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

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

August 1, 2012

Lead Agency:
United States Department of Energy

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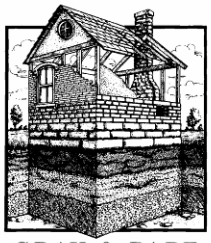
Gray & Pape Project No. 12-63201.003



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August 1, 2012

ABSTRACT

At the request of Fluor-B&W, Piketon, Ohio, and on behalf of the United States Department of Energy, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for 155.4 hectares (384 acres) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. This location, referred to as Areas 4A and 4B, is north and east of Perimeter Road and the facility's building complexes. The Phase I survey was conducted to identify and assess the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of any cultural resources that may be present within Areas 4A and 4B. The investigation was conducted pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as revised in 2004, and in accordance with the guidelines of the Ohio Historical Society. The lead agency for the project is the United States Department of Energy.

The Phase I survey consisted of a combination of systematic shovel testing and pedestrian walkover. Gray & Pape, Inc., identified six new archaeological sites (33PK364 through 33PK369). Three of the newly-recorded sites are classified as isolated finds, and each consists of a single prehistoric artifact (33PK365, 33PK366, and 33PK368). It is unlikely that additional work at these locations will yield significant data important to the prehistory of the region. These sites are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sites 33PK364 and 33PK369 both date to the historic period. Site 33PK364 consists of a late nineteenth through early twentieth century, low-density artifact scatter associated with structural remains. The structural remains consist of a cement pad with a narrow trough, as well as several other cement slab fragments and a north–south running, low, dry-laid, rock wall. Site 33PK369 consists of a low-density artifact scatter dating to the second half of the nineteenth century to early twentieth century. With the exception of the structural remains at Site 33PK364, no evidence of cultural features was identified at either site and no structures are depicted at their locations on the historical maps and aerials of the area. Based on lack of intact cultural contexts, it is considered unlikely that additional work at Sites 33PK364 and 33PK369 would yield information important to the history of the region. These sites are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 33PK367 consists of a very low density prehistoric artifact scatter. Due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of diagnostic material, it is unlikely that additional work at this location will yield any additional data significant to the prehistory of the region. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Three isolated historical features were newly identified during Phase I survey of Area 4B, including a stone well and two cattle tank/livestock ponds. These features are not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, no further archaeological work is recommended within Areas 4A and 4B of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

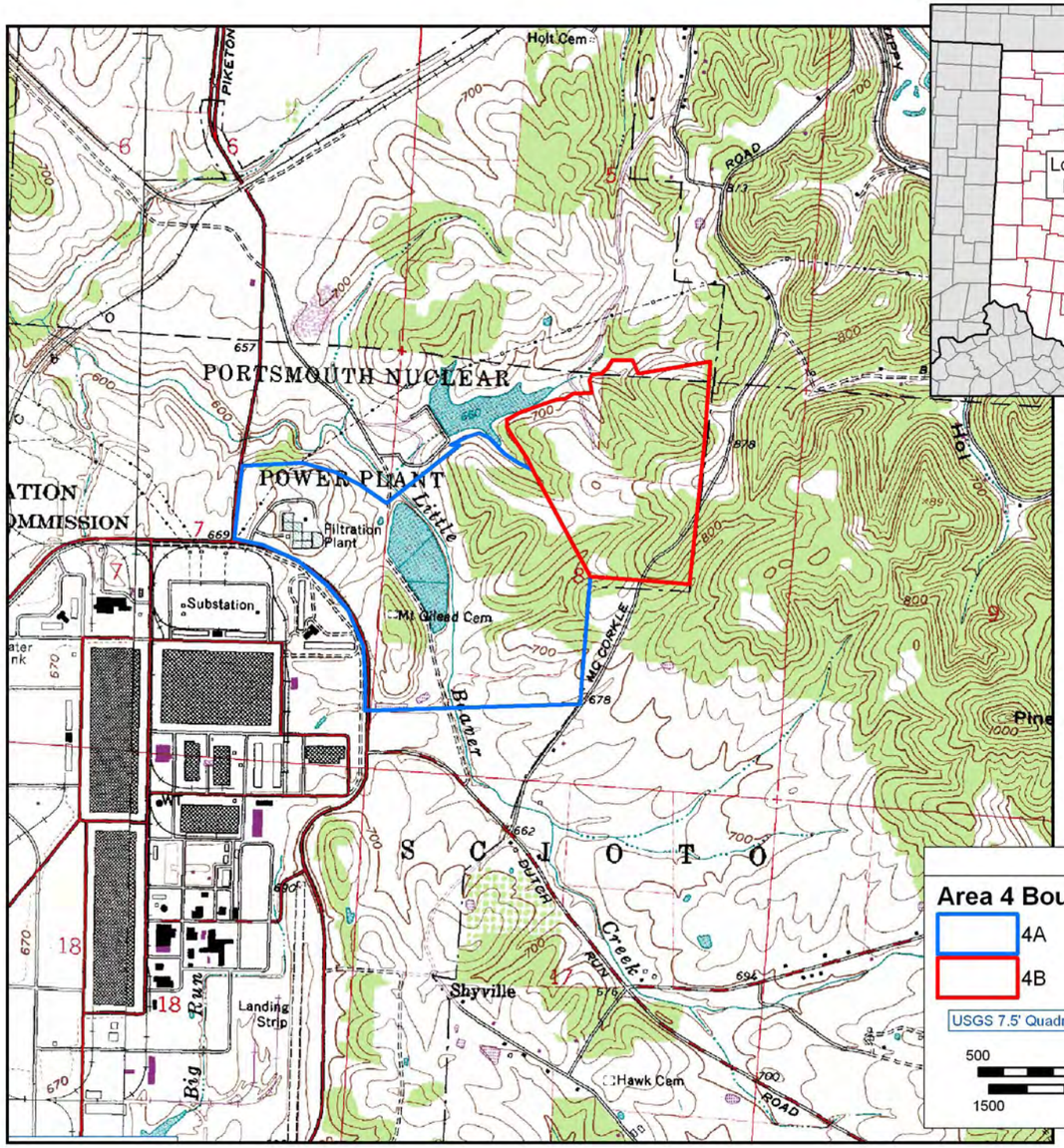
At the request of Fluor-B&W, Piketon, Ohio, and on behalf of the United States Department of Energy (USDOE), Gray & Pape, Inc. (Gray & Pape), Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for 155.4 hectares (ha) (384-acres [ac.]) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio (Figure 1). This location, referred to as Areas 4A and 4B, is north and east of Perimeter Road and the PORTS building complexes. The Phase I survey was conducted to identify and assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of any cultural resources that may be present within Areas 4A and 4B of the PORTS facility. The investigation was conducted pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as revised in 2004, and in accordance with the guidelines of the Ohio Historical Society (OHS). The lead agency for the project is the USDOE.

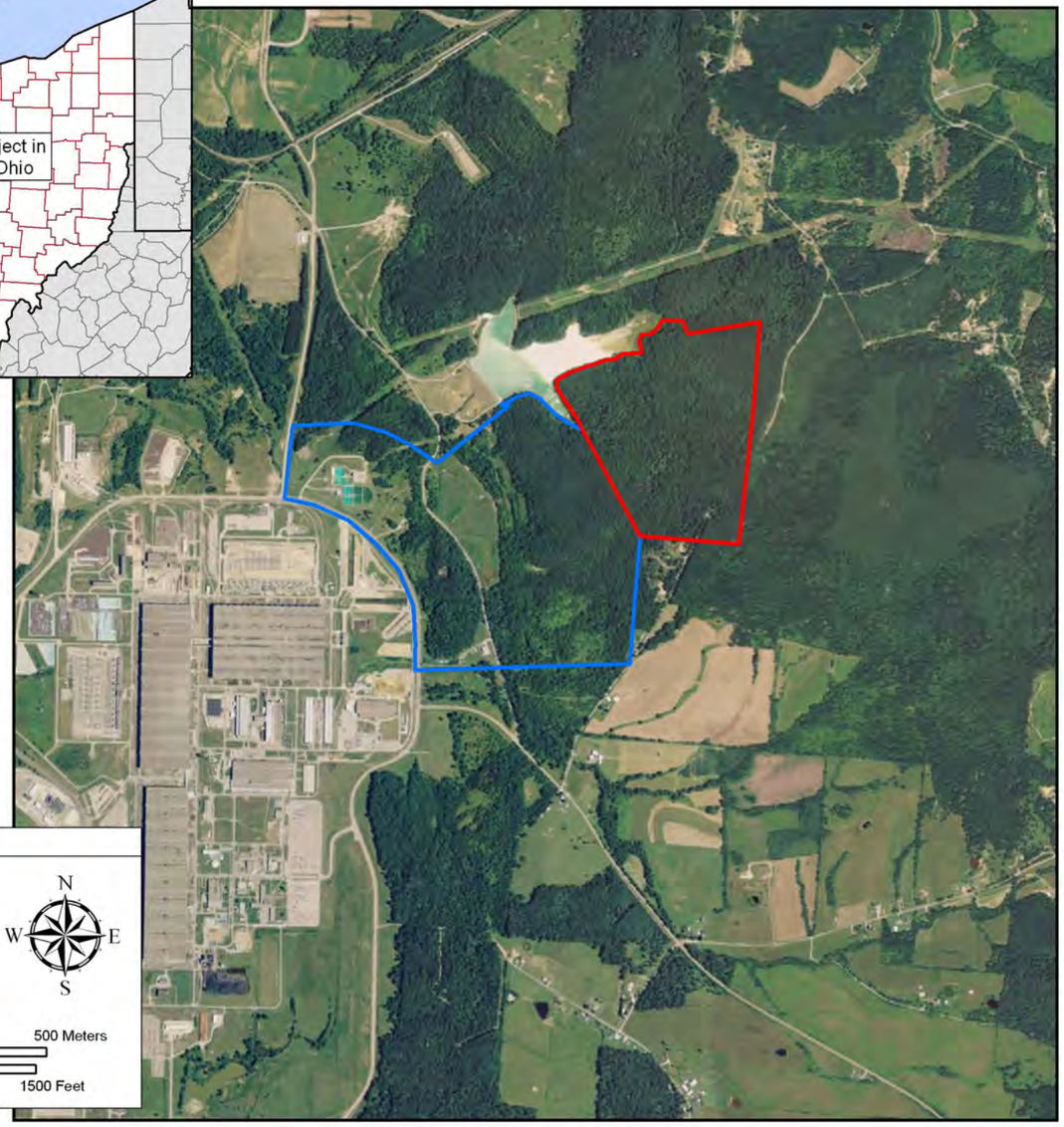
The results of the cultural resources investigation are presented as an abbreviated Phase I report. An overview of previous investigations in the area, the environmental setting, and the cultural history of the region previously was completed by ASC Group, Inc. (Schweikart et al. 1997), while Gray &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

1.1 Project History and Scope of Work

Fluor-B&W, working on behalf of the USDOE, identified Areas 4A and 4B within the PORTS facility as requiring Phase I archaeological survey. Due to previous cultural resource survey work at the PORTS facility, the primary goal of the Phase I archaeological survey was to identify prehistoric archaeological resources, although any newly identified historical archaeological resources encountered would be recorded as well. Previous cultural resource work at the PORTS facility includes an initial Phase I archaeological survey by ASC Group, Inc. (Schweikart et al. 1997), in which a number of prehistoric and historical archaeological resources were identified (Figure 2). The Phase I survey consisted of a combination of walkover inspection throughout the PORTS facility as well as systematic shovel testing at 15-meter (m) (49.2-foot [ft.]) intervals at select locations. More recently, additional Phase I and II investigations at historical sites by ASC Group, Inc., Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. (OVAI), and Gray & Pape (Trader 2011; Vehling et al. 2011) have been conducted (Burks 2011; Klinge and Mustain 2011; Trader 2011; Vehling et al. 2011). The PORTS Facility is undergoing a number of changes, including reindustrialization, decontamination and decommissioning (D&D), and waste disposal. These proposed activities have spurred the current investigation.

Fluor-B&W, in conjunction with OVAI, created a cultural sensitivity model prior to fieldwork for the systematic Phase I investigation of Areas 4A and 4B. These Areas were broken into five different land types, rated as types 1 through 5 (see Figure 2). Type 1 land has the highest potential for prehistoric archaeology sites and generally includes all benches,





LEGEND

Area 4 Boundary

4A

4B

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Citation

N W E S

500 0 500 Meters

1500 0 1500 Feet

Location of Areas 4A and 4B
Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant
Scioto Township, Pike County, Ohio

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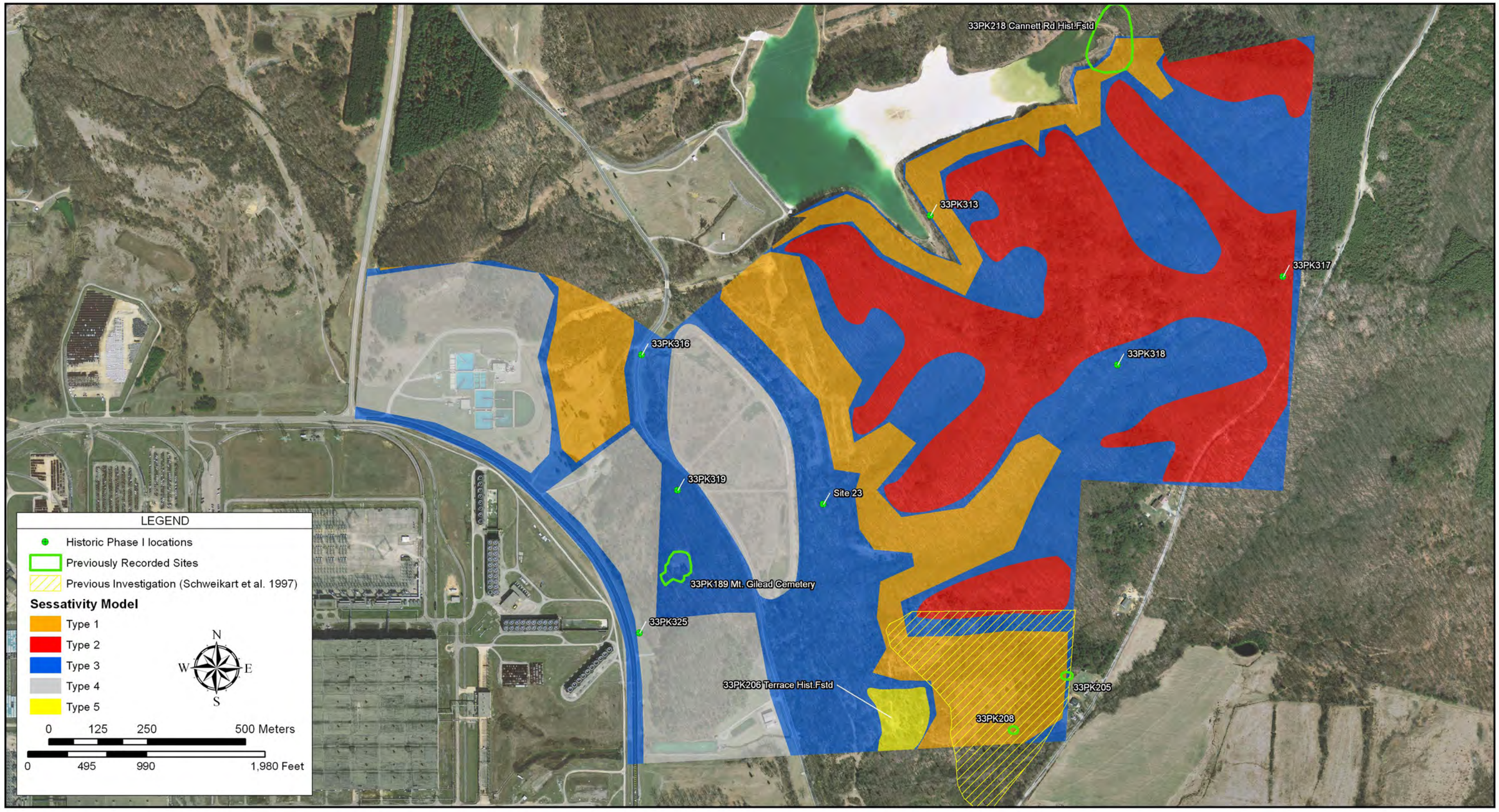
Figure 1



Aerial Photograph of Areas 4A and 4B Showing Cultural Sensitivity Mapping, Previous Surveys, and Previously Recorded Sites

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Figure 2

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

1.2 Acknowledgments

The Phase I cultural resources investigation consisted of background research and archaeological fieldwork. Karen Garrard, Ph.D., supervised all aspects of the investigation. Fieldwork was conducted February 20 through March 8, 2012, and March 29 through April 5, 2012. Jeremy Norr, M.A., served as Field Director. Kristina Garenani served as Crew Chief. Additional field personnel included Robert Williams, David Breitkreutz, Billy Powell, Tim Caudill, Kim Caudill, and Jeremy Love. Thomas Hahn and Carly Meyer prepared the report graphics, while Julisa Meléndez edited the report and oversaw its production. Cinder Miller served as the Project Manager.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROJECT METHODS

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

2.1 Archaeological Field Methods

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

Table 1. Survey Method Based on Land Type

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

Survey within Type 3 land included pedestrian survey along transects spaced 15 m (49.2-ft.) apart. The goal of the pedestrian survey was to identify micro-landforms (i.e., small hummocks and terraces in wet floodplains or small benches and toe-ridges on side slopes) and other possible cultural features, such as components of old farmsteads not yet documented. If micro-landforms were found, then shovel tests of an adequate density to cover the landform were excavated. Whether micro-landforms or other kinds of cultural

features were found or not, each pedestrian survey area was mapped with a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) so that the edges of the survey areas were accurately documented.

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

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

2.2 Laboratory Methods

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

2.2.1 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

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

Once a raw material is selected and an adequate source is located, the process of tool manufacture begins. Two different strategies can be utilized and these involve the reduction of a material block directly into a tool form, like a biface, or the production of a core. The second reduction process involves the preparation of a block of raw material so that flakes of a suitable shape and size can be detached. These debitage then are further reduced by percussion and/or pressure flaking into a variety of tool types including unifacial scrapers, bifacial knives, or projectile points.

Biface reduction can proceed along two different manufacturing trajectories, one of which involves the reduction of blocks of raw material, while the other involves the reduction of a

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

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

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

The terms used to describe stone tools differ from region to region, as evidenced by the proliferation of type names for projectile points, quite often of similar or identical morphology. The terminology and accompanying definitions applied here are based on research by prehistorians in New and Old World contexts, and represents the most widely accepted nomenclature.

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

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

Terminology Related to Debitage

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

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

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

Chip: This term, introduced by Newcomer and Karlin (1987), describes tiny flakes (<1 cm in length) that are detached during several different types of manufacturing trajectories. First, they can result from the preparation of a core or biface edge by abrasion, a procedure which strengthens the platform prior to the blow of the hammer. During biface manufacture, chips are detached when the edge is turned and a platform is created in order to remove longer, more invasive flakes. Tiny flakes of this type also are removed during the manufacture of tools like end-scrapers.

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

Debitage: The French term debitage has two related meanings: (1) it refers to the act of intentionally flaking a block of raw material to obtain its products, and (2) it refers to those

products themselves. Commonly, the term debitage is used by prehistorians to describe flakes which have not been modified by secondary retouch and made into tools.

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

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

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

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

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

Percussion and pressure flaking: In the case of flintknapping, percussion flaking involves the use of a hammer or percussor to strike a piece of chert in order to detach a flake. This hammer can be of a relatively hard material, such as a quartzite hammerstone, or a softer organic material such as a deer antler. Direct percussion is a flaking technique which involves the delivery of the blow directly on to the striking platform, while indirect percussion utilizes an intermediary or punch. Pressure flaking, as suggested by the name, involves the chipping of stone by pressure. Flakes are pressed off with the use of a pointed tool such as a deer or elk antler tine.

Platform abrasion: When the blow of the percussor is aimed close to the edge of the piece being flaked (marginal flaking), it is necessary to prepare and strengthen that edge. The edge usually is prepared by abrasion, which entails rubbing the striking platform area with a hammerstone and detaching a series of tiny flakes (chips) from the surface where the flake

will be removed. Evidence of platform abrasion is usually clearly visible on biface thinning flakes at the intersection between the butt and dorsal surface.

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

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

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

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

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

Terminology Related to Retouched Tools

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

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

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

Retouch: This term is taken from the French *retouchée* and refers to the modification of a block of raw material (biface manufacture) or flake by a single removal or series of removals, thus transforming the piece into a tool. Retouch shapes the original blank and can take the form of invasive bifacially detached flakes on a projectile point, or small, tiny flakes on the edge of an end scraper. Retouch also may be caused unintentionally due to utilization; in this

case, retouch forms as a result of an activity and not by a process of intentional modification before use. Utilization retouch typically is discontinuous along an edge. Retouch can be morphologically quite varied and the following terms describe the various types and positions of retouch. The description of retouch morphology on any given tool can, and often does, involve a combination of the terms discussed below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Splintered Piece: A splintered piece (*pièce esquillée*) is a rectangular artifact, usually a broken flake or biface with bifacial battering on opposing edges. The battering is usually manifest as scalar flake removals that terminate at hinge fractures and are the result of percussive blows.

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

Method of Lithic Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.2 Historic Artifact Analysis

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

Descriptive Classification

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

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

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

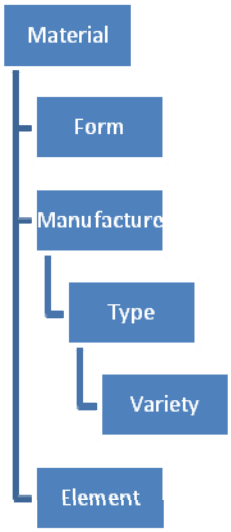
For some artifact types, such as an aglet or a battery rod, this may be the limit of the descriptive classification, in which case the artifacts would be listed as: Metal, aglet; and Mineral, battery rod. In other cases, such as with ceramics, additional data is necessary. The subsequent categories are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

The term *manufacture* has a slightly different meaning depending on the material type being analyzed. In ceramic vessels, manufacture refers to paste (coarse earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware), whereas in glass it refers to true manufacture (free-blown versus mold-blown). For cans, the term manufacture refers to the shape of the can (rectangular, cone top, cylindrical). Terms used under the heading manufacture are based on established references, including Aultman et al. (2003), Gurcke (1987), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Magid (1984), Nelson (1968), Rock (1987), and Stelle (2001).

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

of attachment. The final descriptive term applied in the classification is *element*, which refers to the portion of a whole artifact represented by a broken artifact.

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



Chronological Analysis

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

Functional Classification

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

2.3 Curation

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

3.0 PROJECT RESULTS

According to the land type classification scheme, Area 4A consists of 24.7 ha (61 ac.) of Type 1 land, 12.5 ha (31 ac.) of Type 2 land, 32.8 ha (81 ac.) of Type 3 land, 32.8 ha (81 ac.) of Type 4 land, and 1.2 ha (3 ac.) of Type 5 land. Area 4B consists of 4.5 ha (11 ac.) of Type 1 land, 26.7 ha (66 ac.) of Type 2 land, 20.2 ha (50 ac.) of Type 3 land, and 0 ha (0 ac.) of Type 4 land and Type 5 land. The Phase I fieldwork consisted of a combination of systematic shovel testing and walkover. To facilitate survey and reporting, each land type also was divided into survey fields. Appendix A provides mapping of the survey coverage, including all shovel tests, walkover, previously recorded cultural resources, and newly identified archaeological sites within Areas 4A-B. Appendix B provides a summary table of the survey coverage. Plates 1 through 4 depict representative field conditions at the time of survey.

In total, 596 shovel tests were excavated within Type 1 land, 915 shovel tests within Type 2 land, and 99 shovel tests within Type 3 micro-landforms; walkover was conducted throughout the remainder of Type 3 land. Eleven previously recorded archaeological sites are located within Areas 4A and 4B (see Figure 2). Table 2 provides a brief summary of each site along with its status. No new archaeological fieldwork was conducted at any of these sites as part of the current project. Gray & Pape identified six new archaeological sites (33PK364 through 33PK369) during the Phase I investigations. These consist of three prehistoric isolated finds, one very low density prehistoric lithic scatter, one low density historical artifact scatter with structural remains, and one low density historical artifact scatter. Each resource is discussed in further detail below; completed Ohio Archaeological Inventory forms are provided in Appendix C. Three additional, isolated historical features were newly identified during Phase I survey of Area 4B, including a stone well and two cattle tank/livestock ponds. One of these features can be associated with a previously identified site, however the remaining two could not be directly associated with any known sites and no artifacts were recovered in the vicinity.

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within Areas 4A and 4B of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Site	Period	Type	NRHP Recommendations
23	Historic	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Pecora 2011)
33PK189	Historic	Cemetery	Not eligible, Preservation recom'd (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK205	Prehistoric	Isolate	Not eligible; No further work (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK206	Prehistoric, Historic	Lithic scatter, Farmstead	Further work or avoidance (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK208	Prehistoric	Isolate	Not eligible; No further work (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK218	Historic	Farmstead	Further work or avoidance (Schweikart et al. 1997)
33PK313	Historic	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Pecora 2011)
33PK316	Historic	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Pecora 2011)
33PK317	Historic	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Pecora and Burks 2012)
33PK318	Historic	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Pecora and Burks 2012)
33PK319	Historic	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Pecora 2011)
33PK325	Historic	Farmstead	Not eligible; No further work (Trader 2011)

Plate 1. Ridgetop, Type 2, Field 1, Area 4A, looking east.

Plate 2. Valley bottom, Type 1, Field 2, Area 4A, looking west.

Plate 3. Slope, Type 3, Field 10, Area 4A, view east.

Plate 4. Disturbed area, Type 1, Field 10, Area 4A, looking north.

3.1 Site 33PK364

Site 33PK364 is located on a bench above and to the north of a shallow drainage in the southeastern portion of Area 4A (see Appendix A, Figure A27). This area was classified as Type 1 land and initially shovel tested on a 15 m (49.2-ft.) grid. However, the 15 m (49.2-ft.) grid was not sufficient to delineate this site, and due to the heavy brush even after some minor hand clearing, a specific shovel test interval could not be maintained. Eight judgmental shovel tests (X1 through X8) were placed at varying intervals in and around features, and throughout the small site (Figure 3). Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and heavy brush (Plate 5). The site consists of a low-density historical artifact scatter associated with structural remains. The structural remains consist of a cement pad with a narrow trough (Feature 1), as well as several other cement slab fragments (Plate 6) and a north–south running short (approx 6 m [19.6-ft.]) long), low, dry-laid stone wall (Feature 2) (Plate 7). This wall may have been a way to level the area, as it sloped slightly to the west and north. Several cinder blocks also were observed in and around the site. No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, and the 1938 historical aerial (see Figure 3). Surveyors created Oil and Gas maps in 1905, 1909, and 1912. Very few changes occurred between these maps as little time elapsed between surveys. Gray & Pape utilized the 1912 maps during the course of this investigation.

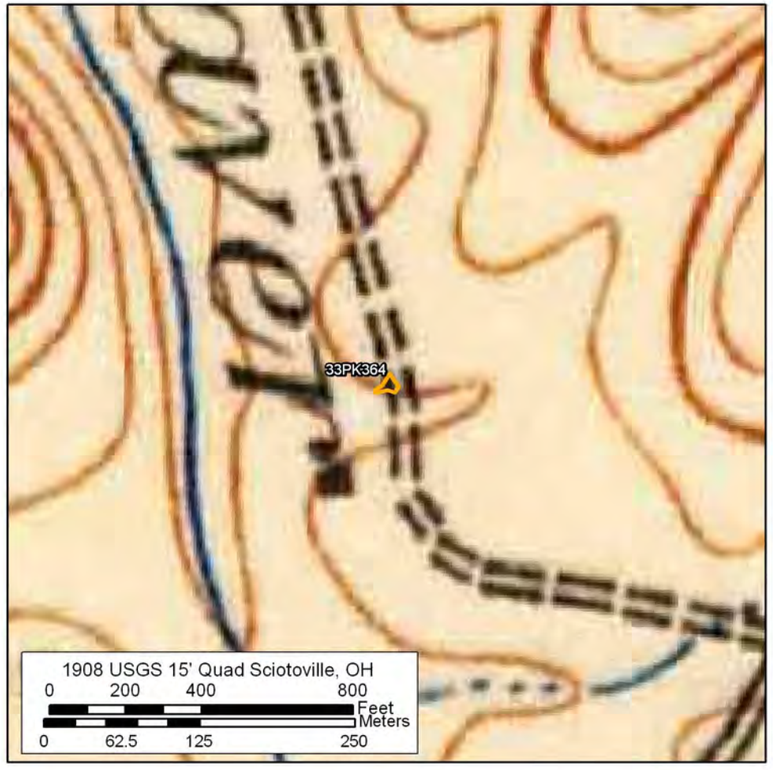
A total of 9 artifacts was recovered from Shovel Tests X1 and X2. Two artifact groups are represented, including Activities (n=2) and Architecture (n=7) (Appendix C, Artifact Inventory). Each of the artifact groups is discussed separately below.

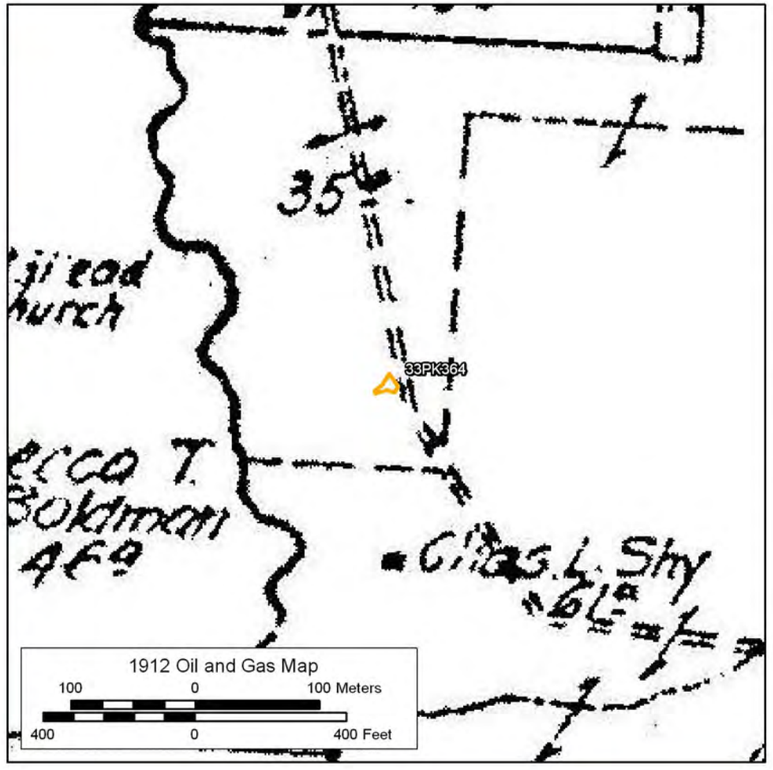
Activities. This group includes one ceramic fragment and one piece of coal. A single, unidentified, exfoliated, redware fragment likely represents an agricultural field tile. This artifact has a production range from 1700–1900 (Aultman et al. 2003). The presence of coal suggests its use as a heat source.

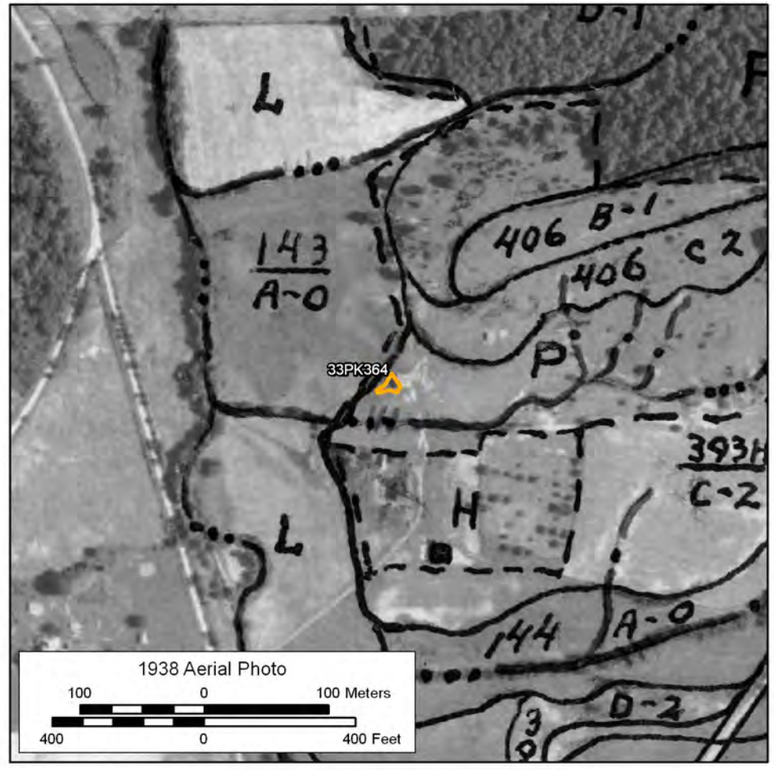
Architecture. Seven wire-drawn nails associated with building construction, abandonment, or demolition were recovered. Wire-drawn nails commonly were used post-1880 (Nelson 1968).

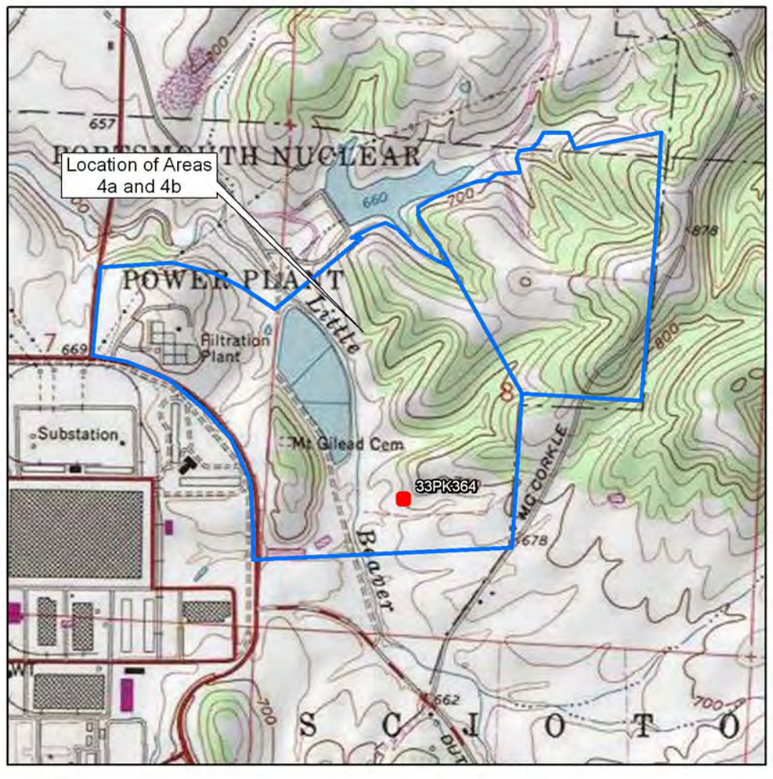
Taken together, this small historical artifact assemblage likely ranges in date from the late nineteenth through early twentieth century. As noted, no structures are shown at this location on the historical maps and aerials of this location and it is difficult to refine its temporal range.

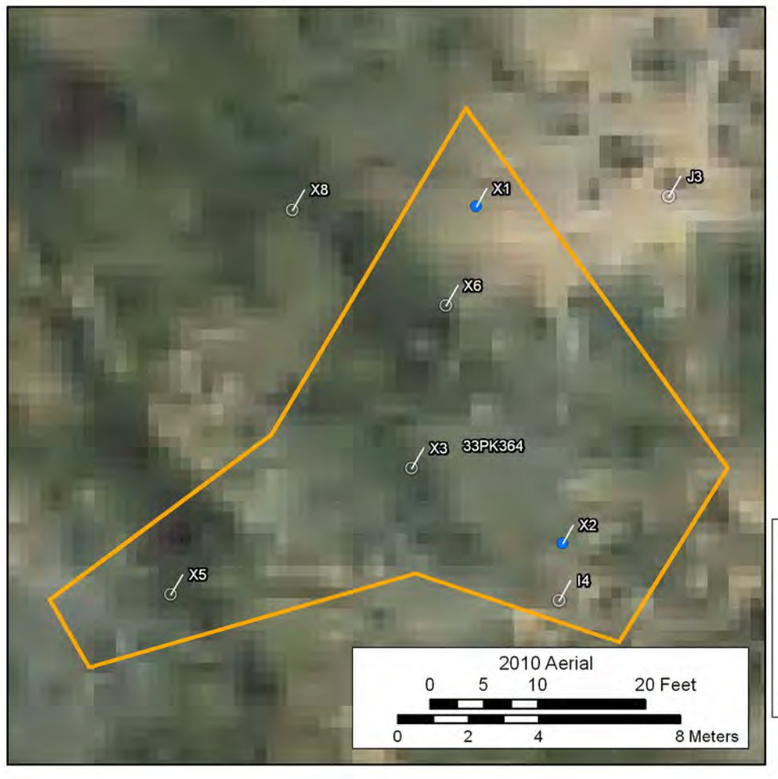
All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils. Soils in the area are mapped as Wyatt silty clay loams (WyC). The soils are deep, strongly sloping, and moderately well drained, and are found on knolls and hillsides in preglacial valleys. These soils formed in lacustrine sediments (Hendershot 1984). Figure 4 provides a typical soil profile from the site.











Legend

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Area 4 Boundary

Plan View of Site 33PK364

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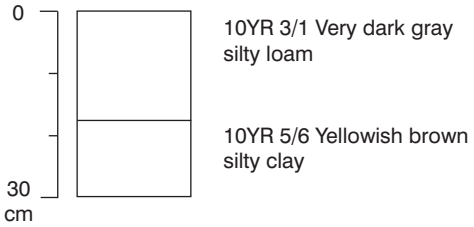
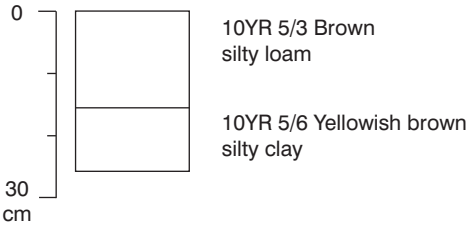
Figure 3

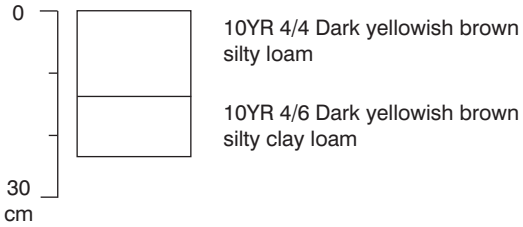
Site 33PK364
Type 1, Field 1
Shovel Test X1



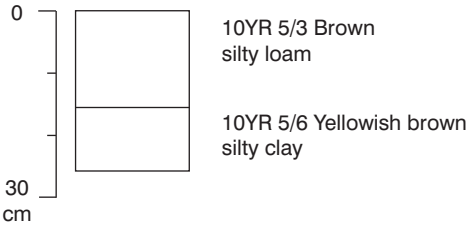
Site 33PK365
Type 2, Field 1
Shovel Test B2



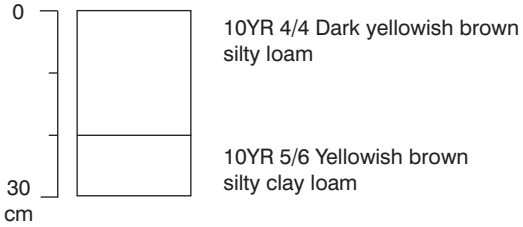
Site 33PK366
Shovel Test B11



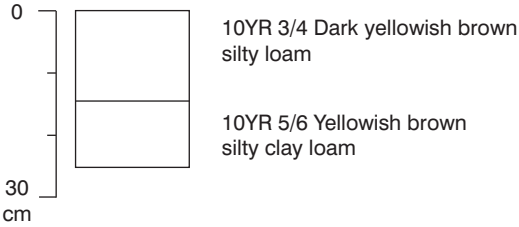
Site 33PK367
Shovel Test B22+7.5 W



Site 33PK368
Type 2, Field 3
Shovel Test B2



Site 33PK369
Type 2, Field 7
Shovel Test X3



Representative Shovel Test Profiles

Plate 5. Site 33PK364, looking southwest.

Plate 6. Site 33PK364, Feature 1, cement pad and trough, looking east.

Plate 7. Site 33PK364, Feature 2, stacked stone wall, looking east.

Plate 8. Site 33PK365, looking east.

Due to the small amount of artifacts and indistinct structural remains, the function of Site 33PK364 cannot be determined. However, this site may be a peripheral fragment of a nearby previously identified historical farmstead site. Site 33PK206, the Terrace Historic Farmstead, is located approximately 50 to 60 m (164 to 182-ft.) to the south (see Appendix A, Figure A27). However, the sparse and indistinct remains identified at this site indicate that it is unlikely that additional work at this location would yield any additional data significant to the history of the region. Site 33PK364 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

3.2 Site 33PK365

Site 33PK365 is located at the edge of the landform at the tip of an east–west trending ridgetop in the southeastern portion of Area 4A (see Appendix A, Figure A27). This area was classified as Type 1 land and was shovel tested on a 15 m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods (Plate 8). The site consists of one prehistoric artifact recovered from Shovel Test B2. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6- ft.) intervals around the original find; none contained cultural materials. The isolated find consists of a flake fragment made of unidentified chert (see Appendix C, Artifact Inventory). The artifact was recovered from Stratum I (see Figure 4). Due to the lack of additional and/or diagnostic cultural material, it is unlikely that additional work at this location would yield any additional data significant to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK365 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

3.3 Site 33PK366

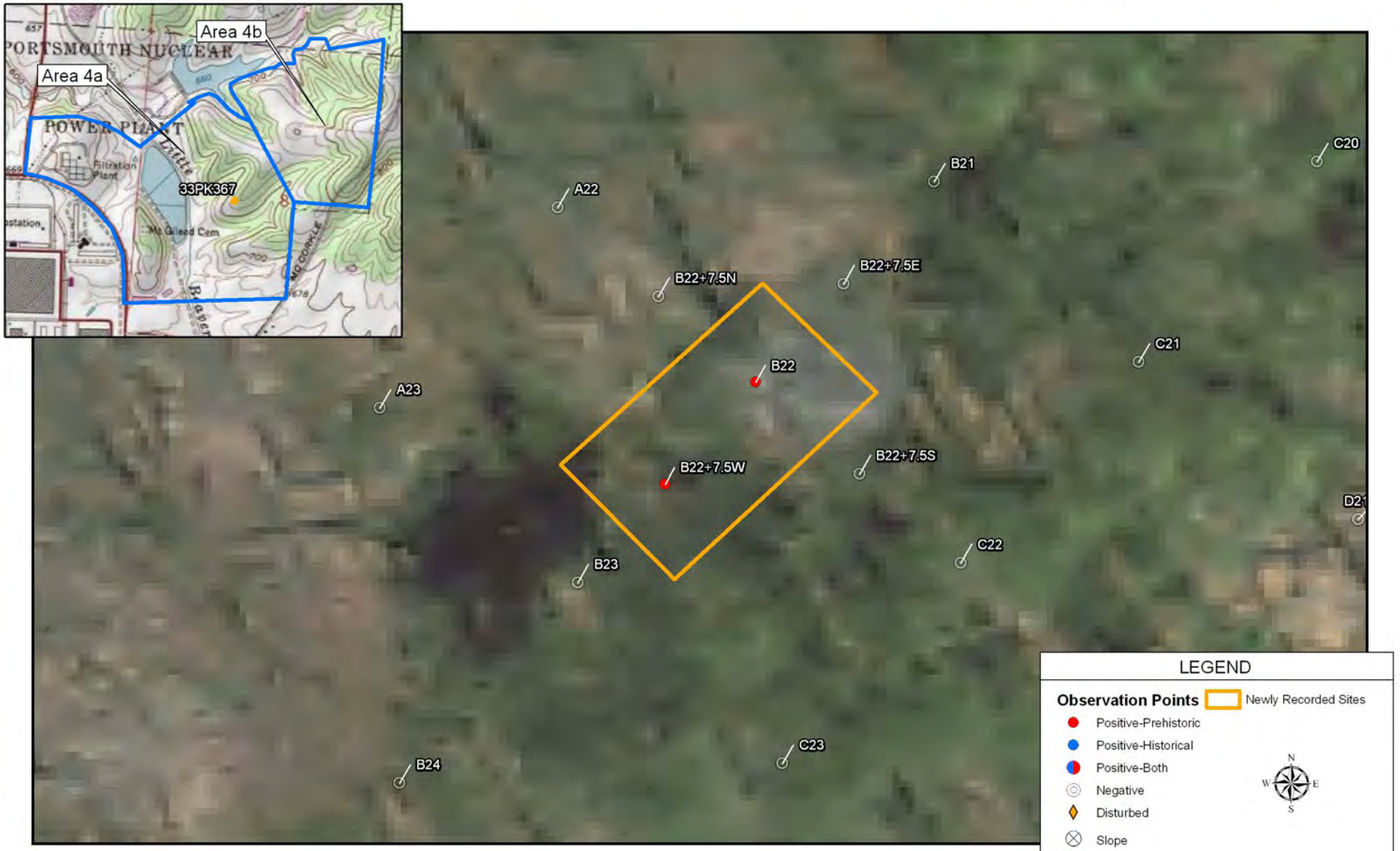
Site 33PK366 is situated along a level ridgetop in the east-central portion of Area 4A (see Appendix A, Figure A17). This area was classified as Type 2 land and shovel tested on a 15 m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods and a scrub growth understory (Plate 9). The site consists of one prehistoric artifact recovered from Shovel Test B11. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6-ft.) around the find; none contained cultural material. The isolated find consists of one flake of unspecified reduction sequence produced from unidentified chert (see Appendix B, Artifact Inventory). The artifact was recovered from Stratum I (see Figure 4). Due to the lack of additional and/or diagnostic cultural material, it is unlikely that additional work at this location will yield any additional data significant to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK366 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

3.4 Site 33PK367

Site 33PK367 is located at the end of a toe ridge in the central portion of Area 4A (see Appendix A, Figure A17). This area was classified as Type 2 land and was shovel tested on a 15 m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods (Plate 10). The site consists of a very low density prehistoric artifact scatter. A total of three prehistoric artifacts was recovered from Shovel Tests B22 and B22 + 7.5 m west (Figure 5).

Plate 9. Site 33PK366, looking north-northeast

Plate 10. Site 33PK367, looking east.



Plan View of Site 33PK367

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Figure 5

Three additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6-ft.) around the original find (B22); none contained cultural material. This low density lithic scatter consists of three flake fragments produced from Brush Creek chert (see Appendix C, Artifact Inventory).

All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I contexts. Soils in the area are mapped as Latham-Wharton silt loams. The soils are moderately deep, moderately well drained, and slowly permeable. Found on toe slopes, ridgetops, and side slopes in the uplands, they formed in colluviums and residuum derived from acid shale that has thin layers of siltstone (Hendershot 1984). Figure 4 provides a typical soil profile from the site.

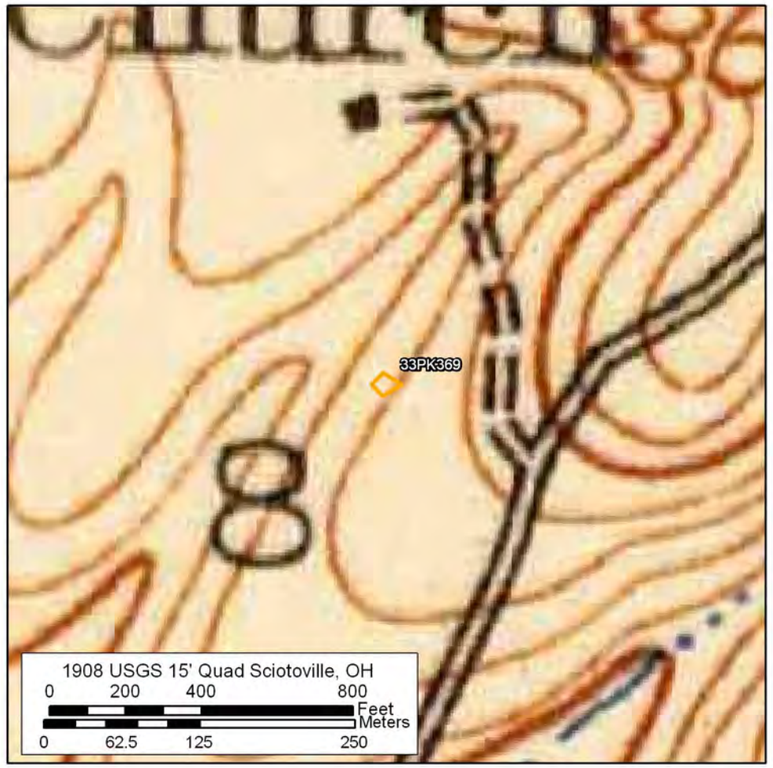
Due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of diagnostic material, it is unlikely that additional work at this location will yield any additional data significant to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK367 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

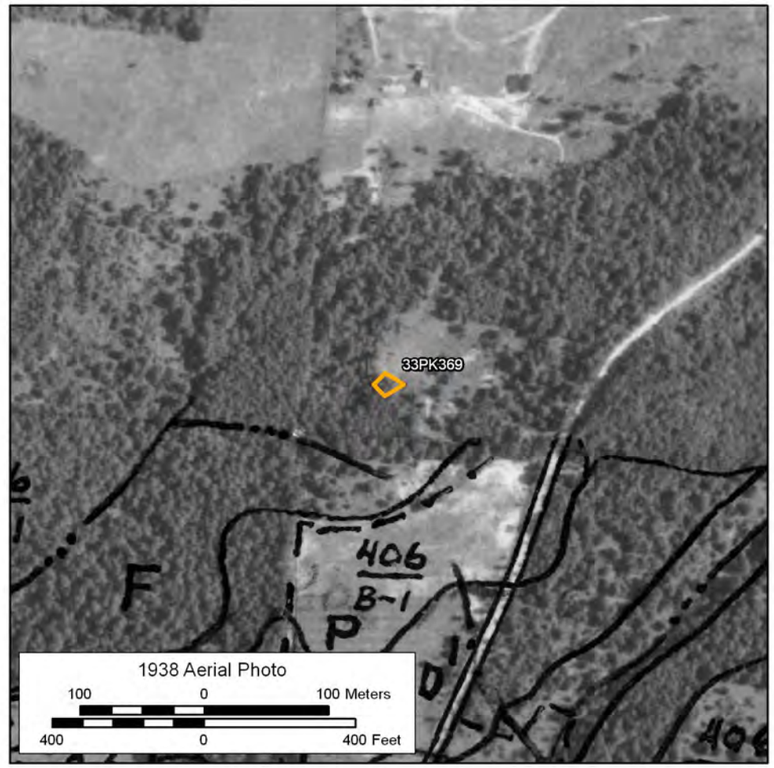
3.5 Site 33PK368

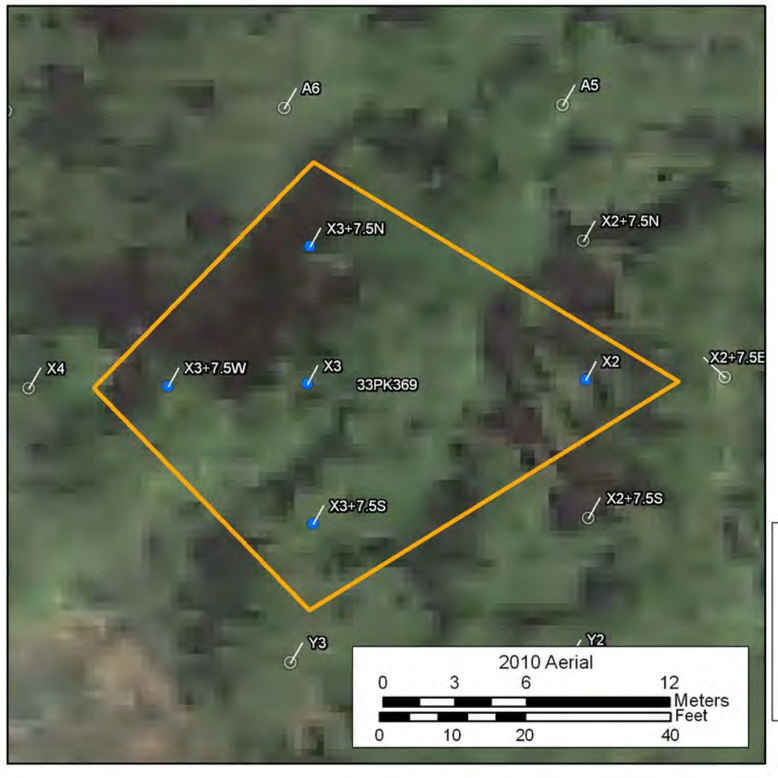
Site 33PK368 is located near the easternmost boundary of Area 4A along a broad linear ridgetop; the ridge extends from the eastern boundary to the northwest (see Appendix A, Figure A10). This area was classified as Type 2 land and shovel tested on a 15 m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods with patches of scrub undergrowth (Plate 11). Site 33PK368 consists of one prehistoric artifact recovered from Shovel Test B2. Four additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6-ft.) around the find; none contained cultural material. This isolated find consists of a single biface initial reduction flake made of Brush Creek chert (see Appendix C, Artifact Inventory). The single artifact was recovered from Stratum I (see Figure 4). Due to the lack of any additional material or diagnostic artifacts, it is unlikely that additional work at this location would yield any additional data significant to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK368 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

3.6 Site 33PK369

Site 33PK369 is located near the southernmost boundary of Area 4B along the southern edge of a narrow east–west trending toe ridge (see Appendix A, Figure A16). This area was classified as Type 2 land and shovel tested on a 15 m (49.2-ft.) grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods with patches of scrub undergrowth (Plate 12). The site consists of a low-density historical artifact scatter. No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site. There are no structures shown at this location or its surroundings on the 1908 USGS topographical map, the 1912 Oil & Gas map, or the 1938 historical aerial (Figure 6). Surveyors created Oil and Gas maps in 1905, 1909, and 1912. Very few changes occurred between these maps as little time elapsed between surveys. Gray & Pape utilized the 1912 maps during the course of this investigation.







Legend

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Area 4 Boundary

Plan View of Site 33PK369

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Figure 6

Plate 11. Site 33PK368, looking south.

Plate 12. Site 33PK369, looking east.

Site 33PK369 consists of 20 historical artifacts recovered from five shovel tests (X2, X3, X3 + 7.5 m north, west, and south). Three additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m (24.6-ft.) around Shovel Test X2; none contained cultural material. This low-density historical artifact scatter included 18 historical ceramics, one cut nail, and an unidentified metal fragment (see Appendix C, Artifact Inventory). Three artifact groups are represented, including Activities (n=1), Architecture (n=1), and Domestic (n=18) (Table 3). Each of the artifact groups is discussed separately below.

Table 3. Historical Artifact Assemblage, Site 33PK369

Description	Count	Percentage
Activities Artifact Group		
Metal		
Unidentified stamped iron fragment	1	
Subtotal	**1**	
Architecture Artifact Group		
Metal		
Nail, cut	1	
Subtotal	**1**	
Domestic Artifact Group		
Ceramic Vessels		
Whiteware, refined earthenware, annular	2	
Whiteware, refined earthenware, edgeware, unscalloped & unimpressed	1	
Whiteware, refined earthenware, hand-painted, underglaze	3	
Whiteware, refined earthenware, molded, hand-painted, underglaze	1	
Whiteware, refined earthenware, undecorated	11	
Subtotal	**18**	
Total	**20**	

Activities. A single, unidentified, stamped iron fragment was associated with this group.

Architecture. Only one artifact associated with building construction, abandonment, or demolition was recovered. This consisted of a single cut nail. This item also could be the result of intentional discard (South 1977:100). Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and commonly were available after 1805. They were in use until replaced by wire nails in 1880 (Nelson 1968).

Domestic. This artifact group is represented by 18 ceramic artifacts. These artifacts are associated with subsistence activities, such as the storage and preparation of foods. Recovered artifacts included various decorated and undecorated whiteware fragments. Decorated whiteware varieties included annular (n=2); unscalloped and unimpressed edgeware (n=1); hand-painted underglaze (n=3); and molded, hand-painted, underglaze (n=1). The annular whiteware fragments represent pieces of ceramic vessels and have manufacturing date ranges from 1820–1850 (Aultman et al. 2003). The single fragment of blue edgeware likely represents a flatware plate or saucer and was manufactured between

1865 and 1895. The hand-painted, underglaze as well as the molded, hand-painted, underglaze ceramics were produced beginning in 1820, but still are being manufactured today (Aultman et al. 2003).

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

All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils. Soils in the area are mapped as Coolville-Blairton association, rolling (CpC). This association consists of deep, moderately well-drained Coolville soil and moderately deep, moderately well-drained Blairton soil on narrow ridgetops and shoulder slopes (Hendershot 1984). Figure 4 provides a typical soil profile from the site. Although soils seemed to be undisturbed, Site 33PK369 may have simply been a result of casual historical dumping.

Due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of historical features, it is unlikely that additional work at this location would yield any additional data significant to the history of the region. Site 33PK369 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

3.7 Additional Historical Features

As already noted, three additional historical features were newly identified during Phase I survey of Area 4B, including a stone well and two cattle tank/livestock ponds. One of these features can be associated with a previously identified site; however, the remaining two could not be directly associated with any known sites and no artifacts were recovered in the vicinity.

Well. The stone-lined well was located along the low bench of an unnamed drainage in the northeastern portion of Area 4B (Plate 13). The valley trended from northwest to southeast upslope. This area was classified as Type 3 land and walkover was conducted (see Appendix A, Figure A2). No artifacts or other historical features were identified in the vicinity. The well itself had been roughly capped by an overlapping pile of large fieldstones. A few stones were removed in order to take accurate measurements of the shaft. This well had an interior diameter of 80 cm (31.5 in.) and an exterior diameter of 130 cm (51.2 in.). The well seemed to be made using dry-laid stone. The total depth of the well was approximated at 3.3 m (10.8-ft.) deep with water up to 2.3 m (7.5-ft.). This well is considered to be an isolated feature and is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Cattle Tanks/Livestock Ponds. Two cattle tanks/livestock ponds were identified within Area 4B during Phase I survey. These features may be any size, shape, or depth, but are generally oval to elliptical in shape with a built-up berm on three or more sides that forms at least a depression, if not a full pond. Some are situated at the edges of landforms so that one side may be approached along level land. They would have been used to provide water for

Plate 13. Historical well, facing north and down.

Plate 14. Cattle tank/livestock pond associated with Site 33PK318, looking east.

livestock and could be filled by hand when necessary, but most often relied on rainfall. One of these features is located at the edge of a broad ridgetop landform in Area 4B, and is most likely associated with Site 33PK318, a historical farmstead (Plate 14) (see Appendix A, Figures A8 and A9). Its dimensions are 10 m (32.8-ft.) north–south by 20 m (65.5-ft.) east–west. This tank is relatively high-bermed on three sides and would have held a large amount of water. It has been badly eroded over the years and contained very little water at the time of survey. Based on the results of recent Phase I investigations, Site 33PK318 was not recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Pecora and Burks 2012).

The other cattle tank/livestock pond was located along the northern edge of a broad ridgetop landform in the west-central portion of Area 4b. This area was classified as Type 2 land and was shovel tested on a 15 m (49.2-ft.) grid. This feature had a berm built up around three sides, open to the south, and was shallow compared to the similar feature at Site 33PK318 (Plate 15) (see Appendix A, Figure A6). It measured approximately 23 m (75.4-ft.) north–south by 12 m (39.3-ft.) east–west. No artifacts or other historical features were identified in the vicinity. This cattle tank/livestock pond is considered to be an isolated feature and not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Plate 15. Unassociated cattle tank/livestock pond, looking north.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Gray & Pape, Cincinnati, Ohio, has completed a Phase I archaeological survey for 155.4 ha (384 ac.) known as Areas 4A and 4B at the PORTS facility in Pike County, Ohio. The Phase I survey was conducted to identify and assess the NRHP eligibility of any cultural resources that may be present within Areas 4A and 4B and consisted of a combination of systematic shovel testing and pedestrian walkover. Gray & Pape identified six new archaeological sites during the Phase I investigations (Table 4). Three of the newly recorded sites are classified as isolated finds, and consist of single prehistoric artifact (33PK365, 33PK366, and 33PK368). It is unlikely that additional work at their locations will yield significant data important to the prehistory of the region, and these sites are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 4. Summary of Newly Identified Archaeological Sites Within Areas 4A and 4B of the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Site Name	Land Type	Testing Method	Temporal Period	Site Type	NRHP Recommendations
33PK364	Type 1	Shovel Testing	Historic	Low-density Artifact Scatter with Structural Remains	Not Eligible; No Further Work
33PK365	Type 2	Shovel Testing	Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Not Eligible; No Further Work
33PK366	Type 2	Shovel Testing	Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Not Eligible; No Further Work
33PK367	Type 2	Shovel Testing	Prehistoric	Low-density Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible; No Further Work
33PK368	Type 2	Shovel Testing	Prehistoric	Isolated Find	Not Eligible; No Further Work
33PK369	Type 2	Shovel Testing	Historic	Low-density Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible; No Further Work

Site 33PK364 consists of a late nineteenth through early twentieth century, low-density artifact scatter associated with structural remains. The structural remains consist of a cement pad with a narrow trough, as well as several other cement slab fragments and a north–south running, low, dry-laid rock wall. No evidence of additional cultural features was found at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historical maps and aerials of the area. Based on the lack of an intact cultural context, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the history of the region. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 33PK367 consists of a very low-density prehistoric artifact scatter. Due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of diagnostic material, it is unlikely that additional work at this location will yield any additional data significant to the prehistory of the region. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site 33PK369 consists of a low-density artifact scatter dating to the second half of the nineteenth century to early twentieth century. No evidence of cultural features was found at the site and no structures are depicted at its location or vicinity on the historical maps and aerials of the area. Due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of historical features, it is considered unlikely that additional work at this site would yield information important to the history of the region. The site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Three isolated historical features were newly identified during Phase I survey of Area 4B, including a stone well and two cattle tank/livestock ponds. These features are not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, no further archaeological work is recommended within Areas 4A and 4B of the PORTS facility.

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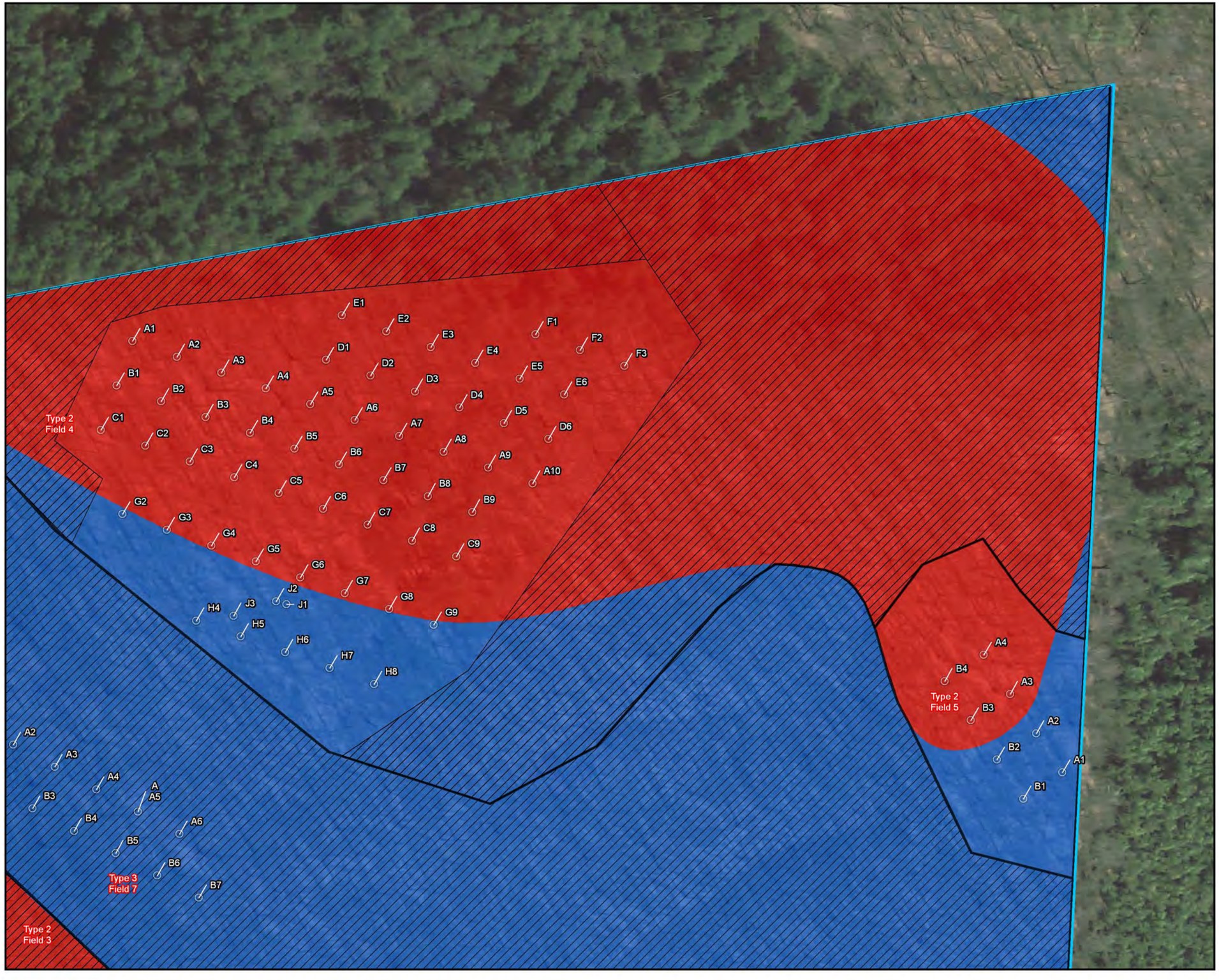
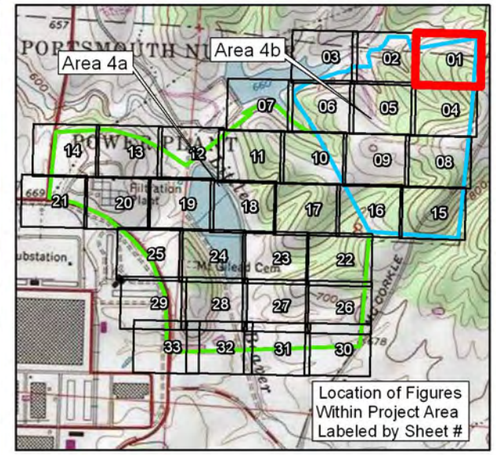
APPENDIX A

SURVEY COVERAGE MAPS





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

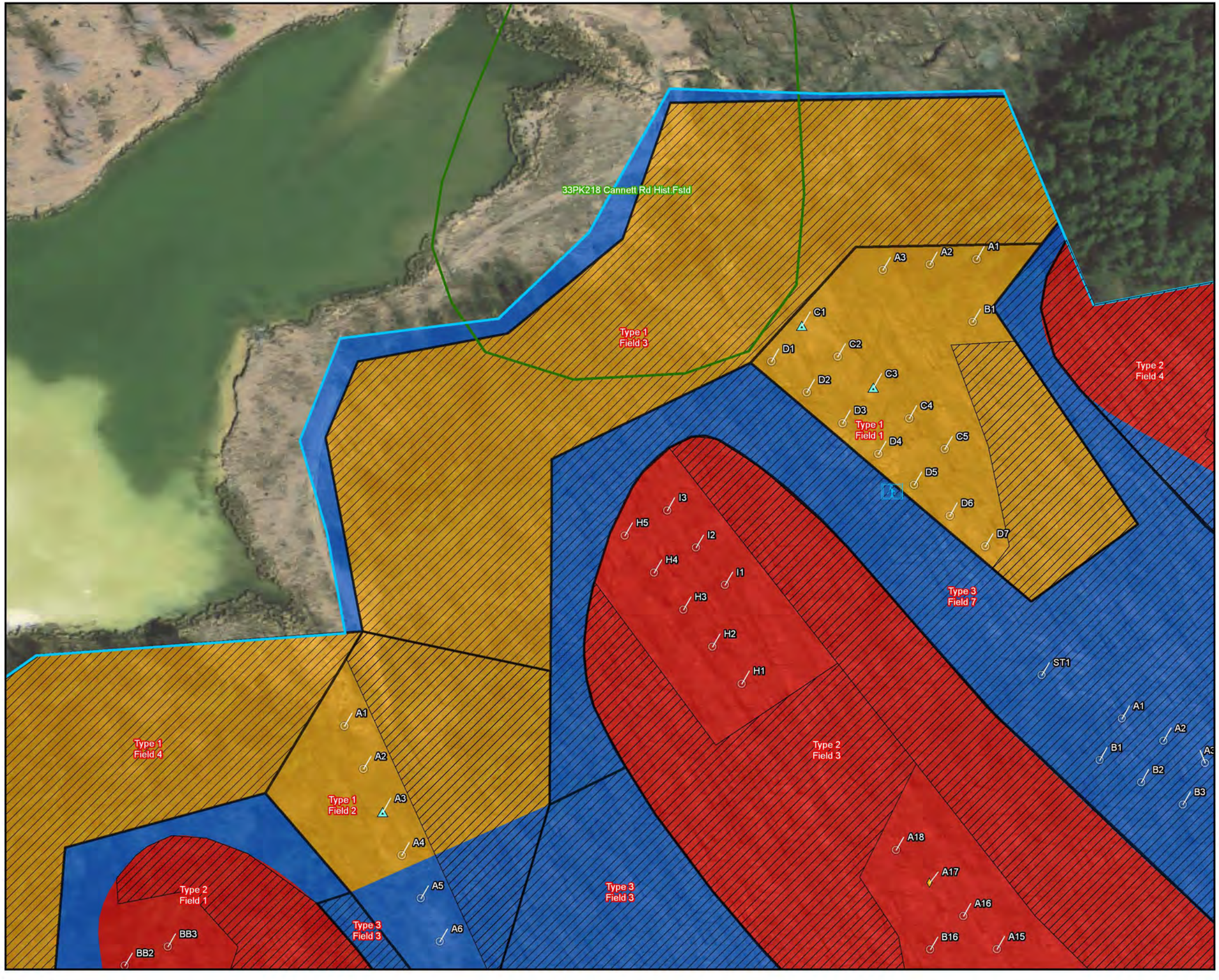
0 15 30 60 Meters

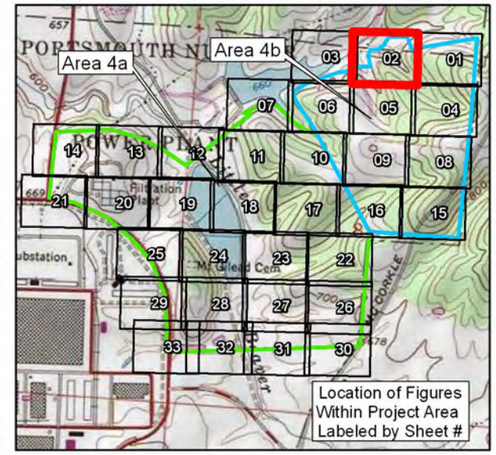
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 01 of 33

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

Figure A1





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
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Sessativity Model

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- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

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Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 02 of 33

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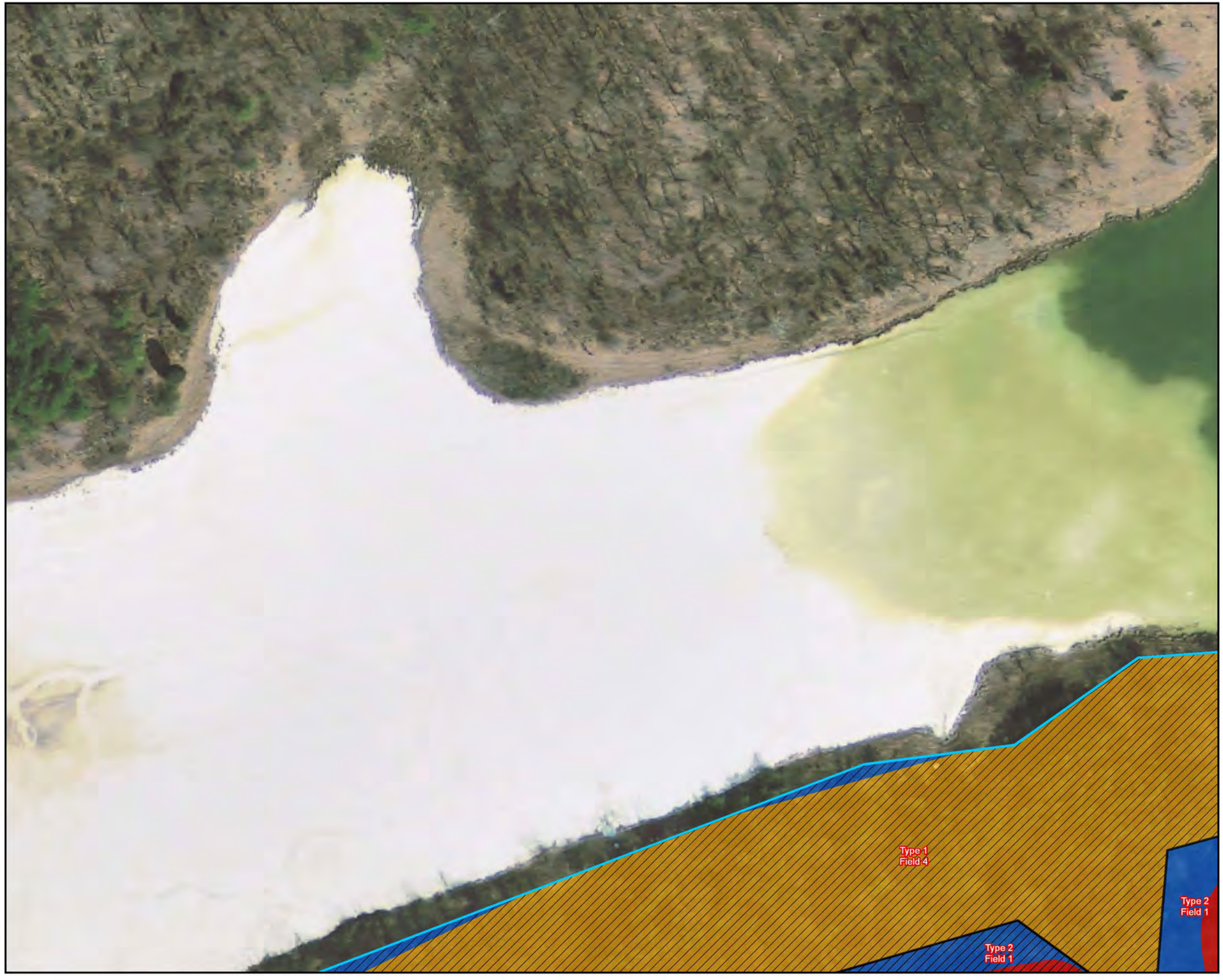
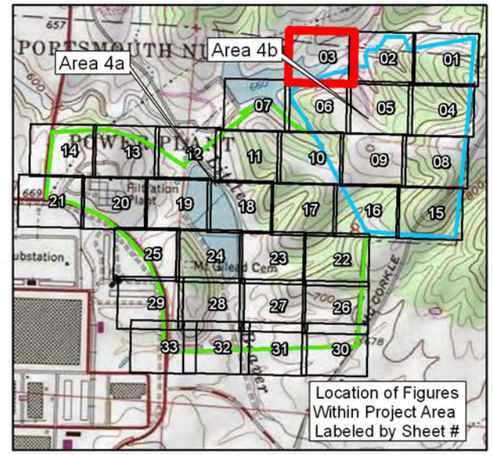
Figure A2





LEGEND

Observation Points

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- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

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Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 03 of 33

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Figure A3

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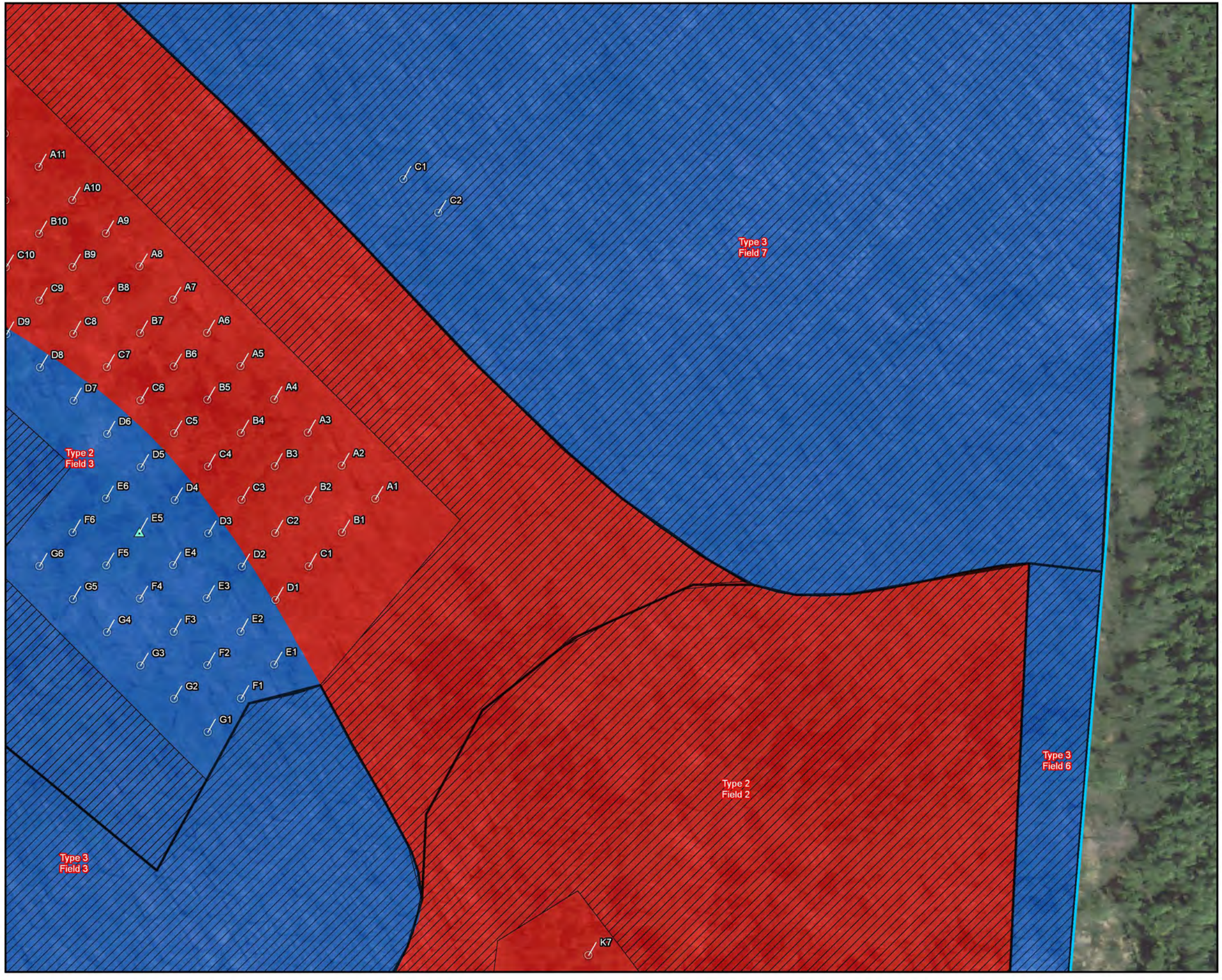

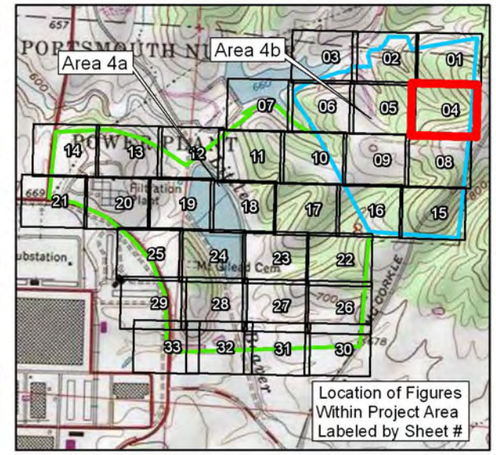

LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

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Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 04 of 33

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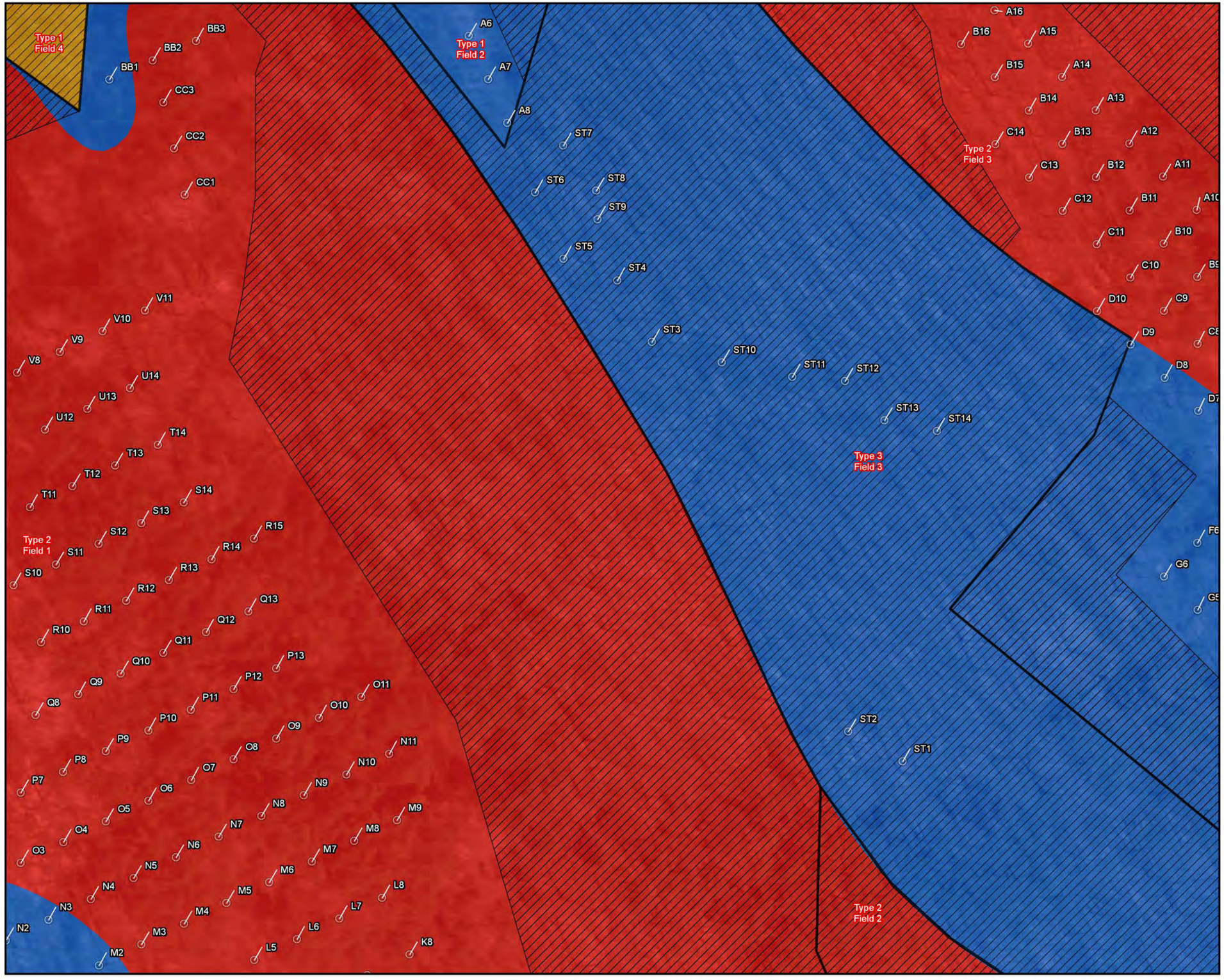
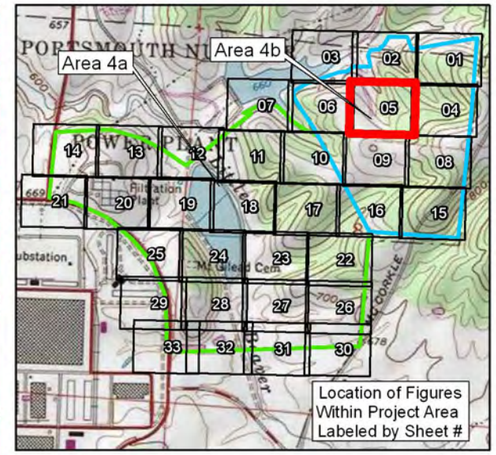
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A4





LEGEND

Observation Points

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- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

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Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 05 of 33

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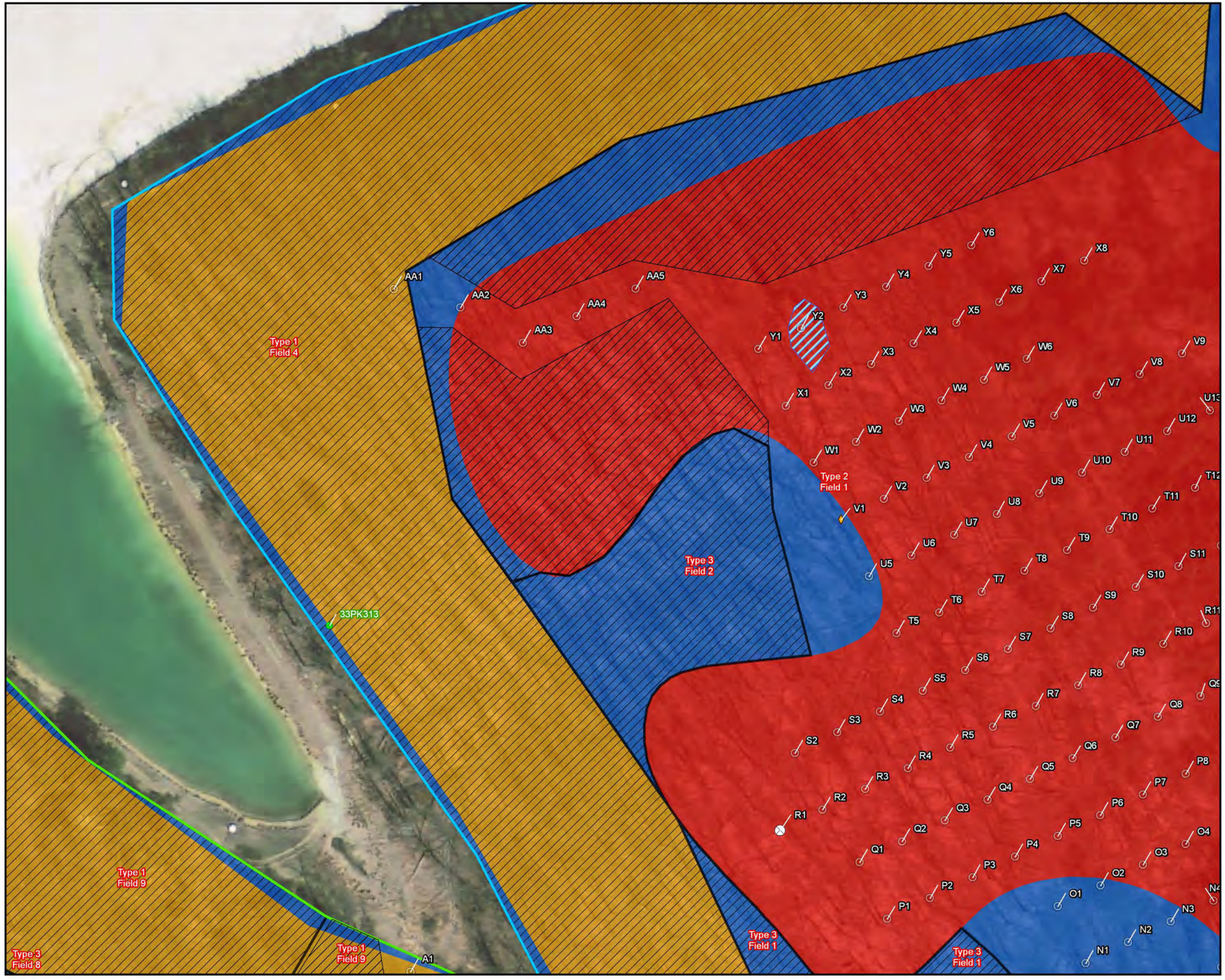
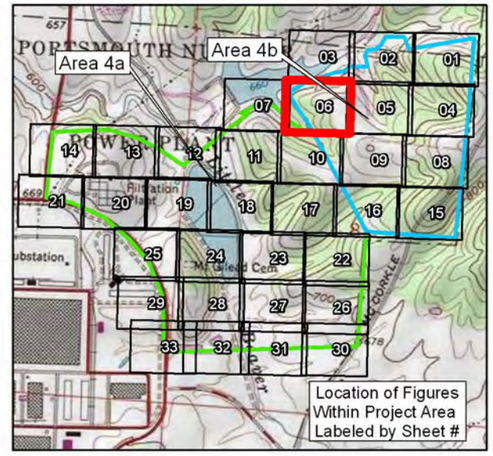
Figure A5





LEGEND

Observation Points

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- Negative
- Disturbed
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- Inundated
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- Historic Wells
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- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

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Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 06 of 33

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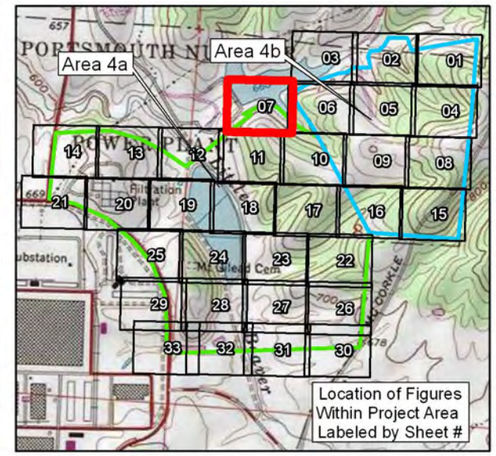
Figure A6



LEGEND

Observation Points

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- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
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- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

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Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 07 of 33

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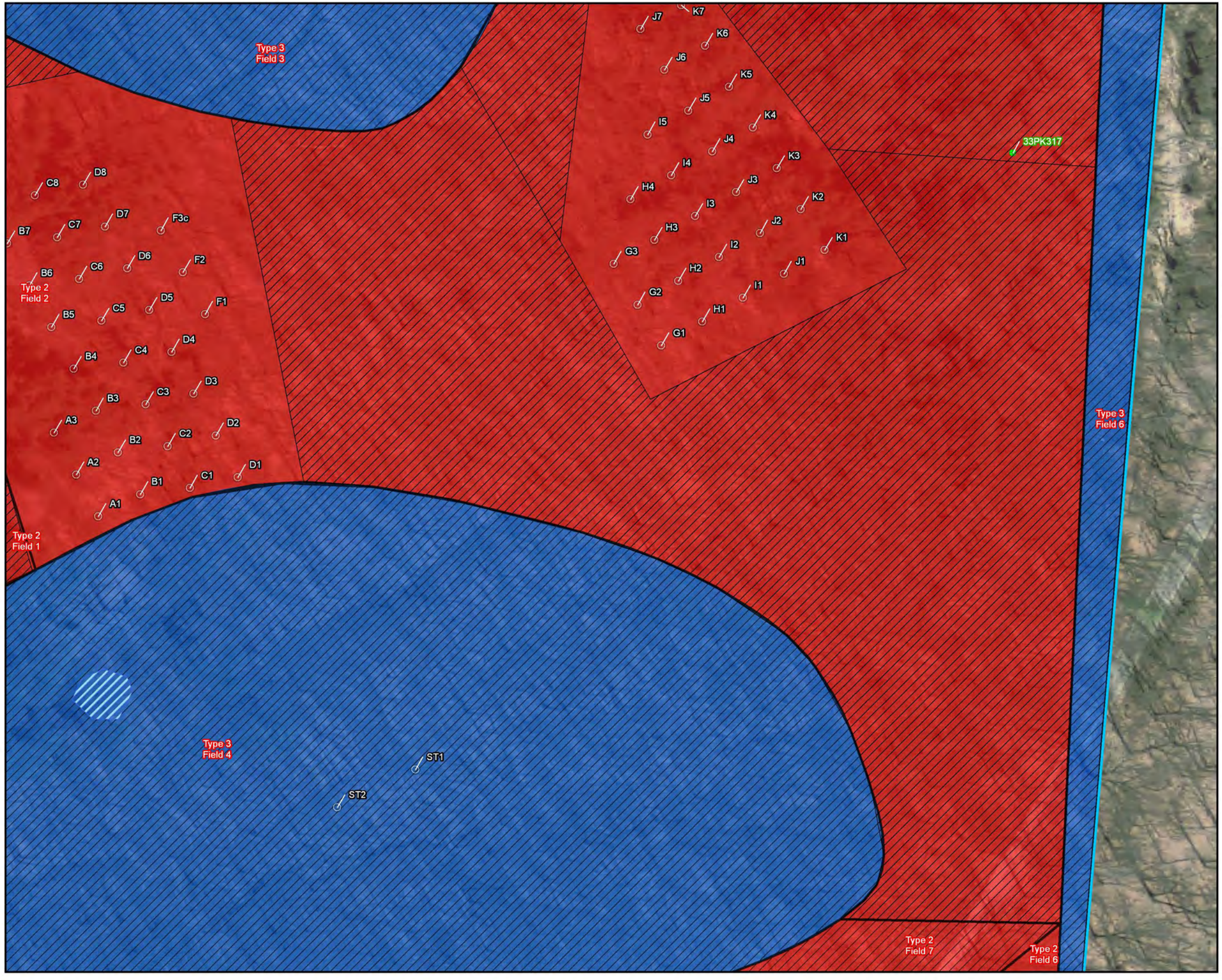
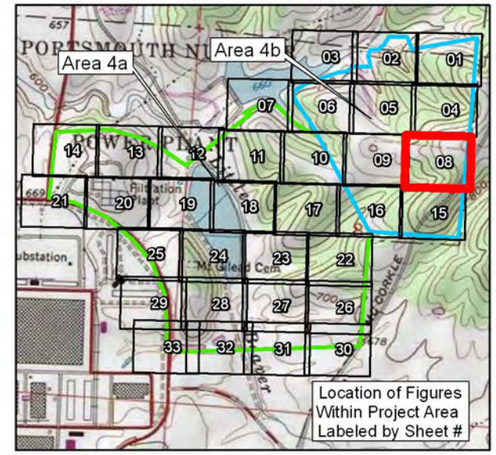
Figure A7





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

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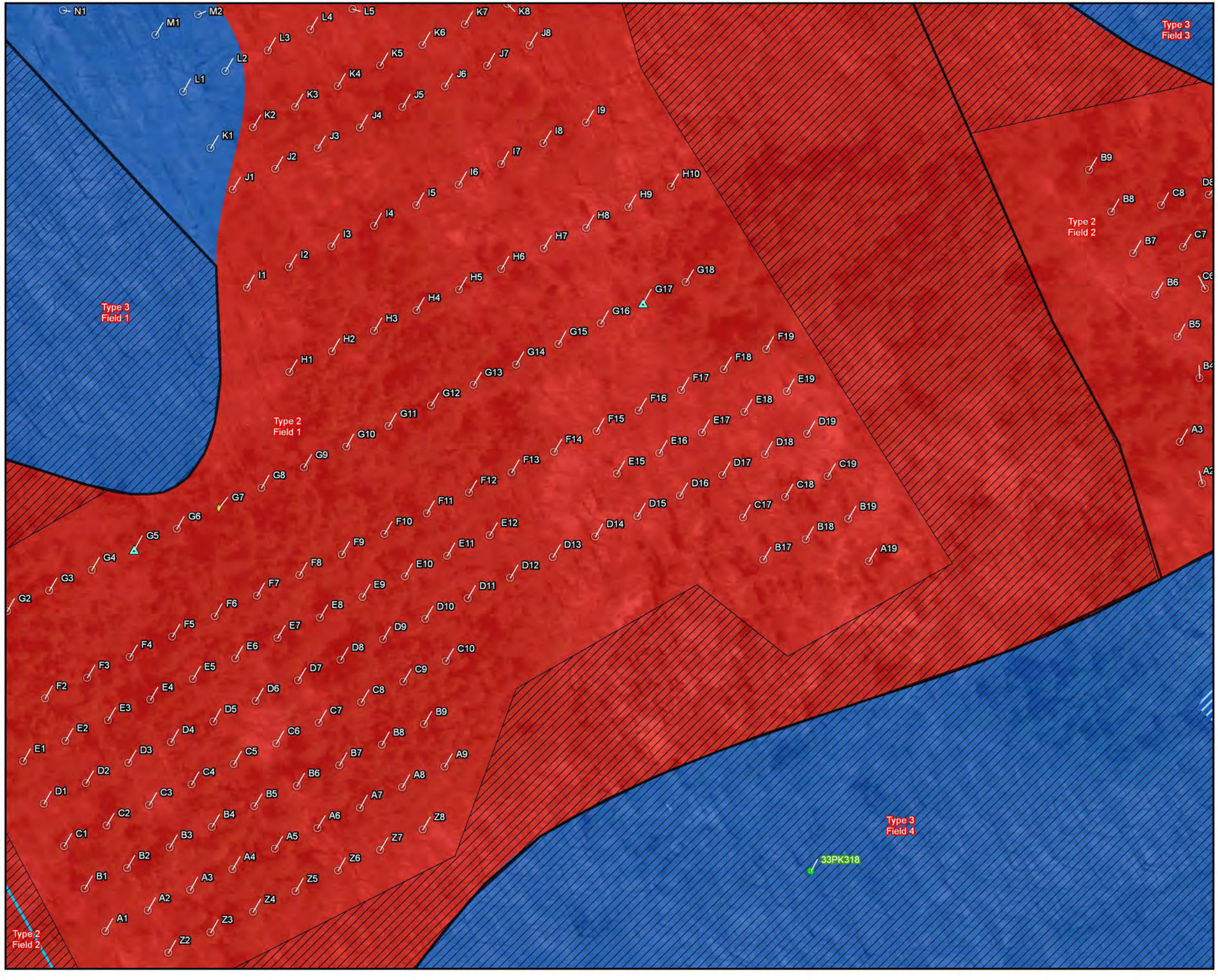
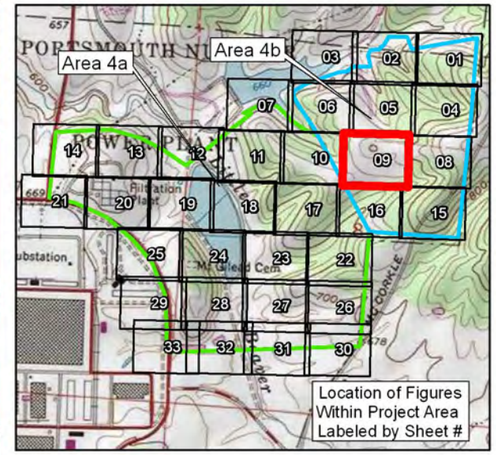
Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 08 of 33

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

Figure A8





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

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Survey Coverage Map, Sheet 09 of 33

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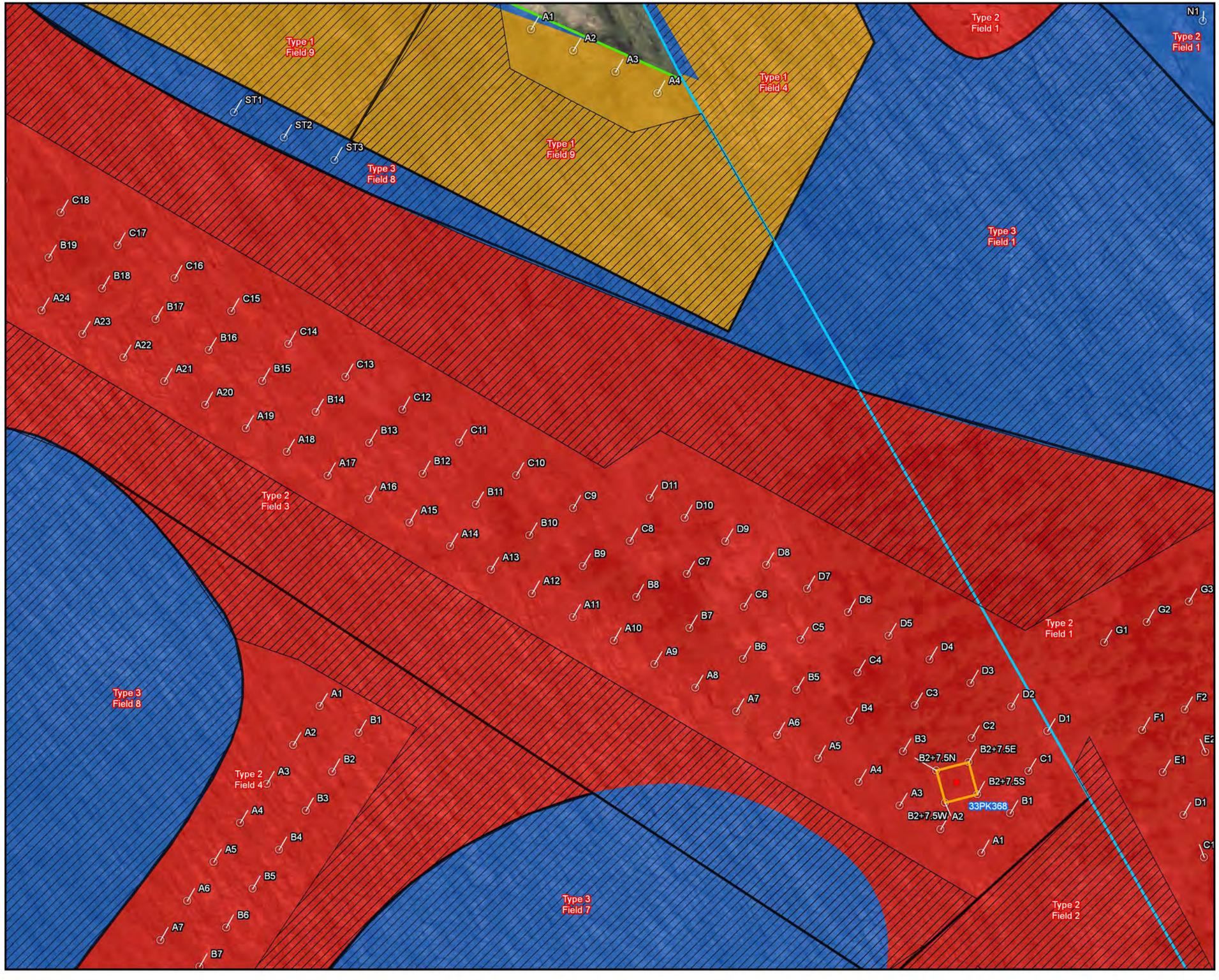
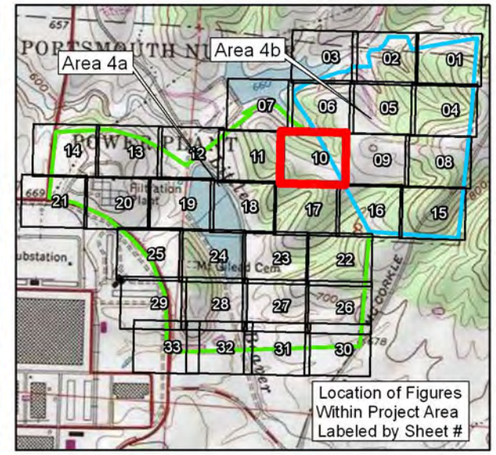
ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A9





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 10 of 33

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

Figure A10

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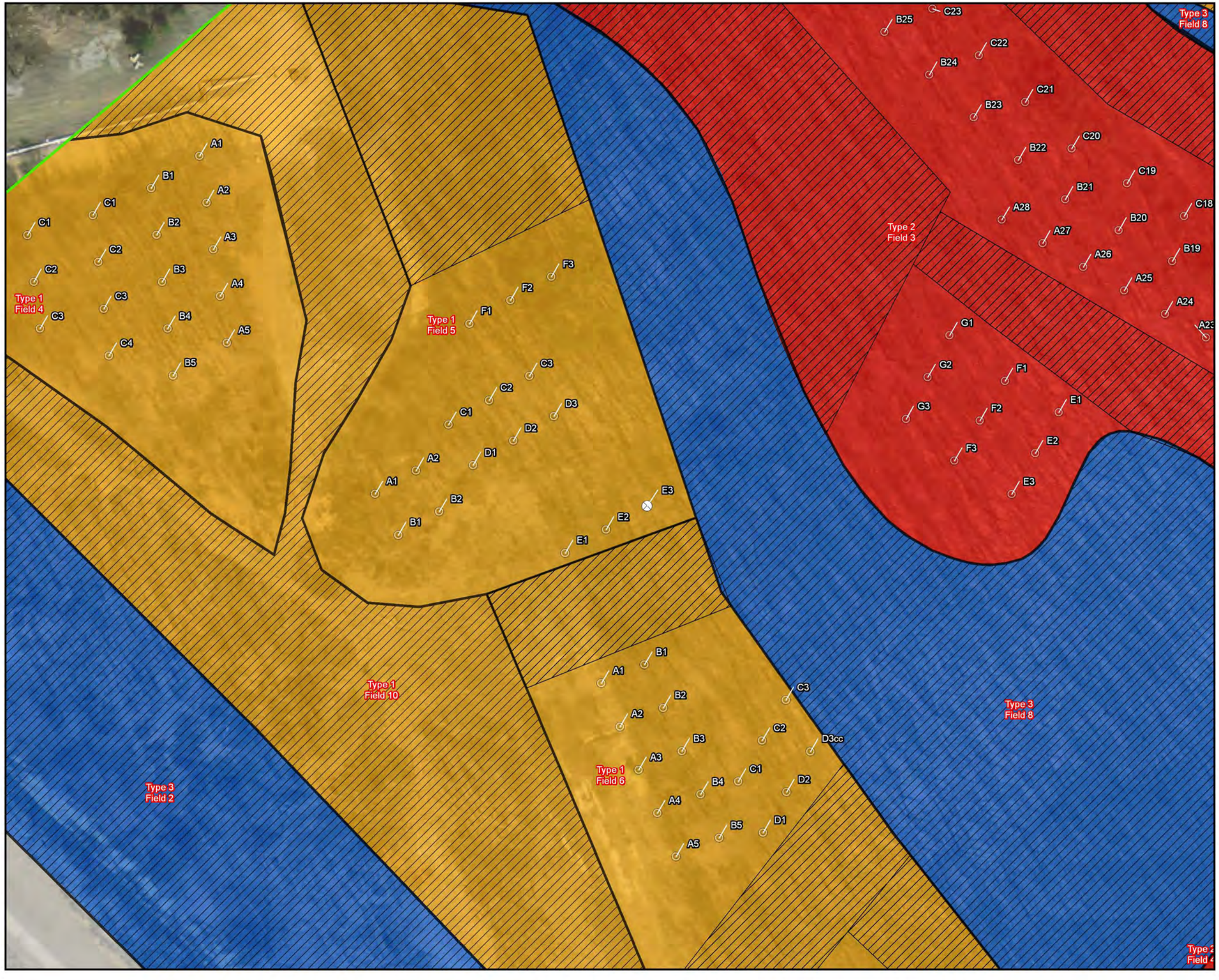

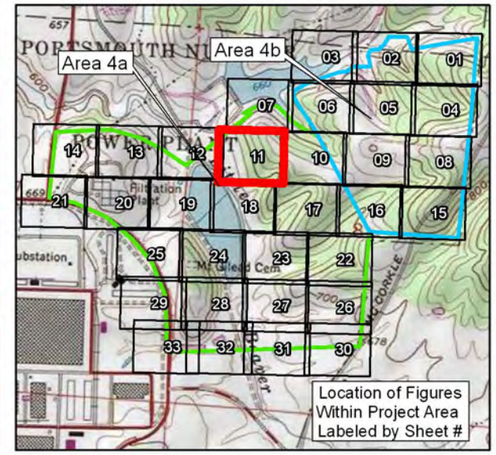

LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 11 of 33

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

Figure A11

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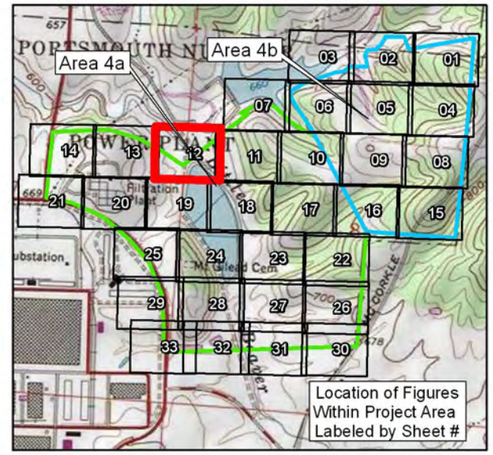


LEGEND

Observation Points
- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model
- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary
- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method
- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

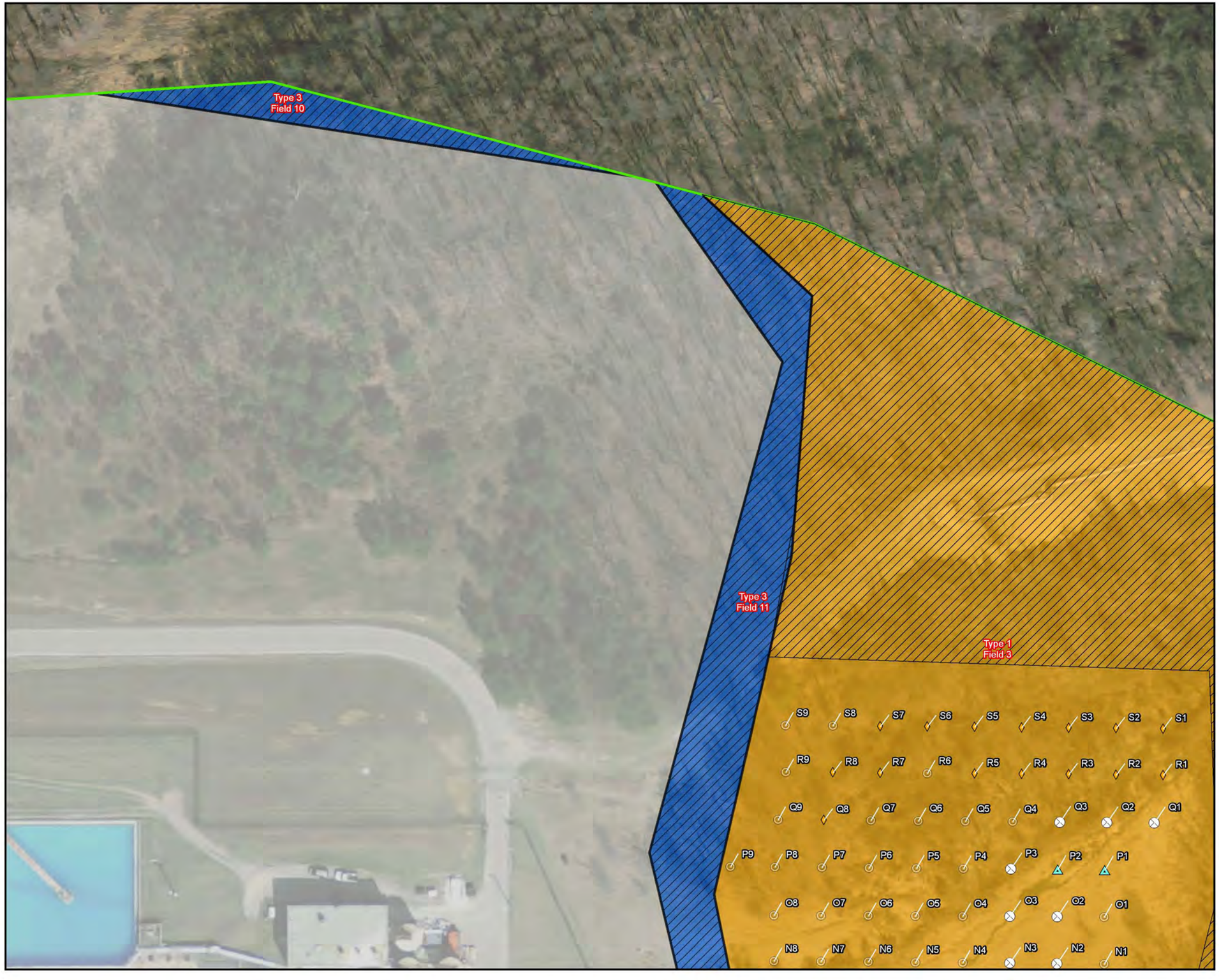
0 15 30 60 Meters

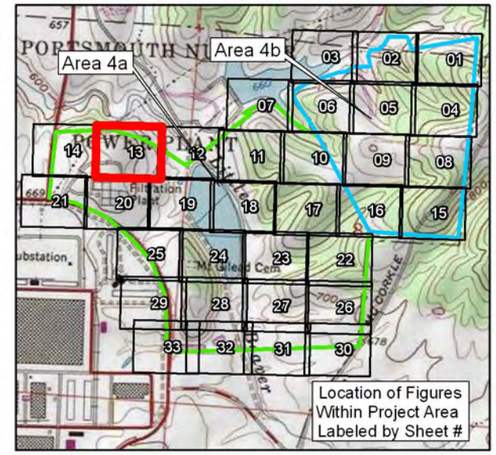
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 12 of 33

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

Figure A12





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

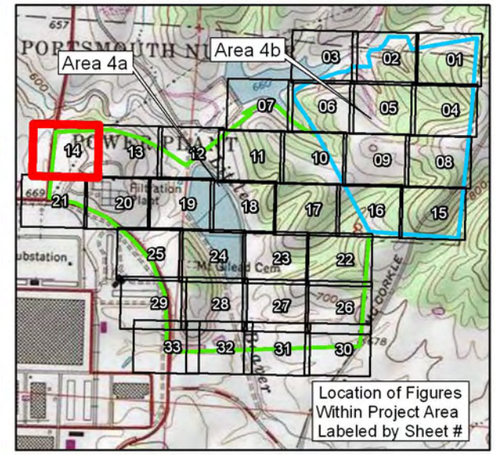
0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 13 of 33

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

Figure A13



LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N
W E
S

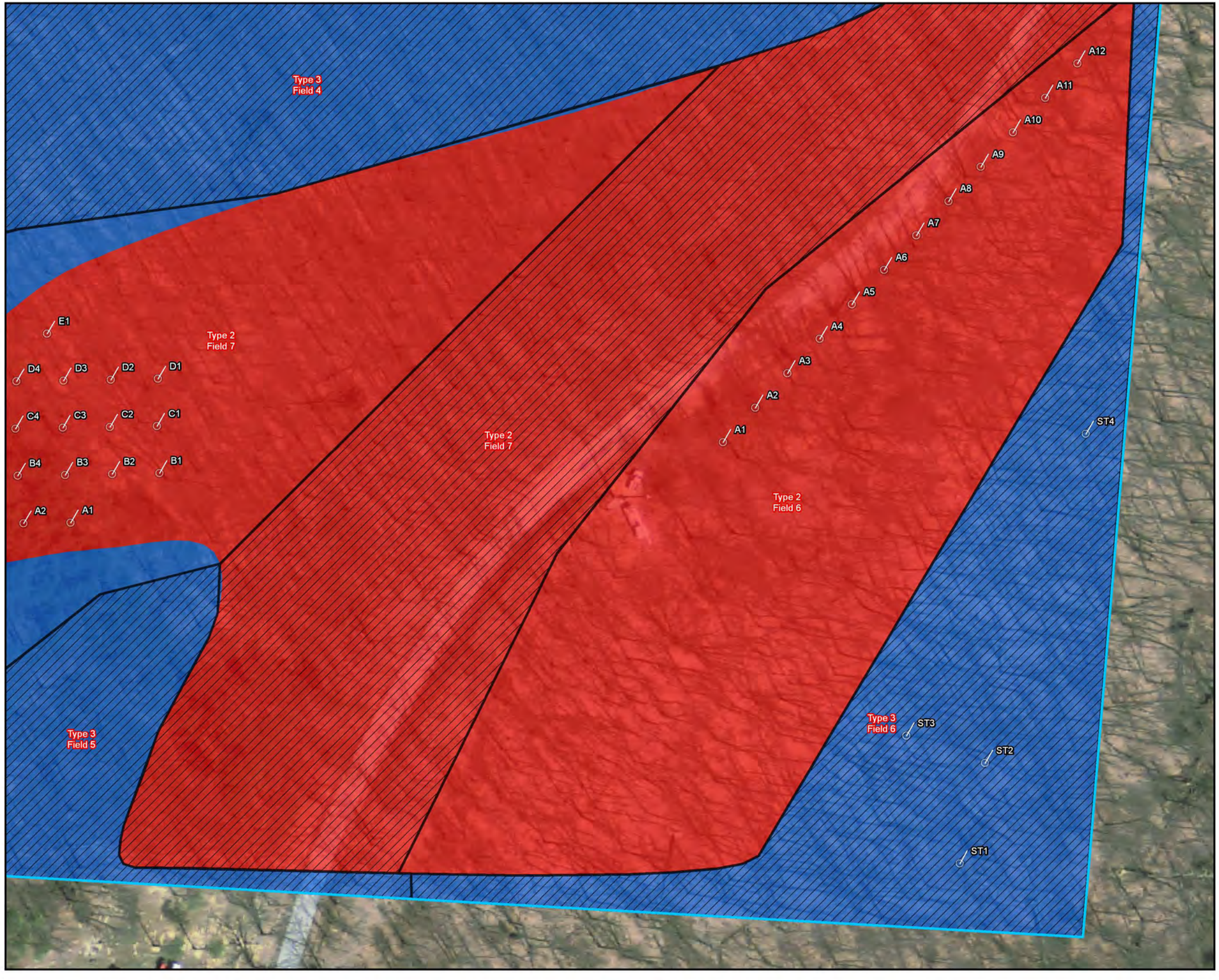
0 15 30 60 Meters

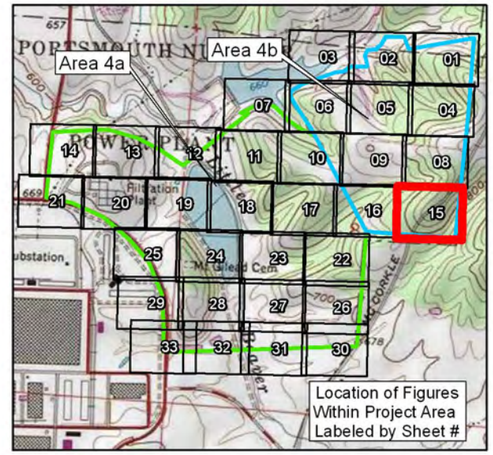
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 14 of 33

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

Figure A14





LEGEND

Observation Points
- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model
- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary
- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method
- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

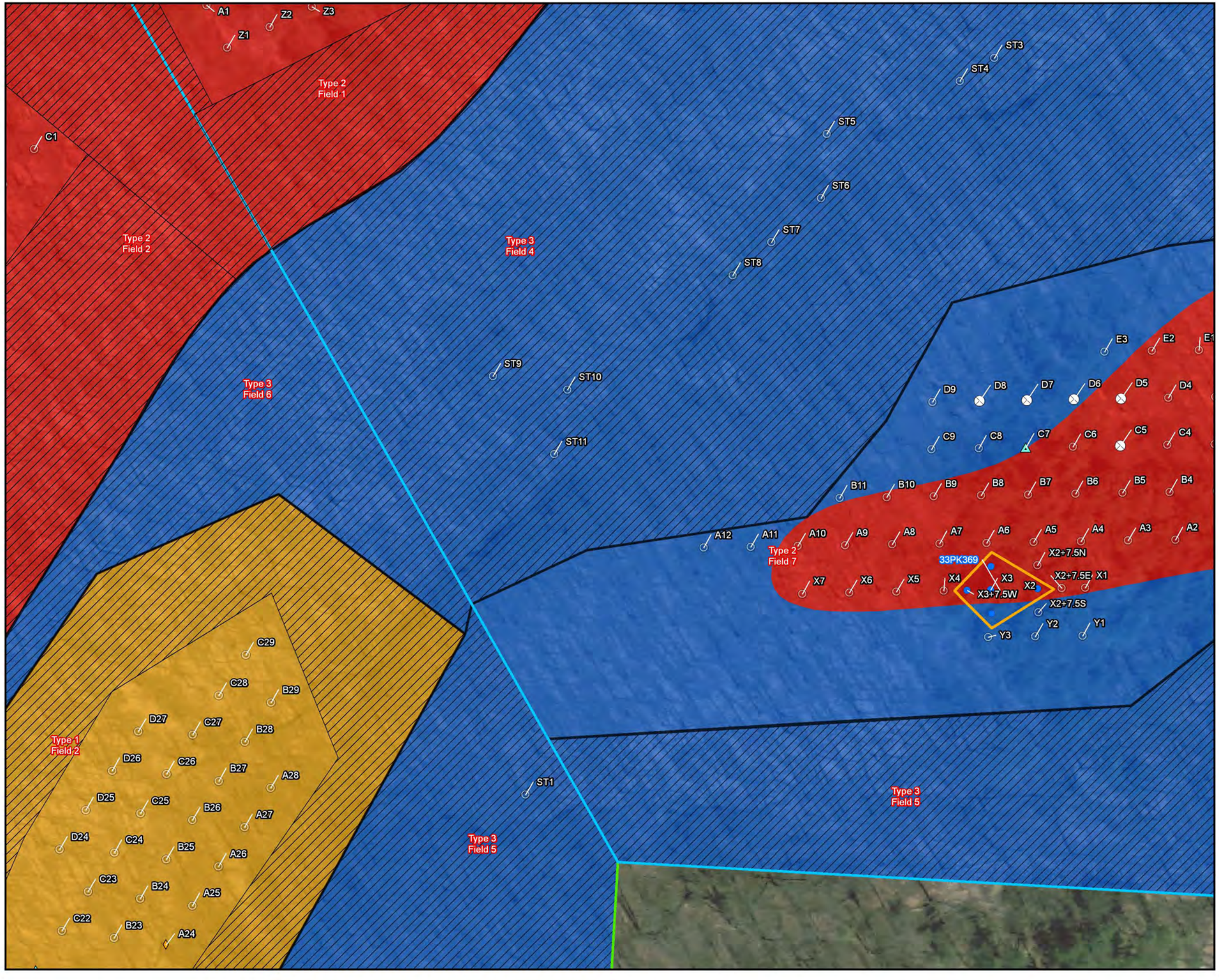
0 15 30 60 Meters

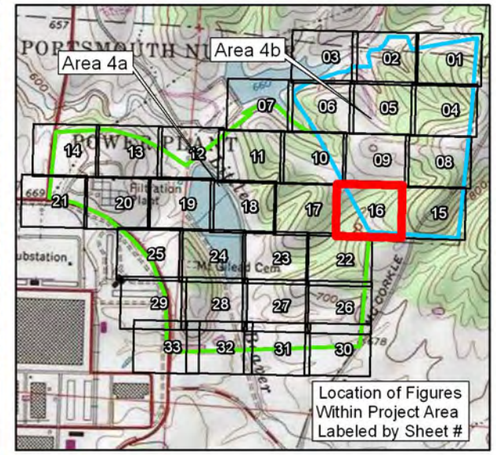
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 15 of 33

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

Figure A15





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

N W E S

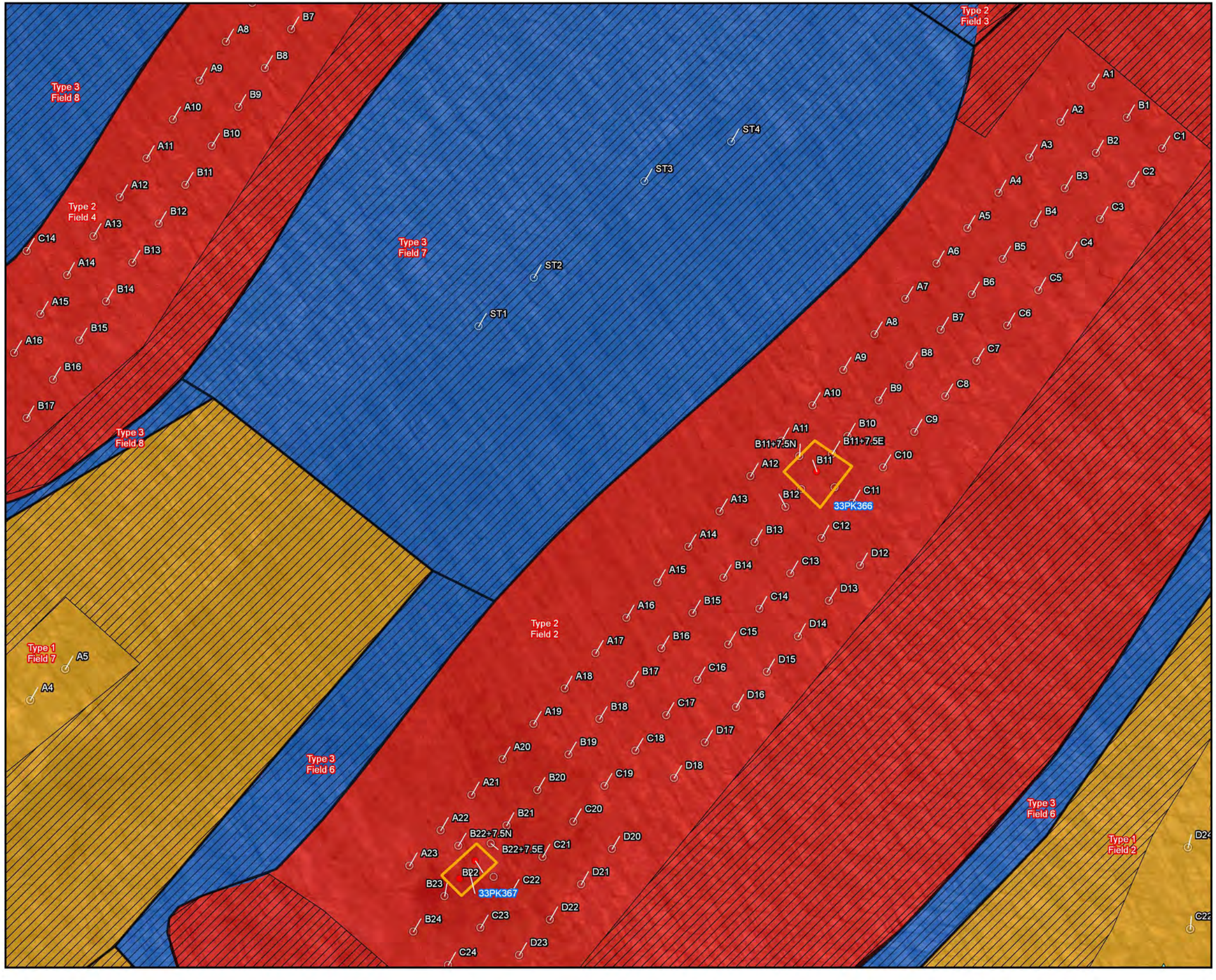
0 15 30 60 Meters

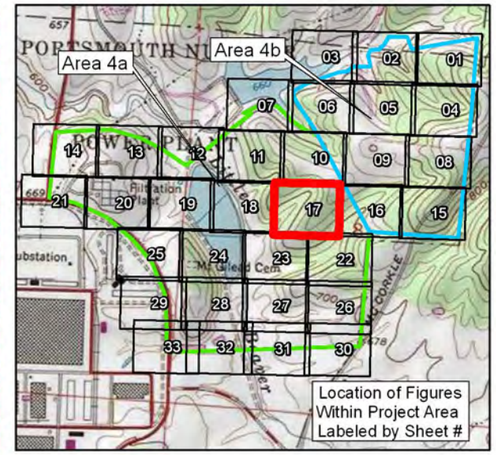
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 16 of 33

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

Figure A16





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
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Sessativity Model

- Type 1
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- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

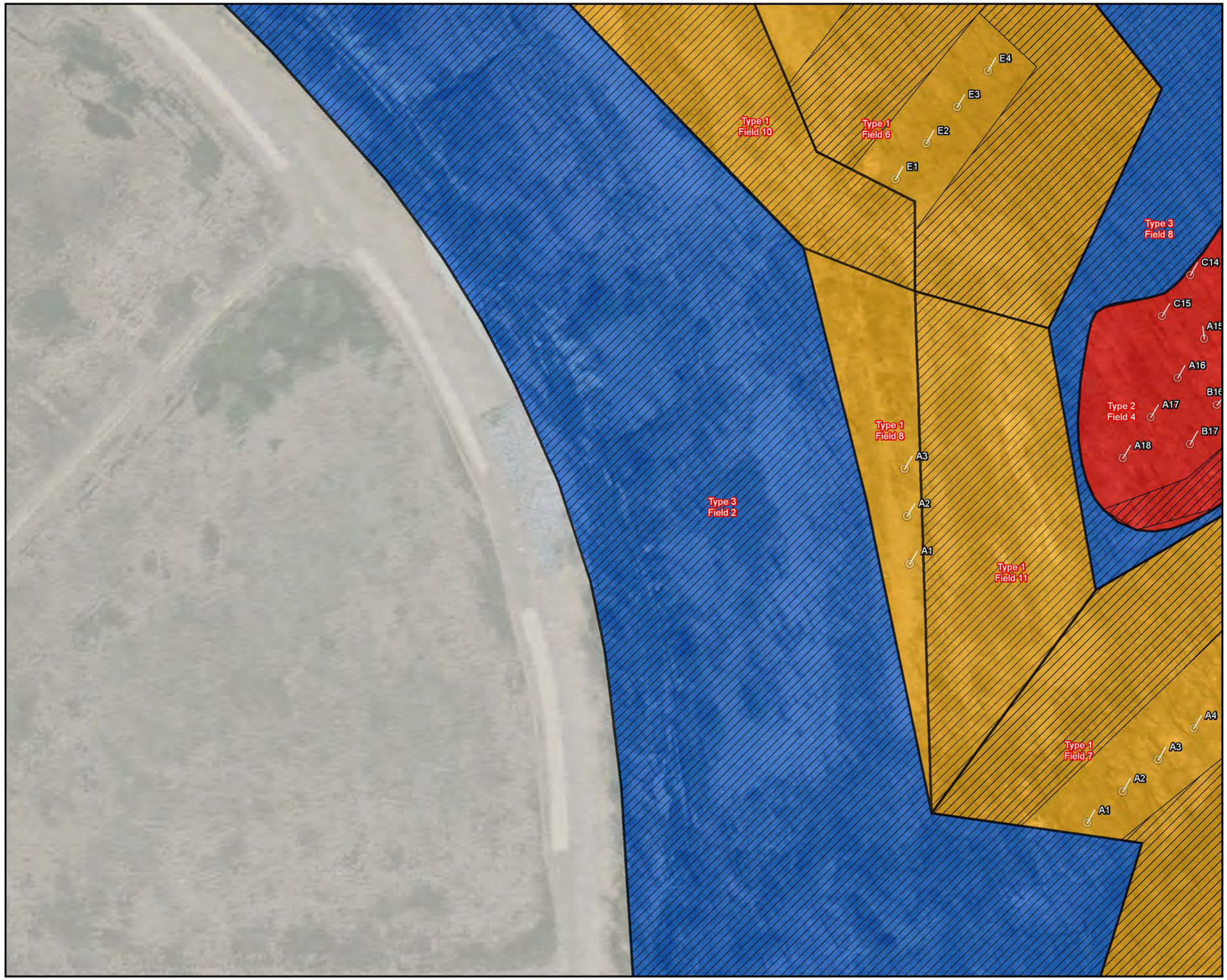
0 15 30 60 Meters

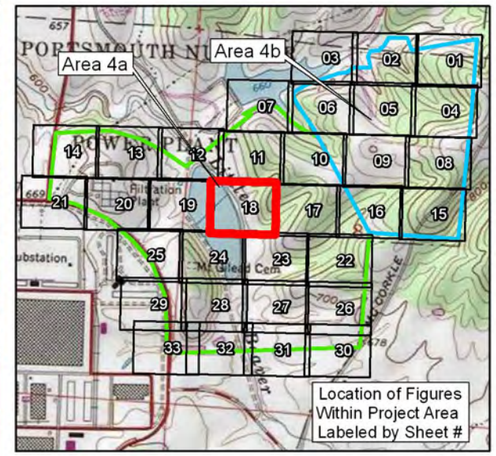
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 17 of 33

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

Figure A17





LEGEND

Observation Points
- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
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- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model
- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary
- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method
- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

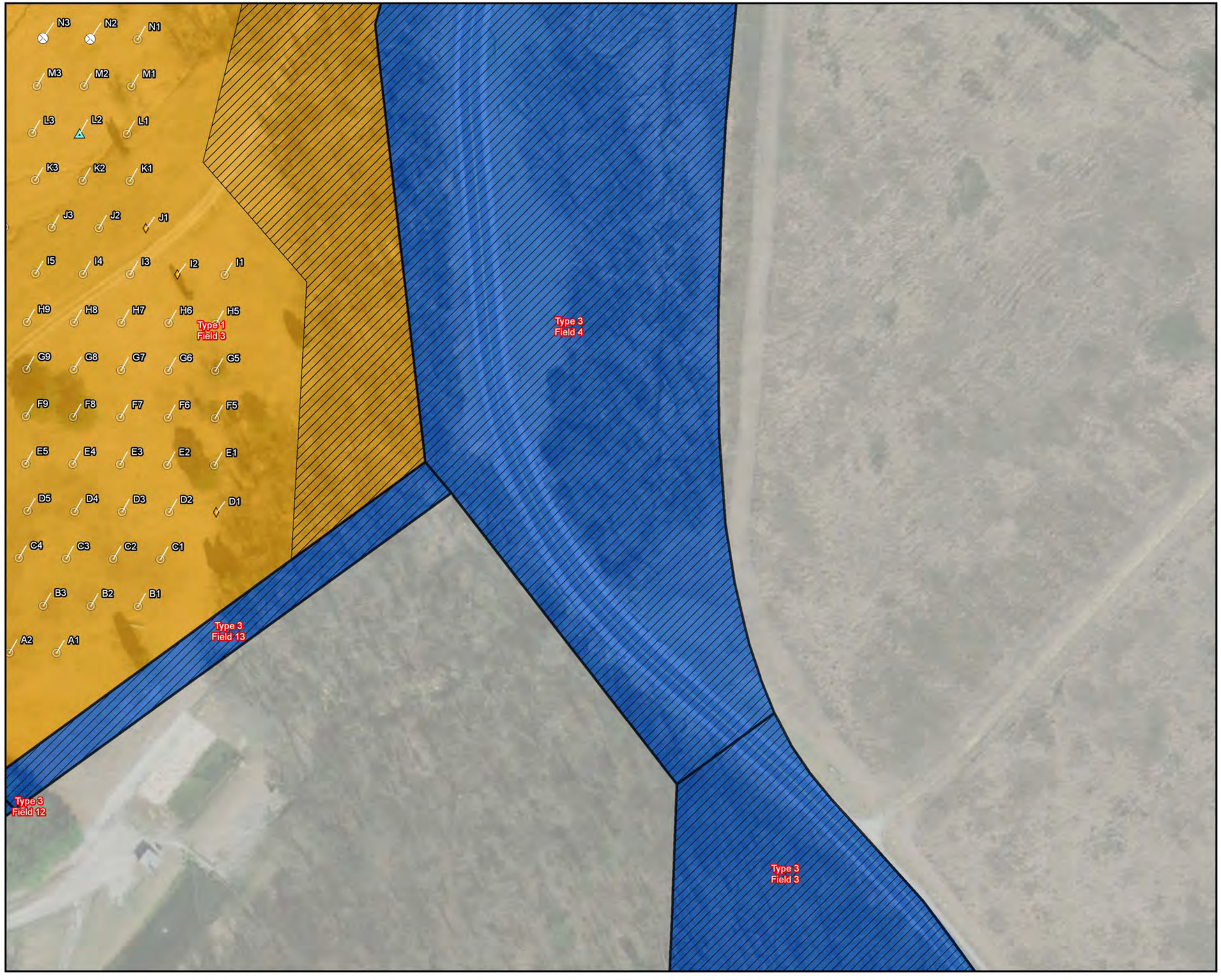
0 15 30 60 Meters

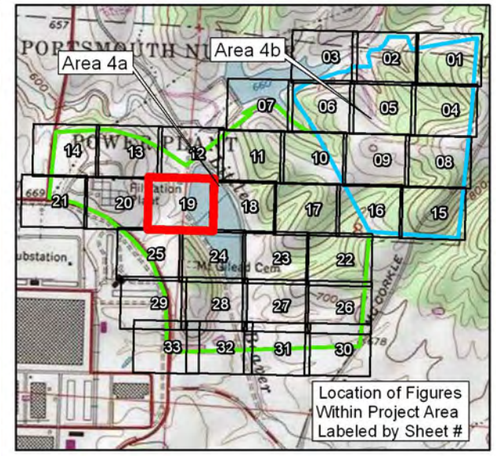
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 18 of 33

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

Figure A18





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
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Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

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0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

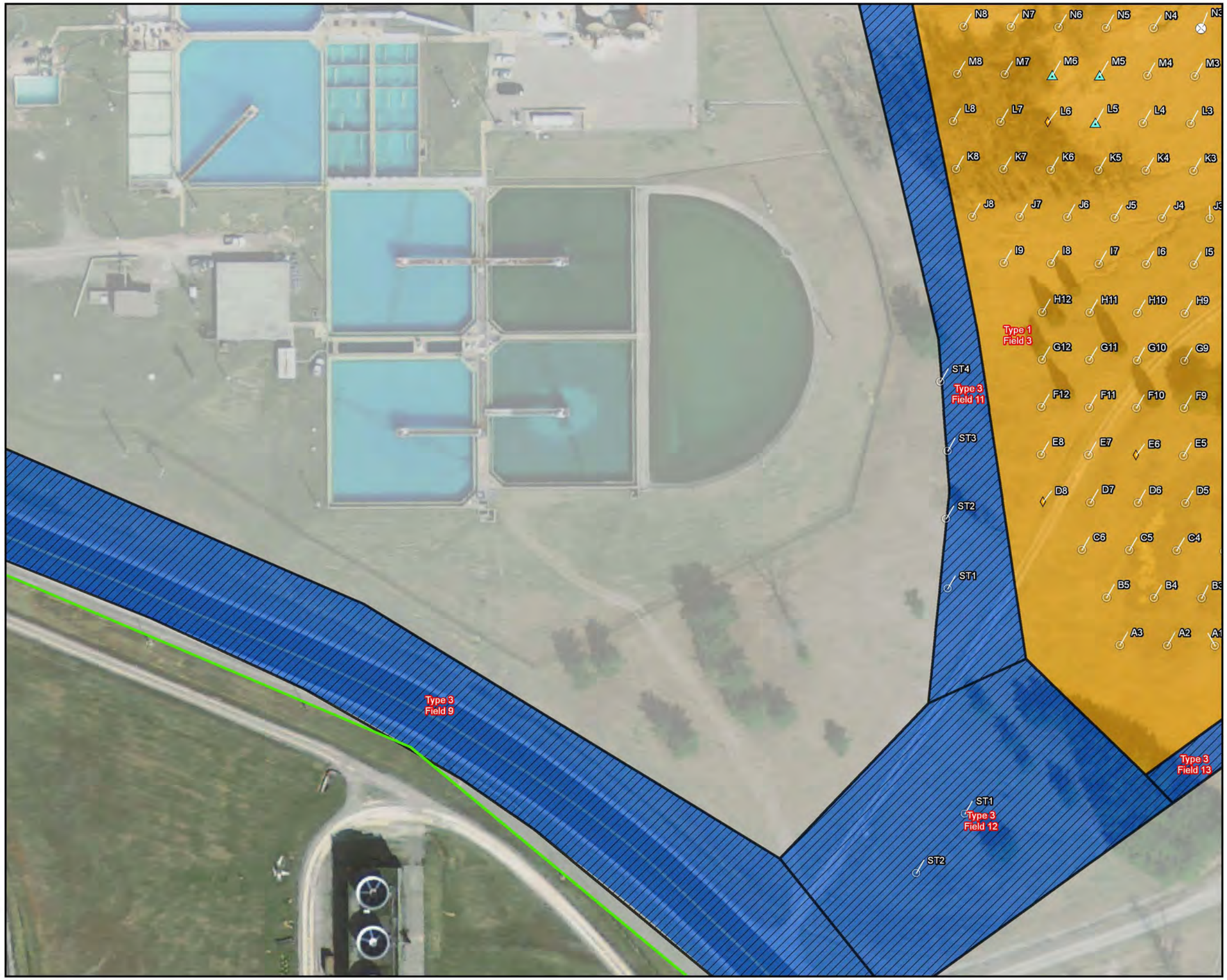
Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 19 of 33

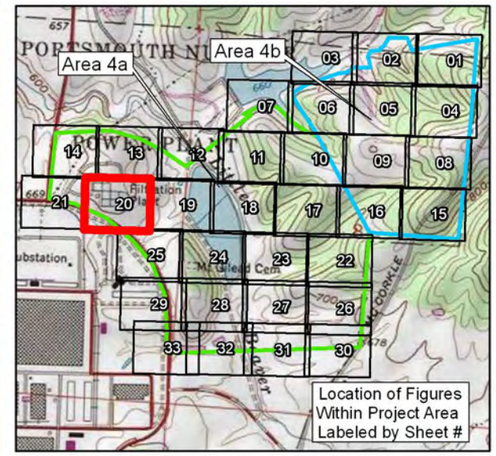
GRAY & PAPE, INC.
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A19

4/24/2012 M:\00_Projects_Yearly\2012\12-63201\Working_GIS\00_Projects\12_63201_svycov_area_4_01.mxd

Created in ArcGIS 10 for Gray & Pape Project 12-63201.003





LEGEND

Observation Points
- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
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Sessativity Model
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Area 4 Boundary
- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method
- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

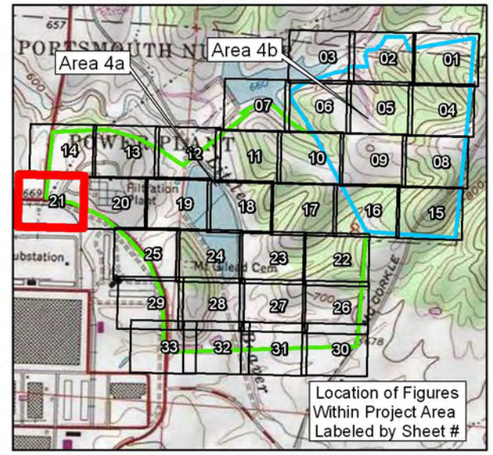
0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 20 of 33

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

Figure A20



LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
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Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

N
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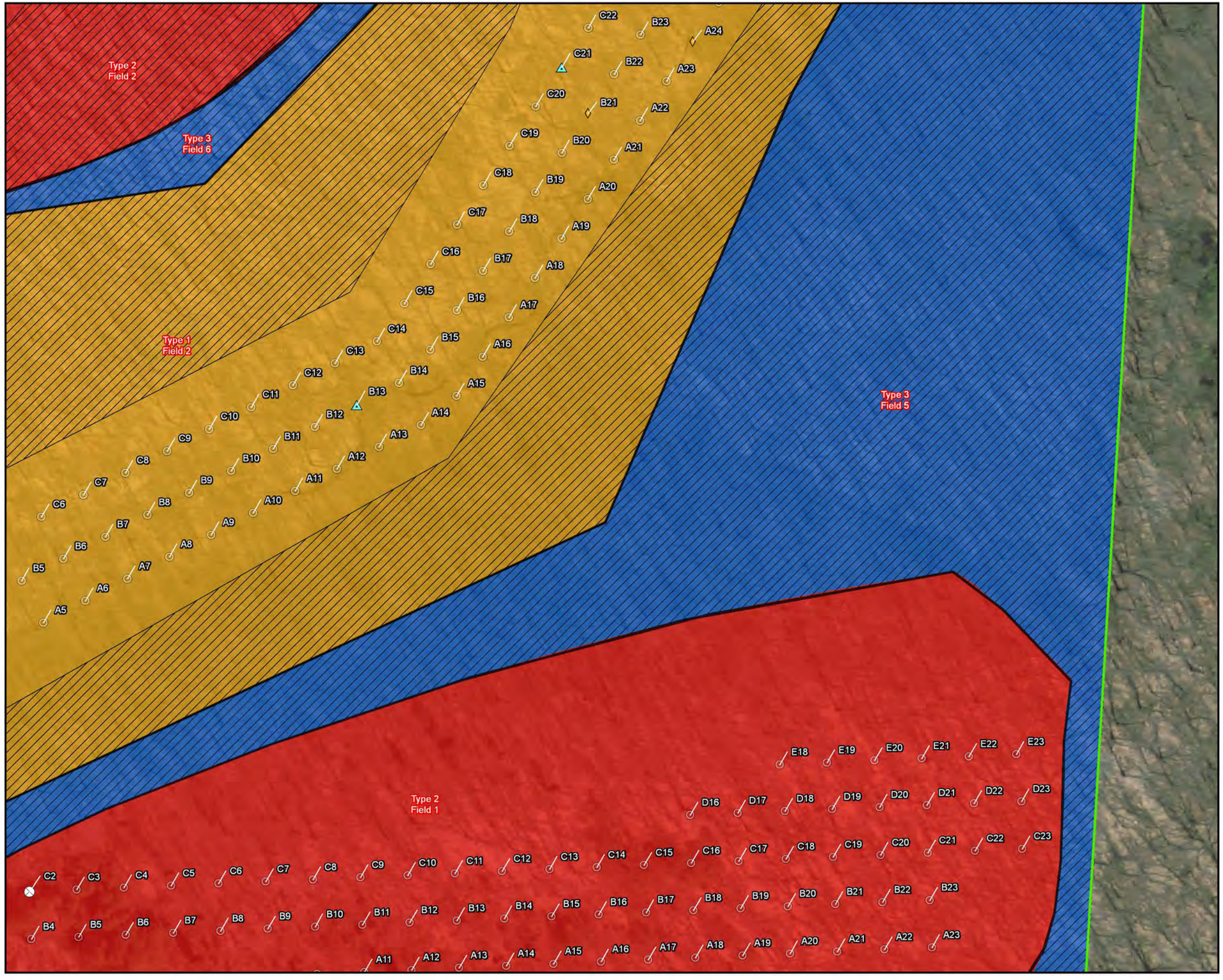
0 15 30 60 Meters

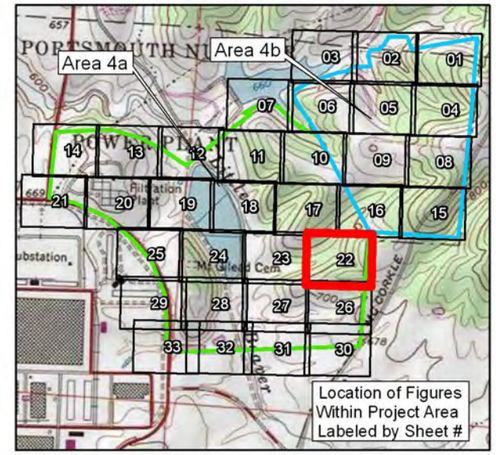
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 21 of 33

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

Figure A21





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
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Sessativity Model

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Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

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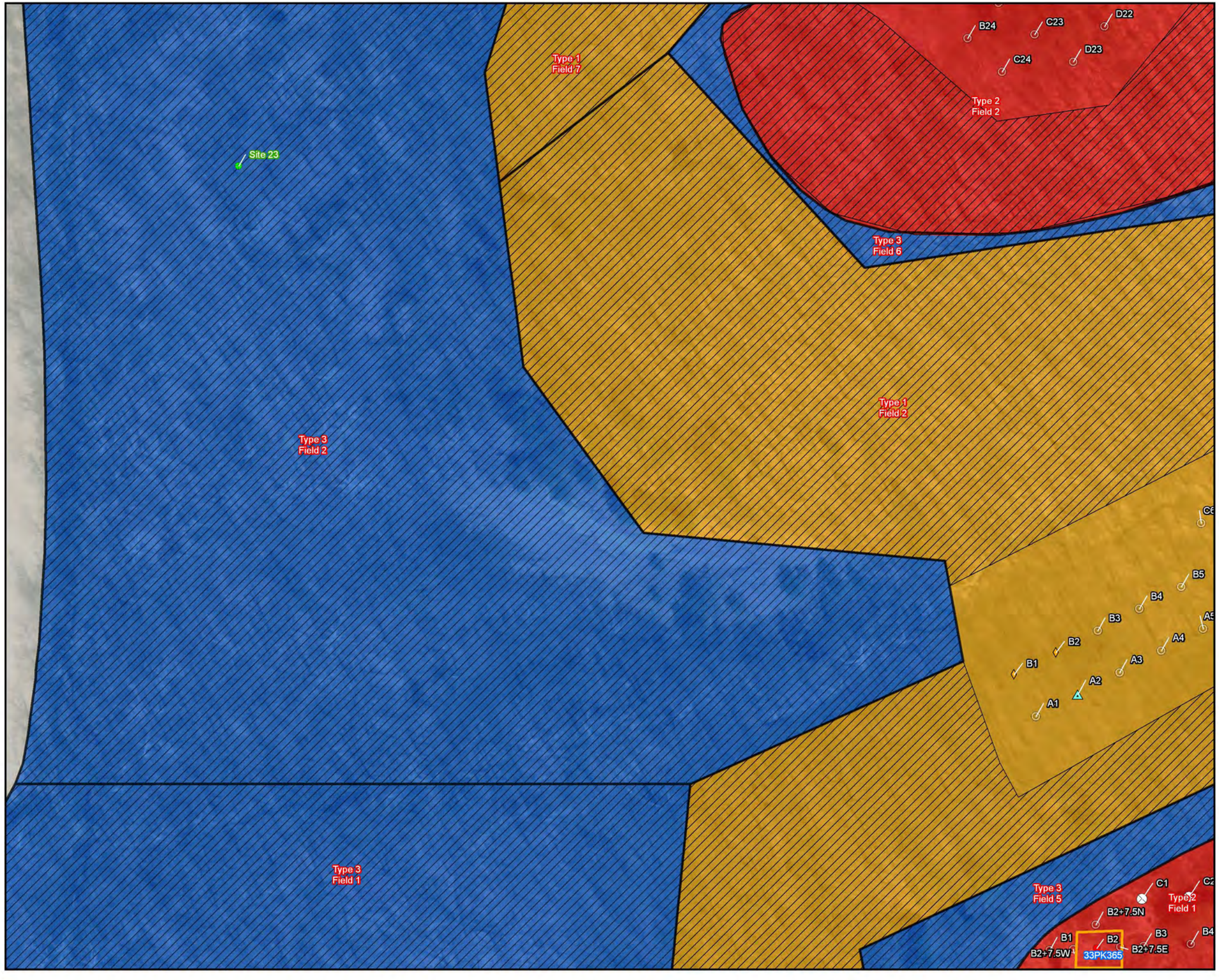
0 15 30 60 Meters

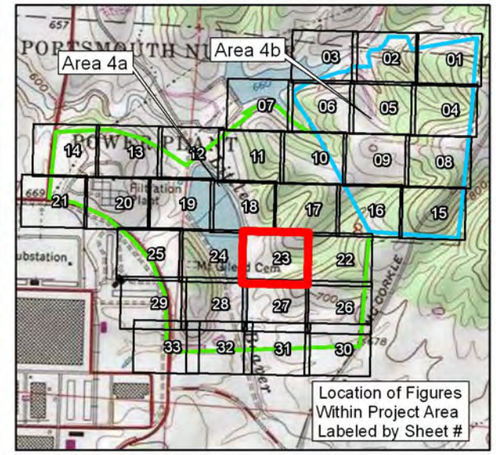
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 22 of 33

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

Figure A22





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
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Sessativity Model

- Type 1
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- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

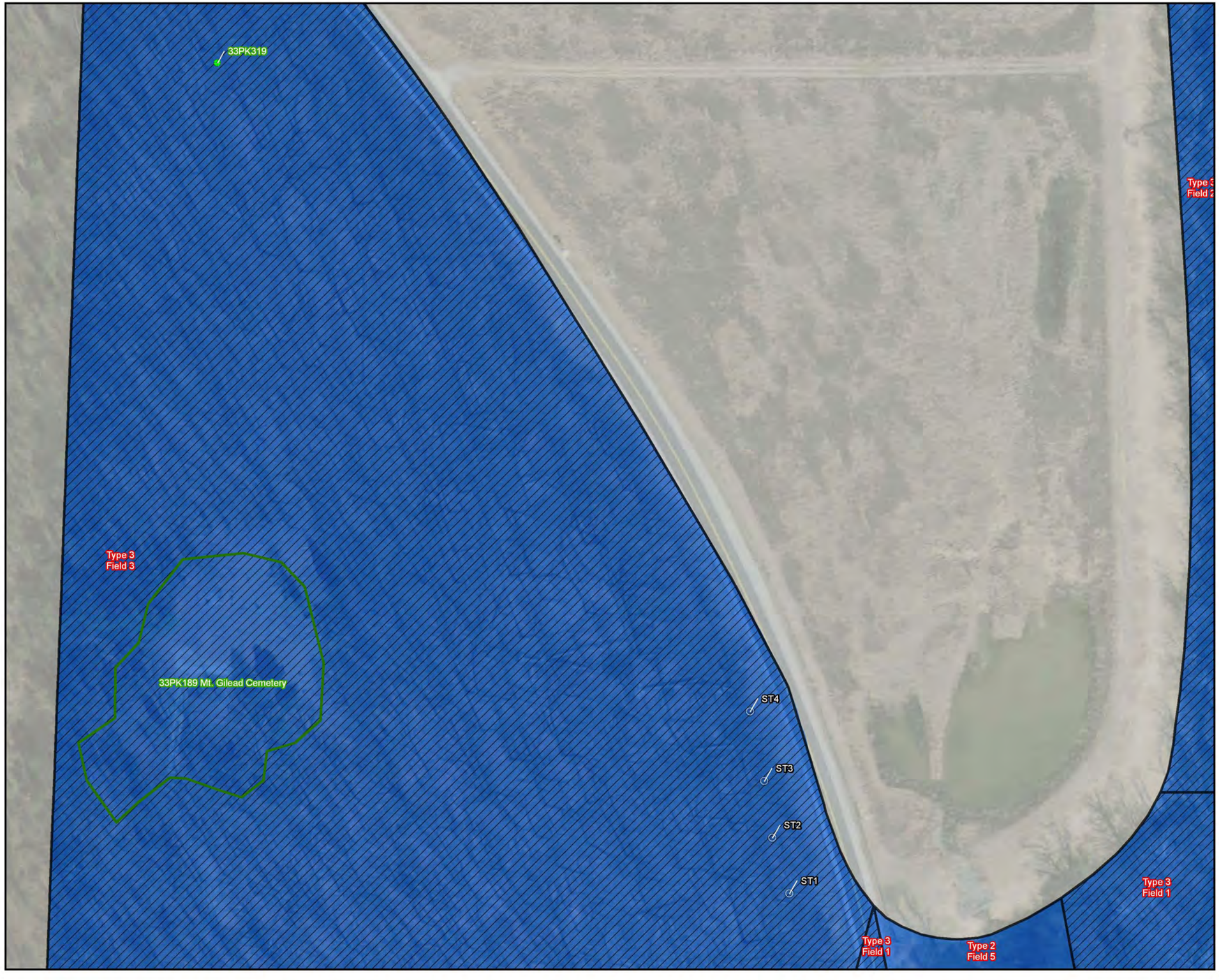
0 15 30 60 Meters

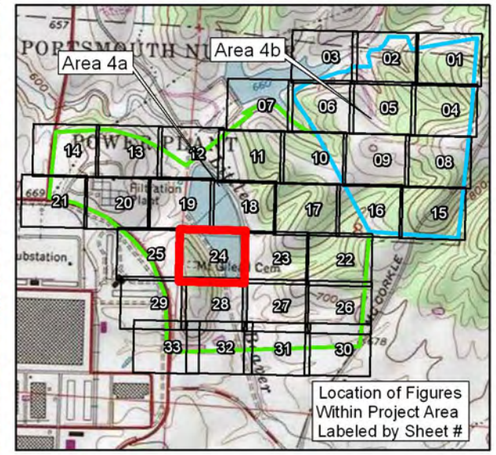
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 23 of 33

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

Figure A23





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
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- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
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- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

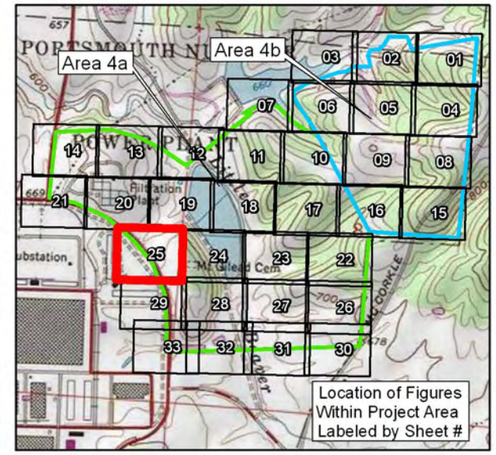
0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 24 of 33

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

Figure A24



LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
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Sessativity Model

- Type 1
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Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

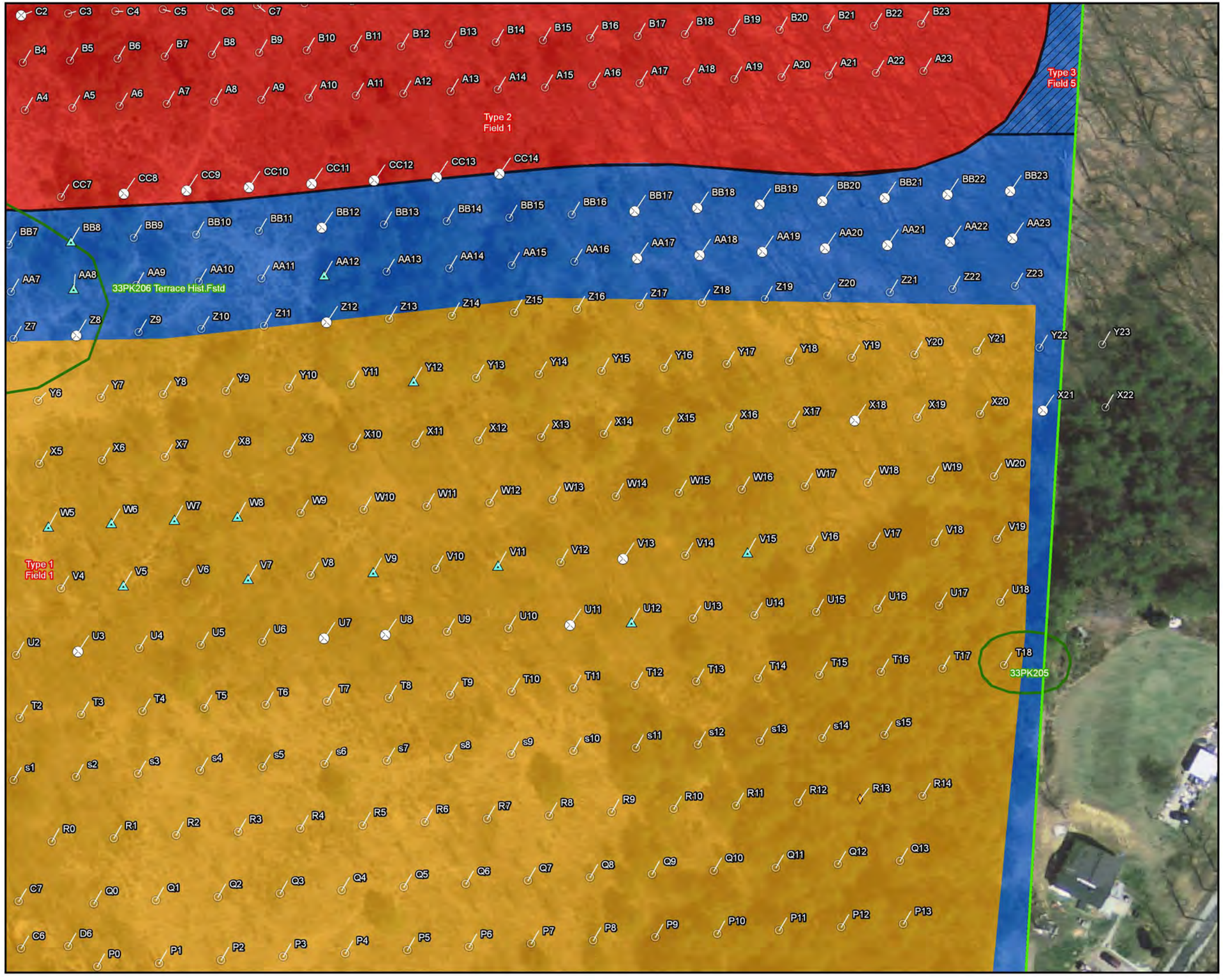
0 15 30 60 Meters

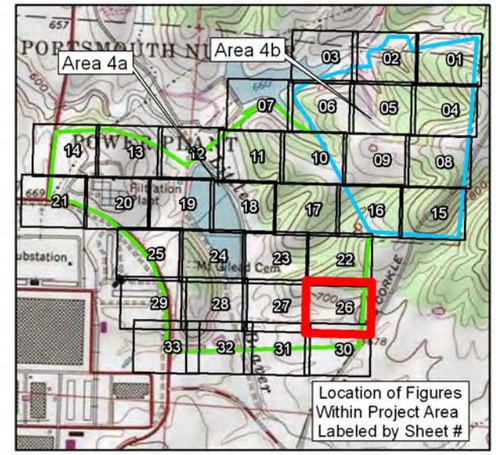
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 25 of 33

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

Figure A25





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
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- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

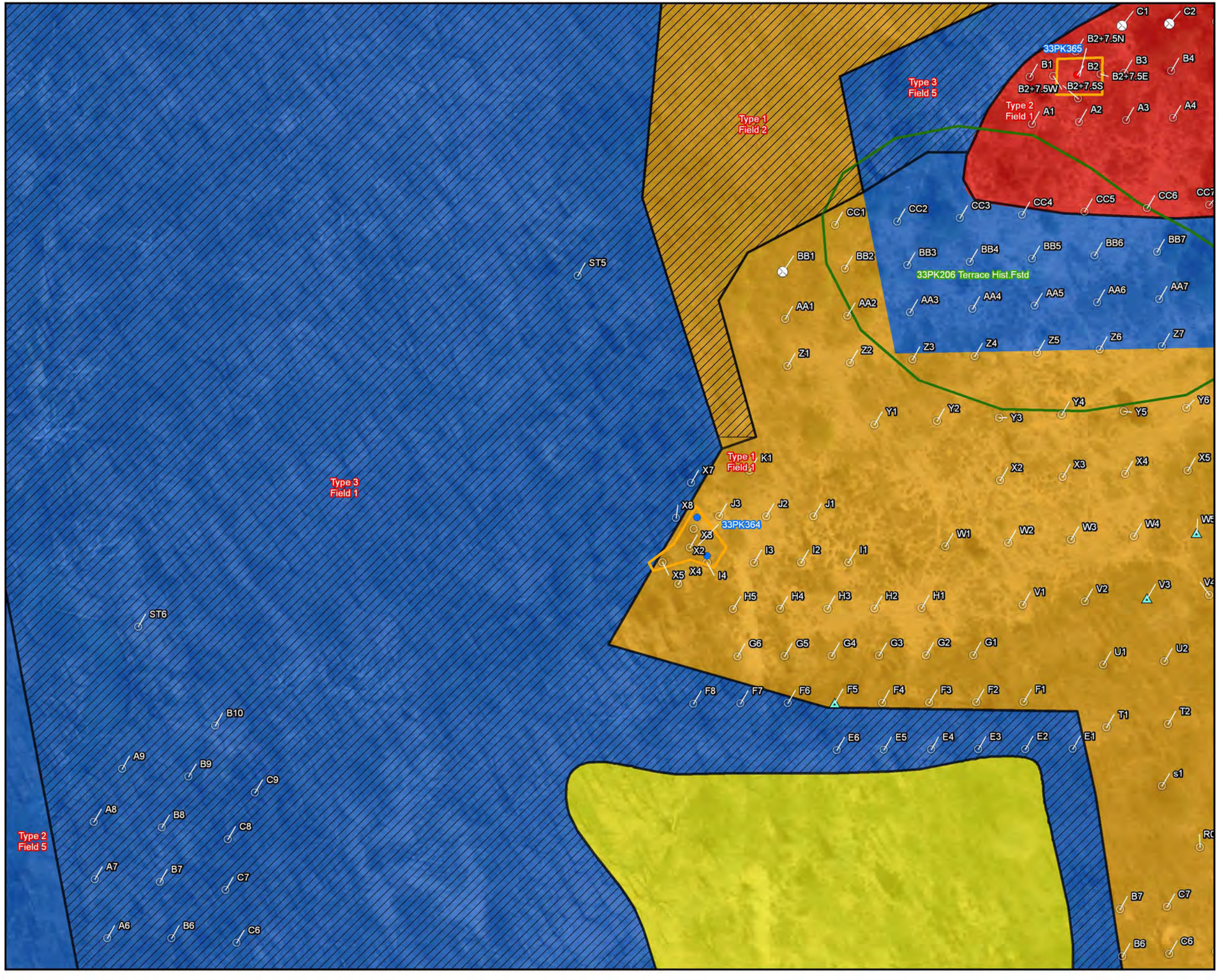
0 15 30 60 Meters

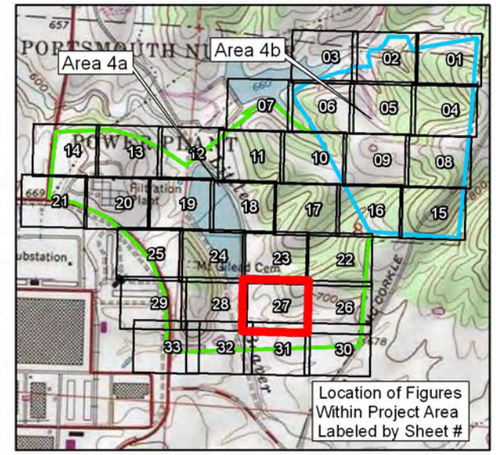
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 26 of 33

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

Figure A26





LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
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Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

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- Shovel Tested

N W E S

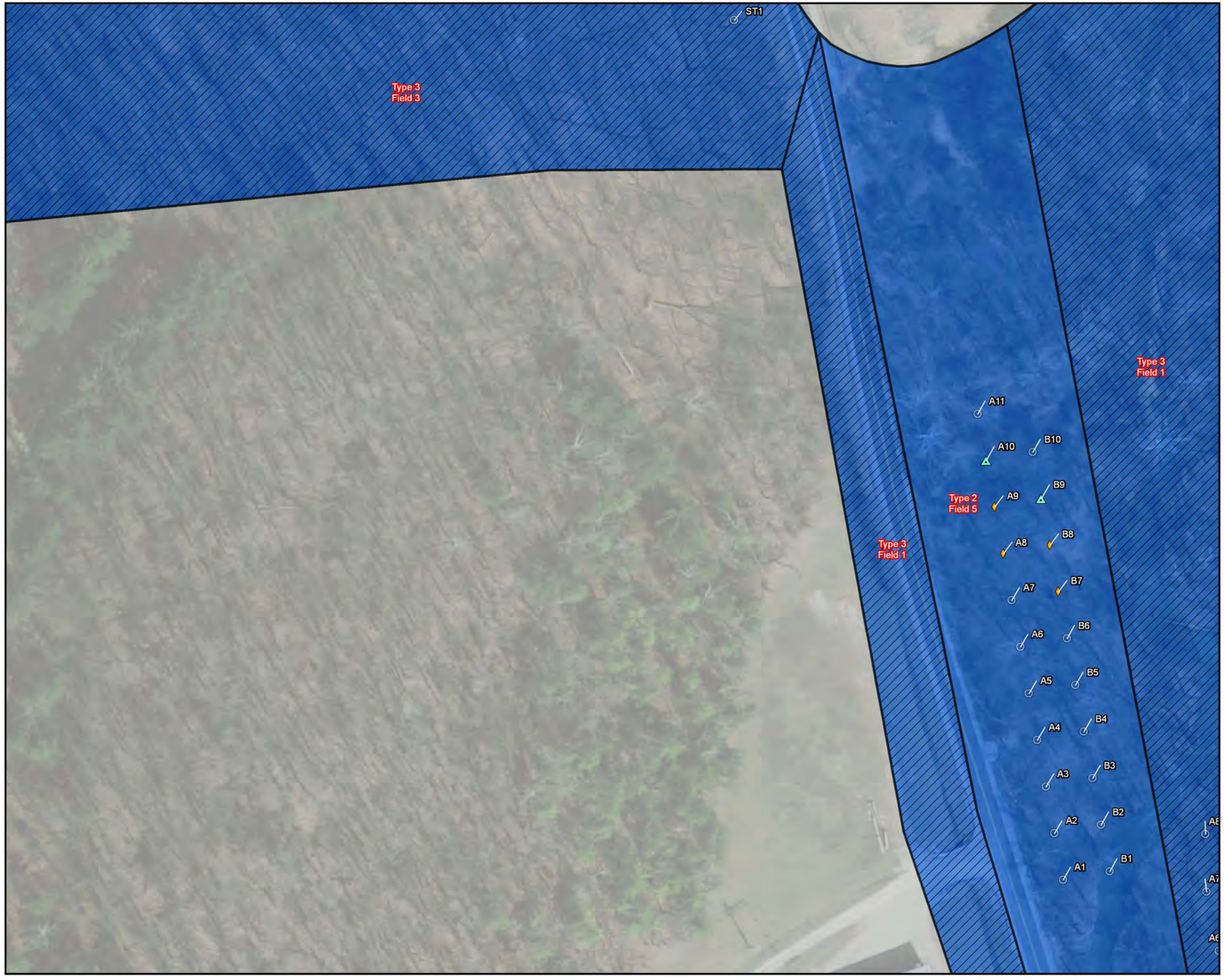
0 15 30 60 Meters

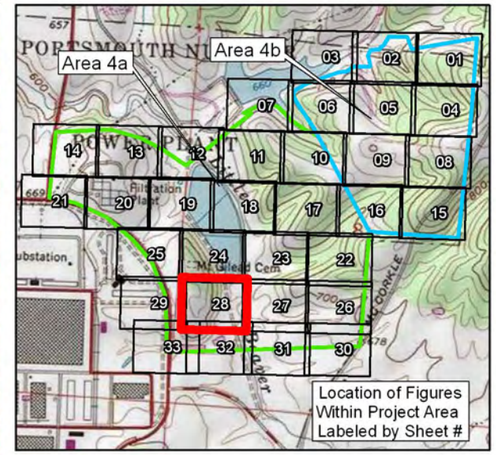
0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 27 of 33

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

Figure A27





LEGEND

Observation Points
- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
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- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
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Sessativity Model
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- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary
- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method
- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

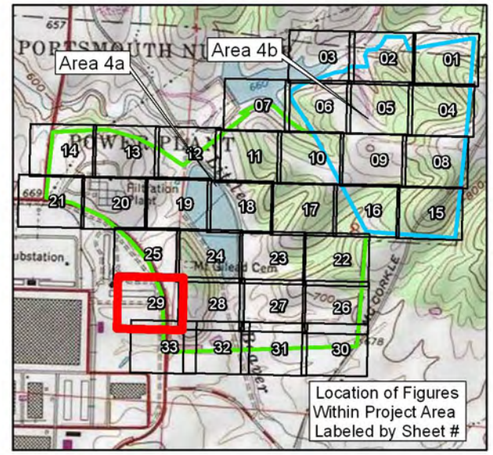
0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 28 of 33

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

Figure A28



LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
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Sessativity Model

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- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

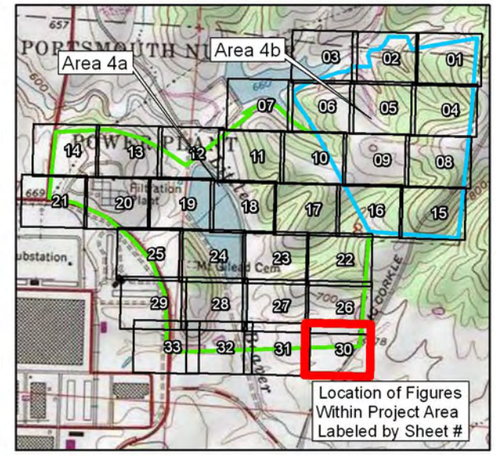
0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 29 of 33

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

Figure A29



LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 30 of 33

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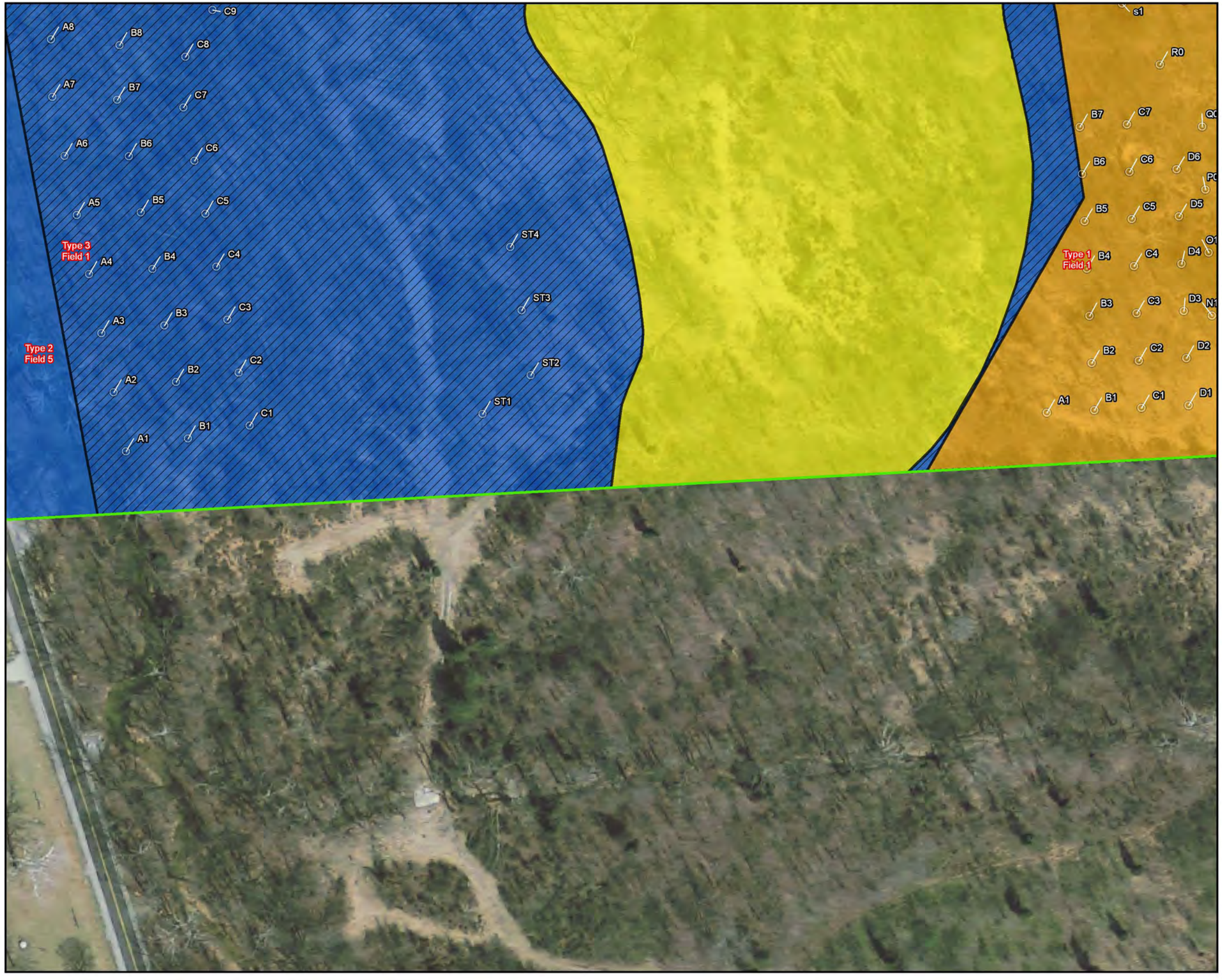
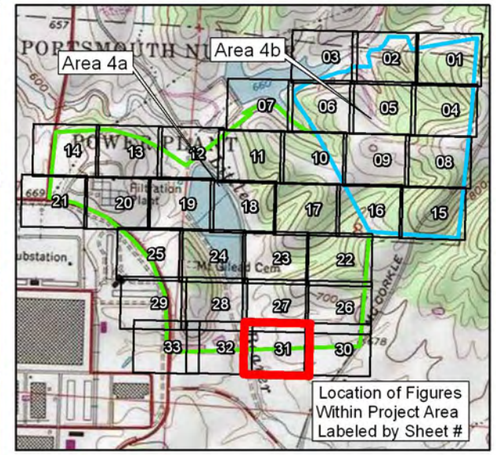
ARCHAEOLOGY · HISTORY · HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Figure A30





LEGEND

Observation Points
- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model
- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary
- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method
- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 31 of 33

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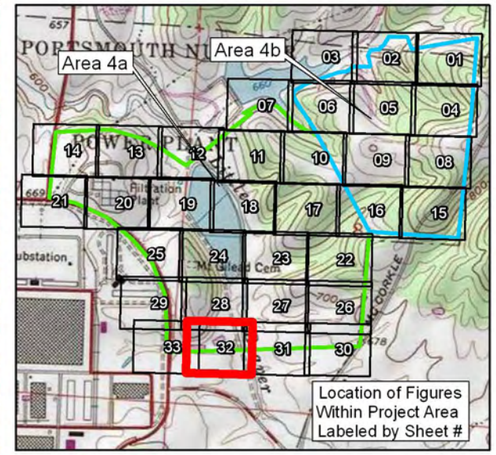
Figure A31



LEGEND

Observation Points

- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Area 4 Boundary

- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method

- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

Sessativity Model

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

N
W E
S

0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 32 of 33

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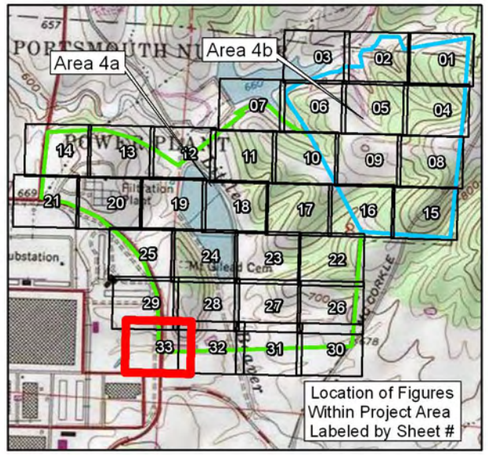
Figure A32



LEGEND

Observation Points
- Positive-Prehistoric
- Positive-Historical
- Positive-Both
- Negative
- Disturbed
- Slope
- Inundated
- Historic Phase I locations
- Historic Wells
- Cattle Tank/Livestock Pond
- Newly Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Sites

Sessativity Model
- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 4
- Type 5

Area 4 Boundary
- 4A
- 4B

Survey Method
- Walkover
- Shovel Tested

N W E S

0 15 30 60 Meters

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

Survey Coverage Map,
Sheet 33 of 33

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Figure A33

APPENDIX B

SURVEY SUMMARY TABLE

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4A	1	1	20.0944	drainage benches, low terraces, side slope	trees, briars, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	320	Strat I (0-22cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (22-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	33PK364	Historic artifact scatter and structural remains	33PK208	
4A	1	2	14.0544	valley floor, benches above drainage, side slope	trees, briars, brush	0%	0-25%	shovel testing, walkover	15	78	Strat I (0-16cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (16-26cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam or silty clay	NA		NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope
4A	1	3	11.0314	slightly sloping upland field, side slope, drainage	mowed grass, trees, briars, brush	0-50%	2-60%	shovel testing, walkover	15	112	Strat I (0-19cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (19-29cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	NA		NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope and, or disturbance from plant activities
4A	1	4	1.4739	flat	wooded, leaf litter	0%	0%	shovel testing	15	17	Strat I (0-20cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (20-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	NA		NA	
4A	1	5	2.3156	Terrace, bench, slight slope, side slope	wooded, leaf litter	0-25%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	10, 15	15	Strat I (0-18cm)Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (18-28cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	NA		NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope
4A	1	6	2.7766	Toe slope bench, side slope	wooded, leaf litter	0-25%	3-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	20	Strat I (0-20cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (20-30cm)yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	NA		NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4A	1	7	3.0309	Narrow valley bottom, floodplain	wooded, leaf litter	0%	0-25%	shovel testing, walkover	15	5	Strat I (0-24cm) Dark brown 10YR3/3 silt loam over Strat II (24-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	NA		NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope
4A	1	8	0.4025	Narrow bench	brush	0%	0-35%	shovel testing, walkover	15	3	Strat I (0-20cm) disturbed, heavily mixed soils with gravel	NA		NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope
4A	1	9	4.9897	valley floor, benches above drainage, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-35%	shovel testing, walkover	15	4	Strat I (0-24cm)brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (24-30cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/6 silty clay	NA		NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope
4A	1	10	3.3938	Creek terrace, disturbed basin	wooded, brush	0-90%	0-15%	walkover	15	0	hydric, no topsoil	NA		NA	the creek terrace was wet to the west and south of Type 1 Field 4 and the basin was disturbed to the east of Type 1 Field 4
4A	1	11	0.9113	upland terrace	tall grass, brush	0-90%	0-10%	walkover	15	0	no topsoil disturbed	NA		NA	this field has had the topsoil removed and is considered disturbed

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4A	2	1	6.3007	ridgetop	wooded, brush	0%	0-25%	shovel testing, walkover	15	85	Strat I (0-14cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (14-24cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	33PK365, 1 cattle tank/livestock pond	Prehistoric isolate	33PK206 Terrace Historic Farmstead	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope or previouly surveyed area, no evidence of Site 33PK206 was found during survey of this field
4A	2	2	9.7798	ridgetop	wooded, brush	0%	0-25%	shovel testing, walkover	15	90	Strat I (0-23cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (23-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt loam or silt clay loam	33PK366, 33PK367	Prehistoric isolate, Prehistoric lithic scatter	NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope
4A	2	3	12.0625	ridgetop	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	110	Strat I (0-18cm) Dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (18-28cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	33PK368	Prehistoric isolate	NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope
4A	2	4	3.1564	ridgetop	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	37	Strat I (0-21cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (21-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt loam or silty clay	NA		NA	portions of this field not subject to shovel testing represent excessive slope

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4A	2	5	3.2350	floodplain	wooded, brush	0%	0%	shovel testing, walkover	15	15	Strat I (0-10cm) dark brown 10YR3/3 silt loam over Strat II (10-30cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam	NA		NA	This field falls between Fog Road to the west and a Beaver Creek to the east, portions of this field have been disturbed by monitoring wells along the creek
4A	3	1	15.2793	floodplain, developed terrace	wooded, heavy brush, briars, grass, paved road	0%	0%	shovel testing, walkover	15	34	Strat I (0-25cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (25-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/4 silt loam	NA			the portion of this field located west of Fog Rd. is disturbed from road construction and plant development
4A	3	2	14.6987	floodplain, terraces	wooded, brush	0%	0%	walkover	15	0	no topsoil, disturbed	NA		Historic Site 23	portions of this field were heavily disturbed due to plant activities, particularly along the east side of the creek, other portions of this field were inundated and swampy at the time of survey
4A	3	3	10.3224	upland hilltop and sideslope	wooded	0%	0-50%	shovel testing, walkover	15	4	Strat I (0-20cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (20-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	NA		33PK189 Mt. Gilead Cemetery, 33PK319	

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4A	3	4	4.5881	side slope, lowland former floodplain	wooded, brush, briars	0%	0-30%	walkover	15	0		NA		33PK316	much of this area is disturbed due to plant activity, west of Fog Road is slope
4A	3	5	5.8709	side slopes, narrow bench	wooded	0%	0-50+%	shovel testing, walkover	15	1	Strat I (0-10cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/6 silt loam	NA		NA	
4A	3	6	2.0718	side slope	wooded	0%	30%	walkover	15	0		NA		NA	a portion of this field was absorbed into Type 1 Field 2 representing small benches near the head of the valley
4A	3	7	4.7977	side slope, low benches, drainage	wooded	0%	3-40%	shovel testing, walkover	15	4	Strat I (0-15cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (15-25cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/8 silty clay	NA		NA	the easternmost portion of this field was considered testable and included in the adjacent Type 2 field
4A	3	8	5.9627	side slope, toe ridge, bench	wooded	0%	0-40%	shovel testing, walkover	15	3	Strat I (0-10cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (10-20cm) pale brown 10YR6/3 silty clay	NA		NA	the easternmost portion of this field was considered testable and included in the adjacent Type 2 field

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4A	3	9	6.7863	flat	open grass	0%	0%	walkover	15	0		NA		33PK325	This field runs along Perimeter Road and is completely disturbed from Plant development
4A	3	10	0.4591	side slope, terrace	wooded	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	2	Strat I (0-10cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (10-20cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/8 silty clay	NA		NA	
4A	3	11	1.1979	side slope, genltly sloping upland field	thinly wooded, grass	0%	0-25%	shovel testing, walkover	15	4	Strat I (0-10cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam with 50% gravel over Strat II (10-20cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 clay with 50% gravel	NA		NA	This field is located immediately east of the plant water treatment facility and the area around it has been heavily disturbed with fill
4A	3	12	1.0183	flat	open grass	0%	0%	shovel testing, walkover	15	2	Strat I (0-11cm) dark brown 10YR3/3 silt loam over Strat II (11-21cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/8 clay with 30% gravel fill	NA		NA	This field is heavily disturbed by plant development
4A	3	13	0.3192	side slope	wooded, heavy brush	0%	30-40%	walkover	15	0		NA		NA	heavily disturbed, gravel road, push piles
4A	4			Not applicable - No survey required											
4A	5			Not applicable - No survey required										Previously investigated Site 33PK206 along southern boundary of Area 4A	

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4B	1	1	1.0658	Valley floor, benche above drainage	wooded	0%	0-12%	shovel testing, walkover	15	16	Strat I (0-14cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (14-24cm) brownish yellow 10YR6/6 silt loam	NA		NA	
4B	1	2	1.0714	valley floor	wooded	0%	0-25%	shovel testing, walkover	15	6	Strat I (0-18cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (18-28cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 clay with river gravels				
4B	1	3	2.3854	valley floor, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	walkover	15	0		NA		Previously identified historic Site 33PK218 Cannett Rd. Historic Farmstead	This field is located along the southeast edge of the sludge lagoon, a mud/gravel access road also runs along the edges of the lagoon, the remaider of this field is primarily excessive slope
4B	1	4	6.6328	side slope, low bench for access road	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	walkover	15	0		NA		33PK313	This field is located along the southern edge of the sludge lagoon, a mud/gravel access road also runs along the edges of the lagoon, the remaider of this field is primarily excessive slope

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4B	2	1	29.9379	upland ridgetop, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	10, 15	301	Strat I (0-15cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (15-25cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	1 cattle tank/livestock pond		NA	
4B	2	2	13.1283	upland ridgetop, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	62	Strat I (0-21cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (21-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	NA		33PK317	
4B	2	3	9.0303	ridgetop, bench, side slope	wooded	0%	0-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	82	Strat I (0-17cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (17-27cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	NA		NA	
4B	2	4	7.7832	ridge toe, side slope	wooded	0%	6-30%	shovel testing, walkover	15	59	Strat I (0-16cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (16-26cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	NA		NA	
4B	2	5	0.7002	narrow ridgetop	wooded	0%	0-25%	shovel testing, walkover	10	8	Strat I (0-10cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (10-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	NA		NA	
4B	2	6	3.9688	narrow ridgetop, sideslope	wooded, brush	0%	0-40%	shovel testing, walkover	15	12	Strat I (0-15cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (15-25cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	NA		NA	
4B	2	7	9.3844	toe ridge, side slope	wooded, brush	0%	3-25%	shovel testing, walkover	15	54	Strat I (0-18cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (18-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	33PK369	Historic artifact scatter	NA	
4B	3	1	3.0294	valley side slope	wooded, brush	0%	25-40%	walkover	15	0		NA		NA	
4B	3	2	0.6930	valley side slope	wooded, brush	0%	25-40%	walkover	15	0		NA		NA	

Area	Type	Field	Acreage	Topography	Vegetation	Surface Visibility	Slope	Survey Method	Shovel Test Interval (meters)	No. of STs	Typical Soil Profile	Resources Identified	Resource Type	Previously Recorded Site Comment	Additional comments
4B	3	3	7.0926	valley toe ridges, benches along drainage, side slope	wooded	0%	3-40%	shovel testing, walkover	15	14	Strat I (0-20cm) brown 10YR4/3 silt loam over Strat II (20-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt loam with 25% gravel	NA		NA	
4B	3	4	14.0899	valley side slope, bench, toe ridge	wooded	0%	3-40%	shovel testing, walkover	15	11	Strat I (0-10cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (10-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/4 silt clay loam	1 cattle tank/livestock pond		33PK318	
4B	3	5	2.0898	valley side slope	wooded	0%	25-40%	walkover	15	0		NA		NA	
4B	3	6	3.2054	toe ridges, side slope	wooded	0%	3-40%	shovel testing, walkover	15	4	Strat I (0-11cm) brown 10YR5/3 silt loam over Strat II (11-21cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silty clay	NA		NA	
4B	3	7	11.2438	valley floor, side slope	wooded	0%	0-40%	shovel testing, walkover	15	16	Strat I (0-21cm) dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4 silt loam over Strat II (21-30cm) yellowish brown 10YR5/6 silt clay loam	1 well		NA	

APPENDIX C

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Prehistoric Artifact Inventory from the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH

State Site	FS #	Section	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Class	Type	Material	Ct
33PK365	0036	4A	1	Shovel Test	B	2		I	0-16	Debitage	Class 7 - Flake Fragment	Unidentified Chert	1
												Site Ct:	**1**
33PK366	0037	4A	2	Shovel Test	B	11		I	0-13	Debitage	Class 2 - Flake (unspecified reduction sequence)	Unidentified Chert	1
												Site Ct:	**1**
33PK367	0038	4A	2	Shovel Test	B	22		I	0-21	Debitage	Class 7 - Flake Fragment	Brush Creek	1
33PK367	0039	4A	2	Shovel Test	B	22	7.5W	I	0-22	Debitage	Class 7 - Flake Fragment	Brush Creek	2
												Site Ct:	**3**
33PK368	0040	4A	3	Shovel Test	B	2		I	0-20	Debitage	Class 3 - Biface initial reduction flake	Brush Creek	1
												Site Ct:	**1**

Historical Artifact Inventory from the Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike Co., OH

State Site	FS #	Section	Field	Collection Type	Trans.	No.	Radial	Strat	Depth	Material	Form	Manufacture	Type	Variety	Element	Analysis Comments	Ct
33PK364	0034	4A	1	Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-18	Ceramic, other	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	redware	unidentifiable fragment	body sherd	Exfoliated redware; probable field tile	1
33PK364	0034	4A	1	Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-18	Metal	nail, shingle	wire-drawn	ferrous	1 1/2"	complete		1
33PK364	0034	4A	1	Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-18	Metal	nail	wire-drawn	ferrous	13/4"	complete	Lead head	1
33PK364	0034	4A	1	Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-18	Metal	nail, common	wire-drawn	ferrous	13/4"	complete		1
33PK364	0034	4A	1	Shovel Test	X	1		I	0-18	Mineral	coal						1
33PK364	0035	4A	1	Shovel Test	X	2		I	0-13	Metal	nail	wire-drawn	ferrous		fragment		3
33PK364	0035	4A	1	Shovel Test	X	2		I	0-13	Metal	nail	wire-drawn	ferrous	2"	complete		1
																Site Ct:	**9**
33PK369	0041	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	2		I	0-15	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	hand-painted, underglaze	base, partial	Green	1
33PK369	0041	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	2		I	0-15	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	hand-painted, underglaze	body sherd	Green and yellow	2
33PK369	0041	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	2		I	0-15	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		5
33PK369	0042	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3		I	0-18	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		3
33PK369	0043	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5N	I	0-14	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	annular	rim sherd	Interior magenta band; probable cup	1
33PK369	0043	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5N	I	0-14	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	edgeware, unscalloped & unimpressed	rim sherd	Blue edgeware; probable flatware-plate or saucer	1
33PK369	0043	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5N	I	0-14	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33PK369	0044	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5W	I	0-11	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	base, partial		1
33PK369	0044	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5W	I	0-11	Metal	nail	cut	ferrous		fragment		1
33PK369	0045	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5S	I	0-10	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	annular	body sherd	Thin blue band with a possible blue band	1
33PK369	0045	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5S	I	0-10	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	molded, hand-painted, underglaze	body sherd		1
33PK369	0045	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5S	I	0-10	Ceramic, vessel	unidentifiable fragment	earthenware, refined	whiteware	undecorated	body sherd		1
33PK369	0045	4B	7	Shovel Test	X	3	7.5S	I	0-10	Metal	unidentified	stamped	ferrous		partial		1
																Site Ct:	**20**

APPENDIX D

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY FORMS

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

*Site No. 33 – PK – 369

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

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*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder ___ ___ ___
Date ___ ___ ___ ___

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):
X New Form ____ Revised Form ____ Transcribed Data
2. County Pike *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 – PK – 369
4. Site Name (s) ____
5. Project Site Number JN10
6. Other State Site Number ____
7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) ____

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone ____ 16 or X 17 S
Easting ____ 0
Northing ____ 0
2. Latitude ____° ____' ____"
Longitude ____° ____' ____"
*3. Township 4N Range 21W Not Applicable ____
Section 8 ¼ Section: ____ SW ____ SE ____ NW X NE
Township Name Scioto
*4. Quadrangle Name Waverly South
*5. Quadrangle Date 1992
*6. Confident of Site Location X 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. X Federal Govt. ____ Multiple Govt.
____ Mixed-Govt./Private ____ Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):
____ Prehistoric X Historic ____ Prehistoric and Historic
____ Unknown ____ Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 – ___ – ___
Plotted ☐

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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 __X__ Non-Aboriginal _____ Both _____ Undetermined —

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

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

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

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

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

m. __X__ 20th Century n. _____ Historic Aboriginal — —

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*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented 5 ___

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

X Diagnostic Artifacts ___ Diagnostic Architectural Remains ___
___ Diagnostic Features ___ Documentary Evidence ___ Oral Tradition ___
___ Unrecorded ___ Other (specify) ___

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

Machine cut nails were being produced as early as 1790 and were commonly available after 1805. They were in use until replaced by wire nails in 1880. Several of the ceramic whiteware fragments recovered have diagnostic manufacturing date ranges including the annular (1820-1850) and edgeware varieties (1865-1895).

Researcher ___

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

X Kitchen	___ Furniture	___ Personal	___
___ Toys & Games	___ Printed Matter	___ Religious/Ceremonial	___
___ Military	___ Weapons	___ Transportation	___
X 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
Whiteware, annular	2	Whiteware, molded, hand-painted, underglaze	1
Whiteware, edgeware, unscalloped and unimpressed	1	Whiteware, undecorated	11
Whiteware, hand-painted, underglaze	3	Metal, cut nail	1
		Metal, unidentified, stamped, iron	1

General

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

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

for official use only

E. Physical Description

*1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ Rockshelter/Cave __X__ Open _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown ___
_____ Submerged _____ Other (specify) _____

*2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):
Habitation: _____ Camp _____ Village _____ Hamlet _____ Unspecified Habitation ___ ___ ___ ___
Extractive: _____ Quarry _____ Workshop ___ ___
Ceremonial: _____ Unspecified Mound _____ Earth Mound _____ Stone Mound ___ ___ ___
_____ Effigy Mound _____ Mound Group _____ Hilltop Enclosure ___ ___ ___
_____ Geometrical Earthwork _____ Cemetery _____ Isolated Burial (s) ___ ___ ___
_____ Petroglyph/Pictograph ___
Other: _____ Unknown _____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify)_____ ___ ___ ___

*3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):
_____ Residential _____ Commercial _____ Social _____ Government ___ ___ ___ ___
_____ Religious _____ Educational _____ Mortuary _____ Recreation ___ ___ ___ ___
_____ Subsistence _____ Industrial _____ Health Care _____ Military ___ ___ ___ ___
_____ Transportation _____ Unrecorded __X__ Unknown ___ ___ ___
_____ Other (specify)_____ ___

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.
This site may represent simple casual dumping, no nearby historic features or structural remains were present.

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):
__X__ Undisturbed _____ Disturbed - Extent Unknown _____ Fully disturbed ___
_____ Destroyed _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):
_____ None Apparent _____ Agriculture _____ Historic Construction _____ Water ___ ___ ___ ___
_____ Transportation _____ Archaeological Excavation _____ Mining _____ Vandalism ___ ___ ___ ___
_____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify) _____ ___ ___

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

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

9. Land Use History:
Logging, Farming

*10. Site Elevation 235 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 __X__ Unglaciated Plateau ___
_____ Till Plain _____ Glaciated Plateau _____ Unrecorded

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*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ Not Applicable _____ Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
_____ Kansan Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
_____ Illinoian Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
_____ Illinoian Outwash _____ Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
X Wisconsin Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Outwash
_____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify)_____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):
X 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 X Hill or Ridge Top
_____ Closed Depression _____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify)_____

*15. Soils:
Soil Association Omulga
Soil Series-Phase/Complex Coolville-Blairton association, rolling
Reference USDA Soil Survey of Pike County, Ohio
1990

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ N _____ NW _____ NE _____ E _____ All _____ Flat
X S _____ SW _____ SE _____ W _____ Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) _____ 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 Little Beaver Creek
_____ Permanent Stream _____ Lake/Pond X 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 120 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 9 (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 X 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):

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

5. Describe surface conditions.

Wooded, leaf litter, no surface visibility

*6. Site Area (square meters) 300 (20m E-W by 15m N-S) ___ ___ ___ ___

Unrecorded _____ ___ ___ ___ ___

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

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

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

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

*10. Name of Form Preparer Jeremy Norr ___ ___ ___

*11. Institution Gray & Pape, Inc. ___ ___ ___

*12. Date of Form (year/month) 3/27/12 1 9 ___ ___ / ___ ___

*13. Field Date (year/month) 3/8/12 1 9 ___ ___ / ___ ___

14. Time Spent at Site 45 minutes

15. Weather Conditions overcast

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

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) _____ ___ ___ ___

_____ ___ ___ ___

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

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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):
No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints _____
Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared
_____ None

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):
_____ National Register Property†
_____ Determined Eligible for National Register†
_____ National Register Status Not Assessed
_____ Removed from National Register†
X 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?)

Due to the low density of material and lack of historic features or structural remains, it is unlikely that this site will yield any additional information significant to the history of the region.

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

X None	_____ Wilderness Area	_____ Wildlife Preserve
_____ Park	_____ Scenic River	_____ Nature Preserve
_____ Forest	_____ Military Installation	_____ Archaeological Preserve
_____ Archaeological District		_____ Unknown

_____ Other (specify)_____

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

1. Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.
2012 Phase I Archaeological Investigations For
384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous
2. Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships,
Pike County, Ohio. Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
3.

H. Radiometric Dates

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

I. Description of Site

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

Site 33PK369 is located along the southern edge of a narrow east-west trending toe ridge. This area was shovel tested on a 15-m grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods with patches of scrub undergrowth. Site 33PK369 consists of 20 historic artifacts recovered from 5 shovel tests including radials at 7.5m intervals. This low density historic included 18 historic ceramics, 1 cut nail, and an unidentified metal fragment. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I soils. Although soils seemed to be undisturbed, this site may have simply been a result of casual historic dumping.

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

Several large historic farmstead sites have been located in the surrounding area, therefore it is not surprising to find the occasional small isolated historic artifact scatter that may or may not be associated with one of these larger sites.

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.

*Site Location

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

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

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33- PK368

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM

Location

Zone: 17S Easting: 328525.4 Northing: 4321372.9

Quadrangle: Waverly South Quadrangle Date: 1992

Township: T4N Range: R21W

Section: 8 Quarter Section: NW Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Ohio River

Minor Drainage: Scioto River

Temporal Affiliation: Unassigned Prehistoric

Artifact Description:

Category	Prehistoric Material	Count
Lithics	Class 3-Biface initial reduction flake, Brush Creek chert	1

Category	Historic Material	Count

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: Jeremy Norr

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/26/12

Field Date: 2/24/12

Primary Reference: **NADB #:**

Survey Report Associated With Project:

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Site No. 33 - Plotted ☐

The isolate was located along a broad ridgetop in a wooded setting with no ground surface visibility.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

*Site No. 33 – PK – 367

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

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*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder ___ ___ ___
Date ___ ___ ___ ___

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):
X New Form ____ Revised Form ____ Transcribed Data
2. County Pike *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 – PK – 367
4. Site Name (s) ____
5. Project Site Number JN8
6. Other State Site Number ____
7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) ____

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone ____ 16 or X 17S
Easting 328327 ____ ____ ____ 0
Northing 4321072.4 ____ ____ ____ 0
2. Latitude ____° ____' ____"
Longitude ____° ____' ____"
*3. Township 4N Range 21W Not Applicable ____
Section 8 ¼ Section: X SW ____ SE ____ NW ____ NE
Township Name Scioto
*4. Quadrangle Name Waverly South
*5. Quadrangle Date 1992
*6. Confident of Site Location X 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. X Federal Govt. ____ Multiple Govt.
____ Mixed-Govt./Private ____ Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

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

X 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 1

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

____ Diagnostic Artifacts ____ Diagnostic Features ____ Radiometric

____ Unrecorded ____ Other (specify) flakes only, no diagnostics

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):

X Lithics ____ Ceramics ____ Metal ____ Faunal Remains ____ Floral Remains

____ Human Skeletal Remains ____ Unrecorded ____ Other (specify)____

8. Specific Prehistoric Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
Class 7-flake	3		
fragments-all made of			
Brush Creek Chert			

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 _____ __ __

*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.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

17. Affiliated Ohio Historic Inventory Site Number and Name:

__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ _____ __ __ __

__ __ __ __ __ __ __

for official use only

E. Physical Description

*1. Archaeological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ Rockshelter/Cave __X__ Open _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown ___
_____ Submerged _____ Other (specify) _____

*2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):
Habitation: _____ Camp _____ Village _____ Hamlet _____ Unspecified Habitation ____
Extractive: _____ Quarry _____ Workshop ___
Ceremonial: _____ Unspecified Mound _____ Earth Mound _____ Stone Mound ___
_____ Effigy Mound _____ Mound Group _____ Hilltop Enclosure ___
_____ Geometrical Earthwork _____ Cemetery _____ Isolated Burial (s) ___
_____ Petroglyph/Pictograph ___
Other: _____ Unknown _____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify) Low density lithic scatter ___

*3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):
_____ Residential _____ Commercial _____ Social _____ Government ____
_____ Religious _____ Educational _____ Mortuary _____ Recreation ____
_____ Subsistence _____ Industrial _____ Health Care _____ Military ____
_____ Transportation _____ Unrecorded __X__ Unknown ___
_____ Other (specify) _____ ___

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

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):
__X__ Undisturbed _____ Disturbed - Extent Unknown _____ Fully disturbed ___
_____ Destroyed _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):
_____ None Apparent _____ Agriculture _____ Historic Construction _____ Water ____
_____ Transportation _____ Archaeological Excavation _____ Mining _____ Vandalism ____
_____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify) _____ ___

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

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

9. Land Use History:
Logging, farming

*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 __X__ Unglaciated Plateau ___
_____ Till Plain _____ Glaciated Plateau _____ Unrecorded

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*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ Not Applicable _____ Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
_____ Kansan Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
_____ Illinoian Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
_____ Illinoian Outwash _____ Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
__X__ Wisconsin Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Outwash
_____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify)_____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):
__X__ 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 __X__ Hill or Ridge Top
_____ Closed Depression _____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify)_____

*15. Soils:
Soil Association Omulga
Soil Series-Phase/Complex Latham-Wharton silt loams, 15-25% slopes
Reference USDA Soil Survey of Pike County, Ohio
1990

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ N _____ NW _____ NE _____ E _____ All _____ Flat
_____ S _____ SW _____ SE __X__ W _____ Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) _____ 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 __X__ 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 120 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 21 (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 __X__ 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) _____

*Site No. 33 – PK – 367

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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):

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

5. Describe surface conditions.

Wooded area with leaf litter, no surface visibility

*6. Site Area (square meters) 337.5 (15m NW-SE x 22.5m NE-SW) ___ ___ ___ ___

___ ___ ___ ___

Unrecorded _____ ___

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

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

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

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

*10. Name of Form Preparer Jeremy Norr ___ ___ ___

*11. Institution Gray & Pape, Inc. ___ ___ ___

*12. Date of Form (year/month) 3/27/12 1 9 ___ ___ / ___ ___

*13. Field Date (year/month) 2/24/12 1 9 ___ ___ / ___ ___

14. Time Spent at Site 45 minutes

15. Weather Conditions overcast heavy wind

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

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) _____ ___ ___ ___

_____ ___ ___ ___

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

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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):
No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints _____
Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared
_____ None

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):
_____ National Register Property†
_____ Determined Eligible for National Register†
_____ National Register Status Not Assessed
_____ Removed from National Register†
X 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?)

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

X None	_____ Wilderness Area	_____ Wildlife Preserve
_____ Park	_____ Scenic River	_____ Nature Preserve
_____ Forest	_____ Military Installation	_____ Archaeological Preserve
_____ Archaeological District		_____ Unknown

_____ Other (specify)_____

*Site No. 33 – PK – 367

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

1. Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.
2012 Phase I Archaeological Investigations For
384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous
2. Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships,
Pike County, Ohio. Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
3.

H. Radiometric Dates

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

I. Description of Site

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

Site 33PK367 is located at the end of a toe ridge east of Little Beaver Creek. This area was shovel tested on a 15-m grid. Vegetation at the time of survey consisted of mixed hardwoods. The site consists of three prehistoric artifacts recovered from Shovel Tests B22 and B22 + 7.5 m west. Three additional shovel tests were excavated at 7.5 m around the original find (B22), none of which contained cultural material. This low density lithic scatter consists of 3 flake fragments produced from Brush Creek chert. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I contexts. Due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of diagnostic material, it is unlikely that additional work at this location will yield any additional data significant to the prehistory of the region. Site 33PK367 is not considered eligible for inclusion to the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

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

Other ephemeral prehistoric sites in the area likely represent single episodes of tool sharpening which could easily have been affected by erosion, farming (plowing), and logging activities along the ridgetops.

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.

*Site Location

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

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

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33-PK366

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM

Location

Zone: 17S Easting: 328488.1 Northing: 4321213.8

Quadrangle: Waverly South Quadrangle Date: 1992

Township: T4N Range: R21W

Section: 8 Quarter Section: NW Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Ohio River

Minor Drainage: Scioto

Temporal Affiliation: Unassigned prehistoric

Artifact Description:

Category	Prehistoric Material	Count
Lithics	Class-2 flake (unspecified reduction sequence) unidentified chert	1

Category	Historic Material	Count

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: Jeremy Norr

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/26/12

Field Date: 2/21/12

Primary Reference: **NADB #:**

Survey Report Associated With Project:

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Site No. 33 - Plotted ☐

The isolate was located along a broad ridgetop in a wooded setting with no ground surface visibility.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 E. Hudson St.
Columbus, OH 43211
614/298-2000

Site No. 33- PK365

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM

Location

Zone: 17S Easting: 328340.9 Northing: 4320883.6

Quadrangle: Waverly South Quadrangle Date: 1992

Township: T4N Range: R21W

Section: 8 Quarter Section: SW Not Applicable:

Township Name: Scioto

Drainage System:

Major Drainage: Ohio River

Minor Drainage: Scioto

Temporal Affiliation: Unassigned prehistoric

Artifact Description:

Category	Prehistoric Material	Count
Lithics	Class 7-Flake fragment unidentified chert	1

Category	Historic Material	Count

Reporting Information

Form Preparer: Jeremy Norr

Institution: Gray & Pape, Inc.

Form Date: 3/26/12

Field Date: 2/21/12

Site No. 33 - Plotted ☐

Primary Reference: **NADB #:**

Survey Report Associated With Project:

Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The isolate was located along a broad ridgetop in a wooded setting with no ground surface visibility.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497
614/297-2470

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

*Site No. 33 – PK – 364

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

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*Response required for acceptance of form

Coder ___ ___ ___
Date ___ ___ ___ ___

A. Identification

*1. Type of Form (select as many as appropriate):
X New Form ____ Revised Form ____ Transcribed Data
2. County Pike *3. Trinomial State Site Number 33 – PK – 364
4. Site Name (s) ____
5. Project Site Number JN5
6. Other State Site Number ____
7. Source (of Item A.5. and/or A.6.) ____

B. Location

*1. UTM Zone ____ 16 or X 17 S
Easting 328305.3 0
Northing 4320766 0
2. Latitude ____° ____′ ____″
Longitude ____° ____′ ____″
*3. Township 4N Range 21W Not Applicable ____
Section 8 ¼ Section: X SW ____ SE ____ NW ____ NE
Township Name Scioto
*4. Quadrangle Name Waverly South
*5. Quadrangle Date 1992
*6. Confident of Site Location X 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. X Federal Govt. ____ Multiple Govt.
____ Mixed-Govt./Private ____ Unknown

D. Temporal Affiliations

*1. Affiliations Present (select only one, as appropriate):
____ Prehistoric X Historic ____ Prehistoric and Historic
____ Unknown ____ Unrecorded

*Site No. 33 – ___ – ___
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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 __X__ 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. __X__ 19th Century — — —

m. __X__ 20th Century n. _____ Historic Aboriginal — —

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*11. Minimum Number of Historic Temporal Periods Represented 2 __ __

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

X 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.

The redware ceramic fragment has manufacture dates from 1700-1900 and wire-drawn nails were commonly used post 1880. The cinder block and cement slabs observed at this site seem to be more modern.

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	__ __ __
X Architectural	____ Misc. Hardware	____ Const./Manufacturing Tools	__ __ __
X Agricultural	X Fuel/Energy	____ Food Remains	__ __ __
____ Clothing	____ Unrecorded	____ Unknown	__ __ __
____ Other (specify)____			__

15. Specific Historic Cultural Materials Collected:

Type	Count	Type	Count
Coal	1		
Redware fragment			
~~probably field tile~~	1		
wire-drawn nails	7		

General

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

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 ___X___ Open _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown ___
_____ Submerged _____ Other (specify) _____

*2. Prehistoric Site Type (select as many as appropriate):
Habitation: _____ Camp _____ Village _____ Hamlet _____ Unspecified Habitation ____
Extractive: _____ Quarry _____ Workshop ___
Ceremonial: _____ Unspecified Mound _____ Earth Mound _____ Stone Mound ___
_____ Effigy Mound _____ Mound Group _____ Hilltop Enclosure ___
_____ Geometrical Earthwork _____ Cemetery _____ Isolated Burial (s) ___
_____ Petroglyph/Pictograph ___
Other: _____ Unknown _____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify)_____ ___

*3. Historic Site Type (select as many as appropriate):
_____ Residential _____ Commercial _____ Social _____ Government ____
_____ Religious _____ Educational _____ Mortuary _____ Recreation ____
_____ Subsistence _____ Industrial _____ Health Care _____ Military ____
_____ Transportation _____ Unrecorded ___X___ Unknown ___
_____ Other (specify)_____ ___

4. State the bases on which site type assignment (s) were made.
The artifacts recovered and structural features identified at this site are not sufficient to determine a distinct function, therefore no site type was offered. It is possible however that this site is related to a historic farmstead (33PK206) to the south.

*5. Site Condition (select only one, as appropriate):
___X___ Undisturbed _____ Disturbed - Extent Unknown _____ Fully disturbed ___
_____ Destroyed _____ Unrecorded _____ Unknown

*6. Dominant Agent (s) of Disturbance (select as many as appropriate):
_____ None Apparent _____ Agriculture _____ Historic Construction _____ Water ____
_____ Transportation _____ Archaeological Excavation _____ Mining _____ Vandalism ____
_____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify) _____ ___

7. Nature of Disturbance/Destruction:

*8. Current Dominant Land Use (see manual):
Scrub, forested, industrial ___

9. Land Use History:

*10. Site Elevation ___195___ 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 ___X___ Unglaciated Plateau ___
_____ Till Plain _____ Glaciated Plateau _____ Unrecorded

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*12. Glacial Geomorphology (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ Not Applicable _____ Wisconsin End/Lateral Moraine
_____ Kansan Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Kame/Kettle/Esker/Drumlin
_____ Illinoian Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
_____ Illinoian Outwash _____ Post Wisconsin Lacustrine Deposit
__X__ Wisconsin Ground Moraine _____ Wisconsin Outwash
_____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify)_____

*13. Regional Geomorphological Setting (select only one, as appropriate):
__X__ 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 __X__ T-1 _____ T-2 _____ T-3 _____ T-4
_____ Beach Ridge _____ Terrace Remnant _____ Natural Levee _____ Floodplain
_____ Low Rise on Floodplain _____ Alluvium _____ Island _____ Kame _____ Drumlin
_____ Esker _____ Moraine _____ Glacial Hummock _____ Wetland Hummock
_____ Bluff _____ Bluff Base _____ Bluff Edge _____ Saddle _____ Hill or Ridge Top
_____ Closed Depression _____ Unrecorded _____ Other (specify)_____

*15. Soils:
Soil Association Omulga
Soil Series-Phase/Complex Wyatt Silty Clay Loam, 8-15% slopes eroded
Reference USDA Soil Survey of Pike County, Ohio
1990

*16. Down Slope Direction (select only one, as appropriate):
_____ N __X__ NW _____ NE _____ E _____ All _____ Flat
_____ S _____ SW _____ SE _____ W _____ Unrecorded

*17. Slope Gradient (percent) _____ 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 Little Beaver Creek
_____ Permanent Stream _____ Lake/Pond __X__ 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 40 (meters from UTM point)

21. Elevation Above Closest Water Source 6 (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 __X__ 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) _____

*Site No. 33 – PK – 364

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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):

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

5. Describe surface conditions.

The area was sparsely wooded with heavy brush and briars

*6. Site Area (square meters) 300 (20m n-s x 15m e-w) ___ ___ ___ ___

Unrecorded _____ ___ ___ ___ ___

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

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

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

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

*10. Name of Form Preparer Jeremy Norr ___ ___ ___

*11. Institution Gray & Pape, Inc. ___ ___ ___

*12. Date of Form (year/month) 3/26/12 1 9 ___ ___ / ___ ___

*13. Field Date (year/month) 2/20/12 1 9 ___ ___ / ___ ___

14. Time Spent at Site 2-3hrs

15. Weather Conditions overcast

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

*17. Artifact Repository (ies) _____ ___ ___ ___

_____ ___ ___ ___

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

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19. Photographs (select as many as appropriate):
No. of Slides _____ No. of Prints _____
Aerials: _____ Black/White _____ Color _____ Infrared
_____ None

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):
_____ National Register Property† —
_____ Determined Eligible for National Register†
_____ National Register Status Not Assessed
_____ Removed from National Register†
X 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?)

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

X None	_____ Wilderness Area	_____ Wildlife Preserve	— —
_____ Park	_____ Scenic River	_____ Nature Preserve	
_____ Forest	_____ Military Installation	_____ Archaeological Preserve	
_____ Archaeological District		_____ Unknown	

_____ Other (specify)_____

*Site No. 33-PK-364

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

1. Norr, Jeremy A., M.A.
2. 2012 Phase I Archaeological Investigations For 384 Acres (Areas 4A and 4B) at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS Facility), Scioto and Seal Townships, Pike County, Ohio. Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
3.

H. Radiometric Dates

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

I. Description of Site

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

Site 33PK364 is located on a bench above and to the north of a shallow drainage. The site consists of a low density historic artifact scatter associated with structural remains. A total of 9 artifacts were recovered from 2 shovel tests. The artifact assemblage likely dates to the late 19th through early 20th century. No structures are shown at this location on the historic maps or aerial photographs of this location. All artifacts were from Stratum I soils. Minor vegetation clearing exposed 2 features: (1)a cement pad with a narrow trough as well as several other cement slab fragments, and (2) a short (approx 6m long), low, dry laid rock wall. Due to the sparse and indistinct remains identified at this site, it is unlikely that additional work at this location would yield any additional data significant to the history of the region. Site 33PK364 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

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

It is possible that this small historic site is part of the larger 33PK206 Terrace Historic Farmstead to the south.

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.

*Site Location

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

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