



## Department of Energy

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SEP 06 2013

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PPPO-03-1934422-13

Dear Dr. Snyder:

**TRANSMITTAL OF THE PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF  
SELECTED HISTORICAL SITES AT THE PORTSMOUTH GASEOUS DIFFUSION  
PLANT, SCIOTO AND SEAL TOWNSHIPS, PIKE COUNTY, OHIO**

Enclosed for your information is the *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Selected Historical Sites at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio*.

In 2002, the Department of Energy (DOE) submitted the *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility) in Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio* prepared in 1997 by ASC Group (Schweikart et al. 1997). As a result of that report the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) recommended, and DOE agreed, that additional field surveys be conducted of 13 historic-era farmsteads. DOE initiated the Phase II surveys in 2009 and completed the fieldwork in 2012. The Phase II surveys were divided into 3 reports that were submitted to your office in 2010 and 2013.

As we have discussed, as a part of the research for the 13 field surveys, the professional archaeologists performing the work located a map, dated 1905, that identified a number of additional farmsteads on the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) site. Research showed that these farmsteads had not yet been surveyed. In order to complete the site inventory efforts, 40 reconnaissance-level surveys were conducted at all the newly identified historic-era sites, which were transmitted to your office in May 2013. Phase I surveys were performed on 11 of the 40 sites. A Phase I report was sent to you on June 19, 2013 for historic-era sites 33PK322, 33PK323, and 33PK324. At this time we are submitting the results of the Phase I archaeological surveys of four additional farmsteads – 33Pk326, 33Pk327, HMBL 45, and 33Pk330. The Phase I reports documenting the remaining four farmsteads are forthcoming and will be provided to the OHPO and the consulting parties as they are available.

The results of these and all of the other historic-era surveys will be included in a comprehensive summary report of the site's historic-era farmsteads which we believe will be very useful in understanding the pre-DOE acquisition settlements, from the earliest historic-era farmstead, to the time of purchase by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1952.

Additionally, DOE is preparing 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 to the historic-era and including the DOE-era thus there can be a comprehensive presentation of the resources that offers cumulative perspective, and opportunities for understanding and interpretation. DOE has conducted many surveys and investigations in support of its Environmental Management (EM) mission and believes that while individual reports such as those attached are important, that the volume of information that has been gathered over the years can be best understood comprehensively and contextually.

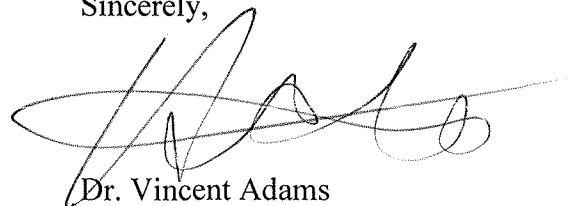
DOE's proposed Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA) actions conducted to carry out its environmental management mission are similarly comprehensive in that they have the potential to affect cultural resources from each of these time periods. The CERCLA documentation that is being prepared considers the effects of the proposed action and alternatives on both individual and collective cultural resources. DOE is considering both the individual survey results and the comprehensive perspective in developing the CERCLA documents.

DOE will continue to send copies of the individual archeological reports for your information as they become available, and DOE looks forward to sending you the comprehensive summary materials when they have been completed. DOE anticipates that the comprehensive summary materials will be an especially valuable asset in your review of our CERCLA documents.

A copy of the *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Selected Historical Sites at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio* is enclosed and can be obtained at the Environmental Information Center by contacting 740-289-8898 or at [eic@wems-llc.com](mailto:eic@wems-llc.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

Enclosure:

*Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Selected Historical Sites at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio.*

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*Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of  
Selected Historical Sites at the Portsmouth  
Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility),  
Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio*



**GRAY & PAPE, INC.**  
ARCHAEOLOGY • HISTORY • HISTORIC PRESERVATION

FEBRUARY 26, 2013

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United States Department of Energy

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Project No. 11-63201

# **Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Selected Historical Sites at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio**

**Lead Agency:  
United States Department of Energy**

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**February 26, 2011**

## 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 cultural resources survey at four selected historical sites (27, 28, 45, and 52) located within the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. The survey was conducted to identify whether or not the reported cultural resources still existed and provide eligibility recommendations for the National Register of Historic Places. The investigation was conducted pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act 2004, as revised, and in accordance with the guidelines of the Ohio Historical Society. The lead agency for the project is the United States Department of Energy.

Phase I archaeological survey was recommended at locations 27, 28, and 52, which were assigned Ohio Archaeological Inventory numbers 33PK326, 33PK327, and 33PK330, respectively. Additionally, a Phase I survey also was recommended for Location 45, despite the fact that no archaeological evidence was identified during the initial reconnaissance. A Phase I survey was recommended based on the absence of any discernible disturbances that would explain why no archaeological evidence was identified at this location.

Each of the four sites was pedestrian surveyed on a 5-meter (16-foot) interval grid and then shovel tested on a 10- to 15-meter (32- to 50-foot) grid. If cultural materials were identified the shovel testing interval was reduced to 5 meters (16 feet). As a result of these survey efforts, no intact structural remains or artifacts were identified at Site 27 (33PK326) or Site 45. Due to the absence of artifacts, the lack of site integrity, and the lack of any intact historical features or structures, Gray & Pape, Inc., recommends no further archaeological work at Site 27 (33PK326) and Site 45.

Site 28 (33PK327) consisted of the structural remnants of a church and associated artifacts. The artifact assemblage associated with this structure dated from the early nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Only six shovel tests out of a total of 38 excavated contained artifacts. Due to the low artifact density and the relative lack of site integrity, Site 28 (33PK327) is not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Site 52 (33PK330) consisted of a historical artifact scatter with no associated structures. The artifact assemblage associated with this structure dated from the early nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. Only three shovel tests out of a total of 28 excavated within the site contained artifacts. Due to the low artifact density, the lack of site integrity, and the absence of any intact historical features or structures, Site 52 (33PK330) is not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and no further archaeological work is recommended.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

At the request of Fluor-B&W (Fluor), Piketon, Ohio, on behalf of the United States Department of Energy (USDOE), Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape), Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey at four homesteads/historical sites (27 [33PK326], 28 [33PK327], 45, and 52 [33PK330]) found within the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio (Figure 1). The survey was conducted to identify whether the reported cultural resources still exist and provide eligibility recommendations for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 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.

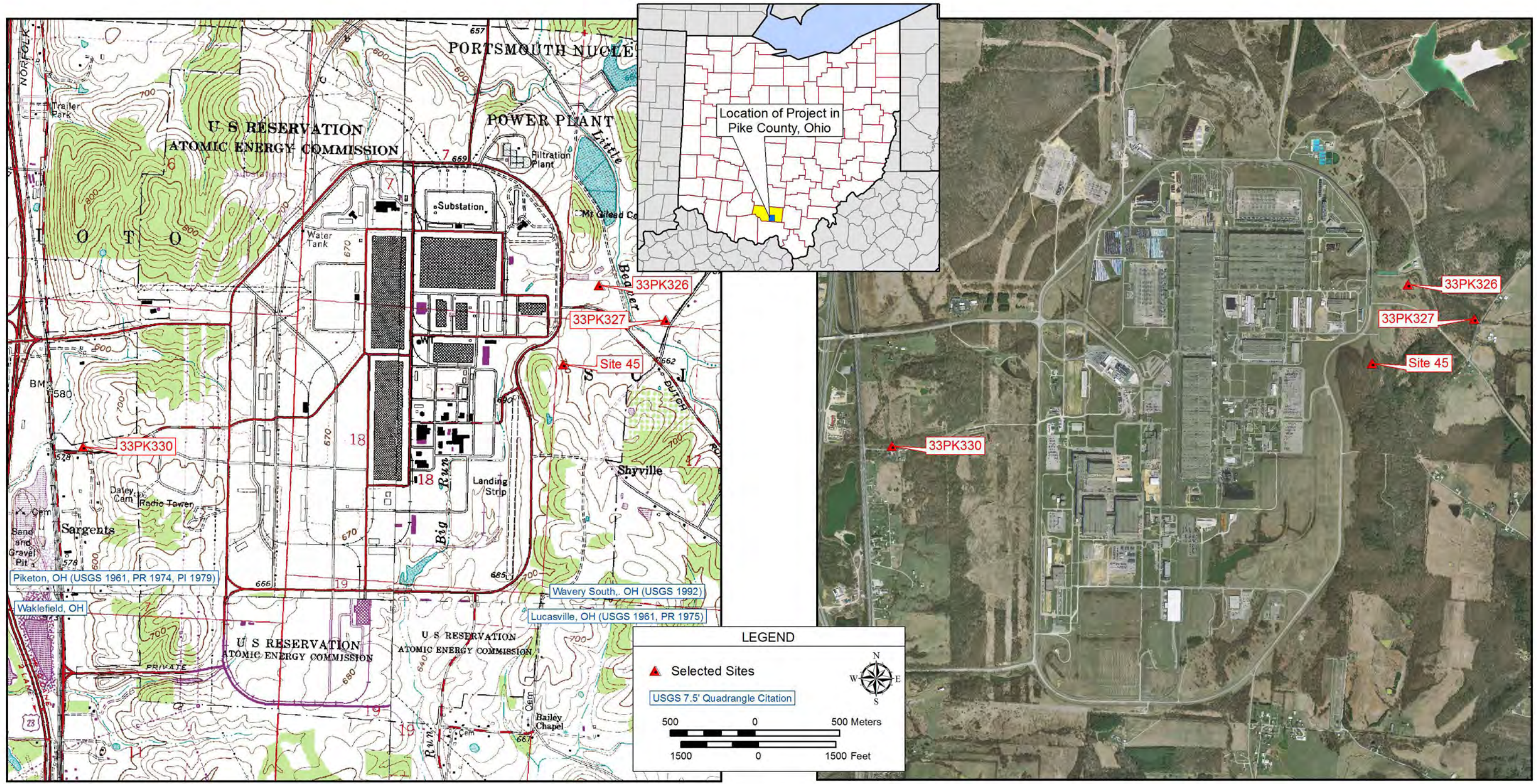
The results of the cultural resources investigation are presented as an abbreviated Phase I report. An overview of previous investigations in the area, the environmental setting, and the cultural history of the region previously was completed by ASC Group, Inc. (Schweikart et al. 1997); please refer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

### ***1.2 Project History and Scope of Work***

Initially, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by ASC Group, Inc., in which a number of archaeological resources were identified at the PORTS Facility (Schweikart et al. 1997). Subsequently, additional Phase I and II investigations have been conducted at the PORTS Facility by ASC Group, Inc., and Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. (OVAI). The USDOE recently identified additional potential historical farmsteads and other types of buildings on a 1905 Oil and Gas Map. Forty locations were identified for further investigation. The remaining locations were not recommended for investigation due to significant impacts from prior plant construction activities or because they were previously surveyed (Burks 2011a). Additional archival resources used included the 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps, 1939 aerial photographs, 1951 aerial photographs, and the 1952 pre-construction topographic map prepared by the Tennessee Valley Authority Maps and Survey Branch (TVA) for the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) (Burks 2011a:1). 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.

In July 2011, Gray & Pape conducted an archaeological reconnaissance at the PORTS Facility in an attempt to identify any physical evidence of 13 potential homesteads/historical sites illustrated on a 1905 Oil and Gas Map of Scioto Township (Trader 2011). The 13 locations were numbered by FLUOR and they included: 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 36, 37, 45, 47, 48, 52, and 53. The archaeological reconnaissance included pedestrian reconnaissance and limited shovel testing. At the locations investigated, architectural features (i.e.





Location of Phase I Sites  
 27 (33PK326), 28 (33PK327), 45, and 52 (33PK330),  
 Scioto Township, Pike County, Ohio

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Figure 1



foundation remnants) and artifacts were identified at seven sites (25, 27, 28, 36, 37, 52, and 53). Phase I archaeological survey was recommended at locations 27, 28, and 52, which were assigned Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) numbers 33PK326, 33PK327, and 33PK330, respectively. Additionally, a Phase I survey also was recommended for Location 45, despite the fact that no archaeological evidence was identified during the reconnaissance. The Phase I survey was recommended based on the absence of any discernible disturbances that would explain why no archaeological evidence was identified at this location.

In October 2011, Gray & Pape conducted an intensive Phase I cultural resources survey at the four historical sites (27, 28, 45, and 52) located at the PORTS Facility. The survey was conducted to determine the condition of the reported historical sites and provide eligibility recommendations for the NRHP.

### ***1.3 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 between October 24 and 28, 2011. Marcia Vehling and Lindsay Argo served as Field Directors; Donald Burden and Douglas Owen conducted the background research. Ruth Myers and Carly Meyers prepared the report graphics, while Julisa Meléndez edited the report and oversaw its production. Cinder Miller served as the Project Manager.

## **2.0 PIKE COUNTY HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

Pike County was created from Adams, Highland, Jackson, Ross, and Scioto counties on February 1, 1815 (Howe 1907:419). Located about 103 kilometers (km) (64 miles [mi.]) south of Columbus, the county's southern border is about 41.8 km (26 mi.) north of the Ohio River. The county is bisected by the Scioto River and its broad floodplain. In the historical period, the county was serviced first by the river, then by the Ohio & Erie Canal, and subsequently by both railroads and major north-south and east-west roads.

While the county's transportation arteries, in particular the river and canal, led to early growth, the county's industry was focused on agriculture, lumbering, and stone quarrying for much of the historical period. These focal industries were supplemented by recreational Lake White after its creation in 1935 and, more importantly, by the 1950s gaseous diffusion plant outside of Piketon.

### **2.1 Early History**

Although Euroamericans may have entered into what is now Pike County by the mid-1700s, the first documented trip was made by the Reverend David Jones in 1773 (Kalfs 1976:13). Rev. Jones journeyed from Fort Pitt, down the Ohio, and up the Scioto to a point near present-day Waverly. He apparently continued overland to Chillicothe on what turned out to be an unsuccessful mission trip (Kalfs 1976:13).

The next recorded Euroamerican incursion occurred in 1785 when a scouting party including Peter Patrick entered into the Scioto valley in search of homestead locations. The group, consisting of four men, was attacked by a Shawnee party and two of the prospective settlers were killed. An unsubstantiated story says that Patrick, before the attack, had carved his initials (P.P.) into a tree beside a creek to mark the proposed location of his holding. Subsequently, the initials formed the basis for the name, Pee Pee, for the creek, the township, and the Scioto River floodplain prairie (Kalfs 1976:13).

By the late 1790s, land claims were registered on holdings in what would become Pike County. Some of the claims were made by settlers to the area. Others, like John Winston of Virginia, claimed a tract in anticipation of eventual development. Winston purchased 283 hectares (ha) (700 acres [ac.]) that included the present Lake White area. He retained control of the property until his death in 1837, though he never lived on it; his family sold the holding that same year. The first permanent Euroamerican settlement was established near present-day Piketon in 1796 when the three Chenoweth brothers and John Noland settled in the area with their families (Howe 1907:420).

In 1807, Hezekiah Merritt built the first mill in the area on Camp Creek. Two other mills, both on Sunfish Creek, were in operation by 1812, as was a ferry boat across the Scioto River near Piketon (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:696). The mills and the ferry were aimed at processing and moving agricultural goods about the region in support of a burgeoning



population. Within eight years, what was then Pike County had a population of 4,253 (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:696). The attraction to the area was “its bottom lands...composed of very rich, alluvial soil, deep and strong...splendid wheat and corn lands” (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:696–697).

The adjoining uplands were “...excellent stock ranges, the grass growing luxuriantly...[and] its hills abound in immense quantities of splendid freestone that is unsurpassed for building purposes” (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:697). The freestone, a fine sandstone in the lower strata of the Waverly Group (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:699-700), was quarried from early in the county’s recent history, as were other rock and mineral deposits. The latter include a siliceous sandstone used in glass manufacture and found in the western part of the county; Cliff limestone, found in the Sunfish Creek valley south of the project area; and “heavy beds of iron ochre...occur along the outcrops of black slate” also in the Sunfish valley (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:700).

## ***2.2 Pike County Formation to the Civil War***

By the time of Pike County’s 1815 formation, the area between today’s Waverly and Piketon had been subdivided by farms. The same year, Piketon was platted and lots sold to enterprising merchants (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:696, 699). Piketon served as the county’s seat from 1815 to 1861 when Waverly superseded it (Howe 1907:420). The county experienced persistent growth for the first 30 years following its creation. In the decade from 1820 to 1830, the population increased almost 25 percent, an increase greater than the state-wide average (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:704).

The population increases remained equal to or exceeded that percentage in the two decades following the arrival of the Ohio & Erie Canal in 1831–1832 (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:704; McCormick 1958). During these years, a nascent rivalry between Piketon and Waverly grew into outright hostility. The first skirmish focused on the routing of the Ohio & Erie Canal. The canal originally had been planned to run through Piketon. However, in the late 1820s, the Ohio Speaker of the House, the Honorable Robert Lucas, owned large tracts of land near present-day Jasper and on the Waverly side of the Scioto River. Through political maneuvering, he was able to shift the routing from Piketon to Waverly (Howe 1907:420). In the nineteenth century, Piketon never recovered economically from the loss of the canal.

In the months prior to the actual arrival of the canal in Waverly, there was a significant land boom in the village. The platting of the village in 1829 was done in anticipation of the canal and its commercial traffic. By 1830, Waverly (then known as Uniontown) had a post office, a mercantile, and a quasi-inn (part of the residence of James Emmitt) (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:735-736). By October 1831, the Ohio & Erie Canal had reached Chillicothe. Despite delays resulting from flooding and cholera outbreaks, the canal was finished from Chillicothe to West Portsmouth by October of the following year (Grant 2000:56). The canal’s length was marked by 151 locks and 14 aqueducts. Parts of the Ohio & Erie Canal remained viable until the “catastrophic floods of Easter week 1913”, although it was inactive in the Waverly vicinity after 1908 (Grant 2000:67).

From the county's inception through the Civil War, transport in the area was not easy. The canal, angling northeast to southeast, and the Scioto River, moving effectively north-to-south, were the primary arteries. Roads of any type were limited in number and, in general, east-west access in the county was difficult. Although the so-called Columbus & Portsmouth Turnpike was in place by the late 1830s to early 1840s, it too was a north-south route. The 1862 Waverly & Beaver toll road, which, despite its name ran from Waverly to Piketon, also was a north-south route.

The canal's importance to the economic well-being of the county can be illustrated by looking at industry in Waverly in the years between 1831 and 1833. Where once there stood only an inn and mercantile, by 1833 there were two mills, two tanneries, and a distillery. Soon after, both a stone sawmill and at least one planing mill was in operation. By 1861, the area's economy was robust enough to support the construction of the Emmitt House Restaurant and Tavern. The Emmitt House is today, according to some, the pre-eminent restaurant in Waverly (Adkins 2003).

The canal's proximity to Waverly and the fact that Waverly was home to such persons as James Emmitt led to the designation of Waverly as county seat in 1861. The move from Piketon to Waverly was approved following a hard-fought and extremely close special election (Adkins 2003; Kalfs 1976; McCormick 1958). Piketon, once again, had lost a fight with Waverly; in this case it profoundly affected the growth pattern of the county as the focus shifted from southern Pike County to northern.

### **2.3 Post-Civil War Era**

Like the citizenry of other Ohio counties, Pike County residents fought in the Civil War. Adkins (2003) notes that 100 residents died as a result of the war. Although most Ohio counties were not the scene of actual military engagements during the conflict, Pike County and other southern Ohio counties were affected by Morgan's raids. In fact, in 1863 a local resident and schoolteacher was shot by the raiders (Adkins 2003; McCormick 1958).

With the war's end, the county continued to focus its economic energies on agriculture and natural sites. Probably the biggest boom to the county in the post-bellum period was increased access. Publicly financed turnpikes began to criss-cross the county beginning as early as 1866 with the construction of the Waverly to Latham "Sunfish" Turnpike. Over the next 20 years, four primary arteries were constructed. These included the 1870 Cynthiana Long Route, from Cynthiana to Ross County; the 1870 Cynthiana Short Route, from Cynthiana to Highland County; the 21-km (13-mi.) long Waverly & Cooperville road built in 1882 on part of the canal towpath; and the 30.5-km (19-mi.) long Waverly & Beaver Road (not the toll road) constructed in 1883 (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:718).

While the roads were certainly helpful, railroads were fewer and somewhat less successful. They did, however, quarter the county and link it to major markets. The rail lines included the north-south Scioto Valley Railroad, which was finished in 1877 and ultimately absorbed

by the Ohio Southern. Also constructed by 1878 was the east–west Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Narrow Gauge Railroad (Interstate Publishing Company 1884:718).

## **2.4 Post-World War II Era**

The post-World War II period in Pike County has seen the gradual shift from an agrarian and natural site base to a mixed economy. From 1950 to 1990, the county’s population increased about 64 percent from 15,500 in 1950 to about 24,250 in 1990. Some of the growth can be attributed to three events: the creation and continued use of Lake White State Park; the construction of the gaseous diffusion plant in Piketon; and the introduction of new light industry to the area.

While the creation of the park provided economic stimulus, industrialization played the major role. In 1940, there were 1700 farms in the county and most of these were family operations (Beekman n.d.). By 1970, the number of farms had dropped to 450 and many of these represented the consolidated holdings of large corporate farms (Adkins 2003; Beekman n.d.). The buyout of the small farms might have resulted in significant population loss or even economic downturn. However, in 1953 the Atomic Energy Commission chose the Piketon area as the site of a gaseous diffusion plant. The plant, when in major production, employed more than 2000 persons and provided a training ground for industrial workers.

By the late 1970s, the gaseous diffusion plant, while a principal employer, was beginning to gear down. Since that period, a major county-wide emphasis has been on the development of new, light industry and the enhancement of the existing industrial base. To this end, the Ohio State University research station at Piketon is developing approaches to fish farming and Pike County white oak is being used to make oak barrels for the Spanish and Australian wine industries. Mills Pride, a major ready-to-assemble furniture and cabinet plant in Waverly, closed its operations in 2011.

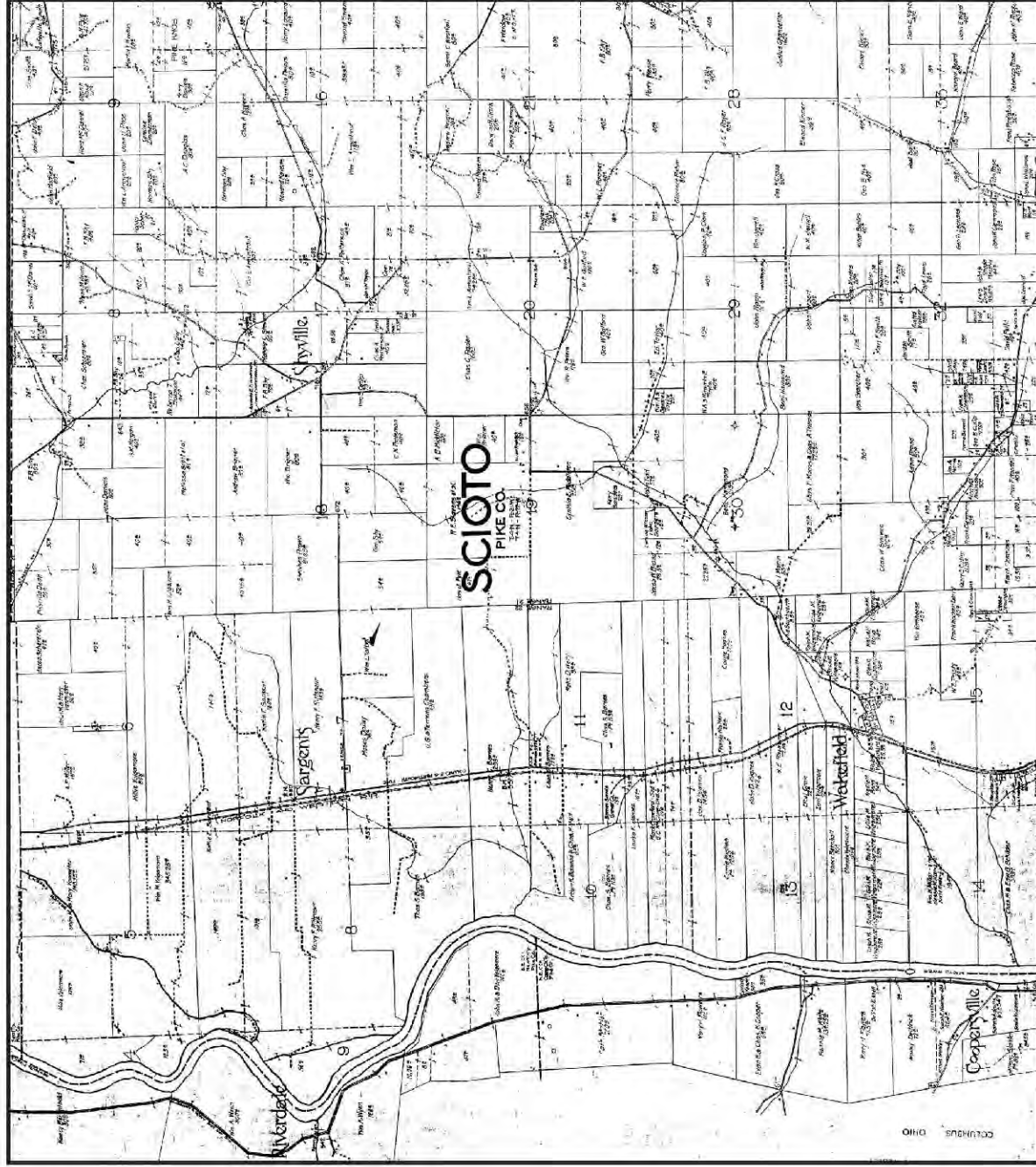
## **2.5 Scioto Township**

The last township created in Pike County, Scioto Township was carved from the southern part of Seal Township on June 4, 1851. Early settlers in this area included the Peters, Daily, Moore, Sargent, Barnes, and Boydston families. John H. Towner and Isaac Newton Barnes served as the first township trustees.

Many of the original settlers, including the Barnes family, came from Virginia. The first settlers erected cabins on high ground, away from the flood plains. The historical maps from 1908 and 1912 show that Scioto Township remained predominantly rural, with only a few villages or hamlets scattered throughout the area (Figures 2 and 3). Among these were Sargents, Shyville, Riverdale, Wakefield, and Coopersville. A few of these settlements appear to have existed in name only, as only a few buildings appear near the respective names on the map.



1908 USGS Topographic Map Showing Sites 27 (33PK326),  
28 (33PK327), and 45



1912 Pike County Oil and Gas Map Showing Scioto Township



Many of the early settlers were Methodists, as evidence by the Methodist Episcopal churches, including Barnes Chapel, Free Church, and Bailey Chapel. Also prominent in Scioto Township was Mt. Gilead Church of Christ in Christian Union.

### **2.5.1 Shyville**

Shyville is located on the south side of Little Beaver Creek at the intersection of Dutch Run and McCorkle roads in Township Section 17 (see Figure 2; Figure 4). Shyville appears to have been named for local land owner, Henry Shy. Born in Bavaria, Germany, on July 12, 1832, Henry Shy immigrated to the United States ca. 1848. Census records show that by 1850, he was living in Scioto Township, Jackson County, Ohio. In 1854, Henry married Kathryn Knapper, who bore him twelve children, of which nine reached maturity. Pike County deed records show that Henry began acquiring land in Scioto Township during the early 1860s. By 1884, he had accumulated 117 ha (290 ac.) in Scioto Township, Section 8, Range 21.

At the time of Henry's death in 1911, surviving Shy children included Fred, Charles, Margaret, Herman, George, Liza, Emma, Carrie, and May. The 1912, Pike County Oil and Gas map shows that Fred, Charles, Herman, and George each owned a number of large parcels in the Shyville area, with Charles Shy owning much of what belonged to his father during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The old Shy homestead was among the farms that were demolished during construction of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant south of Piketon during the early 1950s.

The 1884 and 1912 Pike County maps give no indication that Shyville consisted of anything more than a small, crossroads village (Figures 5 and 6). The 1912, Oil and Gas map shows only three buildings near the intersection of present-day County Road 60 (McCorkle Road) and Dutch Run Road (see Figure 3). There are no available historical records to indicate what types of sites were located here. However, possible supporting businesses for a rural settlement such as this might include a blacksmith shop, a mill, a general store, and a post office. Not infrequently, the store also included the local post office.

### **2.5.2 Sargents**

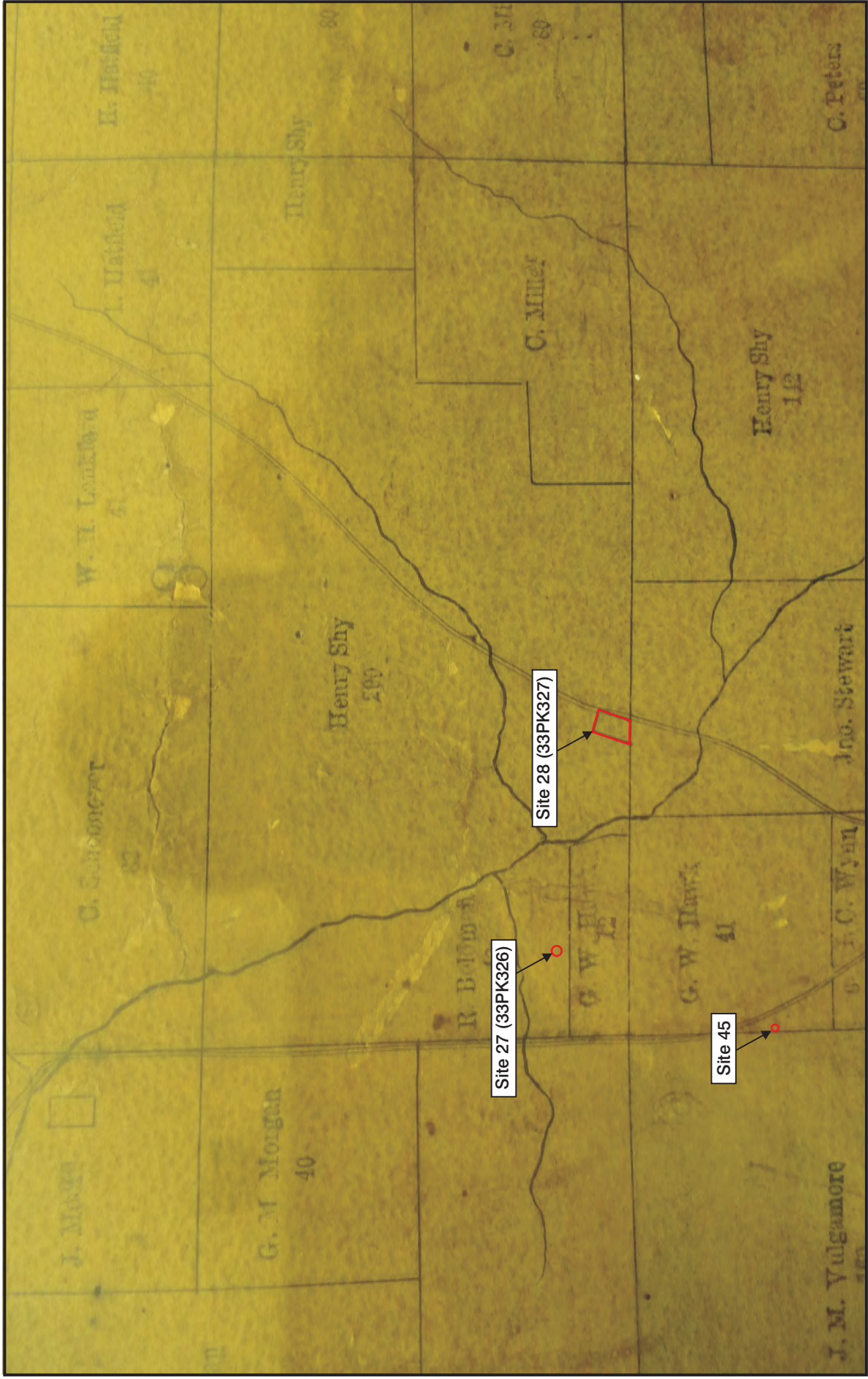
Sargents, also known as Sargents Station, is located south of Piketon and east of the Scioto River in Section 7, Range 22 of Scioto Township, Pike County. It was established along the Scioto Trail, ca. 1799. The trail would later become the Columbus & Portsmouth Pike, which was paralleled by the Scioto River Railroad (later the Norfolk & Western) in 1877. For much of the nineteenth century, the Sargent, Barnes, and Vulgamore families owned much of the farmland around Sargents. They later were joined by the Rittenour family.

The origins of this rural community date to the 1790s, when three Sargent brothers relocated from Maryland to present-day Scioto Township, Pike County, Ohio. Staunch opponents of slavery, the Sargents established an Underground Railroad station at the narrows of the Lower Scioto Valley. Strategically located between the north-south Scioto Trail and the Scioto River, Sargents Station, as it became known, was ideally situated to help escaped

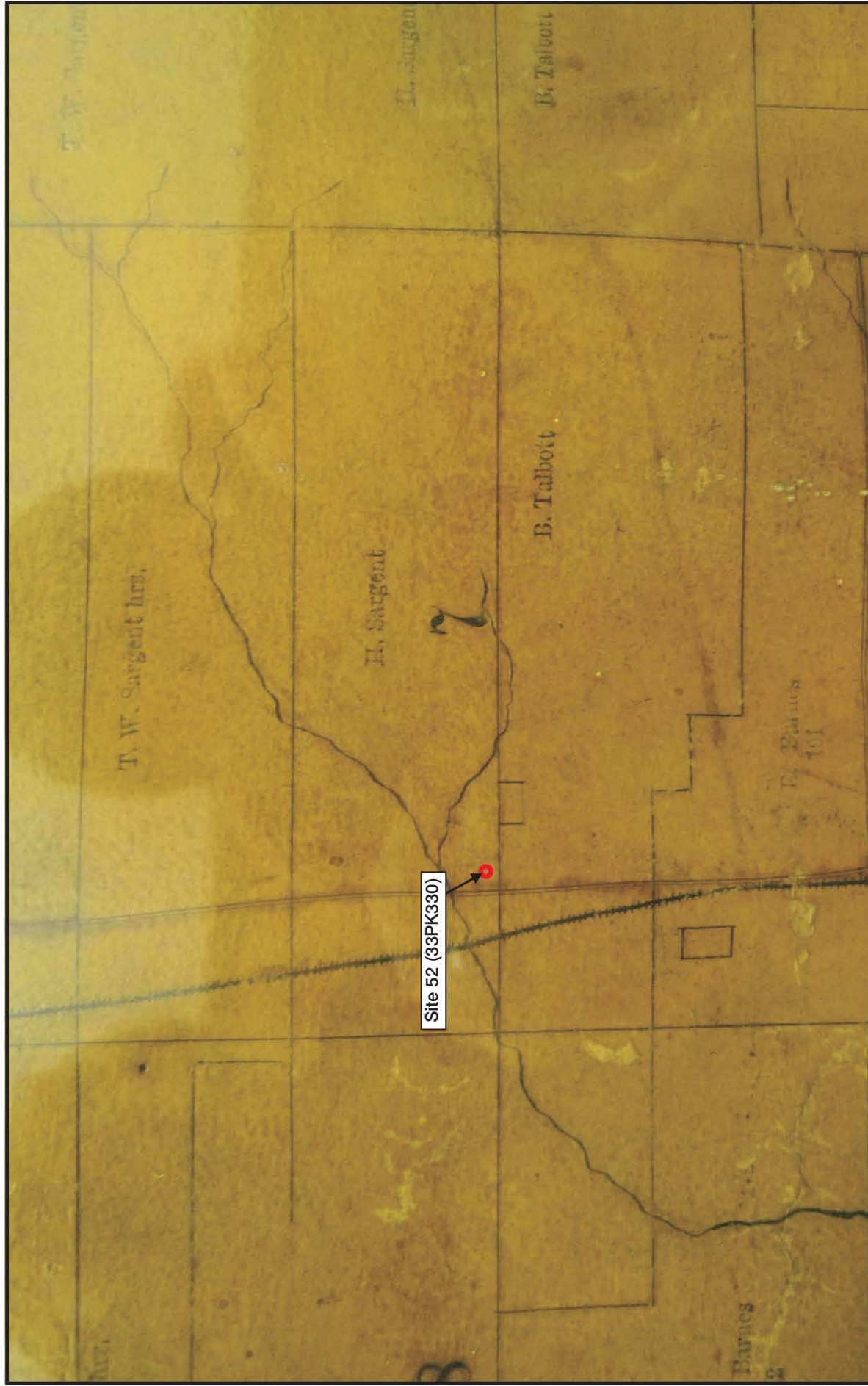


1946 USGS Topographic Map Showing Site 52 (33PK330)





1884 Pike County Map Showing Sites 27 (33PK326), 28 (33PK327), and 45



1884 Pike County Map Showing the Sargent Property and Site 52 (33PK330)



slaves who were moving north after crossing the Ohio River. To assist in the movement of slaves through the Sargent home, the Sargent family excavated a series of tunnels, all emanating from the cellar beneath the house (Pike County Genealogy and Historical Society 2010). The Sargent family established a relationship with the locally prominent Barnes family. Like the Sargents, the Barnes family advocated for the abolition of slavery. The Sargent and Barnes families intermarried, creating a family bond rooted in anti-slavery activities. The two families established the Sargents Methodist Episcopal Church. A splinter organization of Sargents Methodist Episcopal Church, called Bailey Chapel, established a Methodist parsonage in Wakefield, Pike County. The parsonage trained anti-slavery preachers prior to the Civil War (Pike County Genealogy and Historical Society 2010).

Following the 1848 release of the book, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, Congressman Abraham Lincoln toured three of the prehistoric earthworks described in the book by Squier and Davis. Among the three was the Seal Township Works in Sargents, Pike County, located on the property of Isaac Newton Barnes and his wife Mary Sargent Barnes. Seal Township Works consisted of an 8-ha (20-ac.) circle and a 6.7-ha (17-ac.) square, which constituted the oldest prehistoric earthwork of its size in the State of Ohio. The Barnes/Sargent house remains standing but the Seal Township Works have been mostly obliterated by early (pre-1938) mining activity and some later roadway construction – as was the Barnes Mound, located off the southeast corner of the earthwork (Burks 2011b).

## **3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROJECT METHODS**

The research design employed for this project is a standard one intended for use in reconnaissance-level archaeological investigations. The primary purpose of such 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 is typically implemented that includes research of local and regional history, 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.

### ***3.1 Background Research Methods***

The background research for this project consisted primarily of conducting deed research at the Pike County Courthouse. For each homestead/historic site, research included a chain-of-title for the property through examination of deed records, tax records, plat maps, and other historical documents.

### ***3.2 Archaeological Field Methods***

Archaeological fieldwork consisted of three discrete activities: site clearing, pedestrian reconnaissance, and systematic shovel testing. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, obstructive undergrowth was removed around each historical site up to a distance of no more than 100 meters (m) (328 feet [ft.]) in order to facilitate the location of visible features, such as foundation stones, cellar depressions, fence rows, privies, wells, or cisterns. Field-clearing activities were conducted by Fluor-B&W.

Following site clearing, pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted at each site up to 200 m (656 ft.) in all directions around each house/homestead lot, but limited to both the historic property and PORTS Facility boundaries, in order to locate distant features that might possibly be associated with each farmstead. Archaeologists walked transects spaced at 5-m (16-ft.) intervals until a maximum distance of 200 m (656 ft.) was reached.

Once the pedestrian reconnaissance has been completed, systematic shovel testing then was conducted at each site recommended for Phase I survey. Shovel tests were excavated at 5-m (16-ft.) and 15-m (50-ft.) intervals to locate subsurface features or archaeological deposits that might be associated with each site. Shovel tests measured 50 by 50 cm (19.6 by 19.6 in.) and were excavated no deeper than 30 cm (12 in.), with the exception of Site 52 (33PK330). All excavated soils were screened through 0.6-cm (0.25-in.) wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All artifacts were placed in a bag with the appropriate provenience information. The soil profile exposed in each shovel test was recorded per standard USDA-National Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) standards, including soil horizon, texture, and color. The location of each shovel test was recorded using a hand-held GeoExplorer XT GPS unit running Arcpad 8.0 software. If artifacts were recovered, then additional shovel

tests were excavated in the four cardinal directions at 5 -m (16-ft.) in tervals to assess site boundaries.

### **3.3 Laboratory Methods**

The initial processing of collected artifacts included washing and sorting based upon 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). Only historical artifacts were recovered during the field investigation. These remains were analyzed using the following methods and terminology.

Gray & Pape analyzes historical artifacts according to parallel classificatory schemes: a *descriptive classification* and a *functional classification*, as well as 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.

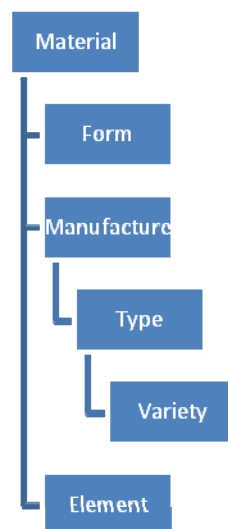
The second level of descriptive classification is *form* (e.g. aglet, carafe, chamberpot, pipkin). The forms that are included in the classification are based on descriptions provided by various sources, most prominently including: Aultman et al. (2003), Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Lindsey (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 as described by Gifford (1960), 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 Association of Historical Archaeologists of the Pacific Northwest (1998), Aultman et al. (2003), Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1986), 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.

### ***3.4 Curation***

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

## **4.0 PROJECT RESULTS**

### **4.1 Historical Site 27 (Site 33PK326)**

#### **4.1.1 Description and Summary of Previous Work**

Site 27 (33PK326) is illustrated on the 1905 Oil and Gas Map; the 1952 Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) map; and the 1939 and 1951 aerial photos (Figure 7). While there is only one mapped structure on the Oil and Gas Map, there are three mapped structures on the AEC Map. There are eight discernable structures located on the 1939 and 1951 aerial maps.

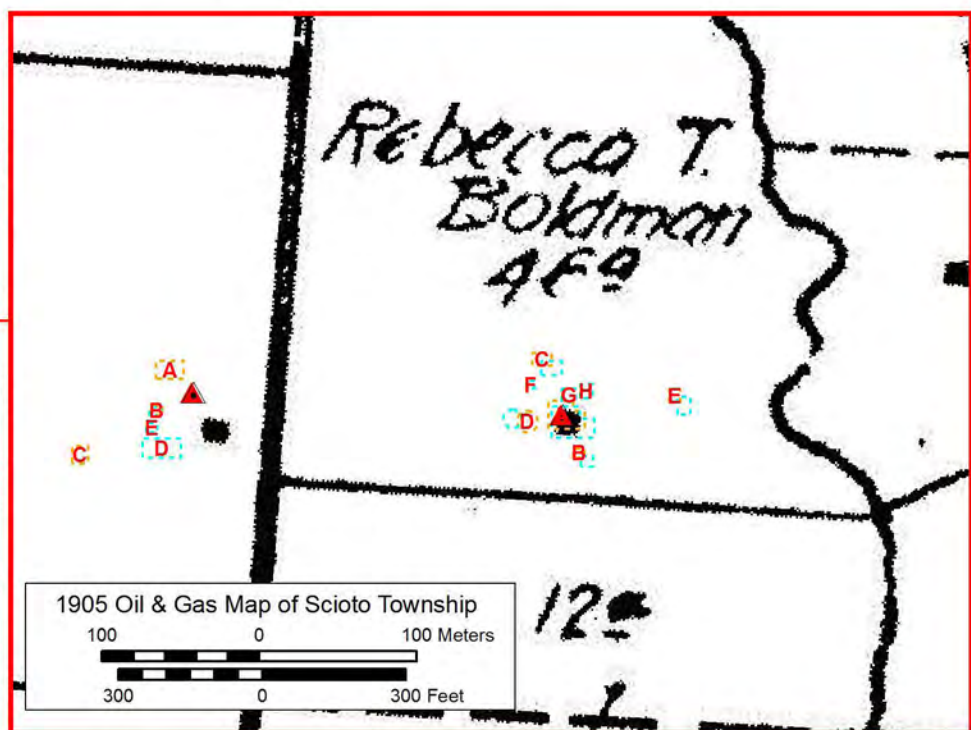
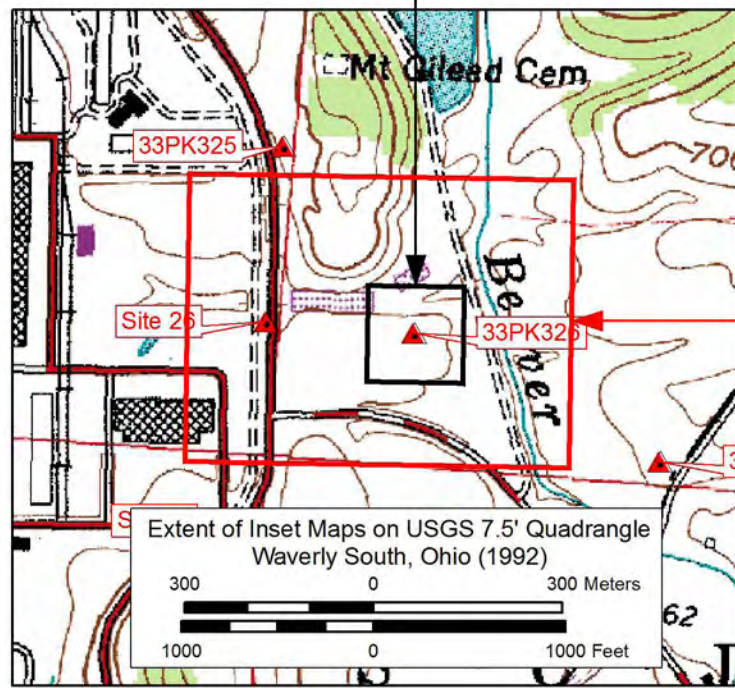
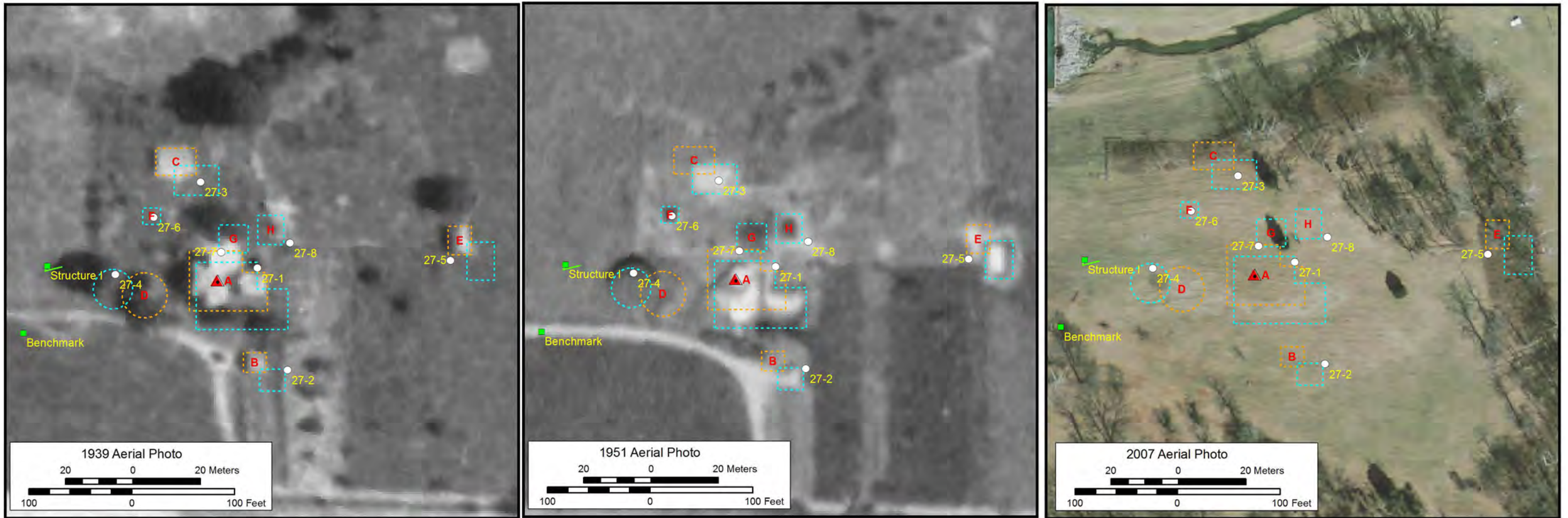
Site 27 initially was investigated during the Phase I Reconnaissance Survey conducted by Gray & Pape in July 2011 (Trader 2011). The site was identified through the investigation of historical aerials as a farmstead with eight discernable structures, including a main structure (A); several outbuildings (B, C, E, F, G, H); and a possible silo (D). During the initial investigation, a pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted across the site, which resulted in the identification of one possible structural remnant and a benchmark embedded in a poured concrete obelisk. There were a total of eight shovel tests (27-1 through 27-8) excavated around the perimeter of the eight mapped structural footprints; none of which were artifact bearing (see Figure 7).

#### **4.1.2 Archival Research**

The 1905, Pike County Oil and Gas map shows that Historical Site 27 was owned by Rebecca T. Boldman (1843–1923) (see Figure 7; Table 1). Deed research revealed that Rebecca Boldman acquired the property at a sheriff's auction in 1878. She paid \$1,333 for the “27+” acres (approximately 10 hectares) of land in Section 8, Township 4, Range 21. The land previously belonged to her father, Philip Boldman (1798–ca.1878). Philip acquired the land from John M. Violet in 1825. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the Violet family owned much of the land in the immediate area. Given that Philip paid only \$100 for the property in 1825, it might not have included major improvements, such as a house. By the time Rebecca Boldman acquired the property in 1878, its value had increased to \$1,333, indicating that it might have included improvements.

Rebecca Boldman still was living at home in 1880, when the census taker noted that she was “helping with her mother.” In 1884, she married Abraham Zimmerman, who came from a neighboring farm. Between 1900 and 1910, Abraham disappears from the census, possibly indicating that he had died. Rebecca remained the owner of the property until 1923, when she passed away. She willed the property to her younger sister, Minnie V. Yeager. At the time of the inheritance, the property totaled 15.6 ha (38.75 ac.). Minnie sold the property to A.C. Douglas in 1925. Douglas retained the property until 1933, when he sold it to Paul R. Adams. Paul and his wife retained ownership of the property until 1953, when they sold it to the United States Government for \$1,975.





**LEGEND**

- ▲ Selected Sites - UTM Location
- Possible Building Footprints (Based on Historical Aerials)
  - 1938 (dashed red line)
  - 1939 (dashed orange line)
  - 1951 (dashed blue line)
- Reconnaissance Shovel Tests:
  - Normal Soils: ○ (white)
  - Disturbed Soils: ⊗ (cross-hatched)
  - Negative: ○ (blue)
  - Historical Materials: ● (blue)
  - Prehistoric and Historical Materials: ● (green)
- Cultural Elements:
  - Feature: — (green)
  - Road: — (yellow)
  - Depression: — (orange)
  - Surface Find, Historical: ■ (green)

Compass rose showing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).

Site 27 (33PK326) Shown on 1939, 1951, and 2007 Aerial Photos, and on the 1905 Oil & Gas Map of Scioto Township



Census records show that Rebecca Boldman was born in Ohio. Her father Philip was born in New York. Census records show that Philip was a farmer. Rebecca’s husband, Abraham Zimmerman, was born in Ohio and also was a farmer.

<b>Table 1. Chain of Title for Site 27 (33PK326)</b>			
<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Book/Page</b>
Adams, Paul R.	United States of America	6/30/1953	110/518
Adams, Paul R.	The Ohio Power Co.	5/31/1945	97/215
Douglas, A.C.	Adams, Paul R.	6/3/1933	82/238
Yeager, Minnie V.	Douglas, A.C.	4/3/1925	75/332
Boldman, Rebecca T.	Yeager, Minnie V.	4/25/1923	74/51
Boldman, Rebecca T.	Shy, F.B.	8/10/1918	69/59
Boldman, Rebecca T.	Zimmerman, Frank E.	8/10/1918	67/451
Boldman, Philip V.(per sheriff)	Boldman, Rebecca T.	5/23/1878	25/587
Boldman, Philip V.	Violet, John M.	4/2/1845	9/68
Violet, John M.	Boldman, Philip V.	5/19/1832	D/279
Violet, John M.	Boldman, Philip V.	3/29/1825	B/447

### **4.1.3 Phase I Survey Results**

Site 27 is located near the intersection of Fog Road and Perimeter Road on a cleared ridgeline. The area is currently being used for well monitoring and several monitoring wells are scattered across the entirety of the landform (Plates 1 and 2). Additionally, push-piles were noted along the northern edge of the landform, suggesting that extensive earthmoving activities have occurred across the landform. The site area vegetation consisted of mowed grasses with hardwoods growing along the perimeter and slopes of the ridgeline.

The site area was pedestrian surveyed on a 5-m (16-ft.) interval grid and then shovel tested on a 15-m (50-ft.) grid. There was a total of 61 shovel tests excavated across 11 shovel test transects; none of which was artifact bearing (Figure 8.). No intact structural remains were identified during this survey. The structure remnants identified during the reconnaissance survey were determined to be concrete and stone rubble associated with a dismantled well pad.

Mapped soils for Site 27 are comprised of the Urban land-Omulga complex (UoA), 0 to 6 percent slopes. This series consists of Urban land and a deep, nearly level and gently sloping, moderately well drained Omulga silt loam in preglacial valleys. The Urban land and Omulga soil are so intricately mixed that separating them in mapping is not practical. The Urban land is generally covered by roads, parking lots, buildings, and railroads that makes the identification of the soil series not feasible (Hendershot 1984).

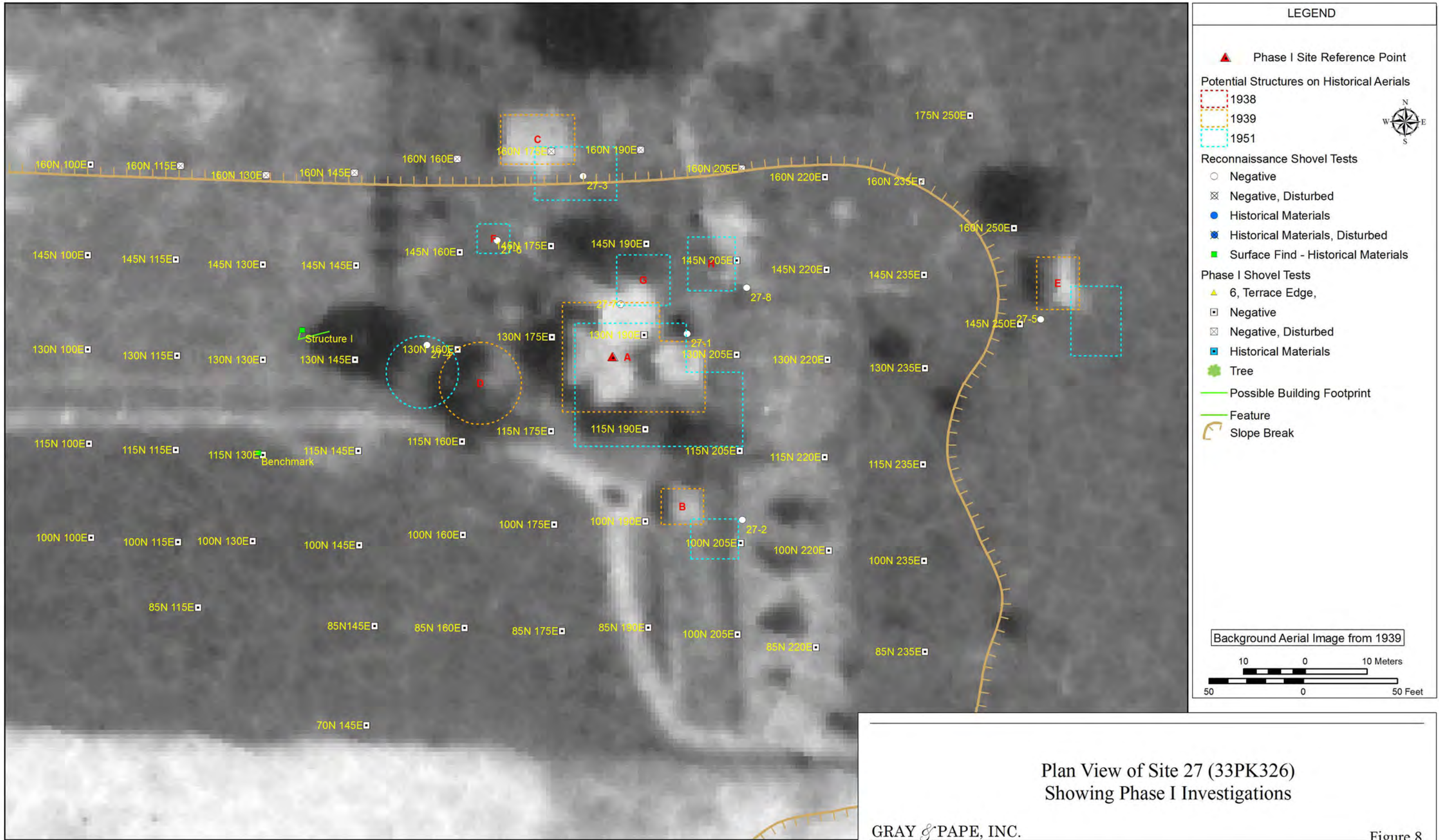


Plate 1. Southeastern section of Site 27 (33PK326). View northwest.



Plate 2. Overview of Site 27 (33PK326). View east.





Plan View of Site 27 (33PK326) Showing Phase I Investigations

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Figure 8

Typical on-site stratigraphy in the open, grassy well field consisted of 30+ cm (11.8+ in.) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty loam and light brownish gray silty clay (10YR 6/2). Typical on-site stratigraphy in the wooded area outlining the landform exhibited three strata. Stratum I consisted of 0 to 11 cm (4.3 in.) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam. Stratum II consisted of 11 to 22 cm (4.3 to 8.6 in.) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty loam. Stratum III consisted of 22 to 30+ cm (8.6 to 11.8+ in.) grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty loam mottled with gray (10YR 6/1) silty loam (Figure 9).

The landform that Site 27 is located on exhibits extensive mechanical alterations. The landform is comprised of Urban land-Omulga complex soils which is a result of intense construction and excavation activities. Comprehensive razing and grading appear to have occurred when the site base demolished in the 1950's. Additionally, excavation and grading activities would have taken place during the installation of the monitoring wells. No artifacts or structural remnants associated with the farmstead remain, as a result of these mechanical alterations. Due to the absence of artifacts, the lack of site integrity, and the lack of any intact historic features, or structures; Gray & Pape, Inc. recommends no further archaeological work at Site 27 (33PK326).

## **4.2 Historical Site 28 (33PK327)**

### **4.2.1 Description and Summary of Previous Work**

Site 28 (33PK327) is illustrated on the 1905 Oil and Gas Map as a church. The church is not illustrated on the 1952 AEC map and is not discernable on the 1939 and 1951 aerial photos (Figure 10).

Site 28 initially was investigated during the Phase I Reconnaissance Survey conducted by Gray & Pape on July 2011 (Trader 2011). The site was identified through the investigation of historic maps as being a church with one structure. During the initial investigation, a pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted across the site, which resulted in the identification of the front stoop and eight foundation stones. It was also noted that several large, mature trees surrounded the foundation stones. A single shovel test (28-1) was excavated resulting in the recovery of one piece of window glass and an iron hammer head (see Figure 10).

### **4.2.2 Archival Research**

Site 28 appears as a church on the 1905, Pike County Oil and Gas map (see Figure 10). It was located on the west side of present-day County Road 60 (McCorkle Road), approximately 0.1 km (.7 mi.) north of Shyville. The 1905 map provides no name for the church. The church also appears on the 1908 USGS, Waverly quad (see Figure 10). Curiously, the 1908 topographic map used the same symbol for churches and schools, making it difficult to determine whether the building was in fact a church or possibly a schoolhouse. The only other available historical map is the 1884, Pike County, Ohio map. The 1884 map provides property boundaries and property owner names, but it does not





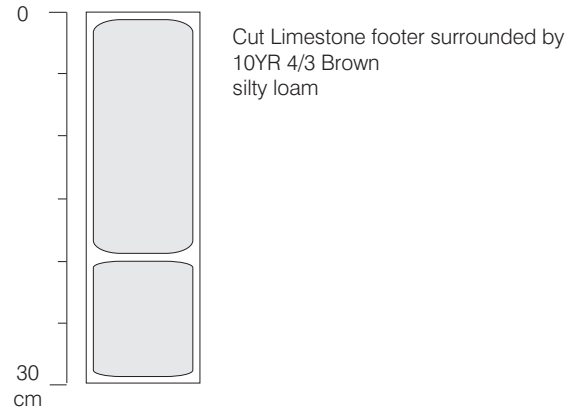
Site 27 (33PK326), west wall profile of Shovel Test 100N 100E.

**Site 27 (Site 33K326)  
N493 E509**



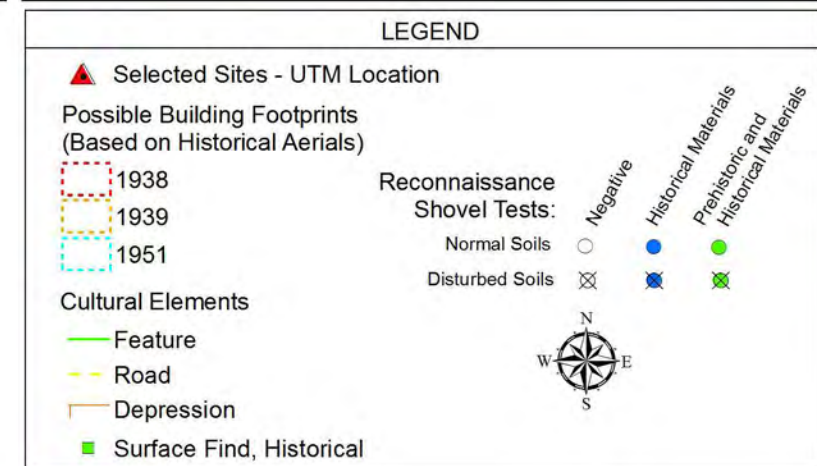
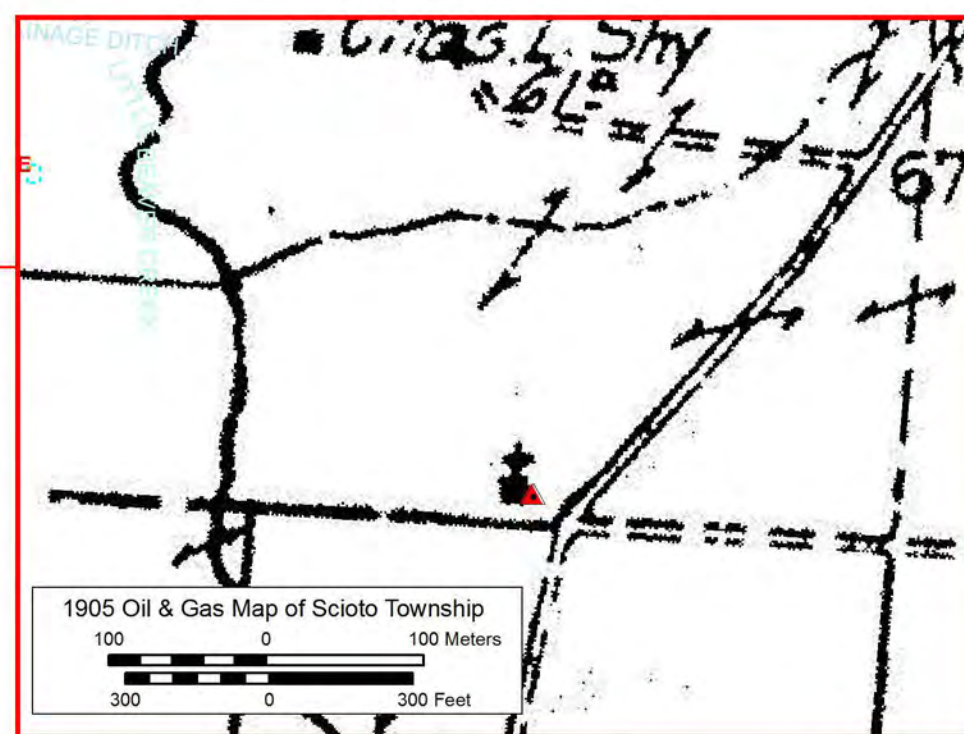
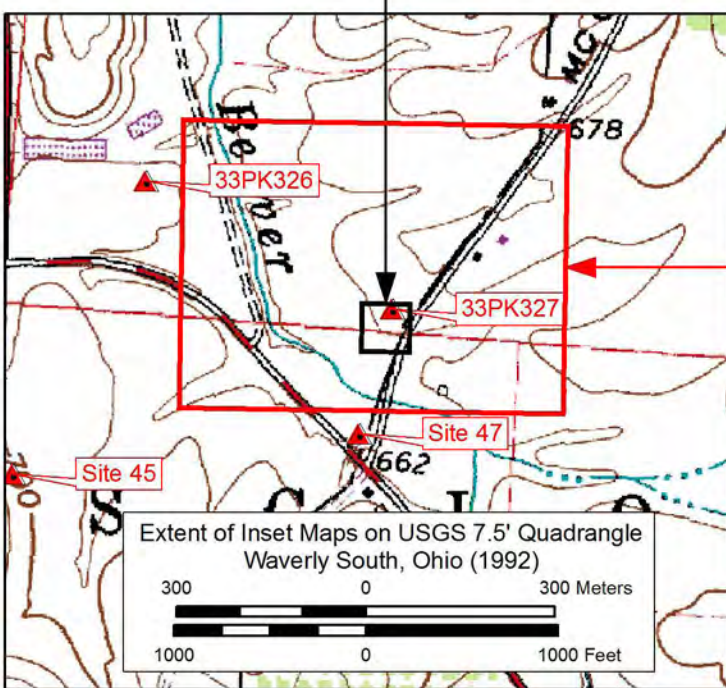
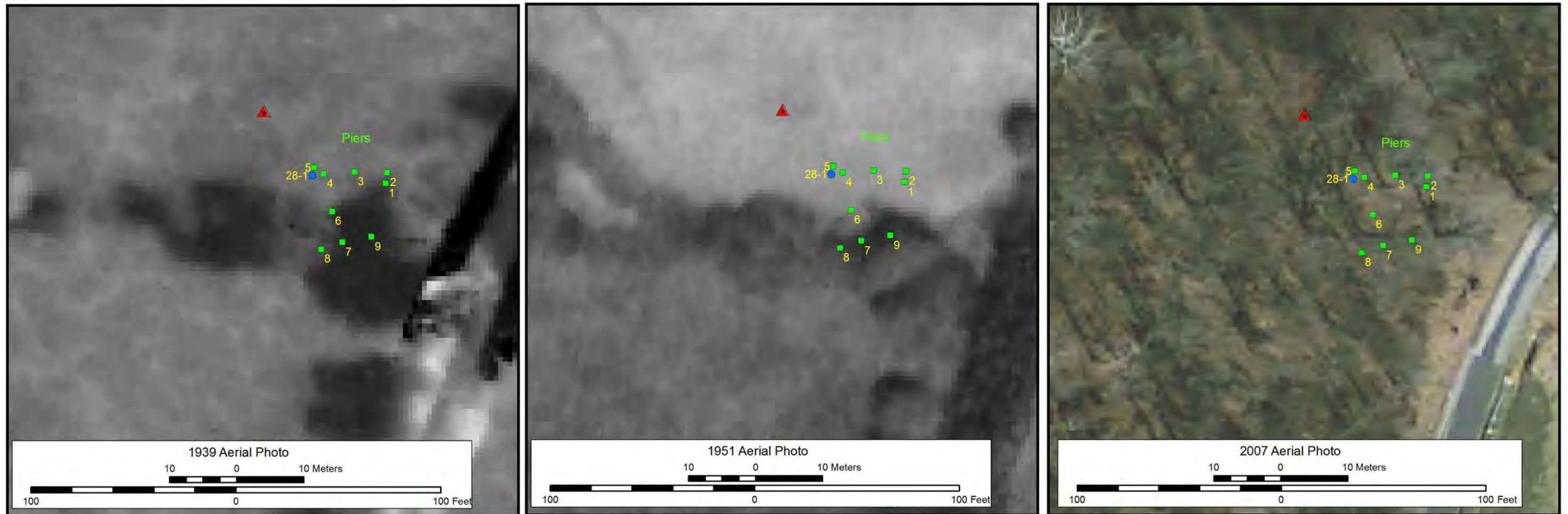
Site 28 (33PK327), east wall profile of Shovel Test 493N 509E.

**Site 28 (Site 33PK327)  
N100 E100**



**Representative Shovel Test Profiles for Site 27 (33PK326)  
and Site 28 (33PK327)**





Site 28 (33PK327) Shown on 1939, 1951, and 2007 Aerial Photos, and on the 1905 Oil & Gas Map of Scioto Township

depict individual buildings. It does, however, show property boundaries at the location of the unnamed church (see Figure 5). The boundaries appear to have encompassed about 0.4 ha (1ac.), but the map does not reveal who owned the property.

As shown on the 1884 and 1912 maps, the Shy family owned much of the land in the area, including the property surrounding Historical Site 28 (see Figures 3 and 5). The unnamed church was located at the southern border of Henry Shy's 117-ha (290-ac.) tract. Deed records show that Shy accumulated a number of smaller tracts during the 1870s, eventually creating the large tract seen on the 1884 county map. Prior to Henry Shy, much of this land belonged to Philip Boldman, who began acquiring parcels in the 1840s. It appears that much or all of Boldman's land went to auction following his death in 1878. Prior to Boldman, the Violet family was prominent in this area, owning much the landscape in the southwest corner of Section 8. A thorough search of deed records for land transactions in this area failed to find mention of the church in question. At least one deed, however, made mention of a school. The exact location of the school remains in question, but it appears to have been located somewhere near the supposed church that is depicted on the 1912, Oil and Gas map.

Due to the lack of available information, it remains unknown when Site 28 was built and when it was demolished. Given that the 1884, Pike County map depicts parcel boundaries around the location of Site 28, it would appear that the building was in place at that time. And because it appears on the 1912, Oil and Gas map it likely remained in place until at least 1912. Because the Atomic Energy Commission demolished most of the buildings in the area during the early 1950s, it likely did not exist beyond ca. 1953. Indeed, the 1961, USGS topographic map indicates that it was no longer standing by that time. However, it remains possible that someone demolished Site 28 prior to the 1950s.

Historical accounts of Pike County are limited, with only a few, brief county histories providing an overview of county development. There is no indication that anyone compiled a Pike County history or atlas during the late nineteenth century, as often happened in other Eastern and Midwestern counties. The two most notable county histories include, *75 Years with Pike County*, compiled in 1976 by the Waverly First National Bank, and *History of Pike County*, compiled in 1958 by the Commissioners of Pike County. Neither of these books provides anything more than a brief overview of county development. Both books appear to have relied heavily on the Interstate Publishing Company's 1884, *History of the Lower Scioto Valley* and added very little additional information pertaining to the region.

The genealogy room at the Garnet A. Wilson Public Library at Waverly, Pike County, Ohio holds a scrapbook of local churches, but it includes no mention of the supposed church on County Road 60. A scrapbook of obituaries, however, does include an obituary for Henry Shy, who, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, owned the land surrounding Site 28. According to his obituary, Henry Shy was born July 12, 1832 in Bavaria, Germany. He immigrated to the United States at age 16, making his date of arrival ca. 1848. In 1854, he married Kathryn Knapper, who bore him 12 children. Henry and Kathryn's children included Fred, Charles, Margaret, Herman, George, Liza, Emma, Carrie, and May. Three other children preceded Henry in death. He died July 7, 1911, aged 79 years, five days. The

obituary provides no mention of religious affiliation or an association with a local church. Deed records show that, in 1908, Henry's son Charles acquired much of his father's land holdings. Indeed, the 1912, Oil and Gas map shows Charles as the owner of the tract surrounding Site 28. The deed makes no mention of a church on or near the property.

The lack of information for Site 28 is not surprising. A review of the 1908, USGS topographic map for the area shows a considerable number of unnamed churches and schools throughout the township and county (see Figure 2). Some or many of these institutions may have garnered little attention outside the immediate vicinity or were possibly defunct by the time the cartographer depicted them on a map. Perhaps not coincidentally, many of those churches on the 1908 and 1912 maps that include names also appear in the Pike County scrapbook of churches, found at the genealogy room at the Garnet A. Wilson Public Library. For example, in 1959, the "Come to Church" section of the *Waverly Watchman* provided a history of the former Mt. Gilead Church and Ferree Church, which were located within about one mile of Site 28 (*Waverly Watchman* 1959:10). Both churches are named on the historical maps of Pike County and both were active at the time of the mapping. Similarly, Mt. Carmel Church, located just east of Site 28 and shown on the 1908 and 1912 maps, also appears in the scrapbook of Pike County churches. It too was active at the time of the mapping. It appears possible therefore that the cartographers failed to name Site 28 because it was inactive at the time of the survey. If so, the early date of its inactivity or abandonment might account for the lack of information available for this site.

#### **4.2.3 Phase I Survey Results**

Site 28 is located on the west side of McCorkle Road north of the intersection of County Road 32. The area is located on a slightly elevated terrace of Little Beaver Creek. Site area vegetation consisted of mixed hardwoods and pine with a scrub growth understory. It was noted that two very large, mature Maple trees were located near the cut limestone structural remains of Site 28 (Plates 3 and 4). The structure foundation consisted of 10, in-situ, cut limestone block footers and measured approximately 7 m (23 ft.) north to south by 10 m (33 ft.) east to west (Figures 11 and 12).

The site area was pedestrian surveyed on a 5-m (16-ft.) interval grid and then shovel tested on a 15-m (50-ft.) grid. An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted throughout the site area to identify any associated structures or features, such as privies or even a churchyard. No associated structures or features were identified through these efforts. There was a total of 26 shovel tests excavated across six transects; one of which was artifact bearing (Shovel Test 493N 515E). The artifact-bearing shovel test was located inside the structure. Additional shovel testing was conducted at 5-m (16-ft.) intervals extending in cardinal directions from the edges of the structure footers. A total of 12 additional shovel tests was excavated; five produced artifacts (see Figure 12). One of the additional shovel tests was excavated against one of the blocks of cut limestone; confirming that the surface stones were stacked limestone footers that extended at least 30 cm (11.8 in.) below the ground surface. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I at depths up to 30 cm (11.8 in.) below surface.





Plate 3. Site 28 (33PK327). View of cut limestone footers. View west.

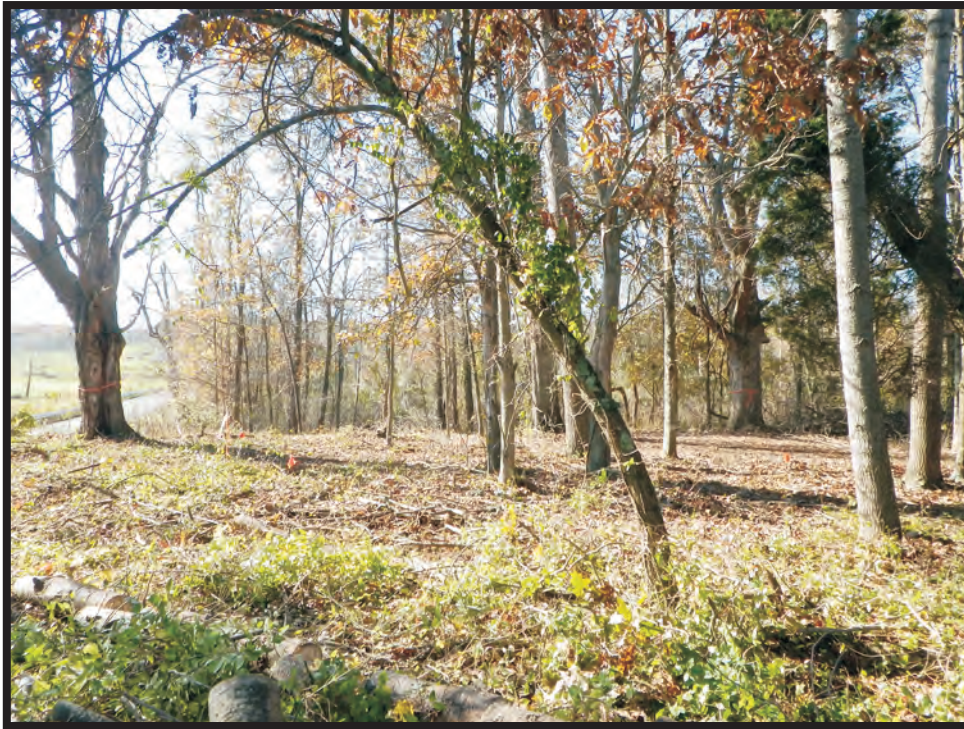
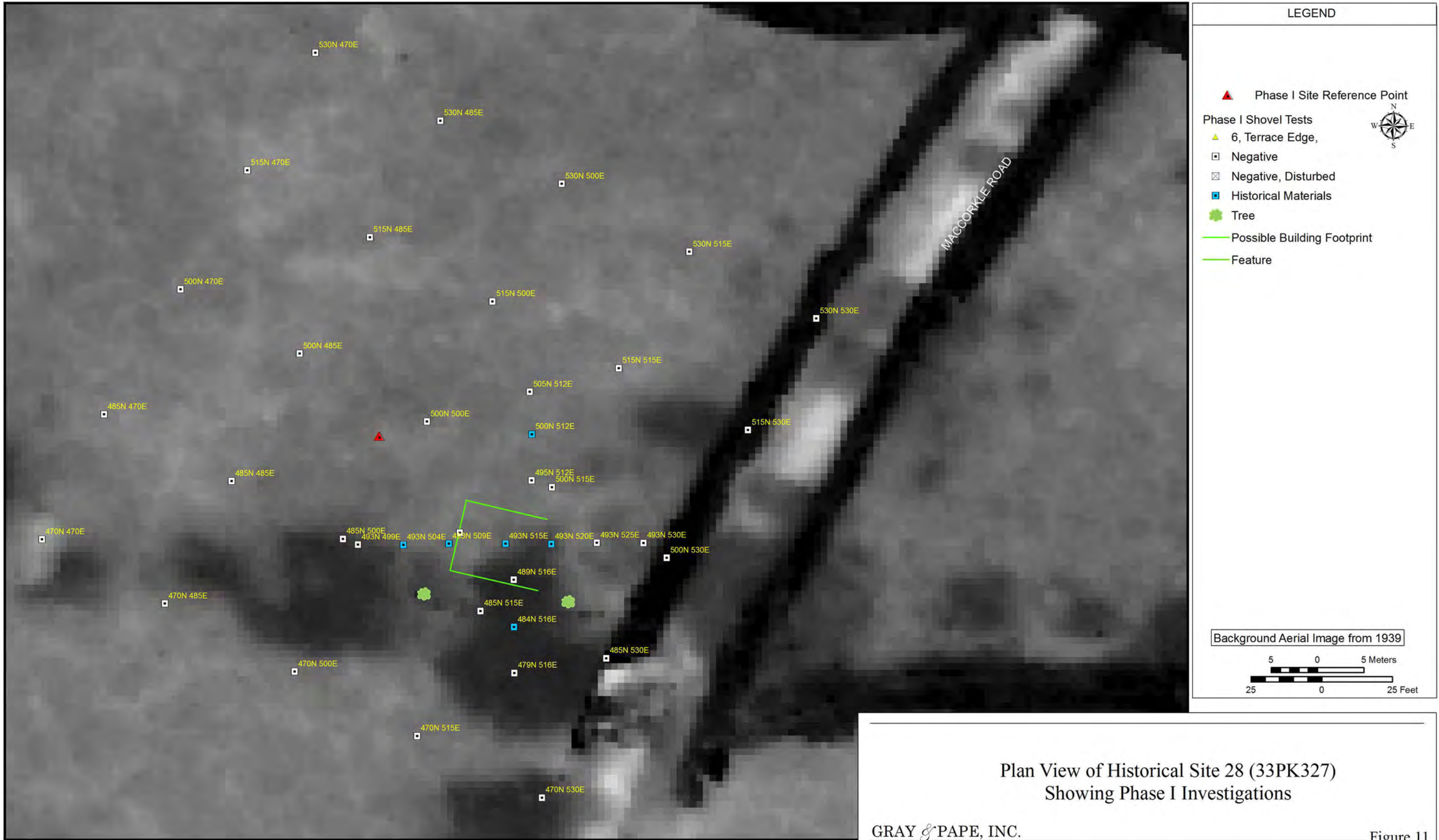


Plate 4. Overview of Site 28 (33PK327). View south.



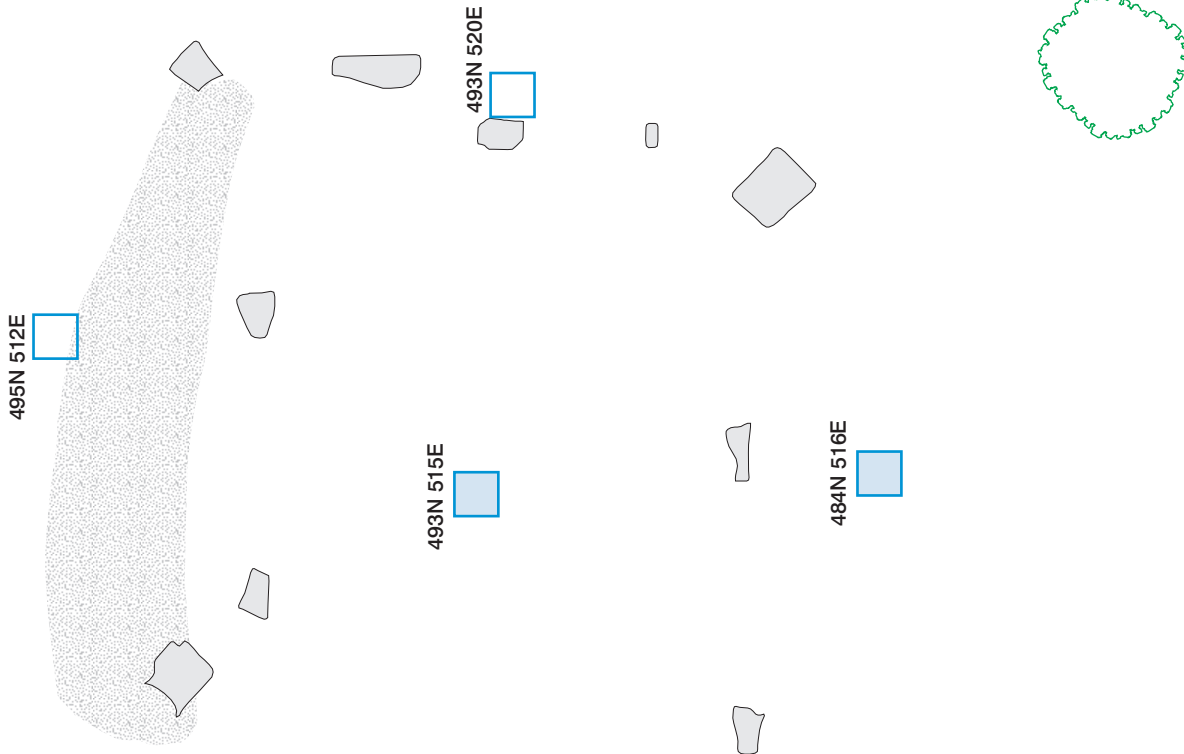
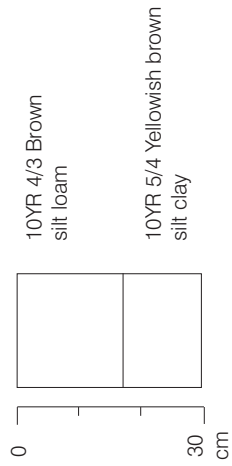


Plan View of Historical Site 28 (33PK327)  
Showing Phase I Investigations

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Figure 11

**Site 28 (Site 33PK327)  
493N 515E**



**Legend**

- Positive 50- x 50 cm Test Unit
- Negative 50- x 50 cm Test Unit
- Cut Limestone Block Footers
- Brick
- Pushpile
- Tree



Plan View of Site 28 (33PK327) Showing Phase I Investigations



The artifact assemblage associated with this structure included: metal (n=2), undecorated ironstone (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=1), plastic buttons (n=2), non-silvered window glass (n=41), solarized amethyst glass (n=1), and cut nails (n=8) (Appendix A). The undecorated whiteware has a date range of 1820 to 1900+ and the undecorated ironstone has a date range of 1840 to 1930 (Aultman et al. 2003). This date range correlates to an occupation of the area prior to the 1950s when several structures in the area were razed. The artifact assemblage is consistent with artifacts generally found at nineteenth and twentieth century homesteads and farmsteads. It is not an assemblage unique to a church or school.

Mapped soils for Site 28 are comprised of Wilbur Series soils (Wm). The Wilbur Series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in silty alluvium on floodplains. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent and are found on occasionally flooded floodplains (Hendershot 1984). Typical on-site stratigraphy consisted of 18 to 30+ cm (7 to 11.8+ in.) of brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam overlying yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay.

Less than 16 percent of the shovel tests excavated across the site produced artifacts; none were unique to a church or school setting. Recovered artifacts consisted of items that are commonly recovered from nineteenth and twentieth century homesteads and farmsteads. The artifact assemblage was sparse and did not provide unique data for Site 28. Due to the low artifact density and the relative lack of site integrity and absence of contributing data; Site 28 (33PK327) is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

### **4.3 Historical Site 45**

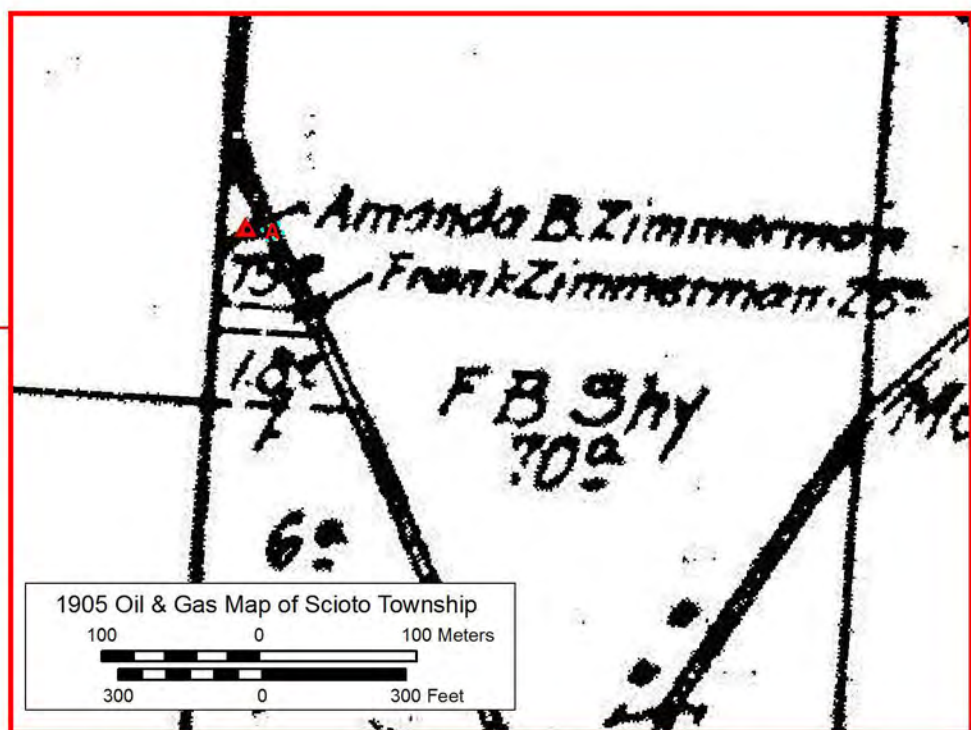
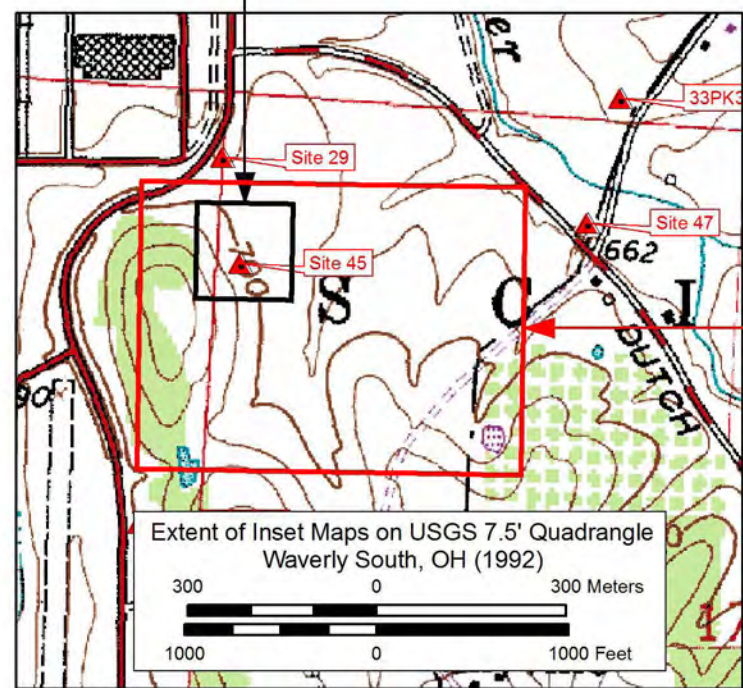
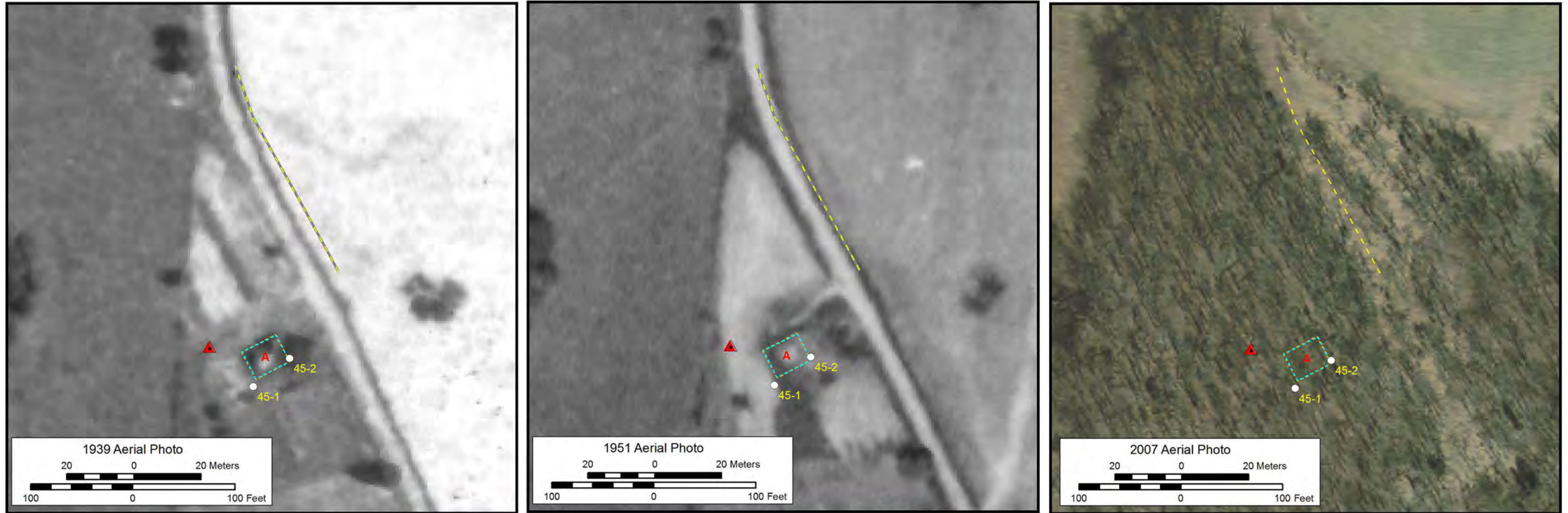
#### **4.3.1 Description and Summary of Previous Work**

Site 45 is illustrated on the 1905 Oil and Gas Map; the 1952 AEC map; and the 1939 and 1951 aerial photos. There is only one mapped structure on the Oil and Gas and the AEC maps. There is one discernable structure located on the 1939 and 1951 aerial maps (Figure 13).

Site 45 initially was investigated during the Phase I Reconnaissance Survey conducted by Gray & Pape, Inc., in July 2011 (Trader 2011). The site was identified through the investigation of historical maps and aerials as a homestead with one discernable structure (A). During the initial investigation, a pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted across the site and two shovel tests (45-1, 45-2) were excavated. These efforts failed to identify any structural remnants or recover any artifacts; however, ground cover was very thick across the landform limiting visual reconnaissance of the area.

#### **4.3.2 Archival Research**

The parcel containing Site 45 was subdivided and enlarged several times throughout its history (Table 2). The earliest identifiable record of the parcel was found prior to 1881 as a portion of George W. and Mary Hawk's 16-ha (40-ac.) holding; although it is likely that the parcel originally was owned by the Boldman family, who owned the land surrounding this parcel prior to the 1880s.



**LEGEND**

- ▲ Selected Sites - UTM Location
- Possible Building Footprints (Based on Historical Aerials)
  - 1938 (dashed red line)
  - 1939 (dashed orange line)
  - 1951 (dashed blue line)
- Reconnaissance Shovel Tests:
  - Normal Soils: ○ (white circle)
  - Disturbed Soils: ⊗ (circle with cross)
  - Negative: ○ (white circle)
  - Historical Materials: ● (blue circle)
  - Prehistoric and Historical Materials: ● (green circle)
- Cultural Elements:
  - Feature: — (green line)
  - Road: — (yellow line)
  - Depression: — (orange line)
  - Surface Find, Historical: ■ (green square)

Compass rose showing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).

Site 45 Shown on 1939, 1951, and 2007 Aerial Photos, and on the 1905 Oil & Gas Map of Scioto Township



Hawk sold off portions of his land, including the 0.3-ha (0.75-ac.) parcel to Henry Dillard in 1881. Dillard sold the parcel to the Zimmerman family in 1895, where it would remain in various holdings through 1920 when it was sold to A.C. Douglas as a larger piece of land.

As part of a larger holding early in its history, the parcel may not have had a residence or other farming related structures at this point. The 1908 USGS topographical map shows a building on the northwest corner of the parcel, where the county road veers to the southeast (see Figure 13). The building may have been erected by the Zimmerman family, upon their acquisition of the land.

<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Book/Page</b>
Geo. W. & Mary Hawk	Henry Dillard	5/26/1881	28/420
Henry Dillard	Sarah H. Zimmerman	8/5/1895	42/513
Sarah H. Zimmerman	Amanda B. Zimmerman	9/2/1913	59/533
Amanda B. Zimmerman	Frank E. Zimmerman	3/23/1917	66/111
Frank E. Zimmerman	A.C. Douglas	4/22/1920	70/75

### **4.3.3 Phase I Survey Results**

Site 45 is located east of Perimeter Road, south of the intersection of Dutch Run Road and Perimeter Road. The site is located on a terraced side slope of a steeply sloped, wooded hill (Plates 5 and 6). The side slope of the landform has been mechanically altered, most likely in an effort to control erosion. An overgrown roadbed parallels the base of the terraced slope. What appears to be artificial terracing is visible on the 1939 aerial photo (see Figure 13). Additionally, erosional gullies were noted at the northwestern end of the landform. The site area vegetation consisted of mixed hardwoods and pine with a scrub growth understory.

The site area was pedestrian surveyed on a 5-m (16-ft.) interval grid and then shovel tested on a 10- to 15-m (32- to 50-ft.) grid. There was a total of 28 shovel tests excavated across seven transects; none was artifact bearing (Figure 14). Upper stratigraphy had been removed during terracing exposing the clay and shale substrate. Bedrock shale was visible on the surface in several areas across the site. There were three distinct, man-made terraces approximately 12 to 15 m (39 to 49 ft.) wide each, extending the length of the landform. The terracing may have been associated with the structure and roadbed; however, no intact structural remains or artifacts were identified during the survey.

Mapped soils for Site 45 consist of Rarden Series soils (RdD). This series is moderately deep, moderately well to well drained, slowly permeable soils. These soils formed in acid, clayey shale residuum on ridgetops and hillsides in upland areas. Slopes range from 5 to 25



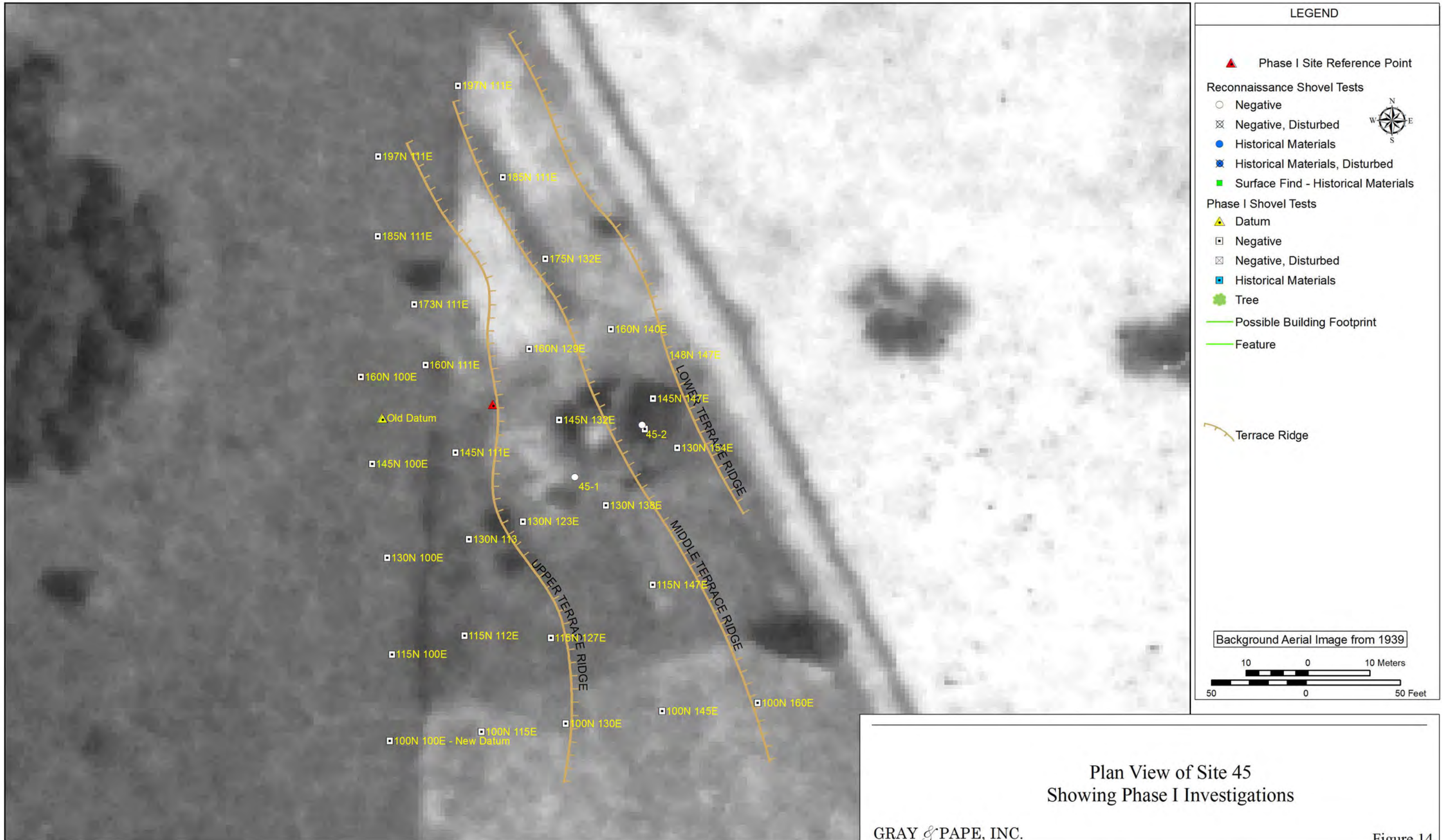


Plate 5. Overview of Site 45. View northeast.



Plate 6. Overview of Site 45. View west.





Plan View of Site 45  
Showing Phase I Investigations

percent (Hendershot 1984). Typical on-site stratigraphy consisted of 20 to 30+ cm (11.8+ in.) of yellow (10YR 7/8) clay mottled with gray (2.5Y 6/1) clay overlying shale (Figure 15). The landform that Site 45 is located on exhibits extensive mechanical alterations. The site appears to have been razed and graded during probably structure demolition in the 1950s.

Additionally, the presence of erosional gullies at the northwest end of the landform demonstrates that the area is prone to heavy erosion. No artifacts or structural remnants associated with a homestead remain. Due to the absence of artifacts, the lack of site integrity, and the lack of any intact historical features or structures, Site 45 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further archaeological work is recommended.

#### **4.4 Historical Site 52 (33PK330)**

##### **4.4.1 Description and Summary of Previous Work**

Site 52 is illustrated on the 1905 Oil and Gas Map as a church or possibly a school. The structure is discernable on the 1938 and 1951 aerial photos (Figure 16). The church is represented as a single structure on the historical map and aerials.

Site 52 initially was investigated during the Phase I Reconnaissance Survey conducted by Gray & Pape on July 2011 (Trader 2011). The site was identified through the investigation of historical maps and aerials as being a church or school. During the initial investigation, a pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted across the site along with limited shovel testing. No structural remnants were identified. Three shovel tests (52-1 through 52-3) were excavated resulting in the identification of a layer of demolition debris that may have been associated with the razed structure (see Figure 16). The layer of demolition debris contained bottle glass, brick fragments, charcoal, rusted metal fragments, clinkers, and broken rock.

##### **4.4.2 Archival Research**

Site 52 appears as a church on the 1905 Oil & Gas Map, and most likely represents the former Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Scioto Township (see Figure 16; Table 3). The land on which the church sat was owned by Henry W. Sargent at the time of the church's erection. Sargent sold a small piece of his larger holding to the trustees of the church in 1891 for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal church. Upon Sargent's death in 1893, his land passed to George C. Rittenour, but the church land remained in the hands of the trustees. Described as a small, el-shaped, Gothic Revival building, the church appears to have remained active until its demolition for the construction of Pike County's A-Plant. The Rittenour property, surrounding the church, remained in the Rittenour family until it was sold to the United States government for construction of the plant.

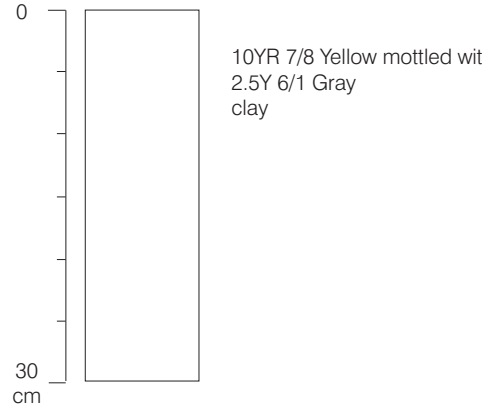
<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Book/Page</b>
Sargent, Henry W.	M.E. Church, Scioto, Pike County	7/18/1891	38/361





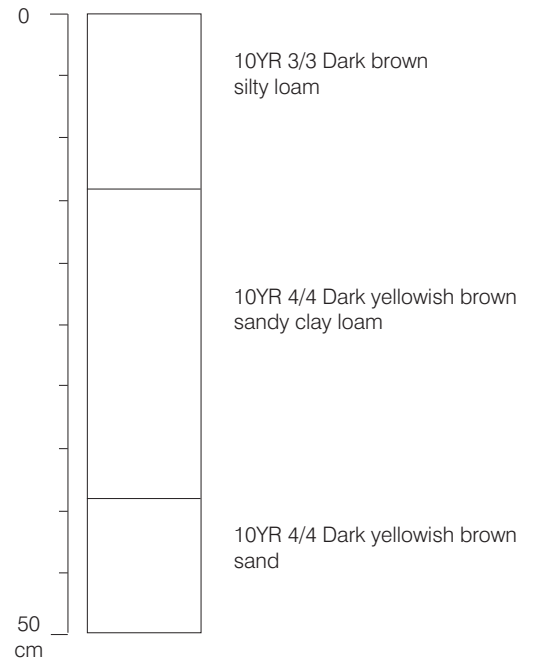
Site 45 North wall profile of Shovel Test 100N 145E.

**Site 45  
N100 E145**



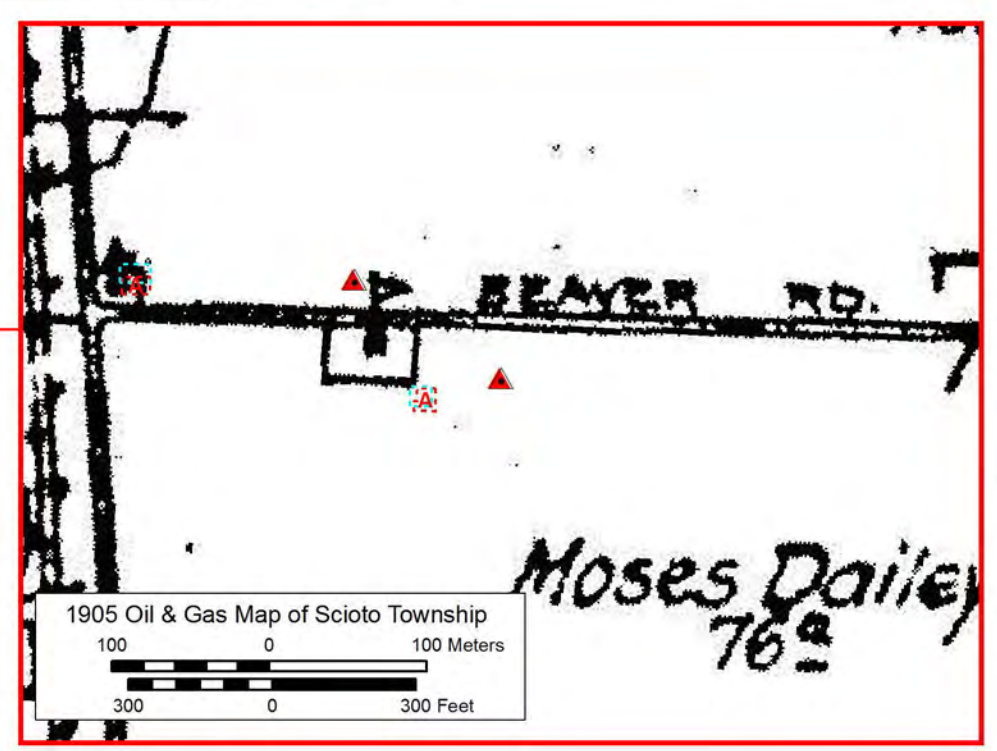
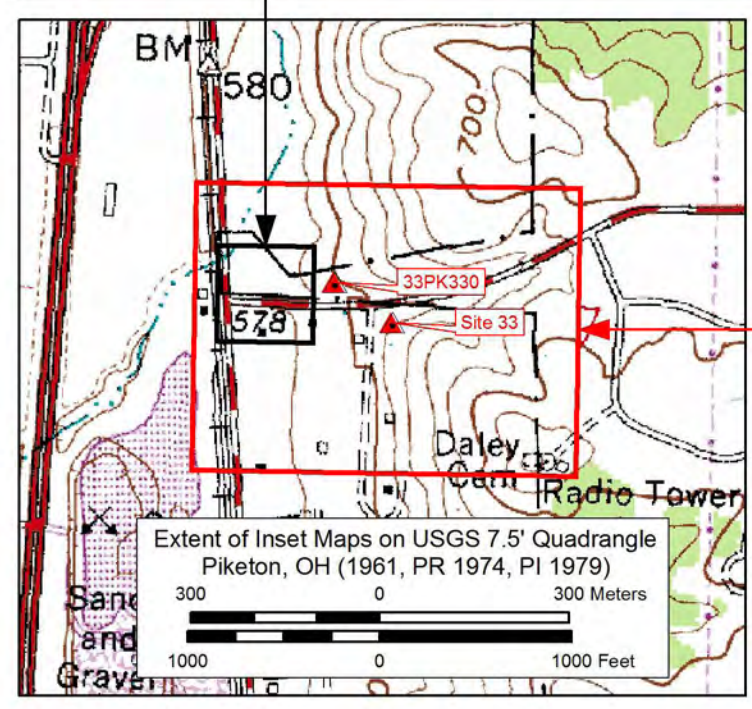
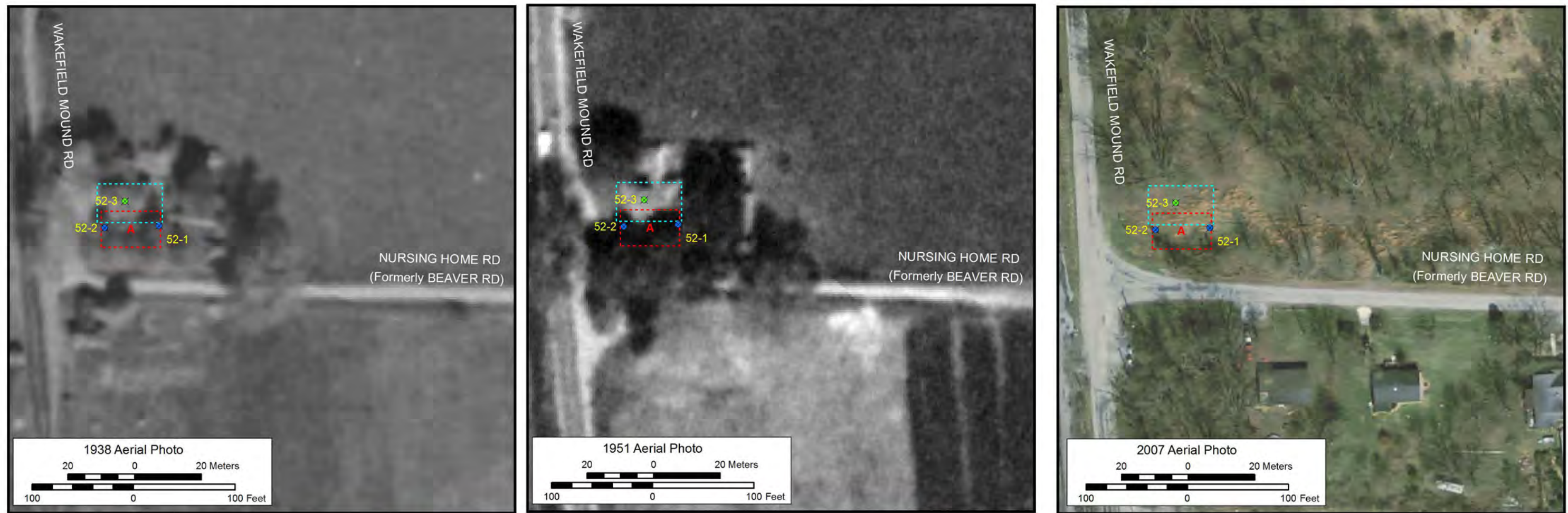
Site 52 (33PK330) West wall profile of Shovel Test 530N 555E.

**Site 52 (Site 33PK330)  
N530 E555**



**Representative Shovel Tests for Site 45 and Site 52 (33PK330)**





**LEGEND**

- ▲ Selected Sites - UTM Location
- Possible Building Footprints (Based on Historical Aerials)
  - 1938 (Red dashed box)
  - 1939 (Yellow dashed box)
  - 1951 (Cyan dashed box)
- Reconnaissance Shovel Tests:
  - Normal Soils (White circle)
  - Disturbed Soils (Black circle with cross)
  - Negative (White circle with cross)
  - Historical Materials (Blue circle with cross)
  - Prehistoric and Historical Materials (Green circle with cross)
- Cultural Elements:
  - Feature (Green line)
  - Road (Yellow line)
  - Depression (Brown line)
  - Surface Find, Historical (Green square)

Compass rose showing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).

Site 52 (33PK330) Shown on 1938, 1951, and 2007 Aerial Photos, and on the 1905 Oil & Gas Map of Scioto Township

#### 4.4.3 Phase I Survey Results

Site 52 is located on the north side of Nursing Home Road, at the intersection of Wakefield Mound Road and Nursing Home Road. The site is located on a creek terrace in a cleared, overhead transmission line corridor. Site area vegetation consisted of mowed grasses within the transmission line corridor and hardwoods bordering the creek and fence row. It was noted that three very large, mature Maple trees were located near the structure footprint and may have been part of the historical landscape (Plates 7 and 8). A natural looking levee borders the northern edge of the creek.

The site area was pedestrian surveyed on a 5-m (16-ft.) interval grid and then shovel tested on a 15-m (50-ft.) grid. A total of 16 shovel tests was excavated across five transects; two of which produced artifacts. Additional shovel testing was conducted at 5-m (16-ft.) intervals extending in cardinal directions from the two positive shovel tests. A total of 12 additional shovel tests were excavated; only one of which produced artifacts (Figure 17). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I and II at depths up to 26 cm (10 in.) below surface. The artifact density is extremely low; only 10 percent of the excavated shovel tests produced artifacts.

Historical artifacts recovered from the site included metal (n=1); earthenware sewer tile (n=1); wire-drawn nails (n=2); unidentified glass (n=1); molded, colorless glass (n=1); colorless glass (n=1); molded whiteware (n=1); and undecorated whiteware (n=1). The historical artifact assemblage exhibited a date range of 1820 to present. The undecorated and molded whiteware has a date range of 1820 to 1900+ (Aultman et al. 2003). This date range correlates to an occupation of the area prior to the 1950s when the Atomic Energy Commission razed most of the buildings in the area. The artifact assemblage is consistent with artifacts generally found at nineteenth and twentieth century homesteads and farmsteads. It is not an assemblage unique to a church or school.

Mapped soils for Site 52 are comprised of Fox Loam Series soils, 2 to 6 percent slopes (FoB). The Fox Loam Series consists of deep, well-drained soils located on glacial outwash terraces. Slopes are smooth and uniform (Hendershot 1984).

Typical on-site stratigraphy in the open, transmission line corridor exhibited three strata. Stratum I consisted of 26 cm (10 in.) of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam. Stratum II consisted of 26 to 62 cm (10 to 24 in.) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam. Stratum III consisted of 62 to 92 cm (24 to 36 in.) yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay. The typical stratigraphy of the natural creek levee exhibited three strata. Stratum I consisted of 14 cm (5.5 in.) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam. Stratum II consisted of 14 to 39 cm (5.5 to 15 in.) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay loam with 30 percent gravels. Stratum III consisted of 39 to 50 cm (15 to 19.6 in.) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) s and with 80 percent gravels overlying bedrock (see Figure 15).

Site 52 is located in an area that has suffered extensive mechanical alterations. Razing and grading activities appear to have been conducted during the demolition process of the site's structures in the 1950s. Additionally, clearing and grading activities would have taken place during the construction of the overhead transmission line. No structural remains or features



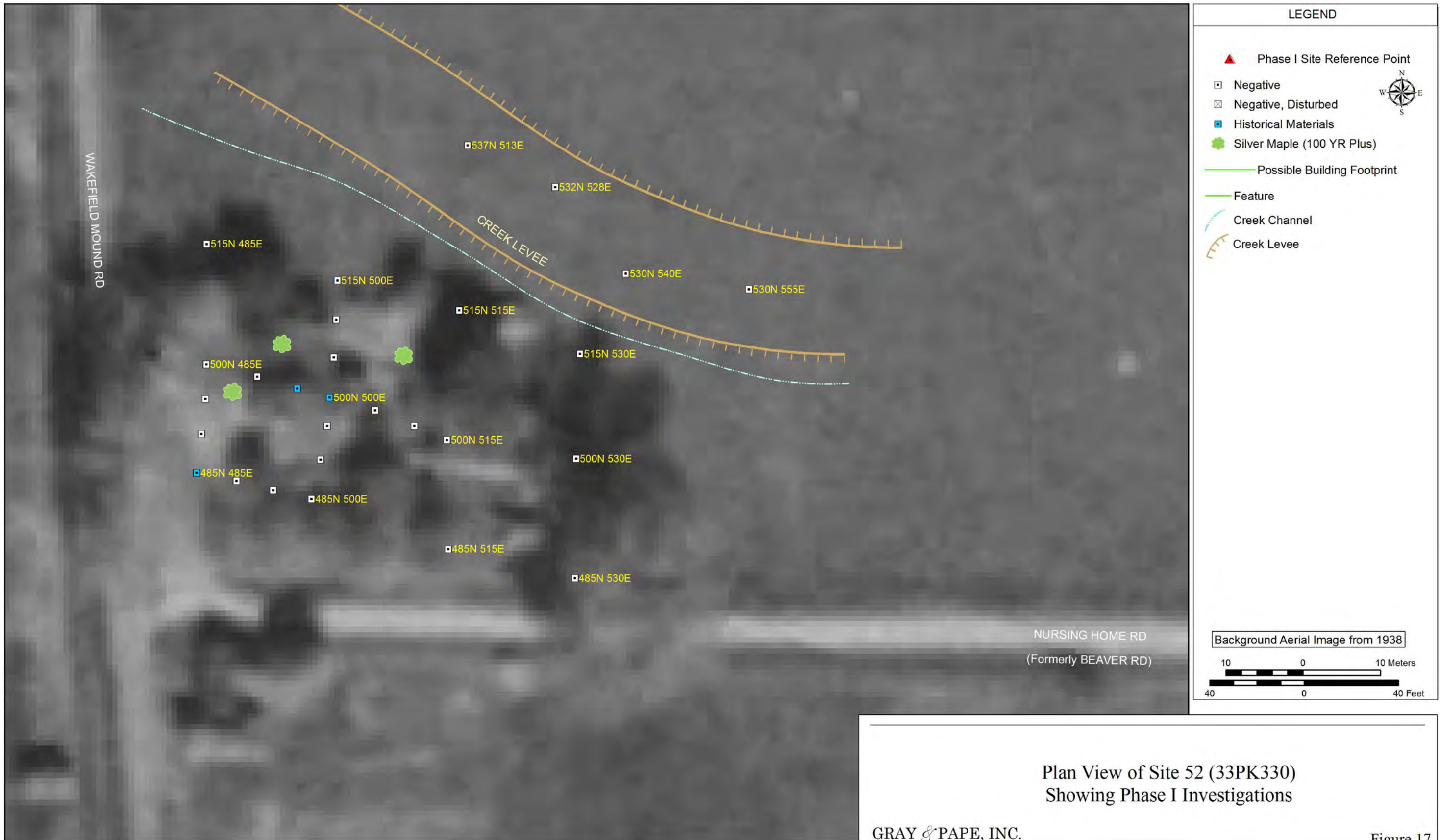


Plate 7. Overview of Site 52 (33PK330). View east.



Plate 8. Overview of Site 52 (33PK330). View north.





Plan View of Site 52 (33PK330)  
Showing Phase I Investigations

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Figure 17

associated with Site 52 were identified as a result of these mechanical alterations. Due to the low artifact density, the lack of site integrity, and the absence of any intact historical features or structures, Site 52 (33PK330) is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further archaeological work is recommended.



## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Gray & Pape has completed a Phase I cultural resources survey at four selected historical sites located within the PORTS Facility, in Pike County, Ohio: Sites 27 (33PK326), 28 (33PK327), 45, and 52 (33PK330). The survey was conducted to identify whether the reported cultural resources still existed and provide eligibility recommendations for the NRHP. The investigation was conducted pursuant to Section 110 of the NHPA 2004, as revised, and in accordance with the guidelines of the OHPO. The lead agency for the project is the USDOE.

Each of the four sites was pedestrian surveyed on a 5-m (16-ft.) interval grid and then shovel tested on a 10- to 15-m (32- to 50-ft.) grid. If cultural materials were identified, the shovel testing interval was reduced to 5 m (16 ft.). As a result of these survey efforts, no intact structural remains or artifacts were identified at Site 27 (33PK326) or Site 45. Due to the absence of artifacts, the lack of site integrity, and the lack of any intact historical features or structures, Gray & Pape recommends no further archaeological work at Site 27 (33PK326) and Site 45.

Site 28 (33PK327) consisted of the structural remnants of a church and associated artifacts. The artifact assemblage associated with this structure dated from the early nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The assemblage is commonly occurring on farmstead and homestead sites and are not representative or unique to church or school site settings. Artifact density was sparse with only six shovel tests out of a total of 38 excavated containing artifacts. Due to the low artifact density and the relative lack of site integrity, Site 28 (33PK327) is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Site 52 (33PK330) consisted of a historical artifact scatter with no associated structures. The artifact assemblage associated with this structure dated from the early nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The assemblage is commonly occurring on farmstead and homestead sites and is not representative or unique to church or school sites. Artifact density was extremely low with only three shovel tests out of a total of 28 excavated containing artifacts. Due to the low artifact density, the lack of site integrity, and the absence of any intact historical features or structures, Site 52 (33PK330) is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further archaeological work is recommended.

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*Waverly Watchman*

1959 "Ferree-Gilead Christian Union Church," *Waverly Watchman*, April 30, 1959, p.10, Waverly, Ohio.

**APPENDIX A**  
**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

## Historical Artifact Inventory for the Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Selected Historical Sites at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio

State Site	FS #	Collection Type	Northing	Eastings	Strat	Strat Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33PK327	0003	Shovel Test	484N	516E	I	0-30 cmbs	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33PK327	0003	Shovel Test	484N	516E	I	0-30 cmbs	Glass, flat	non-silvered, unidentified	unidentifiable fragment			fragment		1
33PK327	0006	Shovel Test	493N	504E	I	0-30 cmbs	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown			fragment	probable nail	1
33PK327	0006	Shovel Test	493N	504E	I	0-30 cmbs	Synthetics	button	plastic	brown	4 hole	complete		1
33PK327	0005	Shovel Test	493N	509E	I	0-30 cmbs	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment		27
33PK327	0005	Shovel Test	493N	509E	I	0-30 cmbs	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	solarized amethyst		body sherd		1
33PK327	0005	Shovel Test	493N	509E	I	0-30 cmbs	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		partial		6
33PK327	0005	Shovel Test	493N	509E	I	0-30 cmbs	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous	2 3/4"	complete		2
33PK327	0001	Shovel Test	493N	515E	I	0-8 cmbs	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Probable nail	1
33PK327	0001	Shovel Test	493N	515E	I	0-8 cmbs	Synthetics	button	plastic	white	2 hole	complete		1
33PK327	0004	Shovel Test	493N	520E	I	0-30 cmbs	Glass, flat	non-silvered, window	unidentifiable fragment			fragment		13
33PK327	0002	Shovel Test	500N	512E	I	0-30 cmbs	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	ironstone	undecorated	rim sherd		1

33PK330	0007	Shovel Test	485N	485E	I	0-20 cmbs	Ceramic, vessel	bowl	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded	rim sherd	Scalloped rim	1
33PK330	0007	Shovel Test	485N	485E	I	0-20 cmbs	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33PK330	0009	Shovel Test	500N	495E	I/II	0-23 cmbs	Glass, other	unidentifiable fragment	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment		fragment	Burnt, unknown form or function	1
33PK330	0009	Shovel Test	500N	495E	I/II	0-23 cmbs	Glass, vessel	unidentified	molded	colorless		body sherd		1
33PK330	0009	Shovel Test	500N	495E	I/II	0-23 cmbs	Glass, vessel	unidentified	unidentifiable fragment	colorless		body sherd		1
33PK330	0009	Shovel Test	500N	495E	I/II	0-23 cmbs	Metal	unidentifiable fragment	unknown	ferrous		fragment	Unknown form or function	1
33PK330	0008	Shovel Test	500N	500E	I	0-26 cmbs	Ceramic, other	sewer tile	earthenware, coarse	brown paste	glazed	fragment		1
33PK330	0008	Shovel Test	500N	500E	I	0-26 cmbs	Faunal remains	shell, bivalve	natural			fragment	Small shell fragment; unknown form or function	1
33PK330	0008	Shovel Test	500N	500E	I	0-26 cmbs	Metal	nail	wire-drawn	ferrous	2 1/2"	complete		2

Site Ct: 56

Site Ct: 10



**APPENDIX B**  
**OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORMS**



### OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

\*Response required for acceptance of form

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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 330

4. Site Name(s) Waterfield Mound Church

5. Project Site Number 52

6. Other State Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

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

#### B. Location

\*1. UTM Zone 16 or  17  
Easting 3 2 4 8 3 9 0  
Northing 4 3 1 9 5 8 8 0

2. Latitude \_\_\_\_\_

Longitude \_\_\_\_\_

\*3. Township 4N Range 22W Not Applicable \_\_\_\_\_

Section 7 1/4 Section:  SW  SE \_\_\_\_\_ NW  NE

Township Name Scioto

\*4. Quadrangle Name Pikeston, OH

\*5. Quadrangle Date 1961, 1974, 1979

\*6. Confident of Site Location  Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

#### C. Ownership

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

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town, State, Zip Pikeston, OH 45667

Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

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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3

11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented \_\_\_\_\_

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.

Temporal periods were based on presence of Church on 1905 oil & gas map, and on 1939 aerial photographs.

Researcher \_\_\_\_\_

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

Kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ Furniture \_\_\_\_\_ Personal \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Toys & Games \_\_\_\_\_ Printed Matter \_\_\_\_\_ Religious/Ceremonial \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Military \_\_\_\_\_ Weapons \_\_\_\_\_ Transportation \_\_\_\_\_

Architectural \_\_\_\_\_ Misc. Hardware \_\_\_\_\_ Const./Manufacturing Tools \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural \_\_\_\_\_ Fuel/Energy \_\_\_\_\_ Food Remains \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Clothing \_\_\_\_\_ Unrecorded \_\_\_\_\_ Unknown \_\_\_\_\_

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
metal	1	molded whiteware	1
earthenware sewer tile	1	undecorated whiteware	1
wire-drawn nails	2		
unidentified glass	1		
molded colorless glass	1		
colorless glass	1		

General

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

Artifacts observed included brick fragments, foundation fragments, cinder & slag, misc. metal fragments - bottle glass.

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 (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.

Site is illustrated as a church on 1905 Oil & Gas map.

\*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) possible demolition

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

Church demolished & razed in 1950s.

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

Industrial.

9. Land Use History:

Site a church on 1905 Oil & Gas Map and on 1939 aerial photographs.

\*10. Site Elevation 213 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  Unglaciaded Plateau
- Till Plain  Glaciaded Plateau  Unrecorded



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

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

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

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

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

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

\*15. Soils:

Soil Association OMULGA  
 Soil Series-Phase/Complex F08 - Fox Loom  
 Reference Henderson, Robert L. 1990 "Soil Survey of Pike County, Ohio"

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

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

\*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 0.28 Unrecorded \_\_\_\_\_

\*18. Drainage System (see manual):

Major Drainage Ohio River  
 Minor Drainage Scioto River

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

Name: Unnamed Tributary of Scioto River  
 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 185 (meters from UTM point)

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

**F. Reporting Information**

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

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

Site found in grassy area used as transmission line corridor

\*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. Confidence of Site Boundaries:  No       Yes       Unrecorded

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated:  Unrecorded       Unknown

\*10. Name of Form Preparer PATRICK D. TRADER

\*11. Institution GRAY & PAPE

\*12. Date of Form (year/month) 2011 / August

2 0 1

\*13. Field Date (year/month) 2011 / July

2 0 1

14. Time Spent at Site 2 hours

15. Weather Conditions Sunny, hot

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

N/A

\*17. Artifact Repository (ies)

N/A

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

N/A

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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate): N/A  
No. of Slides \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Prints \_\_\_\_\_  
Aerials: \_\_\_\_\_ Black/White \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_ Infrared

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

21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate): Not Assessed  
 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?)

Phase I work was conducted in October, 2011 at Site 33PK330. It was determined that the site was not potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended. This determination was made based upon the low artifact density, and relative lack of site integrity.

24. Special Status (select only one, as appropriate):  
 None  
 Park  
 Forest  
 Archaeological District  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wilderness Area  
 Scenic River  
 Military Installation  
 Wildlife Preserve  
 Nature Preserve  
 Archaeological Preserve  
 Unknown

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

1. 1905 Oil & Gas Map, Scioto Township
2. 1939 United States Soil Conservation Service  
Aerial Photograph.
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**H. Radiometric Dates**

1. Material(s) Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
Date (uncorrected C14 years) \_\_\_\_\_  
Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_  
Sample # \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference(s) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Material(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 33 PK 330 is found at intersection Wakefield Mound Road and Nursing Home Road in an open field that is being used for a transmission line. Site is illustrated on 1905 oil & gas map as a church. It was probably razed or demolished sometime in 1950s when the property was obtained by the Atomic Energy Commission. Shovel testing revealed an A-Ct-Ab soil horizon. The soil cap overlies a sterile cap of clay found on top of a very thick zone of demolition debris composed of brick fragments, metal fragments, circles and slag. Site size is unknown.



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

Site 33 PK 330 is found near an old school house and several other farmsteads/homestead and other historic sites found on 1905 oil & gas map. There are several other churches illustrated on map which served local farmers, and other residents in the region.

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

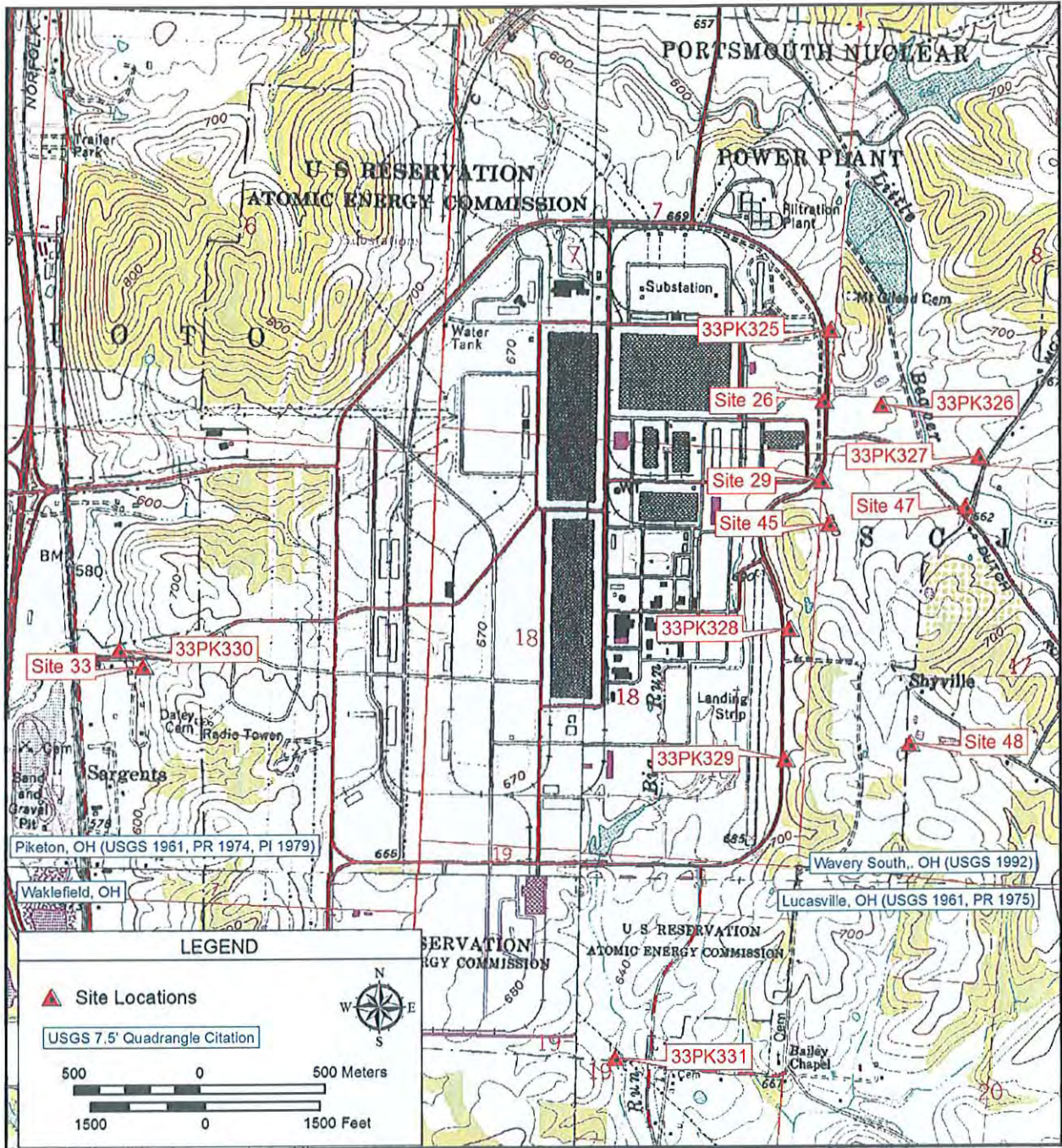
**\*K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

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.

See Attached

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





Gray & Pape Project No. 11-63201: PORTS,  
Location of Sites 33PK325, 33PK326, 33PK327, 33PK328,  
33PK329, 33PK330, and 33PK331, and  
Project Sites 26, 29, 33, 45, 47, and 48, in  
Scioto Township, Pike County, Ohio





### OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

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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 327

4. Site Name(s) Beaver Creek Church

5. Project Site Number 28

6. Other State Site Number \_\_\_\_\_

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

#### B. Location

\*1. UTM Zone 16 Easting 328435 Northing 43203190

2. Latitude \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude \_\_\_\_\_

\*3. Township 4N Range 2W Not Applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
Section 8 1/4 Section:  SW  SE \_\_\_\_\_ NW \_\_\_\_\_ NE \_\_\_\_\_

Township Name Scioto

\*4. Quadrangle Name Waverly South, Ohio 1 9 \_\_\_\_\_  
\*5. Quadrangle Date 19920

\*6. Confident of Site Location  Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

#### C. Ownership

\*1. Name(s) United States Department of Energy  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Town, State, Zip Piketon, OH 45661  
Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

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 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.

Site illustrated on 1905 Oil & Gas MAP, but is  
Not visible on either 1939 or 1952 aerial photographs  
flown by U.S. Soil Conservation Service. No. 5  
Structure illustrated on 1952 pre-construction  
topographic map prepared by Tennessee Valley Authority  
Maps & Survey Branch, suggesting it was dismantled prior to 1930  
Researcher PATRICK D. TREADER

\*14. Functional Categories of Historic Materials Present at Site (select as many as appropriate):  
 Kitchen       Furniture       Personal  
 Toys & Games       Printed Matter       Religious/Ceremonial  
 Military       Weapons       Transportation  
 Architectural       Misc. Hardware       Const./Manufacturing Tools  
 Agricultural       Fuel/Energy       Food Remains  
 Clothing       Unrecorded       Unknown  
Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
metal	2		
undecorated ironstone	1		
undecorated whiteware	1		
plastic buttons	2		
non-silvered window glass	41		
solarized amethyst glass	1		
cut nails	8		

General

16. Describe Prehistoric and/or Historic Cultural Materials observed but not collected. State reason(s) for not collecting.  
1 piece of clear window glass and  
iron hammer head.

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 (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.

*Based on 1965 oil & gas map, the site functioned as a church.*

\*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) *Dis mantling / demolition*

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

*Structure likely dis mantled or demolished only foundation stone left.*

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

*Industrial, currently abandoned land*

9. Land Use History:

*In late 19th - early 20th century the area was used as a church serving the community. In 1950s property was obtained by Atomic Energy Commission.*

\*10. Site Elevation 202 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
- Unglaciaded Plateau
- Till Plain
- Glaciaded Plateau
- Unrecorded

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

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

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

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

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

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

\*15. Soils:

Soil Association Shelbota-Lotham

Soil Series-Phase/Complex Wy B2 - Wyatt silt clay loam

Reference Hendricks, Robert L. 1990 "Soil Survey of Pike County, Ohio"

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

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

\*17. Slope Gradient (percent) 3% Unrecorded \_\_\_\_\_

\*18. Drainage System (see manual):

Major Drainage Ohio River

Minor Drainage Scioto River

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

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

\*20. Horizontal Distance to Closest Water Source 125 (meters from UTM point)

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

F. Reporting Information

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

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



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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.

Area covered w/ scrub brush and hardwood forest

\*6. Site Area (square meters) 148.8 m<sup>2</sup>

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) GPS

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

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated  Unrecorded       Unknown

\*10. Name of Form Preparer PATRICK D. TRADEK

\*11. Institution GRAY & PAPE, INC.

\*12. Date of Form (year/month) 8/1/11

2 0 1

\*13. Field Date (year/month) 2011- July

2 0 1

14. Time Spent at Site 2 hours

15. Weather Conditions SUNNY, hot

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

N/A

\*17. Artifact Repository (ies) N/A

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

N/A



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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate): N/A

No. of Slides \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Prints \_\_\_\_\_  
Aerials: \_\_\_\_\_ Black/White \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_ Infrared

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate): NOT ASSESSED

- 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?)

Site # 28 identified as part of an archeological reconnaissance to identify locations of historic sites on PORTS Facility. - Remains of foundation & low artifact density. For artifacts gathered insufficient to assess National Register eligibility of this resource.

Additional Phase I work was conducted in October, 2011 at Site 33PK327. It was determined that the site was not potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and no further work at the site is recommended. This determination was made based upon the low artifact density, and relative lack of site integrity.

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

- None
- Park
- Forest
- Archaeological District
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Wilderness Area
- Scenic River
- Military Installation
- Wildlife Preserve
- Nature Preserve
- Archaeological Preserve
- Unknown

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

1. 1905 Oil & Gas Map
2. 1939 U.S. Soil Conservation Service  
aerial photograph
3. \_\_\_\_\_

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Material(s) Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
Date (uncorrected C14 years) \_\_\_\_\_  
Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_  
Sample # \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference(s) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Material(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 33Pk327 consists of a front stoop and right associated foundation remnants all constructed of native limestone measuring 12.2 x 12.2 m, covering a total area of 148.8 m<sup>2</sup>; one shovel test resulted in the identification of one piece of glass and one iron hammer head (not collected). Based on historic maps and aerial photographs, a church was located here prior to 1930

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

A number of other historic sites, including homesteads/farmsteads are illustrated on 1905 oil & gas map. Site 33PK197 is located southeast of site 33PK327, which is mapped as a church on the 1905 oil & gas map. Little is known of these other sites, other than location.

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



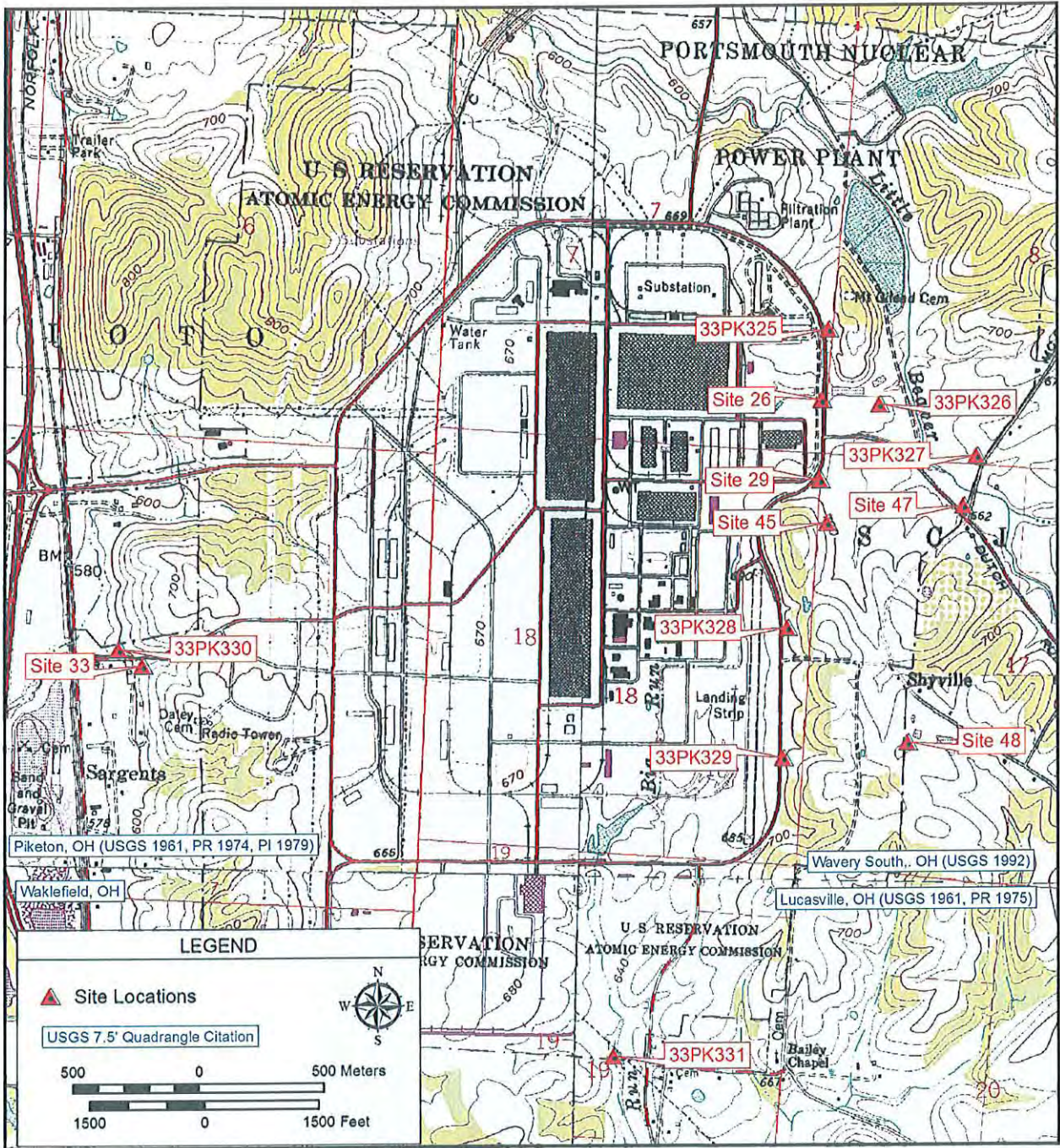
**\*K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

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 Xero of the quadrangle.

*See Attached*

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





Gray & Pape Project No. 11-63201: PORTS,  
 Location of Sites 33PK325, 33PK326, 33PK327, 33PK328,  
 33PK329, 33PK330, and 33PK331, and  
 Project Sites 26, 29, 33, 45, 47, and 48, in  
 Scioto Township, Pike County, Ohio





### OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

\*Response required for acceptance of form

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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. 326
- 4. Site Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Project Site Number 27
- 6. Other State Site Number \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Location

- 1. UTM    Zone \_\_\_\_\_    16 or  17  
 Easting 327976    0  
 Northing 4320540    0
- 2. Latitude \_\_\_\_\_  
 Longitude \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Township 4N Range 2W Not Applicable \_\_\_\_\_  
 Section 8    1/4 Section:  SW    \_\_\_\_\_ SE    \_\_\_\_\_ NW    \_\_\_\_\_ NE  
 Township Name Scioto
- 4. Quadrangle Name Waverly South Ohio    1 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Quadrangle Date 1992
- 6. Confident of Site Location     Yes    \_\_\_\_\_ No

#### C. Ownership

- 1. Name(s) United States Department of Energy  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Town, State, Zip Pikeston, OH 45661  
 Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_
- 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



Prehistoric

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\*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    \_\_\_\_\_

3

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11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented \_\_\_\_\_

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) Aerial photographs

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.

33 PK 326 illustrated on 1905 Oil & Gas map  
 and 1952 pre-construction topographic map  
 prepared by the Tennessee Valley Authority Maps  
 and Survey Branch shown as a large homestead  
 with several structures. Also noted on  
 1939 & 1952 Aerial photographs.

Researcher \_\_\_\_\_

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

- Kitchen
- Furniture
- Personal
- Toys & Games
- Printed Matter
- Religious/Ceremonial
- Military
- Weapons
- Transportation
- Architectural
- Misc. Hardware
- Const./Manufacturing Tools
- Agricultural
- Fuel/Energy
- Food Remains
- Clothing
- Unrecorded
- Unknown
- 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.

Note

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 (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.

Based on structures illustrated on historic maps and aerial photographs -

\*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:

Access road construction associated with well monitoring; bulldozer push piles

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

INDUSTRIAL

\*9. Land Use History:

In late 19th - Early 20th century area used for agricultural purposes. Around 1950 Atomic Energy Commission purchased property.

\*10. Site Elevation 202 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  Unglaciaded Plateau \_\_\_\_\_  
 Till Plain  Glaciaded 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 Skelocta-Latham

Soil Series-Phase/Complex UoA Urban Land-Only a Person

Reference Henderson, Robert L. 1990 "Soil Survey of Pike County, Ohio"

\*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 Ohio River

Minor Drainage Scioto River

\*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 135 (meters from UTM point) \_\_\_\_\_

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source \_\_\_\_\_ (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.

Area overgrown with grass, weeds, some  
Hollywood trees

\*6. Site Area (square meters) 9.83 m<sup>2</sup>

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) GPS

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

9. Estimated Percentage of Site Excavated  Unrecorded       Unknown \_\_\_\_\_

\*10. Name of Form Preparer PATRICK D. TRABEL

\*11. Institution GRAY & PAPP, INC.

\*12. Date of Form (year/month) 8/11/11

2 0 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

\*13. Field Date (year/month) 7/11/10

2 0 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

14. Time Spent at Site 6 hours

15. Weather Conditions SUNNY, hot

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

N/A

\*17. Artifact Repository (ies)

N/A

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

N/A



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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate): *N/A*

No. of Slides \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Prints \_\_\_\_\_

Aerials: \_\_\_\_\_ Black/White \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_ Infrared

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

*N/A*

21. National Register Status (select only one, as appropriate): *Not assessed*

\_\_\_\_\_ 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?)

*Site identified as part of an archaeological reconnaissance to identify homesteads on PORTS Facility. Homestead #27 consists of a remnant of a limestone foundation. The National Register Eligibility of this resource cannot be assessed until further archaeological investigations can be conducted.*

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

None

\_\_\_\_\_ Wilderness Area

\_\_\_\_\_ Wildlife Preserve

\_\_\_\_\_ Park

\_\_\_\_\_ Scenic River

\_\_\_\_\_ Nature Preserve

\_\_\_\_\_ Forest

\_\_\_\_\_ Military Installation

\_\_\_\_\_ Archaeological Preserve

\_\_\_\_\_ Archaeological District

\_\_\_\_\_ Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_



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

1. 1905 Oil & Gas Map, Scioto Township
2. 1939 Aerial Photograph - Soil Conservation Service
3. 1952 pre-construction topographic map prepared by the Tennessee Valley Authority Maps and Survey Branch.

H. Radiometric Dates

1. Material(s) Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date (uncorrected C14 years) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sample # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reference(s) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Material(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 33 PK 326 is the remnants of a limestone foundation, which is part of a larger limestone. The foundation remnants measure 4.9 x 4.9 m covering an area of 9.83 m<sup>2</sup>. No other foundation remnants were identified; however, archaeological investigation was limited to a reconnaissance level. Disturbances in close access road construction, well monitoring, as well as bulldozer activities.

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

A number of other historic farmsteads/homesteads are found in the surrounding area according to historic maps and aerial photographs. These historic sites also include church and school locations.

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

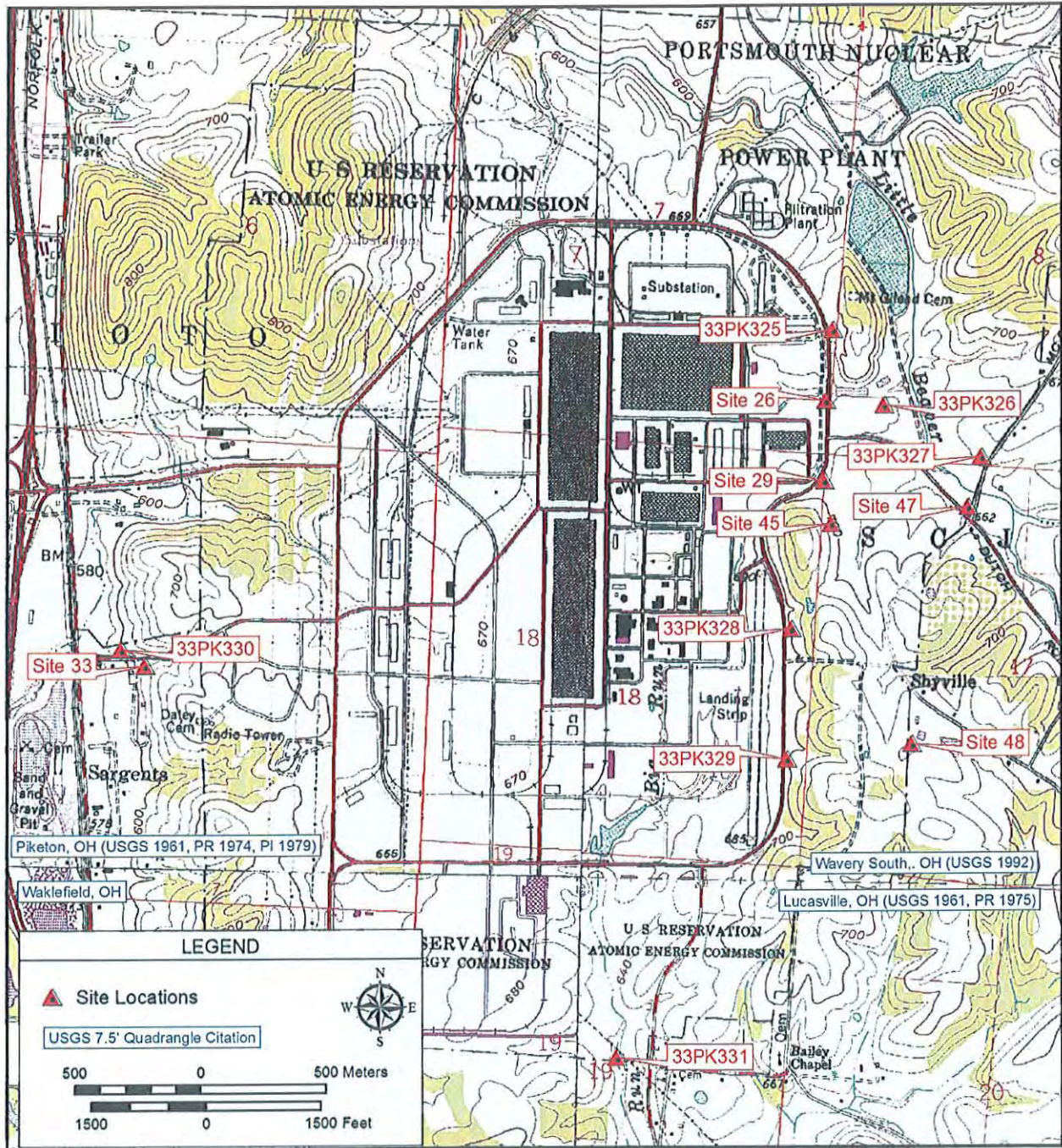
**\*K. Sketch Map or Copy of Project Map of Site**

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 Xero of the quadrangle.

*See Attached*

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





Gray & Pape Project No. 11-63201: PORTS,  
Location of Sites 33PK325, 33PK326, 33PK327, 33PK328,  
33PK329, 33PK330, and 33PK331, and  
Project Sites 26, 29, 33, 45, 47, and 48, in  
Scioto Township, Pike County, Ohio

**GRAY & PAPE, INC.**  
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORY HISTORIC PRESERVATION