history of Pike County to provide a historical context for eligibility recommendations (Vehling et al. 2011); please refer to these reports for this information.

1.1 Project History and Scope of Work

Fluor-B&W, working on behalf of the USDOE, identified Area 3 within the PORTS facility as requiring Phase I archaeological survey. Due to previous cultural resource survey work at the PORTS facility, the primary goal of the Phase I archaeological survey was to identify prehistoric archaeological resources, although any historical archaeological resources encountered would be recorded as well. Previous cultural resource work at the PORTS facility includes an initial Phase I archaeological survey by ASC Group, Inc. (Schweikart et al. 1997), in which a number of prehistoric and historical archaeological resources were identified (Figure 2). The Phase I survey consisted of a combination of walkover inspection throughout the PORTS facility, as well as systematic shovel testing at 15-meter (m) (49.2-foot [ft.]) intervals at select locations. More recently, additional Phase I and II investigations at historical sites by ASC Group, Inc., Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. (OVAI), and Gray & Pape (Trader 2011; Vehling et al. 2011) have been conducted (Burks 2011; Klinge and Mustain 2011; Trader 2011; Vehling et al. 2011). The PORTS Facility is undergoing a number of changes, including reindustrialization, decontamination and decommissioning (D&D), and waste disposal. These proposed activities have spurred the current investigation.

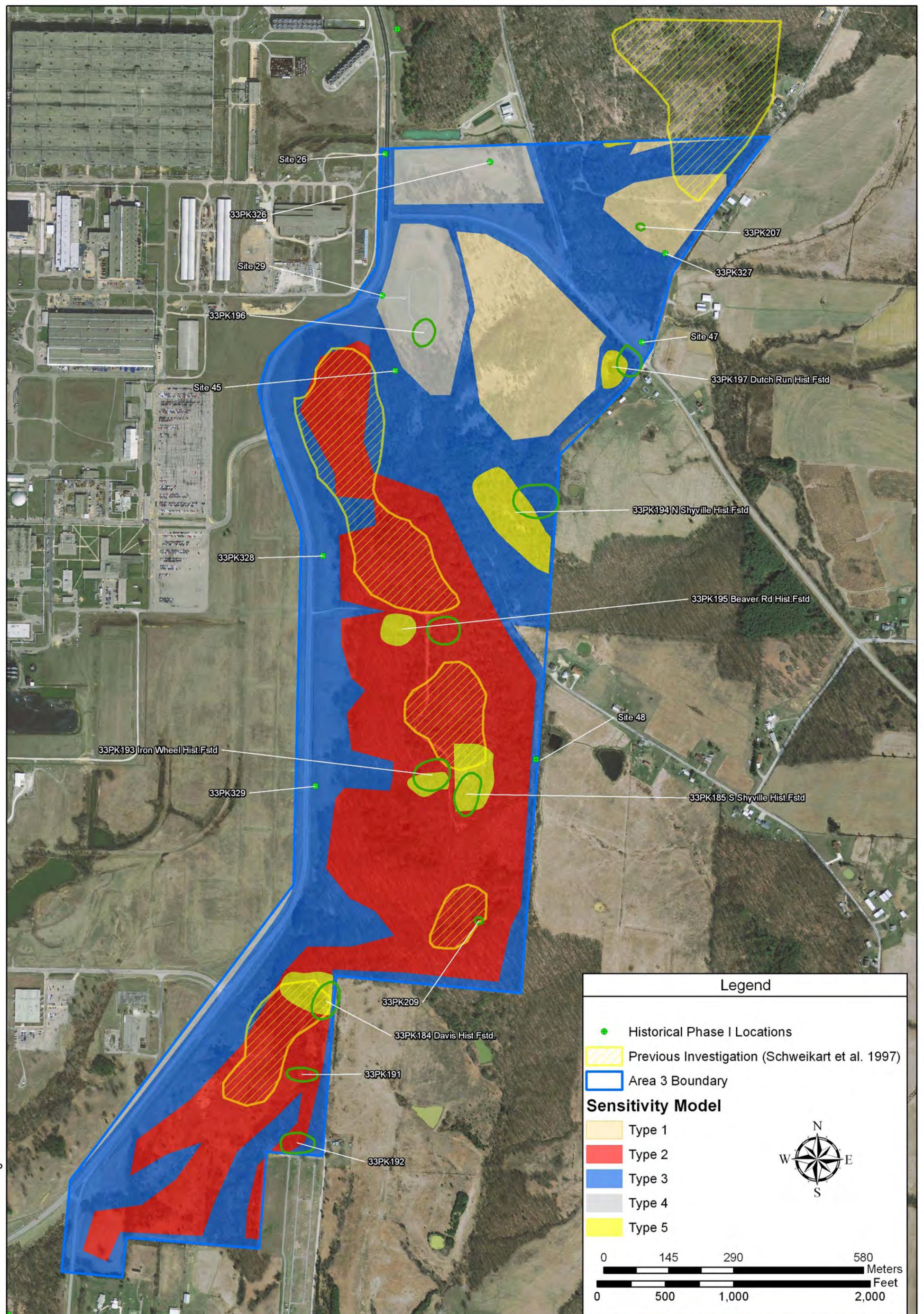
Fluor-B&W, in conjunction with OVAI, created a cultural sensitivity model prior to fieldwork for the systematic Phase I investigation of Area 3. The Area 3 acreage was classified into five different land types, rated as types 1 through 5 (see Figure 2). Type 1 land has the highest potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, and generally includes all benches, terraces, and toe-slopes overlooking streams that have not been previously affected



Location of Area 3
Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant
Scioto Township, Pike County, Ohio

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Figure 1



Aerial Photograph of Area 3 Showing Cultural Sensitivity Mapping,
Previous Surveys, and Previously Recorded Sites

by site development; however, there may be many developed areas, such as old roads and ditches. Type 2 land may contain prehistoric archaeological sites, and includes ridgetops and saddles. While these areas may have experienced varying degrees of erosion, they still may contain the archaeological remains of any prehistoric occupations that might have occurred there. Type 2 land also may contain obvious signs of massive disturbance (i.e., entire landforms have been removed or altered) that have not already been identified as such and some developed areas, such as old roads and ditches. Type 3 land is classified as having a moderate to low potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, but these locations may contain micro-landforms that have better archaeological potential. Such micro-landforms, which may not be visible on available mapping resources, may include small elevated landforms (ridges and hummocks) in floodplains or small benches and toe-ridges on side slopes. Type 3 land likely has many developed areas, such as old roads and ditches. Type 4 includes land that has been heavily modified and does not require survey. Type 5 land encompasses locations where recent Phase II investigations have been conducted at historic-era farmsteads and does not need to be re-surveyed. Please note, an error exists between where the sites originally were mapped and where the Phase II fieldwork was conducted for these sites; the originally mapped location is outlined in green on Figure 2 and the Phase II locations are identified in solid yellow.

1.2 Acknowledgments

The Phase I cultural resources investigation consisted of background research and archaeological fieldwork. Karen Garrard, Ph.D., supervised all aspects of the investigation. Fieldwork was conducted January 30 through February 17, 2012, and March 29 through April 5, 2012. Jeremy Norr, M.A. served as Field Director. Jennifer Mastri Burden, M.A., conducted the background research. Thomas Hahn and Carly Meyer prepared the report graphics, while Julisa Meléndez edited the report and Madonna Ledford oversaw its production. Cinder Miller served as the Project Manager.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROJECT METHODS

The primary purpose of Phase I investigations is to identify cultural resources and to determine if these resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In order to accomplish these goals, a research design typically is implemented that includes research of local and regional history, a review of previously identified cultural resources in the area, and the completion of a cultural resource survey in the project area to determine if previously unknown cultural resources are present. The following outlines the methods used to implement the research strategy.

2.1 Background Research Methods

Background research was conducted for 1 historical site (33PK359) identified during the field investigation. This research included a chain-of-title review for the property through examination of deed records, tax records, plat maps, and other historical documents.

2.2 Archaeological Field Methods

Archaeological field methods included systematic shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance (walkover) throughout the project area, with the use of each dependent upon the cultural sensitivity land type classification (Table 1). Lands classified as Type 1 and 2 were surveyed using traditional 50- by 50-centimeter (cm) (19.6- by 19.6-inch [in.]) shovel tests (no more than 30 cm (11.8 in.) deep, per PORTS procedures) on a 15-m (49.2-ft.) interval. When a small landform was encountered (i.e., one too small to contain shovel tests at a 15-m [49.2-ft.] interval), the shovel test interval was reduced to adequately cover that landform. For instance, a narrow, 15-m (49.2-ft.) wide terrace with a stream bank on one side and the slope of the bluff on the other was tested with two lines of shovel tests 7.5 m (24.6 ft.) or 10 m (32.8 ft.) apart. This method was utilized to ensure adequate survey of the highest probability areas of that landform, paralleling the stream bank/bluff slope.

Table 1. Survey Method Based on Land Type

Land Type	Probability of Cultural Resources	Survey Method	Shovel Testing Interval (m)
1	High	Shovel Testing	15, 10, 7.5
2	Moderate	Shovel Testing; Walkover if Heavily Modified	15, 10, 7.5
3	Low to Moderate	Walkover; Shovel Testing along Micro-landforms	15, 10, 7.5
4	None; Heavily Modified	N/A	N/A
5	N/A; Previously Surveyed	N/A	N/A

Survey in Type 3 lands included a pedestrian survey along transects spaced 15 m (49.2 ft.) apart. The goal of the pedestrian survey was to identify micro-landforms (i.e., small hummocks and terraces in wet floodplains or small benches and toe-ridges on side slopes)

and other possible cultural features, such as components of old farmsteads not yet documented. If micro-landforms were found, then shovel tests of an adequate density to cover the landform were excavated. Whether micro-landforms or other kinds of cultural features were found or not, each pedestrian survey area was mapped with a hand-held global positional system (GPS) so that the edges of the survey areas were accurately documented.

All soils excavated from shovel tests were screened through 0.64-cm (0.25-in.) mesh hardware cloth. Depths of shovel tests were recorded in reference to the ground surface. Descriptions of soil texture and color followed standard terminology and the Munsell (2000) soil color charts. All shovel test data was recorded on standard forms and identified on maps of the project area. No shovel testing was conducted at locations of greater than 15 degrees slope within Type 1, 2, and 3 land.

Type 4 and 5 lands do not require survey. The boundaries of these areas were documented using a hand-held GeoExplorer XT global positioning system (GPS) unit running Arcpad 8.0 software.

2.3 Laboratory Methods

The initial processing of collected artifacts included washing and sorting based on raw material, type, and provenience. Provenience was maintained throughout this process through the use of a computerized field specimen log. This log then was used to generate an artifact inventory, which provided the means for analysis (Appendix A). Both prehistoric and historical artifacts (pre-1962) were recovered during the field investigation. All recovered artifacts were analyzed using the following methods and terminology.

2.3.1 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

Recovered prehistoric artifacts were limited to fire-cracked rock (FCR) and those made of chipped stone. Fire-cracked rock refers to any non-worked stone pieces subject to prolonged periods of heat (i.e., fire). Typically, FCR pieces are heat-fractured, but non-fractured, fire-reddened rocks also were included in this category. The analysis of FCR includes the identification of material type, count, and weight.

Current approaches to the analysis of chipped stone artifacts include a study of the step-by-step procedures utilized by prehistoric knappers to make tools. The term used to describe this process is referred to as *chaine opératoire* or reduction strategy (Sellet 1993). The production of any class of stone tools involves a process that must begin with the selection of suitable raw materials. The basic requirements of any raw material to be used to make flaked stone artifacts include the following: (1) that it can be easily flaked into a desirable shape; and (2) that sharp, durable edges can be produced as a result of flaking. Raw material selection involves a careful process of decision-making and includes consideration of the properties of specific materials, for example, its ability to be easily flaked and hold an edge.

Once a raw material is selected and an adequate source is located, the process of tool manufacture begins. Two different strategies can be utilized and these involve the reduction

of a material block directly into a tool form, like a biface, or the production of a core. The second reduction process involves the preparation of a block of raw material so that flakes of a suitable shape and size can be detached. These debitage then are further reduced by percussion and/or pressure flaking into a variety of tool types, including unifacial scrapers, bifacial knives, or projectile points.

Biface reduction can proceed along two different manufacturing trajectories, one of which involves the reduction of blocks of raw material, while the other involves the reduction of a flake blank. Experiments show that the former manufacturing strategy, involving a block of raw material, begins with the detachment of flakes with cortical or natural surfaces. Direct percussion flaking, usually involving a hard hammer (e.g. a quartzite cobble) that more effectively transmits the force of the blow through the outer surface, accomplishes this stage. After removal of a series of debitage and thus-created suitable striking platforms, the knapper begins the thinning and shaping stage. The majority of the thinning and shaping knapping is done with a soft hammer using marginal flaking. The pieces detached tend to be invasive, extending into the midsection of the biface. A later stage of thinning may follow, which consists of further platform preparation and the detachment of invasive flakes with progressively straighter profiles in order to obtain a flattened cross-section. By the end of this stage, the biface has achieved a lenticular or bi-convex cross-section. Finally, the tool's edge is prepared by a combination of fine percussion work and pressure flaking, if desired. It should be noted that flakes deriving from biface reduction sometimes are selected for tool manufacture as discussed above. Thus, the biface can, in some instances during the reduction cycle, be treated as a core.

The second manufacturing trajectory, utilizing a flake, begins with core reduction and the manufacture of a suitable flake blank. The advantages of utilizing a flake blank for biface reduction include the following: (1) flakes are generally lightweight and can be more easily transported in larger numbers than blocks of material; and (2) producing flakes to be used for later biface reduction allows the knapper to assess the quality of the material, avoiding transport of poorer-grade cherts.

The initial series of flakes detached from a flake blank may or may not bear cortex. However, they will display portions of the original dorsal or ventral surfaces of the flake from which they were struck. It should be noted that primary reduction flakes from this manufacturing sequence can be wholly non-cortical. Thus, the use of the presence of cortex alone to define initial reduction is of limited value. Biface reduction on a flake involves the preparation of the edges in order to create platforms for the thinning and shaping stages that follow. In most other respects, the reduction stages are similar to those described above, except that a flake blank often needs additional thinning at the proximal or bulbar end of the piece to reduce the pronounced swelling.

The terms used to describe stone tools differ from region to region, as evidenced by the proliferation of type names for projectile points, quite often of similar or identical morphology. The terminology and accompanying definitions applied here are based on

research by prehistorians in New and Old World contexts, and represents the most widely accepted nomenclature.

The categories used to describe biface reduction follow in a broad sense those proposed by Newcomer (1971), Callahan (1979), and Bradley and Sampson (1986). It should be noted, however, that rigid schemes of reduction such as those cited, which break up into stages a process that is in fact an unbroken continuum from raw material selection to the final abandonment of the tool, can only approximate the course of a manufacturing trajectory used by prehistoric knappers.

Prehistoric artifacts are sorted by artifact type, for example projectile point, based on standard references such as Justice (1987). Specific descriptive terminology for projectile points was based on Cambron and Hulse (1964) and Justice (1987). Debitage categories are based upon classification schemes currently used by both Old and New World prehistorians (Bordes 1961; Frison 1974; Tixier et al. 1980). The first level of analysis involves separating flakes, cores, and fragments (shatter and “chunks” of raw material) and listing the presence or absence of features such as cortex. The flakes then are subdivided, as much as is possible, into groups that would more specifically identify the reduction sequence to which they belong. When subdivided and possible, raw material type is recorded. The following terminology has been applied to the classification of prehistoric artifacts.

Terminology Related to Debitage

Angular Shatter: Shatter can either be produced during the knapping process or through natural agents. Naturally occurring shatter is usually the result of a thermal action shattering a block of chert. During debitage, shatter can result from an attempt to flake a piece of chert with internal flaws and fracture lines. For the purposes of the current undertaking, shatter is defined as a piece of chert that shows no evidence of being humanly struck, but may nonetheless be a waste product from a knapping episode. Generally, shatter is angular or blocky in form.

Blank: When a flake is detached from a block of raw material it may be regarded as waste, utilized without modification, or used as a blank to be retouched into a tool (e.g. a scraper or denticulate).

Broken Flake Fragments or Flake Shatter: Quite often, the force of the hammer during debitage results in the breaking of the flake in one or more pieces. The result is proximal, mesial, or distal fragments of debitage that are not angular, and often show previous flake removal scars on their dorsal surface. These characteristics distinguish flake shatter from angular shatter. Flake shatter is a common occurrence in percussion debitage, but can occur at any time in the knapping process.

Chip: This term, introduced by Newcomer and Karlin (1987), describes tiny flakes (<1 cm in length) that are detached during several different types of manufacturing trajectories. First, they can result from the preparation of a core or biface edge by abrasion, a procedure that strengthens the platform prior to the blow of the hammer. During biface manufacture, chips

are detached when the edge is turned and a platform is created in order to remove longer, more invasive flakes. Tiny flakes of this type also are removed during the manufacture of tools like end scrapers.

Core: A core is a block of raw material, other than a biface preform, from which flakes have been detached. Cores may be produced by careful preparation or may consist of a block of material from which only a few flakes have been detached.

Debitage: The French term debitage has two related meanings: (1) it refers to the act of intentionally flaking a block of raw material to obtain its products; and (2) it refers to those products themselves. Commonly, the term debitage is used by prehistorians to describe flakes that have not been modified by secondary retouch and made into tools.

Flake: A flake is a product of debitage that has a length/width ratio of 1:1 (Bordes 1961). In this report there are two separate categories of flakes and the first is for those pieces to which a specific reduction sequence cannot be assigned. With these pieces it is impossible to tell whether they have been detached during simple core reduction or biface manufacture. For example, cortical flakes initially removed from a block of raw material can appear similar in both core and biface reduction.

Initial Reduction Flakes: These debitage are typically thick, have cortex on the majority of their dorsal surfaces, and have large plain or simply faceted butts. There are relatively few dorsal scars. Initial reduction flakes may show removals from the opposite edge of the biface.

Janus flake: These are a debitage type produced during the initial reduction of a flake blank (Tixier et al. 1980). The removal of a flake from the ventral surface of a larger flake results in a flake the dorsal surface of which is completely or partially composed of the ventral surface of the larger flake blank.

Marginal and non-marginal flaking (c.f. Bradley and Sampson 1986): These terms denote two techniques of delivering the force of the hammer to detach a flake from a core or biface. Marginal flaking involves the delivery of the blow of the percussor close to the edge of the piece being flaked. As the blow is close to the edge of the striking platform, the resulting flake has a small, narrow butt. Non-marginal flaking involves the delivery of the blow at a point some distance from the edge of the flaked piece. Debitage detached in this manner often have large, wide butts.

Microdebitage: Is small, > 0.05-cm (0.01-in.) debitage that is the result of platform abrasion or retouch (incidental and/or intentional). This debitage class often is not recovered on archaeological sites due to sampling biases; however, this debitage class can be produced in great quantities when manufacturing stone tools.

Percussion and pressure flaking: In the case of flintknapping, percussion flaking involves the use of a hammer or percussor to strike a piece of chert in order to detach a flake. This hammer can be of a relatively hard material, such as a quartzite hammerstone, or a softer

organic material such as a deer antler. Direct percussion is a flaking technique that involves the delivery of the blow directly on to the striking platform, while indirect percussion utilizes an intermediary or punch. Pressure flaking, as suggested by the name, involves the chipping of stone by pressure. Flakes are pressed off with the use of a pointed tool such as a deer or elk antler tine.

Platform abrasion: When the blow of the percussor is aimed close to the edge of the piece being flaked (marginal flaking), it is necessary to prepare and strengthen that edge. The edge usually is prepared by abrasion, which entails rubbing the striking platform area with a hammerstone and detaching a series of tiny flakes (chips) from the surface where the flake will be removed. Evidence of platform abrasion is usually clearly visible on biface thinning flakes at the intersection between the butt and dorsal surface.

Unspecified Reduction Flake: These flakes cannot be attributed to a specific reduction sequence and often have unidirectional or opposed dorsal scar patterns and often portions of cortical surface. It is impossible to discern if this debitage class is the result of core or bifacial reduction.

The group of flakes that are a direct result of biface reduction are described as follows:

Biface Initial Reduction Flakes: These debitage are typically thick, have cortex on part of their dorsal surfaces, and have large plain or simply faceted butts. There are relatively few dorsal scars, but these may show removal from the opposite edge of the biface.

Biface Thinning Flakes: These debitage result from shaping the biface, while its thickness is reduced. These flakes generally lack cortex, are relatively thin, and have narrow, faceted butts, multidirectional dorsal scars, and curved profiles. Thinning flakes typically are produced by percussion flaking.

Biface Finishing Flakes: These debitage are produced during the preparation of the edge of the tool. These debitage are similar in some respects to biface thinning flakes, but are generally smaller and thinner and can be indistinguishable from tiny flakes resulting from other processes such as platform preparation. Biface finishing flakes may be detached by either percussion or pressure flaking.

Terminology Related to Retouched Tools

Biface: A biface is any retouched tool, partially completed or finished, which has been flaked by percussion or pressure flaking over both of its surfaces (see bifacial retouch).

Bipolarized or splintered piece: A splintered piece (French *pièce esquillée*) is a roughly rectangular artifact, usually a broken flake or secondary source pebble, with bifacial battering on opposing edges. The battering typically takes the form of scalar flake removals that terminate in hinge fractures; these fractures are the result of percussive, bipolar blows delivered on an anvil.

End scraper: An end scraper is a tool with a rounded, semi-circular or squared edge located at the proximal or distal end of a flake that is produced by retouch. A variation of this type is the so-called hafted scraper, which is made from a broken and rejuvenated projectile point, which creates a semi-circular edge.

Retouch: This term is taken from the French *retouchée* and refers to the modification of a block of raw material (biface manufacture) or flake by a single removal or series of removals, thus transforming the piece into a tool. Retouch shapes the original blank and can take the form of invasive bifacially detached flakes on a projectile point, or small, tiny flakes on the edge of an end scraper. Retouch also may be caused unintentionally due to utilization; in this case, retouch forms as a result of an activity and not by a process of intentional modification before use. Utilization retouch typically is discontinuous along an edge. Retouch can be morphologically quite varied and the following terms describe the various types and positions of retouch. The description of retouch morphology on any given tool can, and often does, involve a combination of the terms discussed below.

Direct retouch: Direct retouch occurs on the dorsal surface of a flake.

Inverse retouch: Inverse retouch occurs on the ventral surface of a flake.

Short retouch: Retouch that is short and produces small debitage such as those produced when manufacturing tools such as end scrapers.

Invasive retouch: Invasive retouch generally is elongated and covers a large portion of the tool. Most often, this type of retouch occurs on bifaces or projectile points and can be the result of percussion or pressure flaking.

Bifacial Retouch: Bifacial retouch is created when debitage is produced from two opposing surfaces along the same edge of the tool.

Fine retouch: Fine retouch is characterized by small short flake removals that do not drastically modify the edge of a flake. Often, fine retouch is the result of utilization.

Semi-abrupt retouch: This retouch type has a semi-abrupt inclination when the angle of the created edge is roughly 45 degrees (Tixier et al. 1980:89). The angle is measured from the chipped surface to the dorsal or ventral surface of the flake blank. Semi-abrupt retouch is often seen on end scrapers.

Retouched flake or piece: This category of retouched tool is represented by flakes, or badly broken artifacts, which have limited amounts of retouch and are not standardized tool forms. The retouch on these artifacts is highly varied in type, inclination, and position.

Splintered Piece: A splintered piece (*pièce esquillée*) is a rectangular artifact, usually a broken flake or biface with bifacial battering on opposing edges. The battering usually is

manifest as scalar flake removals that terminate at hinge fractures and are the result of percussive blows.

Tool: For the purposes of typological description only, a tool is any flake that has been shaped and modified by secondary retouch. In the case of biface manufacture, a block of raw material may be transformed directly by retouch into a tool such as a knife or projectile point. The term tool, therefore, is used only for descriptive purposes to separate those artifacts that have been retouched from the debitage or unretouched pieces. Finally, it should be recognized that the latter group of objects may well have functioned as tools, for example unretouched flakes with good cutting edges are effective for skinning and butchery, but this is difficult to determine without a microwear analysis.

Method of Lithic Analysis

In order to analyze the lithic assemblage, a group of variables was formulated comprising a series of attributes that describes specific aspects of the flaking terminology. These variables were developed in a hierarchical fashion with an initial sorting of artifacts into major classes (e.g., retouched pieces, debitage, and FCR). The tools were further subdivided into subclasses, including bifaces/performers, projectile points, scrapers, and miscellaneous tools.

The debitage was divided into unretouched and retouched flakes. The list below presents each of the major debitage classes.

- Class 1 - Initial Reduction Flake
- Class 2 - Flake (Unspecified Reduction Sequence)
- Class 3 - Biface Initial Reduction Flake
- Class 4 - Biface Thinning Flake
- Class 5 - Biface Finishing Flake
- Class 6 - Chip
- Class 7 - Flake Fragment
- Class 8 - Angular Shatter
- Class 9 - Microdebitage
- Class 10 - Janus Flake

After the primary sorting, a second series of attributes was used to refine the initial description. Unretouched debitage was subjected to the following analysis if the artifacts were complete and not broken. These attributes appear as column headings on the artifact catalog.

Cores often are difficult to describe as they represent pieces that have been flaked and discarded. Unless refitting is attempted, it is impossible to study the initial stages of reduction as only the final stages, immediately prior to abandonment, can be described. Thus, only a small portion of the reduction sequence, as evidenced by the remaining flake scars on the discarded core, are available for analysis. Attributes used in the description of cores also appear as column headings on the artifact catalog.

2.3.2 Historical Artifact Analysis

Gray & Pape analyzes historical artifacts according to parallel classificatory schemes: a *descriptive classification* and a *functional classification*, as well as by assessing the function of the artifacts when possible. Although varying levels of information are required for the descriptive classification of different artifacts, this information is arranged in tabular form, permitting the presentation of data for all artifact types in a single table. Because it is set up in this system as a parallel analysis, the functional classification can be changed independently of the descriptive classification, should changes in information concerning the context of the artifacts change the interpretation of their function.

Descriptive Classification

Descriptive classification requires increasingly restrictive decisions concerning the attributes of a particular artifact, or lot of artifacts. Varying types and levels of information are required for different artifacts. The attributes and their organization are biased towards the most commonly recovered artifacts, particularly ceramics and glass. It is important to bear in mind that this is a generalized system and is not intended to provide information necessary for detailed analysis of particular artifact types. A detailed analysis of buckle types, for instance, is not provided for.

The first attribute for the descriptive classification is *material*. In order to keep like attributes together in subsequent levels of the analysis and to limit the levels within the database, material must be broken down beyond simply ceramic versus glass. The following material categories are used: bone, ivory, shell, and horn; botanical; ceramic, vessel; ceramic, brick; ceramic, other; glass, flat; glass, vessel; glass, tableware; glass, other; faunal; metal; mineral; synthetics; textiles; wood; and other.

The second level of descriptive classification is *form* (e.g. aglet, carafe, chamberpot, pipkin). The forms that are included in the classification are based on descriptions provided by various sources, most prominently including: Aultman et al. (2003), Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Lindsey (2006), Magid (1984), Nelson (1968), Noël-Hume (1970), and Rock (1987). Whenever possible, these were based on forms established in the expert literature cited above.

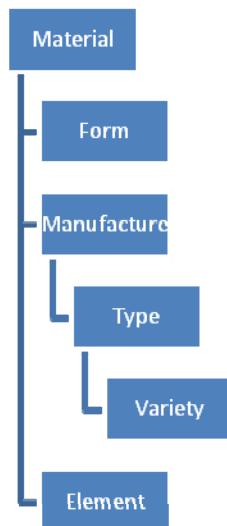
For some artifact types, such as an aglet or a battery rod, this may be the limit of the descriptive classification, in which case the artifacts would be listed as: Metal, aglet; and Mineral, battery rod. In other cases, such as with ceramics, additional data is necessary. The subsequent categories are manufacture, type, and variety. It must be stated here that the use of the terms *type* and *variety* are for convenience only, and their use should not be construed as meaning that this classification is a type-variety classification, although it could be interpreted as such.

The term *manufacture* has a slightly different meaning depending on the material type being analyzed. In ceramic vessels, manufacture refers to paste (coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware), whereas in glass it refers to true manufacture (free-blown versus mold-blown). For cans, the term manufacture refers to the shape of the can (rectangular, cone

top, cylindrical). Terms used under the heading manufacture are based on established references, including Aultman et al. (2003), Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Magid (1984), Nelson (1968), Rock (1987), and Stelle (2001).

The terms *type* and *variety* are likewise used to refer to various attributes of different material types that are linked only by their placement at this level of analysis in this particular system. For ceramics, type refers to ware type (whiteware, pearlware, redware), for glass and for cans it refers to closure. Variety is the least-used term. For ceramics, variety refers to decoration and surface treatment. The term also is used for buttons, in which case it refers to the method of attachment. The final descriptive term applied in the classification is *element*, which refers to the portion of a whole artifact represented by a broken artifact.

As the above discussion indicates, there is a hierarchical relationship among these categories; that is to say that certain of these categories are subgroups of other categories. These hierarchical relationships vary depending on the artifact type in question; however, the general relationships can be expressed as follows.



Chronological Analysis

Various artifact attributes that are included in the descriptive classification are chronological indicators. For ceramic vessels, type and variety are chronologically sensitive. For vessel glass, manufacture and type are chronologically sensitive. References used to date specific artifacts or artifact types are listed in the artifact analysis tables.

Functional Classification

Functional classification is conducted following South (1977). This system was selected because it is the most widely used system of functional classification for historical artifacts and facilitates the comparison of the data presented here with that from other projects and other investigators.

2.4 Curation

Following acceptance of the report, the artifacts recovered during the Phase I investigation will be curated at a federally approved facility.

3.0 PROJECT RESULTS

According to the land type classification scheme, Section 3 within the PORTs facility consists of 13.1 ha (32.4 ac.) of Type 1 land, 55.4 ha (137 ac.) of Type 2 land, 61.5 ha (152 ac.) of Type 3 land, 11.1 ha (27.6 ac.) of Type 4 land, and 4.8 ha (12 ac.) of Type 5 land. The Phase I fieldwork consisted of a combination of systematic shovel testing and walkover. To facilitate survey and reporting, each land type also was divided into survey fields. Appendix A provides mapping of the survey coverage, including the locations of all shovel tests, areas of walkover, previously recorded cultural resources, and newly identified archaeological sites within Area 3. Appendix B provides a summary table of the survey coverage. Plates 1 through 4 depict representative field conditions at the time of survey.

In total, 585 shovel tests were excavated within Type 1 land, 2100 shovel tests within Type 2 land, and 499 shovel tests within Type 3 micro-landforms; walkover was conducted throughout the remainder of Type 3 land. There are 20 previously recorded archaeological sites within Area 3. Table 2 provides a brief summary of each site along with its status. No new archaeological fieldwork was conducted at any of these sites as part of the current project. Gray & Pape identified 10 new archaeological sites (33PK354 through 33PK363) during the Phase I investigation. These consist of six isolated finds, one historical site, and one multi-component site. Each resource is discussed in further detail below; completed Ohio Archaeological Inventory forms are provided in Appendix D. Four isolated cattle tank/livestock ponds also were newly identified during the Phase I survey of Area 3. At least one of these features can be associated with a previously identified site; however, the other three could not be directly associated with any known sites and no artifacts were recovered in the vicinity.

3.1 Site 33PK354

Site 33PK354 is located on a broad ridgeline in the central portion of the project area (see Appendix A, Figure A17). This location was classified as Type 2 land and was shovel tested on a 15-m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth understory (Plate 5). The site consists of one prehistoric artifact recovered from Shovel Test M11. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6 ft.) around the findspot, none of which contained cultural materials. The isolated find consists of one flake made of unidentified chert (Appendix C: Artifact Inventory). The artifact was recovered from the first soil stratum (Figure 3). It is unlikely that additional work at its location will yield significant data important to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK354 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

3.2 Site 33PK355

Site 33PK355 is approximately 114 m (374 ft.) to the northwest of Site 33PK354 (see Appendix A, Figure A17). This location was classified as Type 2 land and shovel tested on a 15-m (49.2-ft.) grid.

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within Area 3 of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Site #	Period	Type	NRHP Recommendations
26	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Trader 2011)
29	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Trader 2011)
45	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Vehling et al. 2011)
47	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Trader 2011)
48	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Trader 2011)
33PK184	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; Phase II conducted, No further work (Klinge and Mustain 2011)
33PK185	Historical	Farmstead	Phase II conducted by OVAI, Report pending
33PK191	Historical	Artifact Scatter	Not eligible; No further work (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK192	Historical	Artifact Scatter	Not eligible; No further work (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK193	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; Phase II conducted, No further work (Klinge and Mustain 2011)
33PK194	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; Phase II conducted, No further work (Klinge and Mustain 2011)
33PK195	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; Phase II conducted, No further work (Klinge and Mustain 2011)
33PK196	Historical	Plant-related Structural Remains	Not eligible; No further work (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK197	Historical	Farmstead	No eligible; Phase II conducted, No further work (Klinge and Mustain 2011)
33PK207	Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Not eligible; No further work (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK209	Historical	Artifact Scatter	Not eligible; No further work (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK326	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Vehling et al. 2011)
33PK327	Historical	Church	Not eligible; No further work (Vehling et al. 2011)
33PK328	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Trader 2011)
33PK329	Historical	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Trader 2011)



Plate 1. Type 2, Field 2, facing east.



Plate 2. Type 1, Field 1, facing east.



Plate 3. Previously disturbed area along eastern edge of Type 1, Field 2, facing northeast.



Plate 4. Wooded portion of Type 2, Field 4, facing west.



Plate 5. Site 33PK354, facing south.



Plate 6. Site 33PK355, facing north.

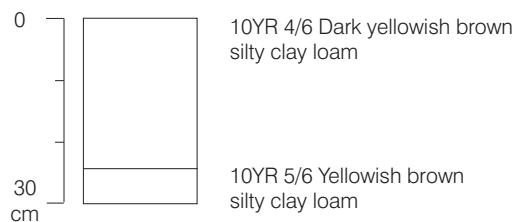
Site 33PK354
Type 3, Field 3
Shovel Test M11



Site 33PK356
Type 2, Field 3
Shovel Test W3



Site 33PK358
Type 3, Field 5
Shovel Test 1



Site 33PK360
Shovel Test X1



Site 33PK355
Type 2, Field 3
Shovel Test T4



Site 33PK357
Type 2, Field 3
Shovel Test MM5



Site 33PK359
Type 2, Field 4
Shovel Test I10



Site 33PK361
Type 1, Field 3
Shovel Test G7



Site 33PK362
Type 2, Field 11
Shovel Test B1



Representative Shovel Test Profiles

Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth understory (Plate 6). The site consists of one historical artifact recovered from Shovel Test T4. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6 ft.) around the findspot, none of which contained cultural materials. The isolated find consists of one undecorated ironstone fragment that most likely dates to the nineteenth century (see Appendix C: Artifact Inventory). The artifact was recovered from the first soil stratum (see Figure 3). It is unlikely that additional work at its location will yield significant data important to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK355 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

3.3 Site 33PK356

Site 33PK356 is approximately 60 m (200 ft.) south of previously recorded Site 33PK329 (see Appendix A, Figure A16). This location was classified as Type 2 land, and was shovel tested on a 15-m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth understory (Plate 7). The site consists of one historical artifact recovered from Shovel Test W3. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6 ft.) around the findspot; none contained cultural materials. The isolated find consists of one undecorated ironstone fragment that most likely dates to the nineteenth century (see Appendix C: Artifact Inventory). The artifact was recovered from the first soil stratum (see Figure 3). It is unlikely that additional work at this location will yield significant data important to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK356 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

3.4 Site 33PK357

Site 33PK357 is located on a broad ridgeline in the central portion of Area 3 (see Appendix A, Figure A15). This location was classified as Type 2 land, and was shovel tested on a 15-m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth understory (Plate 8). The site consists of one prehistoric artifact recovered from Shovel Test MM5. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6 ft.) around the findspot; none contained cultural materials. The isolated find consists of one flake fragment made of unidentified chert (see Appendix C: Artifact Inventory). The artifact was recovered from the first soil stratum (see Figure 3). It is unlikely that additional work this location will yield significant data important to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK357 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

3.5 Site 33PK358

Site 33PK358 is located in the southernmost portion of the project area on the northern terminus of a ridge spur. The ridge extends to the south, and outside of the project area (see Appendix A, Figure A24). The location was classified as Type 3 land. Walkover was conducted throughout the field, with the exception of a micro-landform, which was shovel-tested. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of cut grass. Site 33PK358 consists of one prehistoric artifact recovered from Shovel Test 1.



Plate 7. Site 33PK356, facing north.



Plate 8. Site 33PK357, facing north.

No additional shovel tests were excavated due to the small size of the landform (Shovel Test 1 was excavated approximately 50 cm (19.6 in.) from the project area limits (Plate 9). The isolated find consists of one flake made of local pebble chert (see Appendix C: Artifact Inventory). The artifact was recovered from the first soil stratum (see Figure 3). It is unlikely that additional work at its location will yield significant data important to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK358 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

3.6 Site 33PK359

Site 33PK359 is located on a broad ridgeline in the southern portion of Area 3 (see Appendix A, Figure A24). This location was classified as Type 2 land and shovel-tested at 15-m (49.2-ft.) and 7.5-m (24.6-ft.) intervals. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods (Plate 10). The site consists of a small prehistoric component, as well as a historical artifact scatter with an associated stone-lined well (Figure 4; Plate 11). No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, and the 1938 historical aerial (see Figure 4). Surveyors created Oil and Gas maps in 1905, 1909, and 1912. Very few changes occurred between these maps as little time elapsed between surveys. Gray & Pape utilized the 1912 maps during the course of this investigation. The stone-lined well at Site 33PK359 is considered to be an isolated feature. Wells often were placed in fields intended for grazing livestock, since transporting water to livestock spread over several acres would have been a difficult, if not impossible, task. They also provided a supplemental water source for crops if needed (Jones 1983:91).

One hundred twenty-four prehistoric and historical artifacts were collected from Site 33PK359 from 21 shovel tests (see Appendix C: Artifact Inventory). Prehistoric artifacts include two pieces of FCR and one chert flake fragment. These artifacts were recovered from three shovel tests (J8 7.5E, J9 7.5E, and J9 7.5S). These remains are considered to be isolated finds and not a significant component at the site.

A total of 121 historic artifacts was recovered. Four historical artifact groups are represented, including Activities (n=25), Architecture (n=64), Clothing (n=1), and Domestic (n=31) (Table 3). Each of the artifact groups is discussed separately below.

Table 3. Historical Artifact Assemblage, Site 33PK359

Description	Count	Percentage
Activities Artifact Group		
Bone, faunal	1	0.8%
Glass, unidentified	3	2.8%
Glass, vessel	12	9.9%
Metal, unidentified	8	6.6%
Slag	1	0.8%
Subtotal	25	20.7%

Table 3. Historical Artifact Assemblage, Site 33PK359

Description	Count	Percentage
Architecture Artifact Group		
Brick fragment, sand struck	8	6.6%
Brick fragment, unidentified	24	19.8%
Glass, window	19	15.7%
Nail, cut	6	5%
Nail, unidentified	4	3.3%
Shingle, slate	3	2.8%
Subtotal	64	52.9%
Clothing Artifact Group		
Button, glass	1	0.8%
Subtotal	1	0.8%
Domestic Artifact Group		
Ironstone, undecorated	3	2.8%
Redware, lead-glazed	1	0.8%
Stoneware, Albany slipped and salt-glazed	1	0.8%
Stoneware, salt-glazed	1	0.8%
Stoneware, color-glazed	1	0.8%
Whiteware, edgeware	1	0.8%
Whiteware, sponge-blue	1	0.8%
Whiteware, unidentified	14	
Yellowware, undecorated	2	1.7%
Glass, lamp chimney	3	2.8%
Glass, molded vessel	3	2.8%
Subtotal	31	25.6%
Total	121	100%

Activities. Twenty-five artifacts representing this group were recovered. The artifacts include unidentifiable glass and metal, a single piece of slag, and one animal bone fragment.

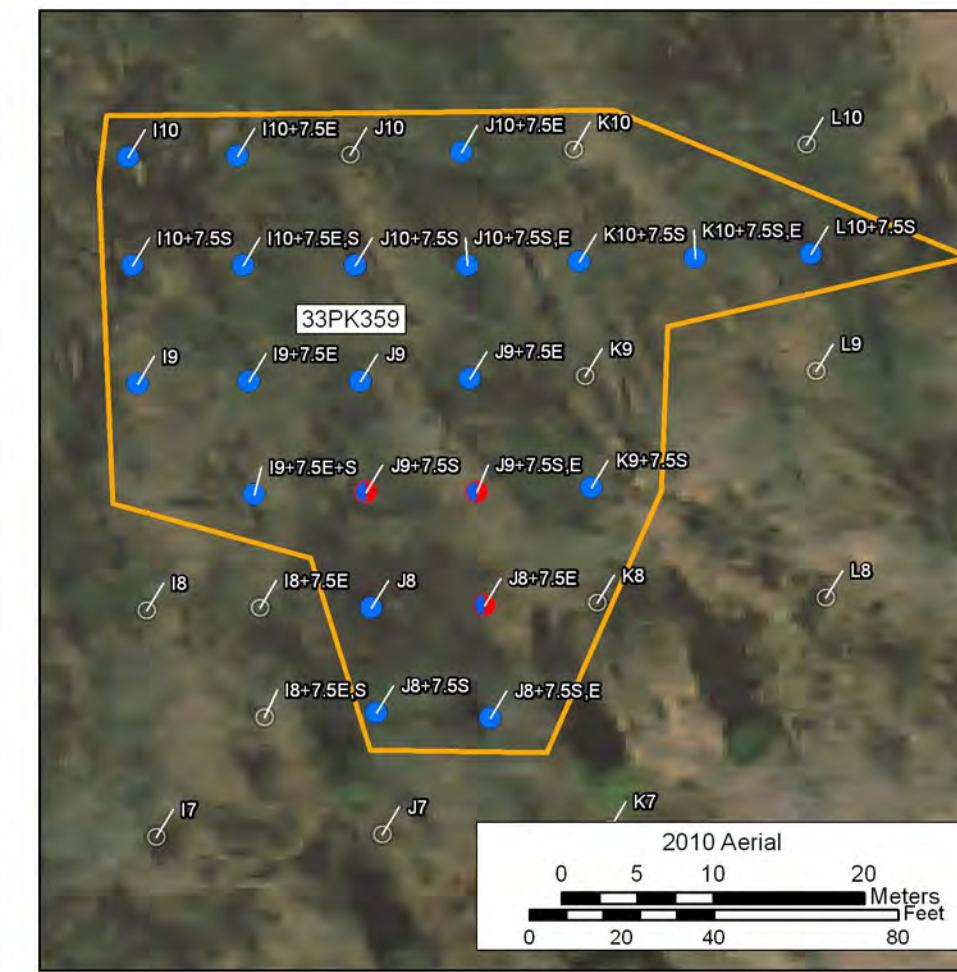
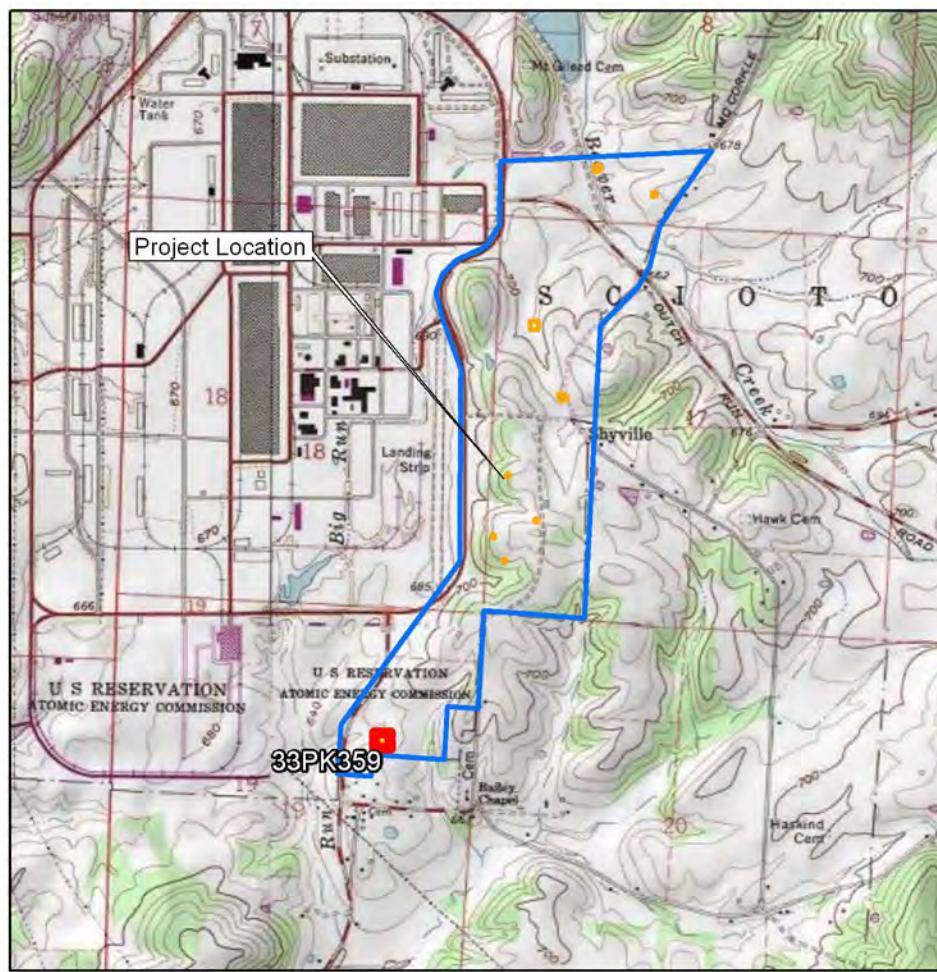
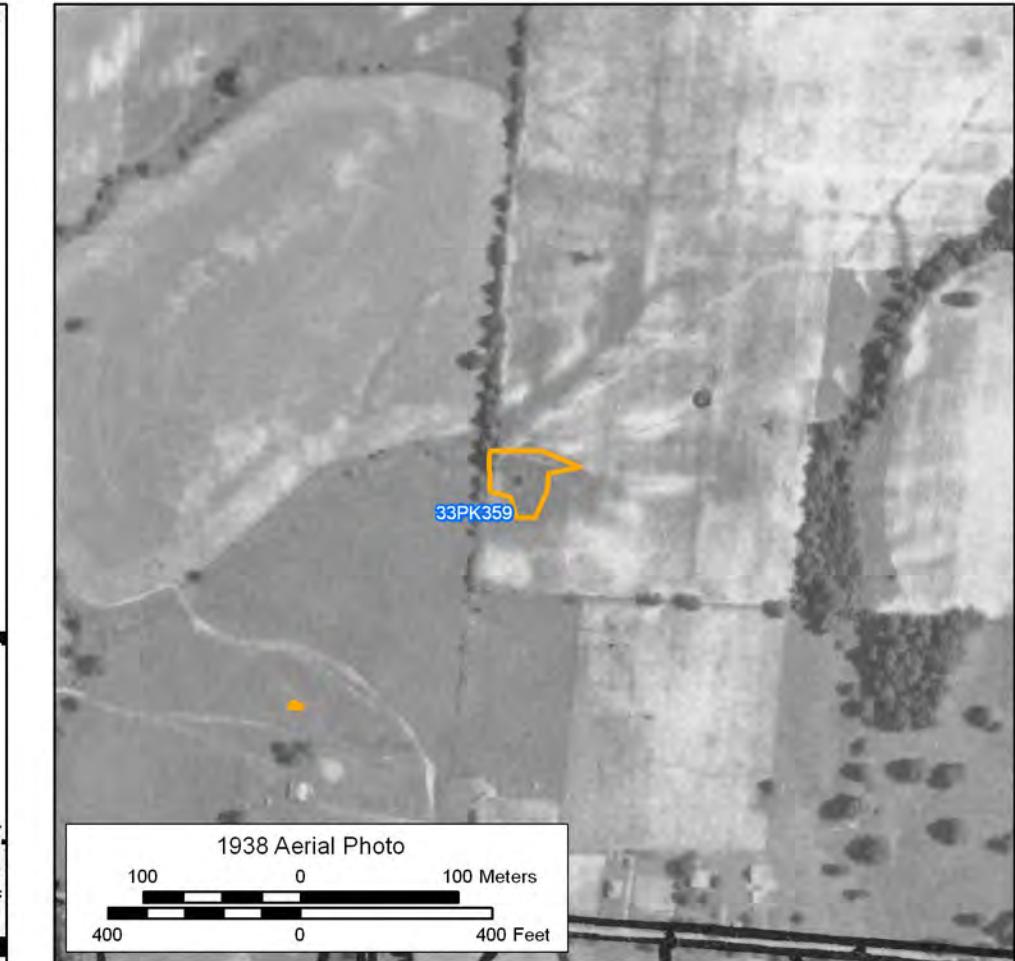
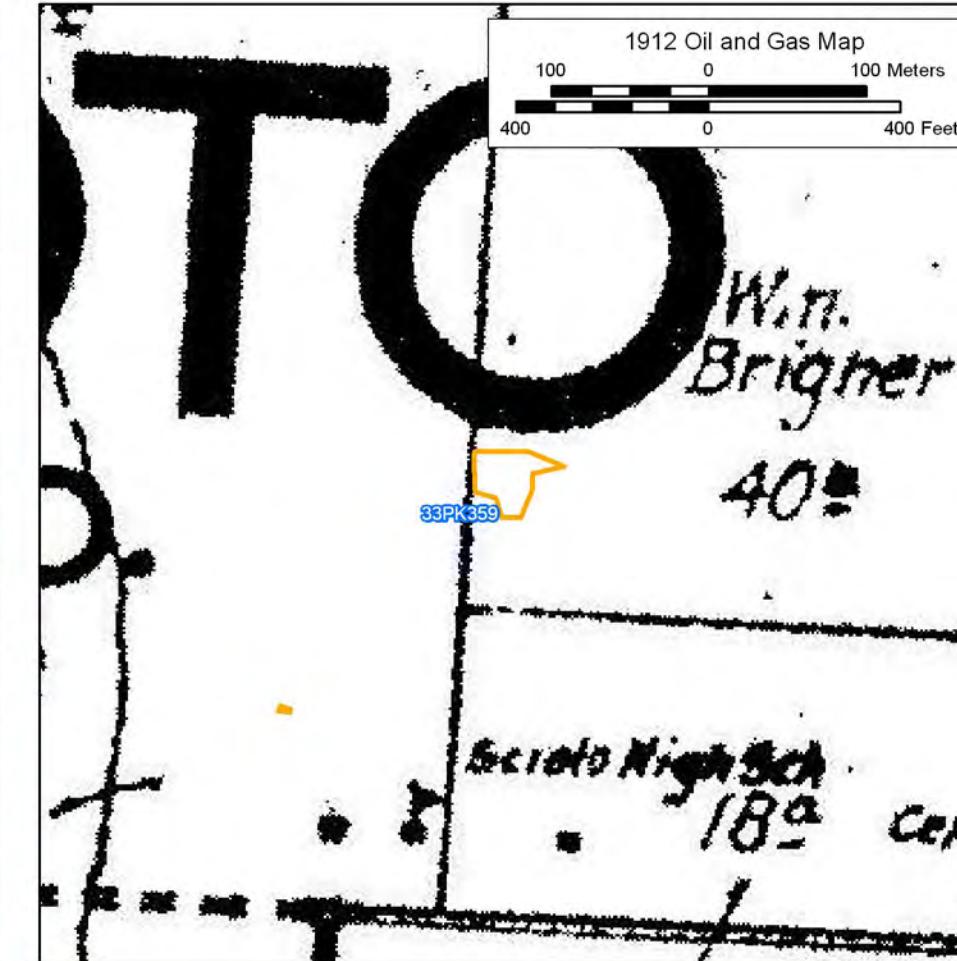
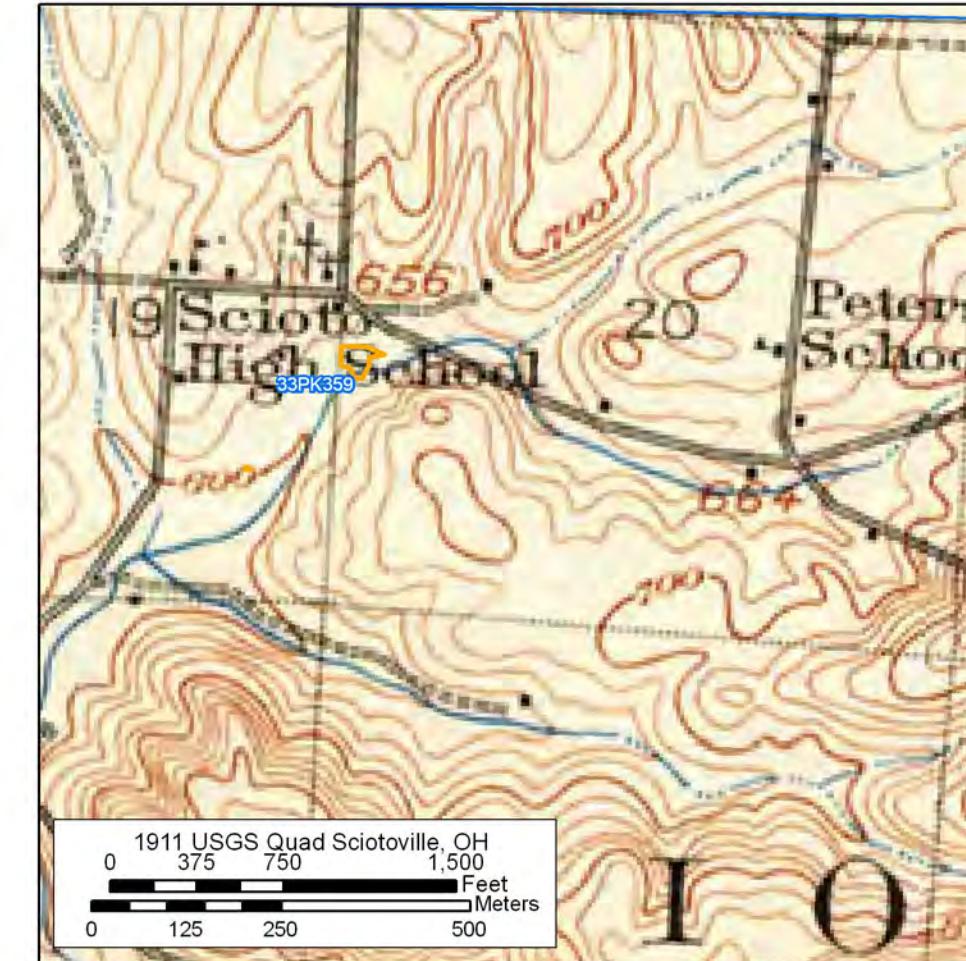
Architecture. Sixty-four artifacts associated with building construction, abandonment, or demolition were recovered. These include brick fragments (n=32), slate shingles (n=3), window glass fragments (n=19), cut nails (n=6), and unknown nails (n=4) (e.g., the condition of these artifacts was too poor to classify further). These items also could be the result of intentional discard (South 1977:100). Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and were commonly available after 1805. They were in use until replaced by wire nails in 1880 (Nelson 1968).



Plate 9. Site 33PK358, facing southwest.



Plate 10. Site 33PK359, facing south.



Legend	
Observation Points	
●	Positive - Prehistoric
●	Positive - Historical
●	Positive - Both
○	Negative
◊	Disturbed
⊗	Slope
▲	Inundated
■	Area 3 Boundary
■	Newly Recorded Sites

Plan View of Site 33PK359

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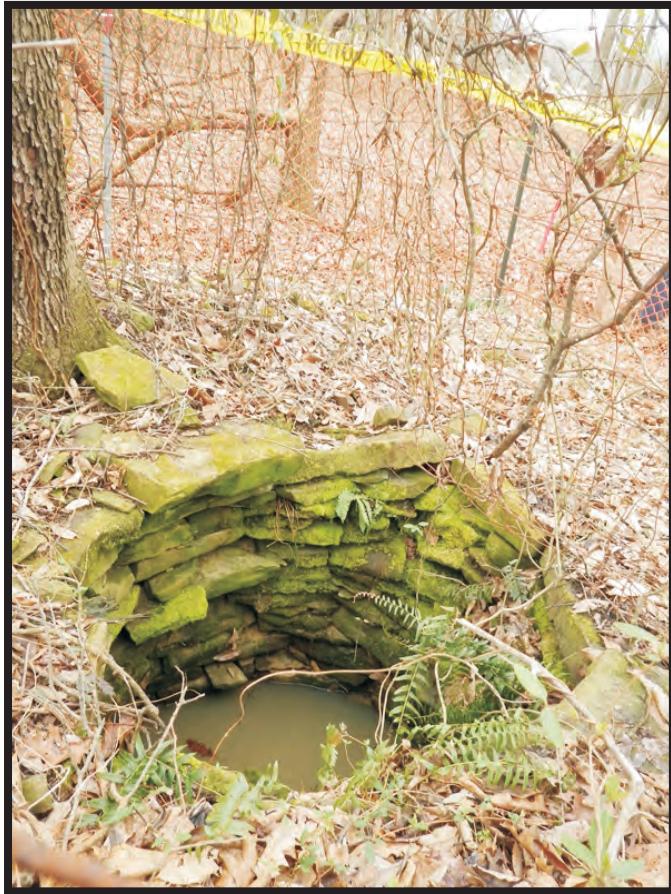


Plate 11. Stone well at Site 33PK359, facing east .



Plate 12. Site 33PK360, facing south.

Clothing. A single artifact, a glass button, was assigned to this group.

Domestic. This artifact group is represented by 31 ceramic and glass artifacts. These artifacts are associated with subsistence activities, such as the storage and preparation of foods. Recovered ceramic artifacts include whiteware, yellowware and salt-glazed earthenware. Yellowware was manufacture from 1830 to 1940 (Aultman et al. 2003). Whiteware initially was manufactured in England as early as 1805, but was not commonly used in America until after 1830. Whiteware is a white-bodied refined earthenware that is still widely produced and used today. A wide range of production and use prohibits narrow dating of the artifacts. Although single fragments of sponge-blue and edgeware whiteware were identified, both pieces were extremely eroded. Glass artifacts include three fragments of lamp chimney and three molded vessel fragments.

Taken together, the small, historical artifact assemblage likely dates to the second half of the nineteenth century. As noted, no structures are shown at this location on the historical maps and aerials of this location and it is difficult to refine its temporal range.

The majority of the historical artifacts were recovered from the first soil stratum and up to 30 cm (11.8 in.) below ground surface. In two shovel tests (J9 7.5S and J10 7.5E), a shallow topsoil (up to 10 cm [3.9 in.]) was identified as Stratum I; artifacts from these two tests also were found in what was classified as the underlying Stratum II. Soils in the area are mapped as Omulga silt loams (OmD). The soils are deep and moderately well drained. Formed in loess, colluviums and old alluvium, these soils are found on slight rises, at the head of drainageways, in high saddles and on slopes in preglacial valleys (Hendershot 1984). Figure 3 provides a typical soil profile from the site.

Since the historical component at Site 33PK359 encompasses a larger area and is higher-density than the other newly-identified sites in Area 3, it was considered possible that it may represent the remains of a farmstead not shown on the historical maps and aerials. As such, archival research was conducted for the site. The site is located Scioto Township, in the center of the eastern half of the northeastern quarter of Section 19 of the township. Research conducted at the Pike County Recorder's Office, Pike County Auditor's Office, and the Garnet A. Wilson Public Library of Pike County in Waverly, Ohio, as well as on ancestry.com, shows that the land exchanged hands several times through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and primarily was used as crop land.

The first owner of the land was Loyd Howard. Howard was issued a land grant from the U.S. General Land Office for "the east half of the North East quarter, of Section nineteen in Township four, of Range twenty one...containing eighty acres" (U.S. General Land Office Records 1837). Howard also is listed on the 1837 Record of Appraisal map as owning this parcel in Seal Township (Pike County Auditor's Office). This portion of Seal Township was renamed Scioto Township ca. 1850. Land records available on ancestry.com show Howard purchased at least 2 other plots of land in Seal Township in 1838 and 1840. However, before

Howard purchased these lands, he was already living in the township. The 1820 U.S. Federal Population Census lists Loyd Howard employed in agriculture and living in Seal Township with one woman between the ages of 20 and 29 and three children under the age of 10. By 1830, the Howard household included nine people, including two people between the ages of 50 and 59, five people between 20 and 49, and two people under the age of 20 (U.S. Federal Population Census 1830). Since only Loyd is listed by name, the relationship of the other people is not known. Loyd Howard was not located in later census records and it is not known when he sold this parcel of land. However, the 1859 Record of Appraisal map lists P. Carlin as the owner of the 80-acre parcel (Record of Appraisal 1859). A review of the 1860 Agricultural Census for Scioto Township lists Janus Carlin and Joseph P. Carlin working 80 acres (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). It may be assumed these are the same Carlins listed on the 1859 map since no other Carlins are listed in the agricultural census and the acreages in the census and on the map are the same.

According to the 1860 agricultural census, the 80-ac. (32.3-ha) parcel was evenly divided between improved and unimproved acres worth an estimated \$1400. The Carlins had five horses, three milch cows, 22 sheep, and 33 swine worth approximately \$700. The farm produced 120 wheat, 100 oats, and 1000 corn bushels (U.S. Agricultural Census 1860). During the nineteenth and early twentieth century farmers used “milch,” the German work for milk, when referring to milking cows. Consequently, agricultural journals and census records for this time period refer to “milch” cows rather than the current term, “milk” cows. Again, deed research proved inconclusive as to when the Carlins sold the property, but the 1884 map in the Pike County Courthouse shows William Appleton owned the property by that date. Also by this date, the 80-ac. (32.30-ha) parcel had been divided into three lots with two 20-ac. (8-ha) lots in the north and south of the parcel and a 40-ac. (16.1-ha) lot in the center. Appleton owned the central lot, while H. Hankins owned the other 20-ac. (8-ha) lots. The 1880 Agricultural Census for Scioto Township lists William Appleton as the owner of this lot worth approximately \$900. He had five horses, one milch cow, 10 swine, and 36 poultry. He grew 8.0 ac. (3.2 ha) in corn that produced 80 bushels, 4.0 ac. (1.4 ha) in oats that produced 100 bushels, 12 ac. (4.8 ha) in wheat that produced 120 bushels, and 1.0 ac. (0.4 ha) in Irish potatoes that produced 130 bushels. Research did not yield further information about William Appleton. William Brigner was the next owner of the 40-ac. (16.1-ha) lot. Brigner appears in the 1900 U.S. Census as living in Scioto Township with his wife and five children. Brigner remained in the township until his death in 1917.

The property was sold to the U.S. government in 1952 along with surrounding farmsteads. The history of the lot that contains Site 33PK359 between 1917 and 1952 is not known. However, artifacts collected from this site date from the mid- to late nineteenth century, and therefore, would be associated with the Howard, Carlin, and Appleton periods of ownership.

In summary, Site 33PK359 consists of a mid-to-late nineteenth century historical artifact scatter; the three prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site are considered to be isolated finds and do not represent a significant component. With the exception of a single well, no evidence of historical features was identified at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historical maps of the area. Based on the lack of an intact cultural

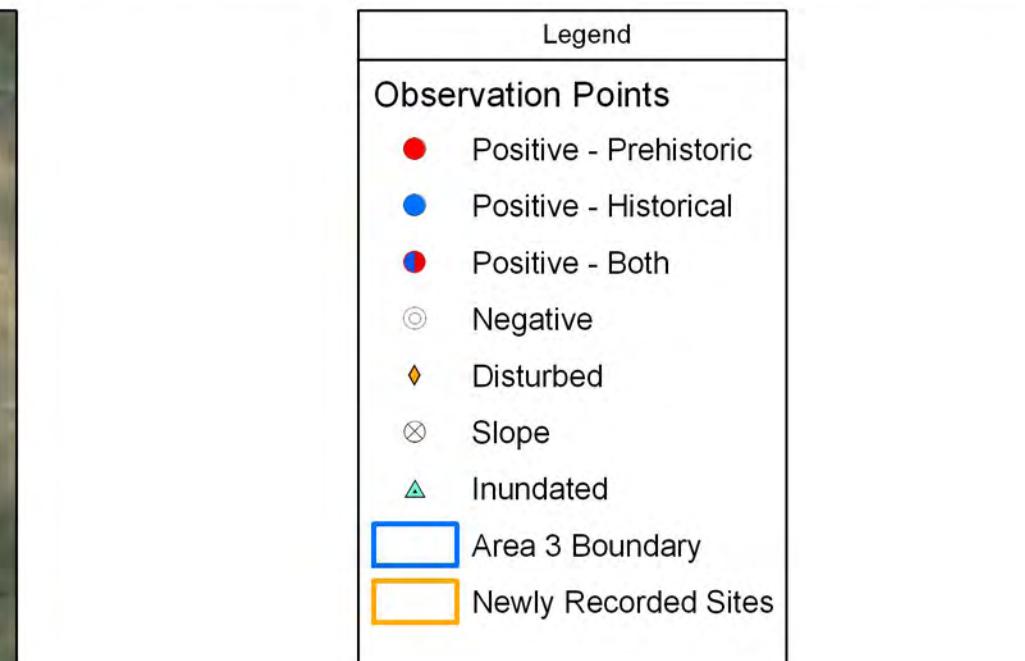
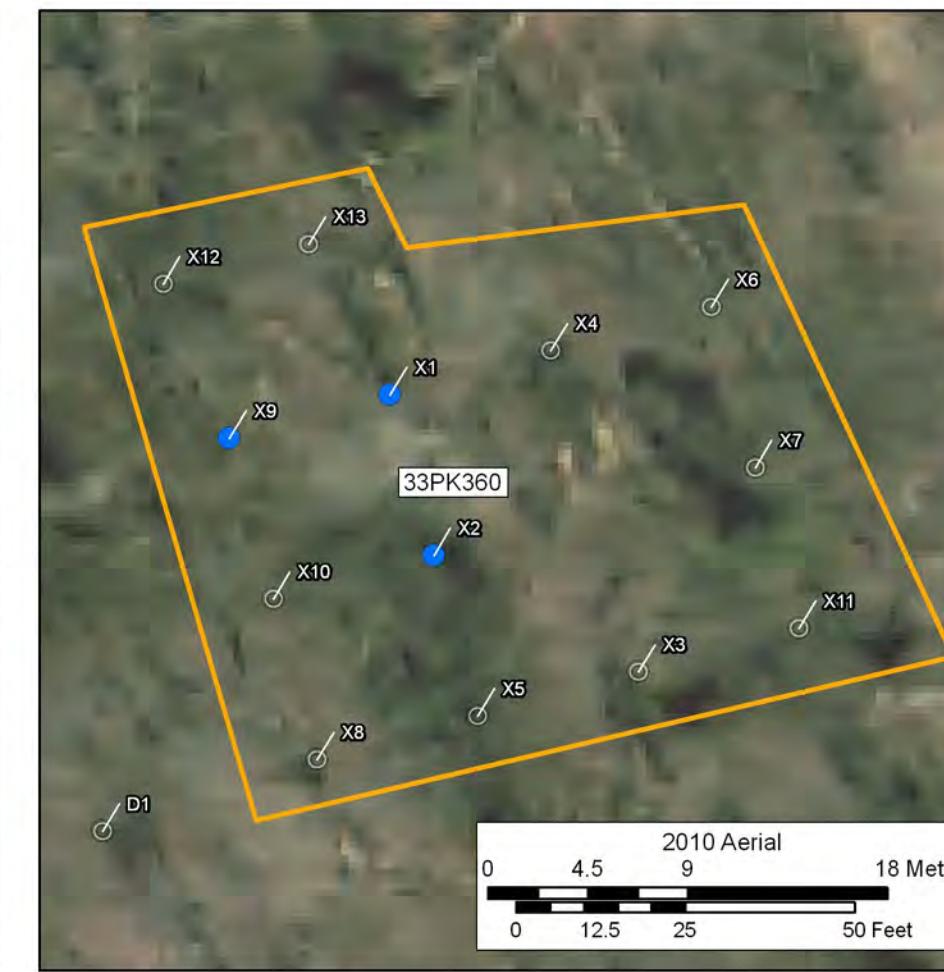
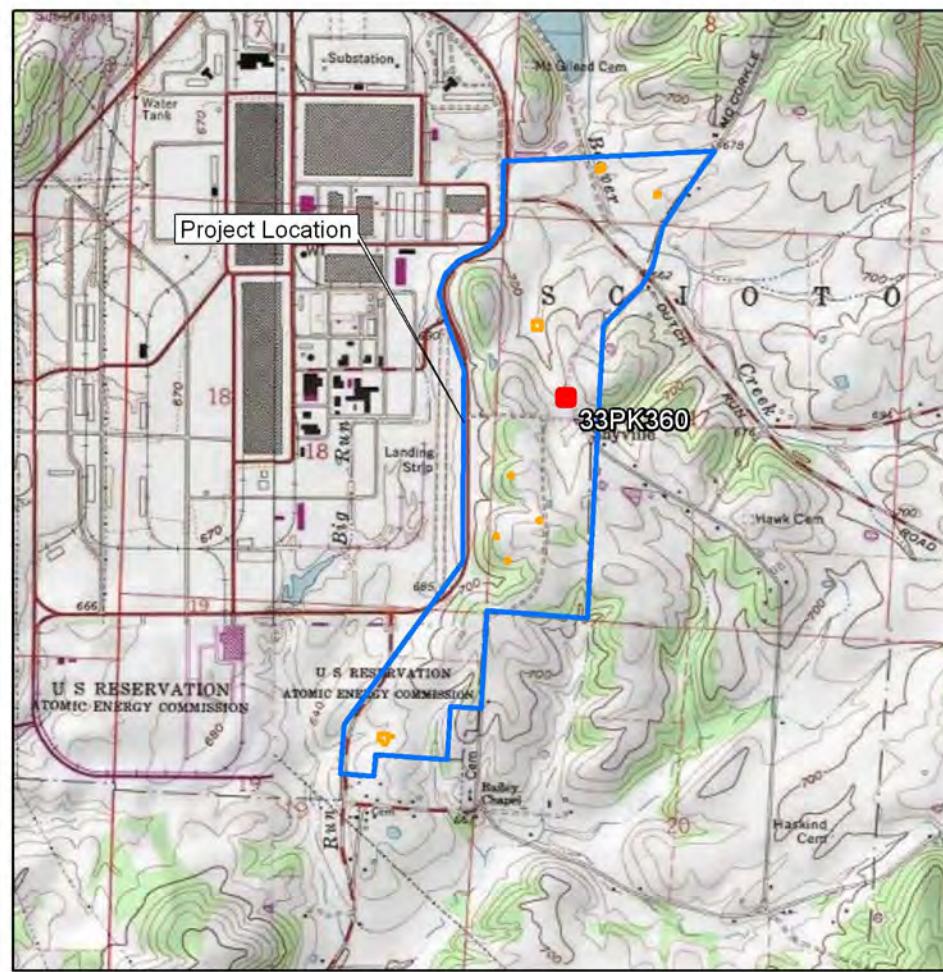
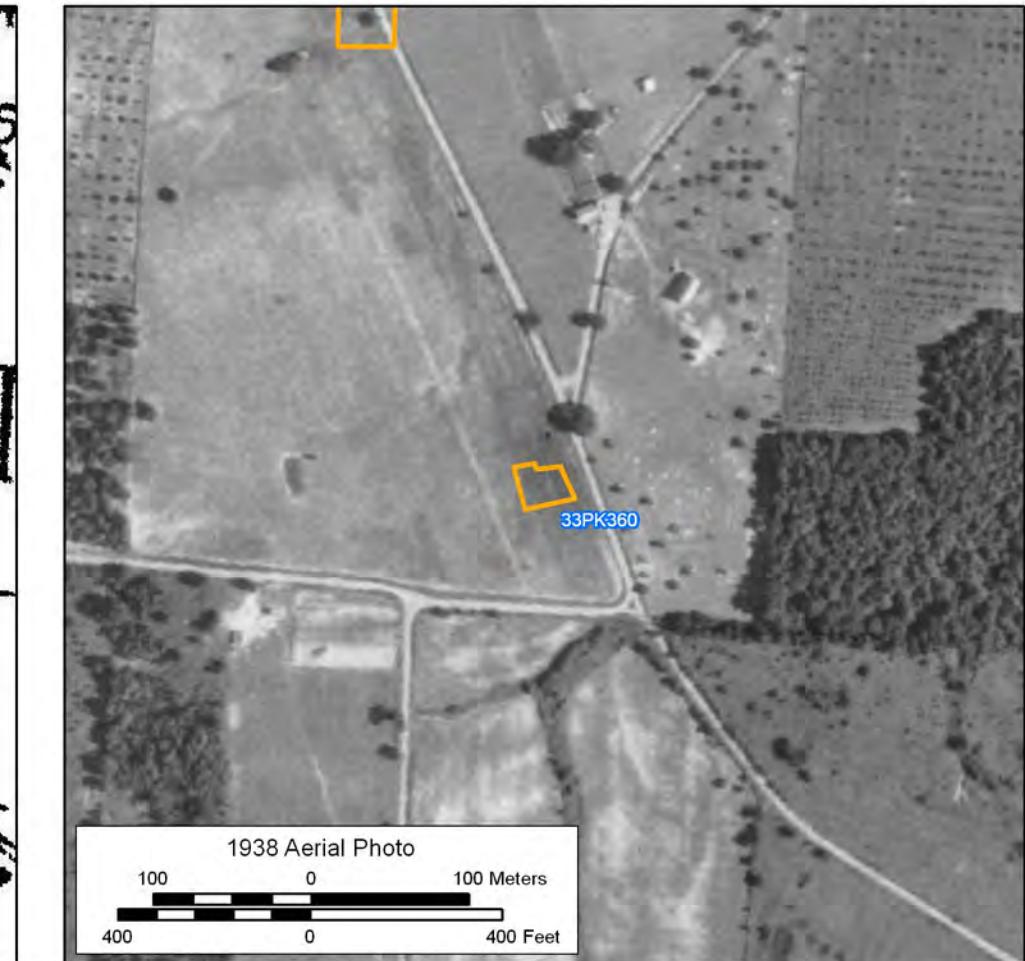
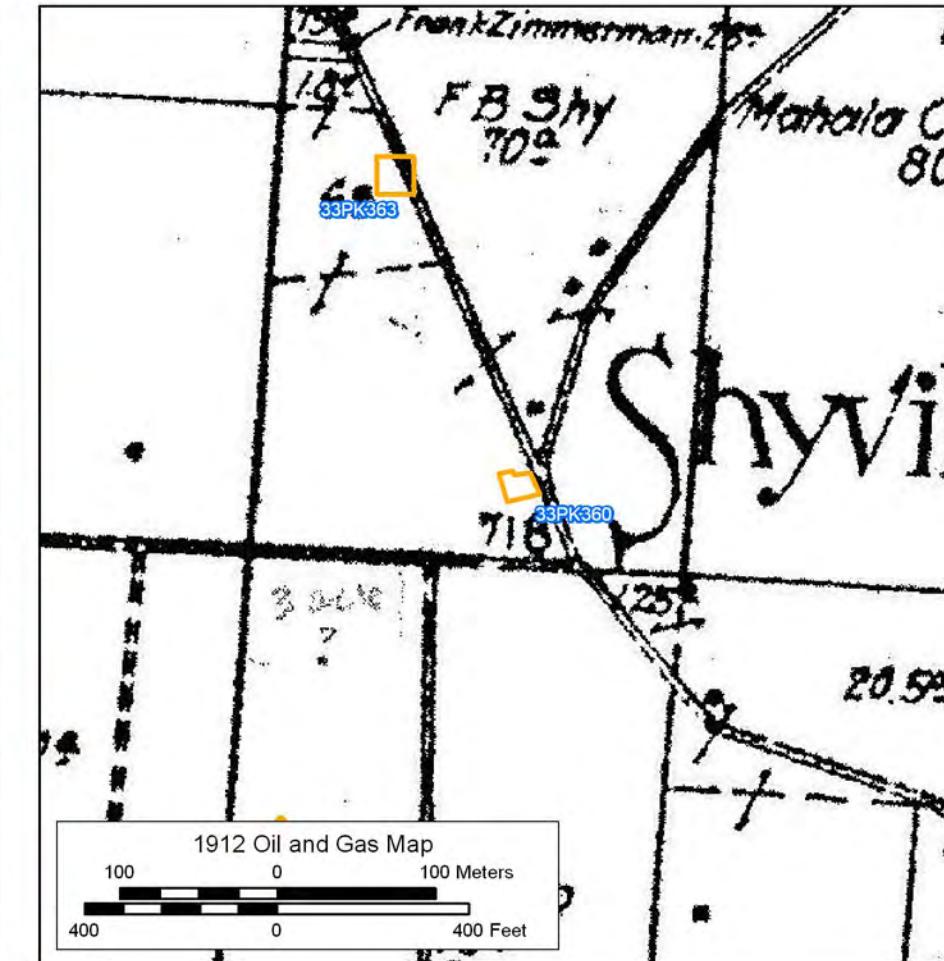
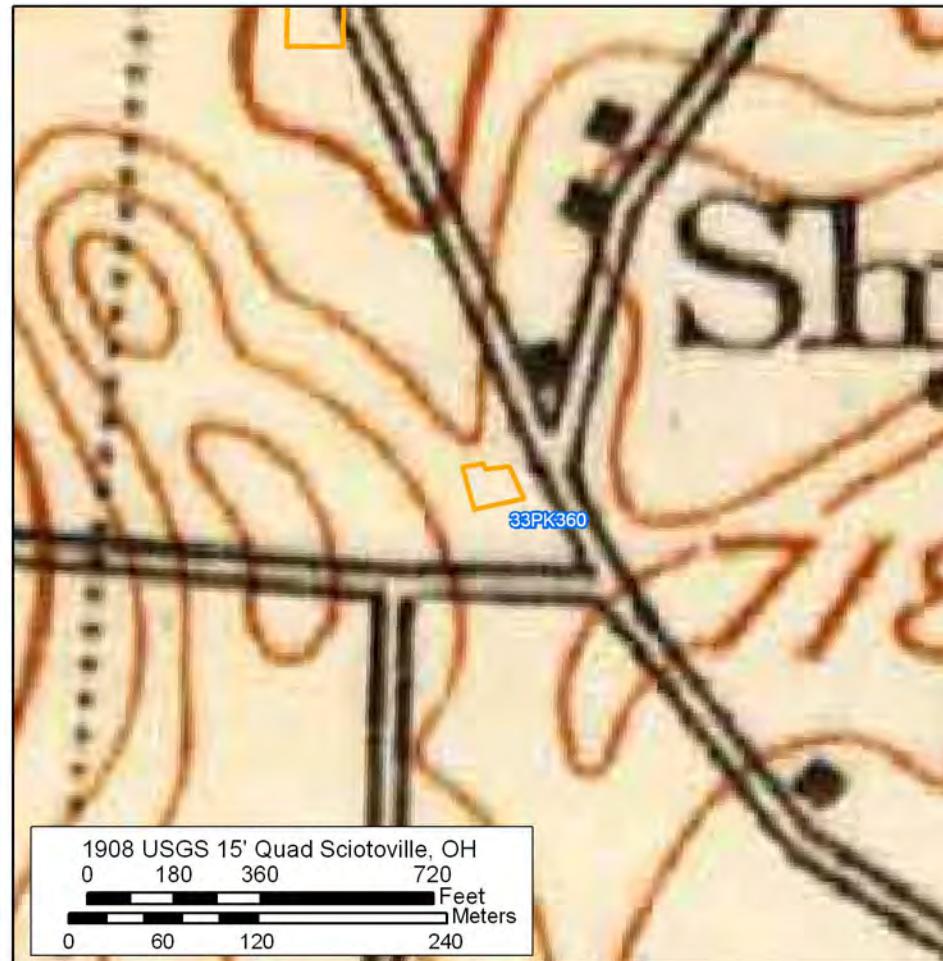
context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region. Gray & Pape does not recommend the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

3.7 Site 33PK360

Site 33PK360 is located in a low-lying area south of previously recorded Site 33PK194 (see Appendix A, Figure A10). Historically, Zimmerman Road continued to the northwest and the site would have been located on the western side of this roadway (Figure 5). This location is classified as Type 2 land and was shovel tested at 15-m (49.2-ft.) and 7.5-m (24.6-ft.) intervals. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth (Plate 12). The site consists of a small historical artifact scatter and an associated stone-lined well (see Figure 5; Plate 13). No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, and the 1938 historical aerial (see Figure 5). The stone-lined well at Site 33PK360 is considered to be an isolated feature. Wells often are placed in fields intended for grazing livestock, since transporting water to livestock spread over several acres would have been a difficult, if not impossible, task. They also provided a supplemental water source for crops if needed (Jones 1983:91).

Eight artifacts were collected from the site from three shovel tests (X1, X2, and X9) (see Appendix C: Artifact Inventory). Two artifact groups are represented, including Architecture (n=5) and Domestic (n=3) (Table 4). Each of the artifact groups is discussed separately below.

Table 4. Historical Artifact Assemblage, Site 33PK360		
Description	Count	Percentage
Architecture Artifact Group		
Brick fragment, sand-struck	1	12.5%
Brick fragment, unknown manufacture	1	12.5%
Cut nail	1	12.5%
Nail, unknown	2	25%
Subtotal	5	62.5%
Domestic Artifact Group		
Salt-glazed earthenware, buff paste, unidentified	1	12.5%
Yellowware, unidentified	1	12.5%
Whiteware, unidentified	1	12.5%
Subtotal	3	37.5%
Total	8	100%



Plan View of Site 33PK360

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Plate 13. Stone well at Site 33PK360, facing south and down.



Plate 14. Location of artifact scatter at Site 33PK362, facing east.

Architecture. Five artifacts associated with building construction, abandonment, or demolition were recovered. These include brick fragments (n=2), cut nails (n=1), and unknown nails (n=2) (e.g., the condition of these artifacts was too poor to classify further). These items also could be the result of intentional discard (South 1977:100). A single cut nail was recovered. Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and were commonly available after 1805. They were in use until replaced by wire nails in 1880 (Nelson 1968).

Domestic. This artifact group is represented by three ceramic artifacts. These artifacts are associated with subsistence activities, such as the storage and preparation of foods. Recovered artifacts include whiteware, yellowware, and salt-glazed earthenware. Yellowware was manufactured from 1830 to 1940 (Aultman et al. 2003). Whiteware initially was manufactured in England as early as 1805, but was not commonly used in America until after 1830. Whiteware is a white-bodied refined earthenware that still is widely produced and used today. A wide range of production and use prohibits narrow dating of artifacts.

Taken together, the small historical artifact assemblage likely dates to the second half of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. As noted, no structures are shown at this location on the historical maps and aerials of this location, and it is difficult to refine its temporal range.

All of the artifacts were recovered from the first soil stratum and up to 28 cm (11 in.) below ground surface. Soils in the area are mapped as Rarden silt loams (RdD). The soils are moderately deep, moderately well drained and well drained, and slowly permeable. These soils formed in acidic, clayey shale residuum on ridgetops and hilltops in uplands (Hendershot 1984). Figure 3 provides a typical soil profile from the site.

In summary, Site 33PK360 consists of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century historical artifact scatter. With the exception of a single well, no evidence of historical features was identified at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historical maps of the area. Based on the low density of the assemblage encountered and the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region Gray & Pape does not recommend the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

3.8 Site 33PK361

Site 33PK361 is located on a low hilltop in the northeastern portion of Area 3 (see Appendix A, Figure A1). This location was classified as Type 1 land and was shovel tested on a 15-m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth understory. The site consists of one prehistoric artifact recovered from Shovel Test G7. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6 ft.) around the findspot; none contained cultural materials. The isolated find consists of one flake fragment made of quartz (Appendix C: Artifact Inventory). The artifact was recovered from the first soil stratum (see Figure 3). It is unlikely that additional work at its location will yield significant data

important to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK361 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

3.9 Site 33PK362

Site 33PK362 is located on a low-lying floodplain terrace in the northern portion of Area 3 (see Appendix A, Figure A2). This location was classified as Type 3 land and was shovel tested at 15-m (49.2-ft.) and 7.5-m (24.6-ft.) intervals. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and scrub growth (Plates 14 and 15). The site consists of a small historical artifact scatter and the remains of a bridge abutment just east of Fog Road (Figure 6). Little remains of the bridge abutment, only stacked stone and a railroad tie. The former bridge spanned Little Beaver Creek; to the east of the creek are the remains of a farm road. No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, and the 1938 historical aerial (see Figure 6).

Thirty-three artifacts were collected from the ground surface at the site (see Appendix C: Artifact Inventory); no cultural remains were encountered within any of the shovel tests excavated. Mapped soils at this location consist of Urban land-Omulga complex (UoA). These soils are a mixture of Urban land and a deep, nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well-drained Omulga soil in preglacial valleys (Hendershot 1984). Figure 3 provides a typical shovel test profile at the site.

Recovered artifacts were concentrated in a small area (approximately 12.5 square meters [m^2] [134 square feet {ft.²}]) east of the creek and south of the former farm road (see Plate 14). Four artifact groups are represented, including Activities (n=11), Architecture (n=4), Clothing (n=1), and Domestic (n=17) (Table 5). Each of the artifact groups is discussed separately below.

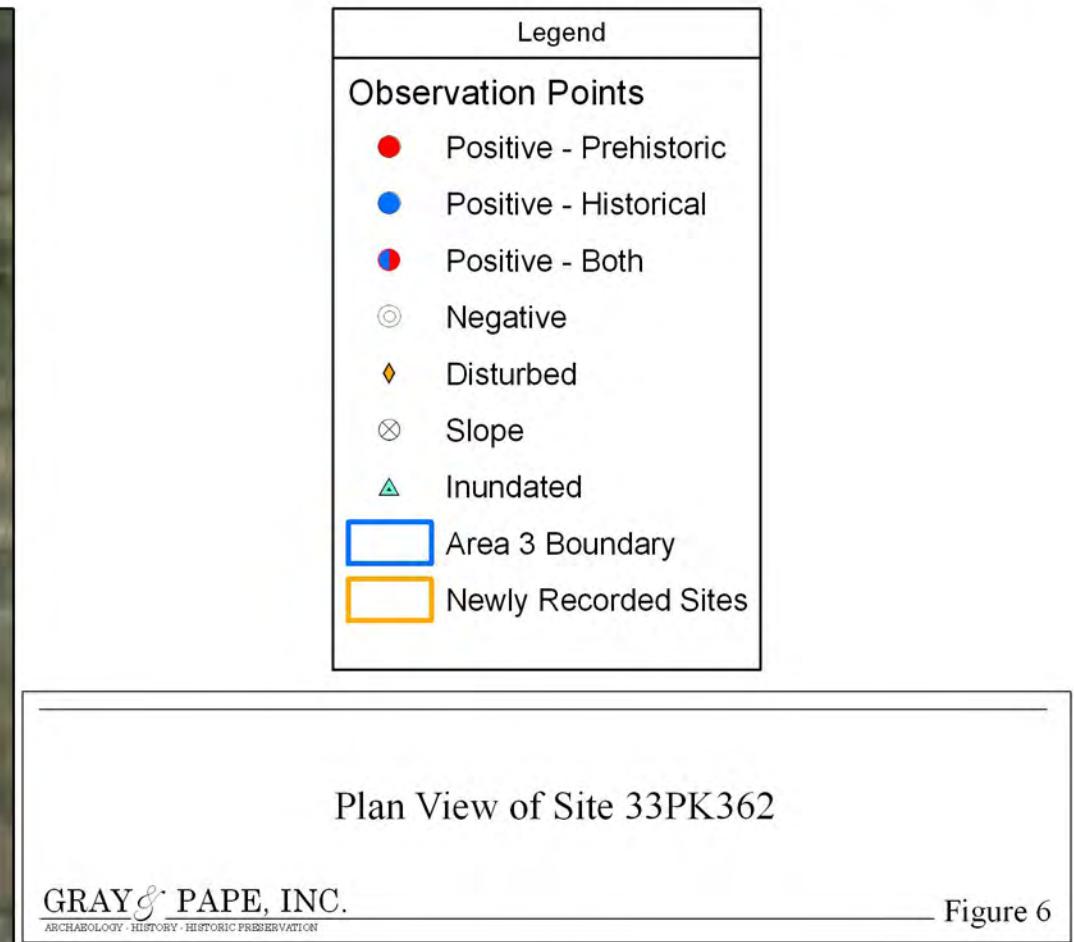
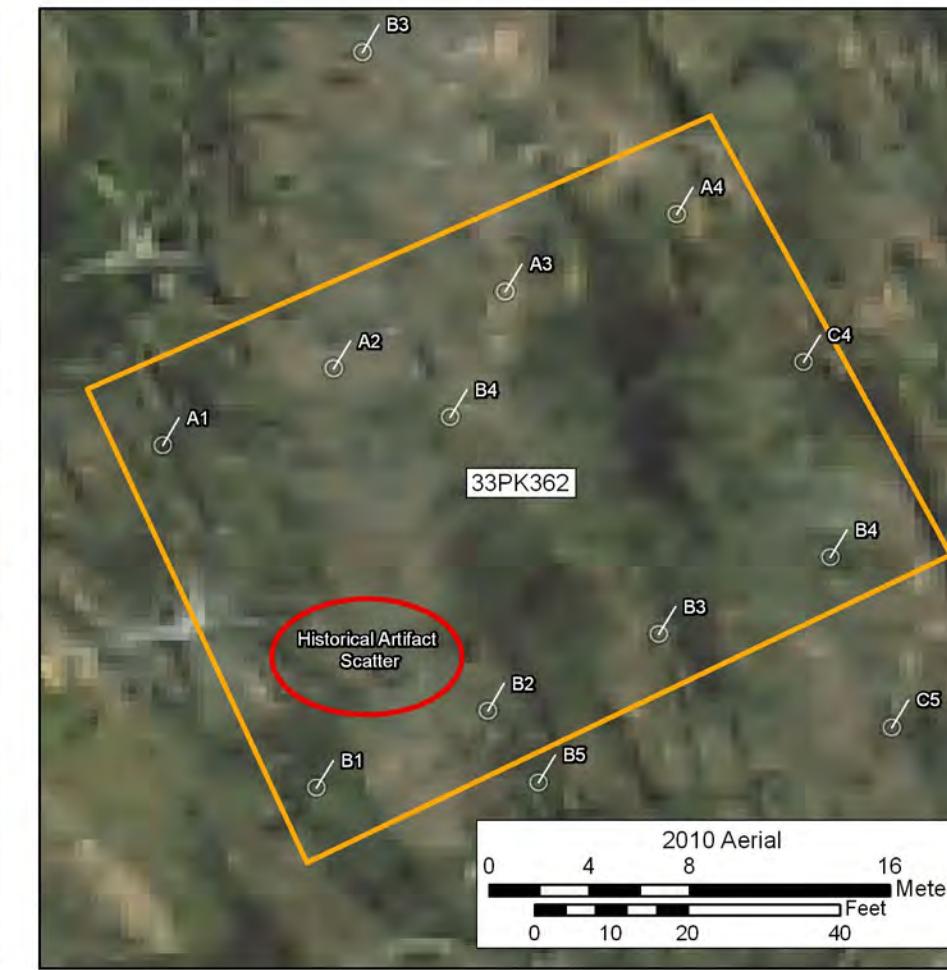
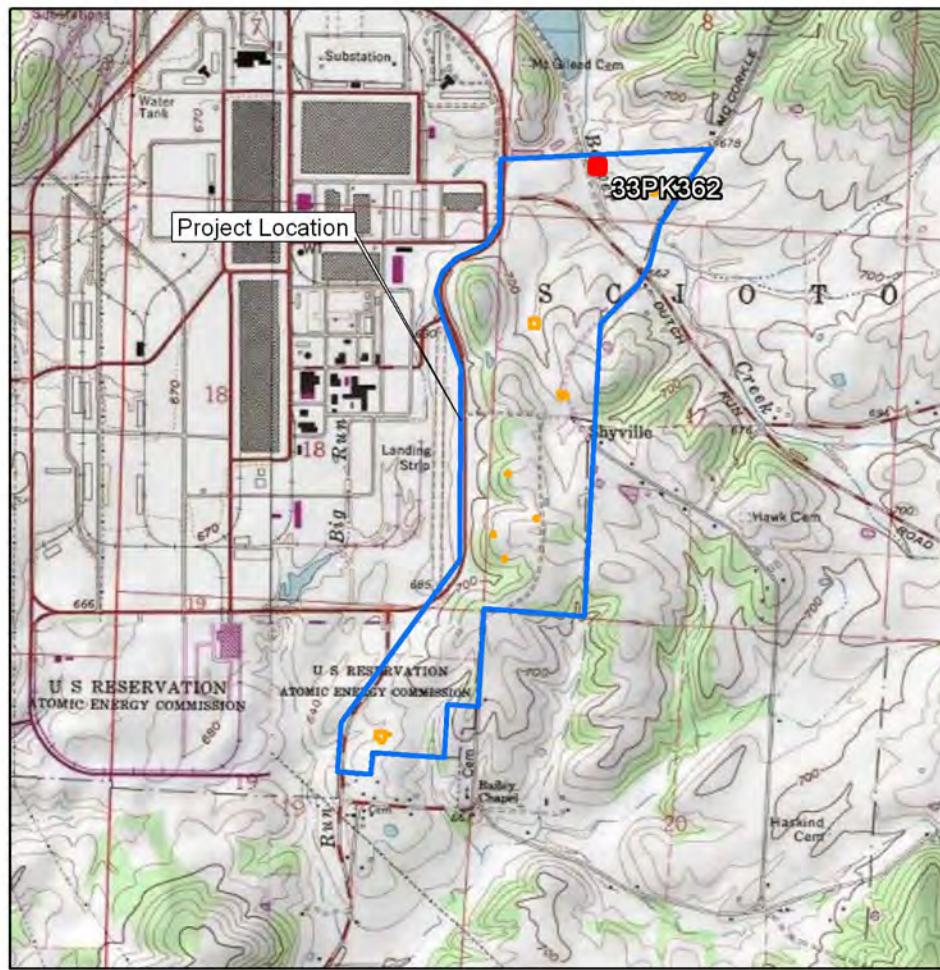
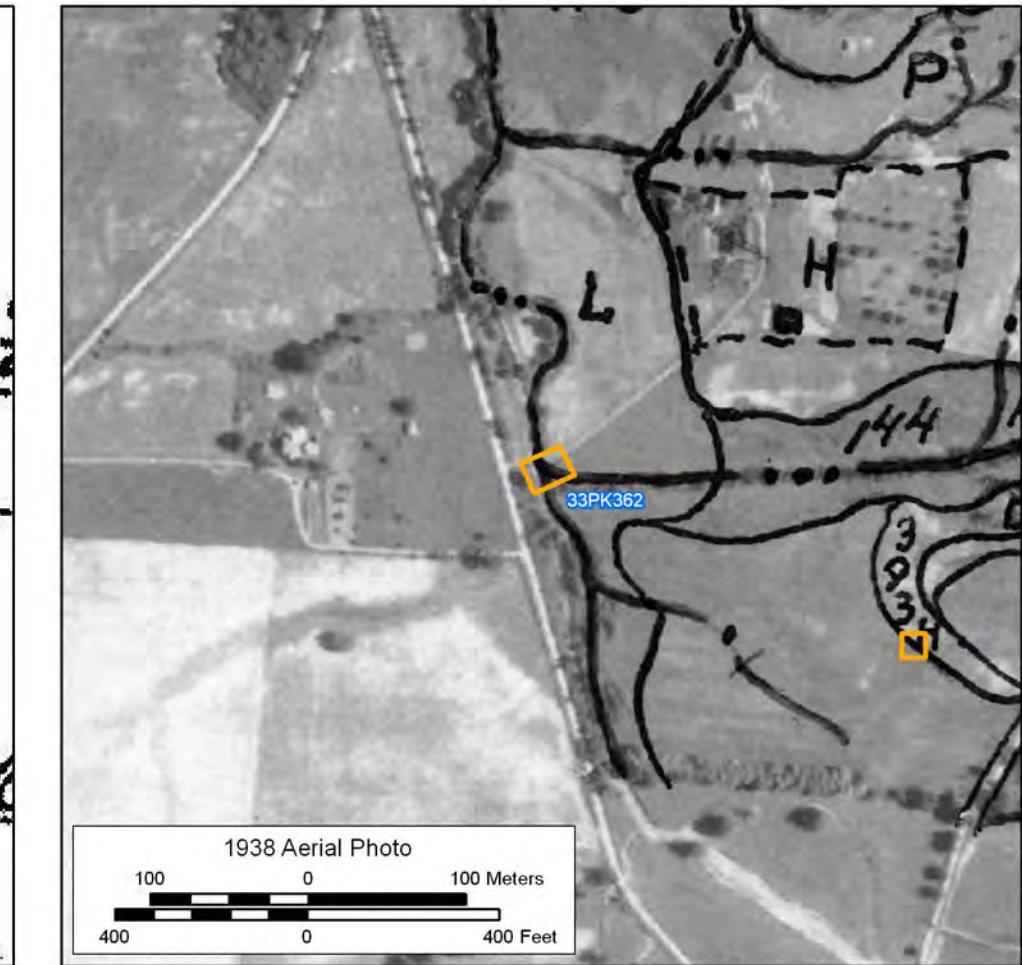
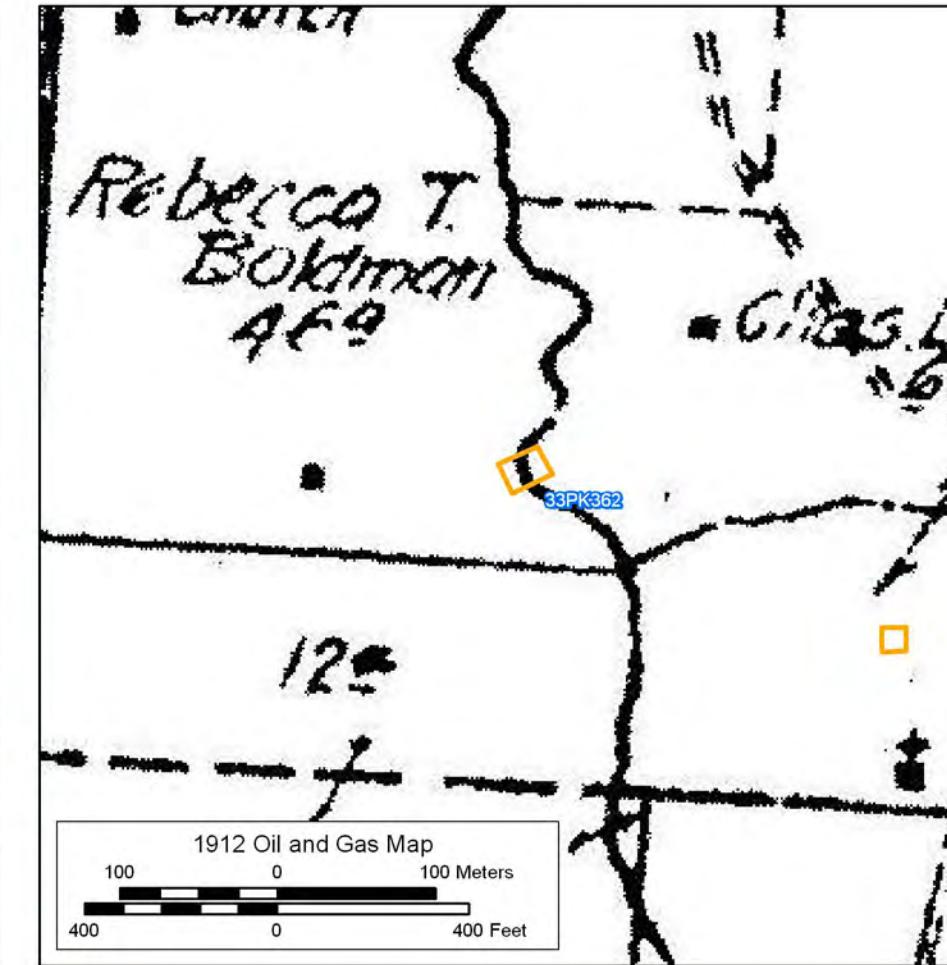
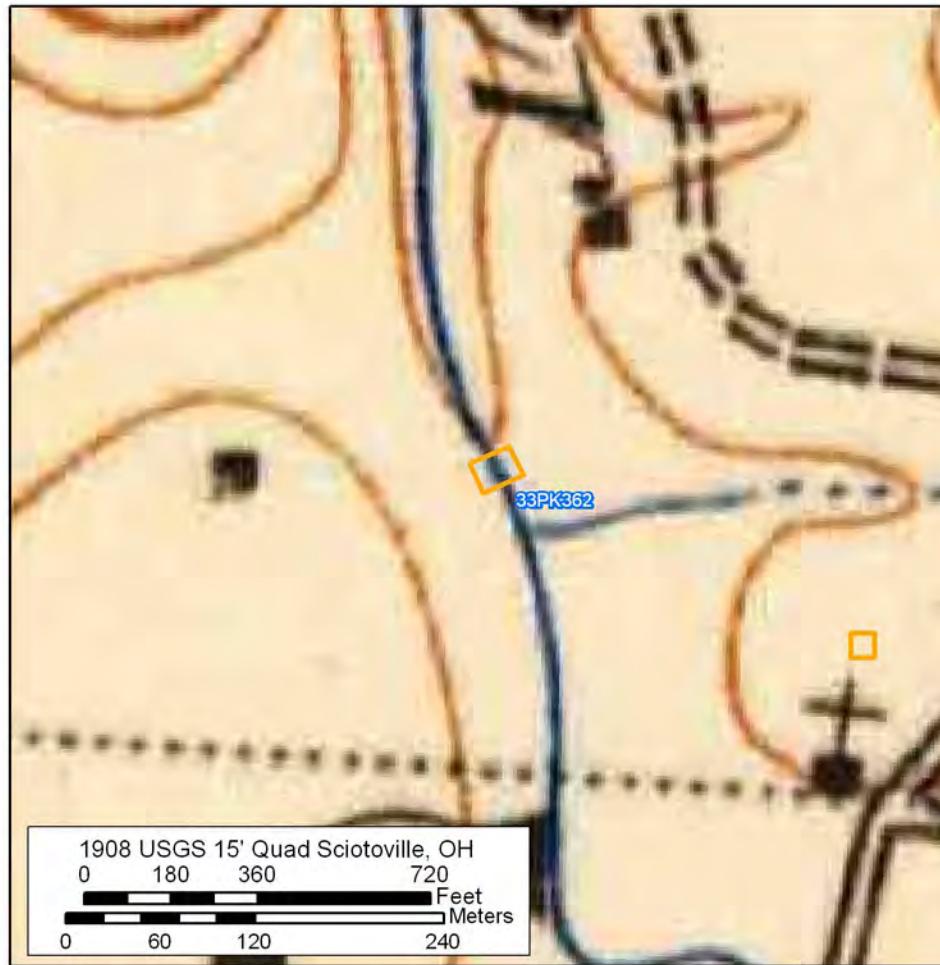
Table 5. Historical Artifact Assemblage, Site 33PK362		
Description	Count	Percentage
Activities Artifact Group		
Glass, unidentified	4	12.1%
Glass, vessel	6	18.2%
Porcelain, unidentified	1	3%
Subtotal	11	33.3%
Architecture Artifact Group		
Brick fragment, sand-struck	1	3%
Brick fragment, stiff mud	1	3%
Porcelain, unidentified	1	3%
Glass, flat	1	3%
Subtotal	4	12%
Clothing Artifact Group		
Rivet, metal	1	3%
Subtotal	1	3%
Domestic Artifact Group		
Glass, lid liner	4	12.1%
Glass, bottle/jar	13	39.4%
Subtotal	17	51.5%
Total	33	100%



Plate 15. Bridge abutment remnants at Site 33PK362, facing east.



Plate 16. Bridge abutment remnants at Site 33PK363, facing north.



Plan View of Site 33PK362

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Activities. Eleven artifacts representing this group were recovered. The artifacts include unidentifiable glass, several of which were melted, and a very small fragment of unidentifiable porcelain.

Architecture. Five artifacts associated with building construction, abandonment, or demolition were recovered. These include brick fragments ($n=2$), an unidentified porcelain fragment probably associated with a plumbing or light fixture ($n=1$), and a piece of very thin flat glass ($n=1$).

Clothing. A single artifact, a metal rivet, was assigned to this group. Both sides of the rivet are present with fragments of black cloth between them.

Domestic. This artifact group is represented by 17 glass artifacts. These artifacts are associated with subsistence activities, such as the storage and preparation of foods. Four of the artifacts are fragments of opaque white lid liners, used for canning and/or preservative jars. The remaining artifacts consist of molded and machine-made bottle/jar fragments. Machine made bottles date after 1893 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). In particular, one fragment has an Anchor Hocking maker's mark, which has been in use since 1938, and two fragments have Hazel-Atlas maker's marks dating from 1920–1964 (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

Taken together, the small, historical artifact assemblage most likely dates around the mid-twentieth century, but it could have a wider temporal range (circa 1900 to the present day). Because the artifacts were limited to the ground surface with a limited distribution, it also is likely that they represent a dump.

In summary, Site 33PK362 consists of small, mid-twentieth century historical artifact scatter and bridge abutment remnants. No evidence of additional cultural features was identified at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historical maps of the area. All recovered artifacts were recovered from the surface of a small area and may represent a dumping episode. Based on the low density of the assemblage encountered and the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region. Gray & Pape does not recommend the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

3.10 Site 33PK363

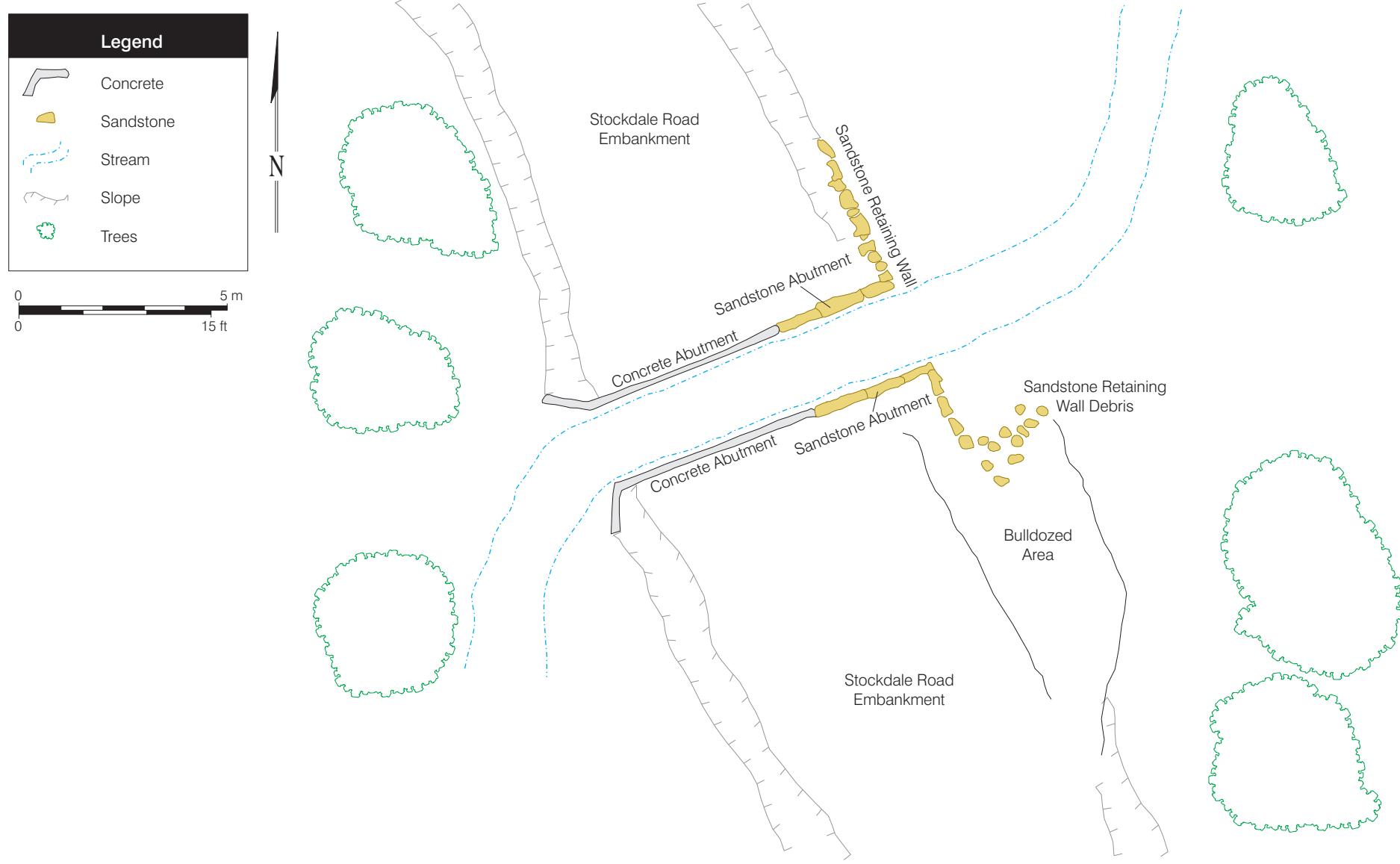
Site 33PK363 is located in the north-central portion of the Area 3 along what was historically Zimmerman Road (see Appendix A, Figure A8). This location was classified as Type 3 land and walkover was conducted. No shovel tests were excavated as the surrounding area was heavily disturbed with bulldozed portions. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and thick scrub growth (Plates 16 and 17). Site 33PK363 consists of rough-cut sandstone abutments and retaining walls along with poured concrete abutment addition stone and concrete bridge remains (Figure 7). The remains are part of a former bridge that spanned an unnamed tributary of Little Beaver Creek. No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its



Plate 17. Bridge abutment remnants at Site 33PK363, facing southwest.



Plate 18. Cattle tank/livestock pond associated with Site 33PK184, facing southwest.



Plan View of Site 33PK363

surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, and the 1938 historical aerial (Figure 8).

The former bridge was short, originally measuring about 2 m (6.5 ft.) in length. The abutments include two separate periods of constructions, as evidenced by the presence of sandstone blocks and poured concrete. The original portion of the bridge consists of dry-laid sandstone blocks that likely originated at the bridge site. The sandstone portion of the bridge measures approximately 3 m (9.8 ft.) wide by 1.5 m (4.9 ft.) high. The sandstone blocks are roughly shaped to facilitate coursing. The thickness of the blocks remains fairly consistent at about 30 cm (11.8 in.), as this was the natural thickness of the sandstone bed. The length of the blocks varies from 1 to 2 m (3.2 to 6.5 ft.). The builder also constructed sandstone rubble retaining walls, providing erosion control for the roadbed on either side of the creek. This was a necessary component of the road, as the builder had to elevate the narrow roadbed 2 to 3 m (6.5 to 9.8 ft.) above the surrounding marsh and creek crossing.

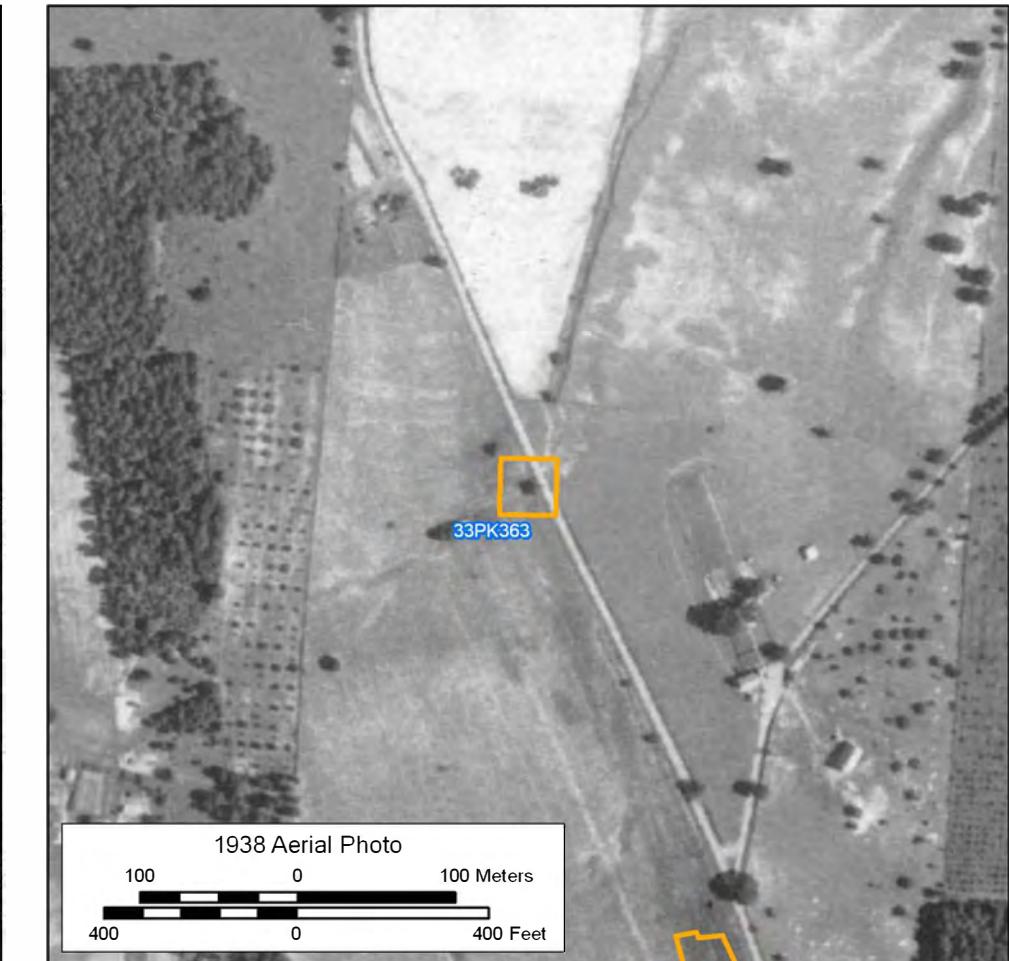
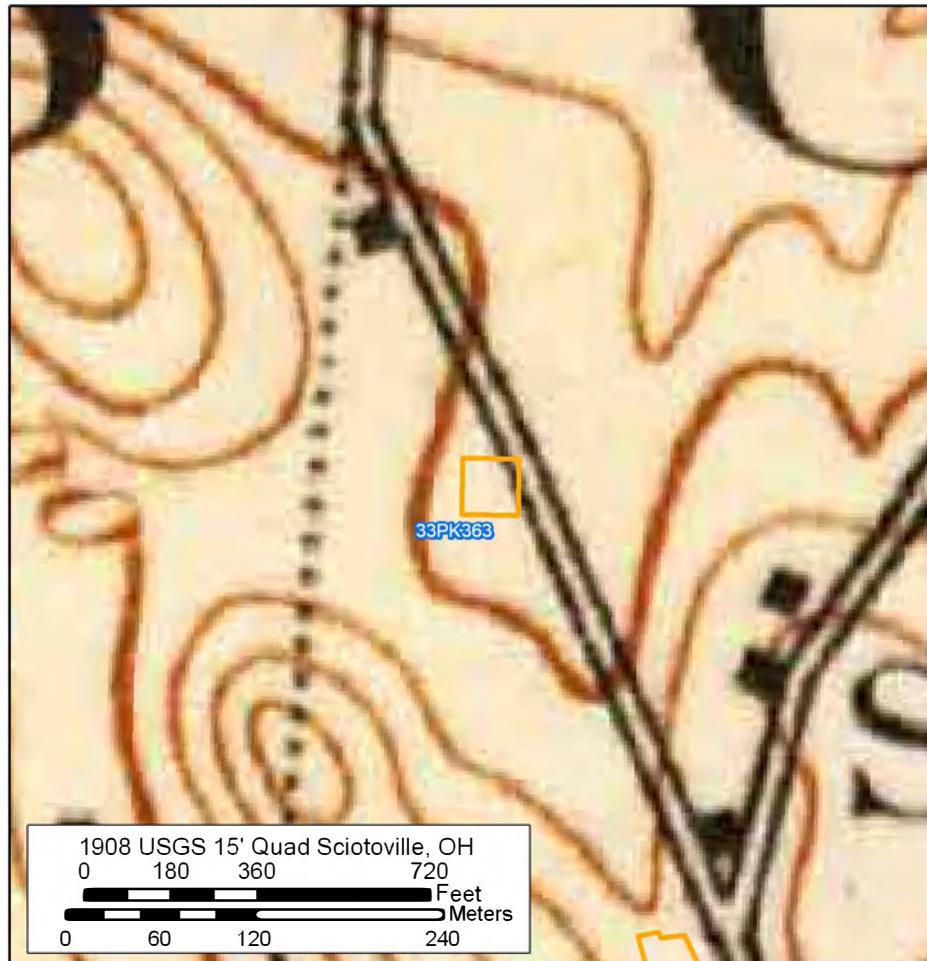
The date of construction for the original portion of the bridge remains unknown, but given the relatively crude method of construction, it likely dates to the first half of the nineteenth century. The western two-third section of the abutments, and associated wing-walls, consist of poured concrete. This early twentieth century addition measures approximately 5 m (16.4 ft.) wide by 1.5 m (4.9 ft.) tall. As such, it is likely that the addition was part of an effort to widen the road, which probably was too narrow to accommodate two lanes of automobile traffic. The addition obliterated the western side of the original sandstone abutments and retaining walls. A distance division line between the sandstone and concrete is visible toward the eastern section of the abutments. The bridge stringers and deck, which likely consisted of timber beams and wooden planks, have long since disappeared. The sandstone retaining wall on the southern half of the bridge has been pushed into the creek by a bulldozer or road grader. Construction crew working for the USDOE may have disassembled the bridge during or soon after construction of the PORTS facility in the mid-1950s.

Site 33PK363 has been altered by construction, followed by the abandonment of the road and the bridge itself. Only the abutments and a portion of the stone retaining wall remain. These remnants are not significant from either an architectural or engineering standpoint. A utilitarian road bridge that has been altered and partially demolished, Gray & Pape does not recommend Site 33PK363 as eligible for the NRHP.

3.11 Additional Historical Features

As already noted, five additional historical features were newly identified during Phase I survey of Area 3, all of which consisted of cattle tanks/livestock ponds. These features may be associated with previously identified sites; however, no artifacts were recovered in the vicinity of any of these features.

Cattle Tanks/Livestock Ponds. Five cattle tanks/livestock ponds were identified within Area 3 during Phase I survey. These features may be any size, shape, or depth, but are generally oval to elliptical, or even rectangular, in shape with a built-up berm on three or more sides



Site 33PK363 Shown on Historical Maps

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Figure 8

that forms at least a depression, if not a full pond. Some are situated at the edges of landforms so that one side may be approached along level land. They would have been used to provide water for livestock and could be filled by hand when necessary, but most often relied on rainfall.

The first cattle tank is located in a wooded area at the edge of a low ridgeline landform approximately 15 m (49.2 ft.) southwest of a historical farmstead, Site 33PK184 (Plate 18) (see Appendix A, Figure A19). Its dimensions are 40 m (131.2 ft.) southwest-northeast by 20 m (65.5 ft.) southeast-northwest. The earthen berm was built around the north and west of this feature as the landform slopes off dramatically to the west. This tank would have held a large amount of water, but was less than 2.0 m (6.5 ft.) in depth. Although the walls of this depression were intact, no water was contained within this feature at the time of survey. Based on the results of recent Phase II investigations, Site 33PK184 was not recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Klinge and Mustain 2011).

Three cattle tank/livestock ponds were located along a low-lying ridgeline in the northern portion of Area 3 east of Perimeter Road and east of previously recorded Site 33PK328, and north of previously recorded Site 33PK195 (see Appendix A, Figure A11). It is not known if any of the cattle tanks are directly associated with these sites. The southernmost cattle tank appears to have less of a berm and may have been further excavated with relatively level land surrounding it on all sides (Plate 19). This tank measured 28 m (91.8 ft.) north to south by 15 m (49.2 ft.) east to west and had an elliptical shape. This feature contained water and its depth was not measured. The second tank was relatively small and almost circular in shape (Plate 20). It measured 14 m (45.9 ft.) north to south by 11 m (36 ft.) east to west. This feature did not contain any water at the time of survey and was less than 2 m (6.5 ft.) in depth. The feature was bermed along the west side on the western edge of the landform. The third and northernmost feature was located in the saddle between two ridges/hilltops, with the majority of the berm built along the west side. This tank was rather large and may have served a different function than the rest (Plate 21). It measured 46 m (150.9 ft.) north to south by 32 m (104.9 ft.) east to west, and was approximately 2.5 m (8.2 ft.) deep at its center. A shallow rectangular bench was evident at the northern end that measured an additional 22 m (72.1 ft.) north to south by 17 m (55.7 ft.) east to west. A pile of cinder blocks was observed lying in the deepest portion of the tank, but likely represent dumping as there was no sign of intact structural remains.

The last cattle tank was bermed on all sides, and situated in a low-lying upland setting just north of historical farmstead Site 33PK185 (Plate 22) (see Appendix A, Figure A14). This feature contained the most water of the two water-filled tanks observed in this area. It had an elliptical shape and measured 29 m (95.1 ft.) southeast to northwest by 15 m (49.2 ft.) southwest to northeast.

The cattle tanks all are located in areas classified as Type 2 land, which was shovel tested on a 15-m (49.2-ft.) grid. No artifacts or other historical features were identified in their vicinity. Although these features may be associated with previously recorded sites, in and of themselves they do not require additional investigation. They are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended.



Plate 19. Cattle tank/livestock pond possibly associated with Site 33PK195, facing north.



Plate 20. Cattle tank/livestock pond possibly associated with Site 33PK195, facing south.



Plate 21. Cattle tank/livestock pond possibly associated with Site 33PK195, facing north.



Plate 22. Cattle tank/livestock pond associated with Site 33PK185, facing east.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has completed a Phase I archaeological survey for 146 ha (361 ac.) known as Area 3 at the PORTS facility in Pike County, Ohio. The Phase I survey was conducted to identify and assess the NRHP eligibility of any cultural resources that may be present within Area 3 and consisted of a combination of systematic shovel testing and pedestrian walkover. Gray & Pape identified 10 new archaeological sites during the Phase I investigations (Table 6). Six of the newly recorded sites are classified as isolated finds, and consist of either a single prehistoric artifact or a single historical artifact (33PK354 through 33PK358, and 33PK361). It is unlikely that additional work at their locations will yield significant data important to the prehistory of the region and these sites are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 6. Summary of Newly Identified Archaeological Sites Within Area 3 of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant			
State Site #	Temporal Period	Site Type	NRHP Recommendations
33PK354	Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Not eligible; No further work
33PK355	Historical	Isolated Find	Not eligible; No further work
33PK356	Historical	Isolated Find	Not eligible; No further work
33PK357	Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Not eligible; No further work
33PK358	Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Not eligible; No further work
33PK359	Prehistoric, Historical	Artifact Scatter with Structural Remains	Not eligible; No further work
33PK360	Historical	Artifact Scatter with Structural Remains	Not eligible; No further work
33PK361	Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Not eligible; No further work
33PK362	Historical	Artifact Scatter with Structural Remains	Not eligible; No further work
33PK363	Historical	Structural Remains	Not eligible; No further work

Site 33PK359 consists of a mid-to-late nineteenth century historical artifact scatter with an associated well. Several prehistoric artifacts also recovered from the site are considered to be isolated finds and do not represent a significant component. With the exception of the well, no evidence of historical features was identified at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historical maps and aerials of the area. Based on the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Sites 33PK360, 33PK362, and 33PK363 all date to the historical period. Site 33PK363 consists of the remains of concrete and stone bridge remains probably dating to the nineteenth or early twentieth century. Site 33PK360 consists of a low-density, nineteenth to early twentieth century artifact scatter with an associated stone well. Site 33PK362 consists of a low-density artifact scatter near brick and stone bridge abutment remnants; the artifact

scatter most likely represents a mid-twentieth century dumping episode. No evidence of additional cultural features was identified at any of these sites and no structures are depicted at their locations on the historical maps and aerials of the area. Based on lack of intact cultural contexts, it is considered unlikely that additional work at Sites 33PK360, 33PK362, and 33PK363 would yield information important to the history of the region, Gray & Pape does not recommend these sites as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Five cattle tank/livestock ponds also were newly identified during Phase I survey of Area 3. These features are not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, no further archaeological work is recommended within Area 3 of the PORTS facility.

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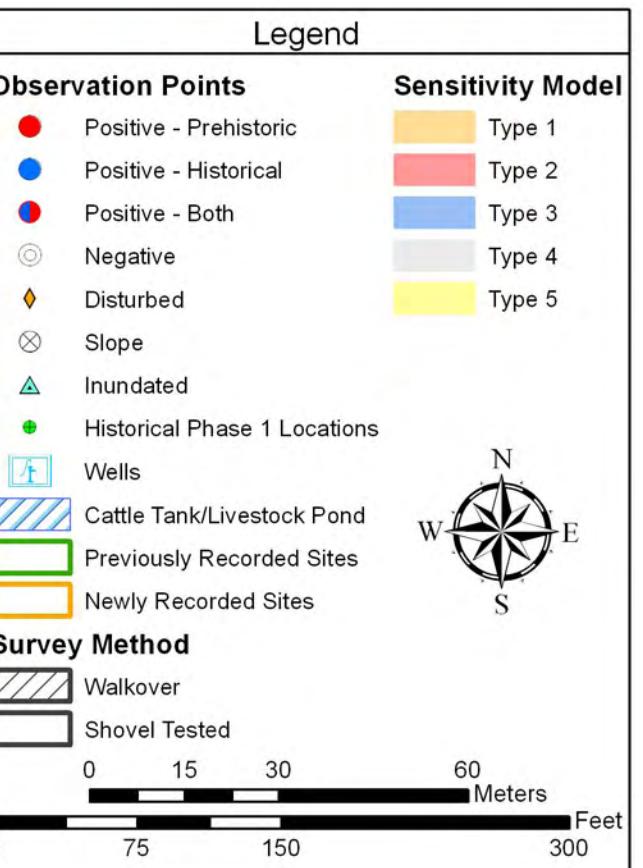
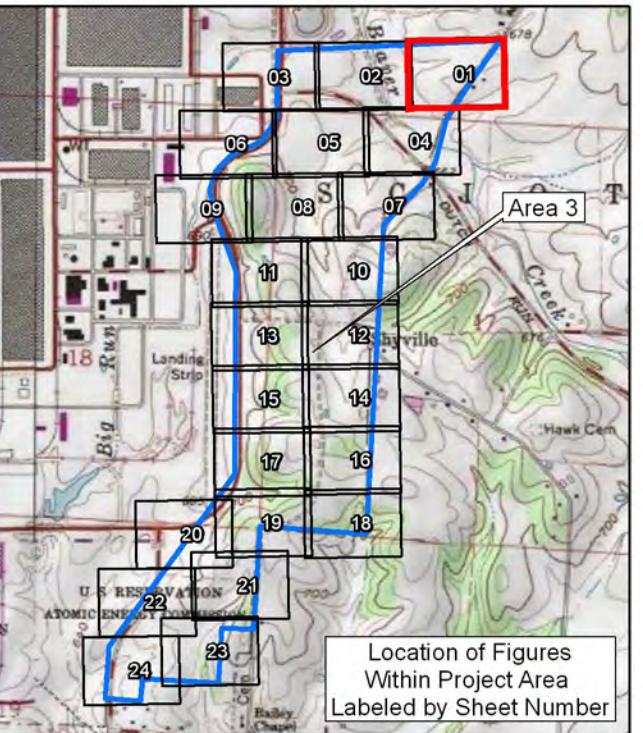
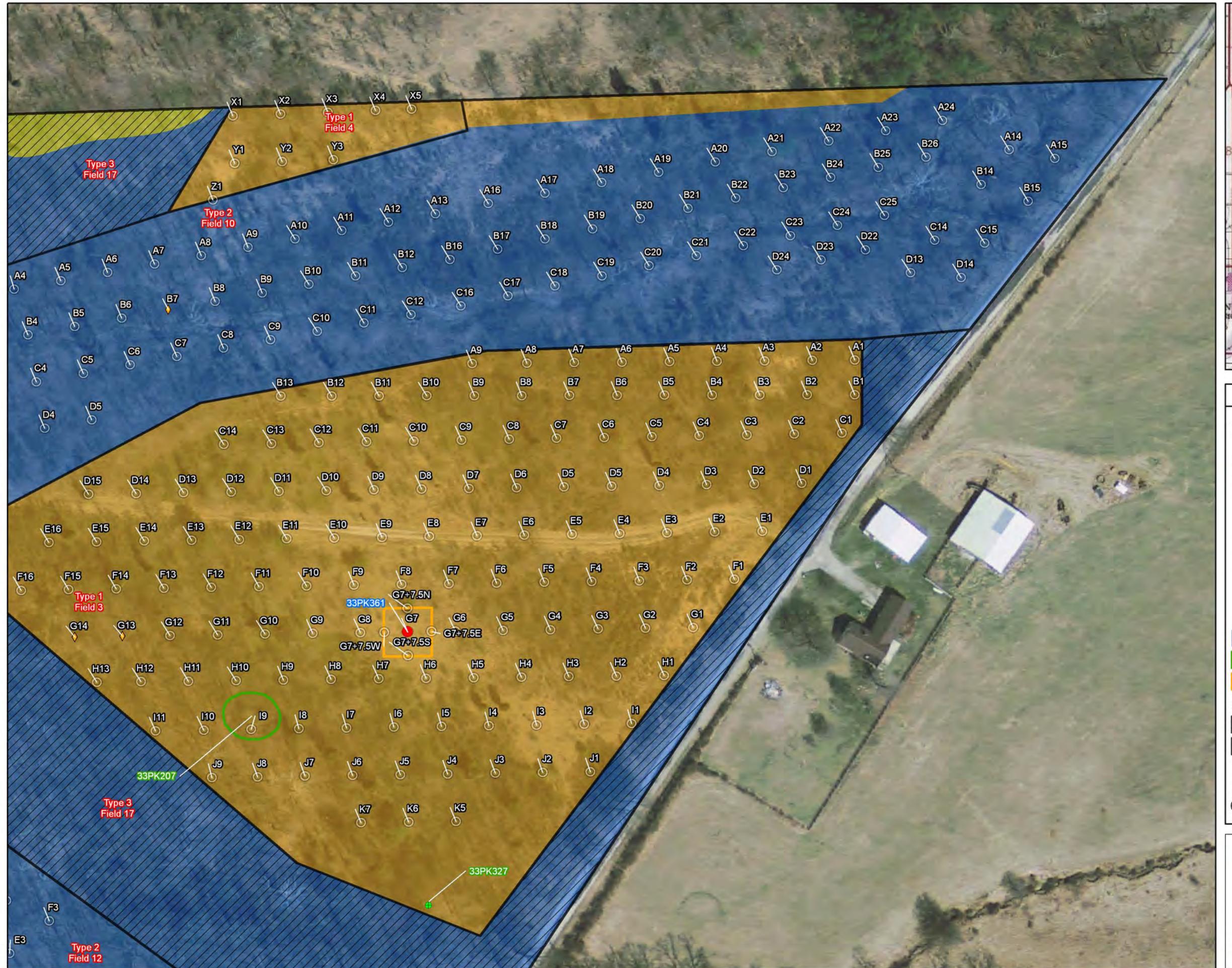
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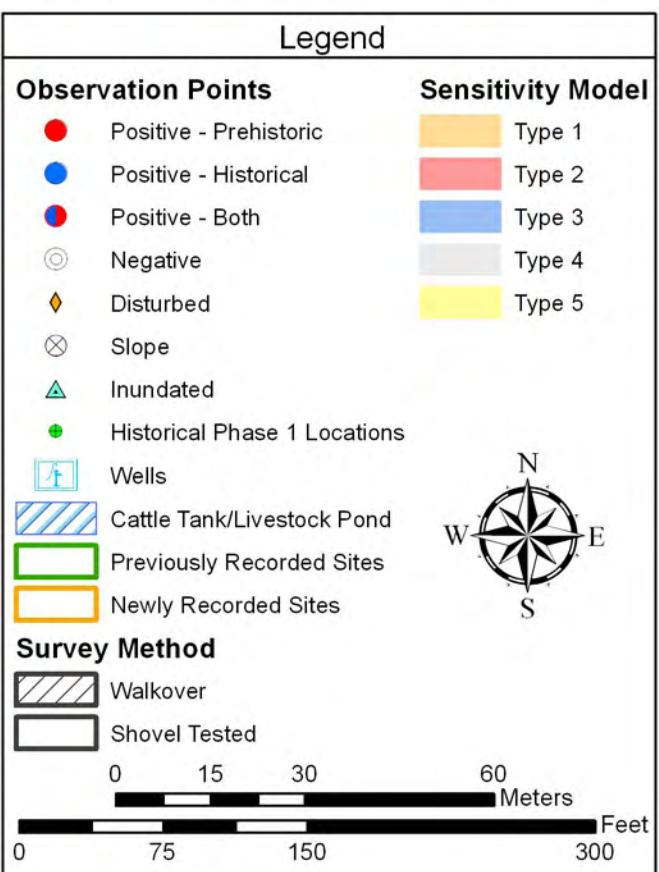
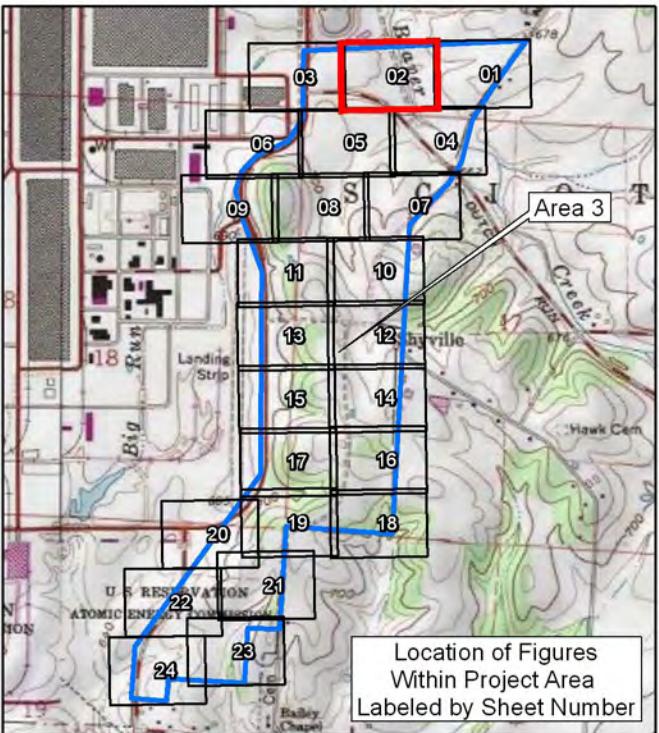
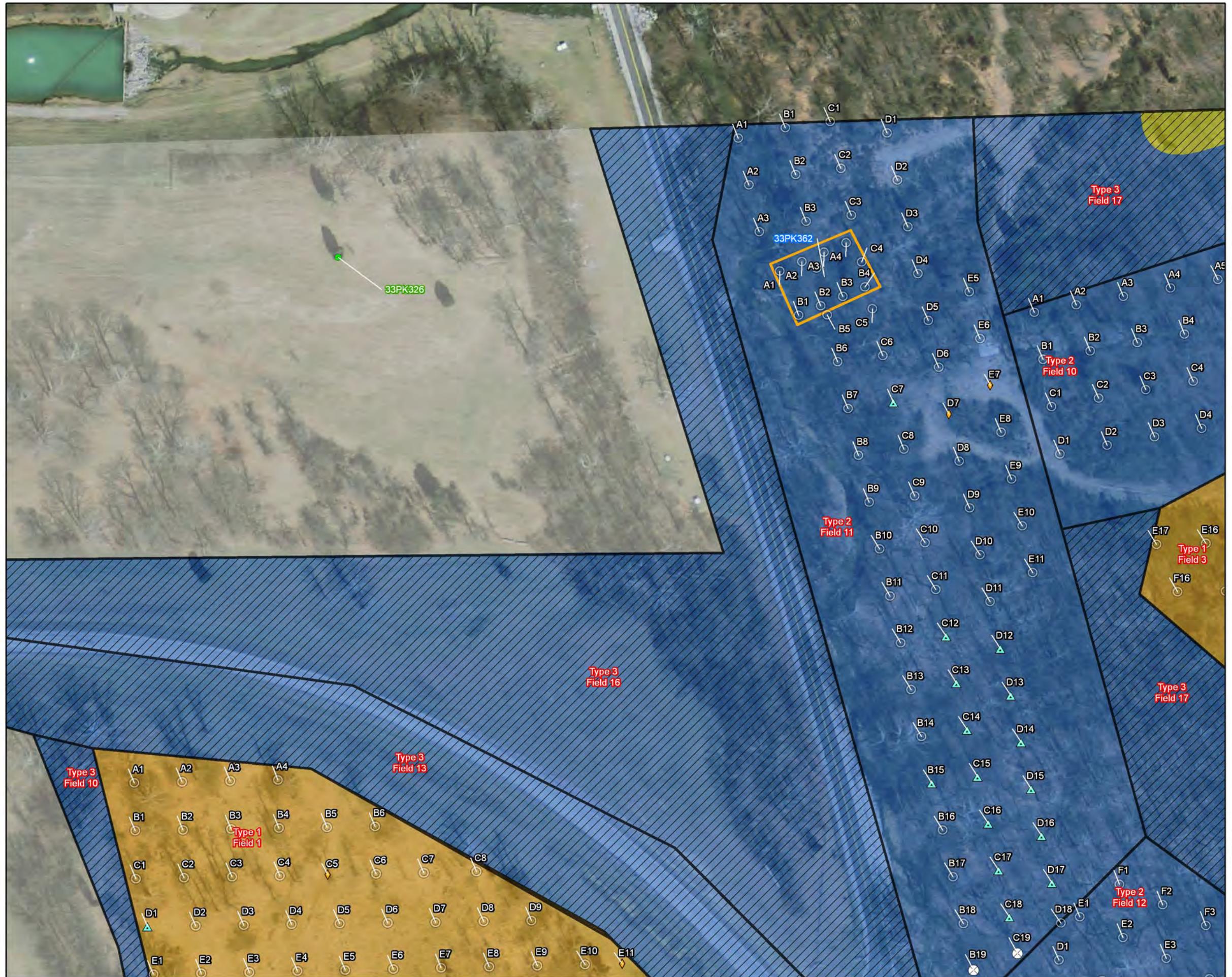
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APPENDIX A

SURVEY COVERAGE MAPS



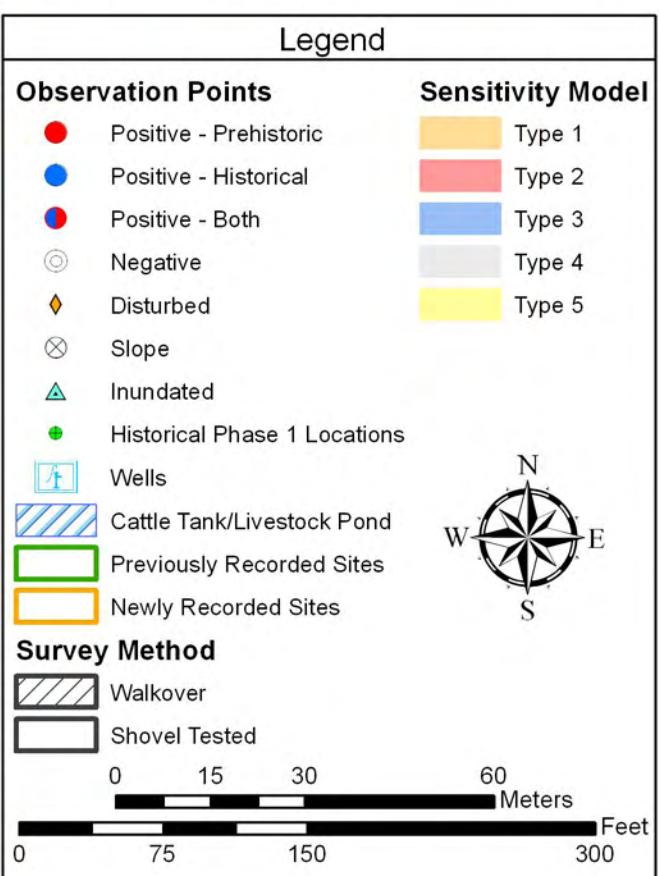
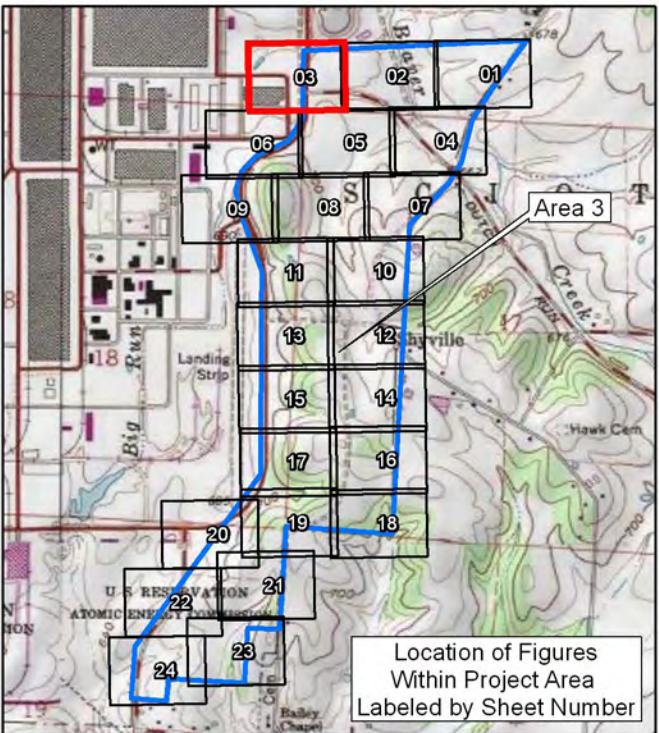
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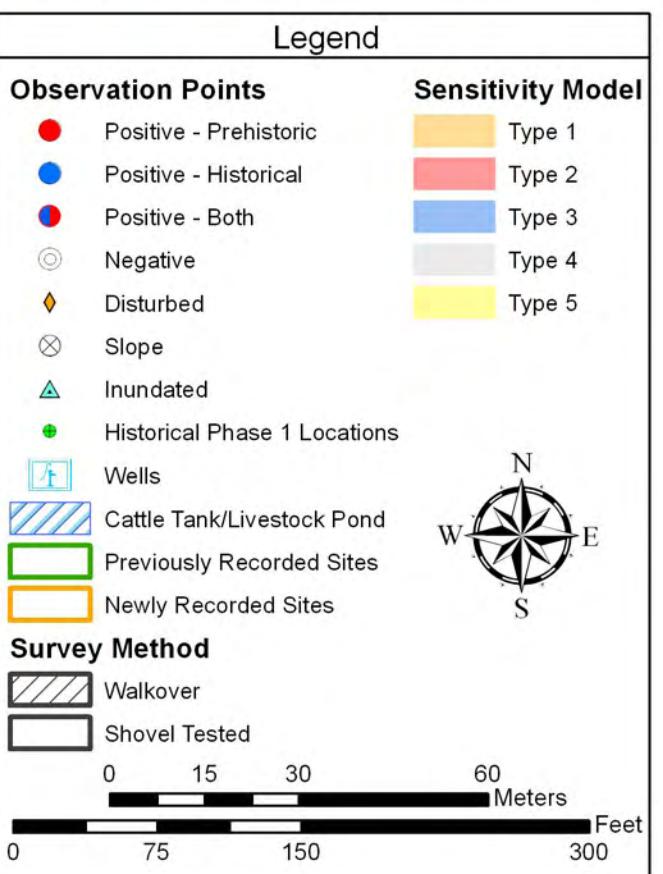
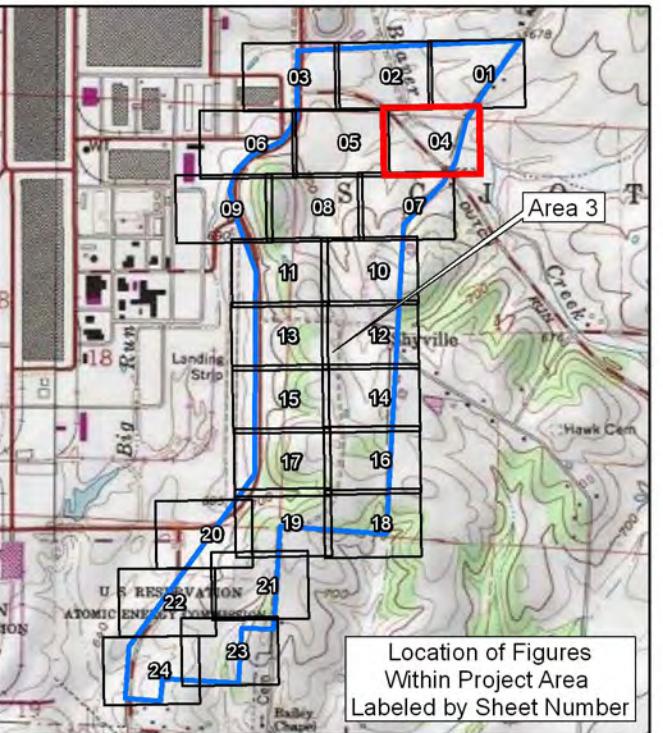
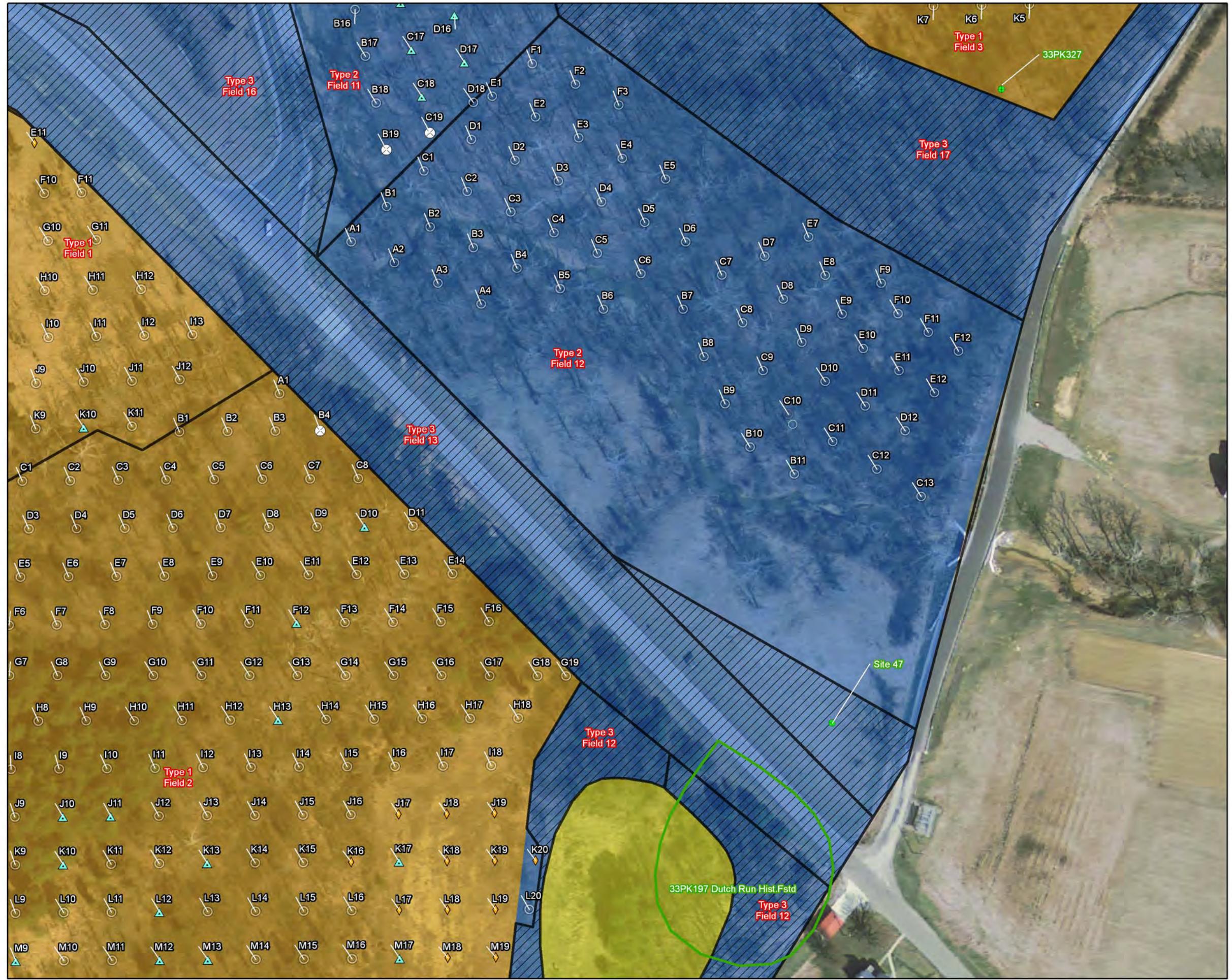
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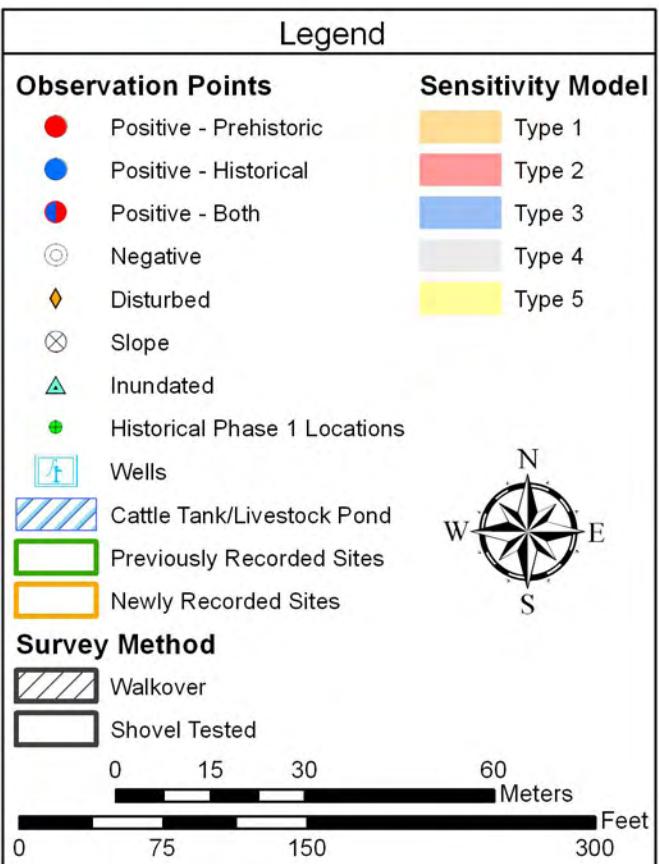
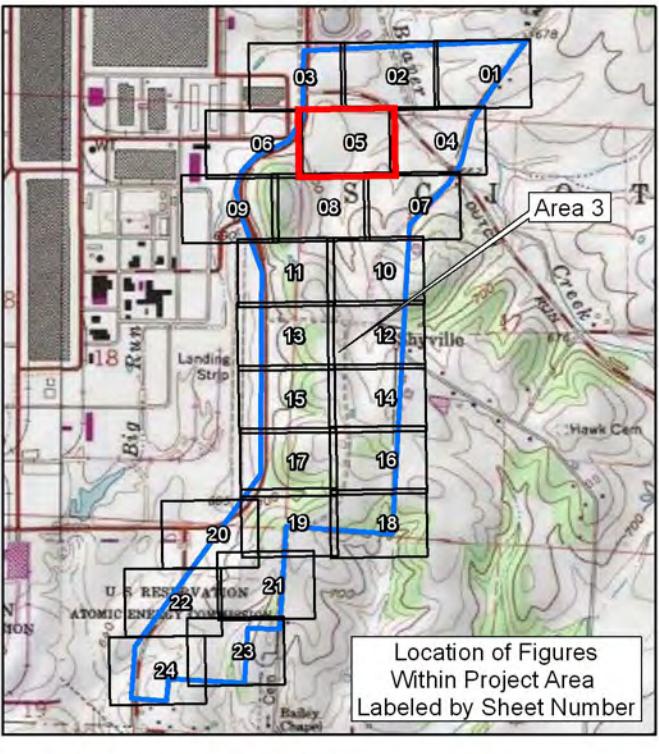
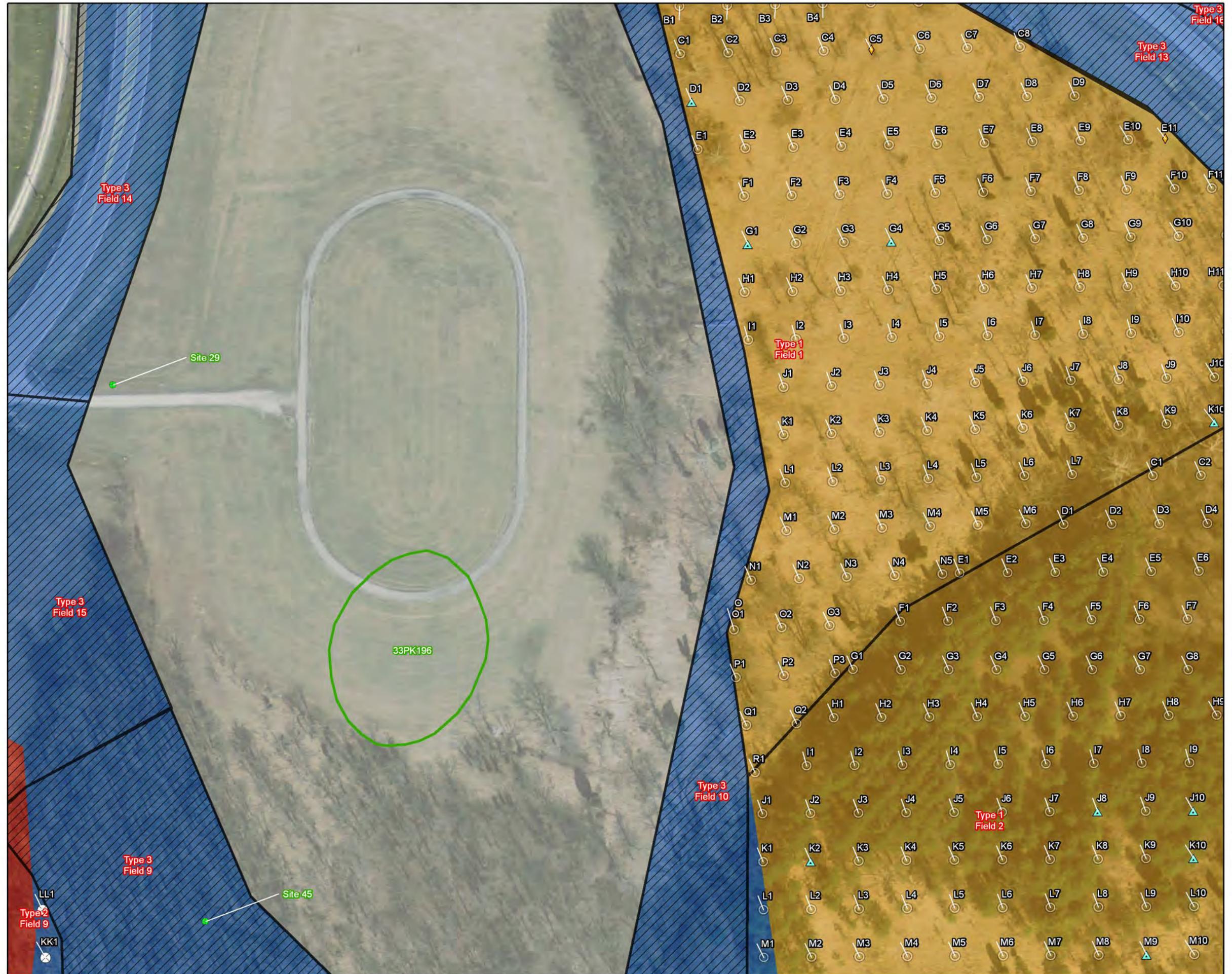
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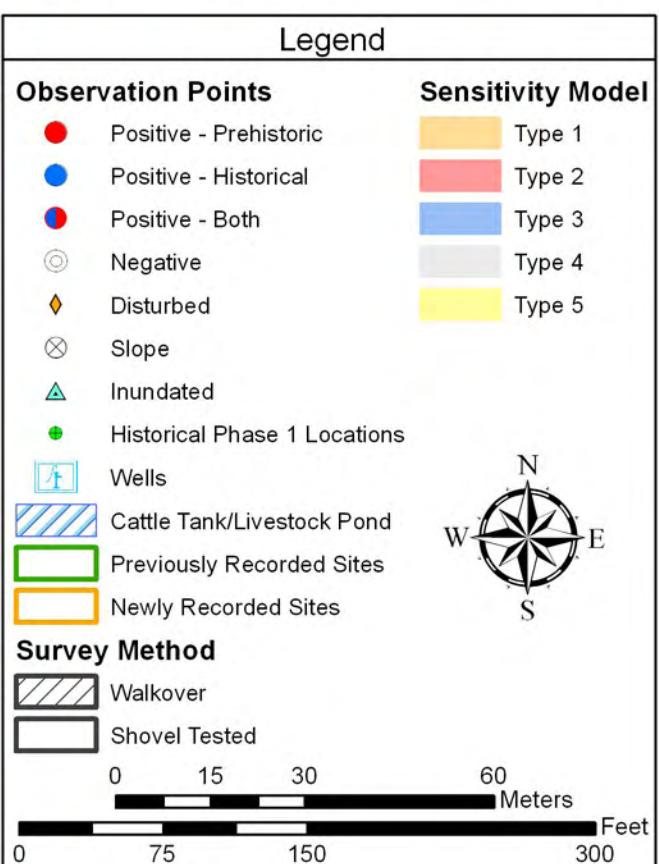
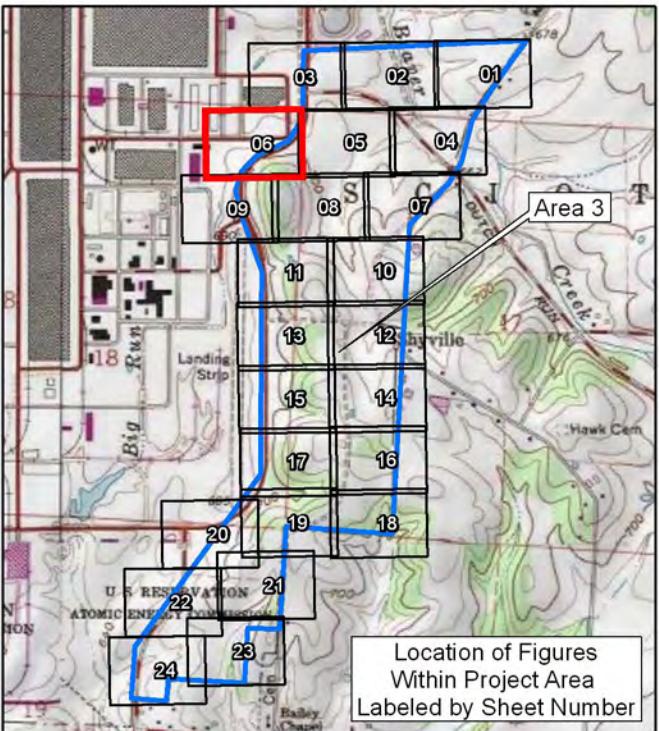
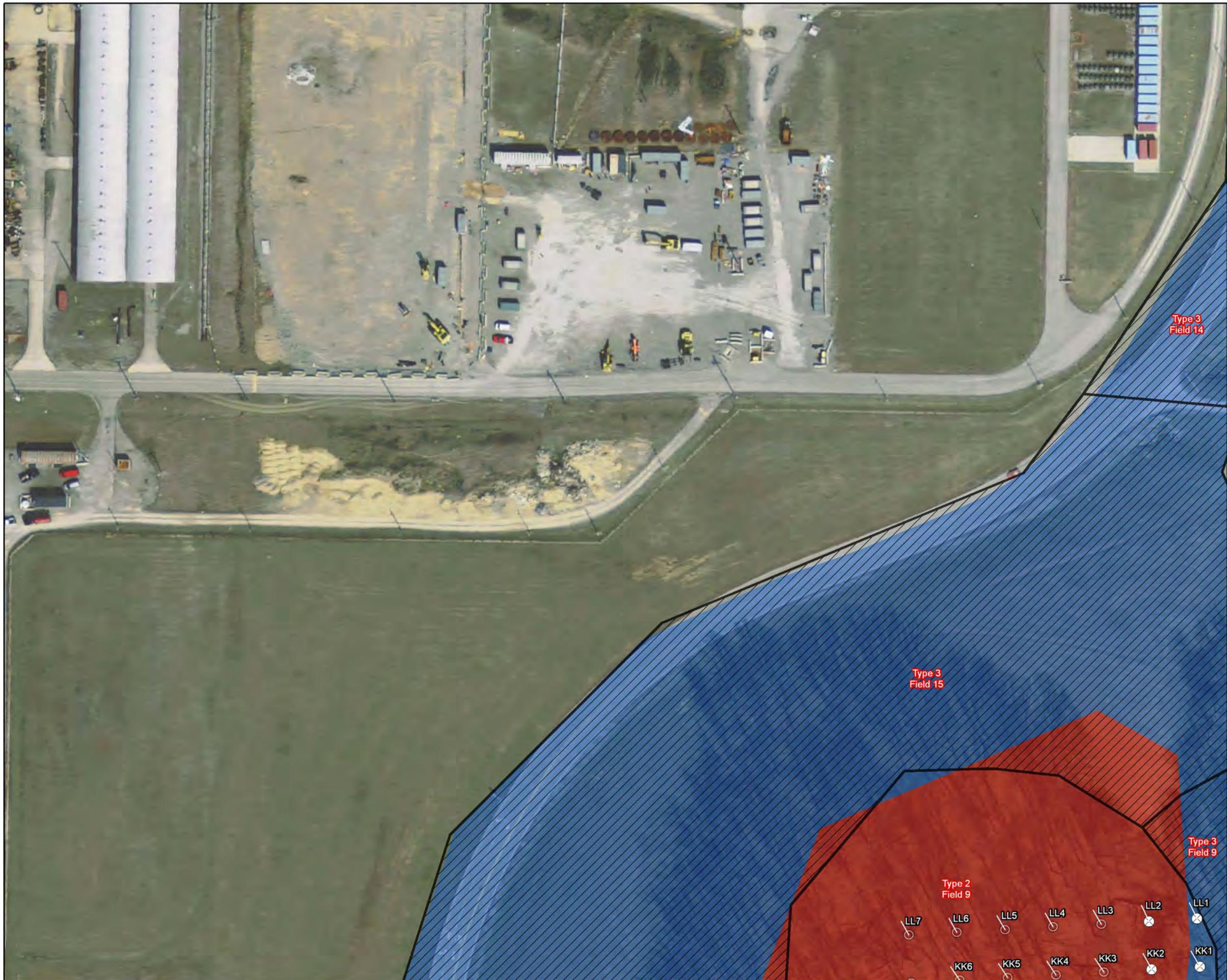
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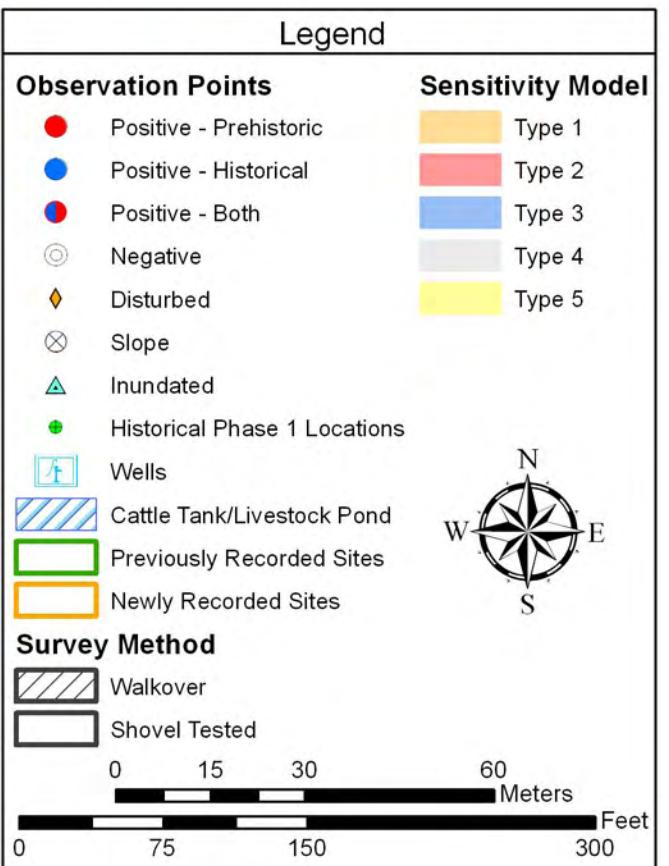
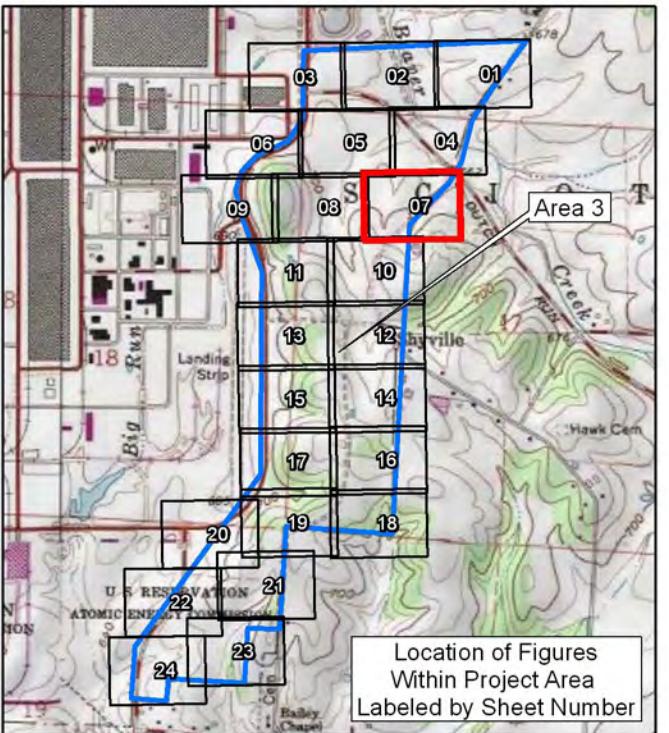
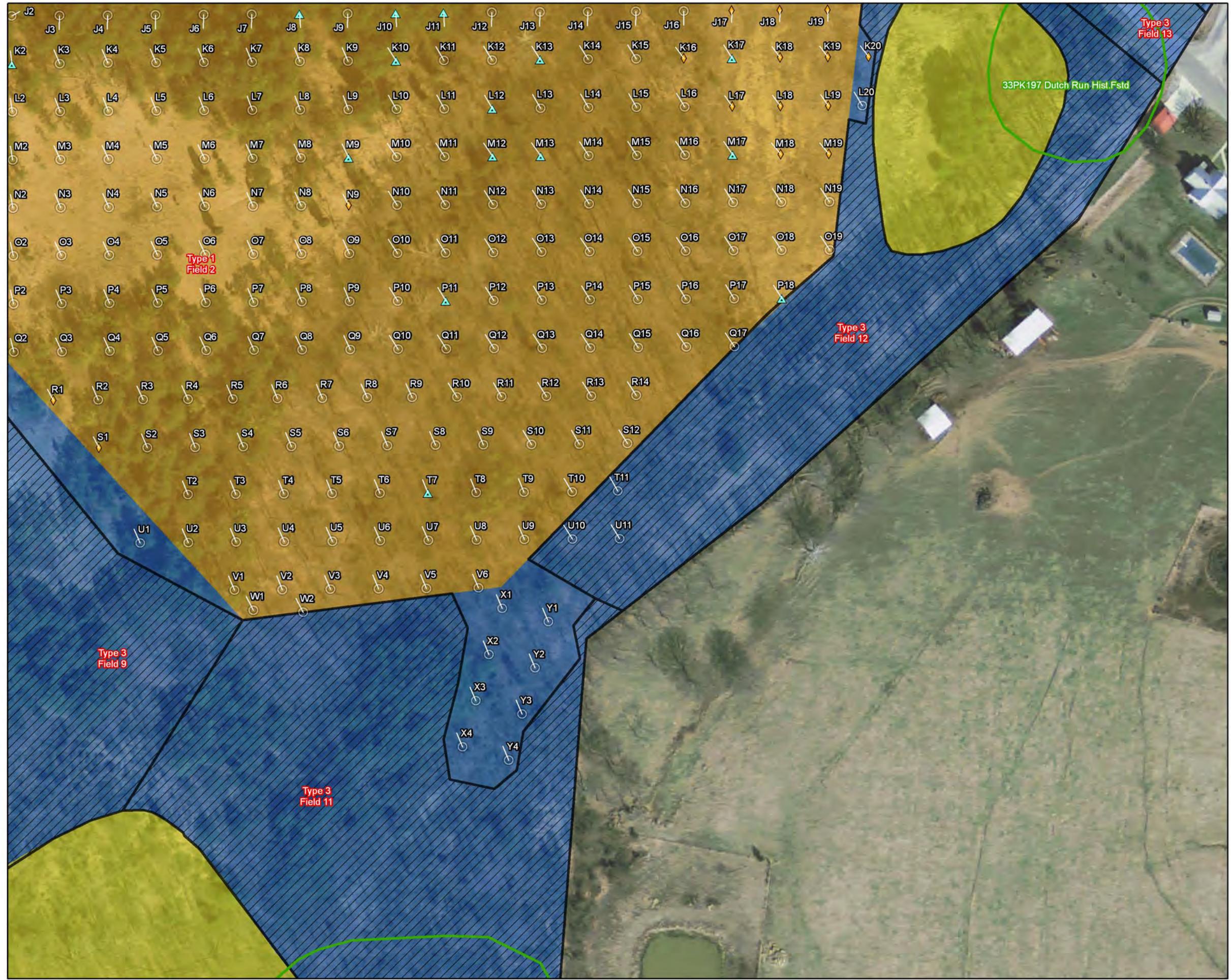
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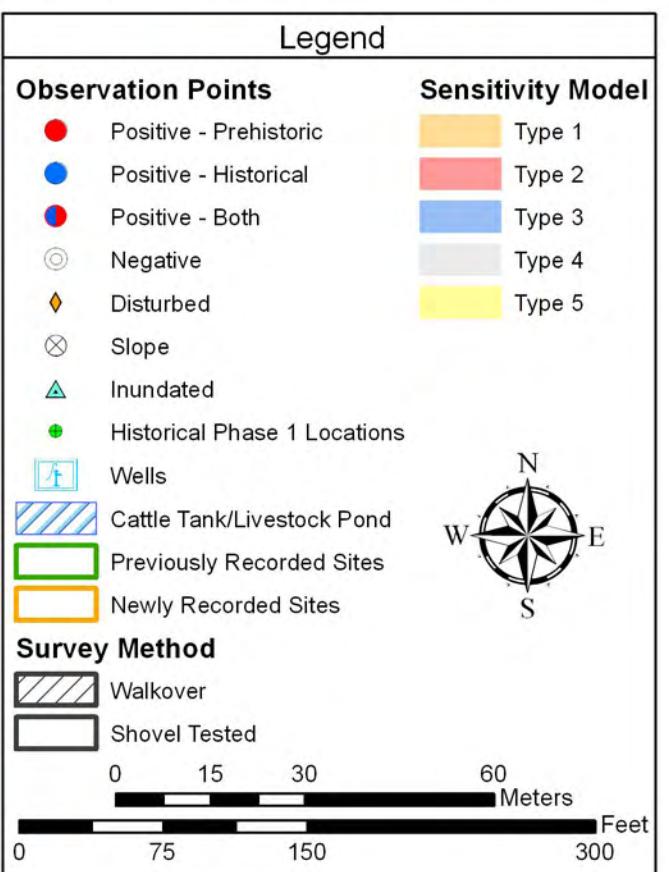
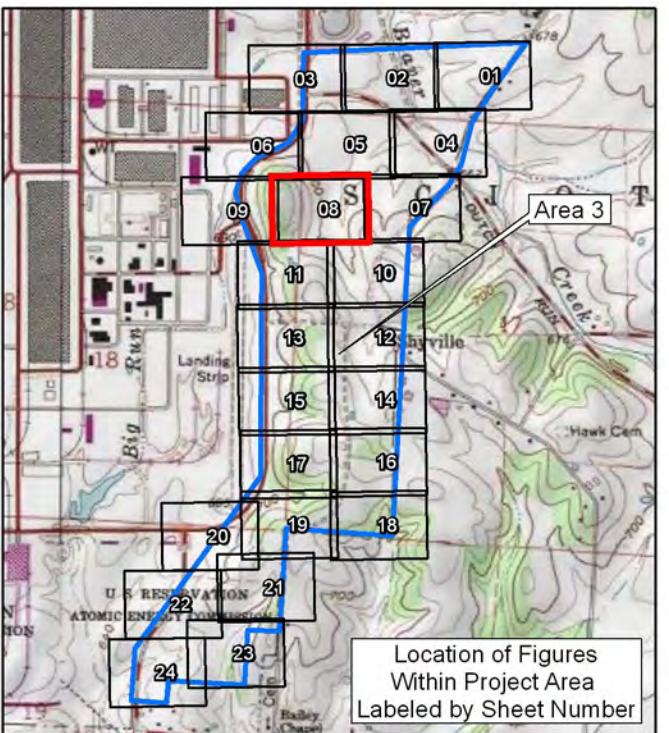
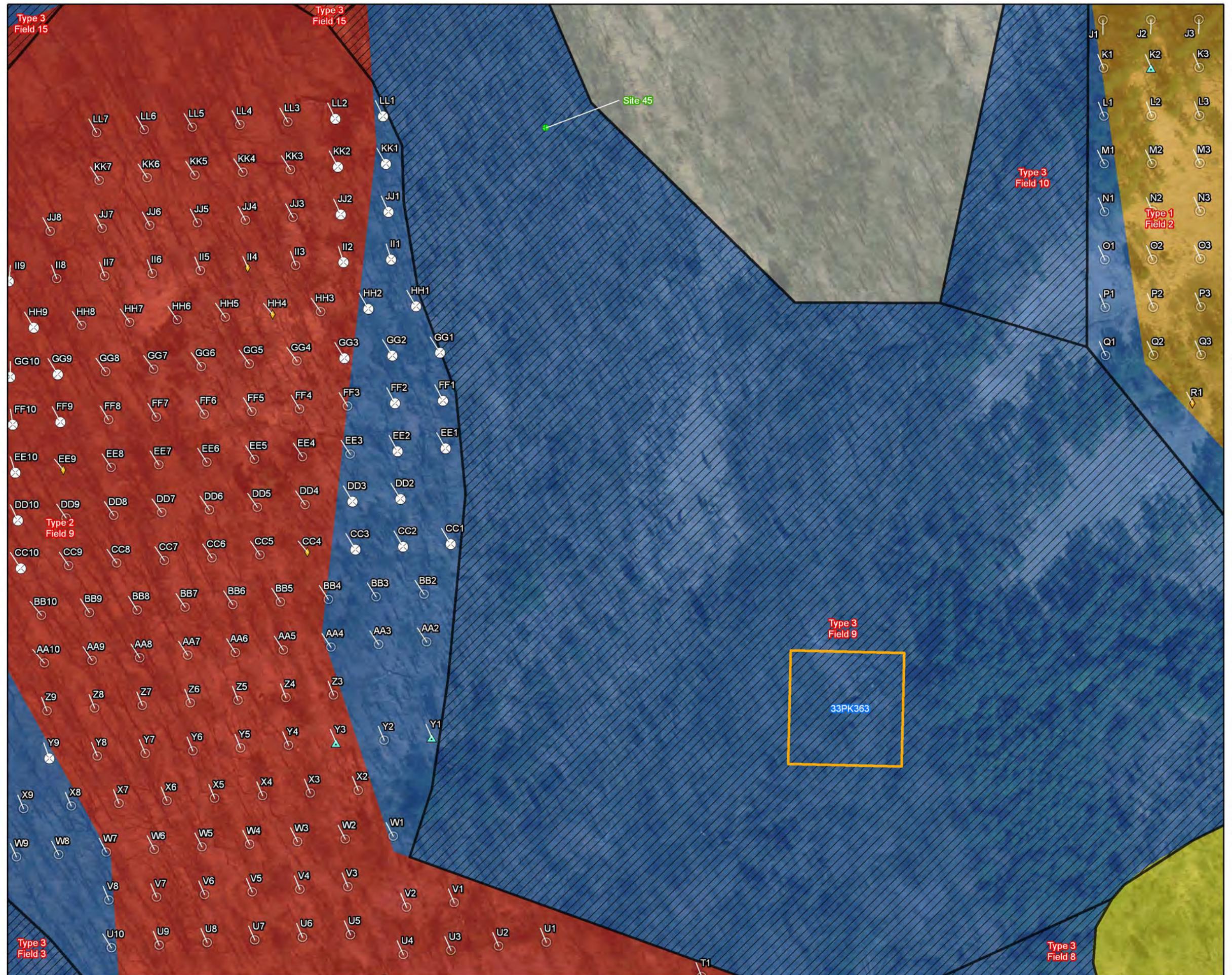
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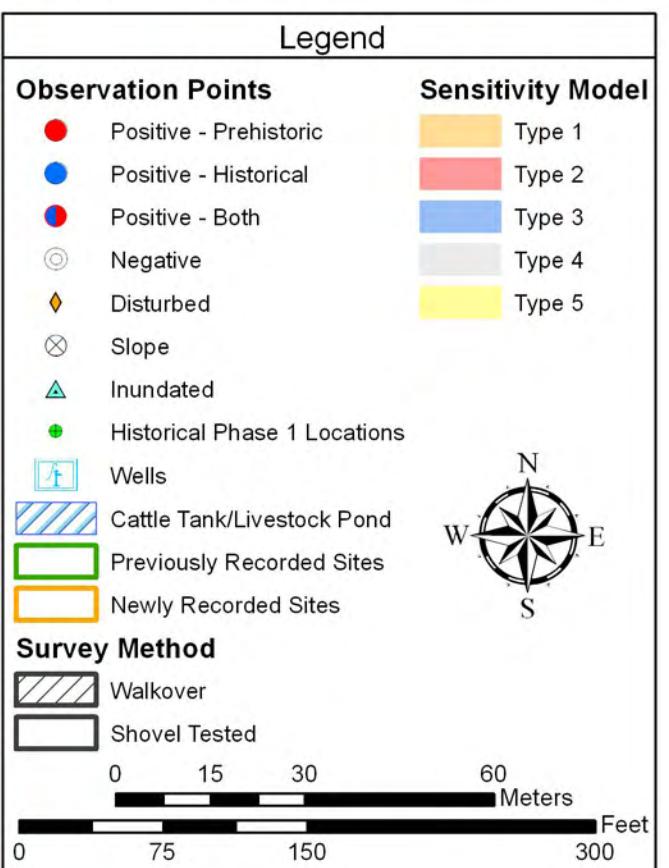
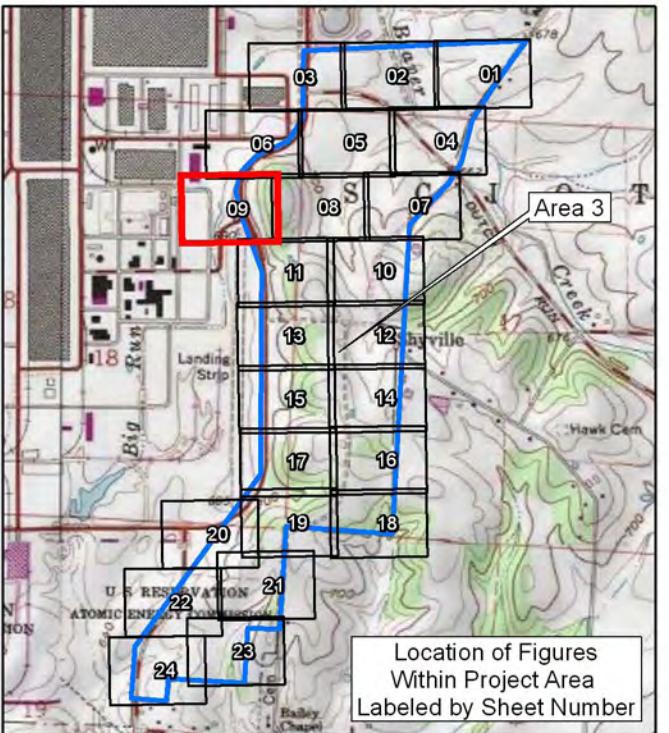
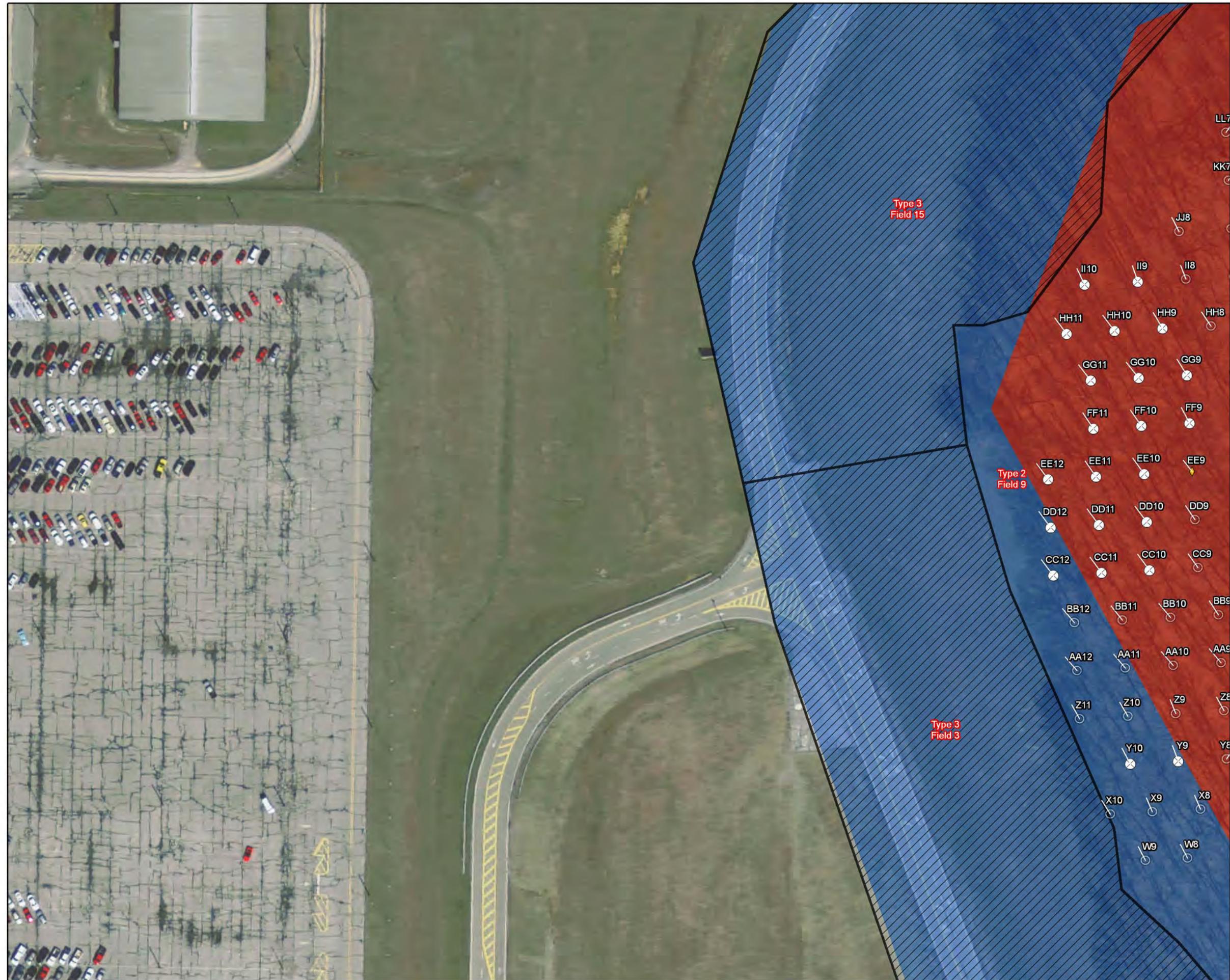
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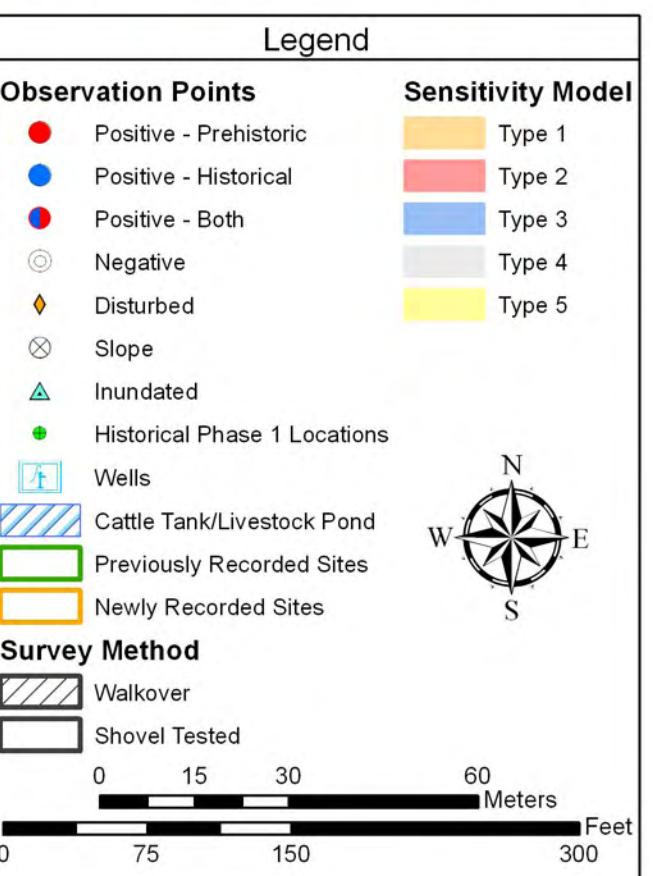
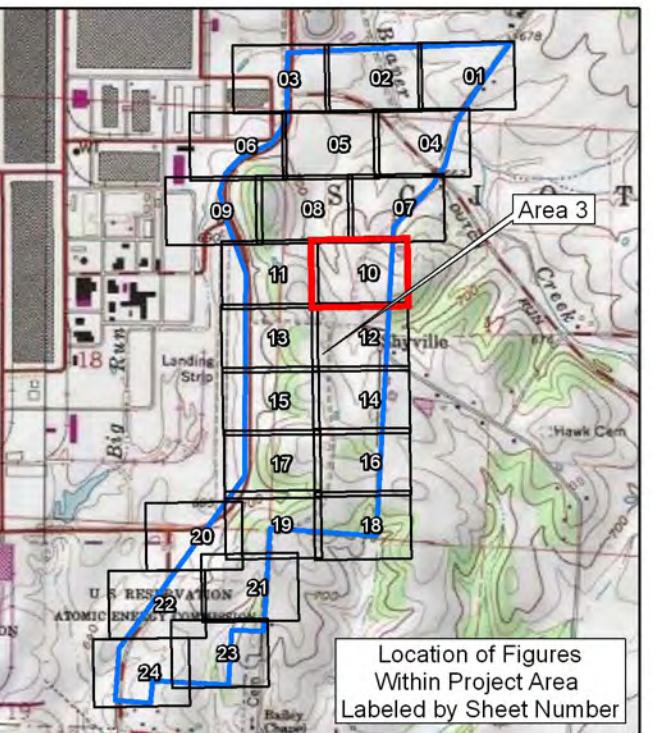
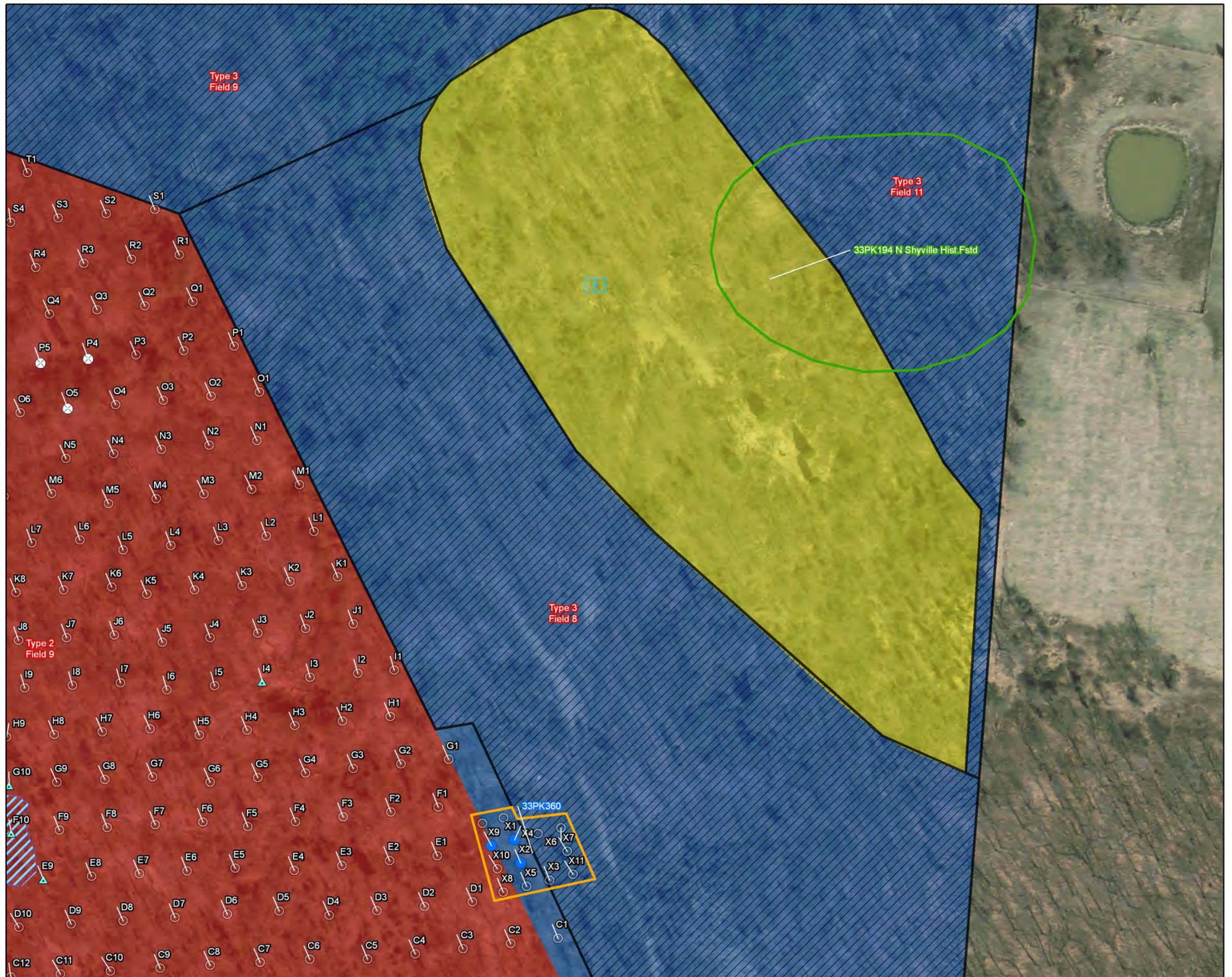
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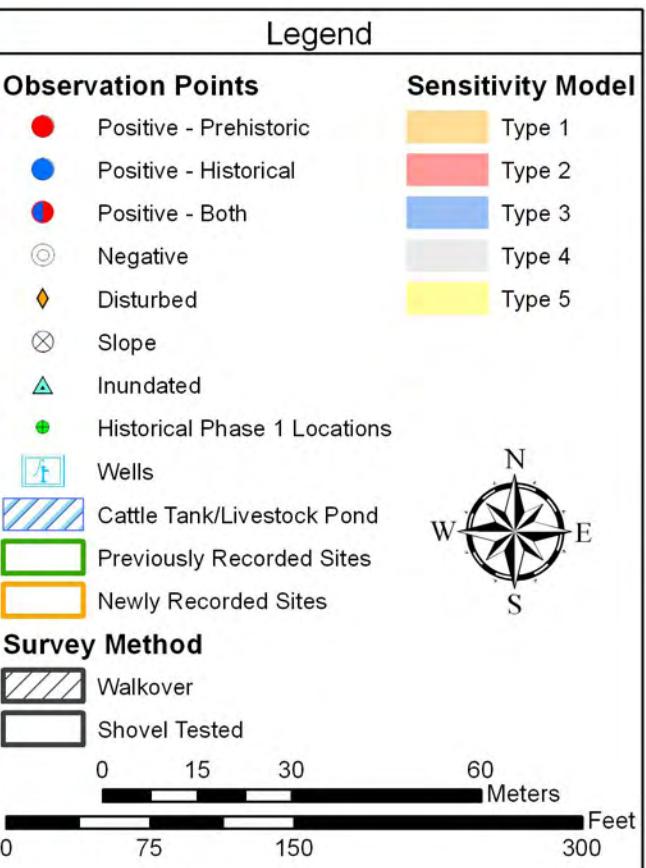
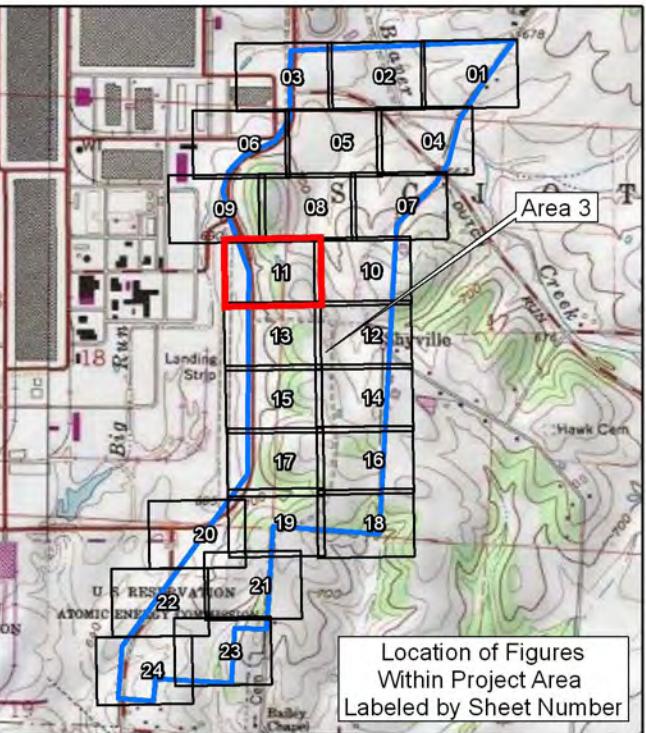
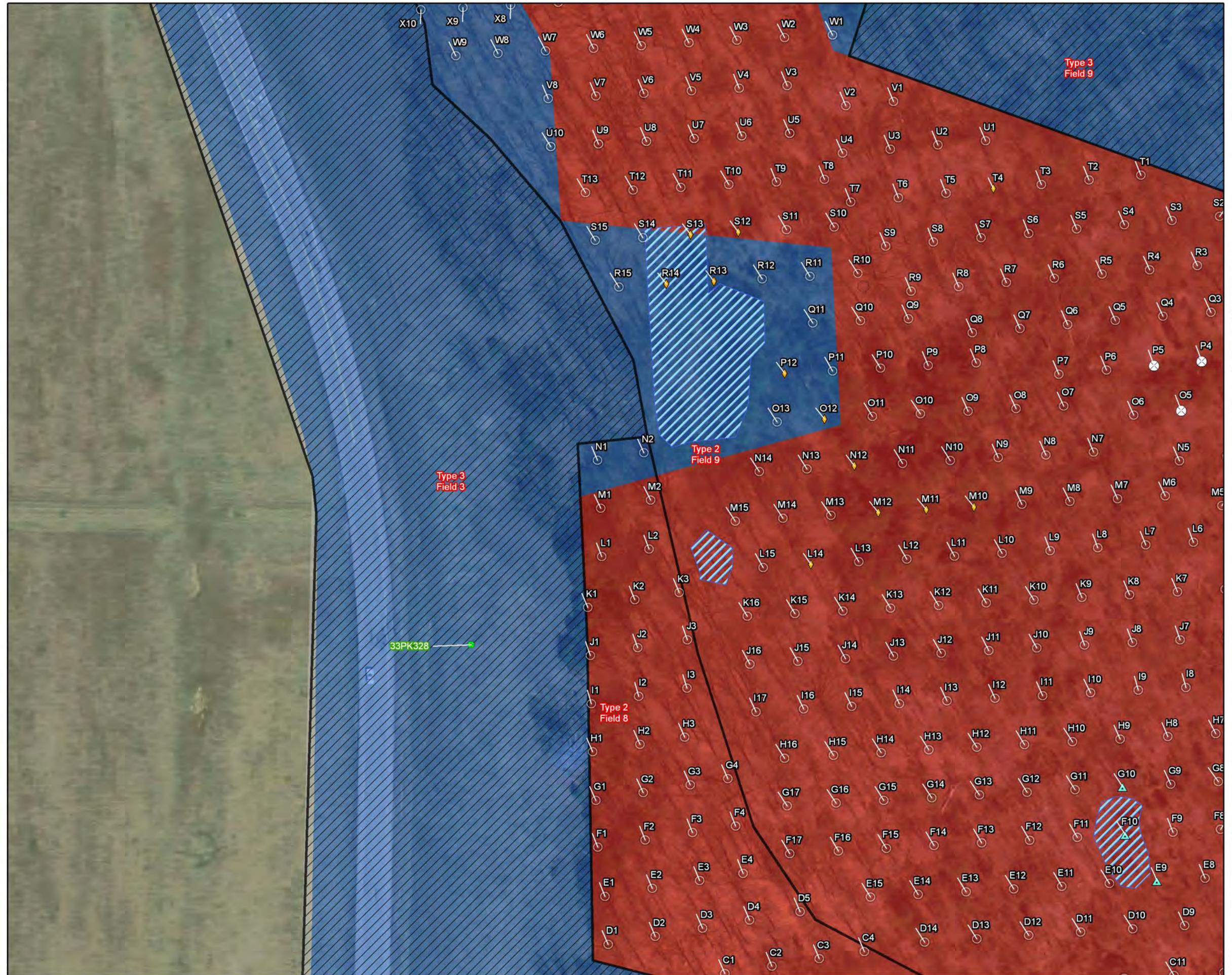
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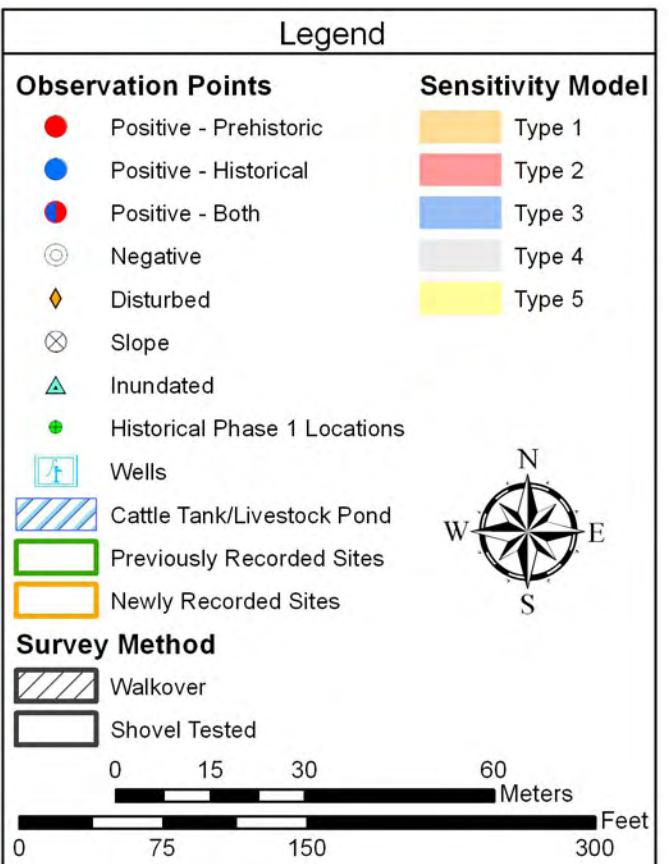
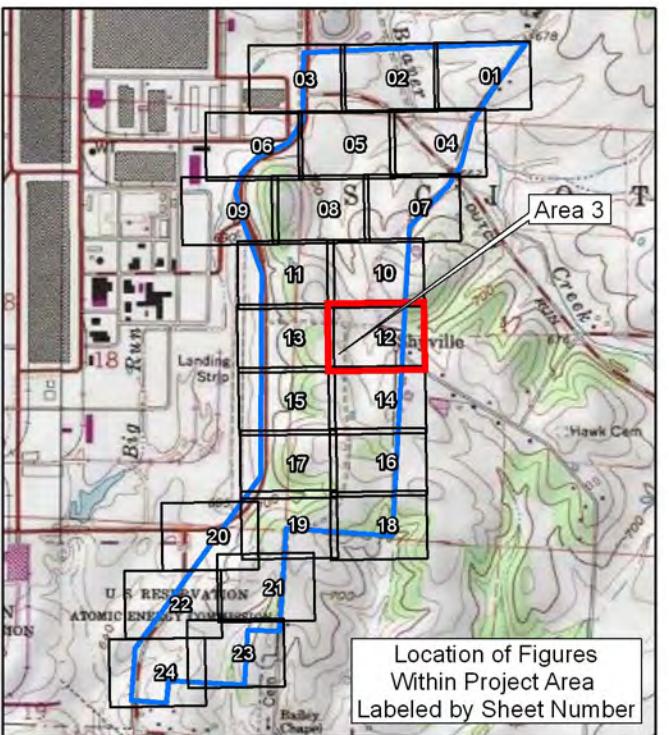
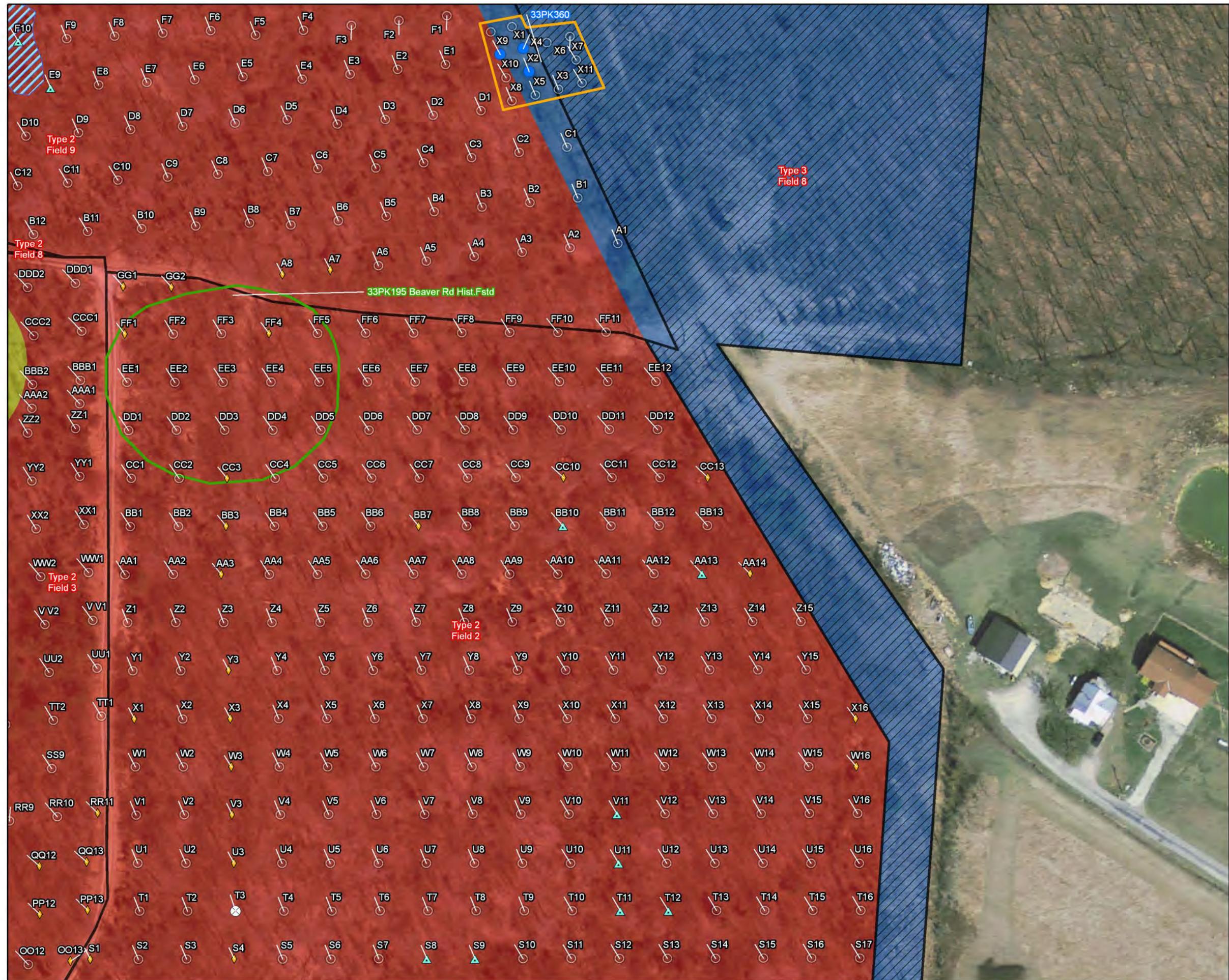
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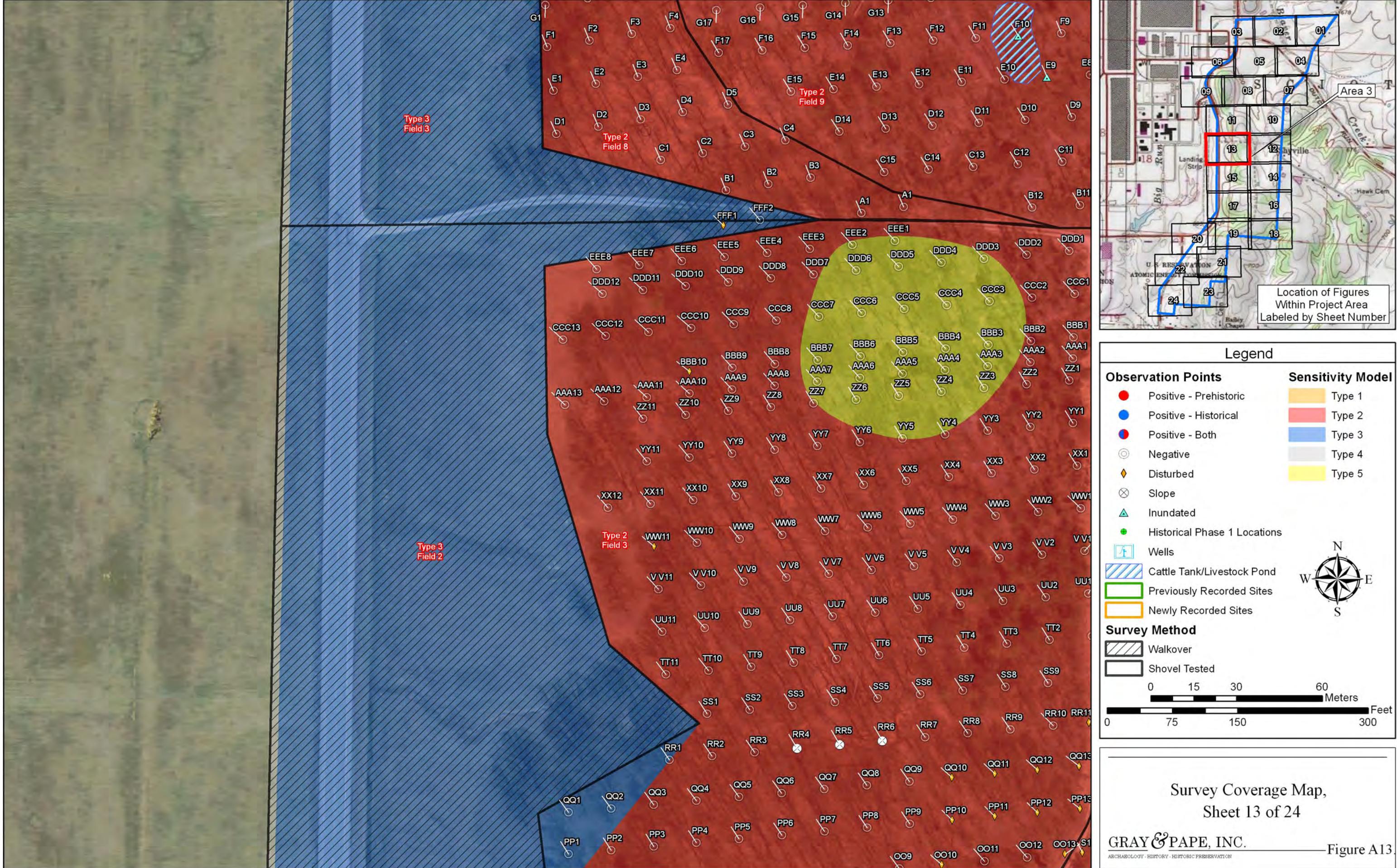
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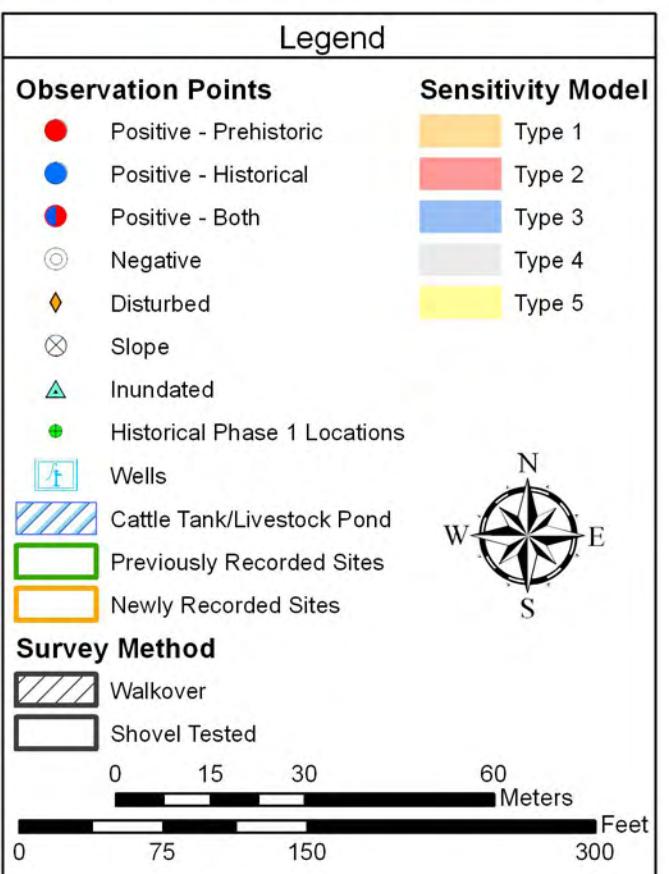
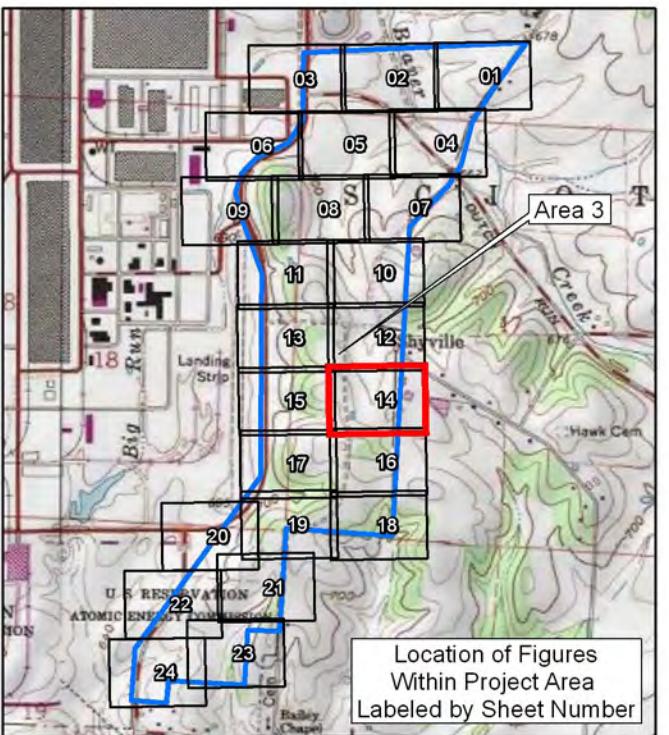


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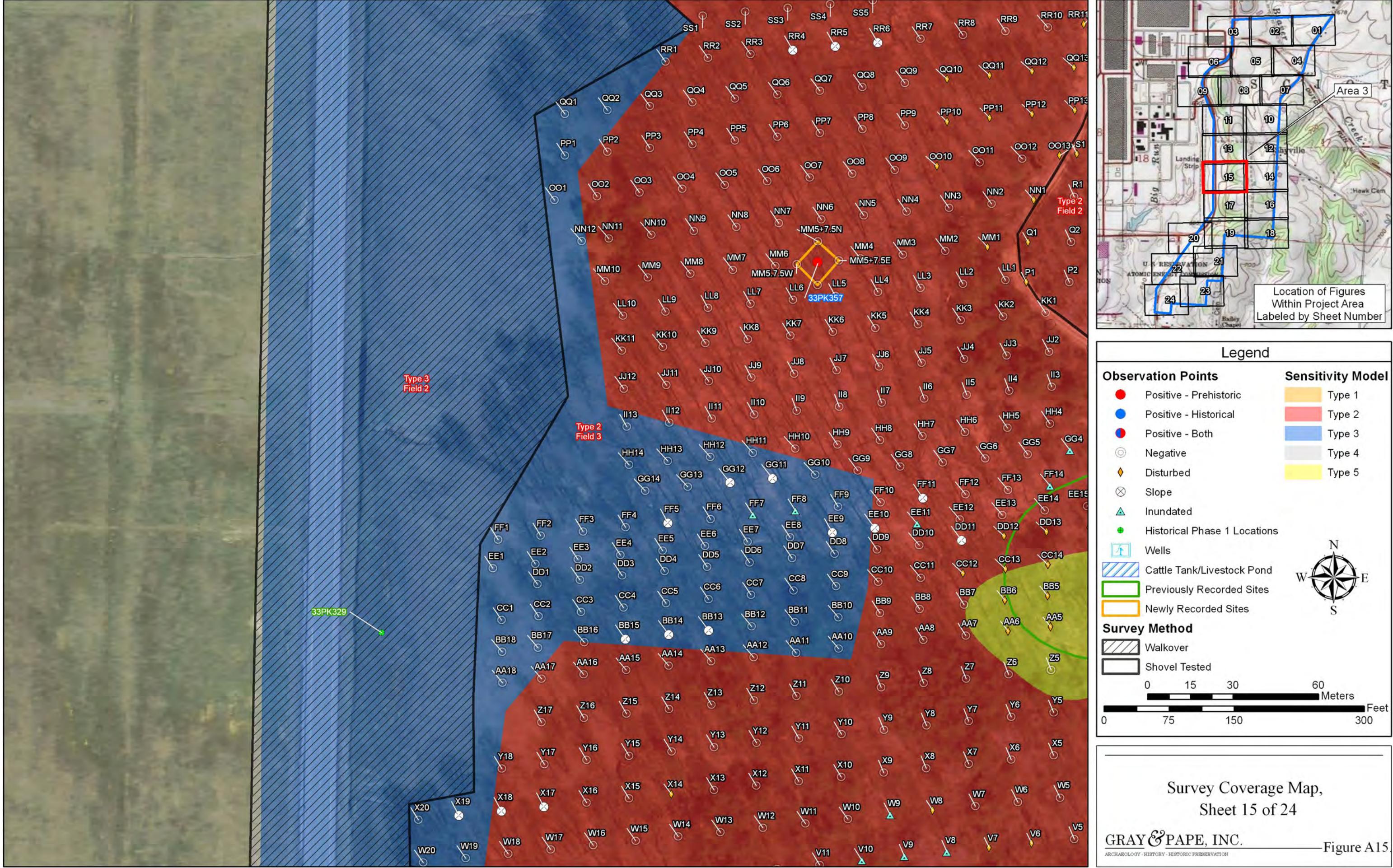


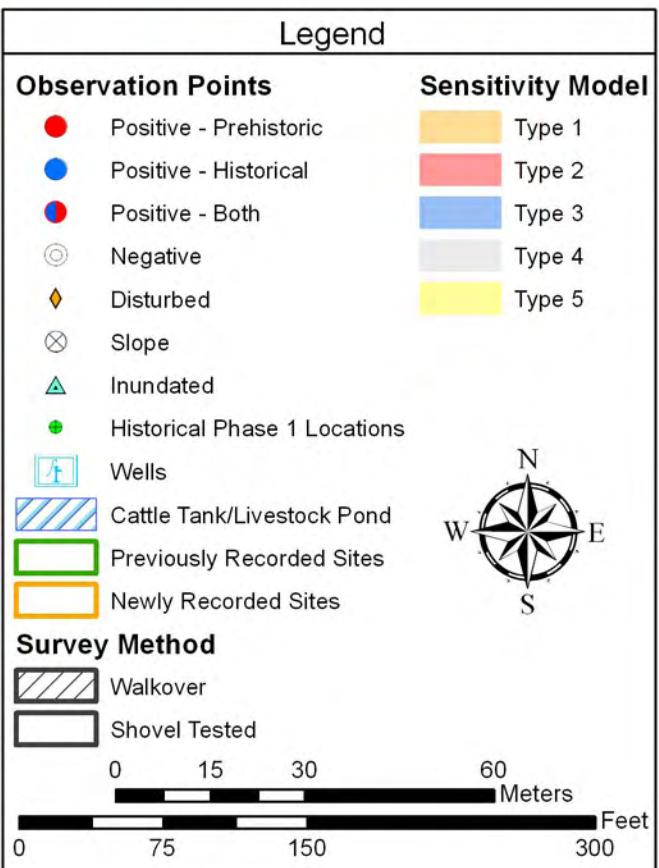
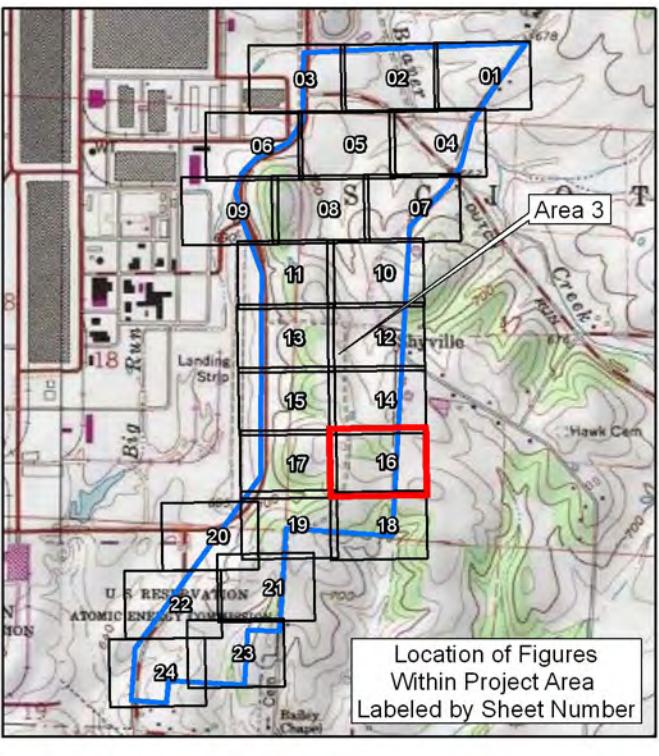
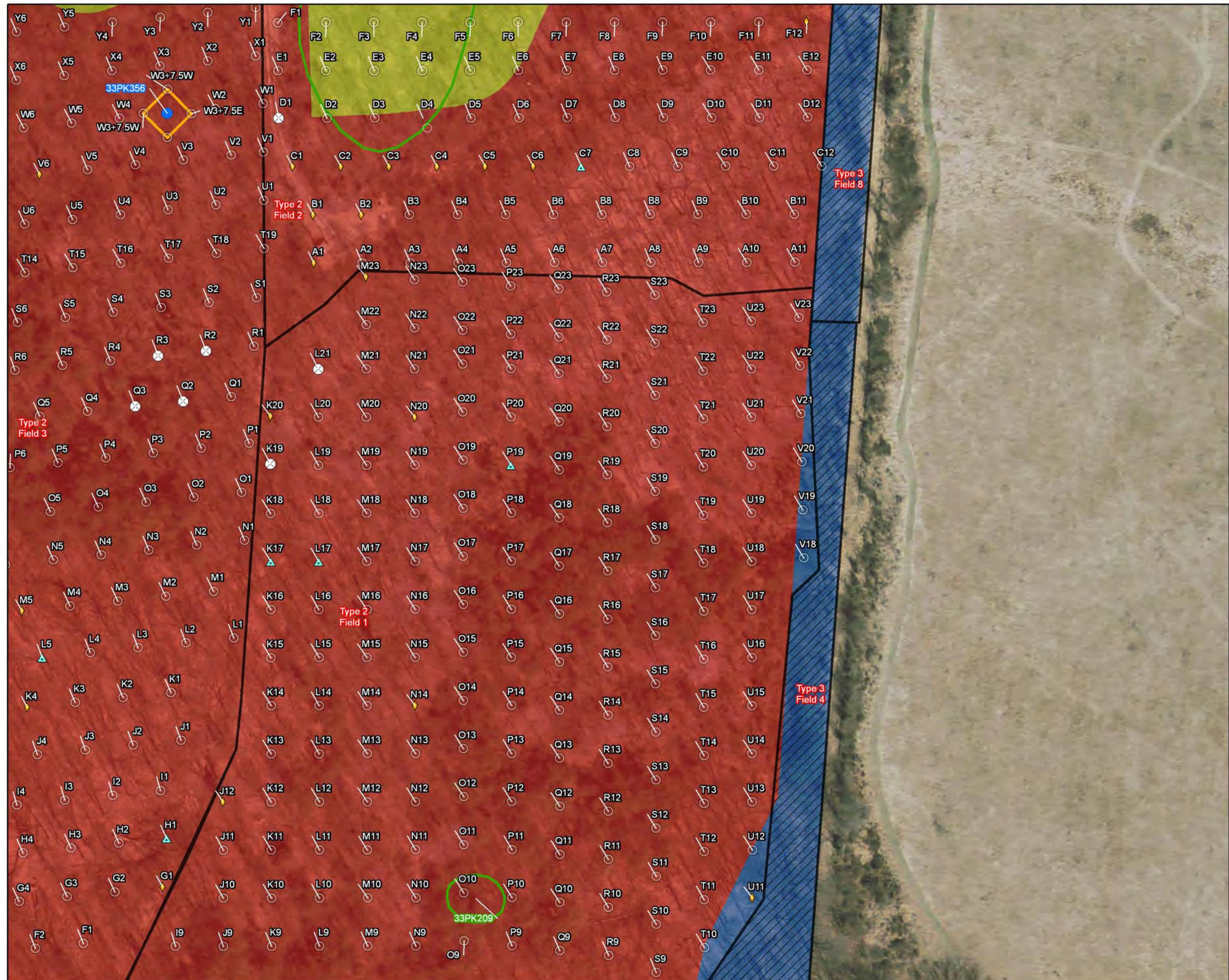


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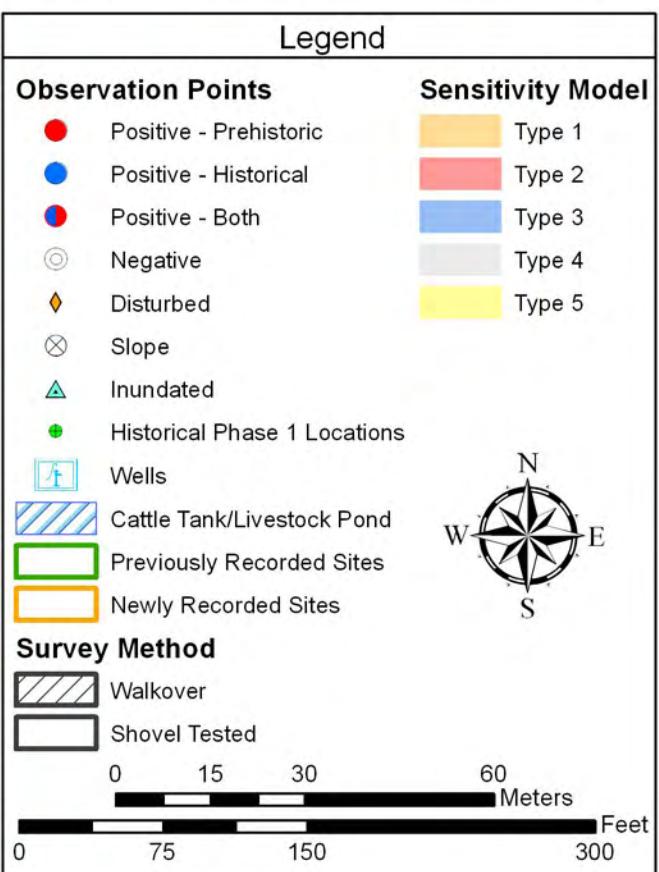
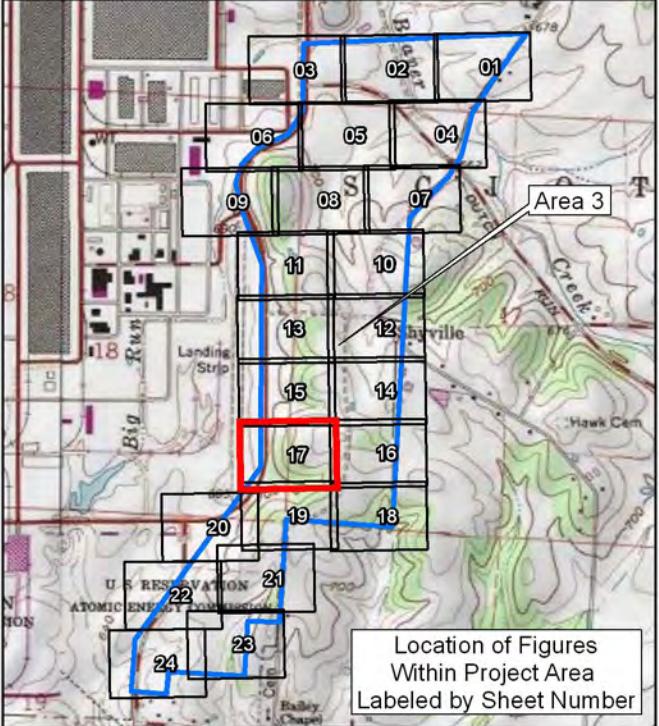
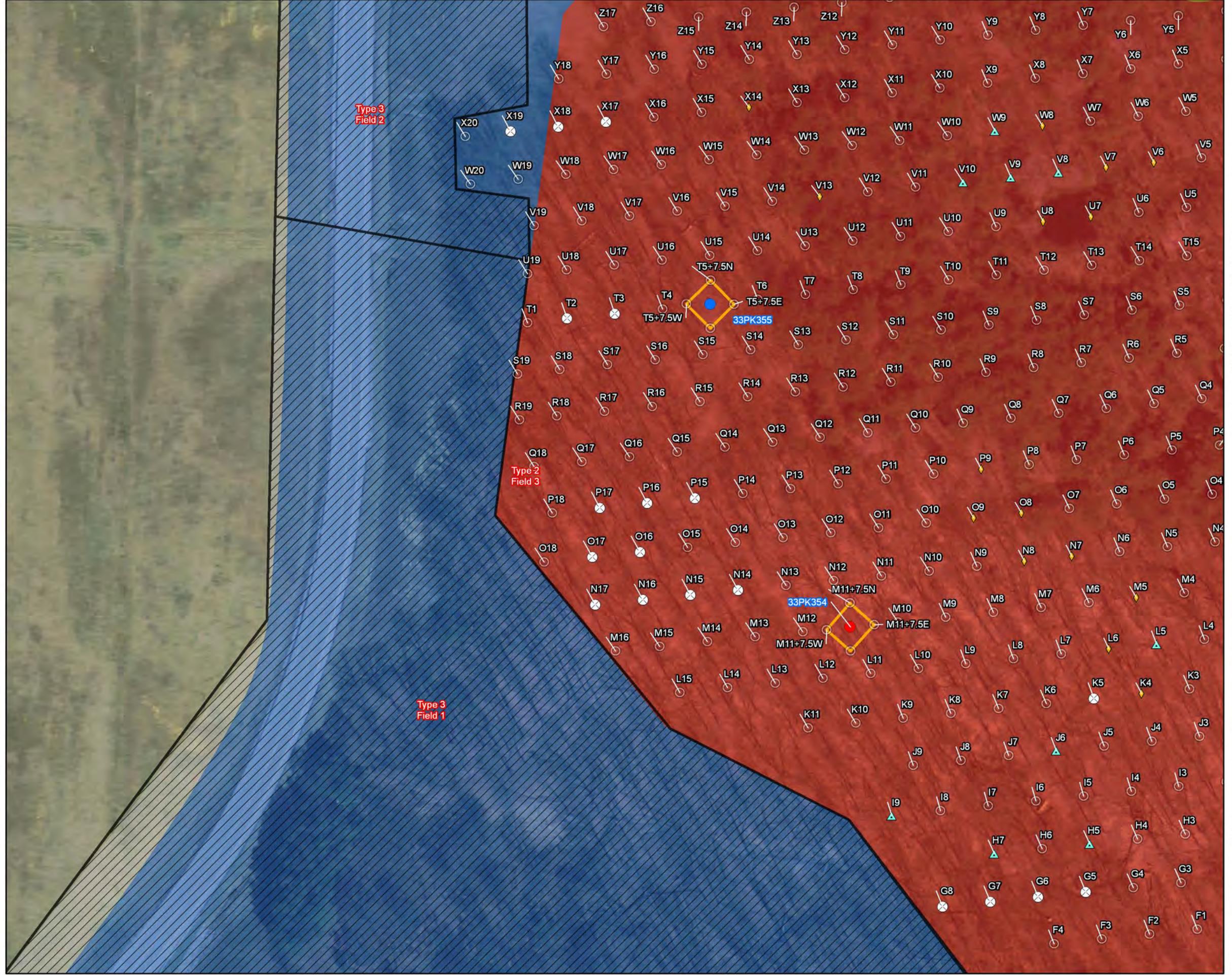
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Figure A14





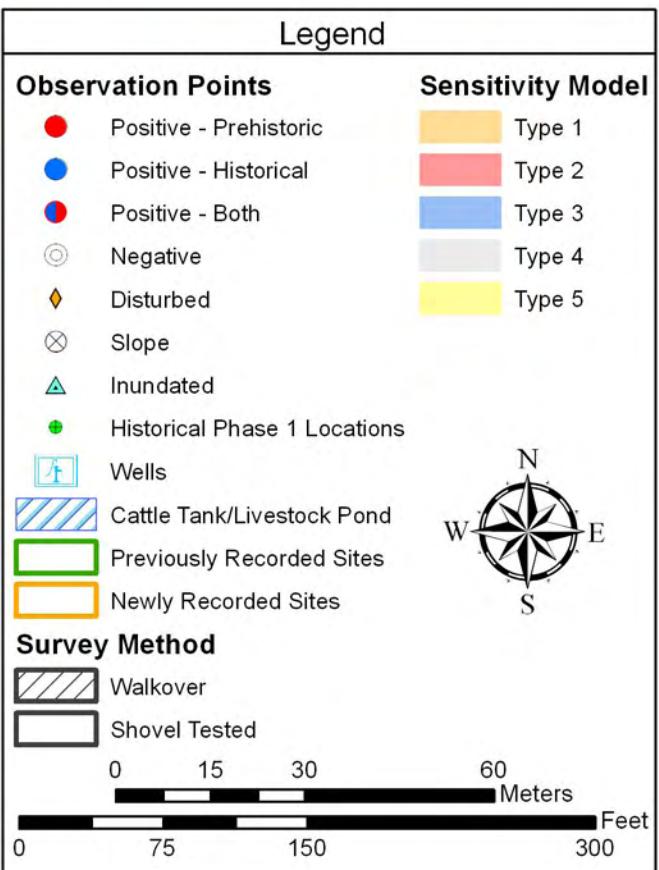
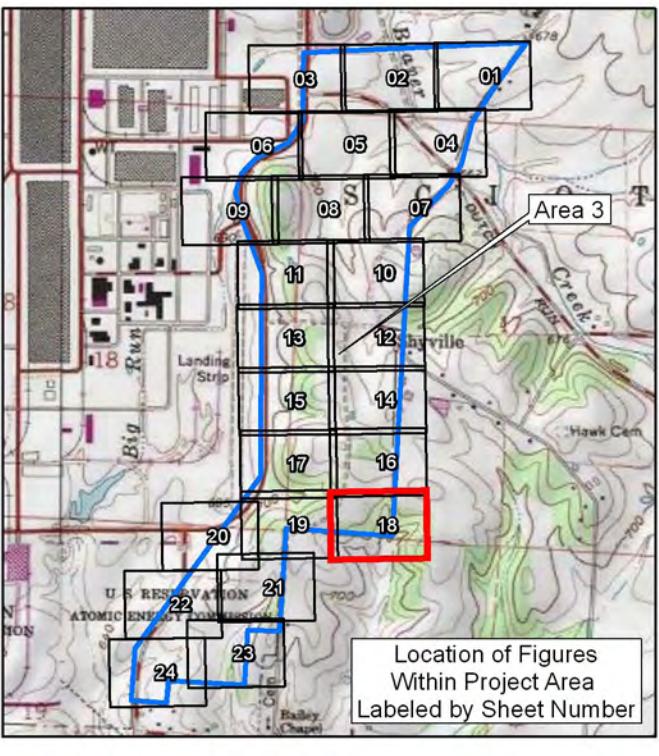
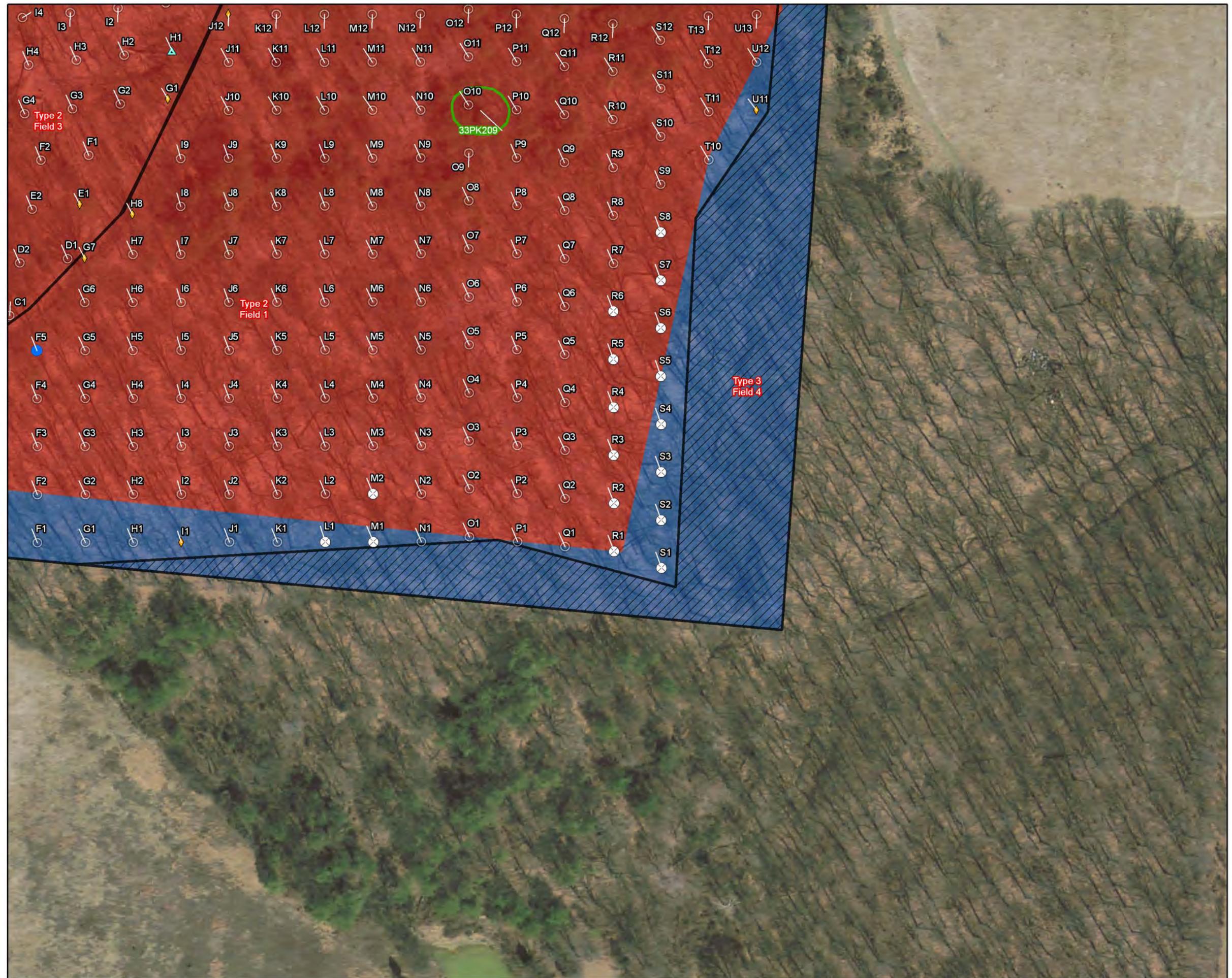
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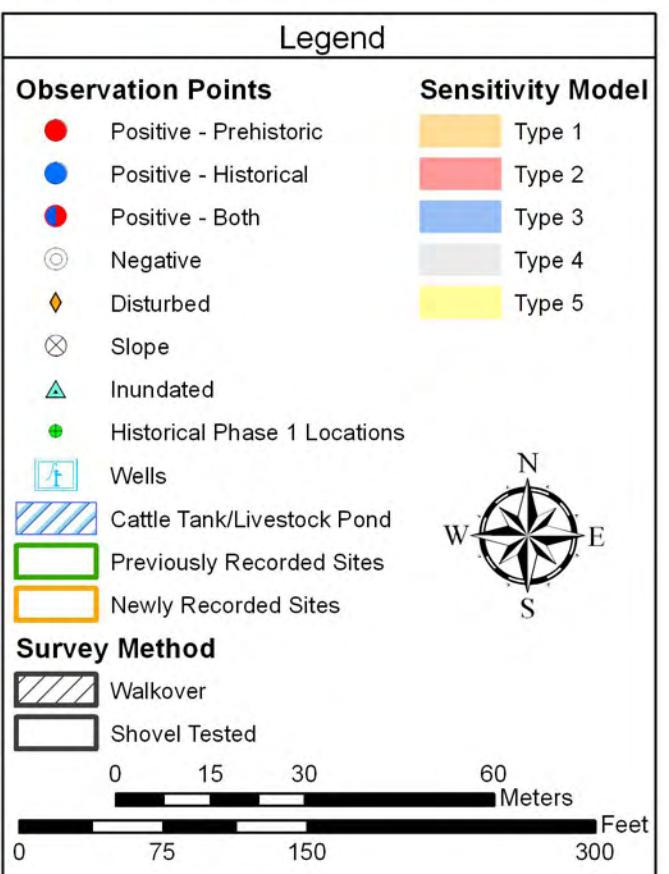
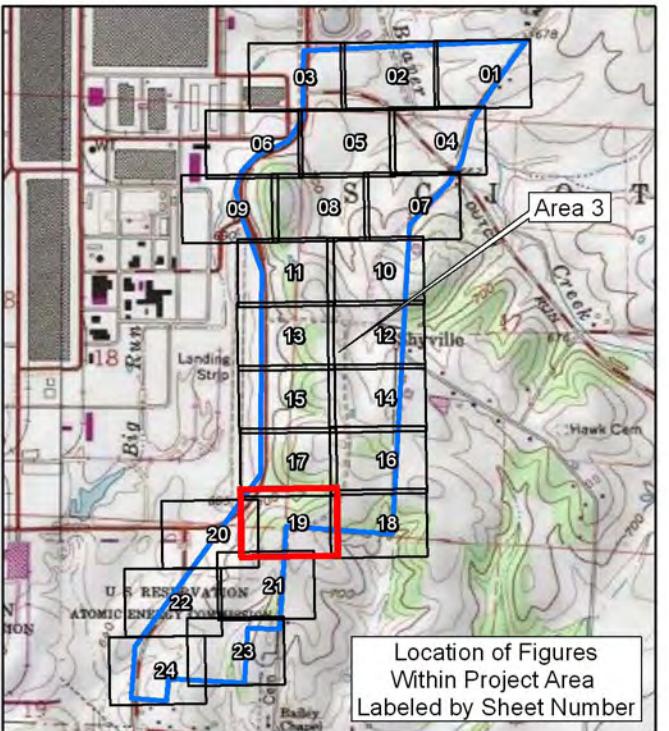
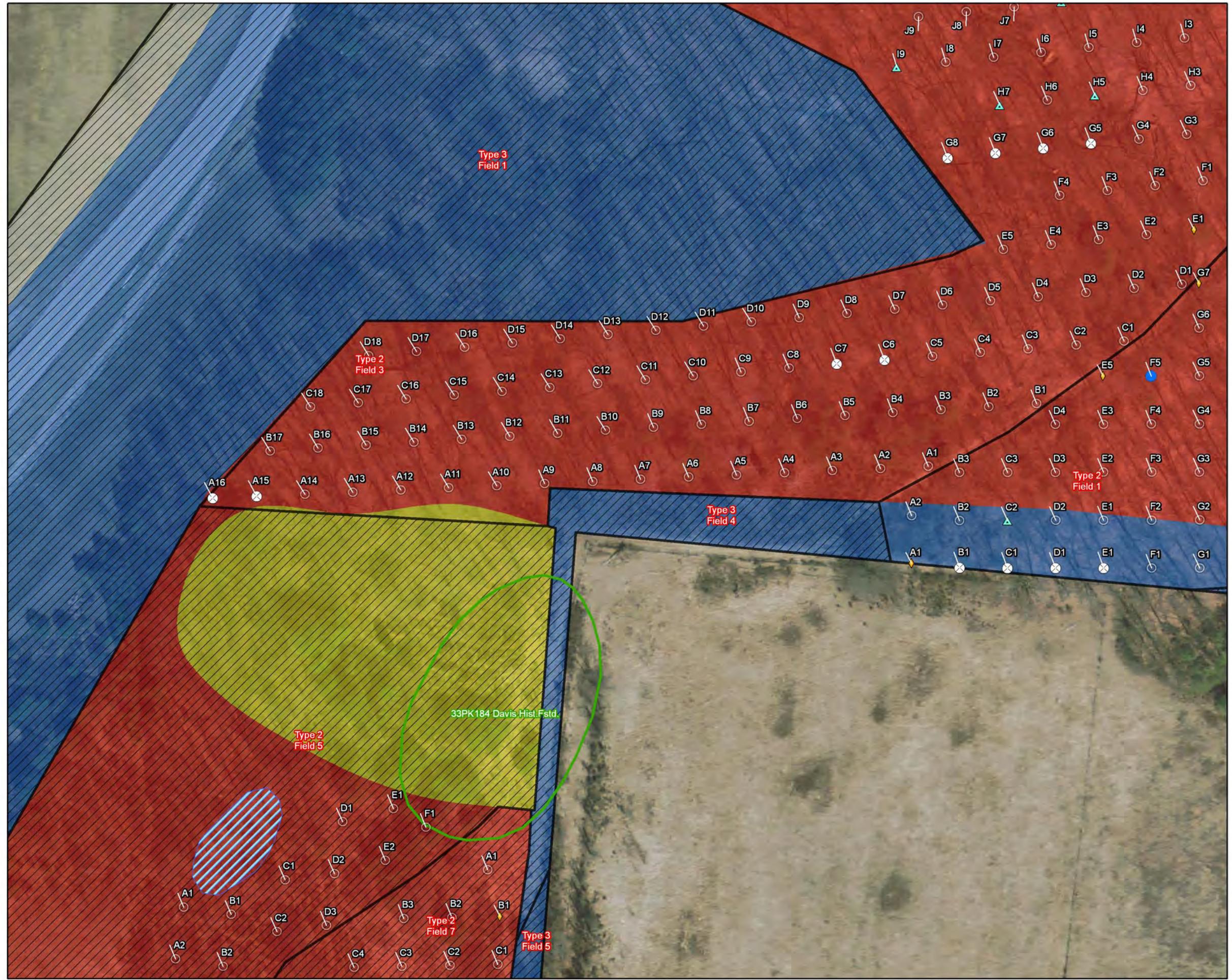
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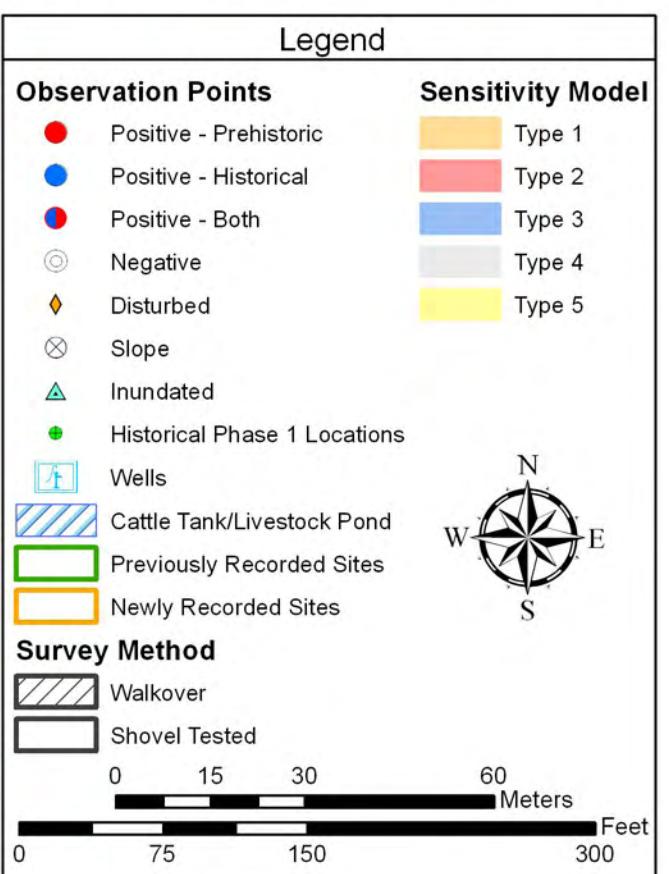
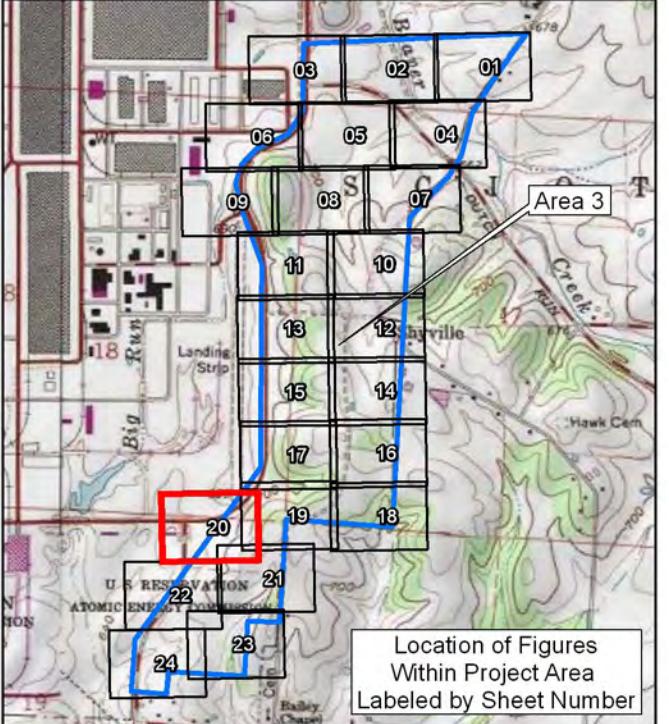
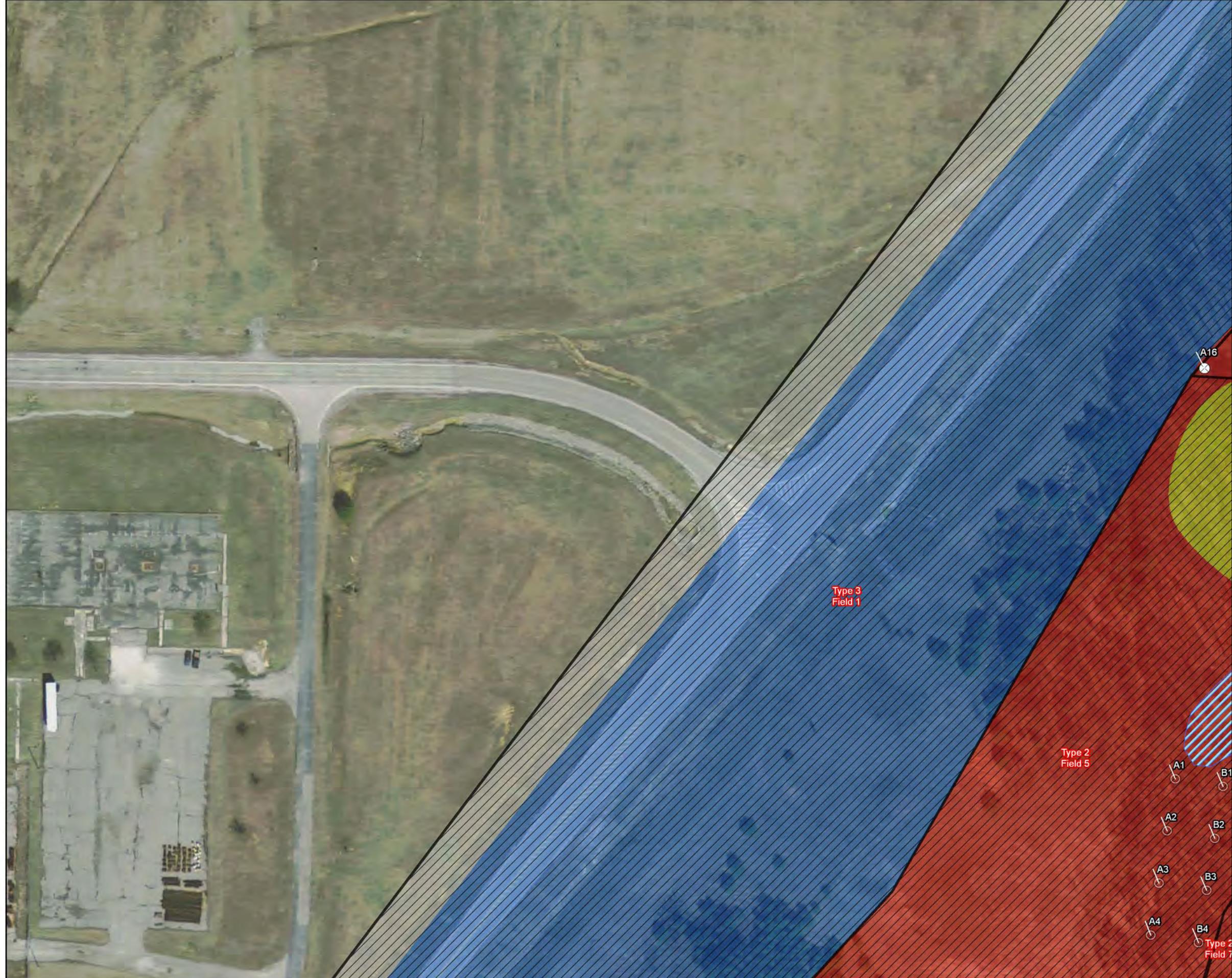
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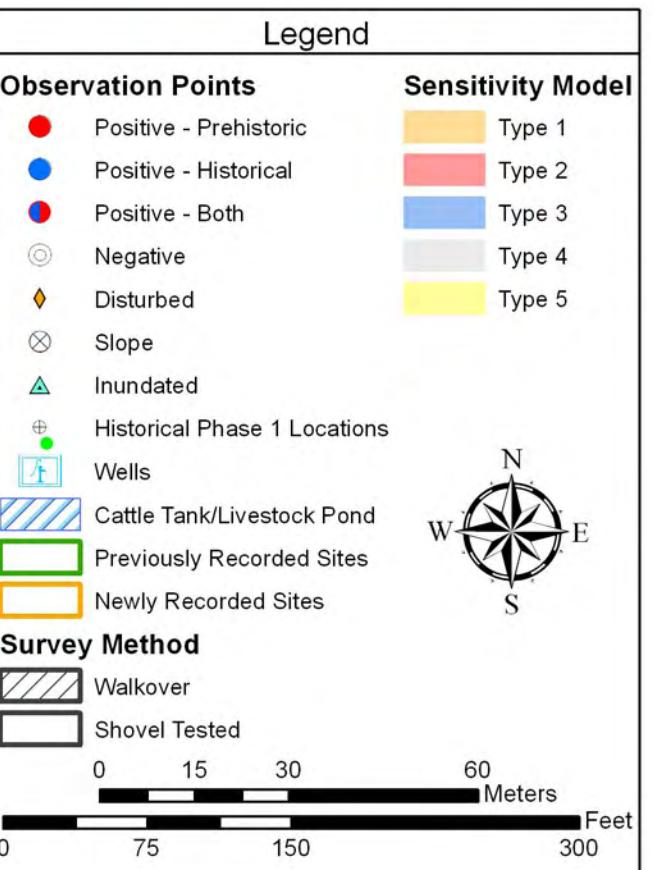
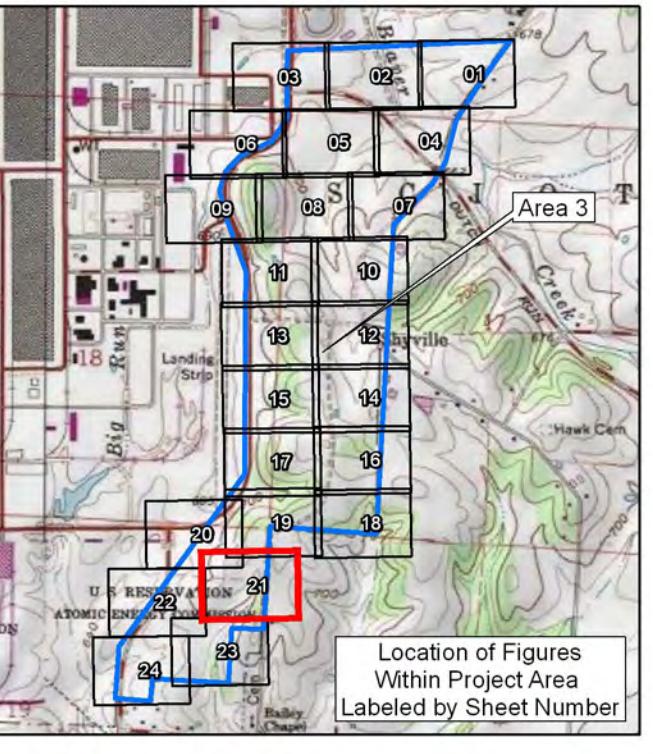
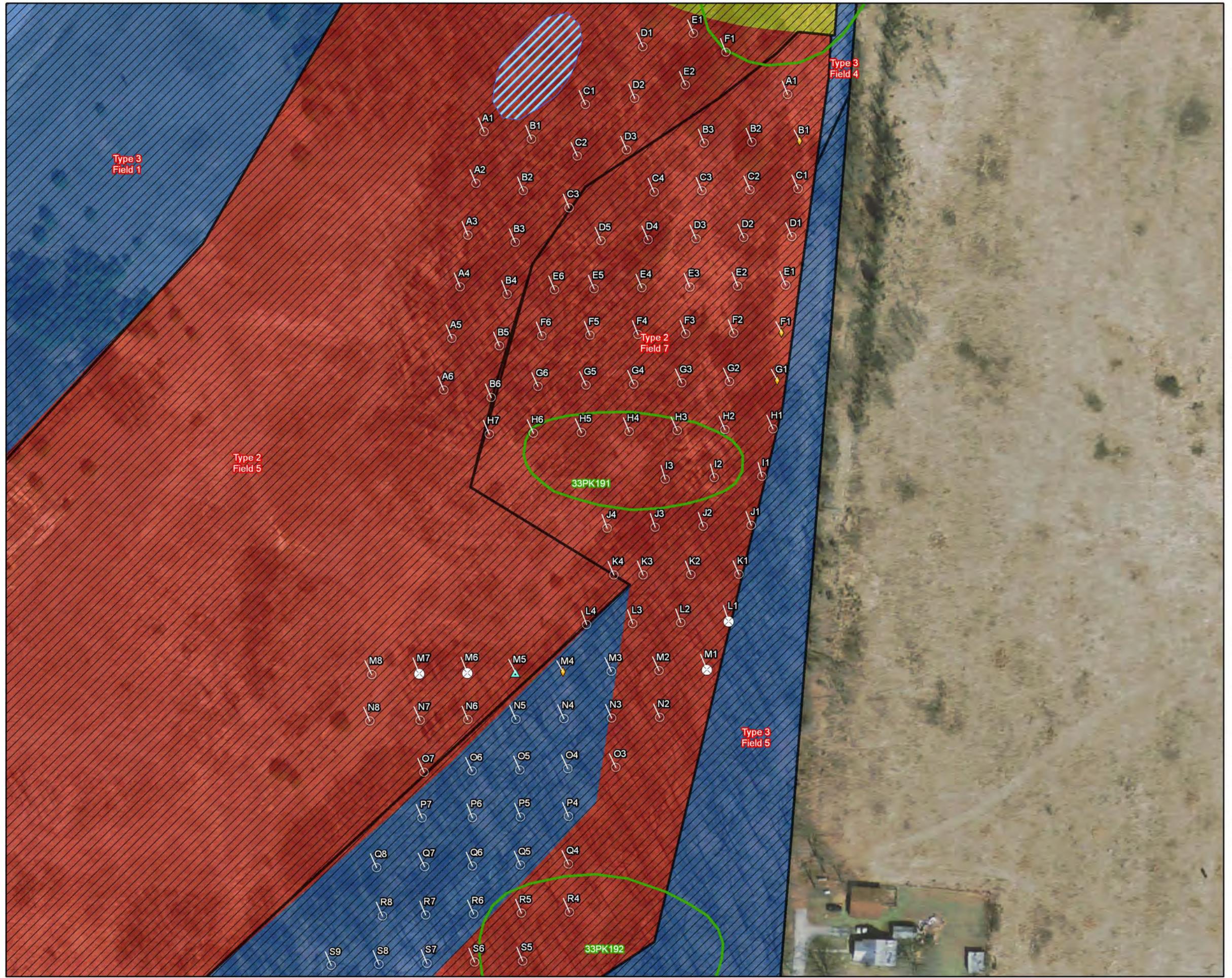
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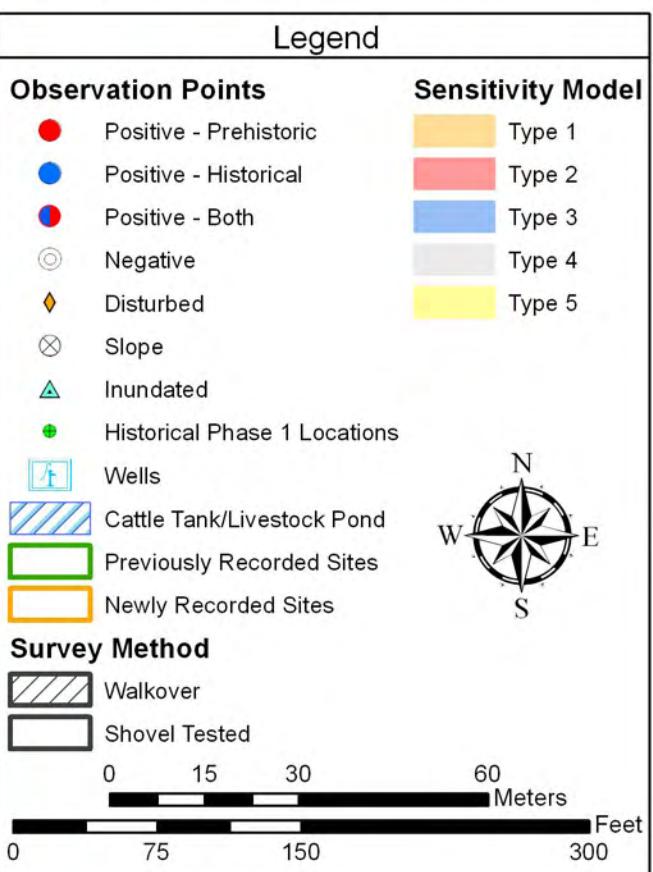
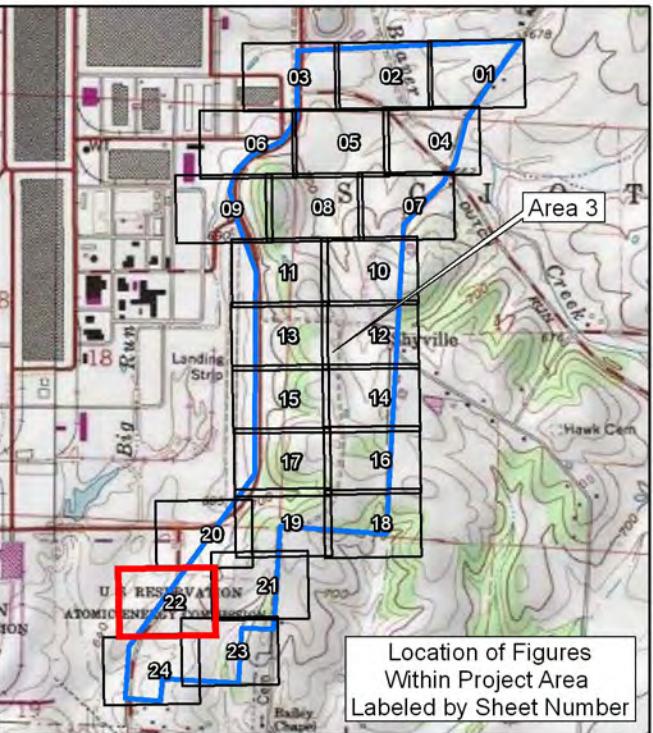
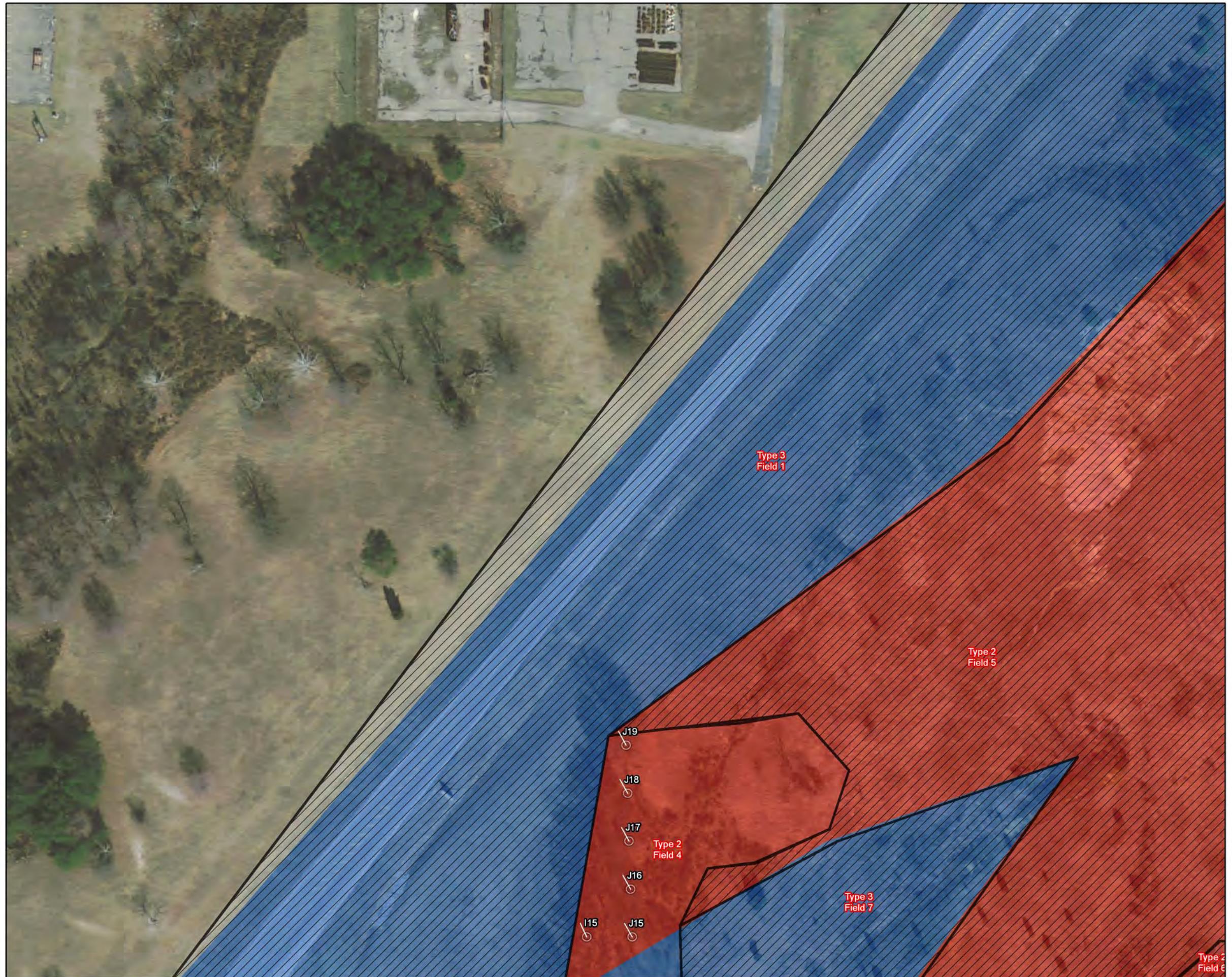
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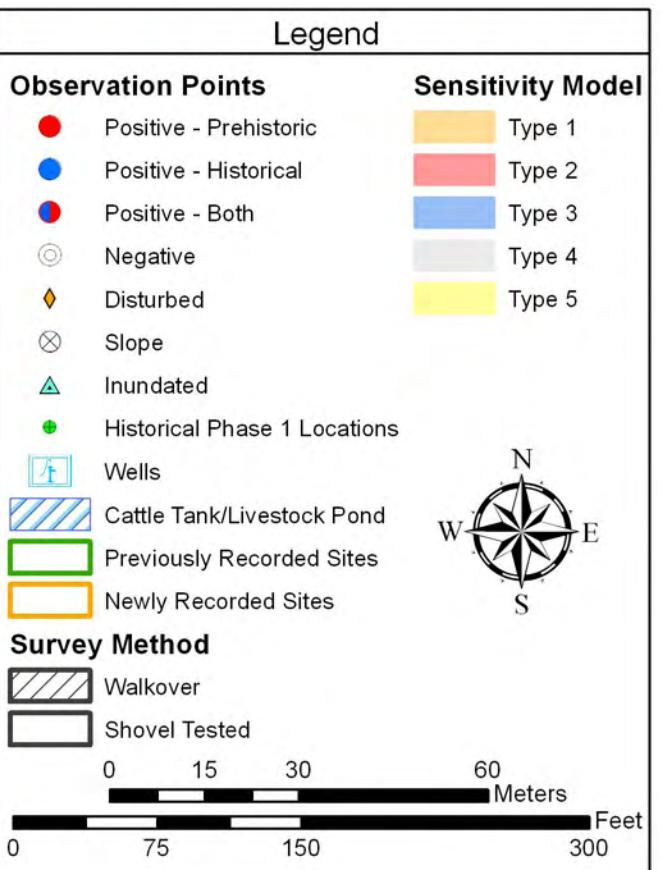
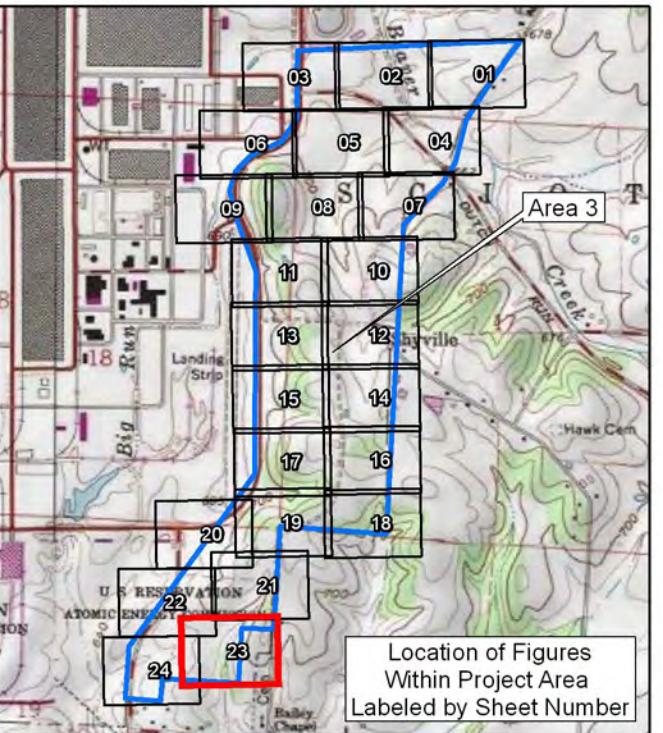
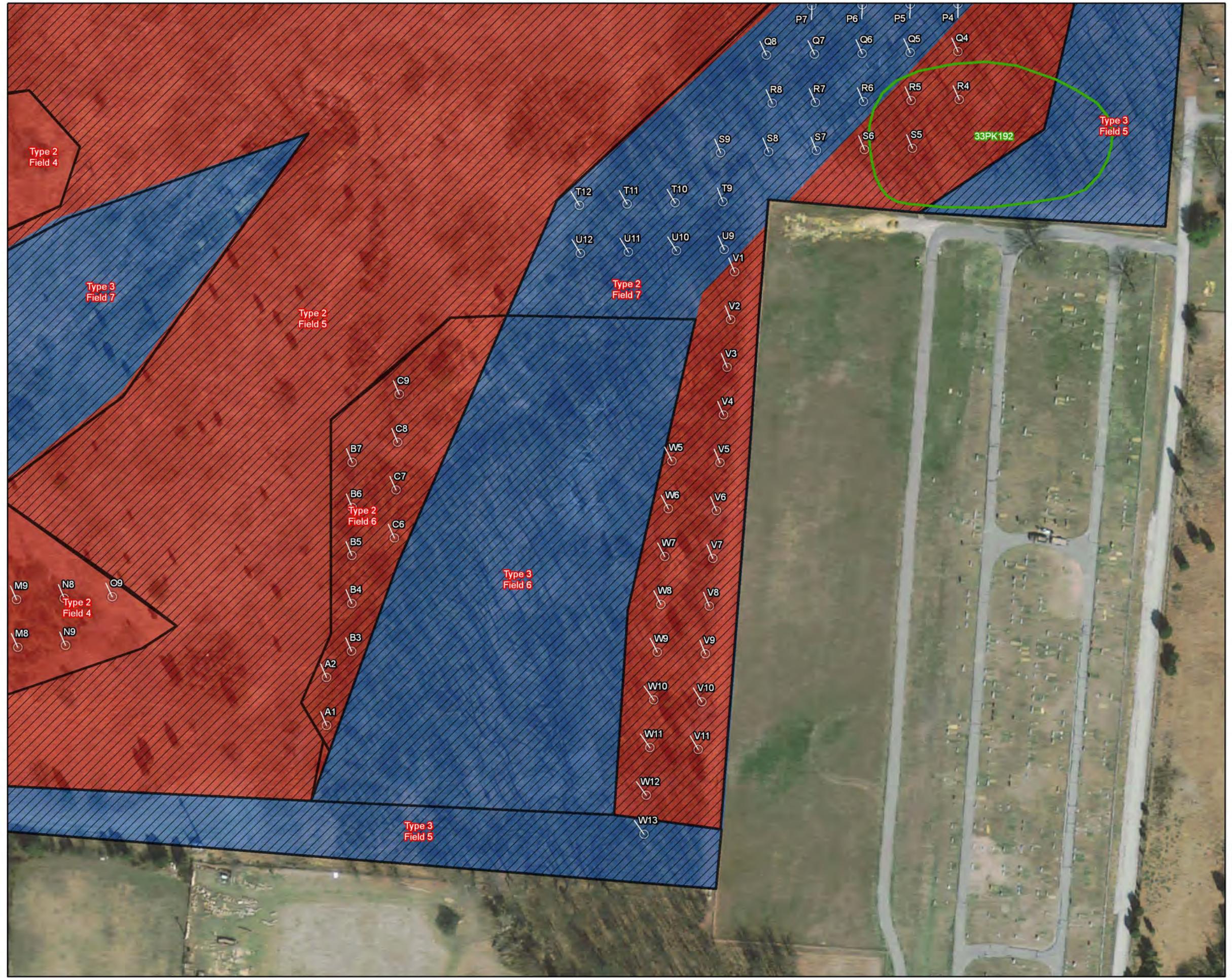
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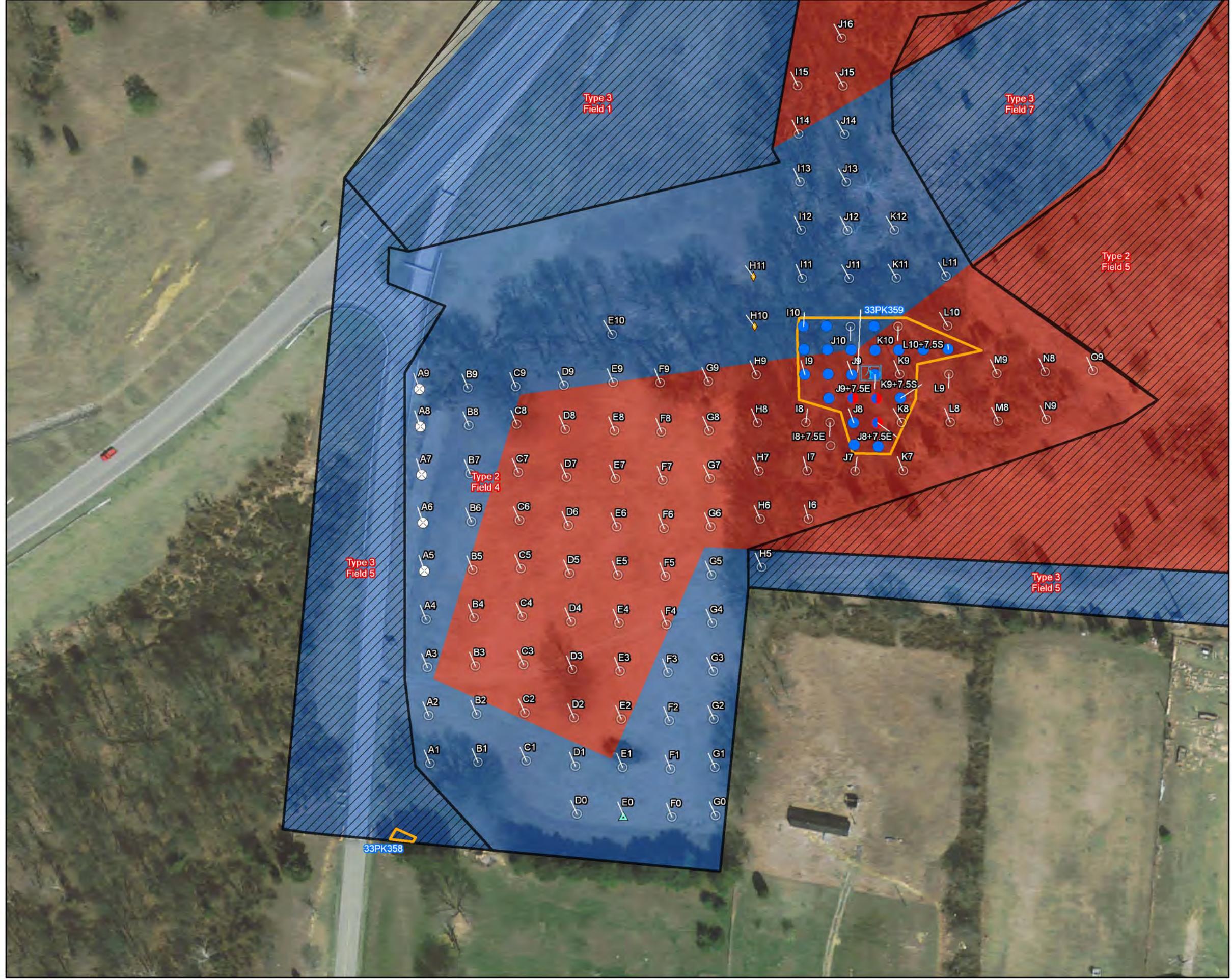
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Figure A22



Survey Coverage Map,
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APPENDIX B

SURVEY SUMMARY TABLE

Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site	Additional comments
1	1	7.5	flat	few trees, grass, brush	0%	0-3%	shovel testing	15	135	Strat I (0-18cm) grayish brown 10YR5/2 silt loam 10-60% gravel over Strat II (18-28cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/6 clay loam	N/A		None	Much of this field contained heavy gravel within Strat I soils, top soil was likely stripped and replaced with fill
1	2	17.5	upland terrace, valley, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-15%	shovel testing	15	323	Strat I (0-16cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt loam over Strat II (16-26cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/6 silt clay loam	N/A		None	
1	3	7.7	low hilltop, side slope, floodplain terrace	wooded, brush	0%	2-30%	shovel testing	15, 7.5	146	Strat I (0-28cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (28-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt loam	33PK361	Prehistoric isolate	33PK207, 33PK327	
1	4	0.4	low terrace	wooded, brush	0%	0-3%	shovel testing	15	9	Strat I (0-28cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam with few rocks over Strat II (28-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay with few rocks	N/A		None	
2	1	15.9	dissected upland, slightly rolling landform, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	293	Strat I (0-18cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/4 silt loam over Strat II (18-28cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/8 silty clay	N/A		33PK209	
2	2	24.6	relatively level broad upland ridge	wooded, brush	0%	0-6%	shovel testing, walkover	15	439	Strat I (0-17cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt loam over Strat II (17-27cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/6 silty clay	1 cattle tank/livestock pond		33PK185	
2	3	41.7	edge of broad ridge, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15, 7.5	795	Strat I (0-19cm) yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (19-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	33PK354, 33PK355, 33PK356, 33PK357, 1 cattle tank/livestock pond	Sites are prehistoric and historic isolates	33PK193, 33PK195	
2	4	8.6	upland terrace, valley, side slope	grass, wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15, 7.5	134	Strat I (0-25cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (25-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay loam	33PK359	Historic scatter and well	None	
2	5	20.5	broad ridge	open grass, wooded, brush	0-30%	0-30%	walkover	15	21	Strat I (0-15cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (15-25cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay loam	N/A		33PK184 Davis Historic Farmstead	much of this field is disturbed south of 33PK184
2	6	0.8	edge of terrace	wooded, brush	0%	0-5%	shovel testing	15	11	Strat I (0-20cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt loam over Strat II (20-30cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/6 silty clay loam	N/A		None	
2	7	7.7	upland ridge, shallow drainage valley	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	125	Strat I (0-13cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/4 silt loam over Strat II (13-23cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/6 silt clay loam	N/A		33PK191, 33PK192	
2	8	2.2	edge of ridgeline	wooded, brush	0%	0-10%	shovel testing	15	44	Strat I (0-12cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (12-22cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay loam	N/A		None	
2	9	29.4	edge of ridgeline, side slope, valley bottom	wooded, brush	0%	0-40%	shovel testing, walkover	15	481	Strat I (0-20cm) dark brown 10YR3/3 silt loam over Strat II (20-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/8 silty clay	3 cattle tanks/livestock ponds		None	
2	10	6.9	drainage floodplain terrace	wooded, brush	0%	0%	shovel testing	15	81	Strat I (0-28cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/6 silt loam over Strat II (28-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/8 silty clay loam	N/A		None	
2	11	5.3	drainage floodplain terrace	wooded, brush	0%	0%	shovel testing	15, 7.5	73	Strat I (0-27cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (27-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	33PK362	Historic artifact scatter/dump/bridge abutment	None	

Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site	Additional comments
2	12	8.9	drainage floodplain terrace	wooded, brush	0%	0%	shovel testing	15	46	Strat I (0-28cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (28-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	N/A		Site 47	
3	1	26.7	side slope, road side	open grass	0%	0-30%	walkover		1	Strat I (0-9cm) dark brown 10YR3/3 silt loam over Strat II (9-19cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	N/A		None	disturbed area
3	2	11.7	side slope, road side	open grass	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		33PK329	disturbed area
3	3	9.8	side slope, road side	open grass	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		33PK328	disturbed area
3	4	3.1	valley, side slope, terrace	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing , walkover	15	3	Strat I (0-8cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (8-18cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	N/A		None	
3	5	4.5	rolling landform, slight rise	open grass	0%	0-10%	walkover	N/A	1	Strat I (0-24cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/6 silt clay loam over Strat II (24-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	33PK358	Prehistoric isolate	33PK192	
3	6	2.9	shallow valley, side slope, terrace		0%	6-30%	walkover	N/A	9	Strat I (0-6cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (6-16cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	N/A		None	
3	7	1.4	side slope	open grass, sparsely wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		None	disturbed area
3	8	10.2	valley bottom, terrace, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	13	Strat I (0-21cm) dark grayish brown 10YR4/2 silt clay loam over Strat II (21-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	33PK360	Historic artifact scatter and well	None	
3	9	14.2	shallow valley, side slope, benches	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	1	Strat I (0-11cm) dark brown 10YR4/4 silt clay loam over Strat II (11-21cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/8 silt clay loam	33PK363	Historic bridge abutment	None	
3	10	1.7	side slope	open grass, sparsely wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		None	disturbed
3	11	4.1	side slope, drainage, ridge edge	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		33PK194	
3	12	2.4	upland terrace, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		33PK197	disturbed
3	13	5.5	flat terrace along roadside	open grass	0%	0%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		None	disturbed
3	14	1.7	side slope, road side	open grass	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		None	disturbed
3	15	8.4	side slope, road side	open grass	0%	0-30%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		None	disturbed
3	16	7.0	terrace, road side	open grass, sparsely wooded	0%	0%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Site 26	disturbed
3	17	5.1	floodplain terrace, T2 Terrace	wooded, brush	0%	0-3%	walkover	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		33PK327	primarily wet
4	Not applicable - No survey required											Sites 33PK196, 33PK326, and 29		disturbed
5	Not applicable - No survey required											Sites 33PK206, 33PK197, 33PK195, 33PK194, 33PK193, 33PK185, and 33PK184	Previously investigated sites	

APPENDIX C

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

**Prehistoric Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 361 Acres at the Portsmouth
Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Class	Type	Material	Heat	Ct
33PK354	0001	3	Shovel Test	M	11		I	0-8	Debitage	Class 2 - Flake (unspecified reduction sequence)	Unidentified Chert		1
												Site Ct:	1
33PK357	0004	3	Shovel Test	MM	5		I	0-15	Debitage	Class 7 - Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	Damaged	1
												Site Ct:	1
33PK358	0005	5	Shovel Test		1		I	0-24	Debitage	Class 2 - Flake (unspecified reduction sequence)	Local Pebble Chert	Treated	1
												Site Ct:	1
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Fire Cracked Rock		Sandstone	Burned	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Fire Cracked Rock		Sandstone	Burned	1
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Debitage	Class 7 - Flake Fragment	Local Pebble Chert		1
												Site Ct:	3
33PK361	0032	3	Shovel Test	G	7		I	0-21	Debitage	Class 7 - Flake Fragment	Quartz		1
												Site Ct:	1

**Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 361 Acres at the Portsmouth
Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Ct
33PK355	0002	3	Shovel Test	T	4		I	0-15	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd	1
														Site Ct:	1
33PK356	0003	3	Shovel Test	W	3		I	0-21	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base/body sherd	1
														Site Ct:	1
33PK359	0024	4	Shovel Test	I	9	7.5E	I	0-11	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			partial	1
33PK359	0016	4	Shovel Test	I	9	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-22	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1
33PK359	0021	4	Shovel Test	I	9		I	0-6	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0021	4	Shovel Test	I	9		I	0-6	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	1
33PK359	0021	4	Shovel Test	I	9		I	0-6	Synthetics	slag	by-product			fragment	1
33PK359	0020	4	Shovel Test	I	10	7.5E	I	0-30	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0020	4	Shovel Test	I	10	7.5E	I	0-30	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	salt glazed	rim/body sherd	1
33PK359	0008	4	Shovel Test	I	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-21	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	blue, light		base	1
33PK359	0008	4	Shovel Test	I	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-21	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	1
33PK359	0010	4	Shovel Test	I	10	7.5S	I	0-14	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	1
33PK359	0011	4	Shovel Test	I	10		I	0-6	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1
33PK359	0011	4	Shovel Test	I	10		I	0-6	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	sponge, blue	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0011	4	Shovel Test	I	10		I	0-6	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	yellow ware	undecorated, clear glaze	body sherd	1
33PK359	0011	4	Shovel Test	I	10		I	0-6	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	yellow ware	undecorated, clear glaze	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			fragment	2
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	3

**Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 361 Acres at the Portsmouth
Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Ct
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	1
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	2
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Glass, other	lamp chimney	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	colorless		handle	1
33PK359	0012	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5E	I	0-26	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		partial	1
33PK359	0006	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5S	I	0-18	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		partial	1
33PK359	0007	4	Shovel Test	J	8	7.5S	I	0-19	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	redware	lead glaze	body sherd	1
33PK359	0018	4	Shovel Test	J	8		I	0-25	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	rim sherd	1
33PK359	0018	4	Shovel Test	J	8		I	0-25	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0018	4	Shovel Test	J	8		I	0-25	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			fragment	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	edgeware, unidentifiable	rim sherd	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	2
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Glass, other	lamp chimney	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded	aqua, light		neck	1

**Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 361 Acres at the Portsmouth
Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Ct
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	blue, light		body sherd	2
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	blue, light		unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	1
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		partial	2
33PK359	0013	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5E	I	0-28	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	2
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			fragment	2
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	5
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	rim sherd	1
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	2
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Glass, other	lamp chimney	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	solarized amethyst	unidentified	finish	1
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	1
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		partial	1
33PK359	0015	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-23	Mineral	shingle	slate			fragment	1
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	blue, light		fragment	1
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1

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Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Ct
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	olive green		body sherd	1
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		partial	2
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		complete	1
33PK359	0025	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	II	7-20	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		fragment	1
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			fragment	1
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	6
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	1
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	rim sherd	1
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	1
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	blue, light		fragment	2
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	colorless		fragment	5
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	colorless		body sherd	1
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd	1
33PK359	0023	4	Shovel Test	J	9	7.5S	I	0-7	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		partial	1
33PK359	0022	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E	II	10-30	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1
33PK359	0022	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E	II	10-30	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	blue, light		body sherd	1
33PK359	0022	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E	II	10-30	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	green		body sherd	1
33PK359	0022	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E	II	10-30	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	1
33PK359	0017	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E	I	0-25	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1

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Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Ct
33PK359	0017	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-25	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	body sherd	1
33PK359	0017	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-25	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0017	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-25	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	buff paste	Albany slip and salt glaze	rim sherd	1
33PK359	0017	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-25	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	1
33PK359	0017	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-25	Glass, other	button	molded	brown, opaque	4 hole	fragment	1
33PK359	0017	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-25	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	1
33PK359	0017	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-25	Mineral	shingle	slate			fragment	1
33PK359	0027	4	Shovel Test	J	10	7.5S	I	0-13	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1
33PK359	0019	4	Shovel Test	K	9	7.5S	I	0-19	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1
33PK359	0019	4	Shovel Test	K	9	7.5S	I	0-19	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	blue, cobalt		fragment	1
33PK359	0019	4	Shovel Test	K	9	7.5S	I	0-19	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		complete	1
33PK359	0014	4	Shovel Test	K	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-28	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0014	4	Shovel Test	K	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-28	Faunal remains	bone	natural			unidentified	1
33PK359	0014	4	Shovel Test	K	10	7.5E 7.5S	I	0-28	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	2
33PK359	0026	4	Shovel Test	K	10	7.5S	I	0-30	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		indeterm.	1
33PK359	0026	4	Shovel Test	K	10	7.5S	I	0-30	Mineral	shingle	slate			fragment	1
33PK359	0009	4	Shovel Test	L	10	7.5S	I	0-26	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			partial	1
33PK359	0028	4	General Surf.						Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			partial	1
33PK359	0028	4	General Surf.						Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	base, partial	1

**Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 361 Acres at the Portsmouth
Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Ct
33PK359	0028	4	General Surf.						Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK359	0028	4	General Surf.						Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	stoneware	gray paste	colored glaze, opaque	base, partial	1

Site Ct: 120

33PK360	0029		Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-14	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			partial	1
33PK360	0029		Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-14	Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	1
33PK360	0029		Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-14	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	yellow ware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK360	0029		Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-14	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		fragment	1
33PK360	0030		Shovel Test	X	2		I	0-20	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	unidentifiable fragment	unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK360	0030		Shovel Test	X	2		I	0-20	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		fragment	1
33PK360	0030		Shovel Test	X	2		I	0-20	Metal	nail	unknown	ferrous		partial	1
33PK360	0031		Shovel Test	X	9		I	0-28	Ceramic, other	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, coarse	buff paste	salt glazed	fragment	1

Site Ct: 8

33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Ceramic, brick	unidentifiable fragment	sand struck			partial	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Ceramic, brick	perforated	stiff-mud	buff paste	salt glazed	partial	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Ceramic, other	unidentified	porcelain	hard paste	clear glaze	fragment	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Ceramic, other	unidentified	porcelain	hard paste	clear glaze	partial	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, other	lid liner	molded	opaque white		fragment	4
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	aqua, light		fragment	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1

**Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 361 Acres at the Portsmouth
Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Ct
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	colorless		fragment	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	opaque white/colorless		fragment	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	applied color label	colorless		body sherd	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	embossed, lettering	green, light		body sherd	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	blue		base	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	unidentified	machine-made	blue		body sherd	2
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	blue	threaded finish, external	finish	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless		base	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless		base	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless		base	2
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	machine-made	colorless		base	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded	colorless		base	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded	colorless		base	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	molded	green, light		body sherd	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	blue		body sherd	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	bottle/jar	unidentifiable fragment	colorless	unidentifiable fragment	finish/body	1
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		unidentifiable fragment	1

**Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 361 Acres at the Portsmouth
Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH**

State Site	FS #	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Ct
33PK362	0033	11	General Surf.						Metal	rivet	unknown	cupric		partial	1

Site Ct: 33

APPENDIX D
OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORMS



OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

for official use only

*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____

Date _____

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):

New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data

2. County Pike *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33- PK 363

4. Site Name (s) _____

5. Project Site Number JN-10

6. Other State Site Number _____

7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.)

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone 16 or X 17

Easting 327918.39 _____ 0 _____

Northing 4319895.42 _____ 0 _____ 0

2. Latitude ° ' "

Longitude ° ' "

*3. Township 4N Range 21W Not Applicable _____

Section 17 ¼ Section: SW SE NW NE

Township Name Scioto

*4. Quadrangle Name Waverly South*5. Quadrangle Date 1992 1 9 _____*6. Confident of Site Location Yes _____ No _____

C. Ownership

*1. Name (s) United States Department of Energy (DOE)

Address 1000 Independence Avenue SW

City/Town, State, Zip Washington, D.C.

Phone (202) 586-5000

2. Tenant (if any) _____

Address _____

City/Town, State, Zip _____

Phone () _____

*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):

Private (single) Private (multiple) Local Govt.

State Govt. Federal Govt. Multiple Govt.

Mixed-Govt./Private Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):

Prehistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic

Unknown Unrecorded

Site No. 33 - _____
Plotted

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Prehistoric***2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):**

Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian _____

Archaic: Unassigned Early Middle Late _____

Woodland: Unassigned Early Middle Late _____

Late Prehistoric Protohistoric Other (specify) _____

3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented _____**4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):**

Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric _____

Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

Researcher _____***7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):**

Lithics Ceramics Metal Faunal Remains Floral Remains _____

Human Skeletal Remains Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count

Historic***9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):**

Aboriginal Non-Aboriginal Both Undetermined _____

***10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):**

a. Pre-1795 b. 1796-1829 c. 1830-1849 _____

d. 1850-1879 e. 1880-1899 f. 1900-1929 _____

g. 1930-1949 h. 1950-1974 i. 1975-2000 _____

j. Historic k. 18th Century l. 19th Century _____

m. 20th Century n. Historic Aboriginal _____

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*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented Two (2)

*12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

- Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Architectural Remains
 Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

Rough-cut sandstone abutments and retaining walls along with poured concrete abutment additions indicate that this bridge was likely built sometime during the 19th and 20th century.

Researcher Donald Burden M.S.H.P.

*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen | <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toys & Games | <input type="checkbox"/> Printed Matter | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious/Ceremonial | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Weapons | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural | <input type="checkbox"/> Misc. Hardware | <input type="checkbox"/> Const./Manufacturing Tools | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel/Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Remains | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> Unrecorded | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | | _____ |

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason (s) for not collecting.

Sandstone blocks and poured concrete abutments. The materials are part of a former bridge and cannot be removed without considerable difficulty.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

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E. Physical Description

*1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

Rockshelter/Cave Open Unrecorded Unknown
 Submerged Other (specify) _____

*2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

Habitation: Camp Village Hamlet Unspecified Habitation

Extractive: Quarry Workshop

Ceremonial: Unspecified Mound Earth Mound Stone Mound

Effigy Mound Mound Group Hilltop Enclosure

Geometrical Earthwork Cemetery Isolated Burial (s)

Petroglyph/Pictograph

Other: Unknown Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):

Residential Commercial Social Government

Religious Educational Mortuary Recreation

Subsistence Industrial Health Care Military

Transportation Unrecorded Unknown

Other (specify) _____

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

The sandstone blocks and concrete were part of a road bridge, which facilitated transportation in the local area.

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):

Undisturbed Disturbed - Extent Unknown Fully disturbed

Destroyed Unrecorded Unknown

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):

None Apparent Agriculture Historic Construction Water

Transportation Archaeological Excavation Mining Vandalism

Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

Removal of bridge stringers and deck, as well as the partial demolition of a sandstone rubble retaining wall.

*8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):

Transitional Lands

9. Land Use History:

Crop land and pasture. The DOE acquired this land during the early 1950's for construction of a gaseous diffusion plant.

*10. Site Elevation _____ Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point)

*11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):

Lake Plain Lexington Peneplain Unglaciated Plateau

Till Plain Glaciated Plateau Unrecorded

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*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
 Kansan Ground Moraine Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
 Illinoian Ground Moraine Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 Illinoian Outwash Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 Wisconsin Ground Moraine Wisconsin Outwash
 Unrecorded Other (specify) Pre-Illinoian Lake Deposits

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Stream Valley Upland Hill Slope Beach Ridge
 Hill or Ridge Top Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone Unrecorded

*14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: Unknown T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4
 Beach Ridge Terrace Remnant Natural Levee Floodplain
 Low Rise on Floodplain Alluvium Island Kame Drumlin
 Esker Moraine Glacial Hummock Wetland Hummock
 Bluff Bluff Base Bluff Edge Saddle Hill or Ridge Top
 Closed Depression Unrecorded Other (specify)

*15. Soils:

- Soil Association _____
Soil Series-Phase/Complex _____
Reference _____

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- N NW NE E All Flat
 S SW SE W Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 2% Unrecorded _____

*18. Drainage System (see manual):

- Major Drainage Scioto River
Minor Drainage Little Beaver Creek

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

- Name: Unnamed tributary of Little Beaver Creek
 Permanent Stream Lake/Pond Ephemeral Stream
 Permanent Spring Swamp/Bog Intermittent Spring/Seep
 Slough/Oxbow Lake Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
 Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only) Unrecorded
 Other (specify) _____

*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 0 (meters from UTM point) _____

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 0-3 (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point) _____

F. Reporting Information

*1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Reported Examination of Collection Surface Collection
 Auger/Soil Corer Shovel Test(s) Test Pit(s) Test Trench(es)
 Deep Test(s) PZ or Humus Removal Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
 Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photograph
 Remote Sensing (specify) _____
 Chemical Analysis (specify) _____
 Unrecorded Other (specify) Visual Examination

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*2. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

- Not Applicable _____ Grab Sample _____ Diagnostics _____
 Controlled-Unknown _____ Controlled-Total _____
 Controlled-Sample _____ Unrecorded _____
 Other (specify) _____

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

4. Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

- None _____ Less than 10% _____ 11-50% _____
 51-90% _____ 91-100% _____ Unrecorded _____

5. Describe surface conditions.

Second growth deciduous/conifer forest, dense under-brush,
humus on subsoil, disturbed soils, hydric soils.

*6. Site Area (square meters) 400m sq

Unrecorded _____

*7. Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

- Guessed _____ Historic Maps _____ Aerial Photograph _____ Paced _____
 Taped _____ Transit/Alidade _____ Range Finder _____ Unrecorded _____
 Other (specify) _____

*8. Confident of Site Boundaries: No Yes _____ Unrecorded _____

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown _____

*10. Name of Form Preparer Donald Burden M.S.H.P.

*11. Institution Gray & Pape, Inc.

*12. Date of Form (year/month) 2012/02

*13. Field Date (year/month) 2012/02

14. Time Spent at Site 20 minutes

15. Weather Conditions Clear skies, 48 degrees Fahrenheit

16. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Local Informants

*17. Artifact Repository (ies)

1 9 _____ L _____
1 9 _____ L _____

18. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Owners of Collections From Site (attach inventories of private collections).

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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):

No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints 5
Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared
 None

20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)

Gray & Pape, Inc.

1318 Main Street

Cincinnati, OH 45202

*21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):

National Register Property†
 Determined Eligible for National Register†
 National Register Status Not Assessed
 Removed from National Register†
 Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

22. State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):

State Registry Listed†
 Not Assessed for State Registry
 Removed from State Registry†
 Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

This resource has been altered by construction, followed by abandonment of the road and the bridge itself. Only the abutments and a portion of the stone retaining wall survive. The remnants of this former bridge are not significant from either an architectural or engineering standpoint. A simple, utilitarian road bridge that has been altered and partially demolished, this resource is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, nor is the resource recommended eligible for inclusion in the State Registry.

*24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilderness Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Preserve
<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Scenic River	<input type="checkbox"/> Nature Preserve
<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Military Installation	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Preserve
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological District		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____		

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***G. References - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):**

1. United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey
1908, Waverly, Ohio Quadrangle

- 2.
- 3.

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
2. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
3. Additional Radiometric Dates Yes _____ No _____
(use Continuation Section to list other dates)

I. Description of Site

1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

This remains of this former bridge straddle an unnamed, intermittent stream, just north of the former village of Shyville. The former Zimmerman Road upon which the bridge remains are located, extended from north to south through this area. The setting is characterized by low, rolling landforms covered with second growth deciduous and conifer trees. Dense underbrush covers the abandoned roadbed and surrounding landscape. Only the abutments of the bridge and portions of the retaining walls survive.

At about 2 meters in length, the bridge was quite short. The abutments include two, separate periods of construction, as evidenced by the presence of sandstone blocks and poured concrete. The original portion of the bridge consists of dry-laid sandstone blocks that likely originated at the bridge site. The sandstone portion of the bridge measures approximately 3 meters wide by 1.5 meters high. The sandstone blocks are roughly shaped to facilitate coursing. The thickness of the blocks remains fairly consistent at about 30cm, as this was the natural thickness of the sandstone bed. The lengths of the blocks varies from 1 to 2 meters. The builder also constructed sandstone rubble retaining walls, providing erosion control for the roadbed on either side of the creek. This was a necessary component of the road, as the builder had to elevate the narrow roadbed two to three meters above the surrounding marsh and creek crossing.

*2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

This bridge is related to the Zimmerman Road, which meandered in a southwesterly direction from an area near Mound Cemetery in Seal Township, Pike County to the unincorporated village of Stockdale, Marion Township, Pike County. The bridge carried the road over a small, intermittent stream, enabling travelers to avoid a marshy, and likely troublesome, stretch of road. This is the only such crossing in the area.

J. Continuation Section: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheet (s) if necessary)

Section I, 1.

The date of construction for the original portion of the bridge remains unknown, but given the relatively crude method of construction, it could date to the first half of the 19th century. The western 2/3 section of the abutments, and associated wing-walls, consist of poured-concrete. This early 20th century addition measures approximately 5 meters wide by 1.5 meters tall. Clearly, the addition was part of an effort to widen the road, which was probably too narrow to accommodate two lanes of automobile traffic. The addition obliterated the west side of the original sandstone abutments and retaining walls. A distinct division line between the sandstone and concrete is visible toward the eastern section of the abutments. The bridge stringers and deck, which likely consisted of timber beams and wooden planks have long-since disappeared. The sandstone retaining wall on the southern half of the bridge has been pushed into the creek by a bulldozer or road grader. Construction crews working for the DOE may have disassembled the bridge during or soon after construction of the gaseous diffusion plant in the mid-1950s.

***K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

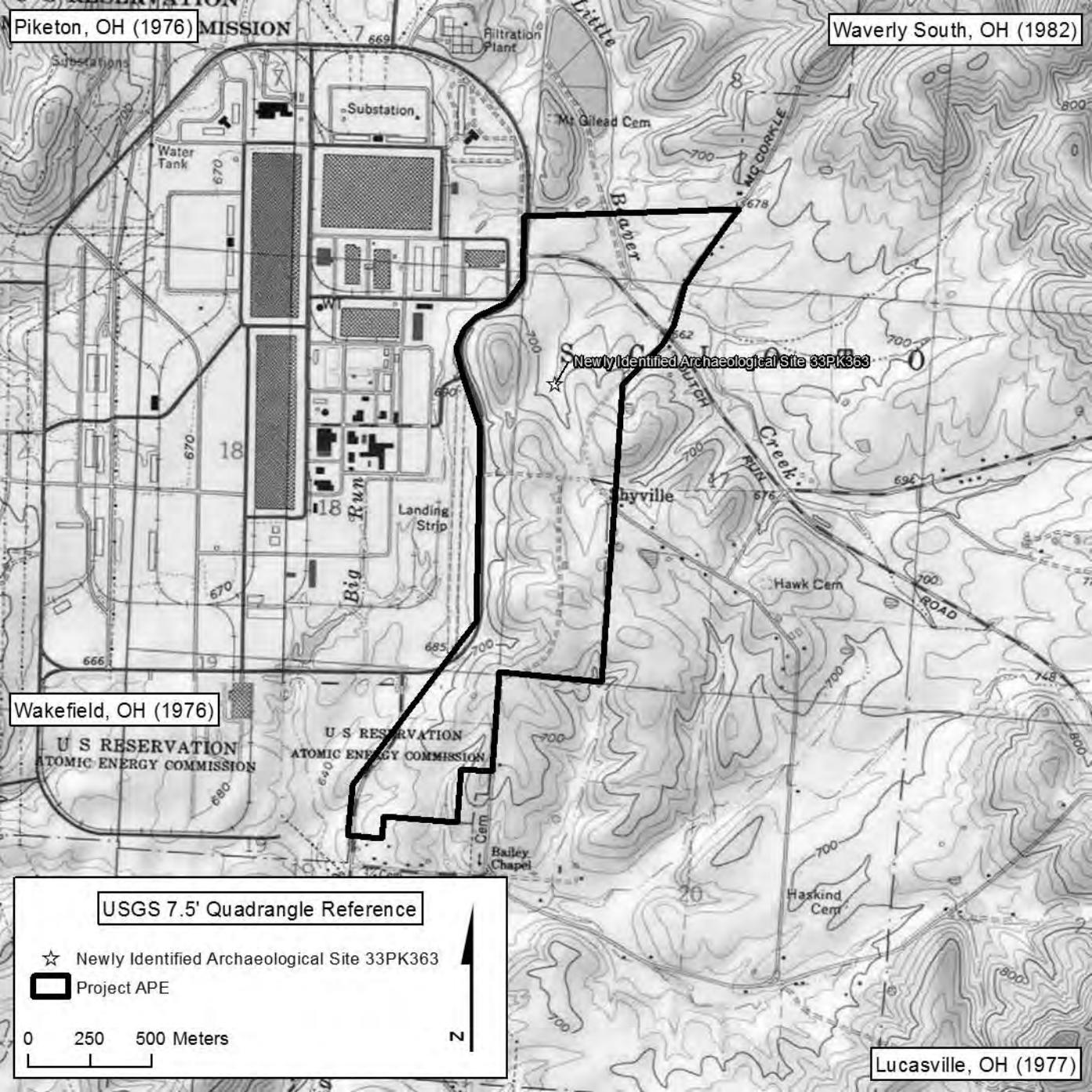
Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.

***Site Location**

Permanent Feature	Distance (m)	Direction/Bearing from Site to Terrain Feature
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION

Waverly South, OH (1982)



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Reference

★ Newly Identified Archaeological Site 33PK363

■ Project APE

0 250 500 Meters

N

Lucasville, OH (1977)

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

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*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____

Date _____

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):

New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data

2. County Pike *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 - PK - 362

4. Site Name (s) _____

5. Project Site Number JN-4

6. Other State Site Number _____

7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.)

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone 16 or x 17

Easting 328183.83 _____ 0

Northing 4320526.07 _____ 0

2. Latitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ "

Longitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ "

*3. Township 4N Range 21W Not Applicable _____

Section 8 ¼ Section: x SW SE NW NE

Township Name Scioto

*4. Quadrangle Name Waverly South

*5. Quadrangle Date 1982

*6. Confidence of Site Location x Yes No

_____	_____	0
-----	-----	0
-----	-----	0
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
1	9	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

C. Ownership

*1. Name (s) United States Department of Energy

Address 1000 Independence Ave. SW

City/Town, State, Zip Washington, D.C.

Phone (202) 586-5000

2. Tenant (if any) _____

Address _____

City/Town, State, Zip _____

Phone () _____

*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):

Private (single) Private (multiple) Local Govt.

State Govt. Federal Govt. Multiple Govt.

Mixed-Govt./Private Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):

Prehistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic

Unknown Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 - _____ -
Plotted

for official use only

Prehistoric

*2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate): N/A

 Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian Archaic: Unassigned Early Middle Late Woodland: Unassigned Early Middle Late Late Prehistoric Protohistoric Other (specify) _____

*3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented _____

*4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

 Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

Researcher _____

*7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

 Lithics Ceramics Metal Faunal Remains Floral Remains Human Skeletal Remains Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count

Historic

*9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):

 Aboriginal Non-Aboriginal Both Undetermined

*10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

a. <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-1795	b. <input type="checkbox"/> 1796-1829	c. <input type="checkbox"/> 1830-1849
d. <input type="checkbox"/> 1850-1879	e. <input type="checkbox"/> 1880-1899	f. <input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1929
g. <input type="checkbox"/> 1930-1949	h. <input type="checkbox"/> 1950-1974	i. <input type="checkbox"/> 1975-2000
j. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic	k. <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	l. <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century
m. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century	n. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Aboriginal	

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*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented 1

*12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

- Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Architectural Remains _____
 Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition _____
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

machine made bottle glass 1893 to present (Jones and Sullivan 1989)

Anchor Hocking maker's mark 1938 to present (Jones and Sullivan 1983)

Hazel-Atlas maker's mark 1920-1964 (Jones and Sullivan 1983)

Researcher _____

*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kitchen | <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toys & Games | <input type="checkbox"/> Printed Matter | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious/Ceremonial | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Weapons | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural | <input type="checkbox"/> Misc. Hardware | <input type="checkbox"/> Const./Manufacturing Tools | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel/Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Remains | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> Unrecorded | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) | Food storage and preparation | | _____ |

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected: *refer to continuation sheet

Type	Count	Type	Count

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason (s) for not collecting.

All materials were collected.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

for official use only

E. Physical Description***1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):**

Rockshelter/Cave Open Unrecorded Unknown
 Submerged Other (specify) _____

—

***2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):**

Habitation: Camp Village Hamlet Unspecified Habitation —

—

Extractive: Quarry Workshop —

—

Ceremonial: Unspecified Mound Earth Mound Stone Mound —

—

Effigy Mound Mound Group Hilltop Enclosure —

—

Geometrical Earthwork Cemetery Isolated Burial (s) —

—

Petroglyph/Pictograph —

—

Other: Unknown Unrecorded Other (specify) _____ —

—

***3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):**

Residential Commercial Social Government —

—

Religious Educational Mortuary Recreation —

—

Subsistence Industrial Health Care Military —

—

Transportation Unrecorded Unknown —

—

Other (specify) historic dump site —

—

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

No structures associated with the surface scatter was identified.

***5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):**

Undisturbed Disturbed - Extent Unknown Fully disturbed —

—

Destroyed Unrecorded Unknown —

***6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):**

None Apparent Agriculture Historic Construction Water —

—

Transportation Archaeological Excavation Mining Vandalism —

—

Unrecorded Other (specify) _____ —

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

***8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):**

US Reservation Atomic Energy Commission —

9. Land Use History:

agricultural

***10. Site Elevation 196 Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point)**

—

***11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):**

Lake Plain Lexington Peneplain Unglaciated Plateau —

—

Till Plain Glaciated Plateau Unrecorded —

for official use only

*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
 Kansan Ground Moraine Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
 Illinoian Ground Moraine Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 Illinoian Outwash Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 Wisconsin Ground Moraine Wisconsin Outwash
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Stream Valley Upland Hill Slope Beach Ridge
 Hill or Ridge Top Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone Unrecorded

*14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: Unknown T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4
 Beach Ridge Terrace Remnant Natural Levee Floodplain
 Low Rise on Floodplain Alluvium Island Kame Drumlin
 Esker Moraine Glacial Hummock Wetland Hummock
 Bluff Bluff Base Bluff Edge Saddle Hill or Ridge Top
 Closed Depression Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*15. Soils:

- Soil Association Omulga
Soil Series-Phase/Complex Urban land-Omulga complex 0-6% slopes
Reference Soil Survey of Pike County, Ohio (Hendershot 1990)

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- N NW NE E All Flat
 S SW SE W Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 0% Unrecorded

*18. Drainage System (see manual):

- Major Drainage Scioto River
Minor Drainage Little Beaver Creek

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

- Name: Little Beaver Creek
 Permanent Stream Lake/Pond Ephemeral Stream
 Permanent Spring Swamp/Bog Intermittent Spring/Seep
 Slough/Oxbow Lake Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
 Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only) Unrecorded
 Other (specify) _____

*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 10 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 201 (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

*1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Reported Examination of Collection Surface Collection
 Auger/Soil Corer Shovel Test (s) Test Pit (s) Test Trench (es)
 Deep Test (s) PZ or Humus Removal Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
 Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photograph
 Remote Sensing (specify) _____
 Chemical Analysis (specify) _____
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

for official use only

*2. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics _____
 Controlled-Unknown Controlled-Total _____
 Controlled-Sample Unrecorded _____
 Other (specify) _____

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

Surface artifacts were collected in addition to systematic shovel testing.

4. Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

- None Less than 10% 11-50%
 51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

5. Describe surface conditions.

Artifacts were collected from the exposed ground surface between a road and the creek near a bridge abutment.

*6. Site Area (square meters)

12.5 sq. m.

Unrecorded _____

*7. Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

- Guessed Historic Maps Aerial Photograph Paced
 Taped Transit/Alidade Range Finder Unrecorded
 Other (specify) handheld GPS unit

*8. Confident of Site Boundaries:

 No Yes Unrecorded

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated

 Unrecorded Unknown

*10. Name of Form Preparer

M. Vehling

*11. Institution

Gray & Pape, Inc.

*12. Date of Form (year/month)

April 2, 2012

*13. Field Date (year/month)

February 2012

14. Time Spent at Site

4 hrs

15. Weather Conditions

16. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Local Informants

*17. Artifact Repository (ies)

Temporarily housed in the
Gray & Pape, Inc. laboratory

1 9 _____ L _____

1 9 _____ L _____

18. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Owners of Collections From Site (attach inventories of private collections).

for official use only

19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):

No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints 4
Aerials: _____ Black/White 1 Color _____ Infrared
_____ None

20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)

Gray & Pape, Inc.

1318 Main St.

Cincinnati, OH 45202

*21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):

- National Register Property†
 Determined Eligible for National Register†
 National Register Status Not Assessed
 Removed from National Register†
 Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

22. State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):

- State Registry Listed†
 Not Assessed for State Registry
 Removed from State Registry†
 Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

Based on the low density of the assemblage encountered and the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region Gray & Pape does not recommend the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

*24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Wilderness Area | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Preserve | — — |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Scenic River | <input type="checkbox"/> Nature Preserve | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forest | <input type="checkbox"/> Military Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Preserve | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological District | | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) US Reservation Atomic Energy Commission | | | |

***G. References - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):**

1. Phase I Archaeological Investigations for 361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility) Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. Prepared by Karen Garrard and Jennifer Burden
2. _____
3. _____

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
2. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
3. Additional Radiometric Dates Yes _____ No _____
(use Continuation Section to list other dates)

I. Description of Site

- * 1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Site 33PK362 is located on a low-lying floodplain terrace in the northern portion of Area 3 and was shovel-tested at 15-m (49.2-ft.) 7.5-m (24.6-ft.) intervals. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth. The site consists of a small historic artifact scatter and the remains of a bridge abutment just east of Fog Road. The bridge abutment remains consist of stacked stone and a railroad tie. The former bridge spanned Little Beaver Creek; to the east of the creek are the remains of a farm road. No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, and the 1938 historical aerial.

Thirty-three artifacts were collected from the ground surface at the site; no cultural remains were encountered within any of the shovel tests excavated. The artifacts were concentrated in a small area (approximately 12.5 m² [134 ft.²]) east of the creek and south of the former farm road. Four artifact groups are represented including Activities (n=11), Architecture (n=4), Clothing (n=1), and Domestic (n=17).

*refer to continuation sheet for remainder of site description.

- *2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

J. Continuation Section: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheet (s) if necessary)

Historic Artifact Assemblage, Site 33PK362

Description	Count	Percentage
Glass, unidentified	4	12.1%
Glass, vessel	6	18.2%
Porcelain, unidentified	1	3%
Brick fragment, sand struck	1	3%
Brick fragment, stiff mud	1	3%
Porcelain, unidentified	1	3%
Glass, flat	1	3%
Rivet, metal	1	3%
Glass, lid liner	4	12.1%
Glass, bottle/jar	13	39.4%

***K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.

***Site Location**

Permanent Feature

Distance (m)

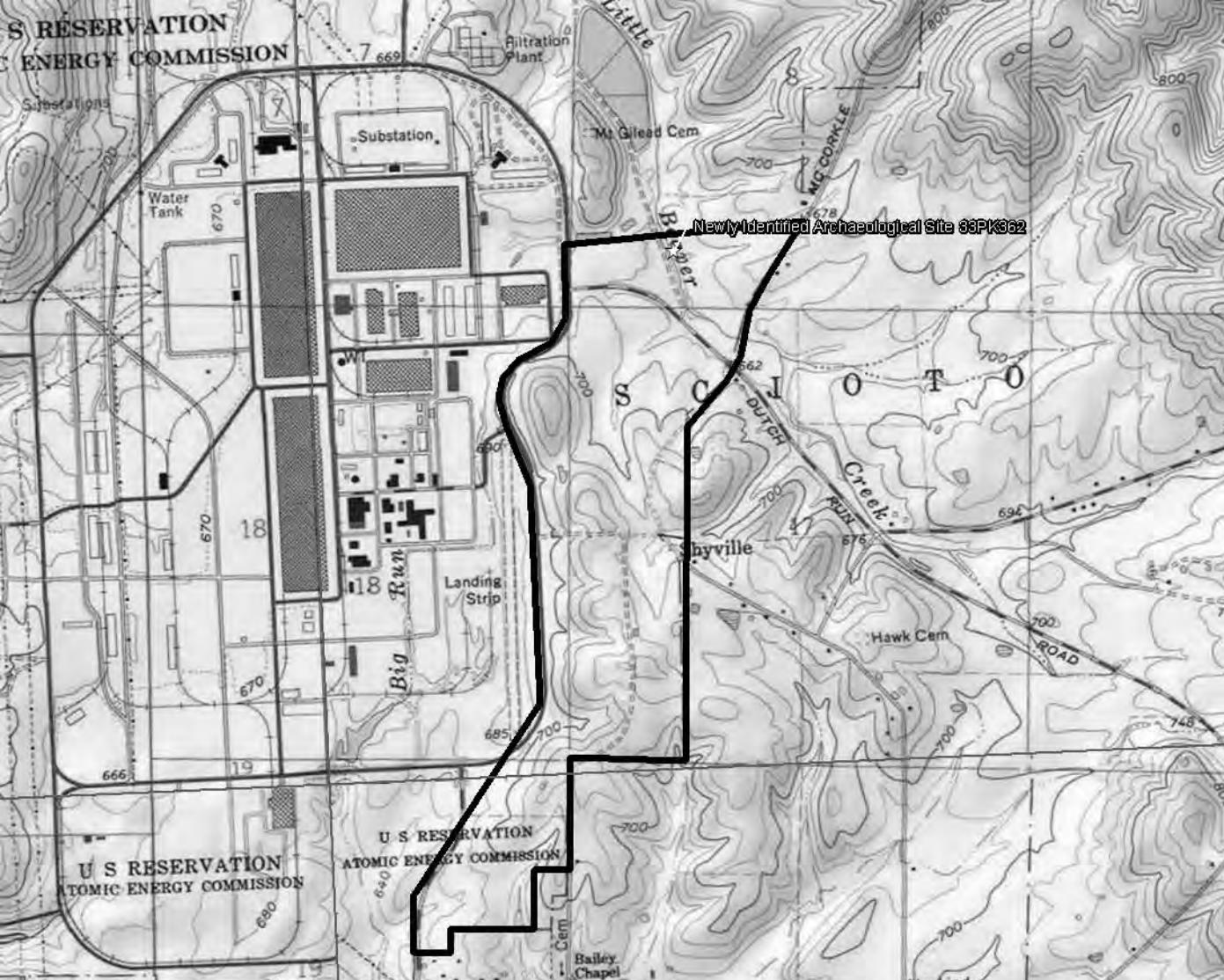
Direction/Bearing from Site to
Terrain Feature

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

Taken together, the small, historic artifact assemblage most likely dates around the mid-twentieth century but it could have a wider temporal range (circa 1900 to the present day). Because the artifacts were limited to the ground surface with a limited distribution, it is also likely that they represent a dump.

In sum, Site 33PK362 consists of small, mid-twentieth century historic artifact scatter and bridge abutment remnants. No evidence of additional cultural features was identified at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historic maps of the area. All recovered artifacts were recovered from the surface of a small area and may represent a dumping episode. Based on the low density of the assemblage encountered and the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region Gray & Pape does not recommend the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

U.S. RESERVATION
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION



Waverly South, OH (1982)

★ Newly Identified Archaeological Site 33PK362

■ Project APE

0 250 500 Meters

N

**Ohio Historic Preservation Office**

567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33- PK-361

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM**Location**

Zone: 17 Easting: 328420.84 Northing: 4320424.79

Quadrangle: Waverly South, OH Quadrangle Date: 1992

Township: 4N Range: 21W

Section: 8 Quarter Section: SW Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Sciota River

Minor Drainage: Big Run Creek

Temporal Affiliation: Undetermined Prehistoric

Artifact Description:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Prehistoric Material</u>	<u>Count</u>
Flake Fragment	Quartz	1

<u>Category</u>	<u>Historic Material</u>	<u>Count</u>

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: M. Vehling

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/27/12

Field Date: February 2012

Primary Reference: NADB #:

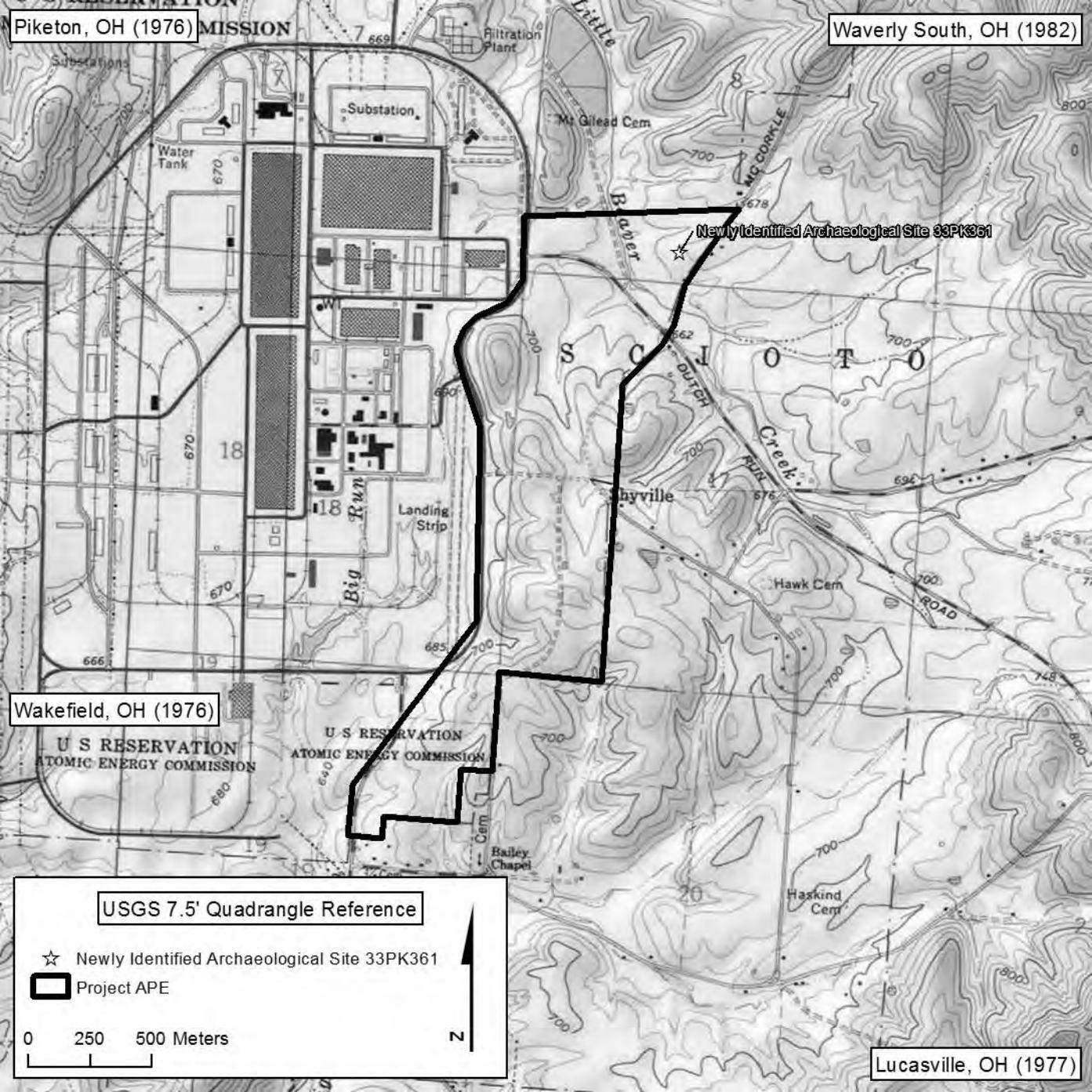
Survey Report Associated With Project:

Phase I Archaeological Investigations For
361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion
Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships,
Pike County, Ohio

Site No. 33
Plotted

Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION

Waverly South, OH (1982)



OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

for official use only

*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____

Date _____

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):

New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data

2. County Pike *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 - PK - 360

4. Site Name (s) _____

5. Project Site Number JN-2

6. Other State Site Number _____

7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.)

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone 16 or x 17

Easting 328019.01 _____ 0

Northing 4319592.39 _____ 0

_____ 0

_____ 0

2. Latitude _____° _____' _____ "

Longitude _____° _____' _____ "

*3. Township 4N Range 21W Not Applicable _____

Section 17 ¼ Section: SW SE x NW NE

Township Name Scioto

*4. Quadrangle Name Waverly South, OH

*5. Quadrangle Date 1982

1 9 _____

*6. Confidence of Site Location x Yes No

C. Ownership

*1. Name (s) United States Department of Energy

Address 1000 Independence Ave. SW

City/Town, State, Zip Washington, D.C.

Phone (202) 586-5000

2. Tenant (if any)

Address _____

City/Town, State, Zip _____

Phone () _____

*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):

 Private (single) Private (multiple) Local Govt.

 State Govt. x Federal Govt. Multiple Govt.

 Mixed-Govt./Private Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):

 Prehistoric x Historic Prehistoric and Historic

 Unknown Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 - _____ -
Plotted

for official use only

Prehistoric

*2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate): N/A

 Unassigned Prehistoric Paleoindian Archaic: Unassigned Early Middle Late Woodland: Unassigned Early Middle Late Late Prehistoric Protohistoric Other (specify) _____

*3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented _____

*4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

 Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Features Radiometric Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.

Researcher _____

*7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

 Lithics Ceramics Metal Faunal Remains Floral Remains Human Skeletal Remains Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count

Historic

*9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):

 Aboriginal Non-Aboriginal Both Undetermined

*10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

a. <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-1795	b. <input type="checkbox"/> 1796-1829	c. <input type="checkbox"/> 1830-1849
d. <input type="checkbox"/> 1850-1879	e. <input type="checkbox"/> 1880-1899	f. <input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1929
g. <input type="checkbox"/> 1930-1949	h. <input type="checkbox"/> 1950-1974	i. <input type="checkbox"/> 1975-2000
j. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic	k. <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	l. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century
m. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century	n. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Aboriginal	

for official use only

*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented 1

*12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

- Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Architectural Remains _____
 Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition _____
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

Yellowware 1830-1940 (Aultman et al. 2003)
 whiteware 1820-1930+ (Aultman et al. 2003)
 machine cut nail 1790-1880 (Nelson 1968)

Researcher Don Miller Gray & Pape lab director

*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kitchen | <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toys & Games | <input type="checkbox"/> Printed Matter | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious/Ceremonial | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Weapons | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural | <input type="checkbox"/> Misc. Hardware | <input type="checkbox"/> Const./Manufacturing Tools | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel/Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Remains | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> Unrecorded | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | | _____ |

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
Brick frag., sand struck	1		
Brick frag.	1		
Cut nail	1		
Nail	2		
Salt glazed earthenware	1		
Yellowware	1		
Whiteware	1		

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason (s) for not collecting.

All historic and prehistoric materials were collected.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

for official use only

E. Physical Description***1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):**

Rockshelter/Cave Open Unrecorded Unknown
 Submerged Other (specify) _____

—

***2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):**

Habitation: Camp Village Hamlet Unspecified Habitation —

—

Extractive: Quarry Workshop —

—

Ceremonial: Unspecified Mound Earth Mound Stone Mound —

—

Effigy Mound Mound Group Hilltop Enclosure —

—

Geometrical Earthwork Cemetery Isolated Burial (s) —

—

Petroglyph/Pictograph —

—

Other: Unknown Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

—

***3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):**

Residential Commercial Social Government —

—

Religious Educational Mortuary Recreation —

—

Subsistence Industrial Health Care Military —

—

Transportation Unrecorded Unknown —

—

Other (specify) homestead / farm —

—

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

***5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):**

Undisturbed Disturbed - Extent Unknown Fully disturbed —

—

Destroyed Unrecorded Unknown —

—

***6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):**

None Apparent Agriculture Historic Construction Water —

—

Transportation Archaeological Excavation Mining Vandalism —

—

Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

—

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

***8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):** US Reservation Atomic Energy Commission

—

9. Land Use History:

Agricultural and residential

***10. Site Elevation** 220 **Meters A.M.S.L.** (elevation to be taken from UTM point)

—

***11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):**

Lake Plain Lexington Peneplain Unglaciated Plateau —

—

Till Plain Glaciated Plateau Unrecorded —

for official use only

*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
 Kansan Ground Moraine Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
 Illinoian Ground Moraine Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 Illinoian Outwash Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 Wisconsin Ground Moraine Wisconsin Outwash
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Stream Valley Upland Hill Slope Beach Ridge
 Hill or Ridge Top Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone Unrecorded

*14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: Unknown T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4
 Beach Ridge Terrace Remnant Natural Levee Floodplain
 Low Rise on Floodplain Alluvium Island Kame Drumlin
 Esker Moraine Glacial Hummock Wetland Hummock
 Bluff Bluff Base Bluff Edge Saddle Hill or Ridge Top
 Closed Depression Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*15. Soils:

- Soil Association Omulga
Soil Series-Phase/Complex Rarden silt loam
Reference Soil Survey of Pike County, OH (Hendershot 1984)

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- N NW NE E All Flat
 S SW SE W Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) _____ Unrecorded _____

*18. Drainage System (see manual):

- Major Drainage Scioto River
Minor Drainage Little Beaver Creek

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):

- Name: _____
 Permanent Stream Lake/Pond Ephemeral Stream
 Permanent Spring Swamp/Bog Intermittent Spring/Seep
 Slough/Oxbow Lake Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
 Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only) Unrecorded
 Other (specify) _____

*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 700 (meters from UTM point)21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 201 (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)**F. Reporting Information**

*1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Reported Examination of Collection Surface Collection
 Auger/Soil Corer Shovel Test (s) Test Pit (s) Test Trench (es)
 Deep Test (s) PZ or Humus Removal Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
 Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photograph
 Remote Sensing (specify) _____
 Chemical Analysis (specify) _____
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

for official use only

*2. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics _____
 Controlled-Unknown Controlled-Total _____
 Controlled-Sample Unrecorded _____
 Other (specify) _____

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

4. Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

- None Less than 10% 11-50%
 51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

5. Describe surface conditions.

*6. Site Area (square meters)

Unrecorded

*7. Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

- Guessed Historic Maps Aerial Photograph Paced
 Taped Transit/Alidade Range Finder Unrecorded
 Other (specify) _____

*8. Confident of Site Boundaries: No Yes Unrecorded

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown _____

*10. Name of Form Preparer M. Vehling

*11. Institution Gray & Pape, Inc. 1318 Main St. Cincinnati, OH 45202

*12. Date of Form (year/month) 3/30/12

*13. Field Date (year/month) February 2012

14. Time Spent at Site 4 hrs

15. Weather Conditions _____

16. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Local Informants

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) Temporarily housed at the Gray & Pape laboratory

18. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Owners of Collections From Site (attach inventories of private collections).

for official use only

19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):

No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints ² _____
Aerials: _____ Black/White ¹ _____ Color _____ Infrared
_____ None

20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)

Gray & Pape, Inc.
1318 Main St.
Cincinnati, OH 45202

*21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):

National Register Property†
 Determined Eligible for National Register†
 National Register Status Not Assessed
 Removed from National Register†
 Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

22. State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):

State Registry Listed†
 Not Assessed for State Registry
 Removed from State Registry†
 Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

Based on the low density of the assemblage encountered and the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region Gray & Pape does not recommend the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

*24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):

<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilderness Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Preserve	— —
<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Scenic River	<input type="checkbox"/> Nature Preserve	
<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Military Installation	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Preserve	
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological District		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	US Reservation Atomic Energy Commission		

***G. References - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):**

1. Phase I Archaeological Investigations for 361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility) Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. Prepared by Karen Garrard and Jennifer Burden.
2. _____
3. _____

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
2. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
3. Additional Radiometric Dates Yes _____ No _____
(use Continuation Section to list other dates)

I. Description of Site

- * 1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Site 33PK360 is located in a low-lying area south of previously recorded Site 33PK194. Historically, Zimmerman Road continued to the northwest and the site would have been located on the western side of this roadway. This location was shovel-tested at 15-m (49.2-ft.) 7.5-m (24.6-ft.) intervals. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth. The site consists of a small historic artifact scatter and associated stone-lined well. No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, and the 1938 historical aerial. The stone-lined well at Site 33PK360 is considered to be an isolated feature. Eight artifacts were collected from the site from three shovel tests (X1, X2, and X9). Two artifact groups are represented including Architecture (n=5), and Domestic (n=3). Taken together, the small, historic artifact assemblage likely dates to the second half of the nineteenth century to early twentieth century. As noted, no structures are shown at this location on the historic maps and aerials of this location and is difficult to refine its temporal range.

*Refer to continuation sheet for remainder of site description.

- *2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

J. Continuation Section: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheet (s) if necessary)

All of the artifacts were recovered from the first soil stratum and up to 28 cm (11 in.) below ground surface. Soils in the area are mapped as Rarden silt loams (RdD). The soils are moderately deep, moderately well drained and well drained, and slowly permeable. These soils formed in acidic, clayey shale residuum on ridgetops and hilltops in uplands (Hendershot 1984).

In sum, Site 33PK360 consists of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century historic artifact scatter. With the exception of a single well, no evidence of historic features was identified at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historic maps of the area. Based on the low density of the assemblage encountered and the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region Gray & Pape does not recommend the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

***K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.

***Site Location**

Permanent Feature

Distance (m)

Direction/Bearing from Site to
Terrain Feature

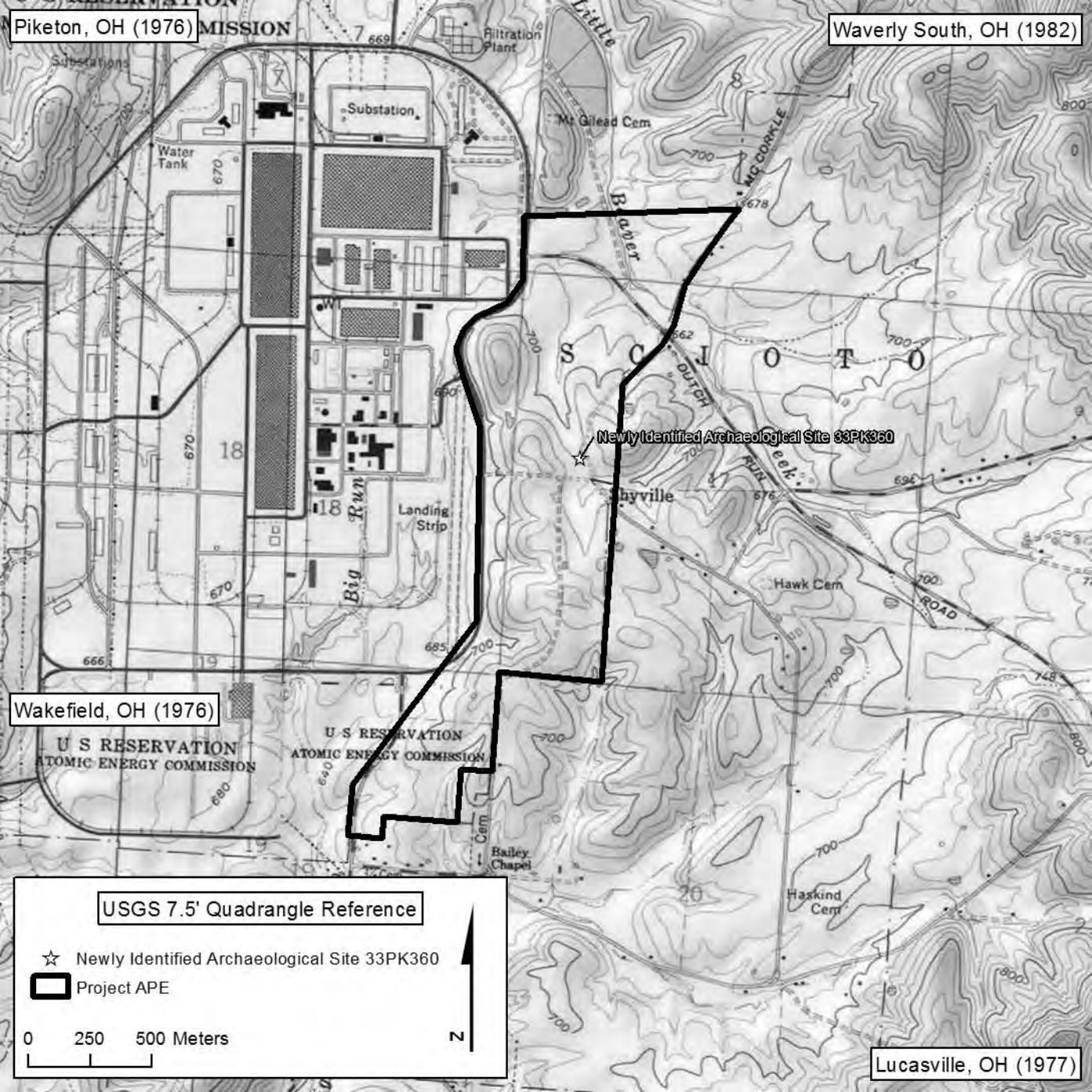
*Site No. 33 - PK - 360

Page _____

Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION

Waverly South, OH (1982)



OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

for official use only

*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder _____

Date _____

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):

New Form Revised Form Transcribed Data

2. County Pike *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 - PK - 359

4. Site Name (s) _____

5. Project Site Number JN-1

6. Other State Site Number _____

7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.)

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone 16 or x 17

Easting 327260.84 _____ 0 _____ 0

Northing 4318207.27 _____ 0 _____ 0

2. Latitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ "

Longitude _____ ° _____ ' _____ "

*3. Township 4N Range 21W Not Applicable _____

Section 19 ¼ Section: SW SE NW NE

Township Name Scioto

*4. Quadrangle Name Lucasville, OH

*5. Quadrangle Date 1977

*6. Confidence of Site Location Yes No

C. Ownership

*1. Name (s) United States Department of Energy

Address 1000 Independence Ave. SW

City/Town, State, Zip Washington, D.C.

Phone (202) 586-5000

2. Tenant (if any)

Address _____

City/Town, State, Zip _____

Phone () _____

*3. Ownership Status (select only one, as appropriate):

Private (single) Private (multiple) Local Govt.

State Govt. Federal Govt. Multiple Govt.

Mixed-Govt./Private Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):

Prehistoric Historic Prehistoric and Historic

Unknown Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 - _____ -
Plotted

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Prehistoric

- *2. Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unassigned Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Archaic:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unassigned	<input type="checkbox"/> Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Late	<input type="checkbox"/>
Woodland:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unassigned	<input type="checkbox"/> Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Late	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Protohistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<hr/>		

- *3. Minimum Number of Prehistoric Temporal Periods Represented N/A

- *4. Basis for Assignment of Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic Artifacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic Features	<input type="checkbox"/> Radiometric	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrecorded	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<hr/>	

5. Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) Represented (see manual):

a. <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. <hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Describe how Prehistoric Temporal Period (s) and Cultural Component (s) were determined (list diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features please specify Prehistoric Cultural Component (s) by using letter designations from Item D.5.
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Researcher

- *7. Categories of Prehistoric Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithics	<input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal	<input type="checkbox"/> Faunal Remains	<input type="checkbox"/> Floral Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Skeletal Remains	<input type="checkbox"/> Unrecorded	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<hr/>		

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	FCR	Count	Type	Count
		2		
Flake Fragment		1		

Historic

- *9. Affiliation Present (select only one, as appropriate):

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Undetermined	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------

- *10. Historic Temporal Period (s) Represented (select as many as appropriate):

a. <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-1795	b. <input type="checkbox"/> 1796-1829	c. <input type="checkbox"/> 1830-1849	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. <input type="checkbox"/> 1850-1879	e. <input type="checkbox"/> 1880-1899	f. <input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1929	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. <input type="checkbox"/> 1930-1949	h. <input type="checkbox"/> 1950-1974	i. <input type="checkbox"/> 1975-2000	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic	k. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	l. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century	n. <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Aboriginal		<input type="checkbox"/>

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*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented 3

*12. Basis for Assignment of Historic Temporal Period (s) (select as many as appropriate):

- Diagnostic Artifacts Diagnostic Architectural Remains _____
 Diagnostic Features Documentary Evidence Oral Tradition _____
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

13. Describe how Historic Temporal Period (s) were determined (list any diagnostic architectural remains, diagnostic artifacts and/or features; include type names, attach photographs and/or illustrations, and identify researcher). When listing artifacts and/or features specify Historic Temporal Period (s) by using letter designations from Item D.10.

lead glaze redware 1700-1900 Aultman et al. 2003
whiteware 1820-1930+ Aultman et al. 2003
yellow ware 1830-1940 Aultman et al. 2003
Albany slip and salt glaze stoneware 1810-1900 Goodwin et al. 1983
undecorated ironstone 1840-1900+ Aultman et al. 2003

Researcher Don Miller

*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen | <input type="checkbox"/> Furniture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personal | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toys & Games | <input type="checkbox"/> Printed Matter | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious/Ceremonial | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Weapons | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural | <input type="checkbox"/> Misc. Hardware | <input type="checkbox"/> Const./Manufacturing Tools | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel/Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Remains | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> Unrecorded | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | | | _____ |

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected: Refer to continuation sheet.

Type	Count	Type	Count

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason (s) for not collecting. All prehistoric and historic materials were collected.

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

for official use only

E. Physical Description***1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):**

Rockshelter/Cave Open Unrecorded Unknown
 Submerged Other (specify) _____

—

***2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):**

Habitation: Camp Village Hamlet Unspecified Habitation —

—

Extractive: Quarry Workshop —

—

Ceremonial: Unspecified Mound Earth Mound Stone Mound —

—

Effigy Mound Mound Group Hilltop Enclosure —

—

Geometrical Earthwork Cemetery Isolated Burial (s) —

—

Petroglyph/Pictograph —

—

Other: Unknown Unrecorded Other (specify) _____ —

—

***3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):**

Residential Commercial Social Government —

—

Religious Educational Mortuary Recreation —

—

Subsistence Industrial Health Care Military —

—

Transportation Unrecorded Unknown —

—

Other (specify) homestead / farm —

—

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.

Background research and deed search —

—
 —
 —

***5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):**

Undisturbed Disturbed - Extent Unknown Fully disturbed —

—

Destroyed Unrecorded Unknown —

***6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):**

None Apparent Agriculture Historic Construction Water —

—

Transportation Archaeological Excavation Mining Vandalism —

—

Unrecorded Other (specify) —

—

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

—
 —
 —

***8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):** Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant —

—

9. Land Use History:

Agricultural —

—
 —
 —

***10. Site Elevation _____ Meters A.M.S.L. (elevation to be taken from UTM point)**

—

***11. Physiographic Setting of Site (select only one, as appropriate):**

Lake Plain Lexington Peneplain Unglaciated Plateau —

—

Till Plain Glaciated Plateau Unrecorded —

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*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
 Kansan Ground Moraine Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
 Illinoian Ground Moraine Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 Illinoian Outwash Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
 Wisconsin Ground Moraine Wisconsin Outwash
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Stream Valley Upland Hill Slope Beach Ridge
 Hill or Ridge Top Lake Plains Interfluvial Zone Unrecorded

*14. Local Environmental Setting (select only one, as appropriate):

- Terrace: Unknown T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4
 Beach Ridge Terrace Remnant Natural Levee Floodplain
 Low Rise on Floodplain Alluvium Island Kame Drumlin
 Esker Moraine Glacial Hummock Wetland Hummock
 Bluff Bluff Base Bluff Edge Saddle Hill or Ridge Top
 Closed Depression Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

*15. Soils:

- Soil Association Omulga
Soil Series-Phase/Complex Omulga silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes
Reference Soil Survey of Pike County, Ohio (Hendershot 1990)

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):

- N NW NE E All Flat
 S SW SE W Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 5% Unrecorded

*18. Drainage System (see manual):

- Major Drainage Scioto River
Minor Drainage Big Run Creek

*19. Closest Water Source (select only one, as appropriate):
Name: Big Run Creek

- Permanent Stream Lake/Pond Ephemeral Stream
 Permanent Spring Swamp/Bog Intermittent Spring/Seep
 Slough/Oxbow Lake Artificial Lake/Pond (historic sites only)
 Artificial Stream/Ditch (historic sites only) Unrecorded
 Other (specify) _____

*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 300 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 195 (meters A.M.S.L. from UTM point)

F. Reporting Information

*1. Investigation Type (select as many as appropriate):

- Reported Examination of Collection Surface Collection
 Auger/Soil Corer Shovel Test (s) Test Pit (s) Test Trench (es)
 Deep Test (s) PZ or Humus Removal Testing/Excav. (strategy unknown)
 Mitigation/Block Excavation Aerial Photograph
 Remote Sensing (specify) _____
 Chemical Analysis (specify) _____
 Unrecorded Other (specify) _____

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*2. Surface Collection Strategy (select as many as appropriate):

- Not Applicable Grab Sample Diagnostics
 Controlled-Unknown Controlled-Total
 Controlled-Sample Unrecorded
 Other (specify) _____

3. If surface collection strategy is Controlled-Total, Controlled-Sample, or Other, describe methodology and percentage.

4. Surface Visibility (select only one, as appropriate):

- None Less than 10% 11-50%
 51-90% 91-100% Unrecorded

5. Describe surface conditions.

Vegetation consisted of mixed hardwoods.

*6. Site Area (square meters)

Unrecorded

*7. Basis for Site Area Estimate (select only one, as appropriate):

- Guessed Historic Maps Aerial Photograph Paced
 Taped Transit/Alidade Range Finder Unrecorded
 Other (specify) _____

*8. Confident of Site Boundaries: No Yes Unrecorded9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated Unrecorded Unknown

*10. Name of Form Preparer M. Vehling

*11. Institution Gray & Page, Inc.

*12. Date of Form (year/month) 3/28/12

*13. Field Date (year/month) February 2012

14. Time Spent at Site 4 hrs

15. Weather Conditions

16. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Local Informants

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) Temporarily housed in Gray & Page's lab
1318 Main St. Cincinnati, OH 45202

18. Name (s), Address (es), Phone Number (s) of Owners of Collections From Site (attach inventories of private collections).

for official use only

19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):

No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints 2
Aerials: _____ Black/White 1 Color _____ Infrared
_____ None

20. Name and Address of Institution Where Photos Are Filed (include photo log number if available)

Gray & Pape, Inc.

1318 Main St.

Cincinnati, OH 45202

*21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate):

- National Register Property†
 Determined Eligible for National Register†
 National Register Status Not Assessed
 Removed from National Register†
 Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Keeper of the National Register (date) _____

22. State Registry Status (select only one, as appropriate):

- State Registry Listed†
 Not Assessed for State Registry
 Removed from State Registry†
 Determined Not Eligible†

†Determination made by Ohio Historical Society (date) _____

23. Discuss the potential significance of the site (does it meet National Register and/or State Registry criteria of significance in your opinion? Why or why not? Upon what evidence have you based your opinion?)

In sum, Site 33PK359 consists of a mid-to-late nineteenth century historic artifact scatter; the three prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site are considered to be isolated finds and do not represent a significant component. With the exception of a single well, no evidence of historic features was identified at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historic maps of the area. Based on the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the prehistory or history of the region. Gray & Pape does not recommend the site as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

*24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Wilderness Area | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife Preserve | — — |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Scenic River | <input type="checkbox"/> Nature Preserve | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forest | <input type="checkbox"/> Military Installation | <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Preserve | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological District | | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | US Reservation Atomic Energy Commission | | |

***G. References - List Primary Documentary References (see manual):**

1. Phase I Archaeological Investigations for 361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility) Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. Prepared by Karen Garrard and Jennifer Burden, April 2012.

2. _____
3. _____

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
2. Materials (s) Dated _____
Date (uncorrected C14 years) _____
Laboratory _____
Sample # _____
Reference (s) _____
3. Additional Radiometric Dates Yes _____ No _____
(use Continuation Section to list other dates)

I. Description of Site

- * 1. State physical description of the site and its setting, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Site 33PK359 is located on a broad ridgeline in the southern portion of Area 3. This location was shovel-tested at 15-m (49.2-ft.) 7.5-m (24.6-ft.) intervals. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods. The site consists of a small prehistoric component as well as an historic artifact scatter with associated stone-lined well. No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, and the 1938 historical aerial. The stone-lined well at Site 33PK359 is considered to be an isolated feature.

One hundred twenty-four prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected from Site 33PK359 from 21 shovel tests. Prehistoric artifacts include 2 pieces of FCR and one chert flake fragment. These artifacts were recovered from three shovel tests (J8 7.5E, J9 7.5E, and J9 7.5S). These remains are considered to be isolated finds and not a significant component at the site.

A total of 121 historic artifacts were recovered. Four historic artifact groups are represented including Activities (n=25), Architecture (n=64), Clothing (n=1), and Domestic (n=31).

*Refer to continuation sheet for remainder of site description.

- *2. Discuss the relationship between the site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Since the historic component at Site 33PK359 encompasses a larger area and is higher-density than the other newly-identified sites in Area 3, it was considered possible that it may represent the remains of a farmstead not mapped shown on the historic maps and aerials. As such, archival research was conducted for the site. The site is located Scioto Township, in the center of the eastern half of the northeastern quarter of Section 19 of the township. Research conducted at the Pike County Recorder's Office, Pike County Auditor's Office, and the Garnet A. Wilson Public Library of Pike County in Waverly, Ohio as well as on ancestry.com, show that the land exchanged hands several times through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and was primarily used as crop land.

J. Continuation Section: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheet (s) if necessary)

Taken together, the small, historic artifact assemblage likely dates to the second half of the nineteenth century. As noted, no structures are shown at this location on the historic maps and aerials of this location and is difficult to refine its temporal range.

The majority of the historic artifacts were recovered from the first soil stratum and up to 30 cm (11.8 in.) below ground surface. In two shovel tests (J9 7.5S and J10 7.5E) a shallow topsoil (up to 10 cm [3.9 in.]) was identified as Stratum I; artifacts from these two tests were also found in what was classified as the underlying Stratum II. Soils in the area are mapped as Omulga silt loams (OmD). The soils are deep and moderately well drained. Formed in loess, colluviums and old alluvium, these soils are found on slight rises, at the head of drainageways, in high saddles and on slopes in preglacial valleys (Hendershot 1984).

Since the historic component at Site 33PK359 encompasses a larger area and is higher-density than the other newly-identified sites in Area 3, it was considered possible that it may represent the remains of a farmstead not mapped shown on the historic maps and aerials. As such, archival research was conducted for the site. The site is located Scioto Township, in the center of the eastern half of the northeastern quarter of Section 19 of the township. Research conducted at the Pike County Recorder's Office, Pike County Auditor's Office, and the Garnet A. Wilson Public Library of Pike County in Waverly, Ohio as well as on ancestry.com, show that the land exchanged hands several times through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and was primarily used as crop land.

***K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

Include north arrow and scale. Attach a Xeroxed section of the appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangle on a separate sheet. Outline total area surveyed and include locations of all identified sites on the Xerox of the quadrangle.

***Site Location**

Permanent Feature

Distance (m)

Direction/Bearing from Site to
Terrain Feature

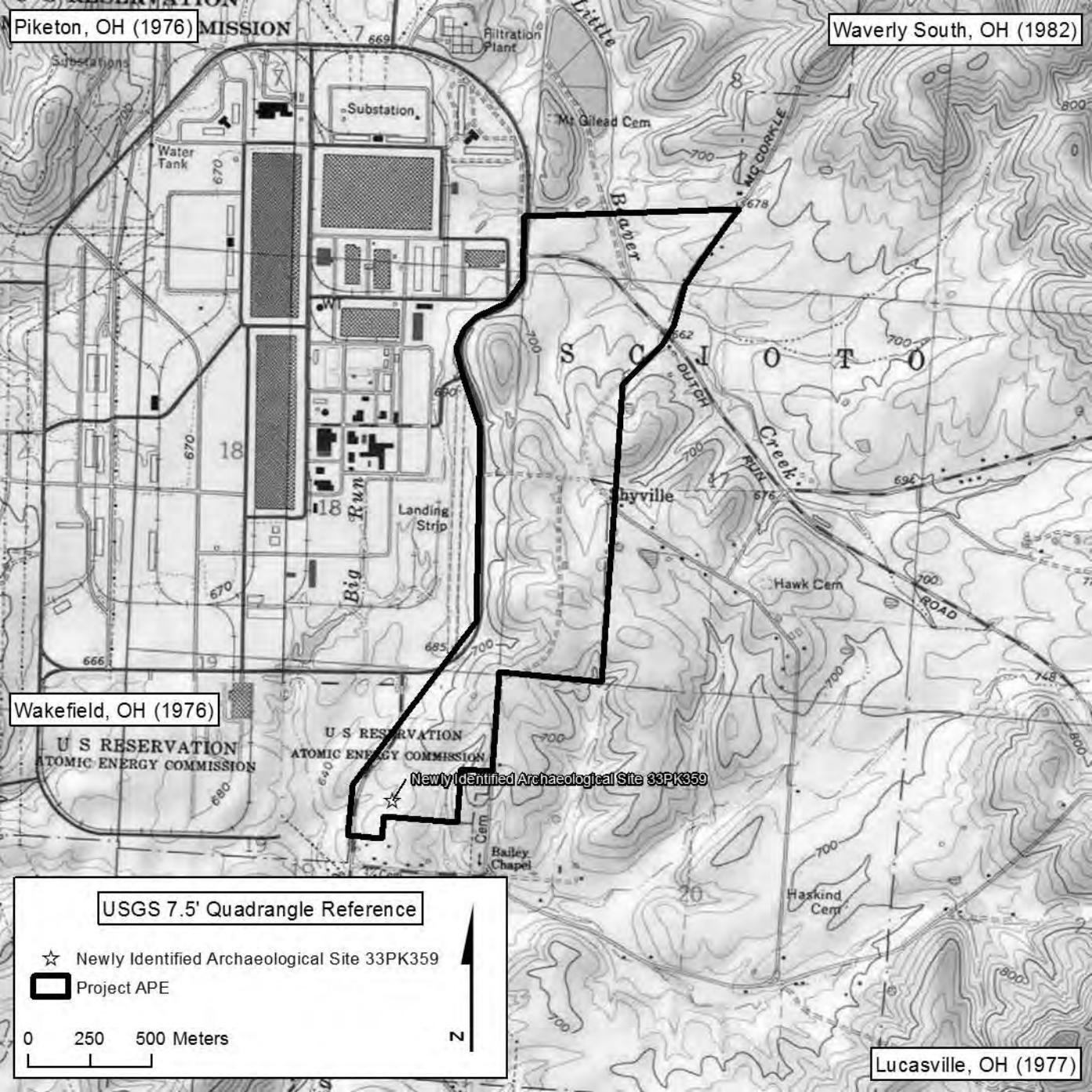
Continuation Sheet: Specify Section & Item (use additional Continuation Sheets if necessary)

A total of 121 historic artifacts were recovered. Four historic artifact groups are represented including Activities (n=25), Architecture (n=64), Clothing (n=1), and Domestic (n=31).

Description	Count	Percentage
Bone, faunal	1	0.8%
Glass, unidentified	3	2.8%
Glass, vessel	12	9.9%
Metal, unidentified	8	6.6%
Slag	1	0.8%
Brick fragment, sand struck	8	6.6%
Brick fragment, unidentified	24	19.8%
Glass, window	19	15.7%
Nail, cut	6	5%
Nail, unidentified	4	3.3%
Shingle, slate	3	2.8%
Button, glass	1	0.8%
Ironstone, undecorated	3	2.8%
Redware, lead-glazed	1	0.8%
Stoneware, Albany slipped and salt-glazed	1	0.8%
Stoneware, salt-glazed	1	0.8%
Stoneware, color-glazed	1	0.8%
Whiteware, edgeware	1	0.8%
Whiteware, sponge-blue	1	0.8%
Whiteware, unidentified	14	
Yellowware, undecorated	2	1.7%
Glass, lamp chimney	3	2.8%
Glass, molded vessel	3	2.8%

Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION

Waverly South, OH (1982)



**Ohio Historic Preservation Office**

567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33- PK-358

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM**Location**

Zone: 17 Easting: 327114.99 Northing: 4318063.84

Quadrangle: Lucasville, Ohio Quadrangle Date: 1977

Township: 4N Range: 21W

Section: 19 Quarter Section: NE Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Sciota River

Minor Drainage: Big Run Creek

Temporal Affiliation: Undetermined Prehistoric

Artifact Description:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Prehistoric Material</u>	<u>Count</u>
Flake	Local Pebble Chert	1

<u>Category</u>	<u>Historic Material</u>	<u>Count</u>

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: M. Vehling

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/27/12

Field Date: February 2012

Primary Reference: NADB #:

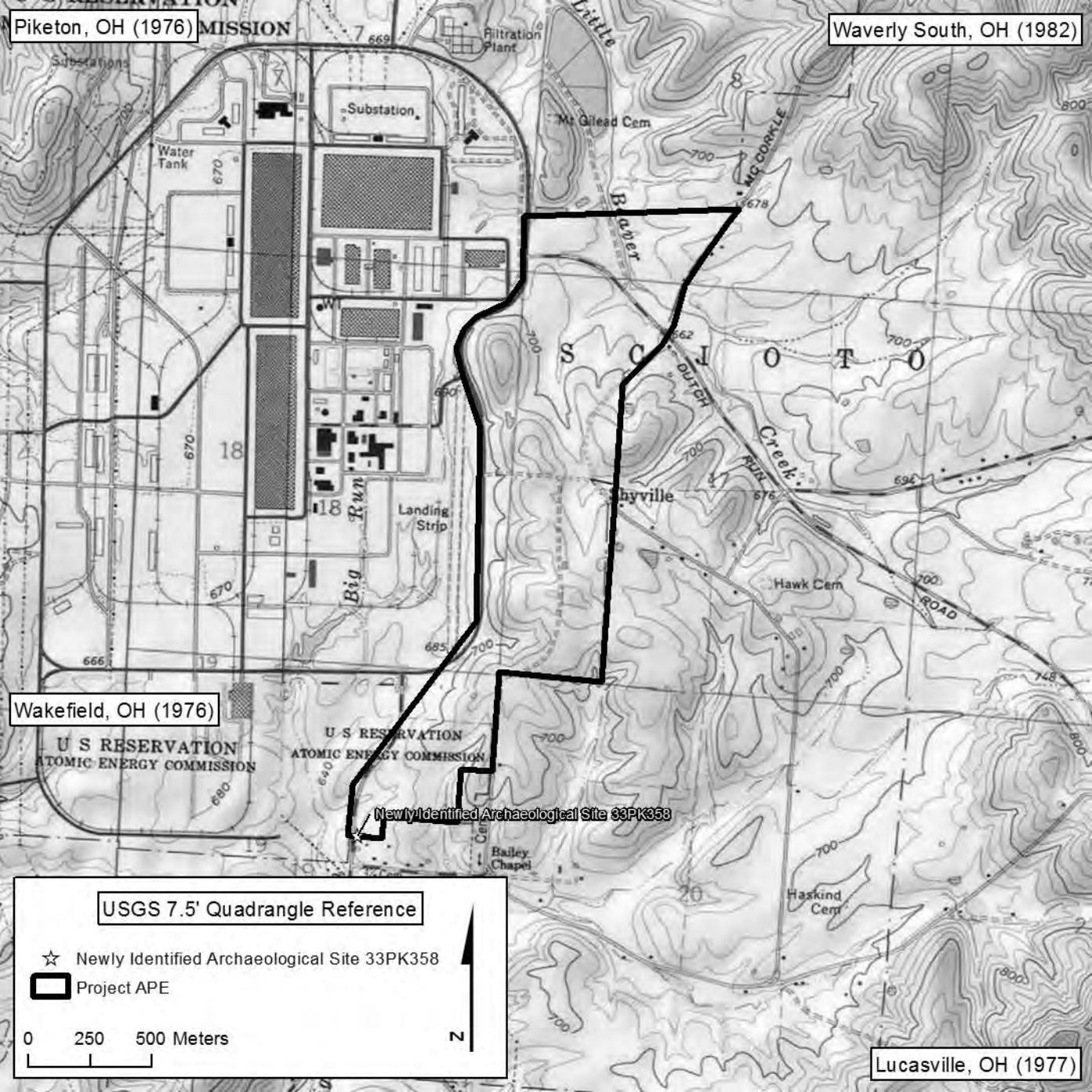
Survey Report Associated With Project:

Phase I Archaeological Investigations For
361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion
Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships,
Pike County, Ohio

Site No. 33
Plotted

Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION

Waverly South, OH (1982)



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Reference

★ Newly Identified Archaeological Site 33PK358

■ Project APE

0 250 500 Meters



Lucasville, OH (1977)

**Ohio Historic Preservation Office**

567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33- PK-357

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM**Location**

Zone: 17 Easting: 327798.44 Northing: 4319279.69

Quadrangle: Waverly South, OH Quadrangle Date: 1982

Township: 4N Range: 21W

Section: 17 Quarter Section: SW Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Sciota River

Minor Drainage: Big Run Creek

Temporal Affiliation: Undetermined Prehistoric

Artifact Description:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Prehistoric Material</u>	<u>Count</u>
Flake fragment	Unidentified Chert	1

<u>Category</u>	<u>Historic Material</u>	<u>Count</u>

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: M. Vehling

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/27/12

Field Date: February 2012

Primary Reference: NADB #:

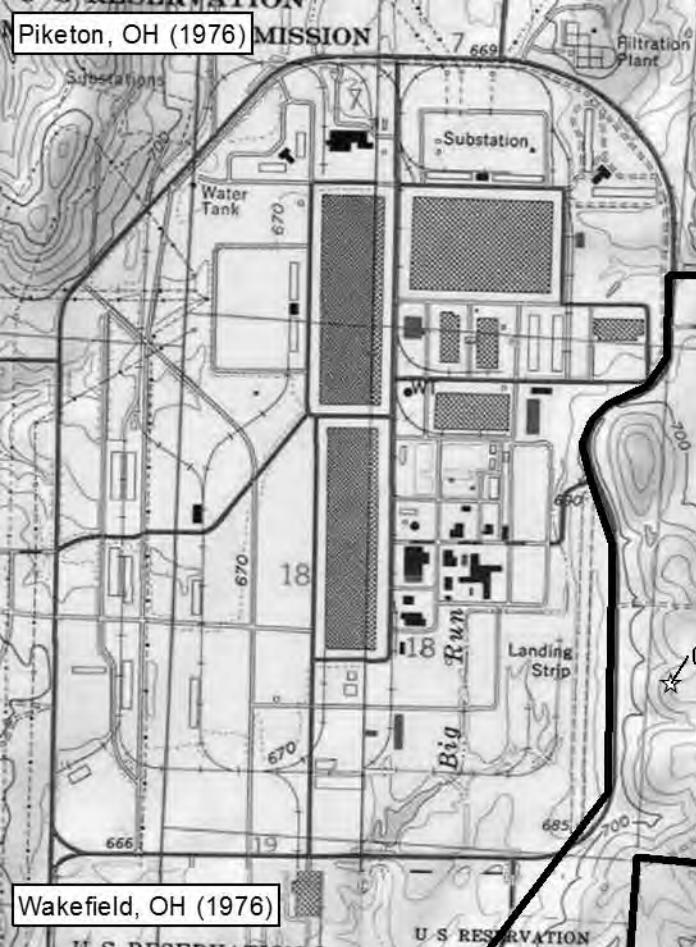
Survey Report Associated With Project:

Phase I Archaeological Investigations For
361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion
Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships,
Pike County, Ohio

Site No. 33- PK-357

Plotted

Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION



Waverly South, OH (1982)



Wakefield, OH (1976)



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Reference

★ Newly Identified Archaeological Site 33PK357

■ Project APE

0 250 500 Meters

N

Lucasville, OH (1977)

**Ohio Historic Preservation Office**

567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33- PK-356

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM**Location**

Zone: 17 Easting: 327913.16 Northing: 4319094.92

Quadrangle: Waverly South, OH Quadrangle Date: 1982

Township: 4N Range: 21W

Section: 17 Quarter Section: SW Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Sciota River

Minor Drainage: Big Run Creek

Temporal Affiliation: 19th century historic

Artifact Description:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Prehistoric Material</u>	<u>Count</u>
-----------------	-----------------------------	--------------

<u>Category</u>	<u>Historic Material</u>	<u>Count</u>
Ceramic	undecorated ironstone	1

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: M. Vehling

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/27/12

Field Date: February 2012

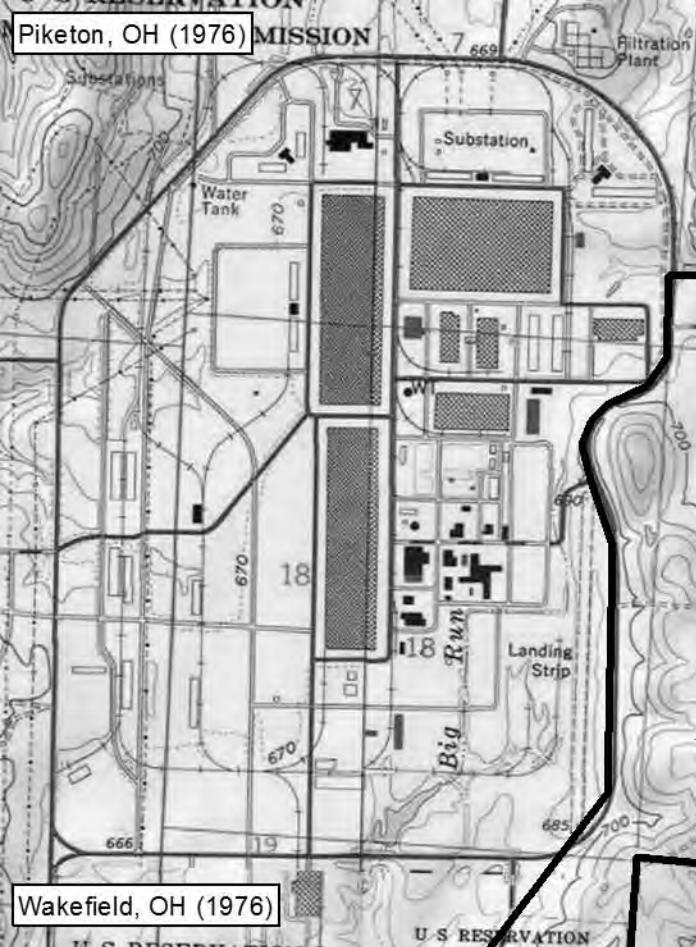
Primary Reference: NADB #:

Survey Report Associated With Project:

Phase I Archaeological Investigations For
361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion
Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships,
Pike County, Ohio

Site No. 33
Plotted

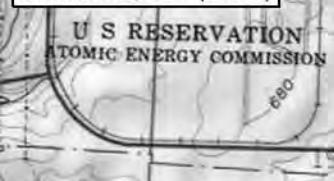
Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION



Waverly South, OH (1982)



Wakefield, OH (1976)



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Reference

★ Newly Identified Archaeological Site 33PK356

■ Project APE

0 250 500 Meters



Lucasville, OH (1977)

**Ohio Historic Preservation Office**

567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33- PK-355

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM**Location**

Zone: 17 Easting: 327735.46 Northing: 4319031.17

Quadrangle: Waverly South, OH Quadrangle Date: 1982

Township: 4N Range: 21W

Section: 17 Quarter Section: SW Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Sciota River

Minor Drainage: Big Run Creek

Temporal Affiliation: 19th century historic

Artifact Description:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Prehistoric Material</u>	<u>Count</u>
Ceramic	undecorated ironstone	1

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: M. Vehling

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/27/12

Field Date: February 2012

Primary Reference:

NADB #:

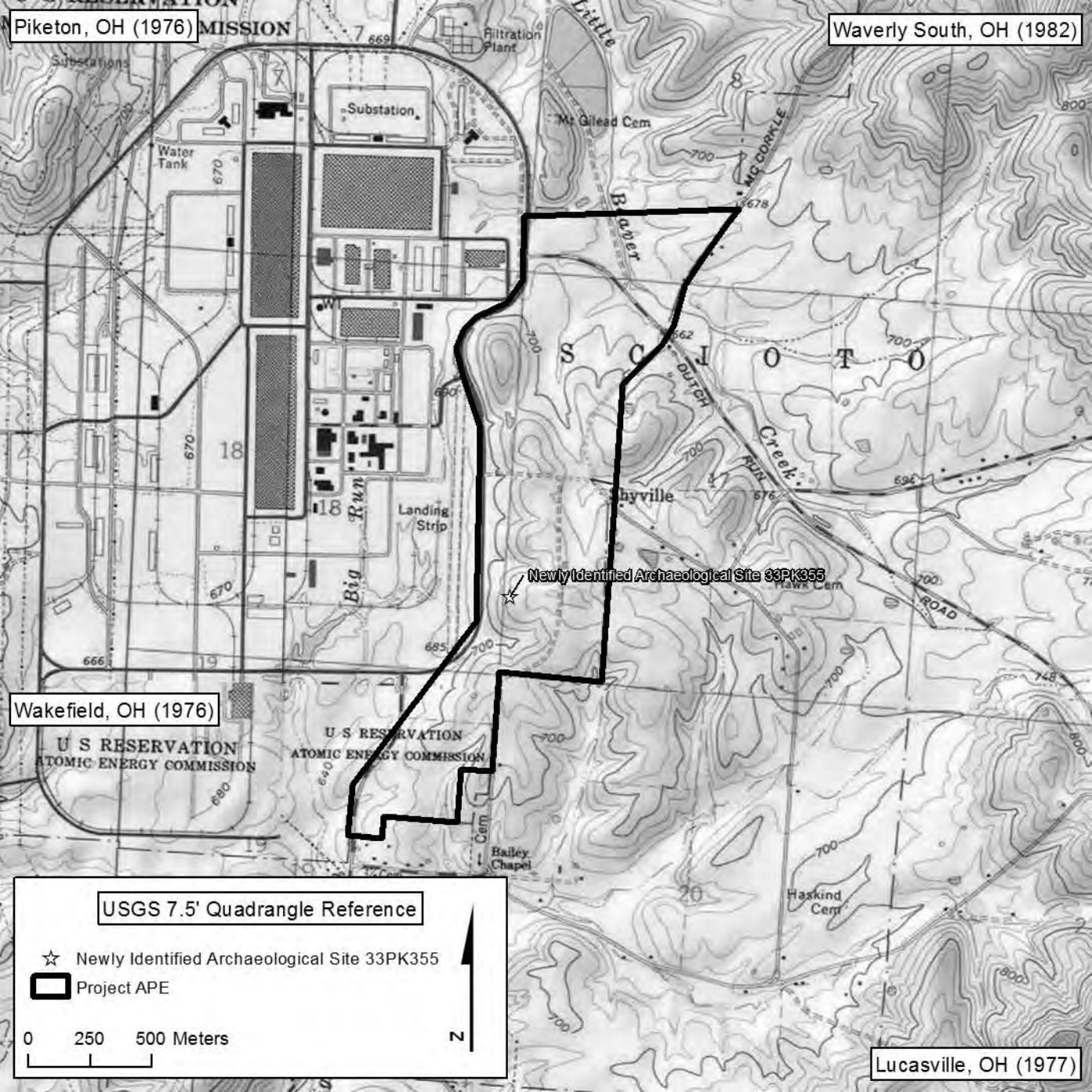
Survey Report Associated With Project:

Phase I Archaeological Investigations For
361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion
Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships,
Pike County, Ohio

Site No. 33 -
Plotted

Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION

Waverly South, OH (1982)



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Reference

★ Newly Identified Archaeological Site 33PK355

■ Project APE

0 250 500 Meters

Lucasville, OH (1977)

**Ohio Historic Preservation Office**

567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33- PK-354

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM**Location**

Zone: 17 Easting: 327778.86 Northing: 4318930.31

Quadrangle: Waverly South, OH Quadrangle Date: 1982

Township: 4N Range: 21W

Section: 17 Quarter Section: SW Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Sciota River

Minor Drainage: Big Run Creek

Temporal Affiliation: Undetermined Prehistoric

Artifact Description:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Prehistoric Material</u>	<u>Count</u>
Flake	Unidentified Chert	1

<u>Category</u>	<u>Historic Material</u>	<u>Count</u>

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: M. Vehling

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/27/12

Field Date: February 2012

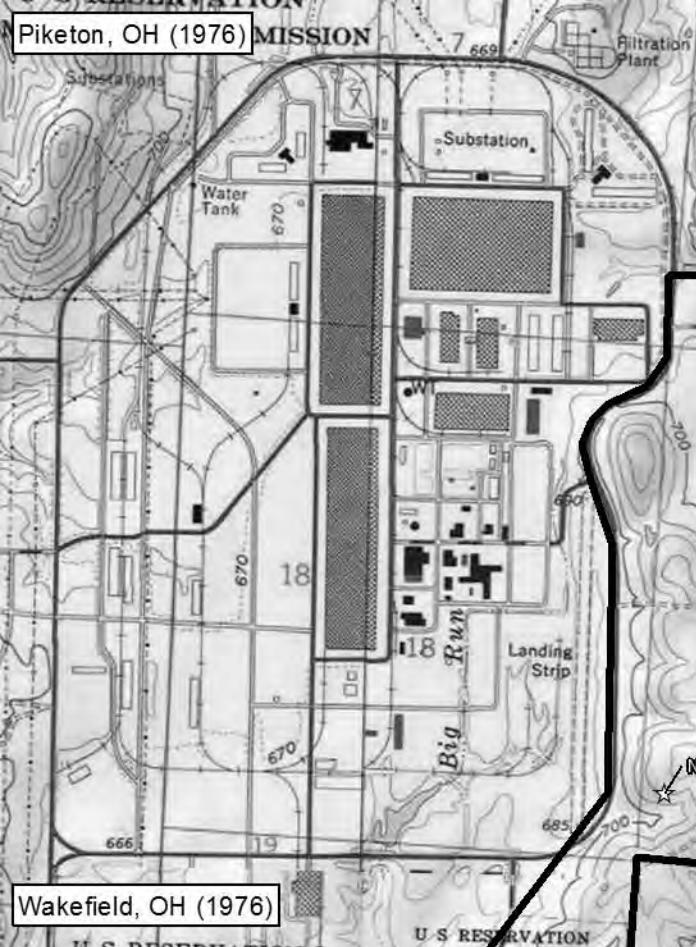
Primary Reference: NADB #:

Survey Report Associated With Project:

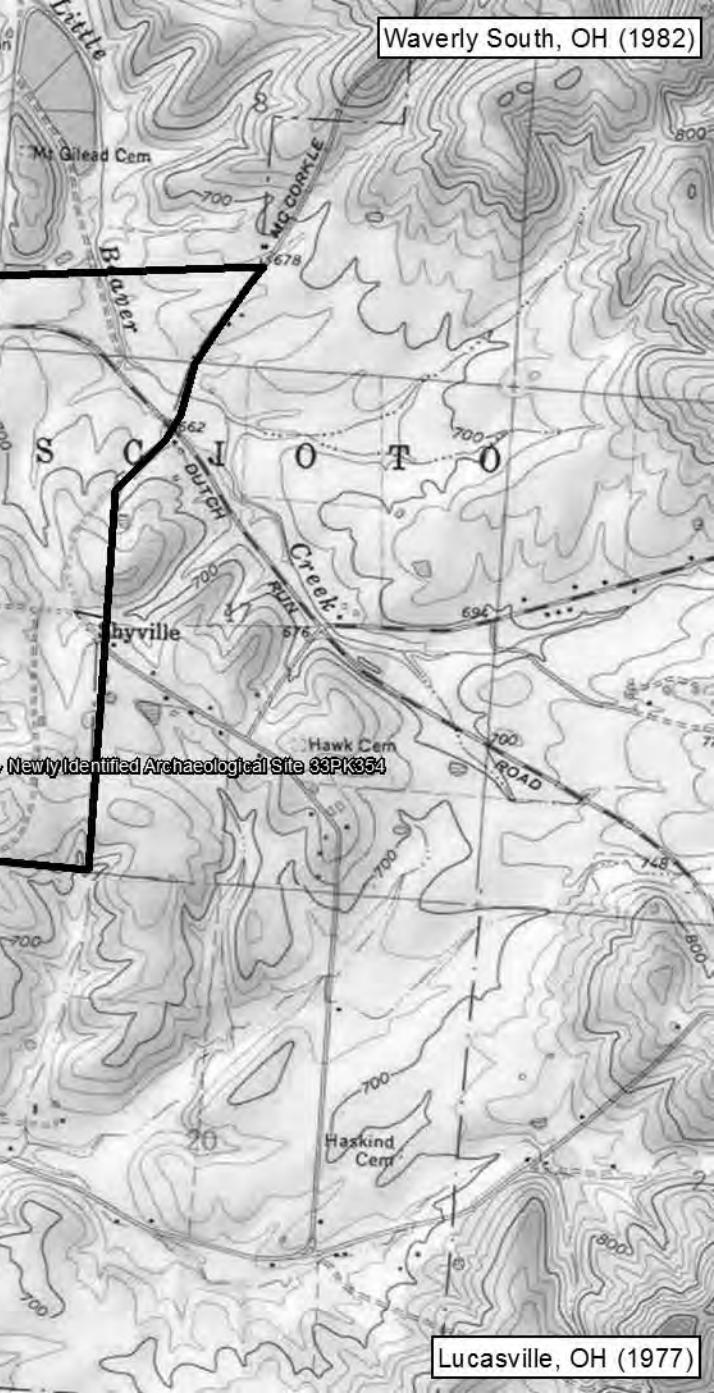
Phase I Archaeological Investigations For
361 Acres at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion
Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships,
Pike County, Ohio

Site No. 33
Plotted

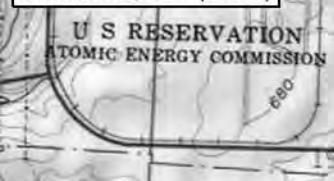
Piketon, OH (1976) MISSION



Waverly South, OH (1982)



Wakefield, OH (1976)



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Reference

★ Newly Identified Archaeological Site 33PK354

■ Project APE

0 250 500 Meters

N

Lucasville, OH (1977)