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Literature Review Update and Archaeological Survey of the E G & G Mound Facility and Adjacent Areas, City of Miamisburg Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio

By

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Literature Review Update and Archaeological Survey of the E G & G Mound Facility and Adjacent Areas, City of Miamisburg Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio

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0.1 ABSTRACT

In October, 1990, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. was retained by E G & G Mound Applied Technologies to complete a literature review update and archaeological survey for 140 acres of property located within the plant site and 6.9 acres of drainage ditches leading from the plant facility.

The literature review was updated from Riordon's (1987b) work on a portion of the Mound property. Sites have been inventoried in close proximity on landforms similar to those within the project area. In addition, cartographic sources indicated that one time four structures were present within the plant facility and Mills (1914) reported two crescent shaped earthworks. The potential to locate these sites was judged to be low because of heavy development within the Mound facility. Project communication indicate that a portion of the Miami-Erie Canal was within the project area.

A field visit was completed in November, 1990. It was evident from this visit that within the plant facility wholesale modification of the original landscape had taken place. Portions of the canal had also undergone severe modifications. As a result, the reconnaissance survey relied predominately on visual inspection. Minor hand and mechanical subsurface testing were also employed. Hand testing and coring was completed at a 20 m interval. The units were screened, with the exception of the modern fill. Mechanical testing was limited to the floodplain of the Great Miami river and completed at a 20 m interval. Alluvial soils, were visually inspected for artifacts, and a five gallon sample was screened from the underlying glacial till. Portions of the canal had also undergone severe modifications.

The reconnaissance survey was completed in March, 1991. Testing revealed that the area contained mostly modern fill. No evidence was present of the two crescent shaped earthworks reported by Mills (1914), nor of the structure noted on the cartographic sources within the plant facility. In the drainage area leading from the facility, no prehistoric sites were recorded. Historic sites inventoried consisted of the canal and associated features, a bridge remnant, a bridge, and a 1935 city water well. None of these sites meet minimum requirements for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, no further work is recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Under contract with E G & G Mound Applied Technologies, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. (ASC, Inc.) completed a field review, updated literature review, and archaeological survey for 140 acres of the plant property and adjacent runoff drainages. The 140 acres of the Mound property measured approximately 1000 m N-S by 800 m E-W with the central UTM coordinates, Easting 732910, Northing 4388880. In addition, also subjected to survey was a 10 m wide corridor next to the canal, ponds and overflow ditch area. The project area is located in Sections 35 and 36, R.5, T.2, in the city of Miamisburg, Miami Township, Montgomery County, Ohio.

The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether archaeological resources exist within the proposed development tract and, if possible, to state whether any identifiable cultural resources are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. In order to accomplish this, a research strategy involving both literature research and field reconnaissance was employed.

The field visit was conducted by Principal Investigator Shaune M. Skinner and Field Supervisor herb Beamer on November 15, 1990. The survey was completed on March 4-14, 1991 by Field Supervisor Herb Beamer and Field Archaeologists Jay Hillen, Bunny Johnson, and Chris McLaren. The backhoe operator was Larry Imes of Fryman-Kuck General Contractors, Inc.

The following report outlines the methods and results of the literature review and archaeological survey. All notes and photographs taken by ASC, Inc. personnel will be housed at the Laboratory of Anthropology at Wright State University. Photographs taken specifically on plant property were taken by plant personnel. These negatives are housed at the Mound plant facility and are not available two 8½ x 11 in prints of each negative were made to document the area. These prints are also curated at Wright state University.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING[1]

2.1 Physiography

Montgomery County lies entirely in the Till Plains section of the Central Lowlands physiographic province (Fenneman 1938:449-450). Much of the county's topography and present day drainage system is the result of successive glacial advances and retreats during the Pleistocene epoch. Features present within the county that account for undulating surfaces are kames, end moraines, ground moraines and landforms associated with rivers (Goldthwait et al. 1961).

The bedrock underlying Montgomery County is comprised of sedimentary rocks of the Silurian System. The bedrock underlying the proposed project area consists of limestone and shale belonging to the Richmond series (Bownocker 1981).

Montgomery County lies mostly within the Great Miami River basin which crosses diagonally through the county. The Great Miami River has its headwaters in Darke, Shelby, Logan and Champaign counties to the north (ODNR 1985) and follows a southwestward course to its confluence with the Ohio River at the Ohio-Indiana border. The project area is drained by an intermittent/artificial creek at the Great Miami River.

2.2 Glacial Geology

During the Pleistocene epoch two glacial advances covered Montgomery County. Prior to these advances a preglacial drainage system, known as the Teays, existed in Ohio. The Teays stage was marked by a mature drainage system exhibiting a dissected topography with moderately cut stream valleys (Stout et al. 1943). The master stream, the Teays River, flowed in a northwesterly direction across Ohio. The Teays River ran through northeastern Clark County. The southwest part of Ohio was drained by the Hamilton River which flows near to the present day Great Miami River (Stout et al. 1943:Map 4).

The advancement of the Kansan glacier over the northern portion of Ohio acted to block the preglacial Teays River. Southwest Ohio is at present drained by the Middletown River. This essentially is the older Hamilton River which has increased its drainage area to the northeast (Stout et al. 1943:Map 5).

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[1] Adapted from Beamer 1989.

The first glacial advance to actually reach Clark County was that of the Illinoisan glacier. Following the Illinoisan was the Wisconsin glacier. The Wisconsin glacier formed two lobes as it advanced over western Ohio. These two lobes, named the Scioto and Miami, formed as a result of a highland area to the north in Logan County. Montgomery County is within the Miami lobe area (Goldthwait et al. 1961). After the Wisconsin glacial retreat the present drainage system developed.

2.3 Soils

The project area is within the Milton-Ritchey-Millsdale and Ross-Medway soil associations. Davis describes the Milton-Ritchey-Millsdale association as "moderately deep and shallow, nearly level to very steep, well drained and very poorly drained soils that have a moderately fine texture and fine textured subsoil; formed in glacial till over limestone" (Davis et al. 1976b:7). Other minor soils within the association are Fairmount, Randolph and Plattville. These soils are located on bedrock controlled hills rising above the tillplains and stream cut valley walls.

The Ross-Medary soil association is described by Davis as, " deep, nearly level, well drained and moderately well drained soils that have a dominate moderately coarse textured and medium textured subsoil or underlying material; formed in loamy alluvium" (Davis et al., 1976:7). Other minor soils within the association consist of Cardes, Lanier and Sloan. These soils are located on nearly level floodplains.

Specific soil mapping units within the project area consist of 1) Fox-Urban land complex, gently sloping; 2) Madeland; and 3) Ross silt loam near the canal area (Davis et al, 1976:sheet 68 and 75). On the upland setting of the Mound facility are 1) Fairmount silty clay loam, 12-25% slope; 2) Fairmount silty clay loam; 25-50% slope; 3) Hennepin and Miamian silt loams, 25-50% slope, moderately eroded; 4) Madeland; 5) Miamian silt loam, 2-6% slope, moderately eroded; 6) Miamian clay loam, 12-18% slope, severely eroded; 7) Miamian-Urban land complex, undulating; 8) Milton silt loam, 2-6% slope; 9) Milton silt loam, 2-6% slope, moderately eroded; 10) Milton silt loam 6-12% slope, moderately eroded; 11) Ritchey silt loam, 2-6% slope, moderately eroded; 12) Ritchey silty clay loam, 6-18% slope, severely eroded; and 13) Urban land, loamy material.

2.4 Climate

The climate information is from Davis et al. (1976:101, 104). The climate is continental. There is a large annual and daily temperature change. Summers are moderately warm and humid. Winters are cold and cloudy. Precipitation varies widely from year to year, but is normally abundant and well distributed. Mean annual precipitation for the county ranges from approximately 36 to 39 inches (Noble and Korsak 1975:Figure 33). The frost-free period is approximately 170 days (Noble and Korsak 1975:Figure 53).

2.5 Flora

Land use practices over the past 150 years have significantly altered the original vegetation communities which would have existed prior to Euro-American occupation of the Montgomery County region. At the time of the earliest land surveys (late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries), the land comprising the project area was covered by an oak-sugar maple forest and bottom land hardwood forests (Gordon 1966).

The oak-sugar maple forest consisted of red oak, white oak, black walnut, black maple, sugar maple, red elm or slippery elm, white ash, black cherry, basswood, shagbark and bitternut hickories. Locally, burr oak, coffee tree and chinquapin oak occurred. In eroded areas red bud and red-cedar occurred. The area with stands of mixed oak, walnut, basswood, and sugar maple trees was highly sought after by early investors as well as Indians (Gordon 1969:41-42).

Shrub species associated with the oak-sugar forest include wild gooseberry, poison-ivy, Virginia creeper, American bladdernut, running strawberry bush, wahoo, spicebush, moonseed vine, and black haw. These shrubs were noted in the understory of the Gilbert Woods in northeastern Champaign County (Gordon 1969:43).

The bottom land hardwood forest is a very diverse environment. The trees grown reflect the variability of the alluvial soils (Gordon (1969: 70). Gordon lists five communities or subtypes. A good distinction for the project area cannot be made between the subtypes 1) beech, white oak; 2) beech, sugar maple; 3) beech, elm, ash, yellow buckeye; 4) elm, sycamore, river birch, red maple; and 5) others including sweet gum, elm, and river birch. All of these subtypes may be described as mixed mesophytic. Gordon (1969:72) lists 18 trees, 12 shrubs and vines, and 22 herbaceous plants within the bottom land hardwood forest.

Information available from excavations of prehistoric sites can provide information concerning the floral resources in a region. In Montgomery County, continued excavations at the Incinerator site (33 My 59) have yielded a wide range of plant remains including two domesticates (corn and beans) along with a number of wild plant species. These wild food remains include acorn, walnut, hazelnut, bitternut, hickory, cherry, plum, pawpaw, hawthorn, raspberry, blackberry, and sumac (Wagner 1983). The Incinerator site represents a Fort Ancient (Anderson Phase) village dating to the latter portion of the twelfth century A.D. (Heilman and Hoefer n.d.:2).

2.6 Fauna

A wide range of animal species would have been available prehistorically as well as at the time of early Euro-American settlement in the region. An early county history for the area mentions the abundance of bear, turkey, deer, squirrel, and pheasant (Broadstone 1918:173). Other species in the area included opossum, geese, duck, partridge, quail, parakeet, and prairie chicken. The streams and rivers also supplied a number of fish species (Hill 1953:33).

Faunal remains from the Incinerator site (33 My 57) indicate heavy use of deer, elk, turkey, and raccoon (Heilman and Hoefer n.d.:5). Other species represented in the faunal assemblage from the site include beaver, woodchuck, squirrel, river otter, grey wolf, and bobcat (Shane 1972).

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING[2]

3.1 Paleoindian

It is estimated that occupation of the Ohio area would have been possible in approximately 11,000 to 11,500 B.C. By this time the glacial front which had once covered Ohio had retreated into Ontario (Seeman and Prufer 1982). The Paleoindians, the first known prehistoric population to occupy the Ohio area, were highly mobile, small-band hunters moving on a seasonal basis in order to more fully exploit the available natural

[2] Adapted from Beamer 1989.

resources (Dragoo 1976:9). Although probably in pursuit of herd animals, the Paleoindians were opportunists willing to utilize a broad spectrum of animal and plant resources.

Data pertinent to the content of Paleoindian sites in Ohio is extremely rare. Information concerning the distribution of Paleoindian sites in Ohio was documented by Prufer and Baby (1963) and subsequently updated by Seeman and Prufer (1982). These studies were based predominantly on samples from surface finds of fluted projectile points which are diagnostic early Paleoindian tools.

Seeman and Prufer (1982:165) recorded a total of 16 fluted points as having been found within Montgomery County. They suggest that this low density may be attributable to a combination of factors, including distance to flint quarries, large river valleys, major stream confluences and animal migration routes (Seeman and Prufer 1982:159).

3.2 Archaic

The Archaic era has been subdivided into three separate temporal periods. During the Early Archaic period, 9000 B.C. to 6000 B.C., small mobile groups gradually became more geographically restricted as seasonally-oriented hunting and gathering activities were focused on smaller, well-exploited territories (Chapman 1975:6). Although hunting was a major subsistence activity, a narrow spectrum of nutritious plant foods was also utilized (Chapman 1975:232-233; Cleland 1966: 92-93). This transition is marked in the material culture by a change in lanceolate spear points to a series of notched and stemmed projectile points (Broyles 1971).

During the Middle Archaic period, 6000 B.C. to 3000 B.C., a wider selection of plant foods were exploited, but the major emphasis was still on hunting (Cleland 1966:92-93). The broadening economy is reflected in the material culture as well. Plant processing tools including a variety of ground stone implements, grooved axes, pestles, and atlatl weights appear (Broyles 1971; Lewis and Lewis 1961).

In the Late Archaic period, 3000 B.C. to 900 B.C., the expansion of deciduous forests reached its northernmost limit (by approximately 2000 B.C.), and the climate was warmer than present day (Cleland 1966:33). Coinciding with an increase in territorial permanence was the appearance of regional manifestations such as the Glacial Kame, Red Ochre, and Old Copper culture (Cleland 1966:93). Ceremonialism increased in

importance, as evidenced by more elaborate, formalized burial practices and the presence of exotic materials obtained from the emerging trade networks.

Archaic projectile point finds are common in Montgomery County. Unfortunately, few of these sites have contained cultural deposits and may represent only single, short term occupations.

The Glacial Kame culture is characterized by elaborate mortuary customs and is believed to have been coeval with the Late Archaic and Early Woodland cultures. It extended from northern Wisconsin to New York and included portions of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Ontario (Converse 1979:15-16). Few radiocarbon dates are available.

Classic artifact traits include shell gorgets (sandal-sole, bar, and circular), shell disc and columella beads, copper beads, tubular pipes, and antler flakers. Less common items are plate bar gorgets, birdstones, concavo-convex slate gorgets, and worked small animal jaws and clam shells. Traits that are unique to Glacial Kame include animal skull masks, engraved slate and shell artifacts, and unusual items made from conch shell (Converse 1979:16-17). No ceramics can be reliably associated with a Glacial Kame site (Cramer 1979:4).

3.3 Early Woodland

The Early Woodland period lasted from approximately 900 B.C. to 100 B.C. This period represents a cultural expansion of the Late Archaic period and was characterized by a greater tendency toward territorial permanence and increasing elaboration of ceremonial exchange and mortuary rituals (Webb and Baby 1957).

In westcentral Ohio, the local Early Woodland expression was the Adena culture, noted for the manufacture of pottery and the use of conical burial mounds for interment (Greenman 1932; Webb and Baby 1957). Although semi-sedentary like their Late Archaic predecessors, the Adena inhabitants of Ohio were more territorially restrictive. This is indicated by the occurrence of semi-permanent village sites and the manufacture of Fayette Thick (both plain and cordmarked), Adena Plain, and Montgomery Incised ceramics (Dragoo 1963).

In addition to the above mentioned pottery types and conical mounds, several projectile point/knife forms are also diagnostic of the Early Woodland period. These include Adena Stemmed and Cresap points, and Robbins blades (Converse 1973; Dragoo 1963).

3.4 Middle Woodland

The predominant Middle Woodland manifestation in Ohio was the Hopewell culture, which lasted from 100 B.C. to A.D. 500. This culture was characterized by elaborate geometric earthworks, enclosures, and mounds which were often associated with multiple burials and a diverse assemblage of exotic ceremonial artifacts (Brose et al. 1978:68). Ceremonially, the Hopewell culture appears to represent a continuation of the Adena culture, albeit on a more expanded and spectacular scale (Prufer 1964). Hopewellian trade networks were extensive, and the raw materials for ceremonial objects were acquired from various regions of North America (Seeman 1979).

Most of the information to date on the Hopewell culture has been obtained through mound exploration. Relatively little is known of settlement and subsistence patterns because so few habitation sites have been located and excavated. Using information from non-mound excavations (e.g. Prufer 1965), Ford (1979) has suggested a basic hunting and gathering economy with limited horticulture. Nuts appear to have been important, as were deer.

During the Middle Woodland period, the large Hopewell "culture centers" were located in the central Ohio Valley and the Scioto River Valley of southern Ohio (Mayer-Oakes 1955:15).

3.5 Late Woodland

The Late Woodland period is poorly defined for most of Ohio. To date, much of what is known for central Ohio is based on ceramic assemblages (Prufer and McKenzie 1966:241). In addition to changes in the pottery assemblages from Middle to Late Woodland, there is a notable modification of projectile point style. This may be partially attributable to the development of the bow and arrow. Along with triangular projectiles, a shallow notched point dubbed Chesser Notched is common in the Late Woodland (Prufer 1975).

3.6 Late Prehistoric

Between A.D. 960 and A.D. 1000, the Fort Ancient culture emerged from the Late Woodland culture in southern Ohio. The appearance of Fort Ancient was stimulated by a greater reliance on maize agriculture, increased sedentism, and an influx of southern Mississippian influences (Brose et al. 1978:324; Essenpreis

1978:152). Ceramic attributes were probably the earliest Mississippian influence to enter the Ohio Valley. New agricultural styles, beans, and Mississippian ceremonialism were introduced after this time (Brose et al. 1978:71).

The Fort Ancient subsistence economy was centered around maize agriculture, with some growing of beans and squash. Both hunting and gathering supplemented the economy (Essenpreis 1978:155-156). Settlements were occupied year-round and were concentrated along the major rivers. They were typically large, stable villages, often organized around a central plaza. Houses were round, oval, or rectangular (Brose et al. 1978:365; Essenpreis 1978:156). In some cases, a circular palisade was associated with the village (Brose et al. 1978:365).

Little is known about the Late Prehistoric period in Montgomery County because so few sites have been located and excavated. However, a Fort Ancient village reportedly exists in the vicinity of New Carlisle, Clark County. Mr. Robert Reaver of New Carlisle notified the Ohio Historical Society that he had found the site while surface collecting. Reaver recovered ceramics and triangular points (Letter in Clark County File, Ohio Historical Society). Another site is the Incinerator Site (22 My 59) reported by Heilman and Hoefer (n.d.) which yielded evidence of structures and associated features.

3.7 Protohistoric

By approximately A.D. 1550 Late Prehistoric groups in western Pennsylvania procured materials which indicate an indirect contact with European settlers (Herbstritt 1983). These materials include wire-wound faceted beads, copper tinklers, and native manufactured artifacts such as triangular glass and metal pendants made from imported European goods. In contrast to later sites, there is no change in intrasite patterning of subsistence procurement strategy. Recognition of protohistoric sites is based solely on the occasional occurrence of European trade items (Skinner and Brose 1985).

3.8 Historic

Existing knowledge of historic period aboriginal occupation of the central Ohio region is limited due to the nature of early inland explorations. Until ca. 1750, these consisted mainly of the activities of relatively few hunters and trappers. Historic Indian groups occupying the Montgomery County region included the Miami, Shawnee, and Mingo. The Miami Indians occupied much of the western portion of Ohio with villages along the

Little Miami River, the Great Miami River and the Maumee River. The Shawnee village of Piqua, not to be confused with the City of Piqua in Miami County, was located just north of Mad River approximately 6 miles west of Springfield. The village of Piqua is reportedly the birthplace of the famous Shawnee Indian chief and warrior, Tecumseh, in 1768 (Prince 1922:37, 39).

On August 8, 1780, George Rogers Clark led an army of Kentucky backwoodsmen on an attack of Piqua. The Shawnee Indians were defeated and the village was destroyed (Rockel 1908:53-54). In 1795, with the signing of the Treaty of Greenville, the various Indian groups occupying the Montgomery County area surrendered the region to the United States, opening up the area for settlement.

Montgomery County was created in 1803 from parts of Hamilton and Ross Counties (Everts 1875:19). Dayton was chosen as the county seat in this year. The "settlement" consisted of five families (Everts 1875:22). The county at this time was basically unpopulated. A few people were scattered throughout the area. It was not until about 1801 that land could be purchased, but at times a few years lapsed before a deed was issued, and the owners arrived. Drury (1909:22) indicates that the first corn crop was grown in 1796, and that pigs were raised in 1799, and sheep shortly thereafter. Everts (1875:22) indicates that Dayton had a brick building in 1805 and the first brick house in 1808. Dayton, being the county seat and located on the Great Miami River, was a small but important town in the early years. Trade, although limited, was conducted on the river from southwest Ohio to northwest Ohio.

The first settlers in Miami Township arrived in approximately 1795 (Drury 1909:821-832), shortly after the first road was completed north of Dayton. The first legal land purchase was on September 1, 1799 by James Byers. A blockhouse was erected by 1799 at Hole's Station, later to become Miamisburg. A second blockhouse is also reported about two miles south of Hole's Station and is of an early date.

The first mill was erected in 1802 by William Lamme in Section 9. The first mill on the Great Miami river was erected by Phillip Huret c. 1812 north of Hole's Station sometime around 1812. Cash crop for the area was tobacco. It was cultivated in 1833 by Pease and by 1839 was under extensive cultivation by Thomas Pomeroy.

Miami Township had a natural transportation channel because of the proximity of the Great Miami River. Flatboats were traveling the river regularly as early as 1800. In 1829, the Miami-Erie Canal was completed. In 1838 the Great Miami Turnpike was constructed which tremendously aided land travel. The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad (1851) and the Big Four Railroad (1872) further aided in the development of the area.

When the canal was built, a double lock was installed at the south end of Miamisburg. This extra lock made it possible to divert water for industry. Drury (1909) gives no date, but shortly after 1829 Cassady and Strom built a cotton mill which was water powered. In later years, the Cassady and Strom cotton mill was rebuilt or converted to a brick oil mill, then a flour mill, and then a twine and cordage factory. Other early industries consisted of Allen, Watson, and Allen's grain separators (1835) and the Kauffman Buggy Company (1849).

4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review had been completed by Riordan (1987b) for the area. His work concerned an adjacent tract of land at the Mound Facility. The purpose of this literature review is to update the Riordan report. The following sources were examined:

1. *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914);
2. Ohio Historical Society U.S.G.S. 7.5' and 15' series topographic site location maps;
3. Ohio Historical Society Montgomery County archaeological files;
4. Ohio Archaeological Council files;
5. Ohio Archaeological Inventory files;
6. Ohio Historic Inventory files;
7. National Register of Historic Places files;
8. Montgomery County atlases, narratives, and histories.

A 3 km radius study area, centered within the project area, was examined for previously reported and inventoried sites. This corresponds to the Riordan (1987b) study radius.

4.1 Prehistoric

Riordan (1987b:6-12) has documented 37 archaeological sites within the study area. Of these sites, 24 have a predominately prehistoric temporal affiliation. Most of the sites mostly did not yield diagnostic material. However, sites representing the Paleoindian period through the Fort Ancient period have been inventoried. Since Riordan's (1987b) work, several additional sites have been added to the files at the Ohio Historical Society. Table 1 lists 10 sites, of which eight contain prehistoric material. The prehistoric sites are nearly evenly divided between an upland setting and a river orientation. Site sizes range from 1800 sq m to 40,000 sq m.

Only one additional archaeological report has been written in the study area since Riordan (1987b). Baker and Mollenkopf (1990) reviewed the proposed bicycle path plans in southern Montgomery County, originally completed by Riordan (1987a). No additional sites were located during this effort.

Reviewing Mills (1914), there are four mounds, four crescents, and one isolated burial reported for the study area. One mound, the Miamisburg Mound (33 My 11), has been inventoried and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Riordan 1987b).

Of the sites inventoried or reported, two crescents shaped earthworks are reported to be within the project area. Both are within the main facility at the Mound plant, which has been heavily developed with structures, roads, parking lots, etc.

2.2 Historic

Within the 3 km study area, Riordan (1987b) reports that nine historic archaeological sites have been inventoried. Five of these are reported as mill sites. Since Riordan's study, two additional historic archaeological sites have been inventoried (Table 1). These consist of a historic scatter of undetermined age and a settlement dating from 1831 to 1913.

Within the township, 110 standing structure sites have been inventoried (Table 2). Most of these recorded (97 of 110) consist of houses. Also inventoried are an opera house, farmhouses, horse stables, a church,

etc. The earliest recorded date is the 1820s for both a house and a horse stable. The other structures mostly date between the 1860s to 1880s. None of the inventoried sites are within the project perimeter.

Several cartographic sources were consulted to investigate possible structural locations within the project perimeter. These consisted of early county atlases (Everts 1875; Heines 1851; Lake 1869), the 15' quadrangle (Miamisburg, survey date 1905-1906), the modern 7.5' quadrangle (Miamisburg 1965, photorevised 1974; Franklin 1981) [Map 2], and the project maps supplied by E G & G Mound (Map 3, Plate 1). Structure locations were noted on the 1875 county atlas, the 15' quadrangle, a 7.5' quadrangle, and the project mapping.

A farmhouse is indicated on the 1875 county atlas near the southeast corner of the main plant facility. A second farmhouse is located near the south center edge of the main facility. These farmhouses are not indicated on later dated cartographic sources investigated.

The 15' quadrangle indicates two houses within the main facility and one house very near to it or in the main facility area. These houses are not indicated on later dated cartographic sources investigated.

The modern quadrangle structures (n=43) shown on the Miamisburg (1974) quadrangle (Map 2) correspond to the project mapping (Map 3). All structures within the project perimeter shown in the main facility postdate 1946/1947 (Dr. Carfagna, personal communication November 15, 1990).

A known site within the project area is a part of the Miami Canal. This is indicated on the earliest cartographic sources reviewed and is shown on the project mapping (Map 3). The canal was completed in the mid-1820s (Beers & Co. 1882:535; Gieck 1988:124-125). No locks are within or near the project area, as noted by Riordan (1987b:11).

4.3 Summary

Several sites have been inventoried for the area or landforms similar to those within the project area. None of the inventoried sites exist within the project area. Within the main facility, two crescent shaped earthworks have been reported. This locale has been subject to heavy development. Hence, a low potential of discovery is predicted. Four structures appear to have existed within the main plant facility. These were noted on the 1875 county atlas and the 1904-1905 15' quadrangle. Two of these structures (farmhouses) dating to 1875 are in an area where modern structures are present at this time. The two remaining houses are in a heavily

developed area, resulting in an extremely low probability of locating the houses or remnants. The potential of locating sites within the main facility depends upon the level of disturbance within this area. In the western part of the project area, part of the Miami Canal is present. No known structures associated with the canal are present within the actual project area.

5.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A Scope of Service was developed for the survey prior to the commencement of the project (Appendix A). The prominent vegetation within the project area consisted of grassland. This resulted in subsurface testing of the project area in conjunction with visual inspection as the primary methods of investigation. Three basic types of subsurface testing were employed within the project area. These consisted of 1) test pits/test pits with hand coring, 2) shovel tests, or 3) deep testing with a backhoe.

Test pits measured approximately 40 cm square and were excavated at a 20 m interval in relatively level, not obviously disturbed areas. Excavation and screening of soil was by natural level. The screen size was ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth. Some test pits were cored using a four inch bucket auger. These units were cored to investigate a deeper soil profile for the possibility of alluvium masking buried sites.

Shovel tests measured approximately 30-35 cm in diameter. These were excavated in areas which initially did not appear to be disturbed. However, upon initial excavation it was obvious the soil was madeland. These shovel test units were completed for stratigraphic information only. None of these shovel tests were screened. A total of 77 shovel tests and test units were hand excavated within the project area.

Backhoe trenches were limited to the floodplain parallel to the overflow creek of the canal. These trenches measured approximately 3 m by .6 m by a variable depth. The interval between trenches was approximately 20 m. However, three units were placed at a 30 m interval to avoid areas of excessive fill. In addition, a distance of approximately 93 m was not trenched because of recent construction and modern waste disposal. Trench excavation ended several centimeters into the glacial till.

Soils retrieved from fill levels were not screened. This soil contained modern artifacts. Soil below the fill was separated by natural soil horizons during excavation and closely inspected. This material readily fell apart, making any soil particle larger than sand readily visible. At least 5+ gallons was screened from the undisturbed levels. All trench profiles were cleaned and closely inspected before recording the trench. A total of 20 backhoe trenches were excavated.

Visual inspection was completed for the entire project area and limited to areas of excessive slope and obvious disturbance. This was the primary method of investigation for the E G & G Mound facility, consisting of numerous buildings, parking lots, areas of fill, and areas in which the B soil was exposed on the surface. Visual inspection was completed as the primary method in the park area adjacent to the canal area where parking lots had been installed.

6.0 RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

6.1 Field Visit

On November 15, 1990, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. completed a field visit of the project area. This was completed by Principal Investigator Shaune M. Skinner, field supervisor Herb Beamer, and Dr. Dan Carfagna of E G & G Mound Applied Technologies. The Mound facility, the canal area, the overflow ditch of the canal, and the pond areas were inspected.

From the visual inspection it was clear that wholesale disturbances had occurred within the fenced-in portion of the Mound plant facility. This consisted of the construction of parking lots, driveways, roads, and numerous structures. In addition, in areas without structures, the original landscape had undergone severe modification. This was evident during visual inspection in large areas where the B soil was present, and piles of fill. One area was noted which was grassy and no obvious disturbance was present. This area was located in the southeast corner of the Mound plant facility. It was decided that hand subsurface testing would be needed

to determine the nature of the soil. A photographic record could serve to document the wholesale disturbance for the majority of the Mound plant facility.

Part of the canal area and the ponds were located in a city park. This area was extremely level and appeared to have been graded. Parking lots and roads were also noted near this area. Hand subsurface testing was recommended to determine the nature of the soil. No testing was recommended directly in the roadways or parking lots, but testing could be completed at the edges of the roadways and parking lots in places. No testing would be completed in the canal area because a sewer had been installed within the canal. A few stratigraphic units would be placed on the west side of the canal to attempt to document the towpath construction. Although the west side is not to be impacted, it was felt that it was necessary to document the location of the towpath.

The southern part of the canal extended onto a woodlot. It was clear that in places fill had been added. However, some places did appear to have an original landscape present. It was determined that hand subsurface testing would be needed complimented with hand coring in some units. This southern section of the canal contained flowing water which prohibited backhoe trenching for cross-sectioning.

The overflow ditch for the canal corresponded to the lowest elevation within the project area. The surface vegetation consisted of grasses or woodlot. However, fill was evident on the surface in several places. Hand testing was recommended. Deep testing, i.e. backhoe trenching, would depend on the results of the hand testing. It was noted that the elevation on the west side of the Great Miami River, i.e. the overflow ditch area, was slightly higher than the west side of the river.

It was determined that the survey had to achieve two goals. The Mound plant facility had to be surveyed which could be achieved primarily by photographic documentation of the wholesale disturbance and limited hand testing. For the canal, ponds and overflow ditch area, an area 10 m wide would need to be surveyed to permit access to contaminated areas by vehicular traffic and construction equipment. An existing railroad and the old Route 25 limited this access. The area to be surveyed would be 10 m wide west and adjacent to the canal, 10 m adjacent to the ponds, and 10 m southeast and adjacent to the overflow ditch.

A visual inspection was not completed of the runoff hollow between the railroad tracks and the mound facility during the field visit. This area also would need a 10 m wide access area around its circumference and an exit.

6.2 Reconnaissance Survey

The reconnaissance survey was conducted by field supervisor Herb Beamer and field archaeologists Jay Hillen, Bunny Johnson, and Chris McLaren and Principal Investigator Shaune M. Skinner. Weather conditions ranged from the upper 20s and overcast with light snow to sunny and mid 50s. The backhoe operator was Larry Imes of Fryman-Kuck General Contractors, Inc. who was present on March 12 and 13, 1991. During rain, no field work was completed because personnel from Health Physics, a department of E G & G Mound facility, could not monitor the soils or the archaeologists for potential contamination.

The project area (Map 3) was divided in Areas (Table 3) for the ease of record keeping. The area designations conform to landforms and the predominate vegetation of the area. During the survey, 20 backhoe trenches and 77 hand excavated units, i.e. test pits and shovel tests, were excavated.

Of the 20 backhoe trenches, only two contained a natural sequence of soils (Figure 1). Most contained a modern fill or a madeland soil which probably developed during ditch dredgings. Two backhoe trenches contained sludge within the surface layer (Figure 2). The sludge is probably from the adjacent waste water treatment plant. At the southwest end of Area 10 there is an area of sludge approximately 40 m in length on the surface which was not tested. This sludge was contained within a lower area adjacent to a modern levee. Of the 20 backhoe trenches excavated, 10 contained modern fill, eight had some evidence of dredging from the adjacent overflow ditch, and only two had a natural sequence of soils.

Of the 77 hand units excavated, 30 contained a relatively natural sequence, 45 contained madeland/fill over B soil sequence, and two units contained madeland which was fill related to the canal construction. Figure 3 represents a natural sequence of soils located in the test pit. The natural sequence contained a plowzone or A soil over the B soil horizon. Madeland/fill units are represented in Figure 4. Madeland/fill units contained as many as three discrete layers of fill. Figure 5 represents a unit excavated in the towpath west of the canal. No artifacts were recovered from any unit excavated within the pond/canal area. These were comprised mostly

of fill. Several artifacts were noted from units excavated in Area 8 (west of the canal on the towpath). These will be mentioned in the discussion of Field Site 1.

Several structures/sites were noted but not inventoried because of their recent age. One is the culvert in the drainage ditch leading from the Mound plant facility under the railroad tracks (Plate 2). The second is the modern pumphouse constructed by E G & G Mound Applied Technologies (Plate 3). In addition a railroad bridge crossed the project area (Plate 4).

The literature review indicated that several farmhouses/houses once existed within the Mound plant facility. Two farmhouses dated in an 1875 county atlas were once present along the southern edge of the Mound facility. One was in the southwest corner of the Mound plant facility which is presently a pond. The other structure was once located in the northeastern area, which upon inspection was revealed to have been leveled for driveways into the mound plant facility.

Mills (1914) reported two crescent shaped earthworks within the Mound plant facility. One was in the southwest area which corresponds to an area disturbed by pond construction, landfill, and several structures. The second crescent was in the northwest project area. This area has been severely disturbed by the closely constructed modern structures of the Mound plant facility.

As a result of the survey, four historic sites have been inventoried. Ohio Historic Inventory forms have been completed and submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (Appendix A). Each site is discussed below.

6.2.1 Field Site 1

This site was noted on the project mapping and project correspondence. The site is located on a low terrace and floodplain. The site is a segment of the Miami Erie Canal and related features. The site consists of the canal, an overflow ditch, and the water level control device at the junction of the canal and overflow ditch. Each section is discussed separately.

The canal is visible within the project area as an open ditch approximately 1,760 m long. The northern section includes approximately 960 m and has had a sewer line installed in its base in 1964 (Dan Carfagna, personal communication 1991). Plate 5 illustrates the manholes protruding from the canal. Within this 960 m

segment of the canal and to the east is a park which has been graded/filled or is level. On the west side is a prominent berm which is interpreted as the towpath. The top of the towpath is relatively flat with a width of approximately 2.6 m. Because of the disturbance in the area, i.e. old Route 25 to the west and the sewer line to the east, it is difficult to identify any structures which may have been adjacent to the canal. No surface cross-section was made because of the nature of the deposits within the base of the canal.

The southern approximately 800 m of the canal within the project area contained flowing water. The eastern edge contained mounds of soil where the canal had been dredged at some in the past. The western edge contained remnants of the towpath. In places there was no visible evidence for the towpath. At other places it had been partly removed.. The western interior edge of the canal contained modern fill. One bridge remnant crossed the canal, which was probably used as a service road to the railroad tracks. The railroad bridge which crossed the canal also had impacted the canal structure. The overall east-west dimension of the canal and towpath was approximately 20 m.

At the southern part of the canal is an overflow ditch which removed excess water from the canal. This ditch is approximately 540 m long and ends at the Great Miami River. The ditch extends across a low terrace and floodplain. The northwest side of the ditch, which is off the project area, was flat as if it had been graded for a service road for the railroad. On the southeast side of the ditch there was a slight rise in places, but this had also been graded in most places. Backhoe trenching indicated some dredging material was on the southeast side of the ditch, over alluvium and glacial till.

Plate 6 illustrates the water level control device at the head of the overflow ditch. It measures 5.3 m N-S by 3.75 m E-W. It is made of poured concrete and is assumed not to be original. It is suggested that the original device would have been wood or a combination of wood and stone. This present device is attached to a galvanized steel culvert. Since the culvert is not rusty it may be recent. The water control device may also be recent.

Two units were excavated into the towpath of the canal. These units were hand excavated, measuring approximately 40 cm square to a depth of 70-83 cm below the surface. Unit 8-1-1 contained three fill episodes noted at 21 cm, 34 cm, and 34+ cm below the surface. This material was gravelly. The upper level contained

brick fragments, most likely as paver and coal. The lower two levels contained a few coal cinders. Unit 8-1-2 contained two fill episodes noted at 41 cm and 41+ cm below surface. One very dark green bottle fragment was noted. It is unknown if this was in the upper gravelly layer or the lower sandy layer.

The Miami Erie Canal was authorized in 1825 and the segment between Dayton and the north side of Cincinnati was completed by 1828 (Geick 1988:124-125). Micajah T. William laid out the Miami Erie Canal; it is unknown when the canal was abandoned. Ryan reported that 263 miles of the original 301 miles of the Miami-Erie Canal were in operation in 1912 (Ryan 1912: 361). It is assumed that the segment between Dayton and Cincinnati was still in operation in 1912. Geick states that canal operations ended abruptly as a result of the 1913 flood (Geick 1988: 288).

6.2.2 Field Site 2

The site is located within the Miami Erie Canal. It consists of a bridge support made of poured concrete (Plate 7). It measures 3 m by .5 m. The long axis is parallel to the canal. Approximately 10 m to the east is a remnant of a similar bridge footing.

As the bridge would have been low relative to the canal, it is assumed that the bridge postdated the canal's active life. A twentieth century date is assigned.

6.2.3 Field Site 3

This site consists of a bridge located on the terrace between the canal to the east and the E G & G Mound plant facility to the west. The bridge spans the drainage ditch leading from the Mound plant facility.

The bridge deck was covered with road metal and soils. The north-south dimension (length) of the deck is 4.4 m and the width is 6.5 m. It is constructed of sandstone slabs 2.2 m in length, c. .35 m in thickness and of undetermined width. The deck rests on "I" beams which measure 10 cm by 10 cm. The beams are spaced every 30 cm and rest on dressed sandstone blocks.

No specific date is known for this structure. Because "I" beams were used in the construction process, a late nineteenth or early twentieth century date is suggested for the initial construction. The bridge is in excellent condition and is presently in use.

6.2.4 Field Site 4

This site is located on a terrace and is in the northeast edge of the south pond on the project mapping. The site consists of a large casing well used for a city water supply (Plate 8). The casing is approximately 40 cm in diameter. A well pit surrounds the casing which measures 3.7 m on the outside and is made of red brick. On the north side is a shaft made of red brick with a ladder attached for access. The well pit extends above ground for approximately one meter. At this point the well pit is covered with a concrete slab with the casing protruding throughout.

The well pit superstructure consists of vertical boards attached to a wood frame without a roof. The lentil above the north side entrance to the well pit is engraved with the date 1935. The well is presently in use.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In November, 1990, and March, 1991, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. completed a field review, an updated literature review, and an archaeological survey of 140 acres within the E G & G Mound plant facility and 6.9 acres of the drainage ditch running from the facility. The area is located in the city of Miamisburg or Sections 35 and 36, R.5, T.2 of the original land survey.

The Phase I literature review was updated from previous work completed at the Mound plant property by Riordan (1987b). The literature review indicated that no portion of the property had been previously surveyed. Several potential historic sites were noted on two cartographic sources. Two farmhouses shown on an 1875 county atlas and two houses noted on the 1908-1909 15' quadrangle were situated within the project area. In addition, Mills (1914) indicates two crescent shaped earthworks within the project area. The project mapping and the project communications indicate that the project area was adjacent to a segment of the Miami-Erie Canal. Sites have been documented for landforms similar the project area, but the level of disturbance at the Mound facility, i.e. numerous modern structures, parking lots, etc., has limited any potential site.

Field survey methods included visual inspection, hand subsurface testing at a 20 m interval and deep testing using a backhoe at a 20-30 m interval. Hand testing was limited to the terraces and the upland ground moraine. Deep testing was limited to the floodplain. A visual inspection was completed of the entire project area and was the primary method of investigation in obviously disturbed areas.

Prior to commencement of the field reconnaissance, a field visit was completed in November, 1990. The on-site visit clearly demonstrated that a substantial portion of the project area had undergone wholesale surface modifications. This included primarily the region within the Mound plant facility which had been subject to recent development. Approximately 50 structures, parking lots, roads, dumps, and gavelled areas were located within the mound facility. One area in the southeast corner of the Mound plant facility contained no structures, but this had been severely impacted by construction. A city park, which also appeared to have been heavily graded, was located in the canal area/drainage area of the Mound plant facility. As the park land was covered with grass, testing was be needed to confirm the presence or absence of fill. Outside of the park land were areas which were severely disturbed. Testing, hand or mechanic, would be needed in places which were not obviously disturbed.

The field reconnaissance was completed in March, 1991. The primary method of investigation was visual inspection, as the project area was obviously disturbed. A total of 77 units was hand excavated and 20 backhoe trenches were excavated. Thirty hand excavated units contained a somewhat natural sequence, 45 contained modern fill, and two units contained fill interpreted to be related to the canal construction. Of the 20 backhoe trenches, 10 were excavated into modern fill, eight had some evidence of dredging from the adjacent overflow ditch, and two had a natural sequence of soils.

The farmhouses/houses noted on the historic cartographic sources. In addition, the crescent shaped earthworks reported by Mills (1914) were not located. All had been located in what is now heavily developed areas of the Mound plant facility.

No prehistoric sites were inventoried, but several modern structures not associated with the mound plant facility were noted, and four historic sites were inventoried. The inventoried sites will be evaluated below in terms of the eligibility requirements for the National Register of Historic Places.

For a site to be eligible for the National Register, it must meet one requirement of Criteria A, B, C or D. Criterion A is concerned with important events, B with important persons, C with important construction, and D with important information or potential important information. In addition to meeting one of the four criteria, the site must also possess integrity. For historic sites, integrity can be viewed in terms of focus and visibility (National Park Service 1989). Visibility refers to the amount of remains at a site (National Park Service 1989:9) or above ground remains (Noble 1989:3). Focus refers to the ability to interpret archaeological remains (National Park Service 1989:3) or the below ground remains (Noble 1989:3).

7.1 Field Site 1

This site consists of a segment of the Miami-Erie Canal and associated features. The features of the canal consist of the towpath to the west, an overflow ditch, and the water level control device at the junction of the canal and overflow ditch. The canal was completed in 1828 and greatly aided the local community in the transportation of goods at a time when travel was difficult. Under Criterion A, it would appear that Field Site 1 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, the integrity of this site has been adversely impacted by modern construction. Subsurface testing east of the canal in the city park showed no evidence of construction, and most of the area east of the canal was modern fill. The area southeast of the overflow ditch also contained large areas of modern fill. The northern part of the canal has had a sewer line installed within the canal ditch in 1964. Although the towpath is visible at the north end, at the southern end it is represented by remnants or not at all. Also in the southern end there places exist where modern fill has been dumped into the canal.

As a result, the visibility and focus are both poor, and the site does not contain integrity. This site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended.

7.2 Field Site 2

This site consists of a bridge remnant crossing the Miami-Erie canal. Remnants of two poured concrete moorings are present. Because of the low moorings, the bridge was in operation after the canal ceased operation, in c. 1913. This bridge may have served as a service road for the railroad east of the canal. This site cannot be associated with any important event, person, or construction. In addition, no important information

has been obtained, nor is it likely to exist at this site. The visibility is poor as the superstructure, i.e. deck, is missing. The focus is marginal, as it is interpreted as bridge remnant. As the site does not meet Criteria A, B, C or D, and may possess marginal integrity, it is felt that this site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

7.3 Field Site 3

This site consists of a bridge made of dressed sandstone slabs and blocks and "I" beams. No firm date is known for the bridge, but a late nineteenth/early twentieth century date is suggested for initial construction. The bridge is in excellent condition and is presently in use.

Both focus and visibility are good, resulting in good integrity. However, no important events, persons, or construction are associated with this site. Also no important information has been recovered nor is likely to be recovered. As a result, the site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended.

7.4 Field Site 4

This site represents a city well. Present at the site is an approximate 40 cm diameter well casing surrounded by a well pit made of red brick. An entry to the well pit is located on the north side. The superstructure consists of vertical boards on a wooden frame without a roof. A date of 1935 is engraved in the lentil above the entry to the well pit. The well is presently in use.

Both focus and visibility are good, resulting in good integrity. No important events, persons, or construction are associated with the site. Also no important information has been recovered nor likely to be recovered. As a result, the site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended.

7.5 Summary of Recommendations

The results of the updated literature review and reconnaissance survey of the E G & G Mound plant facility and adjacent runoff drainages indicated that most of the project area had been disturbed by extensive land alteration associated with recent building activities for the plant site itself or the leveling and fill activities

associated with the park development. Four historic sites were inventoried within the project area. These consist of a segment of the Miami-Erie canal, a bridge remnant, a bridge, and a city well. None of these sites were judged to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, no further work is recommended.

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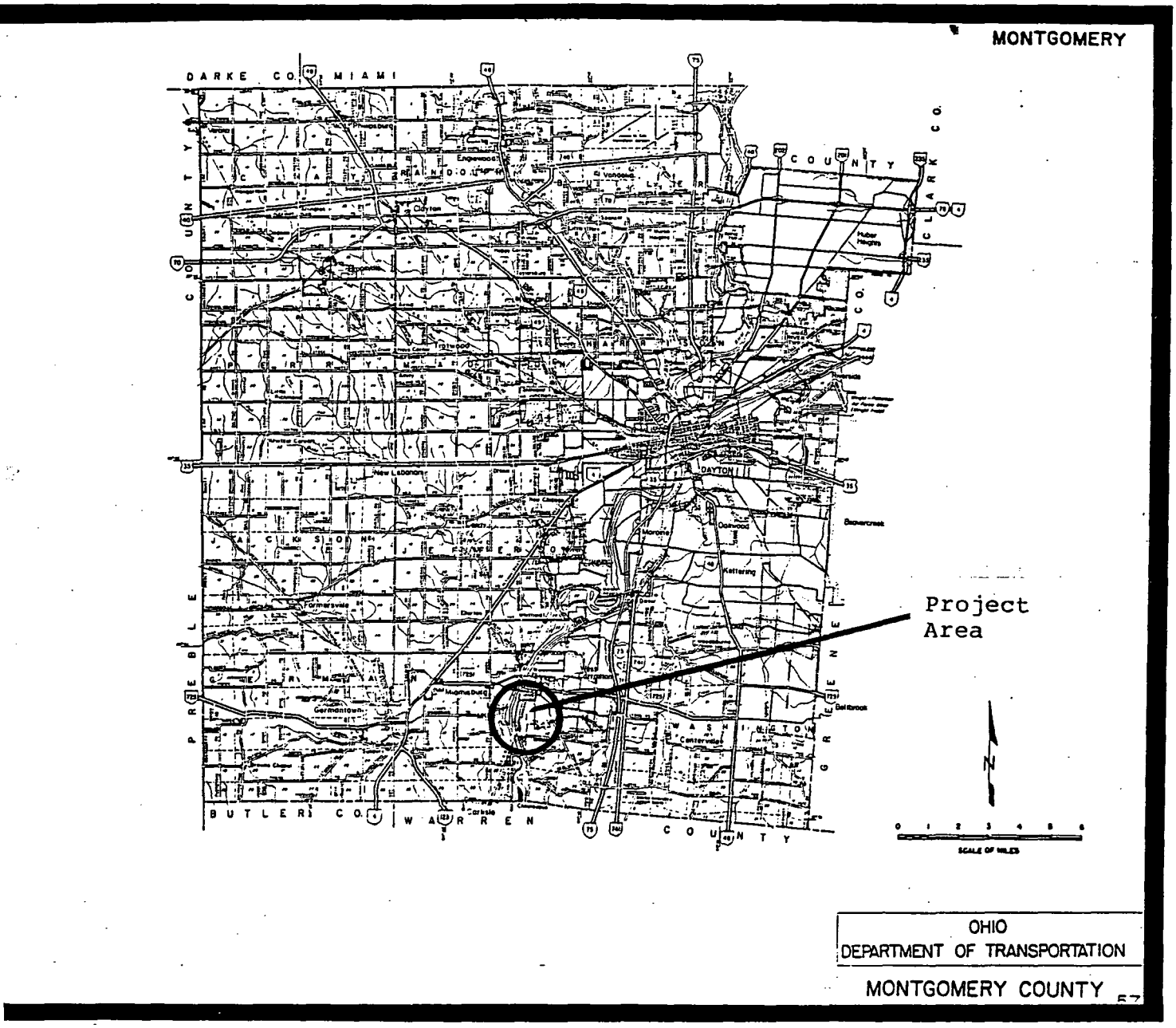
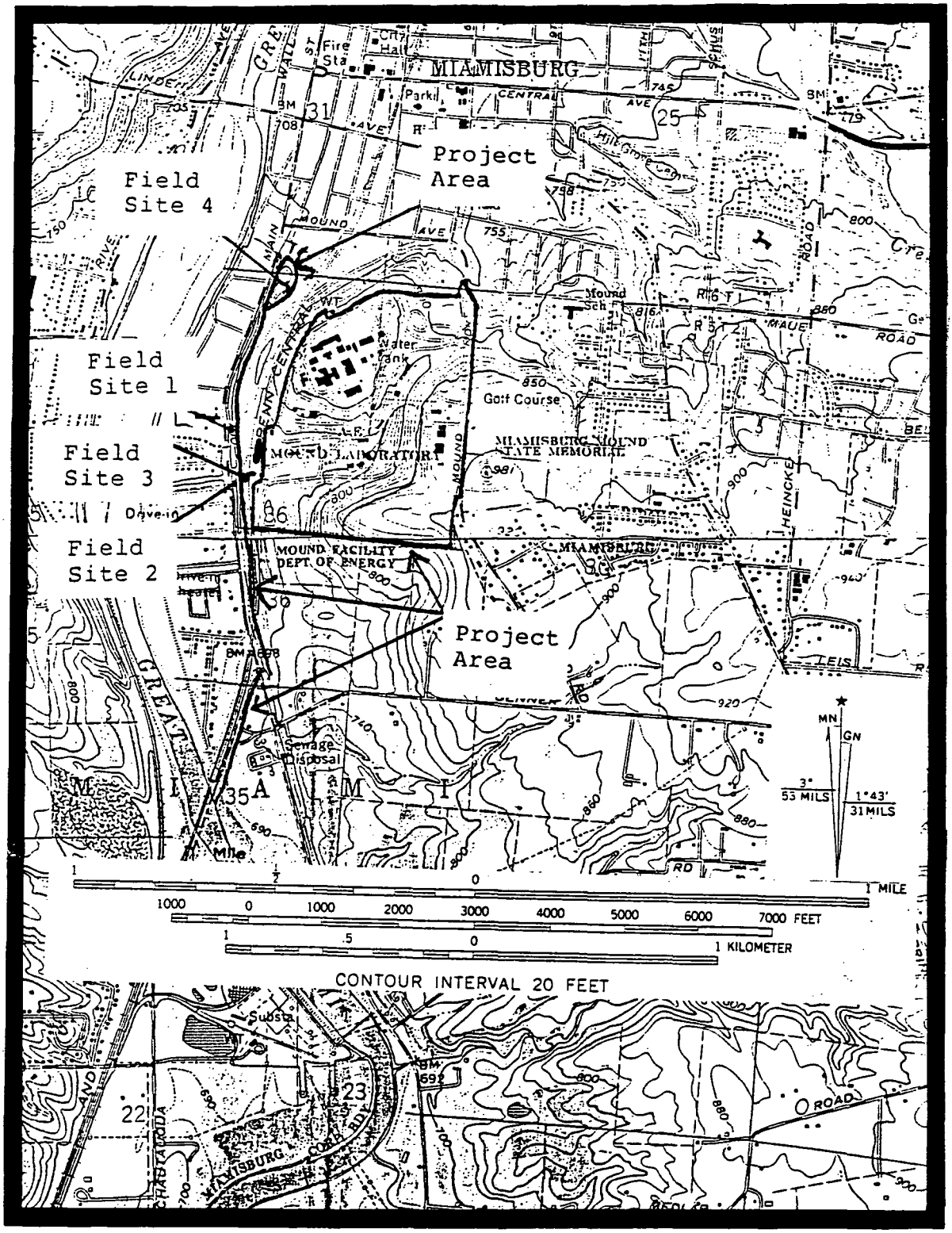
9.0 MAPS



Map 1. ODOT County Road Map showing approximate location of the project area.



Map 2. Portions of U.S.G.S. 7.5' topographic maps showing the project area (Miamisburg Quadrangle, 1974 and Franklin Quadrangle, 1981.

Map 3. Project mapping showing locations of subsurface testing, field sites and area designations.

10.0 TABLES

Table 1. Reported archaeological sites within a 3.0 km radius of the project area, update.

Site Number	U.S.G.S. 7.5' Topographic Map	Site Type	Site Size	Landform	Cultural/Temporal Period	Reference
33 My 240	Miamisburg	Habitation	80 x 100 m E-W	Rolling Uplands	Prehistoric	OAI
33 My 372	Miamisburg	Habitation	50 m. diameter	River terrace	Archaic, Adena-?	OAI
33 My 373	Miamisburg	Habitation	100 m diameter	Upland	Archaic, Woodland-?	OAI
33 My 408	Miamisburg	Habitation	200' x 70' E-W	Floodplain	Prehistoric	OAI
33 My 463	Franklin	Unknown	<¼ acre	Knoll	Prehistoric	OAI
33 My 475	Miamisburg	Habitation	200 x 200 m E-W	Floodplain	Adena, Ft. Ancient	OAI
33 My 476	Miamisburg	Unknown	30 x 60 m E-W	Floodplain	Prehistoric	OAI
33 My 477	Miamisburg	Unknown	60 x 80 m E-W	Floodplain	Prehistoric	OAI
33 My 495	Franklin	Unknown	60 x 150 m E-W	Floodplain	Historic	OAI
33 My 496	Miamisburg	Historic settlement	1900' x 200' E-W	Floodplain	1831-1913	OAI

Table 2. Reported historic site summary within the surrounding township.

Original Use	Dates															
	1800s	1810s	1820s	1830s	1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s	1890s	1900s	1910s	1920s	1930s	1940s	ND
House			1	3	2	3	20	21	33	6	7	1				
Farmhouse				1	1			1								
Horse Stables													1			
Factory									1							
Business											1					
Church							1				1					
Opera House																
Commercial							1									
Multi-Residence						1										
Commercial/ Residence											1					
Not Recorded								1								

Table 3. Survey area designations and survey results.

Area Number	Field Site Number	Field Conditions			Method of Investigation	Interval
		Visibility	Vegetation Cover	Landform		
1	0	0-100%	barren to grass cover	(ground moraine), madeland	ST, VI	20 m
2	1, 4	0%	grasses, asphalt	terrace (parkland)	ST, VI	20 m
3	1, 2	0%	woodlot	terrace, madeland	TP	20 m
4	1	0%		terrace, madeland	TP	20 m
5	1	0%	woodlot, grasses, road ???	madeland (railroad bridge area)	VI	---
6	1	50-60%	sparse grasses/weeds	floodplain/terrace, madeland	BBHT	20 m
7	1	0%	woodlot	floodplain/terrace, madeland	BHT	20-30 m
8	1	0%	grass	madeland (tow path)	ST	300 m
9	0	0-100%	grasses, woodlot	madeland	VI	---
10	1	0-80%	grasses	madeland	VI	---
11	3	0%	woodlot, grasses	madeland	VI	---

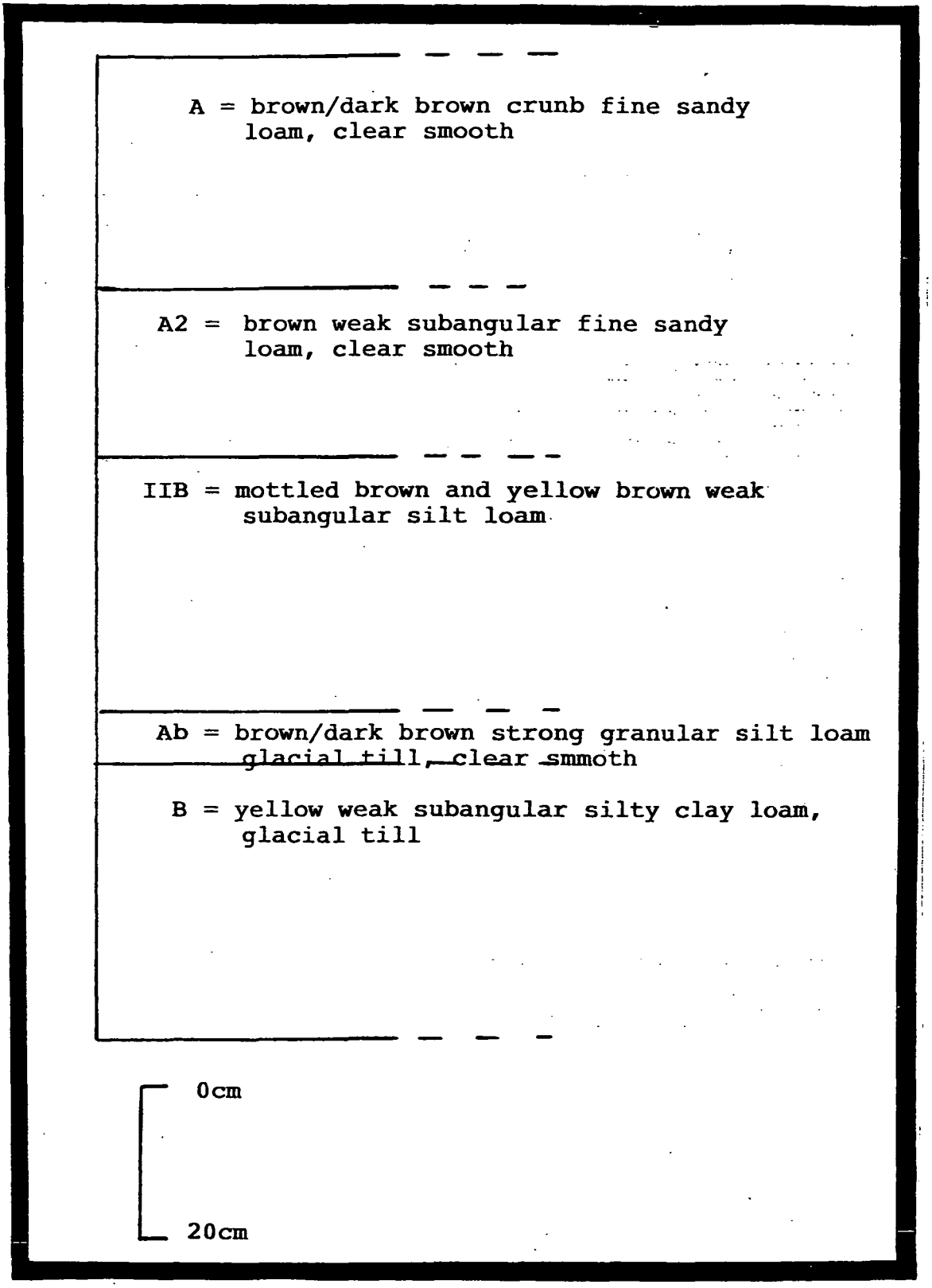


Figure 1. Backhoe trench 7-4 exhibiting the only natural sequence of soils for a backhoe trench.

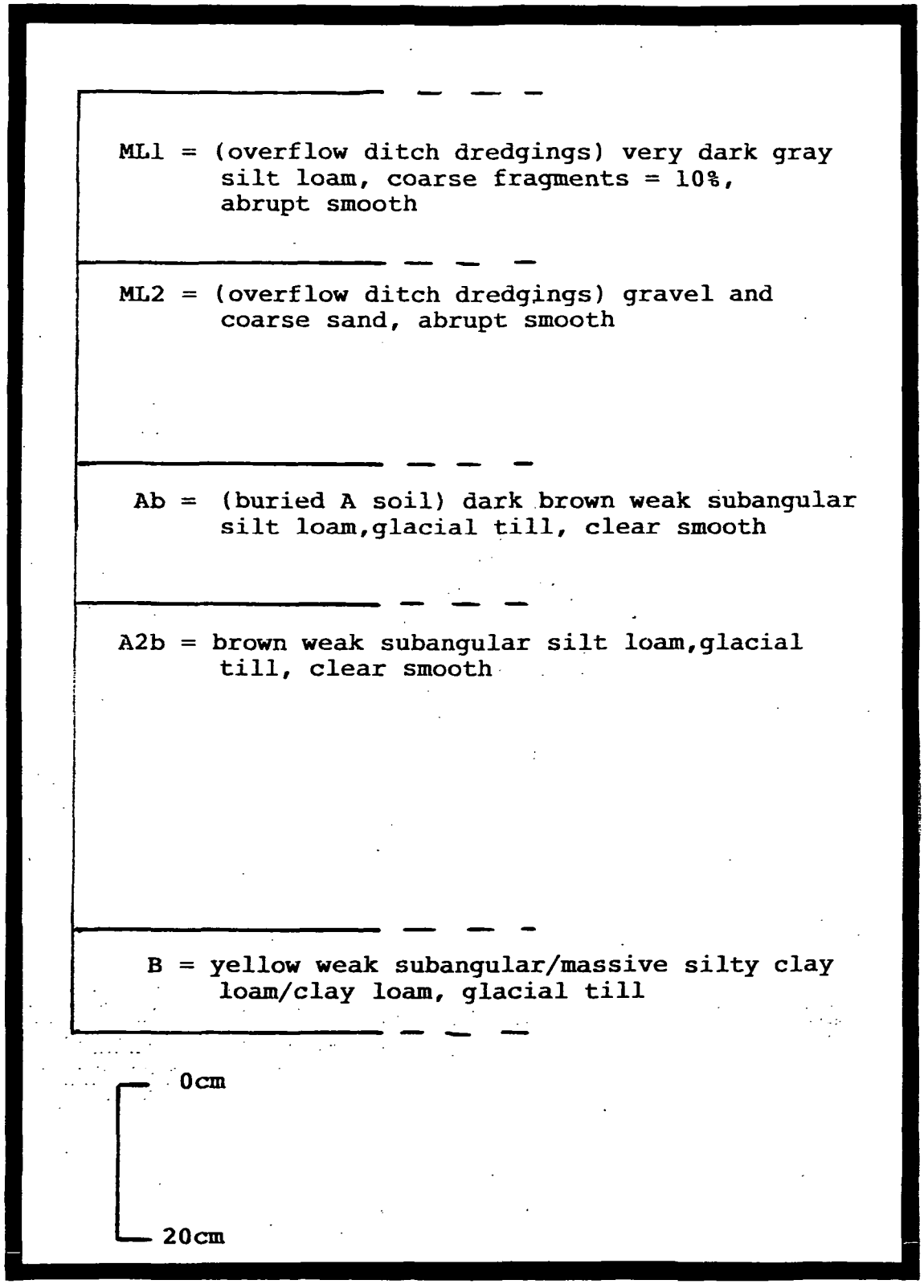


Figure 2. Typical backhoe trench consisting of overflow ditch dredgings over glacial till (BHT 7-7).

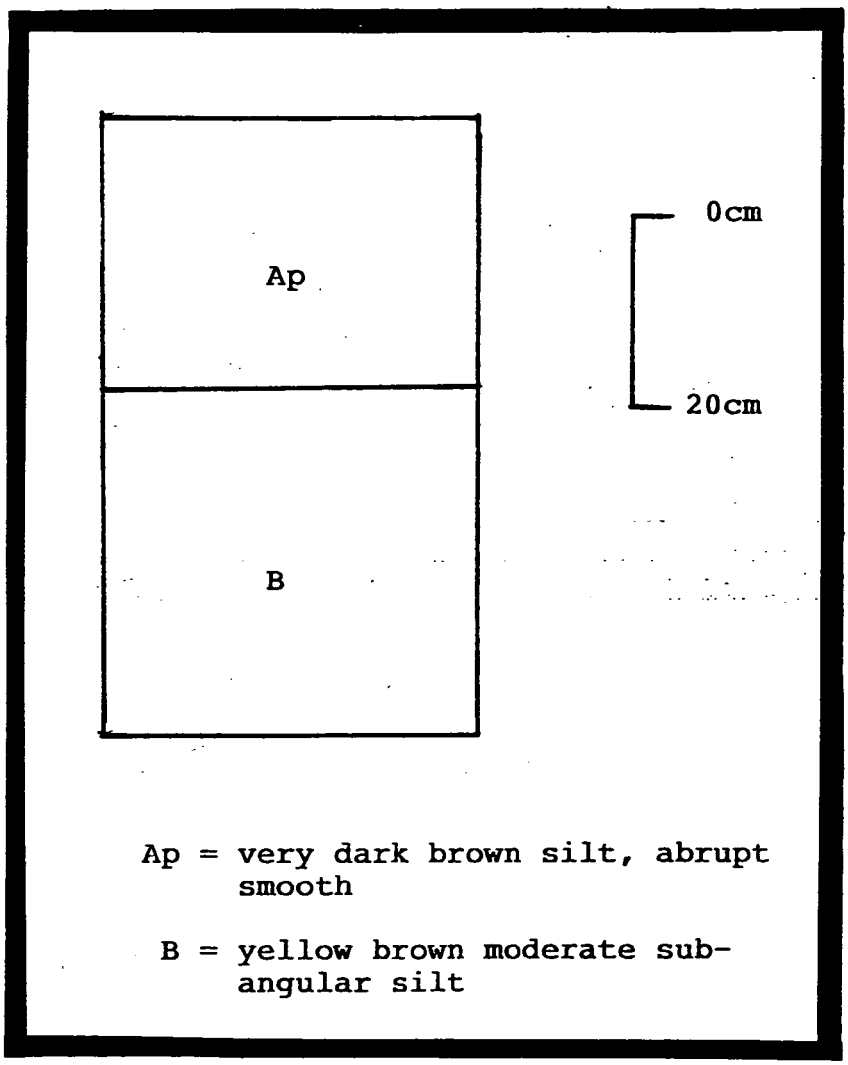


Figure 3. Hand excavated unit showing a natural sequence of soils (TP 3-1-5).

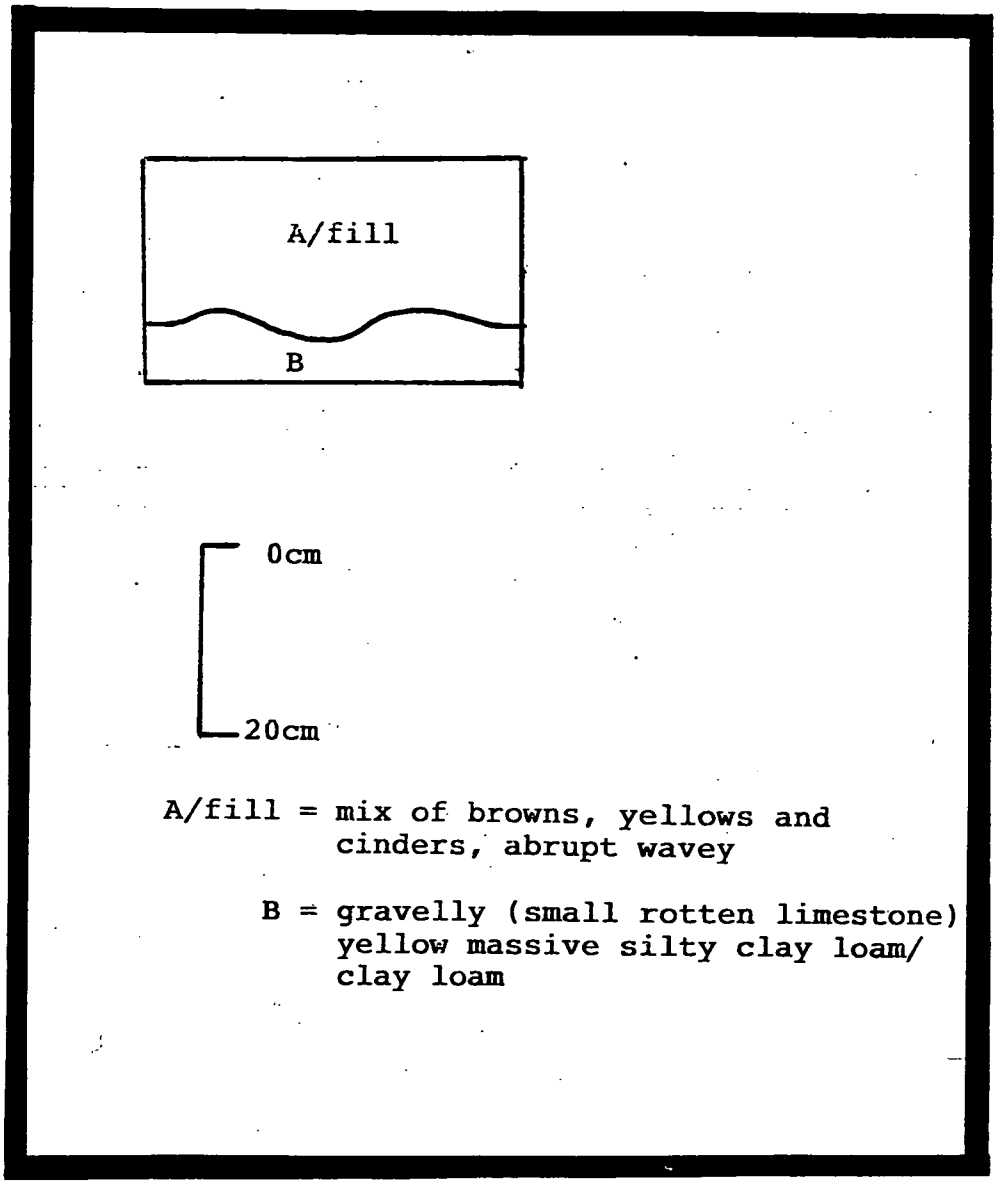


Figure 4. Typical hand excavated unit showing modern fill on the surface (TP 3-1-15).

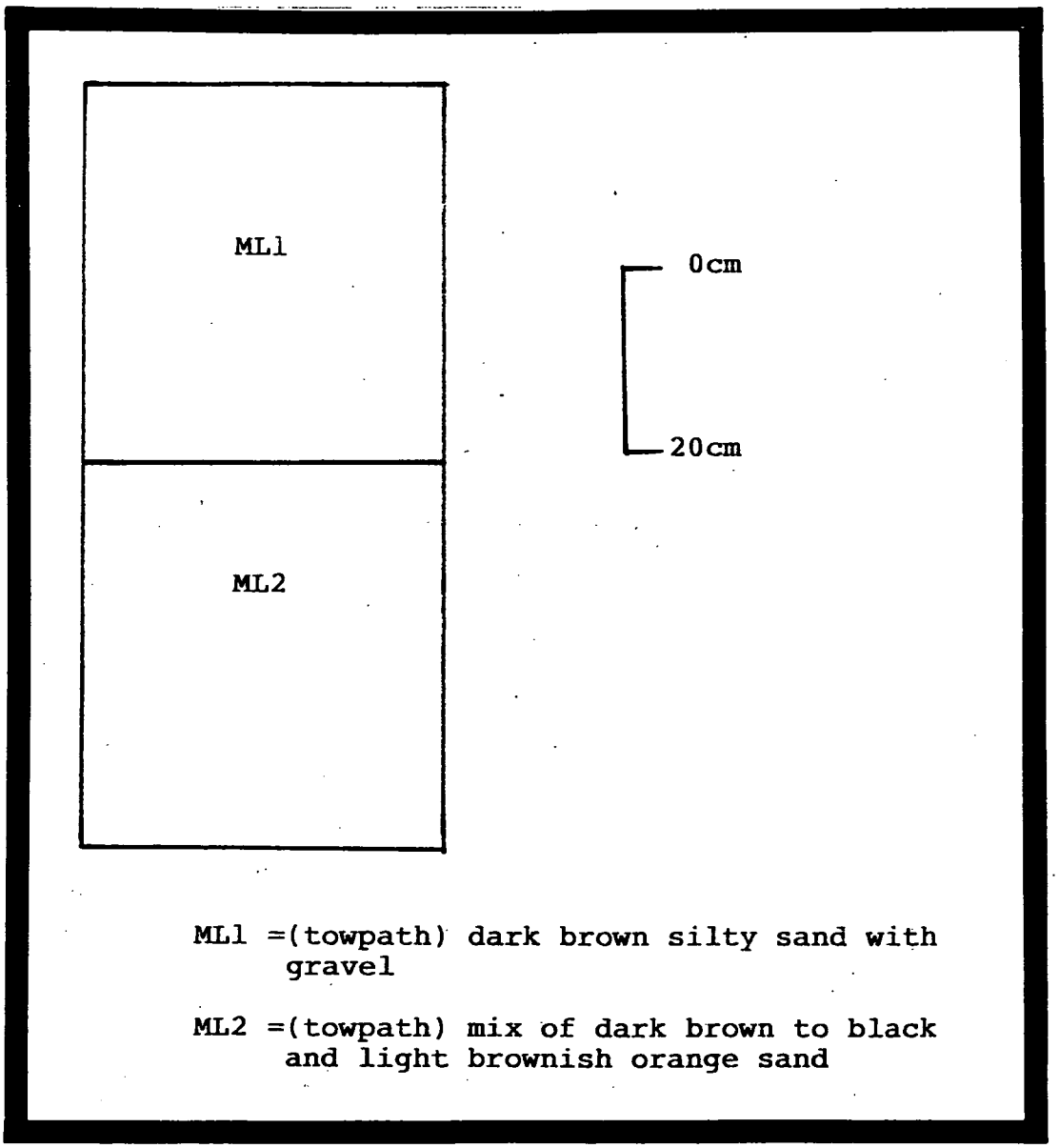


Figure 5. Unit excavated into towpath area (ST 8-1-2).

12.0 PLATES

Plate 1. Overview of project area supplied by E G & G Mound Applied Technologies, north is toward the of the page.

Plate 2. Culvert under railroad tracks, facing east.

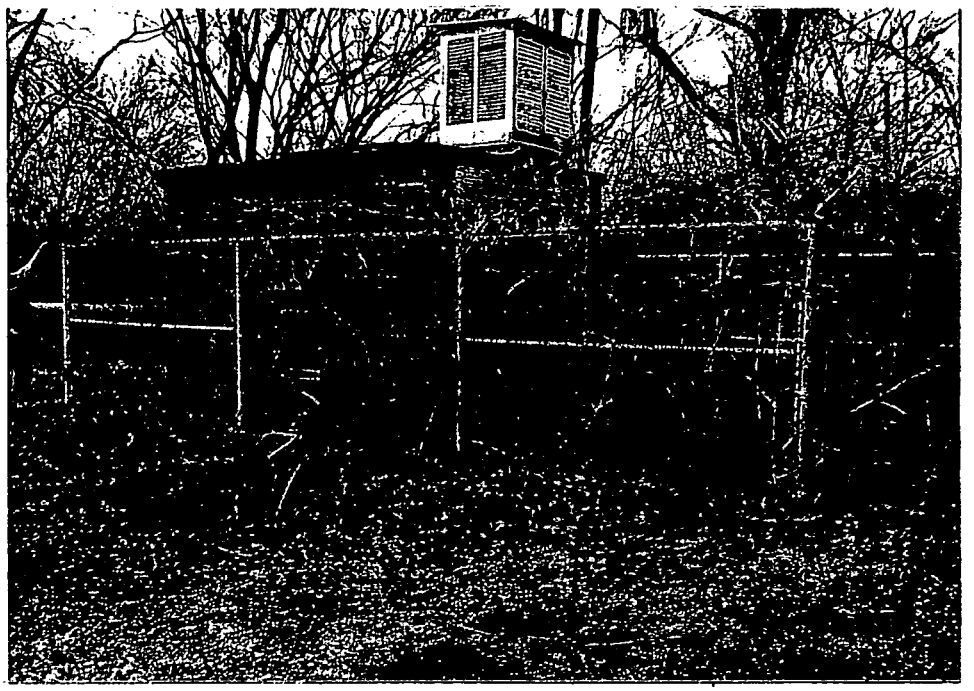


Plate 3. Modern pumphouse, facing southwest.

Plate 4. Railroad bridge crossing the canal, facing northeast.

Plate 5. North end of canal showing manholes from the sewer line, facing north.

Plate 6. Canal water elevation device, facing south.

Plate 7. Field Site 2, mooring in the canal, facing southwest.

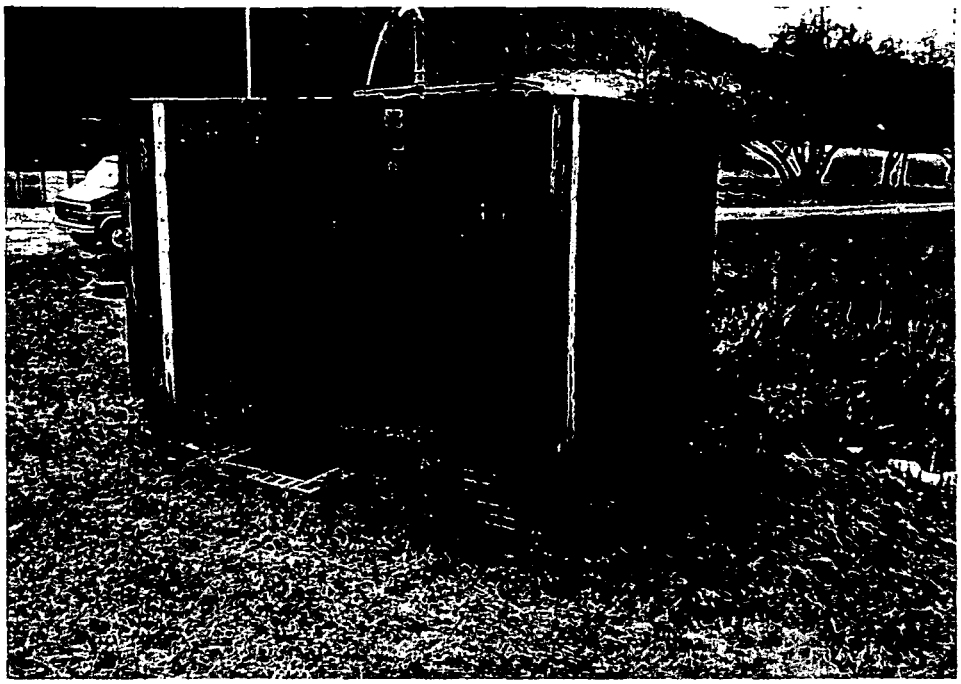


Plate 8. Field Site 4 1935 city water well, facing southeast.

13.0 APPENDIX A: PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

SCOPE OF SERVICE
LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Project Title

EG & G Mound Applied Technologies
Three Proposed Development Sites
Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio

Level Of Survey

Literature Review
Site Reconnaissance

Project Area

The proposed project area includes three separate geographical areas which are presently in use or are slated for development activities. These include a 140 acre area which presently contains the plant site. This tract contains many buildings and roads and is work space for 2000 persons. Area 2 is the affected area next to the Miami and Erie Canal which is approximately 5250 ft (1591 meters) in length. The final area to be investigated is the off site municipal plant which is approximately 10 acres in size. The canal and the municipal plant are on the floodplain of the Miami River.

Survey Goals

Literature Review: Examine all inventories and literature to determine whether:

--- archaeological resources have been located on similar landforms in this part of Ohio;

--- any part of the project area has been previously surveyed; and,

--- any archaeological remains have been located or reported to exist within the actual project area.

--- update the cultural setting and the environmental setting developed by Riordan.

Reconnaissance Survey: Conduct a reconnaissance survey to determine if archaeological remains are present within the project area. If sufficient data are recovered during Phase II survey, then an opinion as to the National Register eligibility of such resources will be presented.

Survey Methods

Literature Review

An evaluation of the known cultural resources within and in close proximity to the proposed tract will be undertaken. The following references will be consulted:

1. U.S.G.S. 7.5' and 15' series topographic maps associated with the project tract;
2. Ohio Historic Preservation Office Archaeological and Historic/Architectural Inventory forms for the county;
3. National Register of Historic Places files;
4. Ohio Historical Society Archaeological Information files;
5. Ohio Archaeological Council Report files;
6. County Atlases and Archival Histories;
7. Mills (1914) Archaeological Atlas of Ohio.

The identification of known cultural resource types and review of their distribution in this section of the state will facilitate the recognition of archaeologically sensitive areas within the project tract as well as provide a data base to be used for cultural comparisons. Since the adjacent project area has been surveyed by Riordan are intentions are to complete the survey in the adjacent area and then update Riordan's work. Therefore, the detailed literature review will be restricted to an area surrounding the permit tract, not exceeding 6.5 km. The results of the Phase I literature review will be presented in a reporting format designed to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Reconnaissance Survey

The purpose of the reconnaissance survey is to identify archaeological resources and historic structures which may exist within the project area. Each site will be inventoried and registered with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. If sufficient data are recovered during the reconnaissance survey an opinion as to the National Register eligibility of such resources will be presented.

The extant ground cover in the park and the canal is grassland. Therefore, hand testing will be necessary. A subsurface testing strategy will be employed in areas that are wooded or in pasture. This will involve the excavation of a series of test pits at 20 meter intervals in all areas that appear habitable. Where cultural remains are identified, additional test pits will also be excavated to facilitate delineation of site

perimeters. Field notes will be recorded for all shovel test pits and photographs will be taken as warranted. The backdirt from all test pits will be screened through 1/4 inch mesh screen if feasible. In addition to shallow test pits backhoe testing may be necessary to determine the potential of deeply buried archaeological deposits buried beneath the alluvium. A backhoe will be used to dig deep test trenches. The profiles will be examined to search for cultural horizons. Several backhoe trenches will also be excavated within the canal embankment to determine the method of construction which may be present and the possible presence of any cultural deposits which may have been placed during the canal construction. The main plant site will initially be subjected to visual inspection to determine if any undisturbed areas exist within this 140 acre plant site. The plant buildings themselves will be inventoried if they are over 50 years in age. If undisturbed areas are suspected within the plant site then they will be subjected to hand testing as outlined above.

Since portions of the project area may be contaminated by toxic waste it may be necessary to take extra precautions to insure the safety of the field crew. If specialized clothing items or masks are required for use during the survey the cost for these items has not been covered in our cost estimate. Prior to the commencement of the survey we will confer with EG&G Mound Applied Technologies to determine the necessity of these items. If it is necessary to take specialized training to wear and work in these items the cost of the training is not covered in the cost estimate.

Analysis/Report Preparation

All cultural materials will be cleaned and analyzed by the staff of A.S.C., Inc. Standardized analytical procedures will be utilized to evaluate cultural remains and their distribution and context. These procedures are in compliance with the Ohio Archaeological Council's "Specifications for Reports of Archaeological Services" and all applicable federal regulations. Our report is intended to be an update of Riordan's report and will build on this initial data base. All notes and artifacts will be entered into the collections of a public repository. Cultural materials will be also held at a public repository pending donation of the material by the property owner.

Project Schedule

The project will be scheduled as soon as the authorization to proceed has been obtained. The field work and additional literature will take approximately 3 weeks in time. The report preparation will begin as soon as the field work is completed. The entire project is estimated to be completed within two months time.

Report Distribution

EG & G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc.	3 copies
Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc.	1 copy

HIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No.

2. County: Montgomery

4. Present Name(s): Miami-Erie Canal

☐ Coded

ation of Negatives: riami State Univ.

Picture No.(s): R-1 - From - 1,2,3,4 → 13; R-2 - From - 6,2,3,16

5. Historic or Other Name(s): Miami Canal.

2. County

cific Address or Location

16. Thematic Association(s): Transportation - Canal - Miami and Erie

17. Date(s) or Period: 1828

17b. Alteration Date(s):

t, Section or VMD Number: t. 36 R5 T2

or Village: amisburg

If Rural, Township & Vicinity

18. Style or Design: N-A ☐ High Style ☐ Elements

18a. Style of Addition or Element(s): N-A

Plan with North Arrow

19. Architect or Engineer: Canal commissioner Micajah T. Williams, Cincinnati

19a. Design Sources: unknown

20. Contractor or Builder: unknown

21. Building Type or Plan: N/A

22. Original Use, if apparent: Canal

23. Present Use: abondaned/ sewer lines

24. Ownership: City of Miamisburg / Miami Conservancy District — Public ☑ Private ☐

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known: 10 N 1st St. Miamisburg, OH / 38 E Monument Ave. Dayton, OH

26. Property Acreage

27. Other Surveys in Which Included: none

28. No. of Stories

29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☐ N-A

30. Foundation Material: N-A

31. Wall Construction: N-A

32. Roof Type & Material: N-A

33. No. of Bays: N-A Front Side

34. Exterior Wall Material(s): N-A

35. Plan Shape: linear

36. Changes (Explain in #42): sewer line installed 1964 — Addition ☐ Altered ☑ Moved ☐

37. Window Type(s): ☐ 6 over 6 ☐ 2 over 2 ☐ 4 over 4 ☐ Other N/A

38. Building Dimensions: see site des.

39. Endangered? Yes ☒ No ☐ By What? possible. toxic waste clean up

40. Chimney Placement: N-A

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: ca. 6m. Frontage at least 1480 m.

4,5. Present or Historic Name

.M. Reference

adrangle Name: Miamisburg, Ohio

Easting: 732330 Northing: 4389870

Site ☐ Structure ☒ Building ☐ Object ☐

n National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒

12. N.R. Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒

rt of Estab. st. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒

14. District Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒

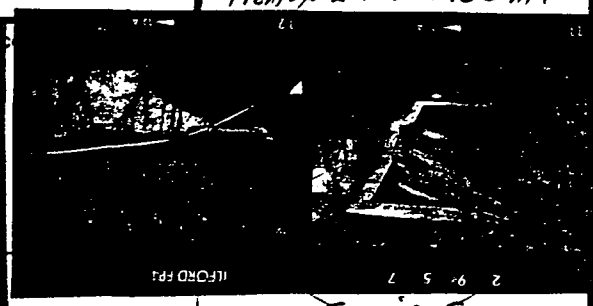
ame of Established District (N.R. or Local)

6. Specific Address or Location

urther Description of Important Interior and Exterior Featur

see site description

Facing N. N end of canal w/ installed sewer



facing E water over flow

Facing S. control device

PHOTO

History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary)

see site description

Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)

see site description

46. Prepared by: H A Beamer

47. Organization: ASC, Inc.

48. Date Recorded in Field: 7-14-91

49. Revised by

50a. Date Revised

50b. Reviewed by

Sources of Information: ASC Inc. 1991 Field notes; FS 1 of 1991 Archaeological survey of EG+G Mound project also see reverse

51. Condition of Property

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good/Fair
- ☒ Deteriorated and partially destroyed.
- ☐ Ruin
- ☐ Destroyed/Burned

Date_____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

N-A

Corn Crib or Shed ☐	Smoke House ☐	Privy ☐
Summer Kitchen ☐	Spring House ☐	Garage ☐
Silo ☐	Ice House ☐	
Designed landscape features ☐		

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s)_____ one_____ multiple

Archaeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well N-A		
Privy		
Cistern		
Foundation		
Structural Rubble		
Formal Trash Dump		
Other _____		

54. Farmstead Plan

project mapping attached.

42. (Cont'd)

43. (Cont'd)

HIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No.

2. County: Montgomery

4. Present Name(s) ☐ Coded

cation of Negatives: Wright State Univ.

lo. Picture No.(s): 6

5. Historic or Other Name(s): unknown.

ecific Address or Location

ot, Section or VMD Number: t. 36 R5 T2

or Village: Miamisburg

If Rural, Township & Vicinity

e Plan with North Arrow: quad attached.

16. Thematic Association(s): Transportation - Motor Highway

17. Date(s) or Period: 20th C.

17b. Alteration Date(s):

18. Style or Design: — ☐ High Style ☐ Elements

18a. Style of Addition or Element(s): —

19. Architect or Engineer: unk

19a. Design Sources: unk

20. Contractor or Builder: unk

21. Building Type or Plan: —

22. Original Use, if apparent: bridge

23. Present Use: bridge

24. Ownership: City of Miamisburg — Public ☒ Private ☐

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known: 10 N 1st Str. Miamisburg, OH

26. Property Acreage: unknown

27. Other Surveys in Which Included: none

28. No. of Stories: N-A

29. Basement? N-A — Yes ☐ No ☐

30. Foundation Material: poured concrete.

31. Wall Construction: —

32. Roof Type & Material: dressed sandstone

33. No. of Bays: Front N-A Side

34. Exterior Wall Material(s): N-A

35. Plan Shape: rectangular

36. Changes (Explain in #42): none known — Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐

37. Window Type(s): N-A — ☐ 6 over 6 ☐ 2 over 2 ☐ 4 over 4 ☐ Other

38. Building Dimensions: N-A

39. Endangered? By What? — Yes ☐ No ☐

40. Chimney Placement: N-A

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 10 m dist. unknown Frontage.

4.5. Present or Historic Name

T.M. Reference

adrangle Name: Miamisburg

Easting	Northing
7 3 2 3 4 0	4 3 8 9 6 3 0

Site ☐ Structure ☒ Building ☐ Object ☐

n National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒ — 12. N.R. Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒

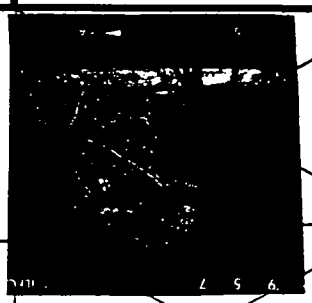
art of Estab. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒ — 14. District Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒

ame of Established District (N.R. or Local): —0—

6. Specific Address or Location

Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary)

see site description



facing S. bridge support west of water.

History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary)

see site description.

Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)

N-A

46. Prepared by: H A Beaver

47. Organization: ASC, Inc

48. Date Recorded in Field: 3-14-1991

49. Revised by

50a. Date Revised

50b. Reviewed by

Sources of Information: ASC Inc Field notes 1991: FS2 of Archaeologic survey of EG+G Mound project

(Also see reverse for report title)

51. Condition of Property

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good/Fair
- ☐ Deteriorated
- ☑ Ruin
- ☐ Destroyed/Burned

Date_____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

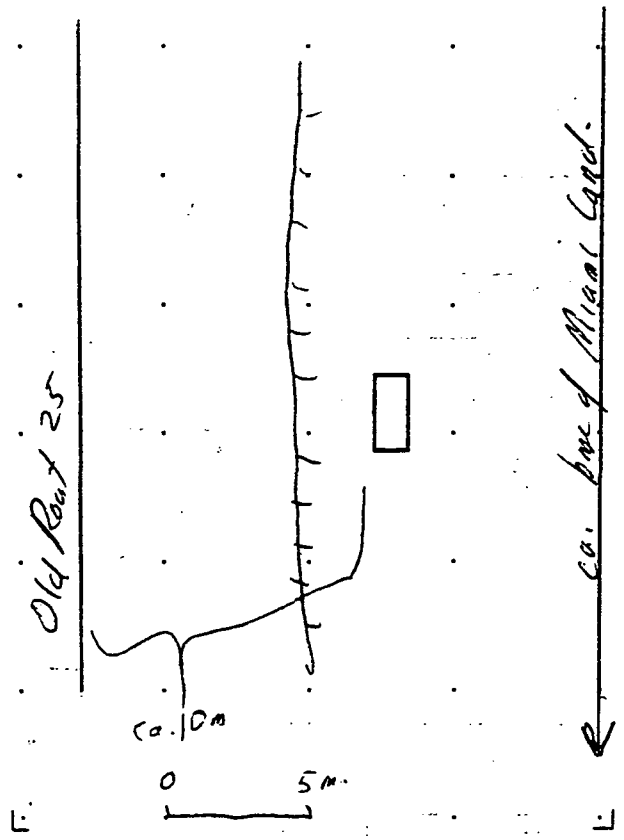
Barn Type(s) N-A

Corn Crib or Shed ☐ Smoke House ☐ Privy ☐
Summer Kitchen ☐ Spring House ☐ Garage ☐
Silo ☐ Ice House ☐
Designed landscape features ☐

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s)_____ one_____ multiple

Archaeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well N-A		
Privy		
Cistern		
Foundation		
Structural Rubble		
Formal Trash Dump		
Other _____		

54. ~~Farmstead Plan~~ Site plan



42. (Cont'd)

43. (Cont'd)

OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No.

2. County: Montgomery

4. Present Name(s) ☐ Coded

Location of Negatives: Wright State Univ.

No.: 2 Picture No.(s): 9

5. Historic or Other Name(s)

Specific Address or Location

Lot, Section or VMD Number: Sect. 36 R5 T2

City or Village: Miamisburg

If Rural, Township & Vicinity

Site Plan with North Arrow: Quad map attached.

U.T.M. Reference

Quadrangle Name: Miamisburg

16 | 7 3 2 3 8 0 | 4 3 8 9 6 9 0

Easting Northing

Site ☐ Structure ☒

Building ☐ Object ☐

On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒

12. N.R. Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒

Part of Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒

14. District Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒

Name of Established District (N.R. or Local): —

16. Thematic Association(s): Transportation - Motor & Highway

17. Date(s) or Period: 19th/20th C.

17b. Alteration Date(s)

18. Style or Design: — ☐ High Style ☐ Elements

18a. Style of Addition or Element(s): —

19. Architect or Engineer: —

19a. Design Sources: —

20. Contractor or Builder: —

21. Building Type or Plan: —

22. Original Use, if apparent: Bridge

23. Present Use: Bridge

24. Ownership: City of Miamisburg Public ☒ Private ☐

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known: 10 N. 1st Str. Miamisburg, OH

26. Property Acreage: unknown

27. Other Surveys in which Included: none

28. No. of Stories: —

29. Basement? — Yes ☐ No ☐

30. Foundation Material: dressed sandstone

31. Wall Construction: dressed sandstone

32. Roof Type & Material: —

33. No. of Bays: Front — Side —

34. Exterior Wall Material(s): —

35. Plan Shape: rectangular

36. Changes (Explain in #42): — Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐

37. Window Type(s): ☐ 6 over 6 ☐ 2 over 2 N-A ☐ 4 over 4 ☐ Other

38. Building Dimensions: attached.

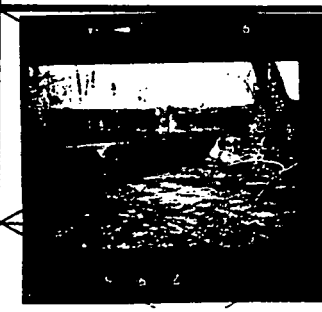
39. Endangered? By What? — Yes ☐ No ☐

40. Chimney Placement

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road

Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on reverse if necessary)

see site description



facing W. PHOTO

History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary)

see site description

Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)

see site description.

46. Prepared by: H A Beamer

47. Organization: ASC, Inc

48. Date Recorded in Field: 3-14-91

49. Revised by

50a. Date Revised

50b. Reviewed by

Sources of Information: ASC Inc fieldnotes 1991: EG+G Mound project. field site 3.

(see reverse for report title)

6. Specific Address or Location

4,5. Present or Historic Name

51. Condition of Property

- [x] Excellent
- [ ] Good/Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated
- [ ] Ruin
- [ ] Destroyed/Burned

Date_____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

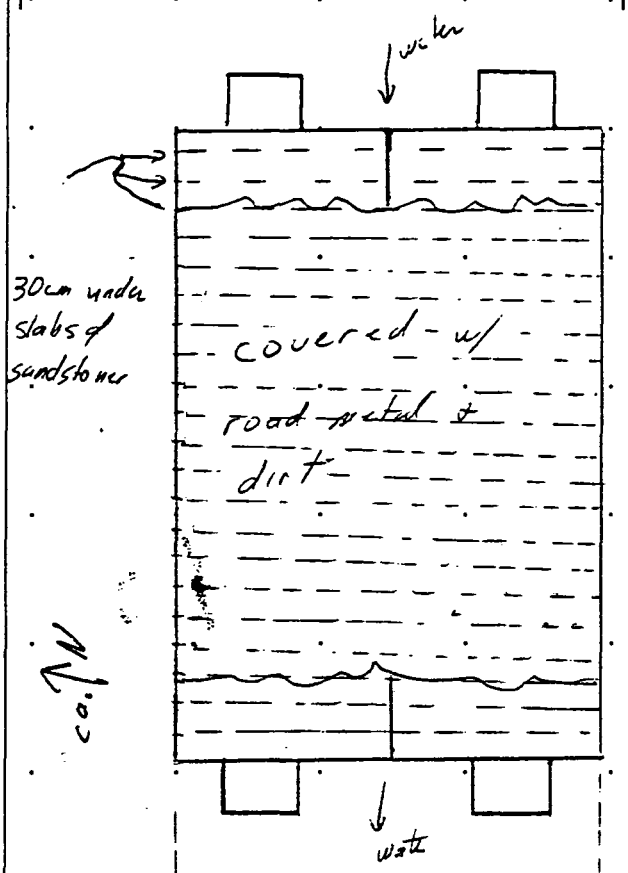
N-A

Corn Crib or Shed ☐	Smoke House ☐	Privy ☐
Summer Kitchen ☐	Spring House ☐	Garage ☐
Silo ☐	Ice House ☐	
Designed landscape features ☐		

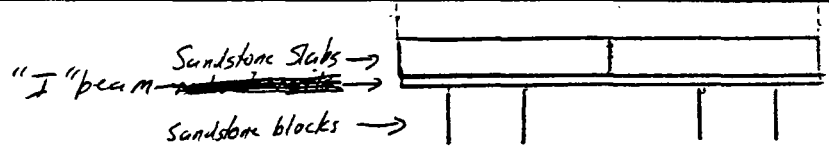
53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s)_____ one_____ multiple

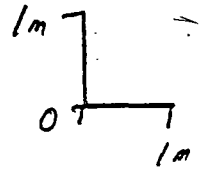
Archaeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well N-A		
Privy		
Cistern		
Foundation		
Structural Rubble		
Formal Trash Dump		
Other _____		

54. ~~Farmstead Plan~~ bridge plan



42. (Cont'd)





(½" = 1m for plainview and profile/X-sect.)

43. (Cont'd)

HIO HISTORIC INVENTORY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1985 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/297-2470

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

1. No.

o.

2. County: Montgomery.

4. Present Name(s)

☐ Coded

ocation of Negatives: ight State Univ

5. Historic or Other Name(s)

No.: 2

Picture No.(s): 18-19

2. County

pecific Address or Location

16. Thematic Association(s): Political/Social Welfare (Health Care)

17. Date(s) or Period: 1935

17b. Alteration Date(s)

Lot, Section or VMD Number: ct 36 R5 T2

18. Style or Design: —

☐ High Style
☐ Elements

ty or Village: city of Miamisburg (Miami Twp)

If Rural, Township & Vicinity

18a. Style or Addition or Element(s): —

ite Plan with North Arrow: Quad attached

19. Architect or Engineer: unknown

19a. Design Sources: unknown

20. Contractor or Builder: unknown

21. Building Type or Plan: —

22. Original Use, if apparent: city well

23. Present Use: city well

.T.M. Reference

uadrangle Name: Miamisburg

6 | 7 3 2 5 4 0 | 4 3 9 0 4 5 0

e — Easting — Northing

Site ☐ Structure ☒
Building ☐ Object ☐

24. Ownership: Public ☒ Private ☐
City of Miamisburg

25. Owner's Name & Address, if known
10 N. 1st St.
Miamisburg, OH

On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒

12. N.R. Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒

Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒

14. District Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒

26. Property Acreage: unknown

Name of Established District (N.R. or Local): —0—

27. Other Surveys in Which Included: none

28. No. of Stories: N-A

29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
"full"

30. Foundation Material: unknown

31. Wall Construction: brick

32. Roof Type & Material

33. No. of Bays
Front N-A Side

34. Exterior Wall Material(s): brick

35. Plan Shape: Square

36. Changes (Explain in #42): unknown
Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐

37. Window Type(s): N-A
☐ 6 over 6 ☐ 2 over 2
☐ 4 over 4 ☐ Other

38. Building Dimensions: 3.7 x 3.7 m² plus

39. Endangered? Yes ☐ No ☐
By What?

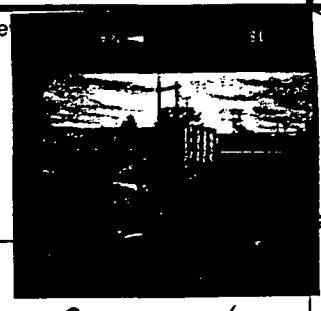
40. Chimney Placement: N-A

41. Distance from and Frontage on Road: 70m dist. unk. Frontage

4,5. Present or Historic Name

Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continue on re

see site description



facing NW

facing SE

PHOTO

6. Specific Address or Location

History and Significance (Continue on reverse if necessary)

see site description

Description of Environment and Outbuildings (See #52)

—0—

46. Prepared by: H A Brauer

47. Organization: ASC, Inc

48. Date Recorded in Field: 3-14-1991

49. Revised by

50a. Date Revised

50b. Reviewed by

Sources of Information: ASC, Inc field notes 1991; FS4, EG&G Mound project.
(see also reverse for report title)

51. Condition of Property

- [x] Excellent
- [ ] Good/Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated
- [ ] Ruin
- [ ] Destroyed/Burned

Date_____

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

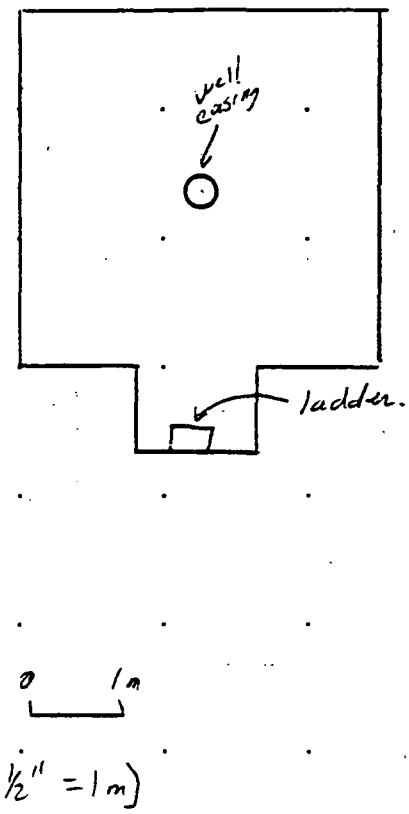
N-A

Corn Crib or Shed ☐ Smoke House ☐ Privy ☐
Summer Kitchen ☐ Spring House ☐ Garage ☐
Silo ☐ Ice House ☐
Designed landscape features ☐

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s)_____ one_____ multiple

Archaeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well N-A		
Privy		
Cistern		
Foundation		
Structural Rubble		
Formal Trash Dump		
Other _____		

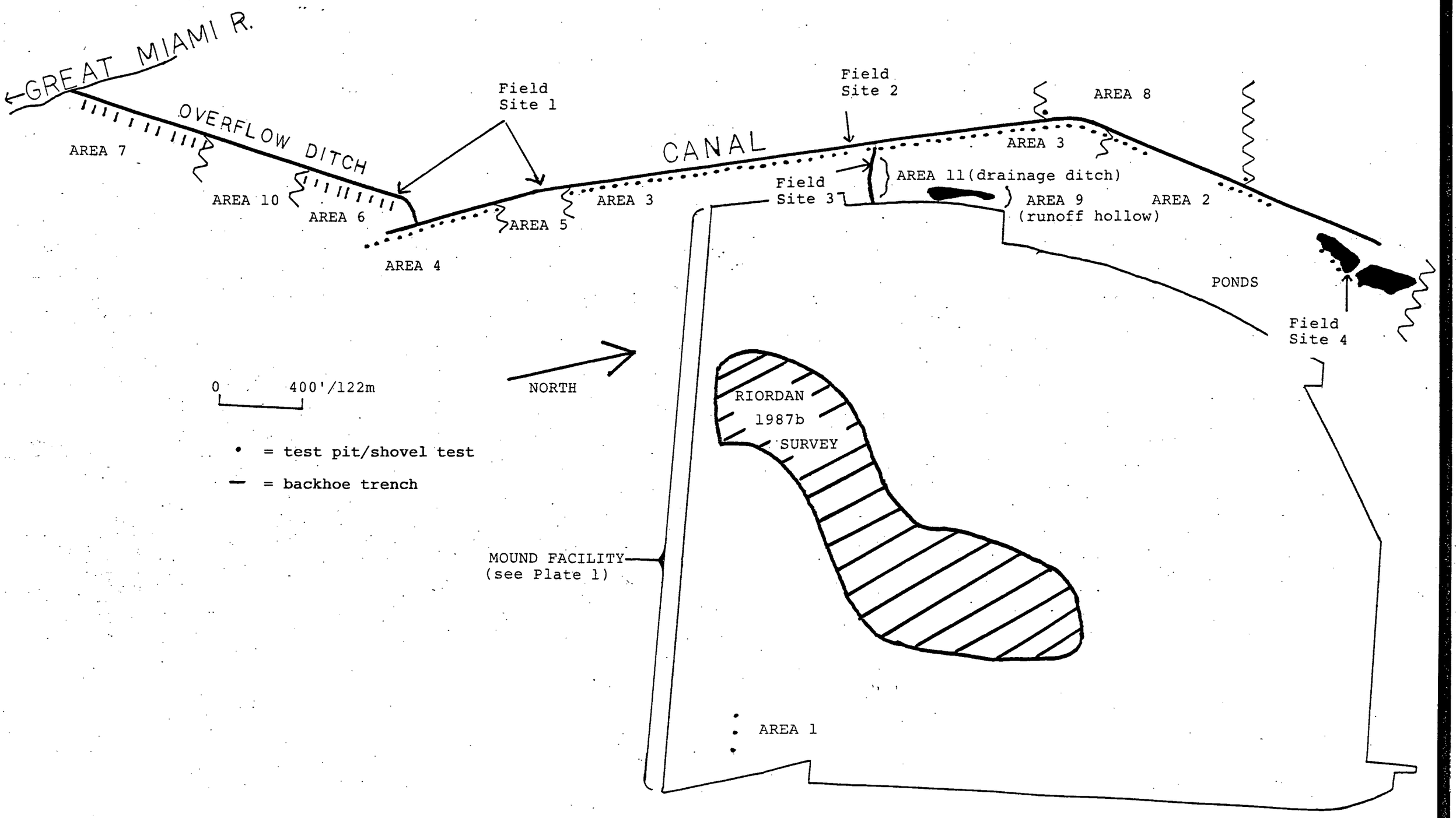
54. Farmstead Plan



42. (Cont'd)

43. (Cont'd)

EG&G 6484
196
16-07-89
17.10
1:8260


GREAT MIAMI R.
OVERFLOW DITCH
CANAL
Field Site 1
Field Site 2
Field Site 3
Field Site 4
AREA 1
AREA 2
AREA 3
AREA 4
AREA 5
AREA 6
AREA 7
AREA 8
AREA 9 (runoff hollow)
AREA 10
AREA 11 (drainage ditch)
PONDS
RIORDAN 1987b SURVEY
MOUND FACILITY (see Plate 1)
NORTH
0 400'/122m
• = test pit/shovel test
— = backhoe trench