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Case Number : 06-1358-EL-BGN

File Date : 9/5/07

Section : 1 of 2

Number of Pages : 200

Description of Document : Response

FILE

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August 30, 2007

2007 SEP -5 PM 3: 22

Mr. Klaus Lambeck
Chief
Ohio Power Siting Board
180 East Broad Street
Columbus, OH 43215-3793

PUCO



RE: AMP-Ohio Response to Ohio Power Siting Board's August 2, 2007 Clarifications for Staff Investigations
Case Number 06-1358-EL-BGN

Dear Mr. Lambeck:

On August 6, 2007, AMP-Ohio received from the Ohio Power Siting Board ("OPSB") staff a list of 24 questions and requests for clarifications regarding AMP-Ohio's pending Generation Application before the OPSB (Case No. 06-1358-EL-BGN). Staff questions, along with AMP-Ohio's responses are provided below.

1. *Please provide staff with one color version of the September 11, 2006 Phase I Archaeological Survey shown as Appendix 07-4.*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

A copy of the September 11, 2006 Phase I Archaeological Survey is included as Attachment A.

2. *Provide greater detail of the proposed water intake and discharge structures, extent of river dredging, docking facility, and barge unloading arrangement (including cross sections, elevations, and routing alignments).*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

A copy of a response letter sent regarding AMP-Ohio's Section 10/ 404 Permit Application with results for this question has been included as Attachment B.

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SUMMERHILL • WATSONTOWN • WEATHERLY
MICHIGAN: CLINTON • COLDWATER • DOWAGIAC • HILLSDALE • MARSHALL • UNION CITY • WYANDOTTE
VIRGINIA: BEDFORD • DANVILLE • MARTINSVILLE • RICHLANDS
WEST VIRGINIA: NEW MARTINSVILLE • PHILIPPI



3. What crops are currently cultivated on the project site?

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Currently, field corn and vegetable crops are farmed on the lower terrace farm land within the proposed property boundaries. Vegetable crops include sweet corn, tomatoes, squash, melons, cucumbers, cabbage, peppers, green beans and pumpkins.

4. How many acres of each crop will be taken out of production?

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Currently, AMP-Ohio estimates approximately 329 acres of vegetable crops and approximately 105 acres of field corn are in production during the 2007 season within the proposed facility's property boundaries representing approximately 434 total acres of crop production that will be impacted by project construction.

5. What other agricultural activities and structures currently exist on the site (e.g. greenhouse, livestock, grain storage, etc.) and how will they be affected with a change ownership of the site property? Will vacated structures on site be maintained or removed by AMP?

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Currently within the proposed facility's property boundaries are five greenhouses on property adjacent to the Ohio River and one greenhouse within the proposed landfill property that will be removed upon start of construction. A total of nineteen greenhouses are located within the proposed buffer area north of the plant facility and south of Adams Road. AMP-Ohio has not yet finalized long term plans for the buffer area. One option available includes allowing continued operation of the nineteen greenhouses located within the buffer area. The current owner of these greenhouses has expressed an interest in continuing greenhouse operations during and after project construction.

6. What is the estimated net unit heat rate and thermal efficiency for the proposed facility? Please provide more information specific to the boilers proposed for the facility.

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Project conceptual and preliminary development studies performed to date indicate the estimated plant net heat rate will be in the range of 9,200-9,600 Btu/kWh depending on coal blends and final designs. AMP-Ohio is currently preparing solicitations for distribution to qualified Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") firms for plant construction including boiler design. AMP-Ohio expects to finalize its determination on boiler design in mid-2008.

7. *Provide more detail regarding equipment location/ placement on site (specifically where is equipment listed in the application being located)?*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

A labeled rendering of the proposed plant and a 22" x 34" copy of the proposed general arrangement drawing (GA-01 Revision 12) included in Appendix 04-3 of the application submittal are attached as Attachment C.

8. *Provide more details regarding the need for potable water and the source(s), quantity, and routing for the proposed facility.*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Potable water will be required to support construction and operations activities. AMP-Ohio staff has been in contact with Tupper's Plains – Chester Water District representatives regarding the need for potable water and its potential supply. Tupper's Plains – Chester Water District currently provides and maintains potable water supply to the Letart Falls area through a 4" water line routed along State Route 124. AMP-Ohio currently estimates potable water usage rates at approximately 65 gallons per minute and 12,500 gallons per day during construction. Plant operating requirements for potable water are currently estimated at approximately 10,000 gallons per day.

9. *Provide more detail regarding natural gas used for startup at the proposed facility (delivery mode, source, pipe size, quantity and routing off and on-site).*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

AMP-Ohio is currently in discussions with natural gas pipeline companies regarding the supply of natural gas to the site. Present plans are for the pipeline company to permit, as required, and install pipeline to the site property boundary. To date, pipeline routing and design details have not been determined.

10. *What is the distance of the nearest off-site inhabited structures from both the power block and conveyor equipment?*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

The nearest inhabited structure from the power block is approximately 1,800 feet northeast of the plant. The nearest inhabited structure from the conveyor is located in the unincorporated area of Letart Falls. Letart Falls is located south of the conveyor and the nearest structure is approximately 1,900 feet away.

11. What are the anticipated hours of operation of the conveyor, barge facility, plant, and for construction activities?

AMP-Ohio's Response:

The Plant will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The conveyors and barge facilities are projected to typically operate primarily during daylight hours and early evening hours. Construction activities are projected as discussed in section 4906-13-07(A)(3) of AMP-Ohio's Generation Application submittal.

12. Is AMP-Ohio having a traffic study of the area performed? If so, have any issues emerged from such a study (i.e. turn lanes, construction traffic volume, traffic controls, road closures, etc.)

AMP-Ohio's Response:

AMP-Ohio has not directly contacted the Ohio Department of Transportation ("ODOT") regarding a traffic study, but is aware of local officials contacting ODOT regarding the possibility of such a study.

13. Please provide more detail on the length, height at street level and specifications (covered, material, etc) of the overhead conveyor. Has the applicant coordinated with ODOT and/or local traffic officials regarding the overhead conveyor? If so, have any concerns been identified?

AMP-Ohio's Response:

These details have not been determined at this time, and ODOT has not been contacted on the details of this topic. The proposed conveyors will be enclosed and will be designed to meet all applicable regulations and necessary design criteria.

14. Provide a map and narrative details regarding construction parking limits (location, amount of vehicles, access and egress, hours of parking, lighting, etc.).

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Appendix 04-3 of the OPSB application contains a drawing that indicates the location of the proposed construction parking lot on the south side of the lower terrace adjacent to Letart Township road T-95 (East Letart Road). The proposed construction parking area is configured to hold approximately 1,200 vehicles. Proposed vehicle access will be from the south end off of East Letart Road. Parking area lighting and parking hours will coincide with construction hours. A 22" x 34" copy of the drawing has been included as Attachment D.

15. Table 03-1, Site Characteristics Used to Evaluate Potential Sites, includes consideration of "expandability for future unit". Describe the Applicant's current plans in this regard.

AMP-Ohio's Response:

AMP-Ohio's application proposes the construction of a two-unit electric generation facility. No plans currently exist for a third unit.

16. Table 03-1, Site Characteristics Used to Evaluate Potential Sites, includes consideration of "geological/seismic activity". Does geologic component include the potential for carbon dioxide (CO₂) sequestration? If not, did the potential for sequestration play any role in the site selection study?

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Potential for sequestration was not included in the site evaluation and selection process. While not included as part of the site evaluation and selection process, AMP-Ohio was and is aware that the region's geological features may be conducive to geologic sequestration. Separate studies and research projects performed or in process by various parties including Battelle, AEP, and the Midwest Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership indicate the region has geologic features believed to be favorable for geologic sequestration. AMP-Ohio is a partner in the Midwest Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership.

17. Table 03-1, Site Characteristics Used to Evaluate Potential Sites, includes considerations of "potential steam purchasers". Elaborate on this, including the current status of this consideration.

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Potential for "steam purchasers" was included in the site evaluation and selection process. No potential steam customers currently exist near the site, nor is AMP-Ohio actively pursuing potential new steam customers.

18. Quantify total tree removal (x acres) for project, along with individual tree removal projections for each landfill stage, the proposed new haul road, and the riverfront.

AMP-Ohio's Response:

According to conceptual and preliminary calculations, there will be a total tree removal of approximately 95 acres, including impacts from river facilities, plant facilities and landfill facilities. Of these impacts, 79 acres will be affected by landfill construction, with approximately 10 acres being removed for Phase 1, approximately 13 acres removed for Phase 2, approximately 32 acres for Phase 3, and approximately 24 acres for Phase 4. Construction of the haul road between the plant and the landfill will impact approximately six acres of trees. Riverfront construction will impact approximately 10 acres. Relating to the issue of tree

removal, AMP-Ohio has provided to Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water, 401/Wetlands Section information for a potential Bottomland Hardwood Reforestation Plan included as Attachment E.

- 19. On Page 3 of the application, Section 4906-13-06, Applicant indicates that limestone-based FGD will be used "in the event the ammonia-based FGD system is not feasible." By "not feasible", does that refer to technical, economic, or regulatory constraints (or some combination)?*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

AMP-Ohio and its consultants have conducted an extensive evaluation of the Powerspan process and are confident in its ability to fulfill AMP-Ohio's technical, economic, and regulatory needs. AMP-Ohio acknowledges that the Powerspan technology is not currently installed on a 500 MW scale, and thus some scale-up risk exists. To protect against a need to restart the permitting process due to some currently unknown constraint, the contingency limestone-based FGD language has been included in the Generation Application and other permit applications submitted to date.

- 20. Page 4 of the application (Section 4906-13-01) indicates that "...AMPGS will be designed to readily and cost effectively accommodate future CO2-capture equipment.) Discuss this more fully, including layout considerations and future equipment that would be constructed/ installed to accomplish CO2 capture.*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

The proposed facility layout has been designed to provide ample space for the potential future addition of CO2-capture equipment. Information regarding the Powerspan carbon dioxide capture process under development has been provided to OPSB staff through supplemental information filed for the Generation Application.

- 21. Page 4 of the applications (Section 4906-13-02) references a 600 acre buffer owned by AMP. What are long term plans for this buffer area?*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

AMP-Ohio has not yet finalized long term plans for the buffer area. One option available includes allowing continued agricultural operations on the existing farm land including continued operation of greenhouses as detailed in response to question 5.

22. *As mentioned in the application, portions of the site will be within the 100-year flood zone. Please describe the likely consequences of a 100-year flood on the portions of the site that will be in the floodplain (dock facilities, coal conveyor belts, water intake, discharge pipes, etc.).*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Please refer to Attachment B that details the proposed design features of the river dependent facilities and illustrates the equipment will be elevated above the 100-year flood stage. Therefore, a 100 year flood is not expected to have any adverse effects on the AMPGS.

23. *Discuss the various flood stages and describe plans to mitigate any likely adverse consequences.*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

As was stated in the previous response to question 22, equipment installed within the floodplain will be elevated above the 100-year flood stage. On-site bulk material storage capacities are expected to mitigate for any temporary interruption of barge unloading activities caused by a flood event.

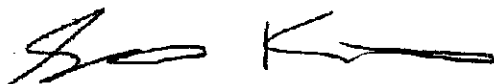
24. *Is any development planned to occur in the floodway? If so, describe the nature of the development and corresponding analysis that will be performed in order to determine impacts on flood levels.*

AMP-Ohio's Response:

Supplemental Floodplain and Floodway information for the AMPGS project is included as Attachment F.

If you have questions or would like to schedule a meeting to discuss the above responses please contact me at 614-337-6222 or skiesewe@amp-ohio.org.

On Behalf of the Members,



Scott Kiesewetter
Manager of New Plant Engineering
American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc.

cc: Jonathan Pawley, OPSB Staff
Marc Gerken, PE, President, AMP-Ohio
John Bentine, Chester Willcox & Saxbe LLP, Attorneys for AMP-Ohio
Nate Orosz, Chester Willcox & Saxbe LLP, Attorneys for AMP-Ohio

Attachments

Attachment A

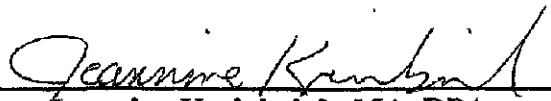
**REPORT FOR
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY
PROPOSED BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY,
LETART TOWNSHIP, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO**

Submitted to:

**URS Corporation
36 East 7th Street, Suite 2300
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202**

Submitted by:

**Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions
8857 Cincinnati-Dayton Road, Suite 203
West Chester, Ohio 45069**


**Jeannine Kreinbrink, MA, RPA
Principal Investigator**

September 11, 2006

ABSTRACT

URS Corporation requested a Phase I cultural resources survey of an approximately 1,000 acre project area for a proposed Baseload Generating Facility, located in Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. The project area includes both upland terrain and terraces of the Ohio River. The project area lies in the Unglaciaded Plateau of southern Ohio. The project area includes approximately 1,000 acres, of which approximately 495 acres constitutes the Upper Landfill Portion of the project area, and 505 acres the Lower Terrace Portion of the project area. This report includes the overall background sections such as Literature Review and Methods for the entire project. Also included in this report is the Results Section for the survey of the Lower Terrace Portion of the project. The archaeological survey of the Upper Landfill Portion of the project will be described in a separate Addendum report. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the archaeological study equals the 1,000 acre parcel that comprises the project area. Non-archaeological impacts such as visual impact on surrounding properties will be defined and discussed in a separate Visual Impact/Historic Resources Report.

The project, a proposed baseload electric generating facility, requires review in accordance with regulations of the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB). The archaeological investigations are carried out in accordance with regulations put forth by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and attendant regulations of Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act, 1966, as amended).

The archaeological survey of the Lower Terrace Portion of the Project Area documented one previously recorded site (33MS288) and 69 previously undocumented sites (33MS474 through 33MS542). Phase II evaluation testing is recommended for site 33MS288 if it cannot be avoided.

Of the overall catalog of previously undocumented sites, 46 are isolated finds that are not considered eligible for the National Register and no further investigation is recommended for these 46 sites: 33MS475-476, 33MS478-481, 33MS483-485, 33MS487-491, 33MS493-508, 33MS510, 33MS513, 33MS515-519, 33MS523-526, 33MS532, 33MS534, and 33MS537-539.

Of the remaining 23 previously undocumented sites, Phase II evaluation testing is recommended for seven sites; 33MS474, 33MS477, 33MS486, 33MS531, 33MS540, 33MS541, and 33MS542.

No further investigation is recommended for sites 33MS482, 33MS492, 33MS509, 33MS511, 33MS512, 33MS514, 33MS520, 33MS521, 33MS522, 33MS527, 33MS528, 33MS529, 33MS530, 33MS533, 33MS535, and 33MS536.

With the exception of the eight sites (33MS288, 33MS474, 33MS477, 33MS486, 33MS531, 33MS540, 33MS541, and 33MS542) recommended for Phase II evaluation, no further investigation is recommended for the 505 acre Lower Terrace Project Area.

The geomorphology of the Lower Terrace Project Area was evaluated through a record search, geotechnical drilling results, and comparison with archaeological results. Little potential for buried archaeological sites has been found based on the presence of Early Archaic period projectile points on the ground surface and the evaluation of the geomorphological setting. No systematic deep testing is recommended for the Lower Terrace Project Area.

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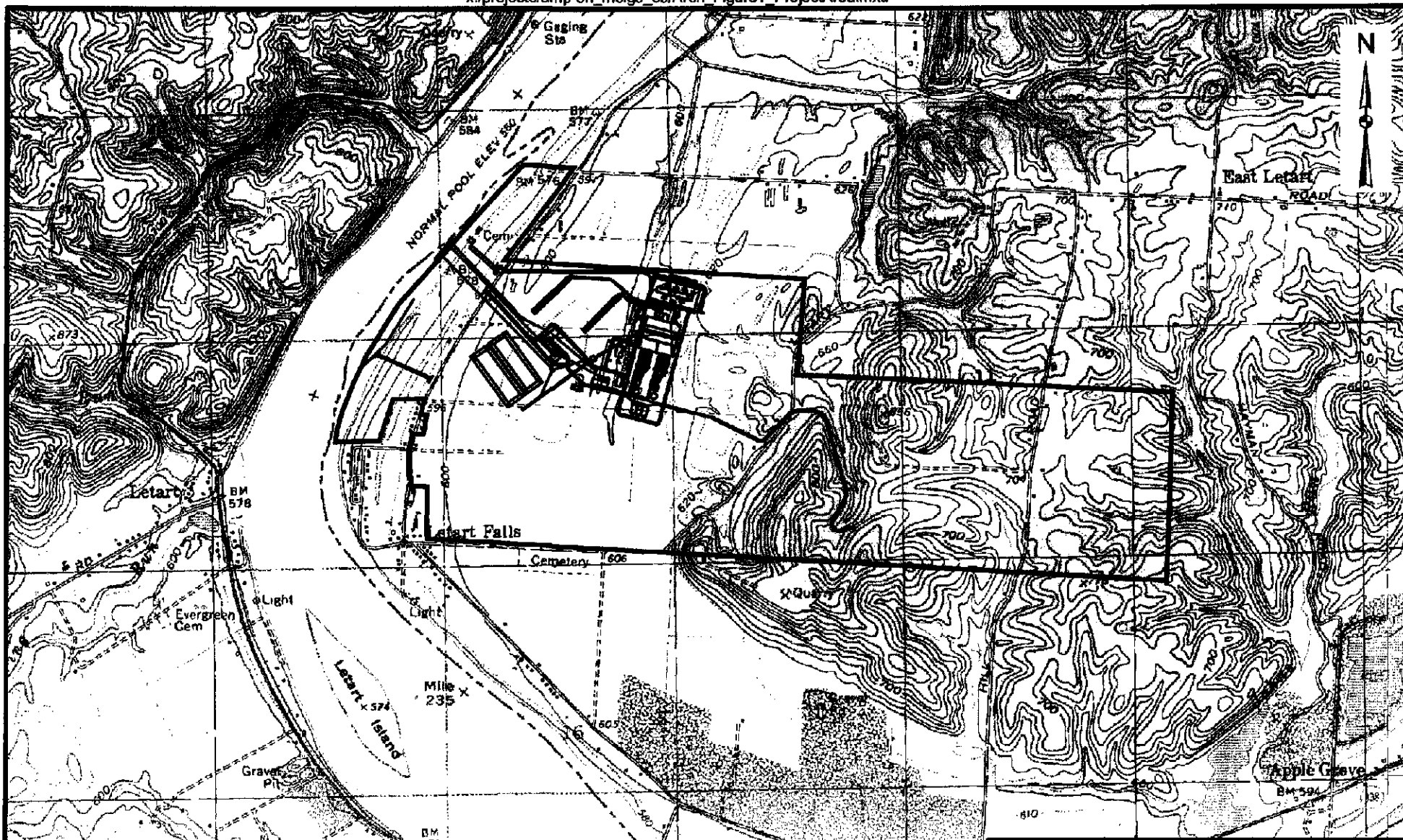
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INTRODUCTION

URS Corporation (URS) requested a Phase I archaeology survey of approximately 1,000 acres located in Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. The project area is situated in the Allegheny Plateau physiographic region and includes both upland and river terrace settings. The Lower Terrace project area consists of approximately 505 acres. The Upper Landfill Area includes 495 acres and will be discussed in an Addendum Report. This volume describes the archaeological survey of the Lower Terrace region that includes approximately 505 acres of agricultural, fallow, and wooded land. AMP Ohio requested the survey through URS in anticipation of coordination with the OPSB. The project is conducted in accordance with both federal (36CFR800, NHPA 1966, as amended) and Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO 1994, as amended) regulations regarding the conduct of cultural resources investigations.

Ms. Jeannine Kreinbrink, of Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions, serves as Principal Investigator and Field Director for the project. Fieldwork took place between March and the end of June 2006. She was assisted by crew chiefs Mr. Doug Von Strohe and Mr. Jason Hutchinson. Field crew included Ms. Angie Paolucci, Mr. Shawn Fahrenbach, and Mr. Baird Ullrey. Ms. Kreinbrink conducted the literature review at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in Columbus, Ohio over several occasions between December 2005 and January 2006. Fieldwork methodology was worked out with the OHPO at a meeting on December 14, 2005.

The Lower Terrace project area consists of approximately 505 acres of agricultural, fallow, and wooded land located on a sweeping bend of the Ohio River. At this location, the Ohio River flows north along the western edge of the project area (Figures 1 and 2). The Lower Terrace project area has been divided into 14 survey sections for ease of discussion. The Upper Landfill project area will be described in a separate Addendum to this report.



LEGEND:

— Power Plant

□ Project Area

0 2,000 4,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)



AMP - OHIO

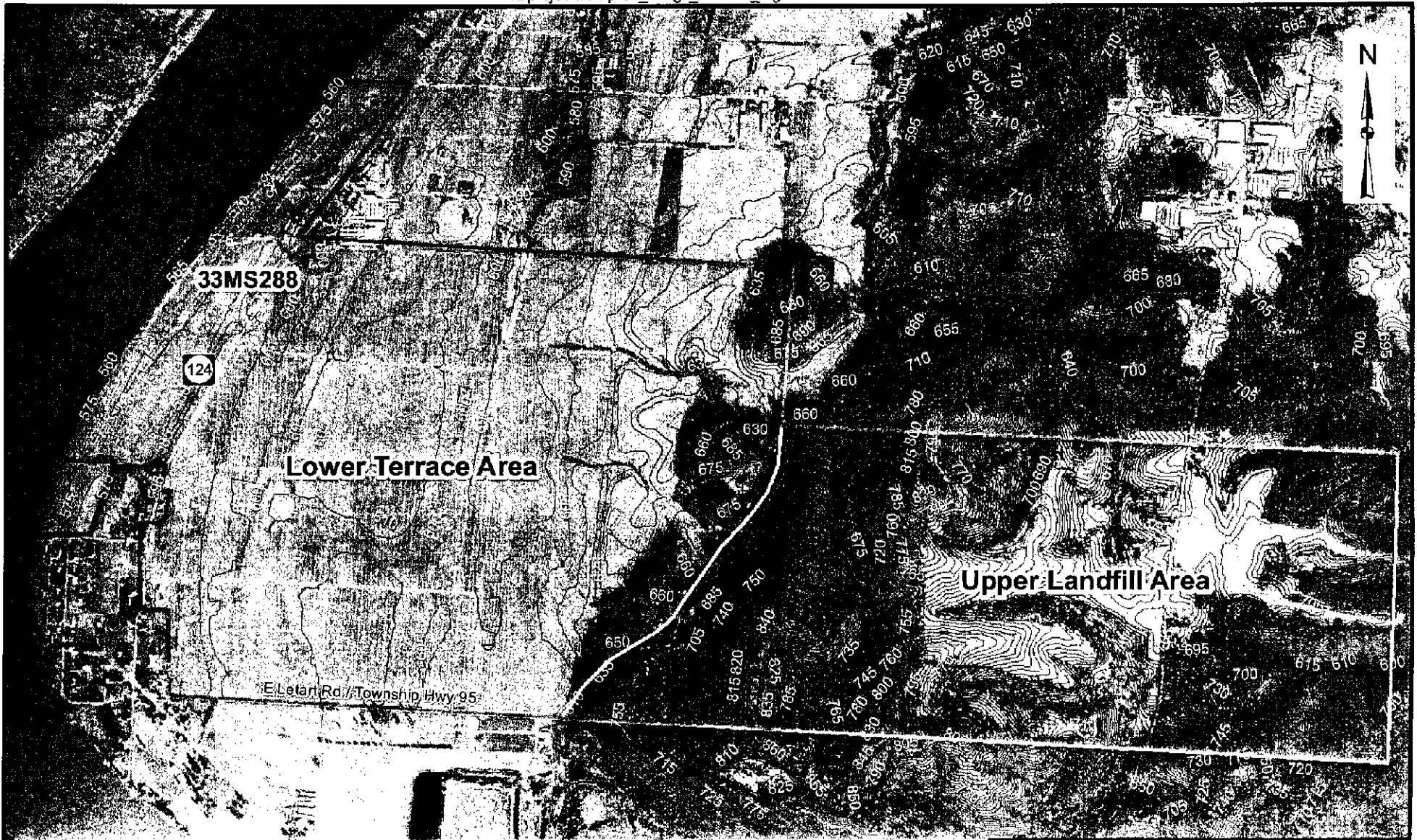
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 1
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING
OVERVIEW OF ENTIRE PROJECT AREA

JOB NO. 14946376

prepared by

URS



LEGEND:

Project Area

Terrace Boundary

Contours (5ft)

33MS288

0 500 1,000 2,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
Aerial Photograph
Courtesy of AMP, 2005



AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 2
TOPO OVERLAIN ONTO AERIAL
SHOWING PROJECT BOUNDARIES

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

RESEARCH DESIGN

A Phase I survey is designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological sites within a project area using sampling procedures approved by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) and federal guidelines. The sampling procedure includes such techniques as shovel testing, and surface reconnaissance when possible.

Much debate has taken place on the efficacy of shovel test sampling as a site discovery technique (for example, Shott 1989). However, others have illustrated that, although flawed as a sampling technique, shovel testing may be a useful tool when combined with other search methods (Nance and Ball 1989; Lightfoot 1989). Other search methods include examination of ground surface when possible, other subsurface examination techniques (auguring, backhoe testing for example), and using literature reviews to synthesize predictive models that deal with landform, relationship to water sources, slope, and other locational variables. While these methods do not provide 100 percent certainty in intersecting the boundaries of sites, they have been consistently successful in locating archaeological sites in both surface and subsurface contexts. Approaching a project with a clear understanding of the local physiography, cultural setting, and environmental factors such as soils, slope, and water resources, will greatly increase the results of field reconnaissance techniques.

For this project, knowledge of local cultural and environmental variables was synthesized to form a research design aimed at intersecting site boundaries. Techniques planned included a surface reconnaissance of the plowed fields in transects of 5 meters or less. The literature review included a search of references on previous archaeological work in Meigs County, and a review of state site files. Historical research included a review of local historic references and maps, the Ohio Historic Inventory and the National Register files. In addition, the scope of work was discussed with the OHPO in a meeting that took place in December 2005.

Physical Setting

Physiography-Geomorphology-Geology

Meigs County is situated in the unglaciated Allegheny Plateau in Ohio (USDA 1998). The bedrock dates to the Pennsylvanian Age and includes primarily sandstone, shale, coal, iron ore, and limestone. Coal, limestone, and gravel have historically been mined throughout the county.

The project area is situated on both riverine and upland settings along a sharp bend in the Ohio River (Figure 1). The Ohio River flows generally north along the western edge of the project area. Please see the Results Section for a more detailed discussion of the geomorphology of the project area.

Soils

The soils in the project area form a complex arrangement that correspond to high and low areas on the terraces, older and more recent alluvium, and drainage. Soils found at the site can be divided into two areas. Soils that are found along the alluvial terrace of the site are predominately friable silty loam with large sand or gravel units that truncate abruptly (USDA 2001). The color is typically dark brown to brownish-yellow at the surface and grades towards a yellow-brown below approximately 10 inches. Soils located within the upland forested area of the site are predominantly friable silty loam to silty clay loam (USDA 2001). The color typically ranges from dark brown to yellowish-brown at the surface and grades towards a yellow-brown to red below approximately 10 inches.

Soils on the alluvial terrace of the property are classified as part of the Cidermill, Conotton and Lakin series (USDA 2001). The Cidermill and Conotton series have smooth boundaries and are often mapped together within the same area. The Lakin series is dominantly mapped on the leeward side of major stream valleys. The Conotton series is reported to have 0 to 2% slope variability, while the Cidermill series is reported to have 0% to 6% slope variability. The Lakin series is reported to have the greatest variability where slopes can range from 1% to 40%. Outwash or water-laden materials usually along stream terraces or valleys formed these soils. Each of the mapped soil units in the site area are very deep, well to excessively draining, and with slow to moderate water runoff.

Soils on the upland forested area of the property are classified by the USDA (2001) as part of the Omulga and Vandalia series and the Upshur-Gilpin complex. The Omulga series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loess, colluvium, or old alluvium, and in most areas by underlying lacustrine sediments. These soils are on valley fills in abandoned preglacial drainage systems in the Allegheny Plateau that lack glacial influence. The Upshur-Gilpin complex series consists of very deep to moderately deep, well-drained soils formed in residuum derived from siltstone, sandstone, and shale. They are typically located on strongly sloping or steep uplands (ridgetops and hillsides). The Vandalia series consists of very deep, well-drained soils formed in colluvium from shale, siltstone, and some sandstone. They are on foot slopes and colluvial fans.

The Omulga series is reported to have a 2 to 12% slope variability, while the Vandalia series is reported to have 8% to 25% slope variability. The Upshur-Gilpin complex is reported to have the greatest variability where slopes can range from 8% to 50%. Each of the mapped soil units in the site area are very to moderately deep with medium to rapid water runoff.

The USDA NRCS (2001) has described the soil types on the alluvial terrace of the property as the following: The Conotton series is Type IIIs, which indicates special conservation needs with regard to root zone limitation. The Cidermill series soils are Type IIe and Type I. Type IIe indicates moderate conservation needs with regard to erosion, and Type I indicates there are few limitations restricting use. The Lakin series soils are divided as Types IVs, VIs, and VIIs. All these types indicate severe conservation needs with regard to root zone limitations. Reported

building site development information indicates frost action as a limitation for the use of Conotton and Cidermill soils especially for local roads and streets due to low strength. Lakin soils have moderate to severe limitations of all building site development due to slope.

The USDA (2001) has described the soil types in the upland forest of the property range from Type IIe to Type VIIe. This indicates that all soils types in this area have moderate to severe limitations and conservation needs with regard to erosion. Reported building site development information indicates slope, wetness, shrink-swell, and slippage as a moderate to severe limitation for the use of these soils in all aspects of building development.

Climate and Vegetation/Wildlife Patterns

Climactic changes have influenced the patterns of vegetation and wildlife in Meigs County and southeastern Ohio throughout its past history. The effects of the Pleistocene glaciation on Ohio valley flora and fauna have been well documented (Shane 1994; McDonald 1994; Delcourt and Delcourt 1981; Walker and Hartman 1960; Guilday 1967; USDA 1998; and others). Although Meigs County is below the southern extremes of the glaciers themselves, the climactic changes influenced the patterns of vegetation and faunal life along the Ohio River. Once Native Americans moved into the area, they experienced these changes and adapted over time to the northward movement of colder weather vegetation and animals, and the influx of temperate zone flora/fauna. The increasingly continental climate that has developed in the region is characteristically humid and temperate (USDA 1998).

By the end of the Native American habitation of the region and the beginnings of European migration to Meigs County, the region was included in the Eastern Deciduous Forest Province. Much of Meigs County was covered with virgin, mixed hardwood forest (USDA 1998).

Literature Review

The literature review for this project took place in December 2005. Cultural resources files reviewed at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) in Columbus, Ohio include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI), Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI), and Cultural Resource Management (CRM) report files. Local historical research was conducted at the Meigs County Library in Pomeroy and at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, a regional history and genealogy center.

The review found that no NRHP properties are located within the project area boundary. Meigs County only has ten properties listed on the NRHP and none are within at least ten kilometers of the project area. Based on the most current data available on the National Park Service NRHP website, two properties are in Chester, one in Alfred, one in Rocksprings, three in Middleport, two in Pomeroy, plus the Buffington Island Civil War site, upriver from the project area near Portland in Lebanon Township.

The OAI site file check documents one archaeological site (33MS288) located inside the project area boundary (Figure 2). The site is located on the Ohio River floodplain, between Route 124 (old Rt 338) and the river, on property associated with an historic period house (now gone, see below) (the Cross House, MEG 384-12). The house had been previously documented by OHS personnel perhaps in 1984, although the OHI form does not list a specific year. Sprague (1992) documented site 33MS288 during a survey for a proposed sand and gravel barge loading facility. The site produced Native American artifacts that date to the Early and Late Archaic, and Adena (Early Woodland) time periods. The Sprague (1992) report does not include a site boundary size, but based on an illustration in that report, the site size measures at least 800 ft (244 m) in diameter. The site produced a continuous scatter of artifacts and apparently encompasses most of the area between Rt 338 and the Ohio River. They conducted some deep testing toward the river side of the site and did not find any evidence of buried archaeological sites (Sprague 1992). The presence of Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts (over 6,000 years old) on the ground surface indicates that at least in this area, the ground surface has been stable for thousands of years. No followup reports are documented at the OHPO and the barge facility was not built in this location. Please see the Results Section for further discussion of this site.

A review of the OAI files for the surrounding area finds that most of the documented archaeological sites are located on the floodplains and terraces of the Ohio River, or along drainages with adjacent terraces. This is more likely because greater attention has been given to the river drainage than the adjacent uplands. Similar terrace/upland settings both up and down river were reviewed.

Only one other archaeological site has been documented along the same floodplain/terrace setting as the project area. Site 33MS005 is landowner reported site located about a mile downstream of the project area. The OAI form does not include any data on artifact types, site size, or time period. Just downstream from the project area, the hills close in on the river and the floodplain shifts to the Kentucky side of the river. Further downstream, but still in Letart Township, the floodplain opens up again on the Ohio side of the Ohio River at Racine. At least eight sites are documented in the Racine vicinity. They include several sites found on upper terraces along a stream that joins the Ohio River at this point, plus several sites on the terraces and floodplain of the Ohio River. These sites include a range of Native American time periods from Paleoindian through Ft Ancient. Site types include a mound, small camp sites and at least one probable village site.

On the first terrace of this downstream area, Graybill (1976) documented Fort Ancient period cultural material (post 1000AD) eroding out of the river bank (33MS31). He examined buried deposits that appear to range from just below plowzone to several feet in depth (less than one meter). These deposits included Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and Ft Ancient material (OAI form).

In the same section of floodplain as site 33MS31, Keener and Pecora (2003) conducted Phase II excavations at site 33MS29. This site is located between Route 124 and the Ohio River on a terrace. The cultural deposits at this site were confined to within one meter of the ground

surface. Similarly to site 33MS31, they encountered a midden/cultural zone between 30 and 70 cm deep. The site produced Late Archaic and Late Woodland artifacts and pottery, along with two radiocarbon date ranges (calibrated intercepts at 1430 and 1520 BC, or Late Archaic in origin).

Upstream of the project area in the Great Bend section of Lebanon Township, several archaeological studies have documented both riverine and upland archaeological sites. Documented during a variety of CRM projects, sites include all Native American time periods from Paleoindian through Fort Ancient (cf. Sewell 2004; Bush et al 1995; Kolleyer 1995; or Merry 1980).

Table 1 tabulates the data from the above referenced areas, the Great Bend, the current project area, and downstream of the project area. A total of 80 archaeological sites documented in these three areas are reviewed for relevant data. The 80 sites contain at least 141 individual components. Archaeological components are listed by site type in Table 1 and by setting and time period in Table 2. Table 2 excludes isolated finds and historical period components. Any particular site may have more than one archaeological component. Components are tabulated by quantifying the diagnostic time periods represented at each location.

Table 1. Archaeological components by site type.

TIME PERIOD	MOUND	LITHIC SCATTER	ISOLATED FIND	TOTAL
Paleoindian		3		3
Early Archaic		8		8
Middle Archaic		5		5
Late Archaic/Terminal Archaic		14		14
Early Woodland		7		7
Middle Woodland		4		4
Late Woodland		6		6
Undifferentiated Woodland*	5	7		12
Late Prehistoric		6		6
Unknown Prehistoric		43	19	62
Historic, non-aboriginal		14		14
TOTAL	5	117	19	141

*Undifferentiated Woodland includes unexcavated mounds and sites with untyped pottery sherds.

Table 2. Archaeological components sorted by topographic setting.

TIME PERIOD	FLOODPLAIN	TERRACES (ALL)	UPLAND/RIDGES
Paleoindian	1	1	1
Early Archaic	2	6	0
Middle Archaic	2	2	1
Late Archaic/Terminal Archaic	3	9	2
Early Woodland	1	6	0
Middle Woodland	2	1	1
Late Woodland	1	4	1
Undifferentiated Woodland Mounds	0	3	2

TIME PERIOD	FLOODPLAIN	TERRACES (ALL)	UPLAND/RIDGES
Undifferentiated Woodland-lithic scatter	4	2	1
Late Prehistoric	2	3	1
Unknown Prehistoric	2	38	3
TOTAL	20	75	13

A review of Tables 1 and 2 provides important data for evaluating the potential of the Project Area to contain significant archaeological sites. Data on site setting is also important as listed in Table 2. It is important to keep in mind that upland/ridge top data is very likely missing due to lack of studies conducted in those settings. The information is very likely skewed somewhat toward the valley settings. However, the presence of artifacts from almost all the prehistoric cultural time periods in the upland settings indicates that the relative presence is probably accurate, but quantity of sites is lacking.

All Native American time periods are represented in this section of Ohio River valley. Three sites have produced artifacts from the Paleoindian period, the first period of occupation by the Native Americans with dates older than at least 10,000 years ago. These three sites are spread out among all three major topographic settings in the area, floodplain, terrace, and upland/ridge top. This fits well with the overall view of Paleoindians as opportunistic hunters and gatherers.

The Archaic period, represented by three divisions, Early, Middle, and Late, is also well represented in the region with an emphasis on the late Archaic. Middle and Late Archaic components have been found on both river and upland settings.

Woodland period sites are found more commonly on the upper terraces, this includes both mounds and open sites. Mounds and lithic scatter Woodland period sites have also been documented on the nearby ridge tops.

Except for two sites as noted above (33MS29 and 33MS31), all the above referenced archaeological sites are surface sites. Site 33MS31 is situated near the confluence of a stream channel and the Ohio River and was buried just below plowzone level. Reworking of this stream entrance into the Ohio River may have buried this site over time by the accumulation of alluvial material. Site 33MS29 is situated nearby and also has a stream channel that crosses near the site edge.

Components from Paleoindian through Fort Ancient have been found on the ground surface, or within the plowzone, on both floodplain and terrace settings both upstream and downstream of the Project Area. The presence of ancient artifacts, over 5,000 years old (Archaic and Paleo) on the ground surface indicates the stable nature of this section of the Ohio River. Areas with Archaic and Paleoindian components on or near the surface are unlikely to contain deeply buried human occupation levels. Site 33MS288 is located within the project area. That site is an extensive surface artifact scatter that has produced Early and Late Archaic, and Adena (Early Woodland) period artifacts from the surface. Project area soils appear stable, although in-depth

analysis of micro-environmental settings will be required to identify areas with possible overbank deposits, buried stream channels, and so forth that may have contributed to the overlay of alluvial deposits in sections of the floodplains and terraces. The Project Area is highly likely to contain both upland and riverine archaeological sites from the Native American occupation of the region. These may range from isolated finds to intensive village sites. It is unlikely that previously unrecorded mounds will be documented.

Historic Properties

Historically, the project area lies within Letart Township of Meigs County. Primarily a rural area, Meigs County was originally part of the Ohio Company's purchase. The Letart Falls area was settled as early as 1780 and Letart Township was one of the original townships in the county. Truck farming became an important part of the agricultural system for Letart Falls beginning late in the nineteenth century (Ervin 1949, MCPHS 1979). Additional historical context on Letart Falls is included in the Cultural Overview section. Figure 3 illustrates a tracing of the Hayes 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of the Upper Ohio River Valley from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Ohio*. Found at the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, photographs and copying of the image were not allowed.

The community of Letart Falls was well established by the late 1870s. Only two structures illustrated in the 1877 map fall within the project area (Figure 3). The more southern building corresponds with one historical site (33MS486 discussed in the Results Section). No standing building is currently located in this spot, and no OHI was completed for any property in this immediate vicinity in the early 1980s when the properties listed in Table 3 were documented. Review of the 1908 and 1920 topographic maps for the project area vicinity (Figures 4 and 5) show that the building was still standing at that time. However, a review of the 1950 aerial photo (Figure 6) finds no standing building in that location.



LEGEND:

 Project Area

0 500 1,000 2,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1908)



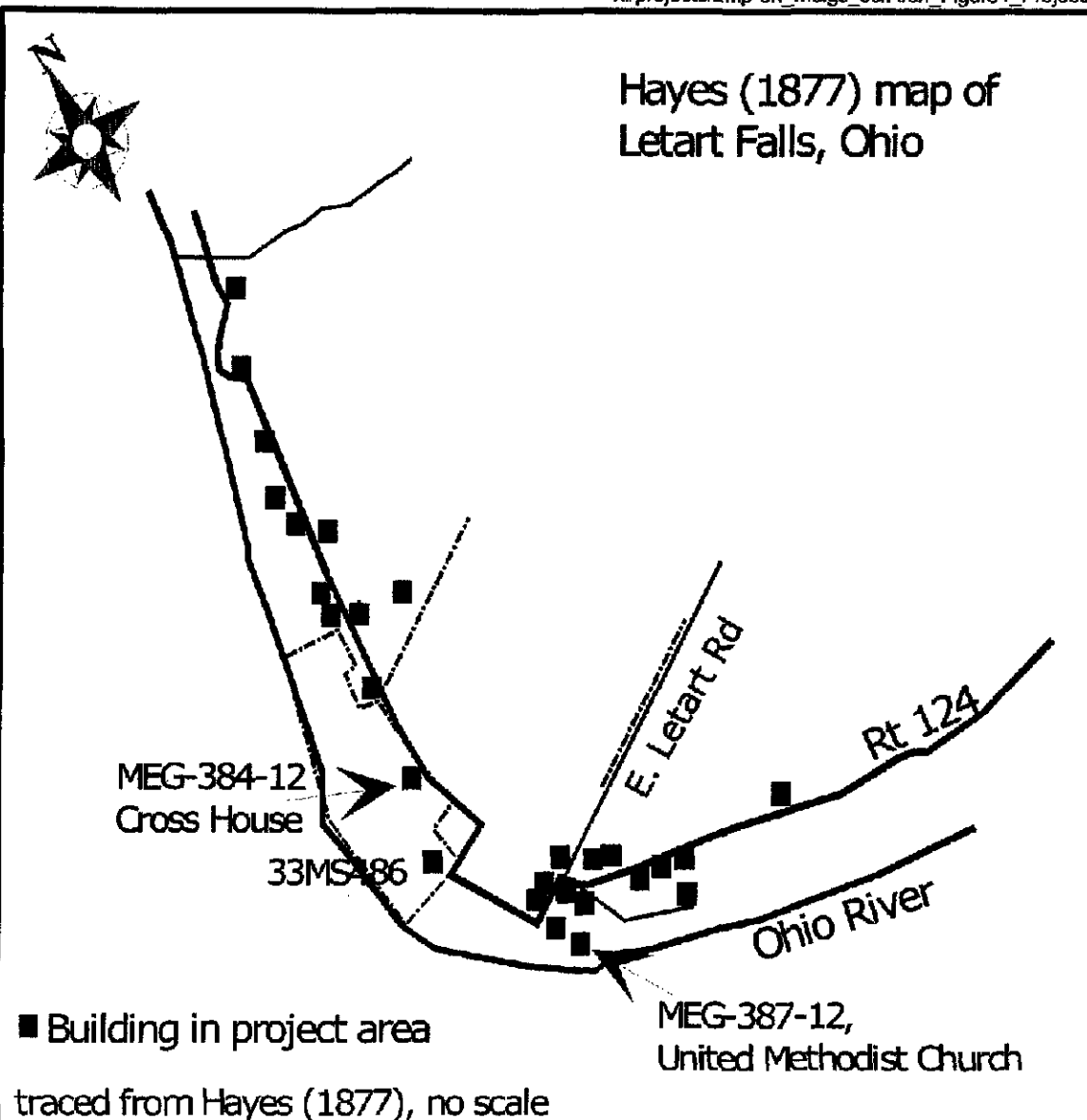
AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 4
1908 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS

JOB NO. 14946376

URS



BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)

LEGEND:

fig3.jpg

RGB

- Red: Band_1
- Green: Band_2
- Blue: Band_3



AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 3
HAYES (1877) MAP SHOWING
PROJECT AREA VICINITY

JOB NO. 14946376

URS



LEGEND:

 Project Area

0 500 1,000 2,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1920)



AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 5
1920 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SHOWING STANDING BUILDINGS

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

The second building shown in red on Figure 3 (the more northern building) is most likely the Cross House (MEG-384-12) as documented on an OHI (Table 3 below). This was a brick house that sat adjacent to Route 124 at the same elevation as the road. The house is visible on Figures 4-6). Local informants indicate that this house was torn down and the site mechanically leveled after the 1997 Ohio River flood (Hill family, 2006 personal communication). Today this location is a graveled and graded parking area for farm access along the west side of Route 124.

Further review of the 1908 and 1920 topographic maps and the 1950 aerial photography (Figures 4-6) finds additional properties within the project area. Hill family members have stated that these were small tenant houses that 'came and went in the twentieth century'. Several of these correspond with archaeological sites documented during this survey (See Results Section).

A total of 17 properties (standing buildings) in the Letart Falls vicinity have been documented on OHI forms at the OHPO. The historical resources review is documented in a separate report. That report documents the current status of the OHI listed properties and of other undocumented properties over 50 years old that still stand in the vicinity of the project area. Visual impacts from construction of the facility to those properties are also evaluated in that separate report. Of the 17 OHI properties, 13 are summarized in Table 3. They are the closest listed properties to the project area.

Most of the older buildings in Letart Falls are gone. Many have been replaced by trailers or small prefabricated homes. The Cross House (MEG-384-12, bolded in Table 3) was the only standing structure in the project area. However, as noted above, it was removed and any potential archaeological site destroyed after the 1997 flood.

The OHPO mapping system shows OHI property MEG-387-12 within the project area. However, the original site of this church was named on the Hayes (1877) map (Figure 3). The church was later moved up onto Route 124 but has since been torn down (Patty Pickens, personal communication July 2006).

Historically, the project area is likely to contain archaeological sites that may date to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. These may include house and outbuilding sites related to the agricultural community of Letart Falls and their related commercial activities.



0 500 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet

LEGEND:

Project Area



AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 6
1950 AERIAL PHOTO OF
LOWER TERRACE PROJECT AREA

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

BASE MAP SOURCE:
1950 Aerial Photography

Table 3. OHI properties within or near the project area.

OHI #	STYLE/DESIGN	DATE/PERIOD	COMMENTS	CURRENT STATUS
MEG-370-12	Vernacular	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Poor condition, vacant
MEG-371-12	Vernacular, hall and parlor	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-372-12	Vernacular, 'Georgian plan'	Circa 1850	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-373-12	Vernacular 'Cumberland house' wraparound porch	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Poor condition, vacant
MEG-374-12	Vernacular, I house	Circa 1830	On Bucktown Rd, reportedly oldest house in Letart Falls	Gone
MEG-375-12	Vernacular, board and batten	Not listed	On Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-376-12	Vernacular, pyramidal roof	Circa 1890	Off Bucktown Rd	Gone
MEG-383-12	Vernacular, saltbox roof line	Circa 1850	On Rt124	Fair condition, occupied
MEG-384-12	Vernacular, brick I house	Circa 1860s	Cross House, site	Gone
MEG-387-12	Vernacular, 'Greek Revival touches'	Circa 1865	Letart Falls United Methodist Church	Gone
MEG-388-12	Vernacular, commercial	Not listed	Had been store and post office	Gone
MEG-389-12	Vernacular, end gable	Not listed	Remodeled	Good
MEG-390-12	Vernacular, school	Circa 1930	Brick school building	Poor condition, vacant

Cultural Overview

The prehistoric and historical period occupations of the upper Ohio River valley are briefly examined in regard to changing settlement patterns, and cultural and chronological changes.

Paleoindian Period (c. ?10,000+ - 8,000 BC)

Paleoindian peoples entered the eastern United States after the Wisconsin glacial retreat, during a time of rapid environmental shifting (Seeman et al. 1994; Tankersley 1994). The initial, recognized Paleoindian tradition was the Clovis period, typified by characteristic projectile points and tool kits. Artifact types within the tool kit remained consistent from the western United States into eastern sites (Fitting et al. 1966; MacDonald 1968; Frison 1991).

During the late Paleoindian period, after approximately 10,800-10,000 years Before Present (BP), regional archaeological complexity increased (Ellis and Deller 1988). Regionally specific projectile point styles such as Quad, Dalton, and Hardaway-Dalton replaced the Clovis type (Justice 1987).

Extensive research through the 1980s and 1990s has increased the amount of information available with which to interpret the subsistence strategies, settlement patterns and changing culture of the Paleoindian peoples (c.f. Dancey 1994; Roper and Lepper 1991; Tankersley and Isaac 1990; Ellis and Lothrop 1989). However, the influx of data has led to conflicting interpretations of subsistence and settlement changes in the Ohio valley (Seeman et al. 1994).

What can be agreed upon is that the late Paleoindian sites in the Ohio valley included evidence of a shift toward smaller game with greater regional specialization of tool kits (Tankersley 1994; Seeman et al. 1994). Larger sites such as Welling, Nobles Pond and Sandy Spring have been identified that may indicate aggregation of smaller families or populations at some period during the year (Seeman et al. 1994).

The sites served to illustrate the changing nature of the Paleoindian occupation of the Ohio valley. The ensuing Archaic period continued the shift from an emphasis on larger game pursued in a migratory pattern, to a reliance on more locally available plant and animal resources.

Archaic Period (c. 8,000 BC-1,500 BC)

The Archaic Period continued the development of region-specific adaptations to local environments begun in the late Paleoindian period. Site investigations indicated that they made use of seasonal camps, often using a base camp with outlying activity/procurement camps, and extractive sites for periodic use throughout the year (Dragoo 1976; Chapman and Otto 1976). Recent excavations at sites such as Henderson (Kozarek et al. 1994) and Manning (Roper and Lepper 1991) indicate that many Archaic sites were utilized repeatedly during this period. They provided base camps situated on stable terraces from which to disperse in search of specific resources (Kozarek et al. 1994:163).

Throughout the Archaic period, the types and quantities of processing tools of all types increased in variety and form. Wood and plant processing tools including groundstone items were plentiful by the Middle Archaic period (generally placed after 6,000 BC). Most artifact data from this time period, however, is based on typological data rather than intact, datable sites (Dragoo 1976).

The Late Archaic period represented a time frame of increasing local complexity and specialization among the various regional groups (Dragoo 1976; Winters 1969; Vickery 1980). Through the Late Archaic period, many aspects of what is called the Woodland period were already becoming apparent by 2,000 BC (Griffin 1978; Winters 1969). Evidence included expanded trade networks, evidence of status differentiation, and possible horticultural activities (Griffin 1978; Driskell 1979; Cowan et al. 1981).

Woodland Period (c. 1500 BC - AD 1000)

The Woodland period was marked by significant shifts in subsistence strategy, technological changes, and changing settlement patterns. Divided traditionally into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, those periods have been assigned the time frames: 1500 BC-AD 100, 200BC - AD 500, and AD 500 - AD 1000, respectively. Note that the Early and Middle Woodland periods overlap. Some cultures have been identified as Middle Woodland (ex. Hopewell) while evidence exists that cultures identified as Early Woodland (ex. Adena) continued in other parts of the Ohio Valley.

The Early Woodland period represented a shift in subsistence and settlement strategies by the Native American occupants of the Ohio Valley. Developing horticultural strategies by the Late Archaic peoples led to a significant increase in their use after that time (Yarnell 1973; Cowan et al. 1981). A related development was the use of clay pottery for cooking and storage vessels.

Some burial mounds included significant evidence of social status differentiation. The presence of copper and shell ornaments in burial contexts provided evidence for extensive trade networks among the eastern woodlands and southeast. Referred to as the Adena culture in the Ohio Valley, researchers have found evidence for their settlements on river and stream terraces, with possible winter upland resource extraction. Most research on Adena during the greater part of the twentieth century was on the burial and ceremonial earthworks. Increasing interest in their culture as a whole has increased our knowledge of the Adena (Farnsworth and Emerson 1986).

The Middle Woodland period is defined by the Hopewell complex, probably centered near Chillicothe, Ohio on the Scioto River. Another focus of development was in Illinois (Griffin 1978). The Hopewellian period was characterized by elaborate geometric earthworks, burial mounds, an extensive trade network producing exotic goods, flint bladelets of a particular type, distinctive pottery and other artifacts, and a complex mortuary system. Much of the early research centered on the elaborate earthworks and burial mounds, producing extensive information about the mortuary practices, but little about subsistence or settlement. Recent research has found evidence of smaller habitations in the Ohio Valley, but larger villages such as seen in Illinois have not been identified as yet in Ohio (Genheimer 1994). Subsistence strategies for the Middle Woodland period are still being researched and little substantive interpretation has been agreed upon.

Mound building as a mortuary custom continued throughout the late Woodland period, although on a smaller scale and possibly of a different nature (Seeman 1981; Kreinbrink 1992). Regional settlement patterns become better understood during this time period.

Subsistence strategies included a growing reliance on domesticated plants including squash, seed plants, and maize agriculture by the end of the Late Woodland period (Seeman 1981; Wymer 1992). Wymer (1992) found an intensification and diversity in Late Woodland deposits from a number of Ohio valley sites for this time period. Toward the end of the late Woodland, however, she noted a decrease in diversity as maize increased in importance (Wymer 1992:67).

Much of the identification of Late Woodland manifestations in the upper Ohio Valley have so far been based on ceramic assemblages. Several different pottery types, distinguished primarily by the tempering agent, characterize these assemblages. Southern Ohio is characterized by two cordmarked pottery types, Peters, which can be grit, limestone, or chert tempered; and Chesser which is limestone tempered (Prufer and McKenzie 1966:241; Prufer 1967:12). The Late Woodland lithic assemblage is represented by triangular side notched points, triangular blades, Raccoon side-notched, and Chesser notched points (Seeman 1992; 1981). Chert material was generally obtained from local sources as opposed to higher quality, distant flint sources.

Fort Ancient Period (AD 1000-AD 1600+)

By 800-900 AD, the bow and arrow may have been introduced into the Ohio Valley (Seeman et. al. 1994). Other changes in settlement and subsistence soon changed the character of the Late Woodland archaeological record. By 1000 AD, the local Native American inhabitants of southwest Ohio practiced maize agriculture, used the bow and arrow, and tempered their pottery with shell instead of grit or limestone. Social and political changes may have also accompanied the technological changes.

The Mississippian period as seen in the Mississippi Valley included large town and mound complexes that influenced and controlled many of their neighbors. Influence reached the Ohio Valley in terms of technological change as mentioned above, and perhaps social changes as well, although those are not as well documented.

During the Fort Ancient period, permanently occupied villages have been documented along most of the major streams and rivers in southern Ohio. Divided into three time frames by many researchers, the Fort Ancient period saw changes in pottery styles and village layout/plans through the more than 600 year period (Griffin 1943; Essenpreis 1982; Cowan 1986; Henderson 1992).

Historic Period Euro-American Settlement

During the Iroquoian wars of the seventeenth century, many Native groups were pushed or moved out of their traditional homelands. Conflicts among the French, English, the fledgling Colonies, and the Iroquois caused much of Ohio to be depopulated during this period (Hunter 1978). European trade goods are known from some sites in the upper Ohio Valley, including two sites in Greenup County, Kentucky (Pollack and Henderson 1984), down river from the Meigs County, Ohio project area.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, most of what is now the United States, from the Mississippi River east, had been explored. The Atlantic seaboard was held under the British crown, Florida was controlled by Spain, and the French were established along the Mississippi and St. Lawrence River Valleys (Buck and Buck 1939). However, the upper Ohio Valley still remained relatively unexplored.

Throughout the first half of the eighteenth century, colonial land agents, as well as traders, maintained steadily growing interests in the Ohio area, interests that served to further strain Anglo-French relations. In the latter half of the eighteenth century, after the area was once again populated by Indian groups governed by the Iroquois, it became apparent that control of the mid-continent would rest with whomever controlled its primary east-west access, the Ohio Valley. As a result, in the late 1740s, the Ohio Land Company was organized, and subsequently requested a grant of 500,000 acres from the British crown, part of which included southeastern Ohio. French retaliatory actions included sending Celeron de Blenville to the upper Ohio Valley to reassert French authority in 1749.

Prior to the formal declaration of war between England and France in 1756, the relationship between the two countries continued to deteriorate. Various skirmishes broke out in the early 1750s, culminating in the French and Indian Wars of 1756-1763. The Treaty of 1763 granted the victorious English Canada and the eastern half of the continental United States. The authority of the British over the area was, however, relatively short-lived, since the upper Ohio Valley was shortly embroiled in the American Revolution, which led to a general rising of most of the Ohio tribes. Because Ohio remained largely unsettled by Euro-Americans, Indian hostilities were directed primarily against white strongholds in neighboring states. Although the 1783 Treaty of Paris finalized the American colonists' victory, it did not end the British inspired Indian raids. Furthermore, since the frontier was continually being forced back by land speculators, traders, woodsmen, and settlers, Indian territorial rights, even though nominally protected by the government, were openly ignored by the citizenry.

Following the American Revolution, the peace treaty signed with the British granted the new American nation a boundary that extended not just to the Appalachians, but all the way to the Mississippi River. Along with this territory, the British abandoned their native allies as well, and it was within this context that post-war Indian policy was formulated. The treaty signed at Fort Stanwix in 1784, for example, reflected the notion that the Iroquois has forfeited all claim to their land by fighting with the British against the emerging American nation (Johnson et al. 1979). Prior to the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, the area was still claimed by the Iroquois Confederacy.

Also in the aftermath of the Revolutionary War, several of the original colonies pressed claims on the Ohio territory. In 1794, Virginia relinquished rights to Eastern Ohio, but retained privileges over the land between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers. Indian title to the balance of the territory was purchased by Congress in 1787, although not until General Mad Anthony Wayne's 1794 victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers were Indian-settler conflicts somewhat dampened. Wayne's triumphant march defined the Indian treaty boundary spelled out in the 1795 Treaty of Greenville. The line ran roughly on the diagonal from Lake Erie to a point opposite the Kentucky River embouchure (Roseboom and Weisenburger 1973).

This treaty formally marked the beginning of American and Euro-American permanent inhabitation of most of the lands north and west of the Ohio River, although several settlements like Marietta and Losantiville (Cincinnati) were founded as early as 1788. Likewise, the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the 1787 Northwest Ordinance had already delineated how the western lands would be

surveyed and governed, respectively. In fact, as early as 1785, a survey of the first seven ranges (vertical rows of townships) of eastern Ohio was undertaken, tracts of which were sold in 1787 (Sherman 1925:52).

Meigs County - Letart Township

Primarily a rural area, Meigs County was originally part of the Ohio Company's purchase. In 1819, the county was formed out of portions of Athens and Gallia counties (Gerlach and Parker 1977). Letart Township was first organized in 1803 while it was still part of Gallia County. The Letart Falls area was settled as early as 1780 and Letart Township was one of the original townships in the county. The earliest settlers included farmers and flat boat men (Ervin 1949). By 1810, the Sayre family had started the first grist mill, on the Ohio River southwest of Bucktown Road (out of the project area) (Gerlach and Parker 1979). During most of the nineteenth century, local farming remained a subsistence activity with surpluses sold in the local market (MCPHS 1979).

By the late nineteenth century, the coal and salt industries and river transportation work drew away young men from the farms. Local farmers began to shift to increased production in order to produce a livable income. On the terraces around Letart Falls, the light sandy loam was very well suited to certain vegetables and fruits. Strawberries, potatoes and cabbage were the first commercial crops grown in the valley (MCPHS 1979). By the early twentieth century, the farmers were producing good harvests of fruits and vegetables. Strawberries were the major crop in the early twentieth century. Harvesters consisted of primarily local children, paid a few cents per quart to pick the berries. The last strawberries were grown about 1965 (MCPHS 1979). At least some of the smaller houses noted on the 1908 and 1920 topographic maps were probably the homes of sharecroppers and their families during the early boom period of cash/truck farming in the valley (MCPHS 1979).

Modern labor laws and other considerations ended the use of children in the farm fields. Today, immigrant and migrant labor is used to plant, tend, and harvest the fields in the region. By the 1950s-1960s most of the small tenant houses were gone. Some have been replaced by trailers but most have disappeared from the landscape.

Many of the major farms were sold in the 1950s to a coal company, who still hold much of the property in the valley. They leased out the terraces for farming to some of the same families who had previously owned the land. Cash farming is still the major industry, although currently, tomatoes, peppers, watermelon, and squash are the major crops. However, growth of these crops involves major soil movement as the soil is gathered into long, raised platforms in which the plants are grown. Repeated gathering and tilling has impacted the integrity of any sites found in the central portion of the project area, especially east of Route 124 and north of East Letart Road.

METHODS

Field Methods

The field methods employed general techniques recommended by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) Guidelines (1994) and amended recommendations provided at an OHPO meeting with Ohio consultants in early 1998. Survey of the project area included a combination of surface reconnaissance survey and shovel testing. The scope of work was discussed in a meeting with the OHPO on December 15, 2005. As determined in that meeting, the survey of the Lower Terrace included three main tasks. Each is discussed below regarding methodology.

TASK 1: Relocate previously recorded 33MS288 and reassess its horizontal boundary along the Ohio River bank. As recorded, the site encompasses a large field located between Route 124 and the Ohio River (see Results Section) The survey of the site included a surface reconnaissance because the field had been plowed/disked. Transects were walked at less than 5 meter intervals. Artifact locations were marked with pin flags. Additional transects were then walked in the areas that produced artifacts to refine site boundaries. A lathe stake or pin flag marker was placed at the approximate center point of the artifact distribution and marked "Cluster A", and so forth. Surveyors provided by URS then used a GPS unit to map in several of the site clusters within site 33MS288. All observed artifacts were collected, except for modern historic debris, brick fragments, or fire cracked rock.

TASK 2: Conduct an archaeological survey of the Lower Terrace Portion of the Project Area, document the presence/absence of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and make recommendations regarding their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Lower Terrace project area was divided into 14 Survey Sections (see Results Section). These sections are based on a combination of field, road, and natural boundaries. In fields with sufficient surface visibility (more than 30%), the crew conducted a surface reconnaissance. Transects were walked at less than 5 meter intervals. Artifact locations were marked with pin flags. Additional transects were then walked in the areas that produced artifacts to refine site boundaries. A lathe stake or pin flag marker was placed at the approximate center point of the artifact distribution and marked "Site 1", and so forth. The diameter of the artifact scatter was noted. Surveyors provided by URS then used a GPS unit to map in the locations of documented sites and several individual datums used during field mapping. The site locations were then accurately plotted onto the figures used in this report.

Where ground surface visibility was insufficient, the crew conducted shovel testing based on a 15 meter (50 foot) grid system. In the Lower Terrace project area, Survey Section 11 was shovel tested. Small portions of Sections Each test was 50 cm in diameter and excavated 10 cm into subsoil or 50 cm in depth. All soil was sifted through 1/4 inch wire mesh. Data on each test including soil profile (depth, Munsell soil color, soil type), location, setting, and

presence/absence of artifacts were noted on shovel test forms. Artifacts were bagged by shovel test coordinate.

A shovel test was excavated at each archaeological site that had more than two artifacts. These tests followed the test parameters described above and recorded data on stratigraphy and depth of plowzone for the recorded sites.

TASK 3: Evaluate the Lower Terrace project area regarding geomorphological setting and potential for buried archaeological sites.

URS personnel including Dr. James Nicholas and John Hurd conducted a literature review that included topographic maps, aerial photographs, published geological and soil data, internet resources, and other references in order to best characterize the terrace system in the Lower Terrace Project Area. N&E provided shovel test results to aid in their review. Their results are described in the Results Section.

Artifact Analysis

Prehistoric Artifacts: Artifact analysis included several steps; washing and sorting, catalog preparation, and analysis. Artifacts are listed in the Results Section text. Analysis of the lithic artifacts includes the following tasks:

- identification of raw materials when possible,
- description of morphological characteristics,
- macroscopic examination for evidence of utilization, and
- artifact type description based on physical attributes and assigned functional names such as drill, scraper, and so forth.

In-depth debitage analysis was not included at this level of investigation. References such as Justice (1987) were used for identification of diagnostic projectile points. DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady (1998) provided reference information on chert raw material types.

Analysis of prehistoric artifact assemblages may be used to infer site function, seasonality of occupation settlement patterns and other aspects of prehistoric activities. However, at a Phase I level of investigations, assemblages typically include small amounts of material from spatially separated shovel tests or surface collection transects. At the Phase I level, prehistoric materials provide some information about chronological/cultural affiliation when possible, raw materials usage, and some data on site function. The resulting information is combined with data on site integrity and regional comparisons to make recommendations on potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Period Artifacts: Historic archaeologists have begun to use material culture to discern how patterns in the archaeological record may provide data on cultural patterns such as economics,

social change, ethnicity, and human choices and behavior (Miller 1991; Cheek and Friedlander 1990; Spencer-Wood 1987).

Phase I artifact recovery methods at rural historic sites routinely include artifacts recovered from surface reconnaissance or from patterned shovel testing. These techniques are designed to provide a sample from which to make inferences about site function, chronology, and to answer research questions designed to determine whether further investigation is warranted.

Artifacts recovered during this project were washed and sorted at the Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions laboratory. In general, material, morphology and decoration define each artifact. This type of analysis serves to define temporal site affiliation, site function, and assist in answering research questions. References include archaeological manuals, books, and articles such as Jones and Sullivan (1985), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), Samford 1997, Miller et al (2000), Ball (1983), and many others listed individually as needed. The historical archaeological community relies on a large number of books and manuals compiled by collectors and identification experts. These include excellent and well known references such as Godden (1964), McKearin and Wilson (1978), Laidacker (1954 v1 and 2), Camehl (1916), Spargo (1926), McAllister (2001), Hughes (1961), Ketchum (1991), or Gaston (2002). References compiled by or for archaeologists include Jones and Sullivan (1985), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), Miller et al (2000), (Hunter 2001), Samford (1997), and the contents of the Society for Historical Archaeology Journal; *Historical Archaeology*, published quarterly each year. These and many other references provide source material for historic artifact typological and morphological descriptions.

A taxonomic classification system is used to sort and identify the historic artifact assemblage. This system uses the following hierarchical categories: Category, Type, Form, Style, and Description. Each item is defined briefly below.

Category: This is the primary sorting column. Items are sorted based on material type. This includes metal, ceramic, faunal, glass, or stone.

Type: The Type column subdivides the items by either physical or cultural characteristics. Metal and stone objects are further sorted by type of raw material such as ferrous (containing iron), brass, silver, chert/flint, or limestone. Categories that consist of culturally produced objects such as glass and ceramic are sorted based on physical characteristics and and/or form. Glass artifacts are divided in this column by flat or curved. This sets up the further classification of glass by Form in the next column. Ceramics are defined by type of ware such as Stoneware, Whiteware, Pearlware, or Porcelain. The definition of these types is based on physical characteristics such as firing temperature, and type and color of clay (fabric). The identification of ceramic ware type is based on experience and use of a reference library of both archaeological and collector pictorial resources.

Form: Form defines each object morphologically. Ceramics are defined by form when possible, hollow or flat, plate, bowl, etc. Glass is classified by whether it is a container or tableware, or window glass for example. If the container type is identifiable, such as bottle or jar, that is listed here. For metal, terms such as nail, bolt, etc, provide information on morphology.

Style: This column provides further detailed information and generally constitutes a subset of the Form column. For example, in the style category, nails (Form category) may be broken down into cut, wire, or wrought. Ceramic styles include decorative techniques such as transfer print or hand painted.

Description: The Description Column provides the opportunity to add significant details such as decoration color, size for nails or buttons, or presence of makers' marks or other imprint/embossing.

The overall artifact catalog also records vital information such as provenience, bag number, minimum vessel number for ceramics, artifact dimensions when appropriate, and quantity. The artifact catalog is included in Appendix 1 in its entirety. Individual site collections may also be summarized in the Results Section.

RESULTS

URS requested a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed energy facility project area located in Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. The archaeological resources of the Terrace Portion of the Project Area are covered by this report. The archaeological survey of the adjacent Upland Portion of the Project Area will be described in an Addendum Report. The archaeological survey of the Terraces included three main tasks. These are listed and then described below. Artifact catalog and representative artifact photos are included in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 contains project area photos and Appendix 3 contains OAI site form data.

TASK 1: Relocate previously recorded 33MS288 and reassess its horizontal boundary along the Ohio River bank.

TASK 2: Conduct an archaeological survey of the Lower Terrace Portion of the Project Area, document the presence/absence of previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and make recommendations regarding their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

TASK 3: Evaluate the Lower Terrace project area regarding geomorphological setting and potential for buried archaeological sites.

The Lower Terrace Area was divided into 14 Survey Sections for logistical purposes and ease of discussion. Figure 7 outlines each Survey Section. Task 1 describes the survey of Survey Section 2 that contains previously recorded site 33MS288. Task 2 describes the survey of the other 13 Survey Sections in numerical order. Any archaeological sites found within each Section is described in that context.

Task 1: Previously Recorded site 33MS288

Survey Section 2 is a rectangular field that is approximately 18.4 acres in size (Figure 7). The field lies between Route 124 on its east edge and the Ohio River to the west. At Route 124, the field lies at the same level as the road. This terrace has sandy soils, although it has been heavily disturbed all along the road. OHI property MEG-384-12 once stood in the northeast corner of this Survey Section, immediately adjacent to Route 124. Still standing in 1992 during Sprague's survey, the building was demolished and its location obliterated and turned into a graveled parking area after the 1997 flood (local informant interviews 2006; Sprague 1992). The field gently slopes toward the river and is separated from a low levee by a low slough or drainage that runs north-south through the Survey Section. The long narrow, natural levee parallels the Ohio River.

The previously recorded site 33MS288 encompasses the entire Survey Section as defined during its initial documentation. Sprague (1992) documented site 33MS288 during a survey for a proposed sand and gravel barge loading facility. The site produced Native American artifacts that date to the Early and Late Archaic, and Adena (Early Woodland) time periods. The Sprague



LEGEND:

Archaeology Sections

Archaeology Survey Extent

0 500 1,000 2,000

Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
2005 Aerial Photography
Courtesy of AMP



AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 7
AERIAL / TOPO SHOWING LOWER
TERRACE SURVEY SECTION
BOUNDARIES AND SURVEY EXTENT

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

(1992) report does not include a site boundary size, but based on an illustration in that report and as the site is mapped onto the OHPO topographic map, the site encompasses the entire Survey Section. In 1992, the site produced a low level, but continuous scatter of artifacts and apparently encompasses most of the area between Route 124 and the Ohio River.

The Sprague (1992) survey collected six projectile points or point fragments. These include the following diagnostic types as defined in that report:

- 2 Matanzas points, Late Archaic
- 1 Adena Ovate base point, Early Woodland
- 1 Early Archaic 'Heavy Duty' point
- 1 Wade point, Late Archaic-Early Woodland
- 1 unknown, broken point

Overall, they collected 209 artifacts datable to the prehistoric period. Besides the points listed above, the survey recovered bifaces, drills, and chert debitage. Non chert artifacts included a fragment of worked hematite and two small prehistoric pottery sherds (Sprague 1992). The location of the pottery sherds in the field was not noted.

They also recovered a variety of historic period artifacts including ceramics and other artifacts that date to the first half of the nineteenth century. Earlier period ceramic types included transfer print, hand painted, and annular banded (Mocha-like). Mid nineteenth century ceramics recovered included sponge decorated Whiteware. Later artifacts such as decal decorated Whiteware were also recovered. Concentrations of any historic period artifacts were not noted in the text.

Sprague (1992) conducted a series of mechanical deep tests on the levee and several deep tests across the central portion of the site, but did not find any evidence of buried archaeological sites (Sprague 1992). The presence of Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts (over 6,000 years old) on the ground surface indicates that at least in this area, the ground surface has been stable for thousands of years. No followup reports are documented at the OHPO and the barge facility was not built in this location.

The current survey of the Survey Section took place under good survey conditions. The field had been tilled, but not yet planted. The field was walked in transects five meters or less apart in a north-south direction, parallel to the Ohio River. The survey noted seven clusters of artifacts (Figure 8). Some clusters consist of a combination of historic and prehistoric artifacts that are summarized in Table 4.

The surface reconnaissance of site 33MS288 identified seven clusters of artifacts as noted above. Clusters A through D were documented on the long, narrow levee closer to the river (Figure 8). Clusters E and F were found in the central portion of the Survey Section, while Cluster G was found in the northeastern part of the Survey Section, but at the bottom of the slope leading down from Route 124 (Figure 8).

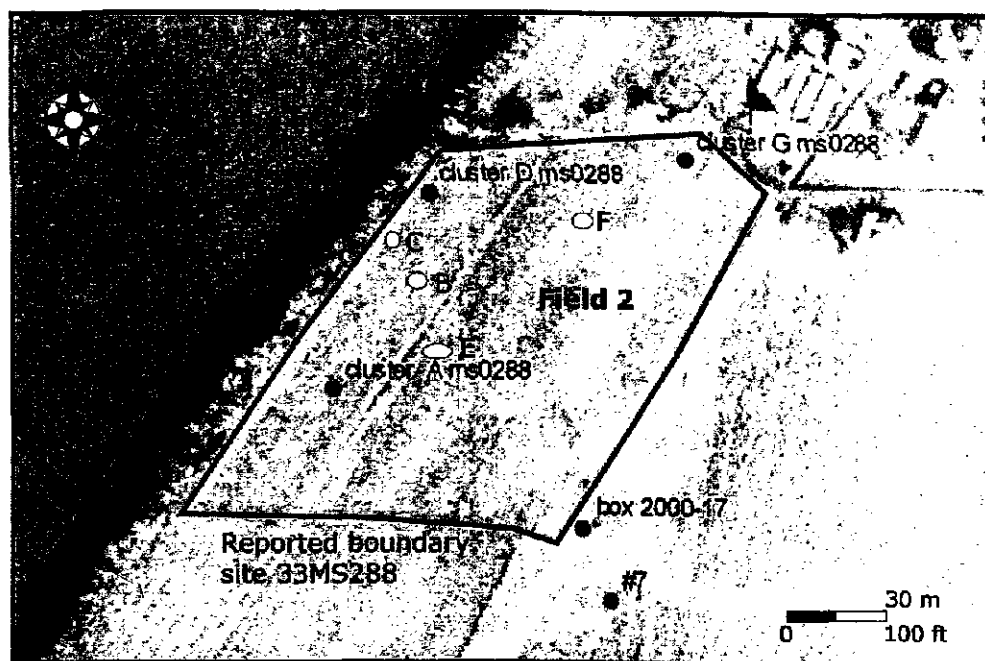


Figure 8. Project drawing showing 33MS288 artifact distribution.

Table 4. Summary of 33MS288 artifacts.

CLUSTER#	ARTIFACT	TYPE	QUANTITY
A	Biface	Crude biface, Brush Creek chert	1
	Smoking pipe	Kaolin clay smoking pipe bowl	1
	Glass	Melted clear glass sherd	1
		TOTAL	3
B	Flakes	Chert flakes, Brush Creek chert	3
		TOTAL	3
C	Projectile point	Merom-Trimble point, unk chert	1
	Flakes	1 Vanport chert, 1 gray/brown streaked chert	2
		TOTAL	3
D	Flakes	1 Vanport, 1 Brush Creek, 2 unknown	4
	Redware	Thin, black glazed	1
	Pearlware	1 hand painted, 1 plain	2
	Whiteware	1 hand painted	1
		4 Transfer print: 2 dk blue, 1 black, 1 green	4
		1 Mocha, gray background, cats eye design	1
		1 plain	1
	Stoneware	3 salt glazed, at least 2 vessels	3
		TOTAL PREHISTORIC	4
		TOTAL HISTORIC	13
E	Biface	Thin, flat biface fragment, broken point	1
	Flakes	Both with cortex, one with edge modification	2
	Celt	Bit end, broken, metamorphosed siltstone	1
		TOTAL	4

CLUSTER #	ARTIFACT	TYPE	QUANTITY
F	Drill	Triangular drill, off white chert	1
	Flakes	1 Brush Creek, 1 Vanport? with cortex, 1 non-chert siltstone	3
	Whiteware	Transfer print, green, weathered	1
		TOTAL PREHISTORIC	4
G		TOTAL HISTORIC	1
	Projectile point	Broken point, Lamoka-like, Upper Mercer gray	1
	Flakes	variety	2
	Redware	2 Brush Creek chert	1
		Thick sherd, clear glaze	
		TOTAL PREHISTORIC	3
		TOTAL HISTORIC	1

The current survey recovered two late Archaic points; one from Cluster C along the river, and the other from Cluster G, near the base of the slope from Route 124. Similarly to Sprague (1992), prehistoric artifacts were found on both major settings in the Survey Section, on the levee and the gently sloping central part of the terrace. However, the current survey located small clusters of artifacts rather than a continuous scatter.

The historic period artifacts primarily came from Cluster D, located in the northwest corner of the Survey Section, near the Ohio River. Noted, but not collected, in Cluster D was a light scatter of brick fragments. This may be an early homestead site from the nineteenth century.

The Sprague (1992) survey recommended Phase II National Register evaluation testing if the site was not avoided. At that time, no construction took place and the Survey Section has remained agricultural. If site 33MS288 cannot be avoided during the current development, then Phase II testing is also recommended. The site has produced diagnostic artifacts that range from Early Archaic through at least Early Woodland Native American cultural periods. The current survey noted clusters of artifacts that focus on the levee and the central part of the Survey Section (Figure 8). Phase II investigation would focus on these areas to search for evidence of subsurface features and intact cultural deposits. In addition, Cluster D should be investigated to determine if it is the location of a pioneer homestead.

Task 2: Archaeological Survey of Terrace Portion of Project Area

The Lower Terrace Project Area has been farmland since at least the early nineteenth century. During most of that period, the local farmers have made their living as truck farmers, growing vegetables such as strawberries and potatoes in earlier generations. More recently they have focused more on tomatoes, peppers, various squash/watermelon varieties, and sweet corn. In the vegetable fields, they pile up the sandy plowzone into long strips that are then covered by heavy black plastic. Over the generations, this has caused mixing of the plowzone in the fields.

The Lower Terrace Project Area was divided by field boundaries into 14 Survey Sections (Table 5 and Figure 7). Figure 7 illustrates Survey Section boundaries and survey coverage. Figure 9

illustrates the archaeological site locations found during the survey. Site descriptions are included within the appropriate Survey Section boundary.

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Table 5. Summary of Survey Sections.

SURVEY SECTION	LOCATION	SETTING	SIZE
1	Extension of project area, between R124 and Ohio River	Levee and terrace: horse pasture, agricultural fields, garden, >50% visibility or wet	29.6 acres
2	Between Route 124 and Ohio River Previously recorded 83MS288 Described above	Levee and terrace, tilled agric. Field at time of survey over 50% visibility	18.4 acres
3	Between Route 124 and Ohio River	Levee and terrace, harvested soybean and corn field at time of survey, over 50% visibility	26 acres
4	Between Route 124 and Ohio River, adjacent to platted part of Letart Falls	Levee and terrace, harvested corn or watermelon field at time of survey, 100% visibility	9.6 acres
5	Adjacent to Route 124, east side of road	Terrace, Tilled agric. field at time of survey, 50-100% visibility	11.5 acres
6	Adjacent to Route 124, east side of road	Terrace, tomato field with plastic rows at time of survey, 30-50%, some shovel testing	21.6 acres
7	Long narrow field, adjacent to east side of Route 124	Terrace, tilled agric. Field at time of survey, now plastic, close to 100% visibility	65.8 acres
8	SW corner of Project Area, behind school, and along Cemetery Rd	Terrace, harvested tomato field 30-50% visibility	32.5 acres
9	Opposite cemetery	Harvested tomato field, 30-50% visibility	31.4 acres
10	In middle of terrace area	Tilled tomato field 100% visibility	39 acres
11	Along northern edge of terrace area	Planted squash/tomato strips, shovel tested	32.4 acres
12	Upper terrace along Cemetery Rd	Disked, planted corn field, close to 100% visibility	77 acres
13	Upper terrace at base of hill	Disked, planted corn field, close to 100% visibility	61.5 acres
14	Upper terrace at base of hill	Disked, planted corn field, close to 100% visibility	47.5 acres

Each Survey Section is described below regarding setting, survey coverage, results and site descriptions.

Survey Section 1

Survey Section 1 is a generally rectangular survey section that is approximately 29.6 acres in size (Figure 7). The Survey Section excludes the house and greenhouses located in the southeast corner of the field (Figure 7). The area between the greenhouses and the Ohio River includes a horse pasture, paddock and riding practice field. Ground surface visibility in the horse areas was very good, over 50%. North of the greenhouses along Route 124 is a rectangular garden. Ground surface visibility in the garden was very good, over 50%. A surface reconnaissance was conducted in these areas.

Just west of the garden is an old cemetery that dates to the nineteenth century (Figure 9). AMP Ohio has indicated that the cemetery will be excluded from land purchase and will be avoided. No records on the cemetery were found in Meigs County cemetery files at the Meigs County Public Library. No field work was conducted in the cemetery.

Between the cemetery and the Ohio River, the field crew found marshy wet conditions for this portion of the project area. No testing was conducted in the wet area.

The northern end of Survey Section 1 consists of vegetable fields that had been planted at time of survey. Plastic had not been used and ground surface visibility was at least 50% and very good. A surface reconnaissance was conducted in this area.

The survey of Section 1 documented three archaeological sites. Two were found in the horse pastures between the greenhouses and the Ohio River. The third site was found in the northern part of the garden closer to Route 124 (Figure 9). They are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Survey Section 1 site summary.

Site Number	Site Name	Size	Artifacts
73	33MS540	5 m diameter	1 triangular point, 8 chert flakes
74	33MS541	12 m e-w, 25 m n-s	1 triangular point, 6 chert flakes
75	33MS542	15 m e-w, 20 m n-s	5 chert flakes, 5 very small prehistoric pottery sherds

33MS540 and 33MS541

Sites 33MS540 and 33MS541 are both found on the lower terrace below the greenhouses. Each produced a Late Woodland/Fort Ancient triangular point and a collection of chert flakes. Separated from each other by a distance of 50 meters, they may represent camp or other activity sites. The nine artifacts in site 33MS540 were found within a small area that is 5 meters in diameter. The seven artifacts that comprise site 33MS541 were found within an area that is 12 meters east-west by 25 meters north-south. A shovel test excavated in each site location found 7.5YR 4/3 sandy loam (20-25cm) over compacted 7.5YR 4/6 sandy loam to at least 50cm.

33MS542

The third site in Section 1 is on the higher terrace closer to Route 124. Found in a family garden, the site includes prehistoric pottery, the only pottery found during this survey. The Sprague (1992) survey of nearby site 33MS288 (described above in Task 1) recovered two small pottery sherds. These ten artifacts were found within an area 15 meters east-west by 20 meters north-south at the north end of the garden (Figure 9). The shovel test dug at this site location exhibited a similar soil profile to sites 33MS540 and 33MS541, but with a 30 cm Ap horizon. The subsoil was also compacted.

Based on the presence of pottery and the two triangular points, it is likely that this northwestern part of the overall project area was a locus for activity in the late Late Woodland to Fort Ancient periods. No large, intensive sites with similar materials have been found in the project area. Downriver, investigations in Racine had documented sites with features from these time periods. If sites 33MS540-542 cannot be avoided, then Phase II investigations should be carried out at site 33MS542 and at least at one of the other two sites, 33MS540 or 33MS541.

Survey Section 3

Survey Section 3 is a rectangular survey section that is approximately 26 acres in size. It is situated between Route 124 and the Ohio River (Figure 7). The road lies on a higher terrace that ends just into the survey section. From the base of the terrace slope, the survey section slopes gently toward the Ohio River (Figure 7). At the time of the field survey in late April 2006, the field crew had at least 50 percent ground surface visibility. The field was in harvested soybean and corn, with little weedy growth. Survey conditions were good for a surface reconnaissance. The archaeological sites were revisited in June 2006 for mapping purposes and the excavation of a shovel test at each site with more than two artifacts.

The survey in Survey Section 3 resulted in the documentation of ten archaeological sites (Table 7, Figure 9).

Table 7. Survey Section 3 site summary.

GRID	SECTION	SIZE	ARTIFACTS
35	33MS474	10 m diameter	Chesser point, 6 flakes
36	33MS475	Isolated Find	Nutting stone
37	33MS476	Isolated Find	Biface fragment
38	33MS477	10 m n-s x 15 m e-w	44 artifacts: 3 cores, 40 flakes, 1 cupstone
39	33MS478	Isolated Find	Chert flake
40	33MS479	Isolated Find	Chert drill base
41	33MS480	Isolated Find	Hematite celt bit
42	33MS481	Isolated Find	Biface fragment
43	33MS482	10 m n-s x 15 m e-w	9 Chert artifacts: 2 cores, 7 flakes
62	33MS483	Isolated Find	Big Sandy point

Of the ten sites, seven (33MS475, 33MS476, 33MS478-481, 33MS483) are isolated finds as listed in Table 7. They were found scattered throughout the Survey Section. They may be associated with the three clusters of artifacts documented during the surface reconnaissance (33MS474, 33MS477, and 33MS482) (Figure 9). Two of the sites, 33MS474 and 33MS482, were located at the base of the terrace rise, closer to Route 124. Site 33MS477 is a more intensive concentration of artifacts that is located out in the terrace (Figure 9). Each of these three sites is described below regarding shovel test results and artifact discussion.

33MS474

This small concentration of artifacts was found within an area 10 meters in diameter (100m²) during the surface reconnaissance. The seven artifacts were found within a ten meter diameter area just at the base of the slope leading down from Route 124 (Figure 9). They include one projectile point and six chert flakes. The point is an expanding stemmed point that may be a Chesser Notched point (Justice 1987). The point is broken, one ear and the tip are snapped off. It is manufactured from a mottled/striped greenish gray-off white chert with reddish stains (type unknown, probably glacial). The six chert flakes are divided among regional chert types: Brush Creek chert (2), Kanawha chert (2, 1 heated), Upper Mercer (1), and Zaleski chert (1). Little FCR was noted on the surface.

A shovel test was excavated near the center of the site, adjacent to the site datum marker (point mapped on Figure 9). The test found 30 cm of 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam with a clear boundary to subsoil. Subsoil consists of 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam to a depth of at least 40 cm. No artifacts, FCR, or features were recovered or noted during sifting of either plowzone or subsoil.

33MS477

Site 33MS477 is an intensive concentration of artifacts found in Survey Section 3 out on the terrace, away from the base of the slope, and away from the river bank (Figure 9). The surface reconnaissance, that included two visits to the site, recovered 35 artifacts on the ground surface. The artifacts were found within an area 10 meters by 15 meters in diameter (150 m²), centered on the datum marker (Figure 9). The artifacts are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8. Site 33MS477 artifact summary.

		QUANTITY
Cupstone	River cobble with cup shaped depression	1
Cores	Amorphous, 2 Brush Creek, 1 glacial pebble chert	3
Primary reduction debitage	Large chunky fragments with soft, pebble cortex: 9 Kanawha chert 1 Upper Mercer chert 1 glacial pebble chert	11

ARTIFACT	TYPE	QUANTITY
Chert flakes	Some include cortex: 7 Kanawha chert 7 Brush Creek chert 2 mottled, with red pebble cortex 3 glacial, similar to pebble core	19
	TOTAL PREHISTORIC	34
Whiteware handle, historic period: mid 19th century	Transfer printed handle from pitcher or similar	1

Of the 35 artifacts, one dates to the nineteenth century and the remaining 34 date to the prehistoric Native American use of the terrace. The historic Whiteware handle sherd is probably associated with MEG-384-12, the Cross House, that once stood along the edge of Route 124 but was completely demolished after the 1997 flood (see Background sections of this report [Hill Family informants, June 2006]). All trace of the house has been bulldozed away.

The Native American artifacts lack any diagnostic items such as projectile points, but the volume and type of artifacts indicate an intensive use of this site. The cupstone, similar to a nutting stone but with a deeper bowl shaped depression (see photo pages in Appendix 2) indicates processing activities most likely associated with food preparation. The chert artifacts include chert cores and other primary reduction debitage. Eleven artifacts are chunky flakes or shatter that are primarily cortex or bear large amounts of cortex. They are associated with primary reduction of chert cobbles. Site 33MS477 may have been a campsite where Native Americans returned from chert collection trips and processed raw materials such as large chert cobbles into usable cores and/or bifaces. The chert types found at this site include material found in Ohio and West Virginia, as well as glacial pebble chert that may be found in river gravels.

A shovel test was excavated near the center of the site, adjacent to the site datum marker. The test found 28 cm of 10YR 4/2 silty clay loam over mottled subsoil (10YR 5/2,5/1 silty clay loam). One Brush Creek chert flake was recovered from the plowzone in the shovel test.

33MS482

Site 33MS482 is a moderate concentration of artifacts found in Survey Section 3, further south than site 33MS474 but in a similar setting near the base of the slope leading down from Route 124 (Figure 9). The surface reconnaissance recovered a total of nine artifacts within an area 10 meters by 15 meters (150m²) in diameter. Artifacts consist of two chert cores of Brush Creek chert and six chert flakes (3 Brush Creek, 2 Kanawha, 1 Zaleski).

A shovel test was excavated near the center of the site, adjacent to the site datum marker. Excavation found 25 cm of 10YR 4/4 silty loam. Below 25 cm the test found 10YR 4/6 sandy loam to at least 35 cm. No artifacts, FCR, or features were recovered or noted in the shovel test.

Of the ten sites in Section 3, seven are isolated finds. Site 33MS474 included a Chesser point, the only Middle to early Late Woodland point found in the project area and six chert flakes. This tight cluster of artifacts may indicate a camp site dating to this period. If site 33MS474 cannot be avoided then further Phase II investigation is recommended.

Site 33MS477 is situated in Section 3 near the center of the terrace. Although the site did not contain any diagnostic artifacts, it does contain a high volume of debitage and may represent an initial chert processing site. If site 33MS477 cannot be avoided then further Phase II investigation is recommended.

Site 33MS482 is a cluster of non-diagnostic artifacts found on a similar setting to 33MS474. Although the site has a moderate amount of material, investigation of sites 33MS474 and 33MS477 in this Section have a higher probability of encountering significant cultural material and features. No further investigation is recommended for 33MS482.

Survey Section 4

Survey Section 4 is a small, rectangular field that is approximately 9.6 acres in size. It lies on a terrace adjacent to the Ohio River and just outside the boundaries of the small platted section of Letart Falls (Figure 7). During the initial archaeological reconnaissance, the Survey Section was a harvested agricultural field (part corn, part watermelon) with over 50% ground surface visibility. A revisit to the Survey Section found that it had been disked. Additional cultural material was collected during the subsequent visits to the Survey Section. The reconnaissance of Survey Section 4 documented three archaeological sites; two isolated finds (33MS484-485), and one multi-component historic/prehistoric site (33MS486) (Table 9). Site 33MS486 is described below.

Table 9. Survey Section 4 site summary.

01	33MS484	Isolated Find	Chert flake
02	33MS485	Isolated Find	Chert flake
03	33MS486	30 m diameter	Historic: > 64; ceramics, glass, brick Preh: 2 flakes

Site 33MS486

This historic and prehistoric multi-component site was found during surface reconnaissance in Survey Section 4. The overall site boundary encompasses an area 30 meters east-west by 50 meters north-south (1,500m²). The prehistoric component consists of seven chert flakes found within the overall site boundary. Of the seven chert flakes, six are of Brush Creek chert and one is of Upper Mercer chert.

The historic component is likely a house site that may date back to the early settlement period of Letart Falls. A total of 61 historic period artifacts were collected. Some undecorated Whiteware sherds were not collected. A heavy scatter of broken and crushed brick fragments lies in the central and western part of the overall site area. No large limestone or other foundation rock fragments were noted in the Survey Section. Artifacts are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Site 33MS486 artifact summary.

		QUANTITY
Chert flakes	6 Brush Creek chert, 1 Upper Mercer chert	7
	TOTAL PREHISTORIC	7
CERAMICS		
Pearlware	Edge decorated, green	1
	Hand painted, pumpkin color leaves	1
Whiteware	Transfer print: brown, mulberry, green, light blue	6
	Hand painted: rococo edge decorated (early)	1
	Hand painted: blue/black	1
	Sponge decorated rim, green	1
	Mocha, banded; at least two vessels	2
	Plain	21
Ironstone	Molded	1
Porcelain	Hand painted hollow fragment	1
Redware	Matte black slip, hollow	1
Stoneware	Salt glazed, two with cobalt blue decoration; at least 3 vessels.	9
	Brown slip exterior, black interior	1
GLASS		
Container glass	Aqua, probably mineral water or similar	4
	Amber, probably beer water	1
	Amethyst, late container	1
	Clear, small probably medicinal	1
Flat glass	1 mm aqua	1
	2-3mm aqua	4
	2.5-3mm clear	2
	TOTAL HISTORIC COLLECTED	61

Artifacts recovered include artifacts that span the nineteenth century. Early ceramics include Pearlware, transfer print Whiteware, Redware, and rococo edged early Whiteware. The mid nineteenth century is represented by sponge decorated Whiteware and white ironstone. The later period artifacts include amethyst and amber container glass sherds.

A shovel test excavated near the edge of the Survey Section, near the datum stake, found at least 50 cm of mottled 10YR 4/4 and 4/2 sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from in the shovel test, although brick fragments and other artifacts (see Table 10) were found on the surface.

A review of early maps for Letart Falls reveals that a house stood in this location at least as late as 1920. Figure 3 illustrates a section of the Hayes (1877). A house was in this location at that time as noted in the Background Section of this report. Local residents do not remember a house in this location during the second half of the twentieth century (local informant interviews 2006). Site 33MS486 may date to the early settlement period of Letart Falls. If the site cannot be avoided, then Phase II evaluation testing is recommended.

Survey Section 5

Survey Section 5 is an 11.5 acre field located on the east side of Route 124 near the northern edge of the project area (Figure 7). At the time of survey, the Survey Section has been tilled and ground surface visibility was between 50-100%. The survey of Survey Section 5 did not produce any archaeological sites.

Survey Section 6

Survey Section 6 is a 21.6 acre trapezoidal shaped area adjacent to Route 124. The Survey Section includes a triangular grassy area of less than two acres situated immediately adjacent to Route 124 on the western edge of the Survey Section (Figure 7). The remainder of the Survey Section was already laid out in piled rows of soil with black plastic covering. Ground surface visibility between the plastic covered rows was very good. Visibility for entire Survey Section was between 30-50% with almost 100% between each black plastic row. A surface reconnaissance was conducted throughout this part of the Survey Section.

Thirty shovel tests were excavated in the grassy triangle near Route 124. Shovel testing found disturbed soils close to Route 124 and toward the northeast end of the triangular area in what appears to be a modern trash dump. All of the soil in the triangular section had a similar top layer that was 10YR 4/4 in color, but it varied in texture from silty or sandy loam to silty clay. Except for a few shovel tests, the surface layer was relatively shallow, averaging less than 20 cm in depth. Subsoil was a consistent 10YR 4/6 and ranged from silty to sandy clay.

The survey of Survey Section 6 resulted in the documentation of ten isolated finds and one small site that contained two artifacts. The sites are summarized in Table 11 and their locations documented on Figure 9.

Table 11. Survey Section 5 site summary.

ITEM #	OBJECT ID	DIMENSIONS/DESCRIPTION	ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
04	33MS487	Isolated Find	Lamoka point	3500-1800BC*
05	33MS488	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
06	33MS489	Isolated Find	Triangular point	900-1500AD
07	33MS490	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
08	33MS491	Isolated Find	Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
09	33MS492	10 m diameter	Biface tip, one chert flake	Unknown Preh.
10	33MS493	Isolated Find	Triangular point	900-1500AD
11	33MS494	Isolated Find	Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
12	33MS495	Isolated Find	Biface tip	Unknown Preh.
13	33MS496	Isolated Find	Merom-Trimble point	1600-800BC
14	33MS497	Isolated Find	Brewerton Point	3000-1700BC

*Justice (1987)

The point types recovered in Survey Section 6 include Late Archaic period points such as Brewerton, Lamoka, and Merom-Trimble. Two Late Prehistoric triangular points were also recovered from the ground surface in this Survey Section. The small site (33MS492) consists of only two artifacts, a chert biface tip of Zaleski chert, and a chert flakes of glacial pebble chert. They were found within an area only 10 meters in diameter, centered on the marked spot on Figure 9.

No further investigation is recommended for the archaeological sites documented in Survey Section 6.

Survey Section 7

Survey Section 7 is a long rectangular field approximately 65.8 acres in size (Figure 7). The Survey Section begins at Route 124 and extends eastward, but excludes one residential property adjacent to Route 124. At the time of the survey, the field had been rip plowed with a disk, but not tilled again. Ground surface visibility was excellent, at close to 100 %. The soil in the field was primarily fine grained and sandy in texture.

The surface reconnaissance was undertaken in north-south transects. The survey documented 12 site locations, of which eleven are isolated finds and one is an historic period farmhouse site (Table 12). Table 12 summarizes the archaeological sites documented in Survey Section 7.

Table 12. Survey Section 7 site summary.

ITEM ID	ITEM NAME	DIMENSIONS/ SITE SIZE	ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
23	33MS498	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
24	33MS499	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
25	33MS500	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
26	33MS501	Isolated Find	Doorknob, Redware	Historic, 1900+/- AD
27	33MS502	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
28	33MS503	Isolated Find	Stoneware sherd	19th century
29	33MS504	Isolated Find	Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
30	33MS505	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
31	33MS506	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
32	33MS507	Isolated Find	Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
33	33MS508	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
34	33MS509	90 m n-s x 115 m e-w	Scatter historic artifacts	1900+/- AD historic home site

33MS509

Site 33MS509 is an historic period site that encompasses a large area in Survey Section 7 (Figure 9). This site includes primarily early twentieth century artifacts and household debris scattered over an area 90 meters north-south by 115 meters east-west. The site probably includes two early twentieth century house sites. They are illustrated on Figures 4 and 5, but were not illustrated on the Hayes (1877) map (Figure 3). Local informants have stated that these two small houses came and went in the twentieth century. Their presence on the 1908 topographic map indicates they date to the very early twentieth century or late nineteenth century. The sites were demolished sometime in the early second half of the twentieth century and the land returned to agricultural use. No sign of structural remnants remain. The artifact scatter is widespread and probably occurred during the demolition of these houses. Site 33MS509 is unlikely to produce significant archaeological information about the settlement or occupation of Letart Falls. No further investigation is recommended for 33MS509.

No further investigation is recommended for any of the sites documented in Survey Section 7.

Survey Section 8

Survey Section 8 is a generally rectangular field located just east of the old Letart Falls grade school building (Figure 7). The Survey Section is approximately 32.5 acres in size and lies adjacent to Cemetery Road (on its south edge). At the time of the first survey, the Survey Section was a harvested tomato field with 30-50% visibility. The field was later plowed and then planted in plastic strips. A later walkover failed to produce any additional artifacts. The survey documented two sites, an isolated find and a small cluster of three artifacts, 33MS510 and 33MS511 (Table 13). The isolated find (33MS510) is a single Brewerton side notched point found on the ground surface. No other artifacts were found nearby.

Table 13. Survey Section 8 site summary.

GRID	IDENTIFICATION	DIMENSIONS	ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
44	33MS510	Isolated Find	Brewerton side notched	3000-1700BC
45	33MS511	10 m diameter	1 Madison triangular point, 2 flakes	900-1500AD

33MS511

Site 33MS511 is a small cluster of three artifacts found within a 10 meter diameter area near the center of Survey Section 8 (Figure 9). The site included one Madison, triangular point and two chert flakes. One flake is of Brush Creek chert, the other is probably glacial in origin. It is a mottled tan and gray chert.

A shovel test excavated near the center of the cluster found a deep Ap horizon of 39 cm. The soil consists of 10YR 4/3 sandy loam over 10YR 5/4 sandy clay loam. Coal and sandstone fragments, but no other cultural material was recovered during sifting of the shovel test soil.

Site 33MS511 is another example of late Prehistoric use of the project area terraces. The low intensity nature of the site and the disturbed nature of these vegetable fields makes it unlikely that the site will produce significant cultural information about the Native American occupation of this region. No further work is recommended for site 33MS511 or for the isolated find site, 33MS510 in Survey Section 8.

Survey Section 9

Survey Section 9 is a 31.4 acre rectangular field situated east of Survey Section 8 and along Cemetery Road (Figures 7 and 9). At the time of survey, Survey Section 9 was planted in long plastic strips filled with tomato plants. Visibility between the strips was excellent, resulting in almost 50% visibility for the overall Survey Section, and almost 100% between the rows. Each path between the plastic strips was walked and closely examined for artifacts. The survey resulted in the documentation of two sites, 33MS513, an isolated find of an Early Archaic point, and site 33MS512 a low intensity artifact scatter. They are summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. Survey Section 9 site summary.

GRID	IDENTIFICATION	DIMENSIONS	ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
64	33MS512	30 m diameter	3: Lamoka point, 2 flakes	3500-1800BC
65	33MS513	Isolated Find	Palmer/Kirk serrated point	7500-6900 BC

33MS512

Site 33MS512 consists of three artifacts found broadly scattered across an area approximately 30 meters in diameter (Figure 9). One artifact is a Lamoka point that dates to the Late Archaic period and the other two are chert flakes (one Zaleski chert, one unident. high quality chert). The intensive surface survey did not recover any other cultural material in this site vicinity.

A shovel test was excavated near the center of where the artifacts had been found. The test found 27 cm of 10YR 4/3 sandy loam over 10YR 5/6 sandy clay loam. The test contained no artifacts or other cultural material.

Sites 33MS512 and 33MS510 provide evidence of the Archaic use of the terrace system in Letart Falls. However, neither is eligible for the National Register and no further investigation is recommended.

Survey Section 10

Survey Section 10 is an approximately 40 acre rectangular field near the middle of the Lower Terrace project area (Figure 7). At the time of survey, the Survey Section had been plowed and disked. Ground surface visibility was near 100% and survey conditions were very good. The field was walked in north-south transects of less than 5 meters apart. The survey documented eight sites, of which five are isolated finds. All are listed in Table 15.

Table 15. Survey Section 10 site summary.

SITE				TIME PERIOD
15	33MS514	20 m diameter	7 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.
16	33MS515	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
17	33MS516	Isolated Find	Groundstone tool fragment	Unknown Preh.
18	33MS517	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
19	33MS518	Isolated Find	Biface	Unknown Preh.
20	33MS519	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
21	33MS520	8 m diameter	2: chert flakes	Unknown Preh.
22	33MS521	4 m diameter	2 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.

The five isolated finds (33MS515-519) each produced a single artifact. One (33MS516) is a fragment of a groundstone tool such as a celt or axe bit. The other three sites consist of at least two artifacts.

33MS514

Site 33MS514 consists of seven chert flakes found within an area 20 meters in diameter near the north side of Survey Section 10 (Figure 9). Three flakes are of Upper Mercer chert, two of Brush Creek chert, and two of Zaleski chert. One of the Upper Mercer flakes has evidence of edge modification/use and another has been heat altered. The artifacts were scattered across the 20 meter by 20 meter area.

A shovel test was excavated near the center of the site area. The test found 30 cm of 10YR 4/4 silty sandy loam over 10YR 5/4 sandy clay loam. No artifacts were recovered in the shovel test.

Site 33MS514 is typical of the moderate scatters found during the survey. The lack of diagnostic artifacts and its location in the modified vegetable fields indicates that the site is unlikely to produce significant information. No further investigation is recommended.

33MS520 and 33MS521

These two small sites were found near the north end of Survey Section 10 (Figure 9). Each site consists of only two chert flakes. Site 33MS520 contains two flakes, one of dark red pebble chert and the other a translucent gray chert. These two artifacts were found in a small area 8 meters in diameter. Site 33MS521 also produced two flakes found within a smaller area only 4 meters in diameter. One flake is of Upper Mercer chert and the other is of Brush Creek chert. Neither site is likely to produce significant archaeological information. No further investigation is recommended.

Survey Section 11

Survey Section 11 is a 32.4 acre rectangular field located along the north edge of the project area, but away from Route 124 (Figure 7). The field was arranged in strips with black plastic covering the raised sections for planting. Between the black strips, the field had not been cleared and overall had insufficient surface visibility for a surface reconnaissance. Shovel tests were excavated in a 15 meter (50 ft) grid pattern throughout the Survey Section. When possible, transects were surface collected where visibility permitted. In all, approximately 24 acres were shovel tested and a total of 389 tests were dug, not counting radials around positive tests. Radials were dug around positive tests and the ground surface closely inspected for additional artifacts.

The survey of Section 11 documented four isolated finds and one historical period archaeological site. These are summarized in Table 16.

Table 16. Survey Section 11 site summary.

		COORDINATES	ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
63	33MS522	35 m e-w x 90 m n-s	>65 historic artifacts	19th-20th century
66	33MS523	Isolated Find, 435 E, 105N	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
67	33MS524	Isolated Find, 585E, 15N	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
68	33MS525	Isolated Find, 660E, 105N	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
69	33MS526	Isolated Find, 660E, 255N	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.

33MS522

Site 33MS522 is a broad scatter of late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts found both in shovel tests and on the surface in the northwest quadrant of Survey Section 11 (Figure 9). The site produced over 65 historic period artifacts found within an area 35 meters east-west by 90 meters north-south (Figure 9). The assortment of artifacts is summarized in Table 17.

Table 17. Site 33MS522 artifact summary.

		QUANTITY
CERAMICS		
Whiteware	Plain	20
Ironstone	Plain, plate sherds	2
	Plain, thick platter? Sherd	1
Porcelain	Plain	1
Yellowware	Rockingham sherd	1
	Plain	1
Stoneware	Saltglazed	3
	Albany Slip	3
Earthenware	Terra cotta flowerpot fragments	1
	Brown and tan slip fragments	1
Marble	White clay marble	1
GLASS		
Container glass	Clear	2
	Aqua, paneled base sherd	1
	Pale green, mineral water bottle sherd	1
	Amethyst container, embossed -h-	1
Lamp glass	Amethyst	3
	Clear	1
Flat glass	Aqua 2-3 mm	4
	Aqua 1.5 mm	1
Metal	Cut nail fragments	15
	Iron knife blade fragment	1
TOTAL HISTORIC COLLECTED		65

The artifact assemblage consists of plain ceramics, including both table ware and utilitarian pottery such as stoneware and Yellowware. Their use spans the turn of the twentieth century, but includes some nineteenth century items such as the Yellowware. The lack of decorated ceramics may indicate a lower income household than seen in several other sites documented for the project area (site 33MS486 or Cluster D in 33MS288 for example) that contain decorated ceramics from the nineteenth century. The presence of cut nails in the collection may indicate that the original house on this site was built in the nineteenth century.

Shovel tests inside the site boundary found a generally sandy plowzone between 20-40cm in depth. Plowzone color was a consistent 10YR 4/4, while the subsoil was 10YR 4/6 sandy clay.

A review of early maps finds a house indicated on all three maps (Figures 3, 4, and 5). Interviews with the Hill family and tenants contain no memory of a house in this location. They have mentioned a barn in this vicinity. Site 33MS522 appears to represent a farmhouse or tenant house from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. It is unlikely to produce significant historical information. No further investigation is recommended for site 33MS522.

The other four isolated finds in Section 11 were found in the east side of the Survey Section during shovel testing. No further investigation is recommended for isolated finds, 33MS523 through 33MS526.

Survey Section 12

This 77 acre survey section is situated along the east edge of the Lower Terrace area and north of Cemetery Road (Figure 7). The survey section borders the west side of Cemetery Road as it begins to curve up to the top of the hill toward the Upper Landfill Area (Figure 7). Cemetery Road forms the eastern and southern boundary of Survey Section 12. The topographic setting for Survey Section 12 (and 13-14 below) is very different from the sections already discussed. Section 12 lies on an old, very dissected terrace that has eroded into rounded knobs and small hills (see photo pages in Appendix 2). The section was surveyed twice. During the first walkover, the Survey Section had been partially disked and visibility was low. On a return visit, the Survey Section had been plowed and disked and visibility was excellent with rows of newly sprouted sweet corn. Surface reconnaissance was conducted in a north-south direction.

One small portion of Section 12, along Cemetery Road as it curves up the hill, lies in a wooded area. This is a flat area on the west side of Cemetery Road, between the road and the tilled field. It is wooded, with generally light ground cover, but occasional patches of briars. A total of 13 shovel tests were excavated in this small area of less than one acre. The testing found much of this small area to be disturbed. Eight of the 13 tests were clearly disturbed with mottled soils and no A horizon soil. One test contained road gravel. The intact soil profile appears to be 10YR 4/3 silty loam.

The survey of Section 12 documented three archaeological sites, summarized in Table 18.

Table 18. Survey Section 12 site summary.

	IDENTIFICATION	LOCATION	ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
49	33MS527	5 m e-w x 30 m n-s	2: Little Bear Creek point, biface fragment	1500-500 BC
54	33MS528	5 m e-w x 30 m n-s	2 chert flakes	Unknown Preh. 19-20th century
56		50 meter diameter	Historic artifacts	
55	33MS529	30 m diameter	Historic artifacts	19-20th century

33MS527

Site 33MS527 consists of two chert artifacts found almost 30 meters apart along an north-south surface reconnaissance transect (Figure 9). No other artifacts were found in this vicinity. One artifact is a Little Bear Creek projectile point, a stemmed point that dates to the transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland period (Justice 1987). The second artifact is a biface fragment. Both are of Brush Creek chert. The site is unlikely to produce significant information, no further investigation is recommended for 33MS527.

33MS528

Site 33MS528 is a multicomponent site that lies on top of one of the high knobs described above. The historic artifacts were found scattered over a broad area that is 50 meters in diameter. Within that scatter, the field crew found two chert flakes in an area 5 meters by 15 meters in size. The artifacts are summarized in Table 19.

Table 19. Site 33MS528 artifact summary.

		QUANTITY
	Chert flakes, 1 Upper Mercer, 1 unident. heated, translucent gray chert	2
	TOTAL PREHISTORIC	2
CERAMICS		
Stoneware	Saltglazed, at least 3 different containers, includes one handle fragment	11
	Saltglazed body sherd with cobalt blue lettering	1
	Bottle sherd, shiny black slip int. and ext.	1
	Bristol Slip, crock rim	2
	Bottle sherd, thin, smoothed ext, Albany Slip int.	1
Earthenware	Hollow container, dull black slip int. and ext.	1
GLASS		
Container glass	Clear, liquor bottle lip, post 1903	1
	Clear, one similar to mayonnaise jar	2
	Amethyst, jar	1
	Pressed, ribbed jar	2
	Aqua, probably mineral water bottle	1
Flat glass	Aqua 3 mm plate glass	1
	Aqua glass, melted fragment	1
	TOTAL HISTORIC COLLECTED	26

The categories of historic period artifacts collected from this site include primarily utilitarian ceramics and twentieth century container glass. The lack of refined table ceramics indicates that this may not be a residential site. A barn or other outbuilding may have stood in this location. A review of the historical maps finds no building shown in this location on any of the available figures (Figures 3 - 5), including 1877, 1908, or 1920, which would be the time frame associated with most of the recovered artifacts.

The prehistoric component is represented by two chert flakes found within the overall historic scatter. The rise may have been used as a camp site or other activity area during the Native American use of the terraces.

A shovel test was excavated on the rise, near the center of the artifact scatter. The test found 34 cm of 10YR 4/3 sandy loam over 10YR 4/6 sandy clay loam. No artifacts were recovered in the shovel test.

Neither the historic or prehistoric component of site 33MS528 is likely to produce significant information. No further investigation is recommended for site 33MS288.

33MS529

Site 33MS529 is a small collection of five artifacts picked up over a broad area that is 30 meters in diameter. Found on a low rise toward the east side of Section 12, these items are listed in Table 20.

Table 20. Site 33MS529 artifact summary.

		QUANTITY
Plaster	Small fragment of wall plaster or mortar	1
Container glass	Aqua bottle base fragment, mineral water type	1
Flat glass	Pale aqua flat glass, 2.5 mm	3
TOTAL HISTORIC COLLECTED		5

A shovel test was excavated on the rise where the artifacts were found. The test revealed a plowzone of 10YR 4/3 sandy loam to that extended to at least 50 cm. No soil change was noted. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test.

This is unlikely to be a house site. The artifacts may have been dumped there, or perhaps a small outbuilding was in that location. Site 33MS529 is unlikely to provide significant information. No further investigation is recommended.

Survey Section 13

Survey Section 13 is a generally rectangular area that encompasses 61.5 acres along the east side of the Lower Terrace area (Figure 7). The Survey Section includes tilled fields and a wooded area along the west side of Cemetery Road. The south border of the section is marked by a drainage ditch that begins in the woods and proceeds to the west. The north boundary is marked by an access lane and ditch (Figure 7). The terrain is rolling and is very similar to that described for Section 12 above. The wooded area is marked by several steep sided hillocks and knobs. Shovel tests were excavated on top of and around these knobs along Cemetery Road. The western two-thirds of the section lies in agricultural fields, although still steeply rolling. This portion was surface collected in north-south transects.

The shovel testing in the wooded area included testing on a sandy knob adjacent to Cemetery Road. Two tests on top of the sandy knob found stratified soils to at least one meter in depth. That soil profile is listed below:

0-13cm	humus, 10YR 4/3 sandy loam
13-28cm	10YR 5/6 sand
28-36cm	7.5YR 4/6-5/6 sand
36-49cm	10YR 5/6 sand
49-62cm	7.5YR 4/6 sand
62-70cm	10YR 5/6 sand
70-75cm	7.5YR 4/6 sand

75-99cm 10YR 5/6 sand

Shovel testing in the lower areas around the sandy hillocks, however, found very different, colluvial soils. They found silty and silty clay soils rather than sand. A total of 15 tests were excavated in the wooded area, but none recovered any cultural material. Based on the investigation of this wooded area and the wooded area in Section 12, it appears that someone may have borrowed sand or soil from portions of these areas. This would increase the erosion and accentuate the hilly nature of the terrain.

The surface reconnaissance of the field in Section 13 documented seven archaeological sites. Two are isolated finds (33MS532, 33MS534) and the remainder have at least two artifacts (Table 21).

Table 21. Survey Section 13 site summary.

			ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
50	33MS530	15 m e-w x 30 m n-s	4: Kramer point, 2 bifaces, 1 flake	1000-500 BC
51	33MS531	30 m diameter	Kramer point Merom Trimble point 1 biface, 70 chert flakes	1000-500 BC 1600-800BC
57	33MS532	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
58	33MS533	20 m e-w x 50 m n-s	10: Raddatz point, 9 flakes	6000-3000 BC
59	33MS534	Isolated Find	Tillite flake	Unknown Preh.
60	33MS535	15 m e-s x 10 m n-s	1 chert core, 3 flakes	Unknown Preh.
61	33MS536	5 m diameter	2 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.

33MS530

These four artifacts were found during surface reconnaissance of the Survey Section. They were recovered within an area 30 meters north-south by 15 meters east-west, along the slope leading up to site 33MS531. They include a Kramer point that dates to the Early Woodland period, two chert bifaces, and a flake. They are summarized in Table 22.

Table 22. Site 33MS520 artifact summary.

	TYPE	QUANTITY
Projectile point	Kramer, Boyle chert, contracting stem, minimal shoulder	1
Biface	Serrated point blade, small pointed shoulder, base broad but snapped, Upper Mercer chert, could be Early Archaic	1
Biface	Possibly unfinished point, part of base and shoulder present, Kanawha chert	1
Chert flake	Brown chert, glacial pebble chert	1
	TOTAL	4

The site is spread out over a 30 meter area on a slope in Section 12. Although the site consists primarily of diagnostic artifacts, it is unlikely to have the intensity of occupation necessary to produce subsurface features. The site includes a Kramer point similarly to site 33MS532, the intensive site found just to the north. This site may be camp site related to the Early Woodland occupation of the terrace system, but not occupied as long or as intensively as the other site. It may be related to the nearby occupation of site 33MS531 described below. No further investigation is recommended for site 33MS530.

33MS531

This intensive site is situated just on the east side of a high knob in Section 13 (Figure 9). The sites position off the pinnacle of the hill can be clearly seen in Figure 9. The chert artifacts were found scattered over a 30 meter diameter area. They are summarized in Table 23.

Table 23. Site 33MS531 artifact summary.

		QUANTITY
Projectile point	Kramer point, Brush Creek chert	1
Projectile point	Merom-Trimble point, Brush Creek chert	1
Biface	Crude biface, pebble chert, red cortex	1
Chert flakes	Zaleski chert	10
	Brush Creek chert	33
	Kanawha chert	9
	Upper Mercer chert (all varieties), 2 heated	17
	Other (unident, or pebble chert)	1
TOTAL		73

FCR, that included broken river cobbles, was noted on the surface within the site boundary. The artifacts cluster on the east side of a sandy knob. The east side forms almost a shallow, deflated bowl with a southward slope. This sheltered location would have provided a good camping/activity location. This site produced the most artifacts found in the project area and is the most intensive in terms of FCR and concentration of artifacts.

A shovel test was excavated near the datum stake. The test found a deep plowzone of 40 cm. The plowzone soil is 10YR 4/3 sandy loam and the subsoil is 10YR 5/4 sandy clay loam. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel test.

Site 33MS531 has diagnostic artifacts that date to the transitional Late Archaic and Early Woodland interface, a poorly understood cultural period especially regarding habitation sites and settlement patterns. If site 33MS531 cannot be avoided, then Phase II evaluation testing is recommended.

33MS533

Site 33MS533 is a broad scatter of artifacts found northeast of site 33MS532, on the next small rise (Figure 9). The artifacts were found broadly scattered over an area 20 meters by 50 meters in size. Artifacts include a Raddatz side notched point that dates to the Middle Archaic period and nine chert flakes. The Raddatz point is manufactured of Zaleski chert. The flakes consist of seven specimens of Brush Creek, one of Kanawha chert, and one of a Bisher-like, fossiliferous chert.

A shovel test was excavated within the site boundary adjacent to the datum stake. The test found a deep plowzone of 31 cm. The plowzone soil is 10YR 4/3 sandy loam with 10YR 5/6 sandy clay loam subsoil.

Although this site produced a Middle Archaic projectile point, the sparse scatter of artifacts indicates a low intensity of use of this knoll. Little FCR was noted in the field and the site has a low probability of containing intact subsurface features due to the low level of cultural material. No further investigation is recommended for site 33MS533.

33MS535

Site 33MS535 is a sparse scatter of four artifacts found within an area 15 meters by 10 meters in size. The chert core is a worked pebble of Zaleski chert. The three flakes include two of Brush Creek chert and two of Kanawha chert. They were found on the north slope leading away from site 33MS531 and may be related to that site. Erosion, deflation, or modern plowing may have moved these artifacts down and away from the larger site.

A shovel test was excavated near the datum stake for the site (utm coordinate stake). The test found a very deep surface layer of at least 50 cm of 10YR 4/6 sandy loam. This deeper soil is probably the result of deflation and/or erosion as the site is located on the slope leading away from the higher knoll just to the south (Figure 9).

Site 33MS535 is unlikely to provide significant information on the Native American occupation of the region. No further investigation is recommended for site 33MS535.

33MS536

Site 33MS536 is a small site of only five meters in diameter where two chert flakes were found on the ground surface. No other artifacts were found in the vicinity. They were found on the north slope leading away from site 33MS531 and south of site 33MS533 and may be related to one or the other of those two sites. One flake has a modified edge and is of Newman chert. The other flake is Upper Mercer chert. Site 33MS536 is unlikely to provide significant information on the Native American occupation of the region. No further investigation is recommended for site 33MS536.

Survey Section 14

Survey Section 14 is 47.5 acre parcel located in the northeast corner of the Lower Terrace project area (Figure 7). This section includes tilled fields, a small wooded area, and a modern dump. The wooded area covered steep slopes leading up to Cemetery Road and was not tested. The modern dump site is at the eastern end of the Survey Section. Shovel testing was attempted, but the area was found to be disturbed. Persons were seen dumping trash at that location during the fieldwork.

The survey of the fields in Section 14 identified three isolated finds that are summarized in Table 24. Two of the sites, 33MS538 and 33MS539 consist of individual projectile points, both dating to the transitional Late Archaic to Early Woodland period. This time period seems to be focused on the dissected and rolling terrace that lies in the eastern part of the Lower Terrace (Figure 9). Sites 33MS537-539 are not eligible for the National Register. No further work is recommended.

Table 24. Survey Section 14 site summary.

TABLE NO.	SURVEY	SITE NO.	DIMENSIONS/ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
46	01	33MS537	Isolated Find Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
47	01	33MS538	Isolated Find Merom-Trimble point	1600-800BC
48	01	33MS539	Isolated Find Wade-like point	1000-500 BC

Discussion

The archaeological survey of the Lower Terrace documented 69 archaeological sites and revisited one previously documented site (33MS288). These are summarized again in Table 25.

Table 25. Lower Terrace site summary.

TABLE NO.	SURVEY	SITE NO.	DIMENSIONS/ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
73	01	33MS540	5 m diameter Triangular point, 8 flakes	1000AD-1500AD
74	01	33MS541	12 m e-w x 25 m n-s Triangular point, 6 flakes	1000AD-1500AD
75	01	33MS542	15m e-w x 20 m n-s 5 flakes, 5 prehistoric pottery	Woodland?
33MS288	02	33MS288	18.4 acres Over 250 total including 1992 investigation	Includes Archaic >4,000 yrs old Early 19th century
35	03	33MS474	10 m diameter Chesser point, 6 flakes	300-700AD
36	03	33MS475	Isolated Find Nutting stone	Unknown Preh.
37	03	33MS476	Isolated Find Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
38	03	33MS477	10 m n-s x 15 m e-w 44: cores, flakes, 1 cupstone	Unknown Preh.
39	03	33MS478	Isolated Find Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
40	03	33MS479	Isolated Find Chert drill base	Unknown Preh.
41	03	33MS480	Isolated Find Hematite celt bit	Unknown Preh.
42	03	33MS481	Isolated Find Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
43	03	33MS482	10 m n-s x 15 m e-w 9 Chert artifacts	Unknown Preh.

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

ITEM #	TRAIL #	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
62	03	33MS483	Isolated Find	Big Sandy point	8000-6000 BC
01	04	33MS484	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
02	04	33MS485	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
03	04	33MS486	30 m e-w x 50 m n-s	Historic: >5 ceramics Preh: 2 flakes	H: Early-mid 19th century P: unknown
04	06	33MS487	Isolated Find	Lamoka point	3500-1800BC
05	06	33MS488	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
06	06	33MS489	Isolated Find	Triangular point	900-1500AD
07	06	33MS490	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
08	06	33MS491	Isolated Find	Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
09	06	33MS492	10 m diameter	Biface tip, 1 flake	Unknown Preh.
10	06	33MS493	Isolated Find	Triangular point	900-1500AD
11	06	33MS494	Isolated Find	Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
12	06	33MS495	Isolated Find	Biface tip	Unknown Preh.
13	06	33MS496	Isolated Find	Merom-Trimble point	1600-800BC
14	06	33MS497	Isolated Find	Brewerton Point	3000-1700BC
23	07	33MS498	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
24	07	33MS499	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
25	07	33MS500	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
26	07	33MS501	Isolated Find	Doorknob, Redware	Historic, 1900+/- AD
27	07	33MS502	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
28	07	33MS503	Isolated Find	Stoneware sherd	19th century
29	07	33MS504	Isolated Find	Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
30	07	33MS505	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
31	07	33MS506	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
32	07	33MS507	Isolated Find	Biface fragment	Unknown Preh.
33	07	33MS508	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
34	07	33MS509	90 m n-s x 115 m e-w	Scatter historic artifacts	1900+/- AD historic home site
44	8	33MS510	Isolated Find	Brewerton side notched	3000-1700BC
45	8	33MS511	10 m diameter	3: Madison triangular point, 2 flakes	900-1500AD
64	9	33MS512	30 m diameter	3: Lamoka point, 2 flakes	3500-1800BC
65	9	33MS513	Isolated Find	Palmer/Kirk serrated point	7500-6900 BC
15	10	33MS514	20 m diameter	7 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.
16	10	33MS515	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
17	10	33MS516	Isolated Find	Groundstone tool fragment	Unknown Preh.
18	10	33MS517	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
19	10	33MS518	Isolated Find	Biface	Unknown Preh.
20	10	33MS519	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
21	10	33MS520	8 m diameter	2: Chert flakes	Unknown Preh.
22	10	33MS521	4 m diameter	2 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.
63	11	33MS522	35 m e-w x 90 m n-s	>65 historic artifacts	19th-20th century
66	11	33MS523	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
67	11	33MS524	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
68	11	33MS525	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
69	11	33MS526	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.

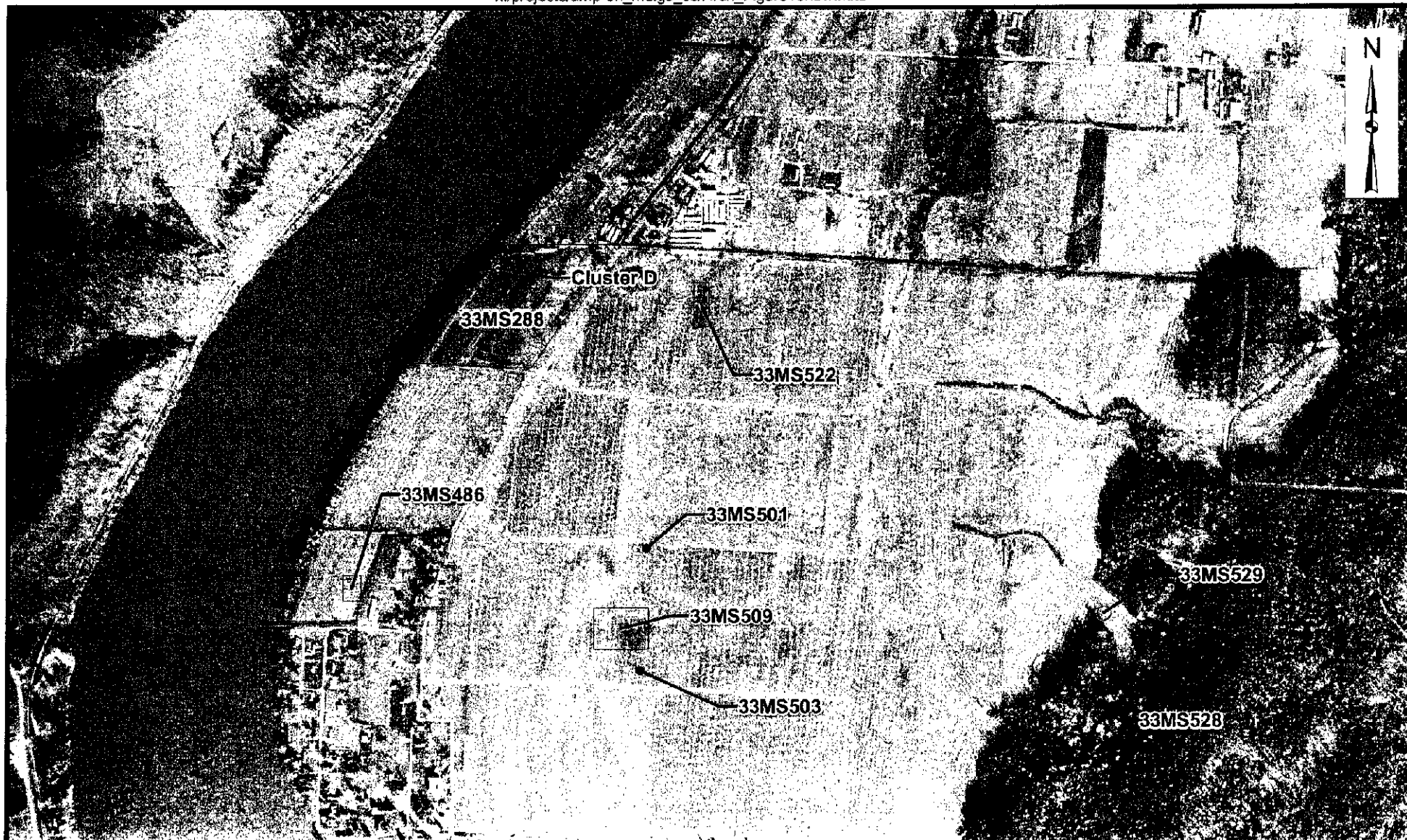
FIELD NO.	SURVEY SECTION	DATE SURVEYED	DIMENSIONS / SITE SIZE	ARTIFACTS	TIME PERIOD
49	12	33MS527	5 m e-w x 30 m n-s	2: Little Bear Creek point, biface fragment	1500-500 BC
54 56	12	33MS528	5 m e-w x 30 m n-s 50 meter diameter	2 chert flakes Historic artifacts	Unknown Preh. 19-20th century
55	12	33MS529	30 m diameter	Historic artifacts	19-20th century
50	13	33MS530	15 m e-w x 30 m n-s	4: Kramer point, 2 bifaces, 1 flake	1000-500 BC
51	13	33MS531	30 m diameter	Kramer point, Merom Trimble point, 1 biface, 70 chert flakes	1000-500 BC
57	13	33MS532	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
58	13	33MS533	20 m e-w x 50 m n-s	10: Raddatz point, 9 flakes	6000-3000 BC
59	13	33MS534	Isolated Find	Tillite flake	Unknown Preh.
60	13	33MS535	15 m e-s x 10 m n-s	1 chert core, 2 flakes	Unknown Preh.
61	13	33MS536	5 m diameter	2 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.
46	14	33MS537	Isolated Find	Chert flake	Unknown Preh.
47	14	33MS538	Isolated Find	Merom-Trimble point	1600-800BC
48	14	33MS539	Isolated Find	Wade-like point	1000-500 BC

Historic Period Component Discussion

The archaeological survey documented eight sites that contain historic period components (Figure 10). One component is part of previously recorded site 33MS288. The other seven were encountered during the survey of the Lower Terrace system. Their locations are illustrated on Figure 10.

The resurvey of site 33MS288 identified a cluster of historic period artifacts in the northwest corner of the Survey Section, near the Ohio River (Figure 10). This cluster of artifacts included early nineteenth century ceramics and may be the site of an early homestead.

Likewise, site 33MS486, located in Survey Section 4, also contained early nineteenth century artifacts. This site likely spans the nineteenth century and is shown on maps as late as 1920 (Figure 5). However, no structure is visible on the 1950 aerial photo included as Figure 6. The



LEGEND:

- Isolated Historic Period Site Locations
- Non-Isolated Historic Site Locations
- Project Area

0 500 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
2005 Aerial Photography
Courtesy of AMP



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FIGURE 10
HISTORIC PERIOD SITE LOCATIONS
ON LOWER TERRACE

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

abundant brick rubble in the Survey Section indicates this may have been a brick residence. It may date to the settlement and early development period of Letart Falls.

Sites 33MS501 and 33MS502 are isolated finds of a doorknob and Stoneware sherd respectively. They were found in Survey Section 7 and are probably related to site 33MS509, a large scatter of historic period artifacts found in that Survey Section (Figure 10). Site 33MS509 is the reported site of two small twentieth century houses. They appear on the 1908 and 1920 topographic maps and on the 1950 aerial (Figures 4-6), but not on the 1877 map (Figure 3). Artifacts recovered date to around the turn of the twentieth century. No trace of the houses remain today in the Survey Section except for the artifact scatter.

Site 33MS522 is a similar scatter of mostly twentieth century artifacts found in Survey Section 11 (Figure 10). This site also corresponds to a structure seen on the 1908 and 1920 maps (Figures 4 and 5), but not on the 1877 map (Figure 3). The 1950 aerial shows only a barn in this vicinity, but no house (Figure 6). Local residents do not remember a house at this site, but have mentioned a barn so the house was probably gone by the mid-twentieth century. As with site 33MS509, no trace of the house remains except for the artifact scatter.

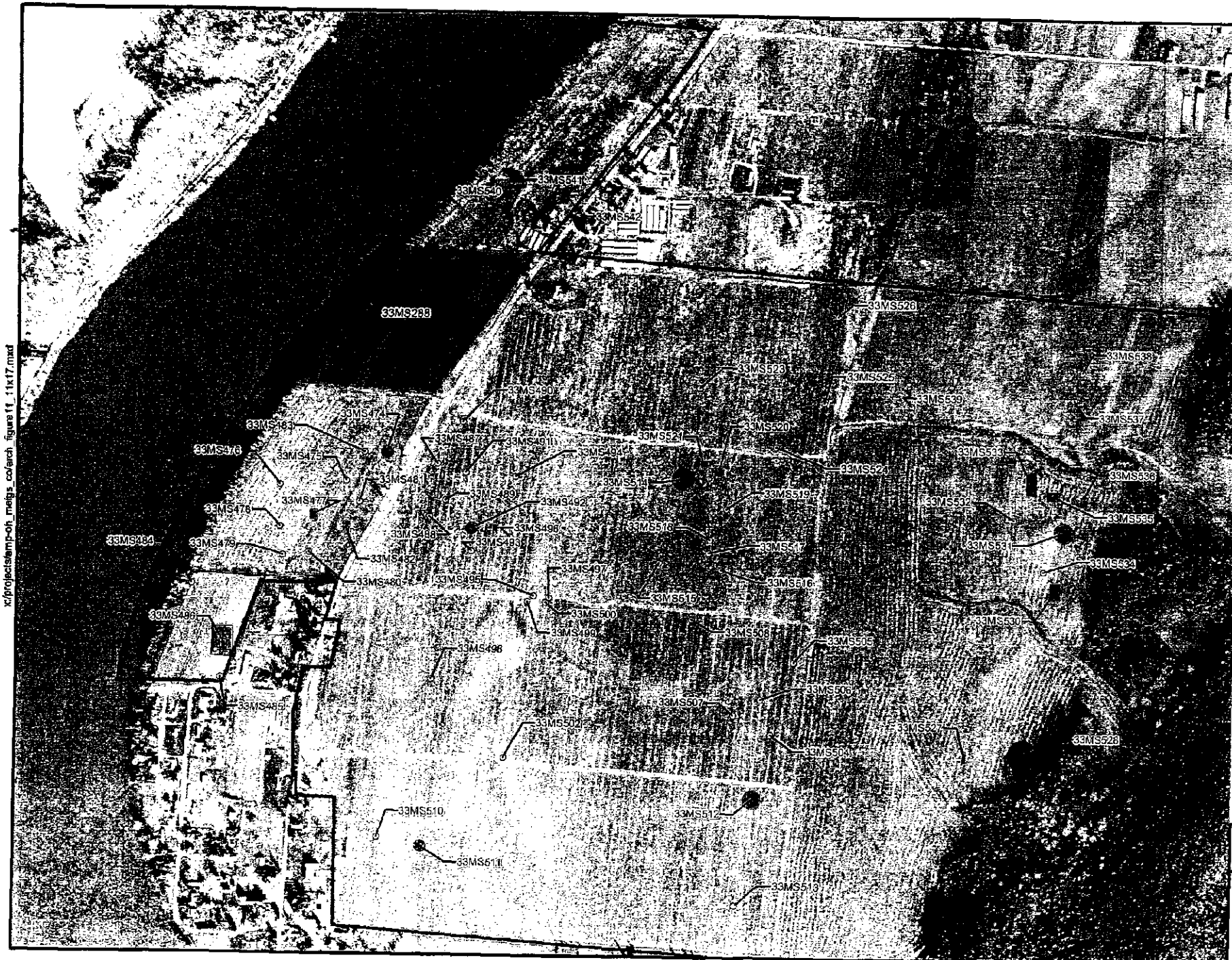
Sites 33MS528 and 33MS529 are two scatters of historic period artifacts found on knolls in Survey Section 12 (Figure 9). Site 33MS528 includes a variety of utilitarian stoneware, but no domestic refuse such as refined ceramics. This site may have been a barn or other storage building. Site 33MS529 is a light scatter of twentieth century debris found on a knoll to the northeast of site 33MS528. It may have been another outbuilding or barn site, or possibly a dumping site for trash.

Overall, two of the historic period sites, Cluster D in 33MS288 and 33MS486 may be early nineteenth century homestead sites that relate to the settlement and early development period of Letart Falls. Little evidence is found in the local historical resources that provides in depth information about the formation of the town and agricultural activities of the residents. These sites may shed light on this early agricultural community, and therefore are recommended for Phase II evaluation if they cannot be avoided during project construction.

The other historical period sites date to the early twentieth century and represent either farmhouses or outbuilding sites. They seem to have been demolished in such a way as to significantly reduce the possibility of finding subsurface cultural features. These sites are unlikely to provide significant historical information about local or regional history, and therefore no further evaluation is recommended.

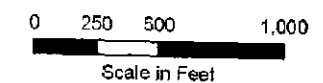
Prehistoric Component Discussion

The archaeological survey of the Lower Terrace revisited one site with prehistoric Native American components (33MS288) and documented 63 additional archaeological components (Figure 11). Revisiting site 33MS288 revealed clusters of artifacts along the levee adjacent to



LEGEND:

- Project Area.
- Non-Isolated Prehistoric Site Locations
- Isolated Prehistoric Site Locations



BASE MAP SOURCE:
2005 Aerial Photography
Courtesy of AMP

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FIGURE 11
ALL PREHISTORIC PERIOD SITE
LOCATIONS ON LOWER TERRACE

the Ohio River and through the central part of the site. These included Archaic and Early Woodland period diagnostic artifacts as listed here. This list includes information from Sprague (1992).

- 2 Matanzas points, Late Archaic
- Lamoka point, Late Archaic
- Merom Trimble point, Late Archaic
- 1 Adena Ovate base point, Early Woodland
- 1 Early Archaic 'Heavy Duty' point
- 1 Wade point, Late Archaic-Early Woodland
- 1 unknown, broken point

Of the 63 prehistoric components documented during the survey, 44 of those are isolated finds. These are sites: 33MS475, 476, 478-481, 483-485, 487-491, 493-500, 502, 504-508, 510, 513, 515-519, 513-526, 532, 534, and 537-539. These isolated finds illustrate the continuous use of the terrace system by the Native American occupants of the region (Figure 11). Diagnostic points found as isolated finds include the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| • Palmer/Kirk | 7500-6900BC |
| • Big Sandy | 8000-6000BC |
| • Lamoka | 3500-1800BC |
| • Brewerton | 3000-1700BC (2 points) |
| • Merom Trimble | 1600-800BC (2 points) |
| • Wade | 1000-500BC |
| • Triangular point | 900-1500AD |

The diagnostic artifacts recovered as isolated artifacts span the Archaic period and push the documented use of the terraces back to at least 10,000 years ago. Missing from the above chronology is the Middle Woodland period (late BC to circa 500AD), although a Chesser point was recovered from site 33MS474 (Section 3) closer to the Ohio River and on a lower terrace. Pottery that probably dates to the Woodland period (small sherds, but probably grit tempered) was recovered from site 33MS542, in Section 1, also closer to the river.

As will be noted in the geomorphological discussion below, the distribution of ancient diagnostic artifacts corresponds with a variety of terrace settings in the project area and indicates that most of these landforms are very old indeed.

A total of 19 sites have prehistoric components with at least two artifacts. The distribution of these sites shows an interesting pattern (Figure 12). They are heavily concentrated on the upper, dissected terrace in Sections 12 and 13, or along the river bank in Sections 1, 2, and 3. Most of the isolated finds are found out in the open, flatter terraces that comprise the central portion of the project area (Figure 12).



LEGEND:

- Isolated Prehistoric Site Locations
- Non-Isolated Prehistoric Site Locations
- Project Area

0 500 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
2005 Aerial Photography
Courtesy of AMP



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FIGURE 12
SITES WITH PREHISTORIC
PERIOD DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
ON LOWER TERRACE

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Sites in the upper, dissected terrace include site 33MS531, an intensive site located on the east side of a knoll (Figures 11-12). This site is the most intensive in the project area in terms of density of artifacts and FCR. Surrounding it are smaller clusters of artifacts (33MS530, 533, 535, and 536). These sites include diagnostic artifacts that date either to the Middle Archaic (33MS533), or Early Woodland (33MS530). Site 33MS531 included both a Late Archaic point (Merom Trimble) and a Kramer point from the Early Woodland period.

Also on the dissected terrace were two small clusters of artifacts found in Section 12 (33MS527 and 33MS528). Site 33MS527 contained a Little Bear Creek point (1500-500 BC), another point that spans the Late Archaic-Early Woodland interface. The two flakes at site 33MS528 were found within the historic period scatter that makes up the majority of that site. Both sites are found on the upper, dissected terrace.

Six sites are documented on the river side of Route 124 on the lower terraces that form the river bank (Figure 11). While site 33MS288, also found on these lower terraces, produced Archaic and Early Woodland materials, the other sites in this area with diagnostic artifacts contain later period cultural material. Sites 33MS540 and 33MS541 both contain triangular points from the Late Woodland to Fort Ancient period (post 900AD). Site 33MS542, located on a slightly elevated terrace (at the elevation of Route 124), contains five small sherds of prehistoric pottery. Along with 33MS288 (during the Sprague 1992 survey), this is the only site that has produced pottery. Although very small, the sherds appear to be grit tempered which would place them in the Woodland period. They are not thick, so probably date roughly between 0-1000 AD.

Section 3 along the river has two sites with a moderate density of items and one more intensive site. Sites 33MS474 and 33MS482 are found at the base of the slope leading down from Route 124 (Figure 11). Each had between 7-9 artifacts but no diagnostic items. Site 33MS477 is a more intensive site that produced 44 artifacts but also no diagnostic items. The site included a very interesting cupstone and 43 chert flakes. The flakes include primary reduction debitage and may be an activity site for reducing chert cobbles to usable flakes/cores.

The middle terrace levels have produced an abundance of low intensity isolated finds or low density sites. Site 33MS492 was found in Section 6 and contained only two chert artifacts (Figure 11). Site 33MS511 was found in Section 8 and contained a triangular Madison projectile point (900AD +) and two flakes. Section 9 had one site with more than one artifact. Site 33MS512 included a Late Archaic Lamoka point and two flakes.

Section 10, in the center of the open terrace area, had two sites (33MS520 and 521) with two chert flakes each (Figure 11). Site 33MS514, found toward the north side of Section 10, had seven flakes, but no diagnostic artifacts.

The use of the open, central portion of the terraces seems limited to short-term camps and/or activity areas that did not produce a significant volume of artifactual material. The high percentage of projectile points in this central region may indicate that the Native Americans used

this area for hunting and other activities, but used the higher dissected terraces, or lower protected areas along the river bank for camping and habitation.

Task 3: Late Quaternary Geomorphology

Glacial History of the Site

Ohio has undergone several glaciations, the earliest of which is known as the pre-Illinoian (formerly termed the Nebraskan and Kansan) (Table 26). These early glaciers greatly disrupted the regional drainage network, but their deposits are not widely identified and the maximum extent of each is not known with any certainty. After a warm interglacial period the Illinoian glaciation advanced far into Ohio (about 300,000 years ago). This advance caused further drainage modifications and left moraine and outwash deposits from southwest to northeast Ohio. Illinoian-age outwash deposits are preserved in scattered high terraces along the major drainages of the area which include the Scioto River, Hocking River, Great and Little Miami Rivers, Muskingum River and the Ohio River.

After another long interglacial period, during which the Illinoian sediments were heavily weathered, the Wisconsin glacial period began. Although the ice advance is thought to have begun in Canada up to 70,000 years ago, the ice did not reach northern Ohio until 24,000 years ago. The Wisconsin glaciation was marked by a series of advances and retreats which have since been termed early middle and late Wisconsin, and the last of the ice left Ohio about 14,000 years ago (Hansen 1997).

Table 26. Glacial chronology.

EPOCH	GLACIAL AND INTERGLACIAL STAGES	TIME SCALE (yr. B.P.) *
HOLOCENE		Present
		10,000
PLEISTOCENE	Late Wisconsinan	35,000
	Farmdalian	65,000
	Early Wisconsinan	79,000
	Sangamonian	132,000
	Illinoian	302,000
	Pre-Illinoian	1.6 m. **

Regional and Local Drainage History

Prior to the Illinoian glaciation (~300,000 yr. b.p.), two north flowing rivers served as the main drainages for the ancestral upper Ohio River basin (Steeg 1946; Coffey 1958). The Pittsburgh River began in the contemporary Monongahela River system and flowed north to the Lake Erie basin. The Teays River headed in the Blue Ridge province of West Virginia and North Carolina and flowed northwestward across West Virginia and Ohio. Although not fully proven, it is thought the Teays River entered the Mississippi Drainage or headed into the Great Lakes basin.

Between Powhatten Point and Sardis, Ohio (New Martinsville, WV), two tributaries of the Teays flowed outward in opposite directions from a local drainage divide. The Marietta River flowed south from the divide near Sardis and roughly followed the course of the present Ohio River through the Letart Falls area to Gallipolis (Rogers 1990). At Gallipolis the Marietta River turned sharp west to join the Teays River near Glade, Ohio. The former Teays River valley is clearly visible at the Glade area as a wide, flat bottomed abandoned valley.

Arrival of the earliest glaciers in Ohio (pre-Illinoian) blocked the Teays River and its many tributaries creating a 7,000-square mile lake in southern Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia (Coffey 1958; Hansen 1997). Lake Tight, as it was called after William G. Tight, deposited a series of lake clays called the Minford Clay. Eventually, the lake spilled over divides and eroded a new course. These new channels formed in the "deep stage" and mark the lowest erosion surface of the proto-Ohio River. The deep stage is responsible for the present day course of the Ohio River at the Letart Falls site. Numerous empty river valleys can be seen in the unglaciated portion of southern and southeastern Ohio, marking former Teays tributaries which subsequently were abandoned during the deep stage and then filled with glacial outwash in later glacial periods.

The initial series of geotechnical borings at the site indicate a relatively flat bottomed bedrock river bed which may be as wide as the present day Ohio Valley at Letart Falls. Illinoian and Wisconsin glaciations advanced much further into Ohio than the Pre-Illinoian ice sheets. They once again entered the Ohio Valley west of the site and blocked flow. This produced a series of proglacial lakes that deposited silts and clays in the Ohio River Valley, leaving slack water deposits as high as 750 feet. The deep stage valleys were filled with Wisconsin outwash brought south by the Muskingum and Hocking Rivers. It is this valley fill that forms the terrace deposits seen at the site. The Muskingum River was a major supplier of sediment to the Ohio River during the Wisconsin glaciation. Terraces and floodplains were developed along meander bends but are discontinuous along the Ohio River's length Simard (1989).

The academic literature does not provide comprehensive data for dating the complex of terraces along this portion of the Ohio River, but a useful attempt was made by Simard in a 1989 Masters Thesis to trace and date terraces along the Upper Ohio River valley. Simard identified a total of eight terrace levels using soil survey data, borings, Corps of Engineers Ohio River charts, and 10/20 foot contour maps. She describes eight fluvial terrace levels along the Ohio River, but concedes there may be more because of the coarse contour interval she was forced to use.

Simard's interpretation of terrace ages may help date the terraces observed at the Letart Falls site located just upstream of the Racine Lock and Dam in Meigs County (mile 237) (Table 27). In discussing each terrace level Simard described the elevation of the terrace above low water (a.l.w), a term commonly seen on historic topographic maps and actually drawn from 1929 vintage US Army Corps of Engineers navigation charts for the river. According to Navigation Chart No. 62, the low water level in this reach of the Ohio River before dam construction was 524 feet above mean sea level (msl). Based on a review of the 1908 Department of the Interior topographic map of the Ravenswood Quadrangle, low water is reported as being 523 feet. This compares to a normal pool elevation of 560 feet after Racine dam completion in the 1960's.

Table 27. Terrace surfaces and age determinations.

Surface	Height above Low Water	Surface Elevation	Dated Age	Terrace ID at Site
S0*				
S1*				
S2*	40*	$40 + 523 = 563$	5,000-9,750 bp*	T-1
S3*	60*	$60 + 523 = 583$		T-2
S4*	70*	$70 + 523 = 593$	22,000 bp*	T-3
		603		T-4
S5*	96*	$96 + 523 = 619$	>22,000	T-5
S6*	110*	$110 + 523 = 633$		T-6

* extracted from Simard 1989

The first hint of a terrace at the site is only visible approximately halfway northward along the Ohio River shoreline and has an elevation of between 564 and 565 feet msl. This equates to S2. This means we have "lost" S0 and S1. Review of aerial photography dating back to the 1930s and the 1908 and 1928 topographic maps indicates the Ohio River was formerly considerably lower (i.e. before the pool level was raised for navigation). The Corps navigation charts for the site reveal low water at 524 feet and many exposed sand and gravel bars, river beaches, and lower terraces. River beach elevations are at 530 feet with established vegetated river bank mapped at 535 feet. A large river bar is attached to the shoreline at the outlet of Tupper Run (the name disappears on the latest edition of the USGS 7.5 minute topographic map) and is identified as Weaver Bar, notations indicate it is comprised of gravel.

It is likely therefore that the current normal pool of the Ohio River this close to the Racine Lock and Dam is sufficient to inundate terraces S0 and S1. At least one of these terrace levels appears to have been present at the site prior to inundation.

According to radiocarbon dates reported by Simard, T1 (S2) ranges in age from between 9,750 to 5,000 years ago (1989). Although there are inherent problems with dating mobile materials in a fluvial environment, it explains why the cultural resources survey for this project found resources

greater than 4,000 years old on the surface of T1 (sites in Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4; Figure 13). Although locals have described T1 as being subject to occasional flooding, indeed in 1997, the Ohio River reached the road which marks the boundary between T-1 and T-2, destroying many of the historic homes in the village of Letart Falls. Therefore we would expect to see over bank deposits in the upper horizons and perhaps some potential for artifacts older than 2000-3000 yr. BP to potentially be buried under a thin over bank deposit. It does appear, however, that overbank deposition at this terrace level may be more common since normal pool was raised 30 feet in the 1960's. The fact that 4,000 year old deposits are being found within the plowzone at this elevation supports this interpretation. Deep trenching at 33MS288 in 1992 found no evidence of buried soil horizons or cultural material below the plowzone (Sprague 1992).

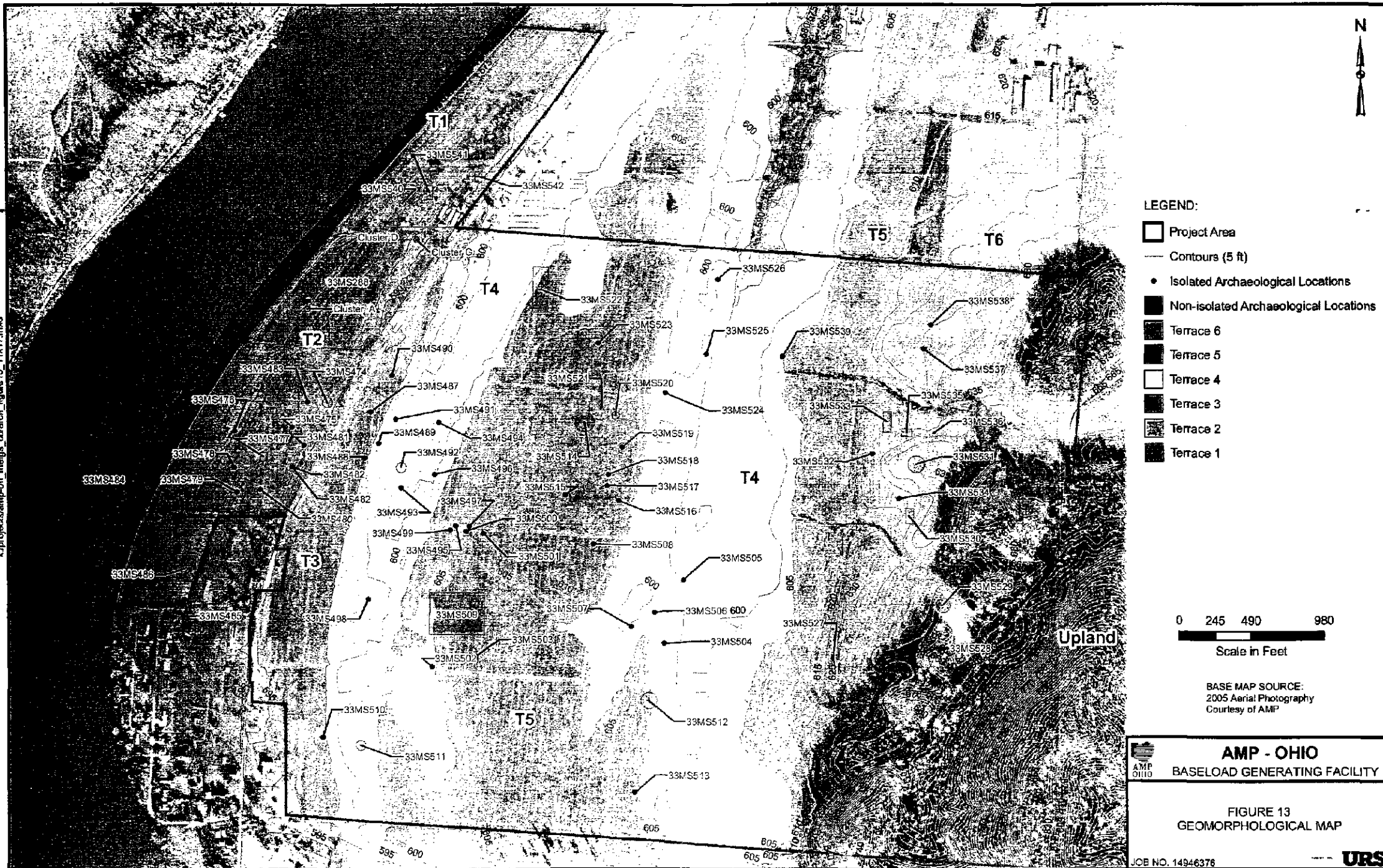
A second broader terrace is visible at the site at an elevation of between 570 and 585 feet msl. This is likely close enough to be a candidate for the local equivalent of S3. At the site this was identified as T2. T2 narrows from 760 feet at the southern end of the site, to a narrow 407 feet near the northern site boundary. Simard does not date this terrace level but by interpolating, it is likely between 5,000 and 22,000 years old.

S4 was reported to occur at about 70 feet above alw in the local area. This would place the S4 surface at an elevation of 593 feet msl. Given the resolution of the contours used for the Simard study, it is likely that T3 falls within the S4 surface which was dated to about 22,000 years old (585-595 feet msl). It is very unlikely therefore that this terrace level contains buried cultural horizons.

The broad T4 (595-603 feet msl) terrace level is split by a mid channel bar or island. Portions of the feature are visible as color changes on the aerial photography of the site. This feature may have two origins. It is either a mid channel bar or island created in the same manner as islands were created prior to dam construction, or it may represent a division of the channel as it eroded out the Terrace 5 level (603-611 feet msl). The terrace map created for the site depicts this as an annex of terrace 5, but without detailed analysis it is not possible to decide between the two scenarios. It can be assumed that T5 is older than T4, and if this island is a remnant of T5 then it too is older than the surrounding terrace level. There are many elongated depressions and slight ridges on the T4 surface, indicating a likely braided nature of the Ohio River, as it paused at this elevation prior to its resumption of down cutting. This may in fact mark a brief era of sediment loading from tributary streams, and a pause before the Ohio River base level was lowered further down stream. Lowering the base level of a stream bequeaths the stream additional potential energy, rejuvenating its energy for down cutting.

T5 and more likely T6 could be remnants of older pre-Wisconsin terraces. They are less well defined and show more alteration by streams than the lower terraces. Eroded portions of terrace 5 appear as alluvial fan deposits in the eastern most portion of T4. These fan deposits can be assumed younger than the surface of T4. Due to the alluvium and colluvium mixture of material on T6, there is a greater chance of archaeological remains to be within these near surface layers.

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Upper Terraces

Previous studies have established that the Teays River drainage was dammed by outwash and ice. An ancient drainage divide located close to Sardis, Ohio created the west flowing Teays River and the north flowing Pittsburgh River. The damming events may have had multiple episodes resulting in many inundations and slack water deposit sequences. The largest and most cited of these lakes are Lake Monongahela formed by damming of the Pittsburgh River, and Lake Tight, formed by damming of the Teays River. This project lies within the area formerly occupied by the Pleistocene Lake Tight. Lake Tight was formed when the Teays River was dammed by an early Pleistocene ice sheet near present day Chillicothe. The sediments left by the Teays River and its associated Lake Tight are typically composed of basal alluvial sand and gravel, a thick section of rhythmically bedded clay and clayey silt, and an overlying silty zone of mixed loess and younger colluvium. Such deposits are thought to only be preserved near the margins of the lake at elevations of about 900 feet msl. This material is unlikely to be present at the study site due to the lower elevations and incised nature of the upland area.

Bedrock underlying the upland area is of inter-bedded siltstone, shale and sandstone. Shale and silt stone could weather to produce clay, and sandstone could weather to produce sand layers in the unconsolidated overburden (USDA, 2000). However, there are sequences that may point to fluvial and slack water deposits in the upland areas on site.

It is more likely that the lacustrine and fluvial deposits encountered above 700 feet msl are slack water deposits probably of Illinoian-Wisconsin age. A small portion of the upland area lies at an elevation of greater than 800 feet msl, marking the former Lexington peneplain surface (Stout, 1938). Most of the upper area on site is at an elevation of 700 feet msl and likely represents a Teays era fluvial erosion surface. Borings near Hill Road at the 700 foot contour level have revealed sand and silt as well as clay deposits. This combination suggests flowing water and slack water conditions at this level. Whatever the precise depositional process, this elevation is very unlikely to contain buried cultural horizons.

Summary

Based on available literature, 1908, 1928, and 1960's era USGS maps, aerial photography from 1930 through to 2005, 1911 vintage Corps of Engineers River maps, and project specific 2 foot contour maps, as well as selected borings, it appears that there are 4 to 5 Wisconsin terrace levels at the site, and several older terraces, possibly Illinoian in the lower area and pre-Illinoian in the upper area. Of these lower terrace levels only T1 and perhaps T2 have received Holocene sediments from over bank processes. Even these probably only have a thin veneer based on the discovery of 4,000 year old artifacts on the surface of T1.

Projectile points found in the Lower Terrace project area span the Archaic period from 8000 BC to 1000 BC +/- . When correlated with the geomorphological date, the distribution of the early

period projectile points indicate the age and relative stability of the terrace surfaces in the project area as noted above. The Lower Terrace Project area is unlikely to contain deeply buried archaeological sites. No deep testing is recommended for the Lower Terrace project area.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions conducted a Phase I archaeology survey of approximately 505 acres, the Lower Terrace project area as part of the overall study of the proposed Baseload Generating Facility in Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. The study included a combination of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing when necessary. Previously recorded site 33MS288 was revisited and a surface reconnaissance conducted to determine current status and distribution of artifacts. A total of 69 previously undocumented archaeological sites were documented during the survey of the Lower Terrace. Table 28 summarizes the results of the survey and provides recommendations for each site. Figures 14 and 15 illustrate the site locations on the 7.5 minute topographic map for the project area. Historic period sites are on Figure 14 and prehistoric period sites are shown on Figure 15. Figure 16 illustrates the locations of those sites recommended for Phase II evaluation or avoidance.

Table 28. Lower Terrace site recommendations.

SITE INFORMATION			RECOMMENDATION	
33MS475-476 33MS478-481 33MS484-485 33MS488 33MS490-491 33MS494-495 33MS498-500 33MS502 33MS504-508 33MS515-519 33MS523-526 33MS532 33MS534 33MS537	Isolated Finds	Individual non-diagnostic artifacts, includes bifaces, drill, celt, flakes, etc.	Unknown Preh.	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS501 33MS503	Isolated Find	Historic period isolates, doorknob, Stoneware sherd	19th-20th century	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS483	Isolated Find	Big Sandy point	8000-6000 BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS487	Isolated Find	Lamoka point	3500-1800BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS489	Isolated Find	Triangular point	900-1500AD	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS493	Isolated Find	Triangular point	900-1500AD	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS496	Isolated Find	Merom-Trimble point	1600-800BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS497	Isolated Find	Brewerton Point	3000-1700BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS510	Isolated Find	Brewerton side notched	3000-1700BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation

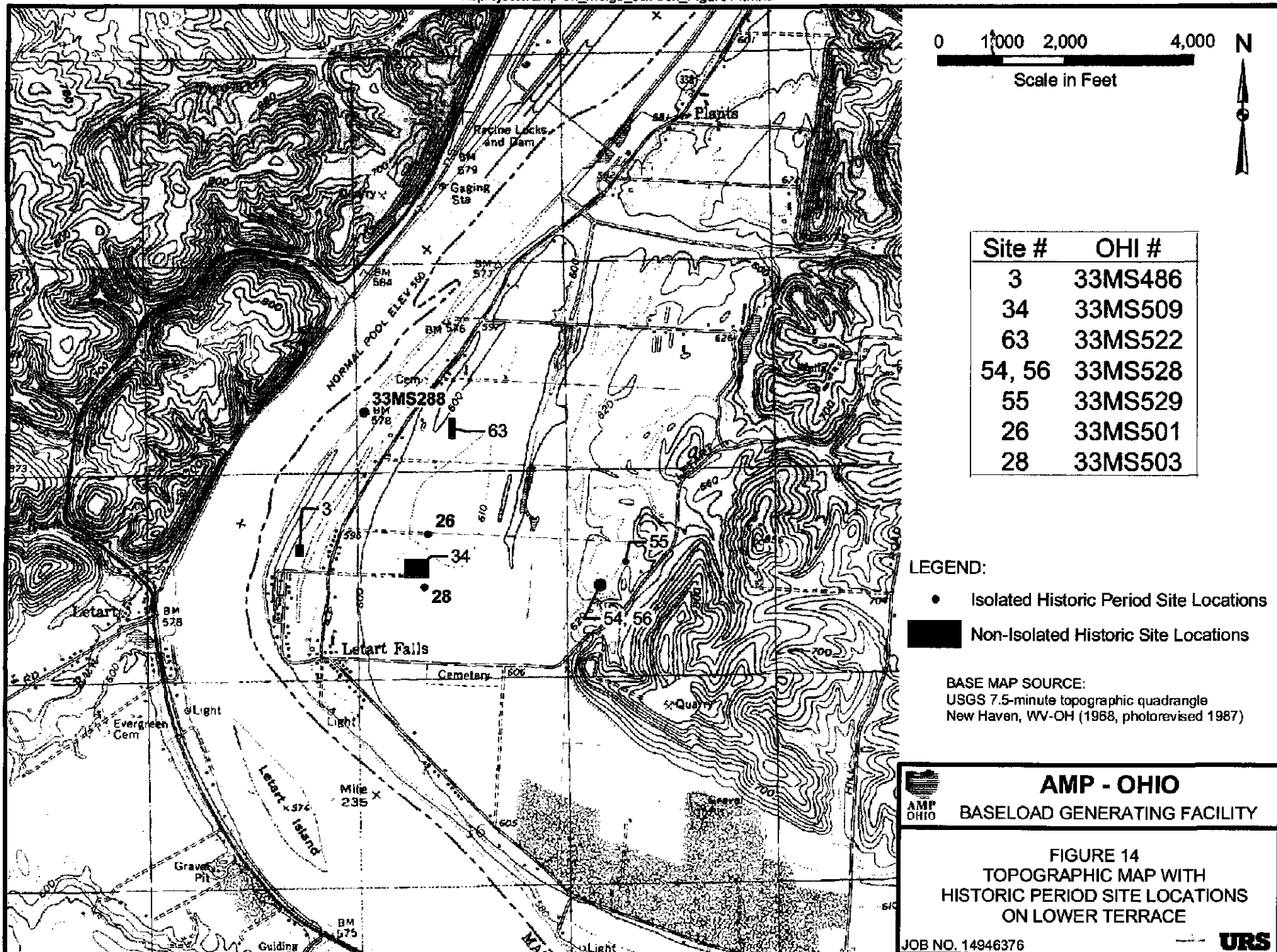
Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

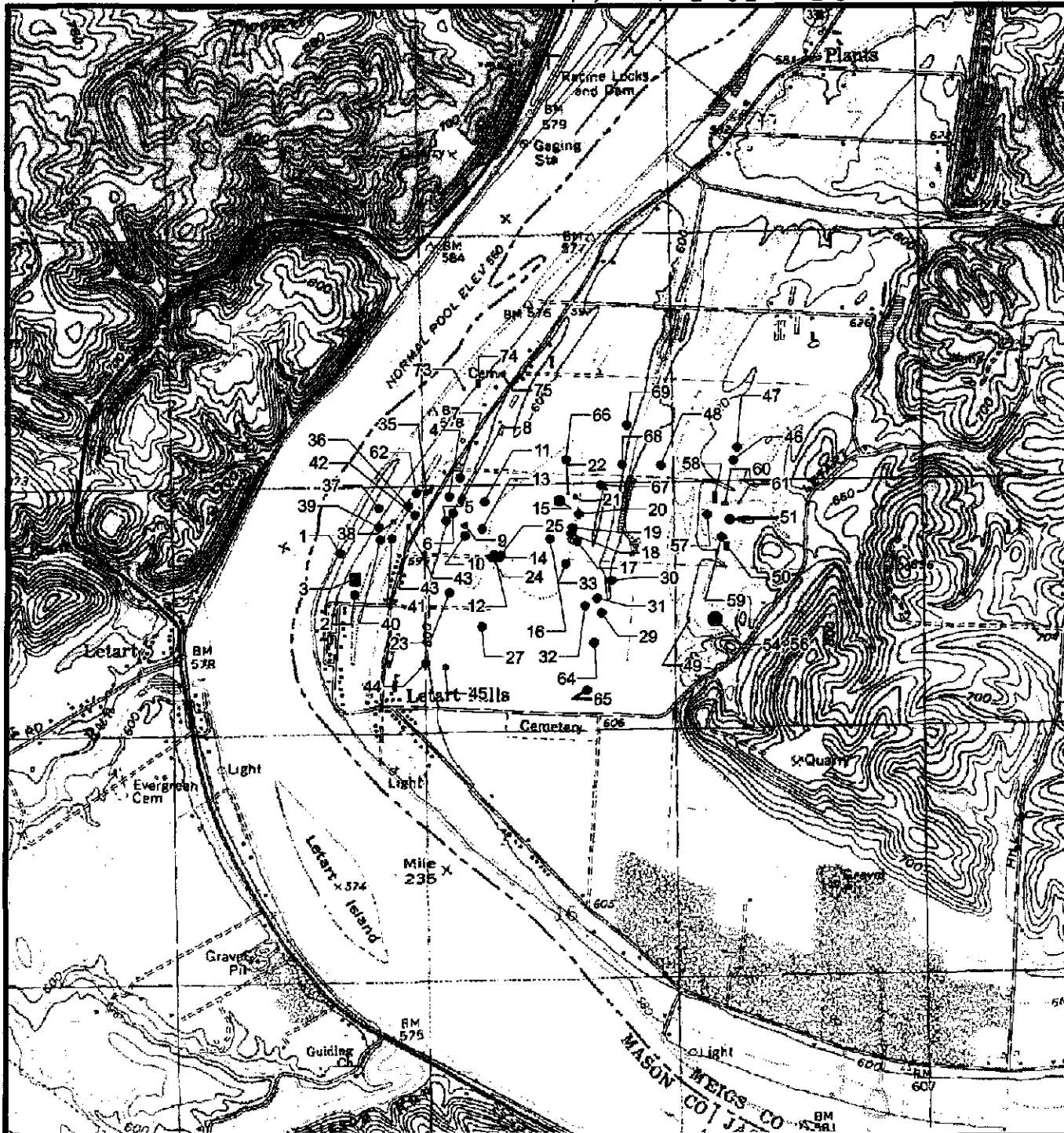
ITEM	LOCATION	ARTIFACTS	PERIOD	RECOMMENDATION
33MS513	Isolated Find	Palmer/Kirk serrated point	7500-6900BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS538	Isolated Find	Merom-Trimble point	1600-800BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS539	Isolated Find	Wade-like point	1000-500BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
NON ISOLATED FINDS				
33MS540	5 m diameter	1 triangular point, 8 chert flakes	900-1500AD	Avoidance or Phase II NRHP evaluation testing
33MS541	12 m e-w, 25 m n-s	1 triangular point, 6 chert flakes	900-1500AD	Avoidance or Phase II NRHP evaluation testing
33MS542	15 m e-w, 20 m n-s	5 chert flakes, 5 very small prehistoric pottery sherds	Woodland, 0-1000AD?	Avoidance or Phase II NRHP evaluation testing
33MS288	18.4 acres	Over 250 artifacts. Late Archaic, Early Woodland	Includes Archaic >4,000 yrs old	Avoidance or Phase II NRHP evaluation testing
33MS474	10 m diameter	Chesser point, 6 flakes	300-700AD	Avoidance or Phase II NRHP evaluation testing
33MS477	10 m n-s x 15 m e-w	44: cores, flakes, 1 cupstone	Unknown Preh.	Avoidance or Phase II NRHP evaluation testing
33MS482	10 m n-s x 15 m e-w	9 Chert artifacts	Unknown Preh.	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS486	30 m e-w x 50 m n-s	Historic: >64 ceramics Preh: 2 flakes	H: Early-mid 19th century P: unknown	Avoidance or Phase II NRHP evaluation testing
33MS492	10 m diameter	Biface tip, one flake	Unknown Preh.	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS509	90 m n-s x 115 m e-w	Scatter historic artifacts	1900+/- AD historic home site	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS511	10 m diameter	3: Madison triangular point, 2 flakes	900-1500AD	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS512	30 m diameter	3: Lamoka point, 2 flakes	3500-1800BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS514	20 m diameter	7 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS520	8 m diameter	2: Chert flake, bladelet	Unknown Preh.	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS521	4 m diameter	2 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS522	35 m e-w x 90 m n-s	>65 historic artifacts	19th-20th century	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS527	5 m e-w x 30 m n-s	2: Little Bear Creek point, biface fragment	1500-500 BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS528	5 m e-w x 30 m n-s 50 meter diameter	2 chert flakes Historic artifacts	Unknown Preh. 19-20th century	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

Site	Dimensions	Artifacts	Period	Recommendation
33MS529	30 m diameter	Historic artifacts	19-20th century	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS530	15 m e-w x 30 m n-s	4: Kramer point, 2 bifaces, 1 flake	1000-500 BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS531	30 m diameter	43: Kramer point, 1 biface, 41 chert flakes	1000-500 BC	Avoidance or Phase II NRHP evaluation testing
33MS533	20 m e-w x 50 m n-s	10: Raddatz point, 9 flakes	6000-3000 BC	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS535	15 m e-s x 10 m n-s	1 chert core, 2 flakes	Unknown Preh.	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation
33MS536	5 m diameter	2 chert flakes	Unknown Preh.	Not eligible for NRHP, no further investigation

If the sites cannot be avoided during construction and operation of the facility, then Phase II investigation is recommended for sites 33MS288, 33MS474, 33MS477, 33MS486, 33MS531, 33MS540, 33MS541, and 33MS542. The goal of Phase II investigations is to evaluate each site according to National Register of Historic Places significance and integrity criteria. The Phase II work plan will be worked out in coordination with the OHPO, but will include an in depth comparative literature review designed to place the site into local and regional archaeological context and to develop research questions. Fieldwork will include further investigation of surface distribution of artifacts, excavation of a small sample of each site using mechanical excavation, analyses of findings, and recommendations for either National Register eligibility or no further investigation.





0 1,000 2,000 4,000 N
Scale in Feet

Site #	DHI #	Site #	OH #
1	33MS484	36	33MS475
2	33MS485	37	33MS476
3	33MS486	38	33MS477
4	33MS487	39	33MS478
5	33MS488	40	33MS479
6	33MS489	41	33MS480
7	33MS490	42	33MS481
8	33MS491	43	33MS482
9	33MS492	44	33MS510
10	33MS493	45	33MS511
11	33MS494	46	33MS537
12	33MS495	47	33MS538
13	33MS496	48	33MS539
14	33MS497	49	33MS527
15	33MS514	50	33MS530
16	33MS515	51	33MS531
17	33MS516	54, 56	33MS528
18	33MS517	57	33MS532
19	33MS518	58	33MS533
20	33MS519	59	33MS534
21	33MS520	60	33MS535
22	33MS521	61	33MS536
23	33MS498	62	33MS483
24	33MS499	64	33MS512
25	33MS500	65	33MS513
27	33MS502	66	33MS523
29	33MS504	67	33MS524
30	33MS505	68	33MS525
31	33MS506	69	33MS526
32	33MS507	73	33MS640
33	33MS508	74	33MS541
35	33MS474	75	33MS542

LEGEND:

- Isolated Prehistoric Site Locations
- Non-Isolated Prehistoric Site Locations

BASE MAP SOURCE:

USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
New Haven, WV-OH (1968, photorevised 1987)

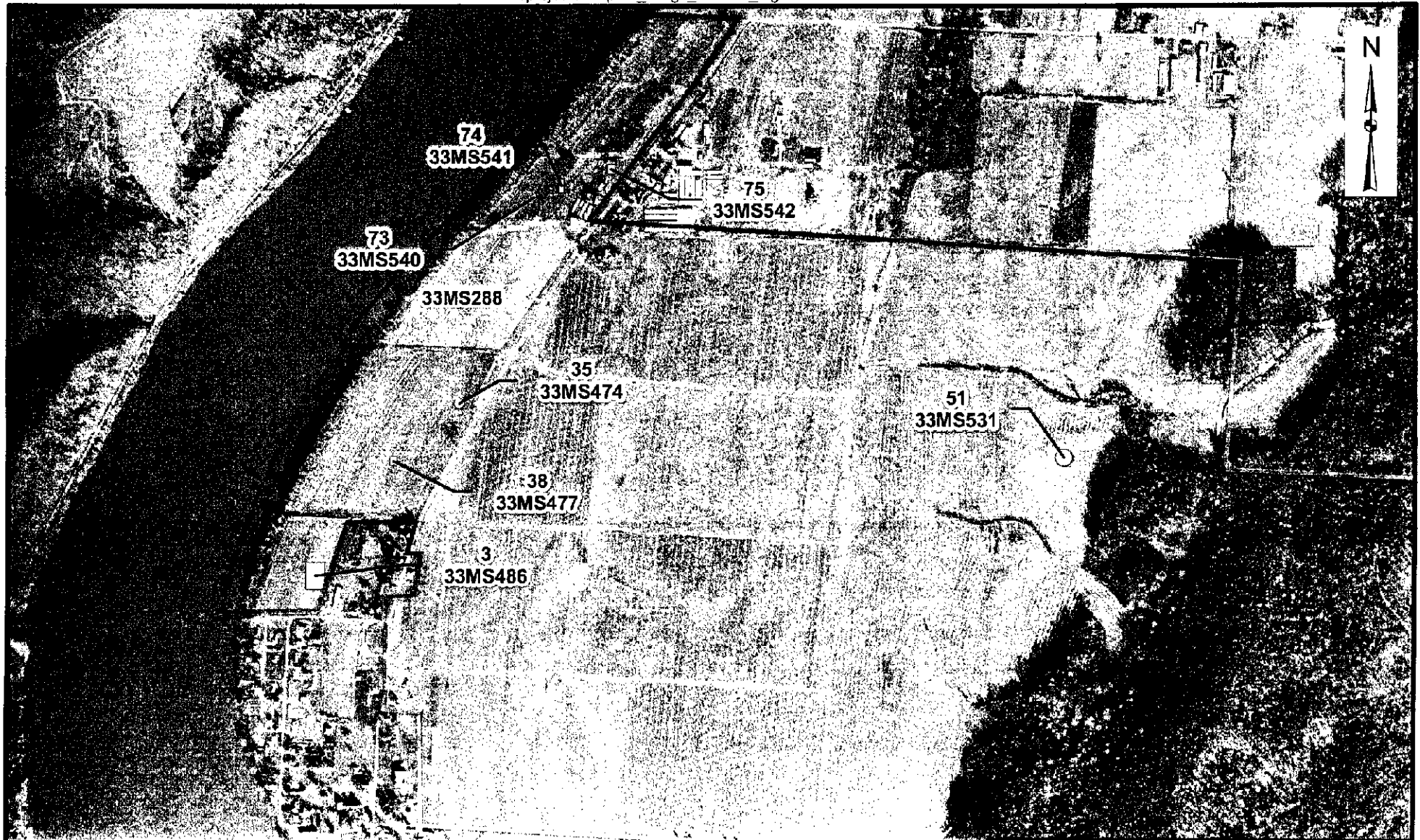


AMP - OHIO
BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 15
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH
ALL PREHISTORIC PERIOD SITE
LOCATIONS ON LOWER TERRACE

JOB NO. 14946376

URS



LEGEND:

 Project Area

 Recommend Phase II or Avoidance

0 500 1,000 2,000
Scale in Feet

BASE MAP SOURCE:
2005 Aerial Photography
Courtesy of AMP



AMP - OHIO

BASELOAD GENERATING FACILITY

FIGURE 16
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATIONS
RECOMMENDED FOR AVOIDANCE
OR PHASE II

JOB NO. 14946376

URS

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APPENDIX 1 – ARTIFACT CATALOG AND PHOTOS

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1	73	33MS540	73	73.01	surface	glass	blue	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.02	surface	glass	aqua/ridge	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.03	surface	glass	clear/ridges	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.04	surface	stoneware	red glaze	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.05	surface	button	silver star, screw stem	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.06	surface	whiteware	ridges with brown stripes	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.07	surface	whiteware	hand painted	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.08	surface	flake	Kanawha, cortex, multiplatform	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.09	surface	flake	unknown chert, cortex, multiplatform, proximal, white with white cortex	2
1	73	33MS540	73	73.1	surface	flake	Upper Mercer dull, multiplatform, complete	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.11	surface	shatter	Upper Mercer	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.12	surface	shatter	Kanawha	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.13	surface	flake	Upper Mercer shiny, multiplatform, complete	1
1	73	33MS540	73	73.14	surface	projectile point	Zaleski, triangular point, tip snapped	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.01	surface	projectile point	Upper Mercer or Zaleski, triangular point	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.02	surface	shell	white	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.03	surface	core	Brush Creek	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.04	surface	shatter	Zaleski	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.05	surface	debitage	Brush Creek, cortex, primary reduction	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.06	surface	shatter	Brush Creek, cortex	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.07	surface	shatter	unknown chert, heated	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.08	surface	flake	Kanawha, cortex, single platform	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.09	surface	flake	chert unknown, cortex, simple platform	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.1	surface	shatter	chert unknown, cortex	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1	74	33MS541	74	74.11	surface	flake	chert unknown, multiplatform, medial	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.12	surface	flake	chert unknown, simple platform, complete	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.13	surface	slate	flat	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.14	surface	glass	bottle glass, aqua	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.15	surface	stoneware	salt-glazed, handle	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.16	surface	stoneware	salt-glazed, light gray exterior, dark brown interior, rim sherd, wheel thrown	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.17	surface	whiteware	base	1
1	74	33MS541	74	74.18	surface	whiteware	spalled on one side	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.01	surface	metal	nail, coroded	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.02	surface	stoneware	base, tan/gray exterior, dark brown interior	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.03	surface	glass	bottle glass, blue	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.04	surface	stoneware	salt-glazed, handle	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.05	surface	glass	pane glass, aqua	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.06	surface	pottery	prehistoric	5
1	75	33MS542	75	75.07	surface	whiteware	rim sherd, raised dots	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.08	surface	flake	Upper Mercer, cortex, multiplatform, complete	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.09	surface	debitage	Zaleski, primary decoration, red pebble cortex	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.1	surface	stoneware	salt-glazed, gray/tan exterior, red/tan interior, wheel thrown	1
1	75	33MS542	75	75.11	surface	stoneware	salt-glazed, white exterior, dark brown interior	1
3	35	33MS474	35	35.01	surface 155S 20W	flake	Upper Mercer chert	1
3	35	33MS474	35	35.02	surface 155S 20W	projectile point	Chesser point	1
3	35	33MS474	35	35.03	surface 155S 20W	flake	Brush Creek chert, shatter	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
3	35	33MS474	35	35.04	surface 155S 20W	flake	Brush Creek chert, primary flake	1
3	35	33MS474	35	35.05	surface 155S 20W	flake	Kanawha chert, heated	1
3	35	33MS474	35	35.06	surface 155S 20W	flake	Kanawha chert, primary flake	1
3	36	33MS475	36	36.01	surface 233S 60W	stone	flat, large, nutting stone	1
3	37	33MS476	37	37.01	surface 265S 194W	biface	Upper Mercer gray, heated, fragment	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.01	surface 318S 92W	whiteware	transfer print (maroon), pitcher handle	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.02	surface 318S 92W	shatter	primary reduction debitage, gray/brown/red speckled	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.03	surface 318S 92W	cupstone	small cobble with cup shaped depression	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.04	surface 318S 92W	core	Brush Creek, cortex	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.05	surface 318S 92W	shatter	primary reduction debitage, cortex, Upper Mercer	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.06	surface 318S 92W	flake	unknown chert, red pebble, cortex	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.07	surface 318S 92W	flake	unknown chert, red pebble, cortex	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.08	surface 318S 92W	core	small glacial pebble, with cortex	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.09	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer gray, multiplatform	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.1	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer gray, single platform, proximal	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.11	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer gray	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.12	surface 318S 92W	core	Upper Mercer, some heated spots	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.13	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer, proximal, single platform	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.14	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer, medial	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.15	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer, proximal, single platform	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.16	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer, multiplatform, complete	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
3	38	33MS477	38	38.17	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer gray, single platform, proximal	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.18	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer, medial	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.19	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer, multiplatform, proximal	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.2	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer gray, medial	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.21	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer shiny, single platform	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.22	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer dull, medial	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.23	surface 318S 92W	flake	Upper Mercer dull, multiplatform, proximal	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.24	surface 318S 92W	flake	Brush Creek, single platform, proximal	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.25	surface 318S 92W	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, proximal	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.26	surface 318S 92W	shatter	Brush Creek, angular, heated	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.27	surface 318S 92W	shatter	Upper Mercer, angular	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.28	surface 318S 92W	flake	unknown chert, single platform	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.29	surface 318S 92W	debitage	Kanawha, cortex, large chunky piece, primary reduction	9
3	38	33MS477	38	38.3	surface 318S 92W	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, proximal, heated	2
3	38	33MS477	38	38.31	surface 318S 92W	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, heated, complete	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.32	surface 318S 92W	flake	Brush Creek, cortex, primary reduction	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.33	surface 318S 92W	flake	Brush Creek, complete	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.34	surface 318S 92W	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, complete	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.35	surface 318S 92W	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, complete	1
3	38	33MS477	38	38.36	surface 318S 92W	core	Upper Mercer shiny	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
3	38	33MS477	38	38.37	surface 318S 92W	debitage	Upper Mercer dull, primary reduction, large chunk	1
3	39	33MS478	39	39.01	surface 365S 145W	flake	Zaleski, soft pebble cortex	1
3	40	33MS479	40	40.01	ST# 390S 126W	Drill base	broke	1
3	41	33MS480	41	41.01	surface 380S 80W	celt	hematite, broken	1
3	42	33MS481	42	42.01	surface 280S 15W	core	Upper Mercer gray or glacial pebble	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.01	surface 310S 18W	core	Brush Creek	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.02	surface 310S 18W	core	Brush Creek	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.03	surface 310S 18W	flake	Brush Creek, primary, heated	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.04	surface 310S 18W	flake	Brush Creek, whole, multiplatform	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.05	surface 310S 18W	flake	Upper Mercer, whole, multiplatform	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.06	surface 310S 18W	flake	Upper Mercer, distal	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.07	surface 310S 18W	flake	Upper Mercer, heated, distal	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.08	surface 310S 18W	flake	Brush Creek, whole, heated, primary	1
3	43	33MS482	43	43.09	surface 310S 18W	flake	Upper Mercer, whole, single platform	1
3	62	33MS480	62	62.01	surface	projectile point	Big Sandy point	1
4	1	33MS484	1	1.01	surface	flake	chert type unknown, heated	1
4	2	33MS485	2	2.01	surface	flake	Brush Creek, proximal flake	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.01	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	decorated rim, brown transfer print	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.02	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	mulberry transfer, base	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.03	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	stoneware	salt-glazed, base, light gray exterior, light brown interior, wheel thrown	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
4	3	33MS486	3	3.04	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	stoneware	salt-glazed, cobalt blue writing, light gray exterior, black interior	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.05	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	porcelain	green transfer print, hollow	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.06	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	flake	Brush Creek, heated	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.07	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	flake	Upper Mercer, chunk	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.08	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	blue flower transfer print	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.09	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	green annular banded, mocha	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.1	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	plain	3
4	3	33MS486	3	3.11	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	aqua, container glass	2
4	3	33MS486	3	3.12	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	flat, clear, 2mm	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.13	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	flat, clear, 2.5-3mm	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.14	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	plain	14
4	3	33MS486	3	3.15	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	pearlware	hand painted pumpkin colored leaves	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.16	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	blue tip	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.17	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	early whiteware/late porcelain ware, rococo edge green	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.18	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	hand painted, black stem with blue dots	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.19	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	porcelain	hand painted, late	
4	3	33MS486	3	3.2	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	iron stone	gray molded, light/faded print	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.21	surface 30m E-W,	whiteware	brown tip	

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
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SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
					50m N-S			
4	3	33MS486	3	3.22	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	porcelain	green edge, decorated, spalled	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.23	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	mocha, thick, blue/black banded	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.24	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	cup rim, green sponge	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.25	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	stoneware	salt-glazed, wheel thrown	5
4	3	33MS486	3	3.26	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	stoneware	brown exterior, black interior, wheel thrown	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.27	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	redware	matte black slip, hollow	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.28	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	container glass, aqua	2
4	3	33MS486	3	3.29	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	container glass, amethyst	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.3	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	container glass, clear	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.31	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	bottle/container glass, brown	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.32	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	flat, aqua, 1mm	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.33	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	glass	flat, aqua, 2-2.5mm	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.34	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	flake	Brush Creek; one heated, two multiplatform/proximal, one multiplatform/complete/cortex, one single platform/complete, one heated/distal/some cortex	5
4	3	33MS486	3	3.35	surface 30m E-W, 50m N-S	whiteware	plain, handle fragment	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.35	ST# 1	whiteware	plain	3
4	3	33MS486	3	3.36	ST# 1	whiteware	blue feathered print/paint	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
4	3	33MS486	3	3.37	ST# 1	whiteware	rim sherd, green paint stripes	1
4	3	33MS486	3	3.38	ST# 1	glass	flat, clear, cloudy	3
4	3	33MS488	3	3.39	ST# 1	glass	container glass, aqua	2
6	4	33MS487	4	4.01	surface	projectile point	Lamoka point, Brush Creek chert, heated, resharpened tip	1
6	5	33MS488	5	5.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert, edge modification	1
6	6	33MS489	6	6.01	surface	projectile point	Triangular point, Upper Mercer chert	1
6	7	33MS490	7	7.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert	1
6	8	33MS491	8	8.01	surface	biface	midsection fragment, Brush Creek chert	1
6	9	33MS492	9	9.01	surface	biface	tip fragment, thick cross section, Zaleski chert	1
6	9	33MS492	9	9.02	surface	flake	glacial pebble, banded white, gray, pink (heated)	1
6	10	33MS493	10	10.01	surface	projectile point	Triangular point, Zaleski chert	1
6	11	33MS494	11	11.01	surface	biface	mid section fragment, Brush Creek chert	1
6	12	33MS495	12	12.01	surface	biface	biface tip, snapped, Brush Creek chert	1
6	13	33MS496	13	13.01	surface	projectile point	Merom Trimble point, Brush Creek chert	1
6	14	33MS497	14	14.01	surface	projectile point	Brewerton eared, possibly Ohio Flint Ridge, high quality chert	1
7	23	33MS498	23	23.01	surface	flake	Brush Creek chert, edge modification	1
7	24	33MS499	24	24.01	surface	flake	Zaleski chert	1
7	25	33MS500	25	25.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert, gray	1
7	26	33MS501	26	26.01	surface	redware	doorknob, with black slip	1
7	27	33MS502	27	27.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert, gray	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
7	28	33MS503	28	28.01	surface	stoneware	black exterior, interior alkaline glaze, wheel turned	1
7	29	33MS504	29	29.01	surface	blface	thick biconvex cross section, unfinished point, 1 weak notch/shoulder	1
7	30	33MS505	30	30.01	surface	flake	black chert, cooked	1
7	31	33MS506	31	31.01	surface	flake	Brush Creek, edge modification	1
7	32	33MS507	32	32.01	surface	projectile point	Zaleski chert, point fragment, weak shoulders, contracting stem	1
7	33	33MS508	33	33.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer, with graver spurs	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.01	surface	porcelain	Transfer print, blue, hollow vessel	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.02	surface	glass	container, amethyst	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.03	surface	glass	pressed, scalloped edge	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.04	surface	glass	coca cola clear bottle fragment	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.05	surface	glass	milk glass lid liner, not marked	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.06	surface	glass	milk glass lid liner, "BOYD"	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.07	surface	whiteware	decal floral, pale green, flat	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.08	surface	stoneware	salt glazed ext, Albany slip interior, base	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.09	surface	terra cotta	drainage tile	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.1	surface	porcelain	rolled rim, plain	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.11	surface	stoneware	Bristol slip, everted rim, bowl	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.12	surface	iron stone	rim, scroll embossed design	1
7	34	33MS509	34	34.13	surface	stoneware	Bristol slip body sherd	1
8	44	33MS510	44	44.01	surface 114E 157N	projectile point	side notched point, grinding in notched base, archaic, Brewerton side notched	1
8	45	33MS511	45	45.01	surface 190E-193E, 120N-142N	projectile point	brown-black chert, Madison point, broken, unfinished?	1
8	45	33MS511	45	45.02	surface 190E-193E,	flake	Brush Creek heated, medial	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
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SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
					120N-142N			
8	45	33MS511	45	45.03	surface 190E-193E, 120N-142N	shatter	chunk of chert, checked pebble, mottled tan/gray	1
8	45	33MS511	45	45.04	surface 190E-193E, 120N-142N	flake	Brush Creek, distal	1
9	64	33MS512	64	64.01	surface	flake	Zaleski, decoration	1
9	64	33MS512	64	64.02	surface	flake	off-white, pale, translucent gray, very small	1
9	64	33MS512	64	64.03	surface	projectile point	Upper Mercer, basal edge, exp. Base, tip reshaped, Lamoka point, asymmetrical stem, original surface	1
9	65	33MS513	65	65.01	surface	projectile point	Palmer/Kirk point	1
10	15	33MS514	15	15.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert, edge modification	1
10	15	33MS514	15	15.02	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert	1
10	15	33MS514	15	15.03	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert gray, heated	1
10	15	33MS514	15	15.04	surface	flake	Brush Creek chert	1
10	15	33MS514	15	15.05	surface	flake	Zaleski chert	1
10	15	33MS514	15	15.06	surface	flake	Zaleski chert	1
10	15	33MS514	15	15.07	surface	flake	Brush Creek chert	1
10	16	33MS515	16	16.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert, Nellie variety	1
10	17	33MS516	17	17.01	surface	groundstone	celt or axe bit, not sharpened or polished, broken	1
10	18	33MS517	18	18.01	surface	flake	Kanawha chert	1
10	19	33MS518	19	19.01	surface	biface	Brush Creek chert, possibly point in progress	1
10	20	33MS519	20	20.01	surface	flake	Brush Creek chert	1
10	21	33MS520	21	21.01	surface	flake	dark red pebble chert	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
10	21	33MS520	21	21.02	surface	flake	translucent gray, small fragment, possible bladelet	1
10	22	33MS521	22	22.01	surface	flake	Brush Creek chert	1
10	22	33MS521	22	22.02	surface	flake	Upper Mercer chert, Nellie variety	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.01	surface 255N 300E	nails	cut nail fragments	2
11	63	33MS522	63	63.02	ST# 285E 255N	whiteware	plain	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.03	ST# 285E 255N	whiteware	base with mark of unicorn partial	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.04	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	whiteware	plain	11
11	63	33MS522	63	63.05	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	glass	plate glass, cloudy, 3mm+	2
11	63	33MS522	63	63.06	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	glass	mineral water container glass, pale green	2
11	63	33MS522	63	63.07	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	glass	container glass, paneled, pale aqua	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.08	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	porcelain	thick plate base, plain	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.09	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	glass	lamp glass, amethyst	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.1	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	yellowware	rockingham	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.11	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	yellowware	plain	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.12	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	nail	cut nail fragment	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.13	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	stoneware	albany slip-base	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.14	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	stoneware	albany slip-base	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.15	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	stoneware	rim, salt-glazed	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
11	63	33MS522	63	63.16	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	stoneware	body sherd, salt-glazed	2
11	63	33MS522	63	63.17	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	stoneware	body sherd, albany slip on interior and exterior	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.18	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	earthenware	albany slip interior, tan-orange exterior, embossed half-circle	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.19	surface 225N 255E	flake	haney, distal	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.2	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	glass	flat, pale green, 2mm	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.21	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	glass	container glass, clear, small	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.22	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	iron stone	platter base, plain	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.23	surface 260N 300E, 35m E-W 90mN-S	iron stone	body sherds, plain	2
11	63	33MS522	63	63.24	ST# 315N 300E	glass	container glass sherd, amethyst, embossed H	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.25	ST# 300N 300E	whiteware	plain	2
11	63	33MS522	63	63.26	ST# 300N 300E	glass	lamp glass, amethyst	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.27	ST# 300N 300E	nail	cut nail fragment	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.28	ST# 285N 300E	nail	cut nail fragments, nearly corroded	9
11	63	33MS522	63	63.29	ST# 285N 300E	marble	white clay, approximately 1/2 inch	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.3	ST# 285N 300E	flower pot	terracotta fragment, thin, small	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.31	ST# 285N 300E	glass	flat, aqua, 2.5mm	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.32	ST# 285N 300E	glass	flat, aqua, 2mm	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.33	ST# 260N 300E	glass	flat, aqua, 1.5mm	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.34	ST# 270N 300E	nail	cut nail fragment, corroded	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.35	ST# 270N 300E	whiteware	plain	2
11	63	33MS522	63	63.36	ST# 270N 300E	glass	flat, aqua, 1.5-2mm	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.37	ST# 270N 300E	glass	flat, clear, 2mm	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
11	63	33MS522	63	63.38	ST# 270N 300E	glass	lamp chimney, amethyst, scalloped rim	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.39	ST# 270N 300E	glass	container sherd, clear, small	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.4	ST# 285E 225N	knife	iron blade fragment	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.41	ST# 285E 225N	whiteware	cup fragment, plain	1
11	63	33MS522	63	63.42	ST# 285E 225N	whiteware	flat, fragment, plain	2
11	66	33MS523	66	66.01	ST# 105N 435E	flake	unknown	1
11	67	33MS524	67	67.01	surface 585E 15N	flake	Brush Creek, medial	1
11	68	33MS525	68	68.01	ST# 660E 105N	flake	unknown, cortex, heated	1
11	69	33MS526	69	69.01	surface (on top of ST# 660E 255N)	flake	white chert, proximal, simple platform	1
12	49	33MS527	49	49.01	surface 1230E 20W	projectile point	Brush Creek, blade snapped, large contracting stem, Early Woodland	1
12	49	33MS527	49	49.02	surface 1230E 20W	biface	Brush Creek, blade fragment	1
12	54	33MS528	54	54.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer gray, worked	1
12	54	33MS528	54	54.02	surface 1340E 15N	flake	Upper Mercer gray, heated, translucent	1
12	55	33MS529	55	55.01	surface 1440E 145N	wall plaster	fragment, plain	1
12	55	33MS529	55	55.02	surface 1440E 145N	glass	flat, pale aqua, 2.5mm	3
12	55	33MS529	55	55.03	surface 1440E 145N	glass	mineral water bottle base, aqua	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.01	surface 1340E 25N	stoneware	salt-glazed; handle fragment, sherd with handle fragment, three base fragments	5
12	56	33MS528	56	56.02	surface 1340E 25N	stoneware	salt-glazed body sherd with cobalt blue letters, blurry	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.03	surface 1340E 25N	stoneware	shiny black slip on exterior and interior, wheel thrown bottle	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.04	surface 1340E 25N	earthenware	dull black slip on exterior and interior, wheel thrown	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.05	surface 1340E 25N	stoneware	bristol slip, rim rock	2

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
12	56	33MS528	56	56.06	surface 1340E 25N	stoneware	thin smooth exterior, albany slip interior, wheel thrown bottle?	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.07	surface 1340E 25N	glass	liquid bottle lip, post 1903	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.08	surface 1340E 25N	glass	clear, one like mayonaisse jar	2
12	56	33MS528	56	56.09	surface 1340E 25N	glass	?	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.1	surface 1340E 25N	glass	pressed/ribbed	2
12	56	33MS528	56	56.11	surface 1340E 25N	glass	aqua, mineral water?	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.12	surface 1340E 25N	glass	flat, aqua, small, 2-3mm	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.13	surface 1340E 25N	glass	melted, aqua	2
12	56	33MS528	56	56.14	surface 1340E 25N	stoneware	stoneware	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.15	surface 1340E 25N	redware	base fragment	2
12	56	33MS528	56	56.16	surface 1340E 25N	stoneware	dull black slip interior	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.17	surface 1340E 25N	earthenware	body sherd, red slip, thin	1
12	56	33MS528	56	56.18	surface 1340E 25N	stoneware	body sherd, salt-glazed, light brown slip	1
13	50	33MS530	50	50.01	surface 118E 225S	flake	brown chert, single platform	1
13	50	33MS530	50	50.02	surface 118E 225S	projectile point	Boyle chert-Kramer like, rounded base, contracting shoulder	1
13	50	33MS530	50	50.03	surface 118E 225S	projectile point	serrated, pointed shoulder, broad base-snapped, Upper Mercer, probably Archaic	1
13	50	33MS530	50	50.04	surface 118E 225S	projectile point	Kanawha chert, contracting stem, unfinished? Early Woodland	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.01	surface 127S 100E	projectile point	Brush Creek, Kramer point, stemmed, stem and base ground, straight base, resharpened	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.02	surface 127S 100E	biface	crude core, pebble chert, red cortex, off white chert, translucent, striped red	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMP Ohio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
13	51	33MS531	51	51.03	surface 127S 100E	flake	Zaleski, simple platform, cortex complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.04	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer dark gray, multiplatform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.05	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer, multiplatform, proximal	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.06	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, simple platform, heated	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.07	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, simple platform, heated cortex	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.08	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, simple platform, complete	2
13	51	33MS531	51	51.09	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, cortex, multiplatform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.1	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.11	surface 127S 100E	flake	Kanawha, cortex, multiplatform, complete	3
13	51	33MS531	51	51.12	surface 127S 100E	flake	Kanawha, multiplatform, complete	4
13	51	33MS531	51	51.13	surface 127S 100E	flake	Kanawha, cortex, simple platform, proximal	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.14	surface 127S 100E	flake	Kanawha, cortex, simple platform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.15	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, complete	7
13	51	33MS531	51	51.16	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, proximal	2
13	51	33MS531	51	51.17	surface 127S 100E	flake	Kanawha, simple platform, cortex, weird circle on side	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.18	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, simple platform, complete	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMP Ohio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
13	51	33MS531	51	51.19	surface 127S 100E	shatter	Brush Creek	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.2	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, cortex, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.21	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, cortex, medial	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.22	surface 127S 100E	flake	Kanawha, simple platform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.23	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer dull, multiplatform, complete	2
13	51	33MS531	51	51.24	surface 127S 100E	flake	Zaleski, simple platform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.25	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer shiny, simple platform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.26	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer, cortex, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.27	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer, medial	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.28	surface 127S 100E	flake	Kanawha, cortex, multiplatform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.29	surface 127S 100E	flake	Kanawha, cortex, simple platform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.3	surface 127S 100E	projectile point	Brush Creek, unfinished point on flake, corner notched	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.31	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, proximal	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.32	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, cortex, simple platform, complete, cracked	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.33	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, cortex, multiplatform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.34	surface 127S 100E	shatter	Brush Creek	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.35	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, medial	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.36	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, medial, heated	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.37	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, cortex, multiplatform, complete, heated	1

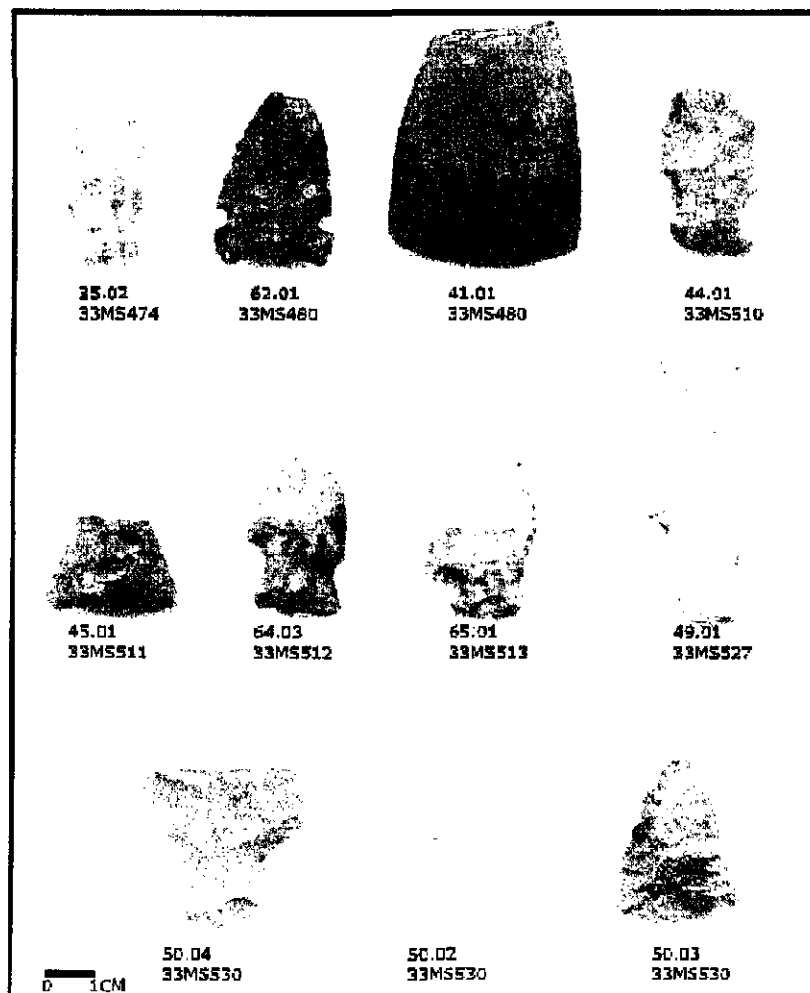
Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
13	51	33MS531	51	51.38	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, multiplatform, proximal, heated	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.39	surface 127S 100E	flake	unknown chert, cortex, multiplatform	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.4	surface 127S 100E	shatter	Zaleski, red pebble cortex, heated	2
13	51	33MS531	51	51.41	surface 127S 100E	flake	unknown chert, cortex, multiplatform	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.42	surface 127S 100E	debitage	unknown chert, cortex, primary reduction	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.43	surface 127S 100E	flake	Brush Creek, simple platform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.44	surface 127S 100E	flake	Zaleski, cortex, simple platform, heated	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.45	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer, single platform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.46	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer, multiplatform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.47	surface 127S 100E	shatter	heated	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.48	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer dull, multiplatform, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.49	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer shiny, multiplatform, complete	2
13	51	33MS531	51	51.5	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer shiny, multiplatform, proximal	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.51	surface 127S 100E	shatter	Zaleski, cortex-brown	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.52	surface 127S 100E	flake	unknown chert, complete	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.53	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer light gray, medial	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.54	surface 127S 100E	flake	Zaleski, simple platform, proximal	1
13	51	33MS531	51	51.55	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer, medial	1

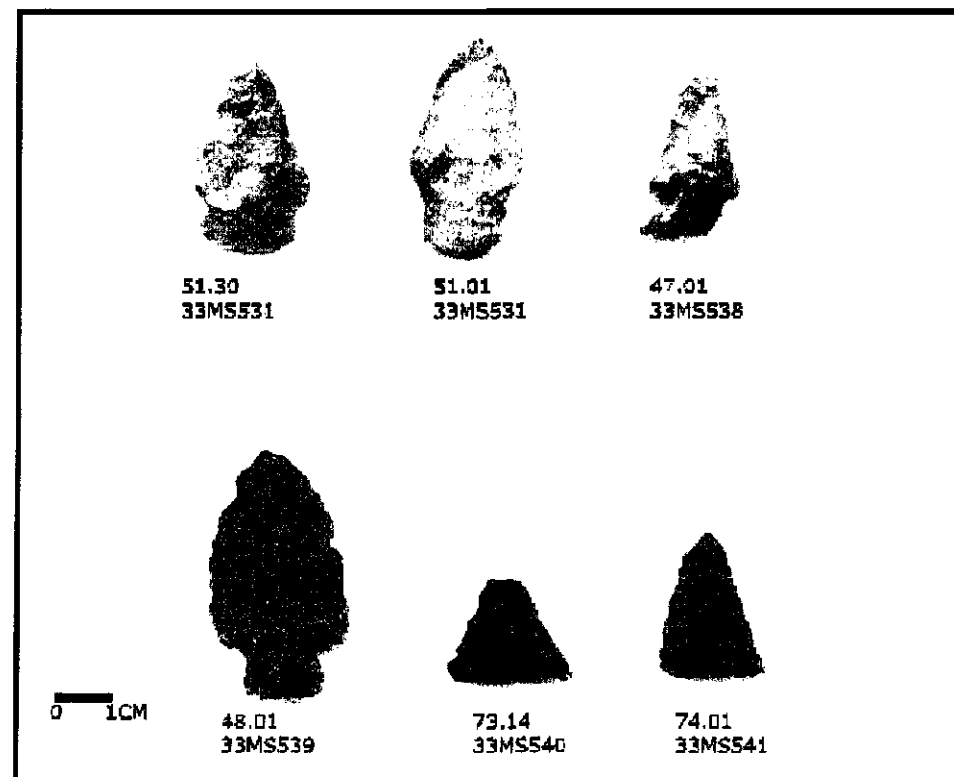
Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey

SURVEY SECTION	FIELD SITE #	OAI SITE #	BAG #	CATALOG #	PROVENIENCE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
13	51	33MS531	51	51.56	surface 127S 100E	flake	Upper Mercer shiny, multiplatform, complete	1
13	57	33MS532	57	57.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer, multiplatform	1
13	58	33MS533	58	58.01	surface	projectile point	Raddatz point, Zaleski chert	1
13	58	33MS533	58	58.02	surface	flake	Brush Creek chert	7
13	58	33MS533	58	58.03	surface	flake	Kanawha chert	1
13	58	33MS533	58	58.04	surface	flake	Bisher-like fossiliferous chert	1
13	59	33MS534	59	59.01	surface	flake	non-chert; metamorphosed siltstone (tillite), secondary	1
13	60	33MS535	60	60.01	surface 10mN-S, 15m E-W	core fragment	Zaleski, pebble	1
13	60	33MS535	60	60.02	surface 10mN-S, 15m E-W	flake	Brush Creek, simple platform	1
13	60	33MS535	60	60.03	surface 10mN-S, 15m E-W	flake	Kanawha, multiplatform	1
13	60	33MS535	60	60.04	surface 10mN-S, 15m E-W	flake	Kanawha, simple platform	1
13	61	33MS536	61	61.01	surface	flake	Upper Mercer	1
13	61	33MS536	61	61.02	surface	flint	Newman Paoli, worked	1
14	46	33MS537	46	46.01	surface 21E 105N	flake	unknown chert, pale gray	1
14	47	33MS538	47	47.01	ST# 21E 155N	projectile point	Upper Mercer, Merom-Trimble point	1
14	48	33MS539	48	48.01	surface 270W 57S	projectile point	Kanawha chert, Wade stemmed point, excurvate blade, straight to slightly expanding stem, flat base, thinned not ground, alternately beveled, small barb on shoulder, down turned, other broken, symmetrical blade, lateral edges	1

Meigs County 1,000 acres
AMPOhio Baseload Generating Facility
Phase I Archaeology Survey



MEIGS COUNTY LOWER TERRACE PROJECTILE POINTS
PAGE 1 OF 2
IN ORDER BY SITE NUMBER,
REFER TO CATALOG FOR DESCRIPTIONS/TYPES



MEIGS COUNTY LOWER TERRACE PROJECTILE POINTS
PAGE 2 OF 2
IN ORDER BY SITE NUMBER,
REFER TO CATALOG FOR DESCRIPTIONS/TYPES

APPENDIX 2 - PROJECT AREA PHOTOS



Photo 1. Looking south across Survey Section 3. Rt 124 is up slope to left in photo.



Photo 2. Looking north across Survey Section 9 showing good visibility between plastic strips. Photo taken from edge of East Letart Road (by cemetery).



Photo 3. Looking northeast across Survey Section 12.

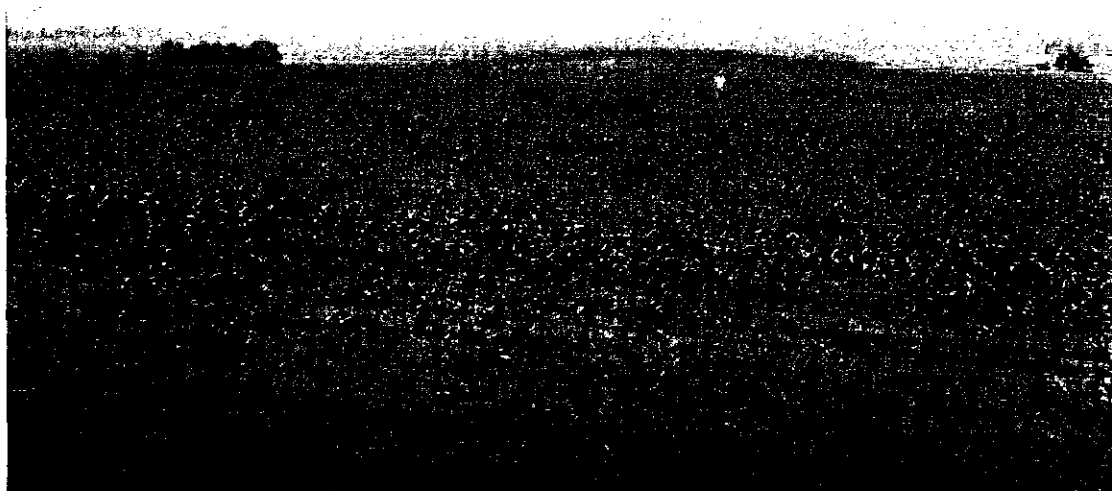


Figure 4. Looking west at site 33MS531. Archaeologist is standing near center of site, just below rise.



Photo 5. View north of Site 33MS486, Survey Section 4). Site is about half way along right side of field, at arrow.

APPENDIX 3 – OAI SITE DOCUMENTATION DATA

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS484 (Field site #1)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 419681.0 Northing: 4305730.7

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS485 (Field site #2)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 419734.3 Northing: 4305562.2

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS486

**

3

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 419758.0 Northing: 4305632.0

2. Lat: 38.897776 Long: -81.925308

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric and Historic

Unknown

0

**

**

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

7 Flakes

Non-Aboriginal

early-mid 19th century

1

diagnostic artifacts

13. See attached

kitchen

1 pearlware, 16 glass, 8 stoneware, 3 porcelain, 35 whiteware, 1 ironstone, 1 redware

Physical Description

**

None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

Residential, Subsistence

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

-

**

1500 square meters

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

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**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

**

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS487 (Field site #4)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420118.7 Northing: 4305951.9

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Lamoka Point. 3500-1800BC.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine
2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS488 (Field site #5)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420104.7 Northing: 4305855.7

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS489 (Field site #6)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420134.2 Northing: 4305886.1

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Triangular Point. 900-1500AD.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS490 (Field site #7)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420163.7 Northing: 4306027.8

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name): Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS491 (Field site #8)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420170.0 Northing: 4305936.8

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Biface fragment. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS492

**

9

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 420180.3 Northing: 4305835.6

2. Lat: 38.899650 Long: -81.920463

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

Unknown

0

**

Biface tip

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

1 flake

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13.

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Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

-

**

10 m in diameter

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

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**

OHS (pending)

**

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National Register Status Not Assessed

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS493 (Field site #10)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420180.2 Northing: 4305793.9

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Triangular Point. 900-1500AD.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

**

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None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS494 (Field site #11)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420259.3 Northing: 4305929.4

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Biface fragment. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name): Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS495 (Field site #12)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420293.3 Northing: 4305714.3

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Biface tip. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility,
Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS496 (Field site #13)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420249.4 Northing: 4305820.3

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Merom-Trimble Point. 1600-800BC.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS497 (Field site #14)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420320.9 Northing: 4305712.4

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Brewerton Point. 3000-1700BC.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS514

**

15

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 420559.6 Northing: 4305929.2

2. Lat: 38.900527 Long: -81.916100

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

Unknown

0

**

**

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

7 chert flakes

**

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**

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13.

**

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Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

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-

**

20 m in diameter

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

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OHS (pending)

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National Register Status Not Assessed

**

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None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS515 (Field site #16)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420518.5 Northing: 4305777.3

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS516 (Field site #17)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420629.0 Northing: 4305765.1

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Groundstone Tool fragment. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS517 (Field site #18)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420606.0 Northing: 4305796.3

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name): Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS518 (Field site #19)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420608.7 Northing: 4305819.7

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Biface. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine
2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS519 (Field site #20)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420637.4 Northing: 4305875.6

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS520

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21

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 420623.9 Northing: 4305943.5

2. Lat: 38.900662 Long: -81.915360

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

Unknown

0

**

**

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

2 chert flakes

**

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13.

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Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

—

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

—

—

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

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**

8m in diameter

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

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OHS (pending)

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National Register Status Not Assessed

**

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None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS521

**

22

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 420595.2 Northing: 4305958.9

2. Lat: 38.900798 Long: -81.915693

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

Unknown

0

**

**

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

2 chert flakes

**

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**

**

13.

**

**

Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

-

**

4m in diameter

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

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**

OHS (pending)

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**

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National Register Status Not Assessed

**

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None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS498 (Field site #23)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420112.0 Northing: 4305562.6

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS499 (Field site #24)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420281.8 Northing: 4305704.6

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine
2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS500 (Field site #25)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420314.6 Northing: 4305702.2

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS501 (Field site #26)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420349.4 Northing: 4305698.0

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Doorknob, redware. Historic, 1900+/- AD.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS502 (Field site #27)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420243.1 Northing: 4305422.7

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS503 (Field site #28)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420332.4 Northing: 4305442.2

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Stoneware sherd. 19th Century.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS504 (Field site #29)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420722.1 Northing: 4305469.5

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Biface fragment. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine
2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS505 (Field site #30)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420763.0 Northing: 4305600.5

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine
2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS506 (Field site #31)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420703.8 Northing: 4305533.0

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS507 (Field site #32)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420655.0 Northing: 4305503.6

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Biface fragment. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name): Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS509

**

34

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 420294.0 Northing: 4305531.6

2. Lat: 38.896921 Long: -81.919116

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Historic

**

**

**

**

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

**

**

Non-Aboriginal

1900+/- AD

1

Diagnostic Artifacts

13. See Attached; Researcher: Jeannine Kreinbrink

?

?

Physical Description

**

**

Residential, Subsistence

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

-

**

10350 square meters

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

**

**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

**

**

None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS474

**

35

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 420028.9 Northing: 4305971.2

2. Lat: 38.900858 Long: -81.922224

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

early-mid woodland

2

Diagnostic Artifacts

Chesser Point

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

6 Flakes

**

**

**

**

**

**

**

Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

Diagnostic Artifacts

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

—

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

—

—

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

—

**

10 m in diameter

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

**

**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions, LLE

8857 Cincinnati-Dayton Road, Suite 203 West Chester, Ohio 4509

**

**

None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS475 (Field site #36)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 419955.5 Northing: 4305919.0

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Large, flat nutting stone.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS476 (Field site #37)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 419837.0 Northing: 4305911.3

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Biface fragment. Upper Mercer Gray. Heated. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name): Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS477

**

38

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 419896.6 Northing: 4305857.3

2. Lat: 38.899820 Long: -81.923737

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric and Historic

Unknown

0

**

cupstone

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

3 cores, 4 shatter, 26 flakes, 10 debitage

Non-Aboriginal

unknown

1

**

13.

kitchen

1 whiteware

Physical Description

Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions, LLE

8857 Cincinnati-Dayton Road, Suite 203 West Chester, Ohio 4509

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

Residential, Subsistence

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

—

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

—

—

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

—

**

150 square meters

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

**

**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

**

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None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS478 (Field site #39)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 419836.5 Northing: 4305835.3

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Flake. Zaleski. Soft pebble cortex. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine
2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS479 (Field site #40)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 419842.1 Northing: 4305784.3

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Broken chert drill base. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS480 (Field site #41)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 419842.1 Northing: 4305784.3

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Hematite celt. Broken. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name): Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS481 (Field site #42)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 419980.0 Northing: 4305881.7

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Core. Upper Mercer gray or glacial pebble. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS482

**

N/A

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 419955.5 Northing: 4305836.8

2. Lat: 38.899640 Long: -81.923054

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

Unknown

0

**

**

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

2 core, 7 flakes

**

**

**

**

13. **

**

**

Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

-

**

150 square meters

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

**

**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

**

**

None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS510 (Field site #44)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420018.3 Northing: 4305278.9

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Brewerton side notched point. Grinding in notched base. Archaic. 3000-1700BC.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name): Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mpping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS511

**

45

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 420095.9 Northing: 4305262.4

2. Lat: 38.894477 Long: -81.921369

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

Late Woodland 900-1500AD

1

diagnostic artifacts

Madison Triangular Point

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

1 chert, 2 flakes

**

**

**

**

13.

**

**

Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

-

**

10m in diameter

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

**

**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions, LLE

8857 Cincinnati-Dayton Road, Suite 203 West Chester, Ohio 4509

**

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None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS537 (Field site #46)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 421259.0 Northing: 4306082.1

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Chert Flake. Pale Gray. Unknown Prehistoric.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS538 (Field site #47)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 421273.3 Northing: 4306131.7

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Merom-Trimble Point. Upper Mercer. 1600-800BC.

Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester, OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):

Kreinbrink, Jeannine

2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated must accompany this form) See Attached

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form

(Follow applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual* for completing the Isolated Find Site Form)

Identification

Site number: 33MS539 (Field site #48)

Location

UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: 420969.4 Northing: 4306065.5

Quadrangle Name: Quadrangle Date:

Temporal Affiliation:

Artifact Description: Wade-like Point. Kanawha chert
Reporting Information

Name of Form Preparer: Angela Paolucci

Institution Name: Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

Institution Address (include city, state, and zip code): 8857 Cin-Day Rd. Suite 203 West Chester,
OH 45069

Institution Telephone Number: (513) 777-7400 Fax Number:

Date of Form (year/month): 2006/07

Field Date (year/month): 2006/05

Primary Reference (contract report title using SAA format- if no report, indicate project name):
Kreinbrink, Jeannine
2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart
Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Mapping (a copy of the USGS topographic map with the isolated find location clearly indicated
must accompany this form) See Attached

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS527

**

49

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 421071.6 Northing: 4305434.4

2. Lat: 38.896115 Long: -81.910139

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

mid-late archaic

1

Diagnostic artifacts

Little Bear Creek Point. Brush Creek chert, 22cm long

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

1 biface

**

**

**

**

13.

**

**

Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

—

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

—

—

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

—

**

150 square meters

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

**

**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions, LLE

8857 Cincinnati-Dayton Road, Suite 203 West Chester, Ohio 4509

**

**

None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS530

**

50

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 421228.1 Northing: 4305733.5

2. Lat: 38.898824 Long: -81.908369

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

mid-late archaic, woodland

2

Diagnostic Artifacts

Kramer Point. Stemmed-Kanawha point in progress. Point blade of upper mercer chert that is serrated, has a pointed shoulder, broad base-snapped.

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

lithics

1 flake

**

**

**

**

13.

**

**

Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

-

**

450 square meters

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

**

**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

**

**

None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS531

**

51

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 421242.7 Northing: 4305841.8

2. Lat: 38.899802 Long: -81.908213

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric

mid-late archaic 1000-500BC

1

diagnostic artifacts

Kramer Point of brush creek chert. Merom Trimble Point of brush creek chert.

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.

Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

1 biface, 62 flakes, 6 shatter, 1 debitage

**

**

**

**

13.

**

**

Physical Description

Arch Setting: Open

Prehistoric Site: unknown

**

**

Disturbed-extent unknown

Agriculture

**

Agricultural

**

-

Unglaciaded Plateau

N/A

Stream Valley

Terrace: unknown

**

**

0-5%

Major: Ohio River, Minor: Ohio River

Ohio River

-

-

Reporting Information

Surface collection

Other: survey transects

**

-

**

30 m in diameter

Taped

Yes

Unrecorded

Angela Paolucci

Natural and Ethical Environmental Solutions LLC

2006/07

**

**

**

**

OHS (pending)

**

**

**

National Register Status Not Assessed

**

**

None

References

1. Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
2. Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Identification

New Form

Meigs

33MS528

**

54 and 56

**

See G1

Location

1. Zone 17, Easting: 421176.6 Northing: 4305438.2

2. Lat: 38.896159 Long: -81.908929

3. Township: Letart

4. **

5. **

6. Confident in site location: yes

Ownership

AMP Ohio

**

Ownership status: private

Temporal Affiliations

Prehistoric and Historic

Unknown

0

**

**

See attached; Researcher:

Kreinbrink, Jeannine 2006 Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey 1,000 Acre Baseload
Generating Facility, Letart Township, Meigs County, Ohio. On file at the OHPO, Columbus.
Justice, Noel 1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the MidContinental and Eastern
United States, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Lithics

2 chert flakes

Non-Aboriginal

19th-20th century

2

Diagnostic artifacts

13. See attached; researcher: Jeannine Kreinbrink

kitchen, personal, misc

13 stoneware, 2 earthenware, 10 glass, 2 redware

Physical Description