

**Background Literature Review and Disturbance Assessment for Segment
II/III of the Eastern Corridor Multimodal Project (HAM/CLE-SR32f-
2.50/0.00; PID 86462)**

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Under contract to ENTRAN, Gray & Pape, Inc., prepared this document and the accompanying Microsoft Excel File (*Eastern Corridor Literature Review Table*), a geo-PDF map layers/file (*Eastern Corridor Literature Review Layers*), and associated GIS files, as outlined in the Scope of Work (SOW) submitted to ENTRAN on September 3, 2010 (Striker 2010). This document provides supporting information regarding the nature of these files/layers and discusses how certain technical decisions were reached. The SOW included two relevant tasks for this stage of investigation: Tasks 1.3.2 and 2.1. Each is discussed below.

Task 1.3.2

This task included a reconnaissance-level field review of previously identified archaeological sites within the study area associated with Segments II and III (Striker 2010). The purpose of this

field visit was to ascertain the integrity of known archaeological sites. This information was combined with archival research to determine if sites retained any degree of integrity and if they would be expected to contain substantial deposits if impacted by the proposed project. This information was used throughout the project to build the databases discussed below. This task was completed throughout the course of the project.

Task 2.1 – Archaeological Literature Review and Disturbance Assessment

This task included compilation of a comprehensive literature review for the total study area (Striker 2010). This review was designed to be more detailed than is standard for typical ODOT projects. The primary purpose of this task was four-fold: 1) identify known archaeological resources (both ones recorded by the Ohio Historical Preservation Office and by amateurs); 2) identify National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) properties; 3) identify locations where human remains may be expected; 4) evaluate areas regarding the level, and intensity, of disturbance as it relates to the potential for areas to contain intact archaeological sites; and 5) to determine the depth that cultural materials would be expected to be located.

This task resulted in the generation of several deliverables included on this CD: 1) a bibliography of relevant archaeological work; 2) tables containing important information regarding archaeological sites and investigations; 3) map layers illustrating various aspects of the findings; and 4) project-related GIS database and shapefiles. The first two elements were provided in the associated Excel file that contains three worksheets with various inventories of known archaeological sites, cemeteries, and archaeological investigations. Each worksheet is discussed below:

Worksheet 1 – Background Sites

This worksheet includes an inventory of all known archaeological sites that have been reported within the study area. It has the following categories:

OAI#: provides the tri-nominal state site number

Starr OAI# (33HA): provides the tri-nominal number assigned by S.F. Starr in the late 1950s

Site Name: presents common name associated with site

Temporal Period: lists specific cultural periods (e.g., Paleoindian, Late Archaic, etc.) identified for the site

Site Type: provides the site “type.” Most designations derive from the OAI site form

NR-Status: provides the NRHP status. Four basic categories were used: ‘eligible;’ ‘listed;’ ‘needs further evaluation;’ and ‘not eligible (destroyed).’ ‘Needs further evaluation’ was used to denote sites that have not been fully evaluate and may contain components eligible for listing to the NRHP. ‘Not eligible (destroyed)’ was a category used to label sites that have been entirely destroyed and thus are not eligible for listing.

Elevation (ft.): provides site elevation in feet

Landform: lists the parent landform on which the site rests. Most designations derive from OAI site forms

Confident of Site Location: provides an assessment if the location of the site (as recorded on associated map layers) is known to be accurate. The location of a few sites in this database is not clear because they were provided as second-hand accounts or were excavated a long time ago.

Site Complexity: provides a basic assessment of the nature of archaeological deposits at a known site location. ‘Complex’ sites represent sites with cultural features (domestic or ceremonial or both) that might be expected to retain (or once have contained) dense deposits including cultural features, midden, or human remains. In contrast, ‘simple’ sites are not thought to have high potential for cultural features, midden, or human remains (no such deposits are known for the site). Since sites that are known to have been entirely destroyed have no potential for yielding cultural remains, these resources were labeled as ‘destroyed’ in this field. A few sites in this database are so poorly known that an assessment could not be attempted and such sites were labeled as ‘unknown.’

Human Remains: indicates the presence (marked by ‘yes’) of human remains reported in the literature or by individual informants. Also provides the number of individuals recovered, if known. If remains have not been documented, but are expected at such a site type (e.g., burial mound), then the word ‘suspected’ was entered. In some cases, reports of human remains were found, but no numbers were provided. In these instances, the number of individuals was recorded with a ‘?’.

Cultural Features: indicates if cultural features have been documented from individual sites. This column also used modifiers ‘dense’ and ‘light’ as a means to characterize the nature and frequency of features. Also, the modifiers ‘domestic’ and ‘ceremonial’ were used to denote the general types of features (domestic = pit features, post molds, hearths, etc.; ceremonial = crematory pits, etc.). The phrase ‘plus houses’ was used along with ‘domestic’ to indicate if structures have been documented at specific sites.

Midden: indicates the presence (marked by ‘yes’) of midden development as a measure of occupational intensity

Development Known Depth of Deposits (m): indicates the maximum depth at which cultural materials have been found in natural stratigraphy (in meters). Importantly, this depth excludes the presence of deep pit features which are known to have been excavated by prehistoric groups to depths as great as 2 m below the present surface. Such features, however, should be detectable at much shallower depths, usually immediately below the plowzone.

Disturbance: presents the integrity of individual sites. This measure was developed through a combination of information garnered from the literature review, OAI forms, and field reconnaissance. This class consists of four categories: ‘minimal;’ ‘moderate;’ ‘severe;’ and ‘destroyed.’ ‘Minimal’ disturbance includes surface-restricted impacts such as agriculture or paving of parking lots (among others). ‘Moderate’ disturbance includes sites that have been impacted, but to an unknown degree. An example would be sites that have been partially destroyed or excavated. ‘Severe’ disturbance includes sites subject to extensive excavation or construction impacts that are thought to have entirely disturbed the site. Without additional excavation data, it is impossible to determine if these sites are entirely destroyed or if small portions exist. The ‘destroyed’ category was restricted for sites that have no potential for yielding remains. Most of these sites are located within areas subject to graveling activities, or for sites that were destroyed during construction of buildings.

Biblio Ref. #: presents a distinct numerical designation used for reference purposes throughout this document (see Worksheet 2 – Inventory of Investigation, for this number). Only references that are illustrated on map layers (or otherwise referred to) were numbered.

Comments: provides any additional comments regarding the nature of the site

Worksheet 2 – Inventory of Investigations

This worksheet includes an inventory of all known archaeological investigations that have been conducted within the study area. It has the following categories:

Project Name/Description: lists the common project name

Area Surveyed (Acres): the area investigated (in acres)

Type of Work: provides a general categorization of the type of work conducted for each project. Six categories were defined including ‘Amateur,’ ‘Article/Book,’ ‘CRM,’ ‘Informant,’ ‘Museum/University,’ and ‘Newspaper Article.’

Date: provides the general date of either field work or the date of the reference

Institution or Person: provides basic information on project sponsors

Level of Effort: provides basic explanation for the level of effort afforded during specific excavation. For investigations that were conducted in a more systematic fashion, the word ‘formal’ was used. For work that was unsystematic, the word ‘informal’ was employed. The following basic categories were used: ‘Formal Excavation (Phase II);’ ‘Formal Excavation (Phase II/III);’ ‘Formal Excavation (Phase III);’ ‘Formal Survey (Phase I);’ ‘Formal Survey (Phase I, deep testing);’ ‘Informal Survey;’ and ‘Monitoring.’

First Author: provides the primary author’s name of any report or publication generated from work

Full Bibliographic Reference: provides a full citation for any report or publication generated from work

NADB#: represents the National Archaeological Database inventory number

Bibliographic Ref.: presents a distinct numerical designation used for reference purposes throughout this document, the Excel spreadsheet and map files. NADB numbers were used when available.

Comments: provides any additional comments regarding the nature of the investigations

Worksheet 3 – Cemetery Sites

This worksheet includes an inventory of all known cemeteries recorded for the study area. It has the following categories:

OGSID: provides designation number used by the OHPO (Columbus)

Name: presents common name of cemetery

County: provides what county the cemetery is located in (Hamilton or Clermont)

Comments: provides any additional comments regarding the nature of the investigations

Geo-PDF Map Layers

A geo-PDF file was produced for this project based on data provided in the Excel file, plus information gathered during review of historical aerial photographs for the project area. The geo-PDF has a series of interactive map layers that were constructed to show various levels of

information regarding cultural resources within the study area. The information presented within these layers includes the following:

All site locations and cemeteries: the location of all known archaeological sites and cemeteries within the study area are shown.

Landscape disturbance assessment: this assessment was completed to provide a means to illustrate the degree of disturbance, or presence of steep slope (>20%), for the study area. This assessment was designed as a planning tool and was accomplished through inspection of a series of historical aerials for the study area dating back to the 1930s (1932, 1938, 1950, 1956, 1975, 1977, and 1990). The condition of each individual parcel was assessed regarding whether the property had been subject to extensive earth-moving activities sometime in the past. Through the assessment, three basic levels of ‘disturbance’ were assigned to each property parcel: Low, Moderate, and High.

Low disturbance would include properties with no history of construction activities aside from common agricultural actions. Moderate disturbance would include properties where surface-restricted construction has occurred (e.g., parking lot, sheds). High disturbance includes areas of extensive earth-moving such as building construction, gravel operations, locations of historical river corridors.

A basic assumption was made during this assessment – older construction projects had less of an impact to areas than more recent projects since later construction tends to involve intensive grading and landscaping activities. This assumption is supported by the fact that downtown Newtown, of which almost all buildings predate 1965, has a history of containing intact archaeological deposits in yards between buildings (see Striker 2009). More recent construction projects (e.g., Signal Hill housing development) were completed with extensive grading and landscaping actions that have severely altered the original landform and left little likelihood for intact cultural materials even in “green space” between buildings (assuming that they once existed).

For this project, the date of 1965 was selected as the dividing point between ‘historical’ and ‘recent’ construction activities. Each historical aerial was inspected and all properties were assigned one of the classifications (discussed above) based on the history of the property.

Previous investigations: plots the locations, and type, of all previous archaeological investigations within the study area.

National Register Status: illustrates the NR status of each archaeological site (see Worksheet 1 for category descriptions)

Site Complexity: illustrates the distribution of ‘Complex or Simple’ archaeological sites (see Worksheet 1 for category descriptions)

Human remains: illustrates the distribution of sites with known and suspected burials. Also lists sites as ‘destroyed’ as to illustrate resources with no potential for human remains.

Level of disturbance for sites: illustrates the distribution of sites classified by level of disturbance (see Worksheet 1 for category descriptions)

River channels: shows the former locations of the Little Miami River channel.

Soils: shows the distribution of mapped soil types following the United States Department of Agriculture designations.

Slope: shows the distribution of steep slopes (>20%) for the study area.

Modern aerial: shows the modern (ca. 2008) aerials for the study area.

USGS topographic quads: shows the modern 7.5 minute topographic maps for the study area.

Segments II and III alternatives: shows proposed alignments

Extended Research on the Shademoor Community

prepared by Donald Burden

As part of the Eastern Corridor background literature review, additional research regarding the Shademoor Community, located on the lowland flats just north of the downtown Newtown, was conducted. The purpose of this research was to provide a better historical context for this type of summer community that was popular along the Little Miami River during the early twentieth century.

Summer Camps along the Little Miami River

From ca.1900 through the mid-1930s, the banks of the Little Miami River, from Terrace Park through Plainville, offered Cincinnati residents an escape from the heat, pollution, and congestion of the inner city during summer months. Millponds, located behind dams built by the Armstrong brothers, provided a series of three, deepwater pools along the Little Miami. Referred to as the “Lower,” “Middle,” and “Upper” Armstrong grist and sawmills, the millponds for these processing centers afforded campers an opportunity for swimming and boating. Among the first to recognize the potential of these shady, secluded recreation sites was Amy Campbell of the Campbell Business School and a group of Harvard alumnae. Named “Guenticol,” the retreat for

the latter group of individuals included a pair of two-story houses. Located in Hartman's Grove near Armstrong's upper mill, the Campbell and Harvard cottages occupied the south bank of the river (Burke 1973:42).

By ca.1905, additional summer camps appeared along the Little Miami. The "Willows," the "Hermitage," and the Church of the Advent (Episcopal) comprised some of the early summer retreats on the river near Terrace Park. A Dr. I.D. Jones of Walnut Hills owned a stretch of land along the river near Newtown. Jones leased campsites to families, including those of George Clephanes, William H. Settles, George L. Wright of Madisonville, and Frank Bahlman of Walnut Hills. Jones screened the families to whom he leased campsites, insuring against unwanted tenants. He forbade the use of liquor at the campsites under penalty of lease termination (Burke 1973:43).

The YMCA operated a clubhouse on the Little Miami just below Terrace Park. During the summer months, a number of Cincinnati businessmen commuted to the facility on a daily basis. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Cincinnati, Milford & Loveland Traction Company provided transportation to and from the campsites. Upon arrival of the train or interurban, a caretaker from the YMCA ferried the men from the north bank of the river to the camp. Additional camps included the "Tower Hill Canoe Club" and "Idle Hours" (Burke 1973:44).

By 1910, at least some of the camps included electricity. About 1910, or shortly after, someone built a road to the campsites along the south side of the river. It extended from the Newtown area to the Little Miami via the Aicholtz farm. Aicholtz and neighboring farmers, including George Clephanes and William H. Settles, supplied campers with milk and fresh vegetables (Burke 1973:44).

Additional camps appeared along the river during the 1910s. Fourth of July regattas became an annual event at these camps, with swimming, paddling and boat races attracting much attention from Cincinnati residents. Local papers apprised the community of results and dances at the campsite pavilions received much publicity. Dances at the "Old Upper Mill" at Hartman's Grove and the Bass Island Dance Pavilion (burned in 1966) at the "Middle Mill" proved exceedingly popular during the early twentieth century. Informal dances occurred at the YMCA camp under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Carl Wilzbach (Burke 1973:44).

On the Upper Mill section, also known as Tower Hill, camps along the south bank of the river, from the "Riffles" area (just below Terrace Park) south included River Bend Camp, Union Bethel Camp, YMCA, Tower Hill Canoe Club, Idle Hour, Frank Bahlman, Grant Blaney, George Wright, Charles Kroeger, James Dugan, and The Field. On the north side of the river, camps from the Riffles south included Ferris, Stumps, Advent, Guentico (Harvard), Campbell,

Stevenson cottages, Hermitage, Avoca Park, Hartman's Grove. All of these camps sat north of the Upper Mill Race and dam (Burke 1973:65).

The Middle and Lower Mill areas extended through the mill seat of Plainville, which included the lower Armstrong mill and Beasley mill. Bass Island, located near the Newtown Road bridge across the Little Miami, was one of the more prominent features of this stretch of river. Camps at this area included picnic tables, a dance pavilion, and areas for swimming and boating. The Bass Island Dance Pavilion burned in 1966. A newspaper article from January 9, 1966 noted that the pavilion was about 65 years old, indicating that it was built about 1901. West of Bass Island, Shademoore Park constituted the western most camp along this stretch of the Little Miami (Burke 1973:45).

Shademoore

Incorporated on June 20, 1904, the Shademoore Essenic Park Association organized to operate a summer camp on the south bank of the Little Miami River near Newtown, Hamilton County. Located on the farm of Charles Moore and his wife Sarah Shade Moore, the Shademoore Essenic Park Association included the following list of regulations:

1. That the grounds forever remain a park and athletic grounds devoted to the purposes for which they are presently used, for the benefit of the members of the Shademoore Park Association.
2. That all park grounds and streets be maintained and kept in repair, and that a custodian is employed to continuously take care of said park and grounds.
3. That a fence 5' high be forever maintained on the easterly boundary line of the park, running from the water's edge of the Little Miami to the southerly boundary of the park.
4. That no person shall have a deed for a lot at Shademoore until or after they have been regularly accepted as a member of the Shademoore Park Association.
5. That all members to be accepted are of good reputation and character.
6. That no mortgage be placed on the grounds granted in this transfer.

On March 17, 1906, Moore transferred the land on which the park rested to the park association. Following the transfer, the board members abbreviated the name to "Shademoore Park Association." Charles Moore remained President and Josie Flick served as secretary. The association began planting catalpa and mulberry trees along lot boundaries. During the initial development of the park campus, members simply erected tents on their lots. Over time,

however, park members erected small cottages. These buildings evolved over time as members enlarged them or rebuilt them after enduring the ravages of floodwaters (Shademoore Park Association 2008).

During the early period of development, the park association advertised the “health-giving” waters of the camp. Either a well on the park property or perhaps the river itself supposedly provided immunity against typhoid fever. Campers reached Shademoore via the Pennsylvania Railroad or interurban. The railroad provided a shelter just below the O.J. Ferris property. The “Hog-train,” as campers referred to it, shuttled campers back to the city at the end of the weekend. Campers from as far up as Terrace Park packed into the Hog-train en route to Cincinnati (Burke 1973:45).

By the 1930s, people travelled to the camps along the river by automobile. Carloads of recreation seekers continued to visit the area well into the Great Depression (Shayler and Burgess 2007:137). The flood of 1937 appears to have destroyed many of the camps, including the millponds. World War II prevented redevelopment of the campsites and the advent of air conditioning in the postwar era eliminated the need for summer camp retreats on the river. In addition, the loss of the millponds eliminated one of the more important features of the Little Miami in this area. These ponds supported the boating and swimming activities that proved a significant draw during the initial development of the campsites. Although most of the campsites along the river disappeared by the late 1930s, the Shademoore Park Association remains active and the camp remains largely intact. The cottages, however, have undergone extensive alterations.

References Cited

Burke, Marie W.

1973 *Down by the Old Mill Race*, Hamilton County Historical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Striker, Michael

2009 Archaeological Modeling for Segment II/III of the Eastern Corridor Multimodal Projects (HAM-SR32-0.00, PID 22970; FHWA-OH-EIS-04-02). Report prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, and submitted to ENTRAN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

2010 Letter outlining Scope of Work for Eastern Corridor Tier 1 Re-evaluation and Related Work. Letter prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, and submitted to ENTRAN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Shademoore Park Association

2008 “History of Shademoore Park,” *Shademoore Park: Our Hidden Paradise*,
www.shademoore.org/history.html, accessed November 19, 2010.

Shayler, David J. and Colin Burgess

2007 *Nasa's Scientist-Astronauts*, Praxis Publishing Limited, Germany.

OAI#	Starr OAI# (33HA)	SiteName	Temporal Period	Site Type	NR-Status	Elevation (ft.)	Landform	Confident of Site Location	Site Complexity	Human Remains	Cultural Features	Midden Development	Known Depth of Deposits (m)	Disturbance	Biblio Ref. #	Comments
HA0005		Dry Run Stone Mound; Group C, #24	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Stone	needs further evaluation	680	upland slope	yes	complex	suspected				moderate	3; 7;12693	
HA0007	42	Edwards Site; Perin Village	Middle-Late Archaic/Middle-Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Mound, habitation, earthwork	eligible	490	2nd terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=1+)	dense; domestic (n=3)	yes	1	moderate	7; 8; 12693; 14; 18159; 21; 14266; 26; 22; 23, 38	Low level of testing in the 1990s by CMNH and Kreinbrink, but appears to have contained a fair amount of material including two features and a partially disturbed burial. These later excavations were in the location of new ball fields. In 2002, Kreinbrink found a feature eroding out of the LMR bank between .8 and 1 m - dated to LW-early LP. Bob Genheimer reports that four mounds were present at one time. Features go as deep as 1.8 m.
HA0008	152	Ferris Works	Early Woodland	Mound, Unkn./Hilltop/G eometric	needs further evaluation	580	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe	27; 4; 3; 12693	Adena earthwork, Starr notes that there still is some integrity with subsurface deposits (as of the late 1950s), Bar and grill built overtop of it now, some in a parking lot
HA0010	69	Hahn Field Site	Middle-Late Archaic/Early-Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Habitation/ Mound Group	listed	490	floodplain	yes	complex	yes (n=32)	dense; domestic plus houses (n=>600)	yes	0.5	minimal	1; 3; 4; 36; 39; 12693	Robert Genheimer has been working on this site over the last few years. Bogosian reports two mounds associated with this, Starr also discusses the possibility of these mounds. Genheimer has never seen any evidence for mounds in this area. Genheimer reports that up to 500 additional burials may be present
HA0012	47?	Lawyer Village	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown habitation	needs further evaluation	900	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=?)		yes		moderate	3; 12693; 26	According to OAI form, this also may be 33HA133 (Stotts Village)
HA0014	36-37	Mariemont Embankment and Village (Madisonville Village and Cemetery)	Late Prehistoric	Village/Mound Group	listed	550	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=1450+)	dense; domestic plus houses (n=>500)	yes		moderate	15; 27; 4; 3; 12693; 16; 33; 34	This famous site is cited in nearly every book on the area or regarding Fort Ancient, all references are not included here (see ref Bp for a good listing)
HA0020		Newtown Cemetery	Unknown Prehistoric	Burial	needs further evaluation	530	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=?)	light; ceremonial (n=<10)			moderate	26; 12693; 30	area surrounding site relatively unlandscape, good chance for intact material
HA0021	199	Newtown Mound I; Group C #10	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	500	2nd terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=?)				severe	27; 4; 12693	under Newtown Road
HA0022		Newtown Mound II	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	560	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=?)				destroyed	27; 4; 12693	within old gravel pits
HA0023	201	Newtown Mound III (Barq Mound or Group C Asterisk)	Late Prehistoric	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	500	floodplain	yes	complex	yes (n=5)				severe	26; 3; 12693	under SR 32 and Newtown road, portions may exist
HA0024	126	Spearhead Md (Walker Md, Martin Md, Group C#7)	Early Woodland	Mound, Earthen	not eligible (destroyed)	550	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=5+)	light; ceremonial (n=<10)			destroyed	31; 3; 4; 12693; 30; 26; 27	within old gravel pits
HA0025		Stites Grove Works	Unknown Woodland	Mound Group/Hilltop/G eometric	needs further evaluation	620	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=?)				severe	27; 4; 12693; 9; OAI form	
HA0027	150	Turnpike Works; Group A #7	Early Woodland	Mound, Unkn./Hilltop/G eometric	needs further evaluation	570	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe	27; 4; 3; 12693	under downtown Mariemont
HA0028	19	Turpin Site	Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Habitation/Mou nd Group	listed	470	2nd terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=300+)	dense; domestic plus houses (n=>30)	yes	1	minimal	1; 2; 12, 36	likely deeper deposits are located here, but Riggs did not go any further than 1 m
HA0030	175	Langdon Mound; Group B #7	Unknown Woodland	Mound Group	not eligible (destroyed)	600	2nd terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=?)				destroyed	26; 3; 12693; 7; 8	OAI form reports destroyed through excavation
HA0104	18	Clough Creek Campsite	Unknown Archaic/Unknown Woodland	Unknown	needs further evaluation	510	terrace	yes	simple					moderate	3; 12693	only poorly explored
HA0106	20, 21	Odd Fellows Cemetery Mounds 1 and 2; Group C, #9	Unknown Woodland	Mound Group	listed	500	terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=6)				moderate	3; 26	Starr reports partial excavation
HA0118			Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	700	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe		Missing OAI form, no data; drove by, no signs of a mound
HA0119	33	Hedrick Mound	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	700	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				moderate	3; 12693	In park
HA0120	34	Blum Village	Unknown Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Cemetery	needs further evaluation	550	terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=200)	light; domestic?(n=1+, likely more)		0.6	moderate	3; 12693; 26; 30; 25	Little evidence of a village here, only a cemetery. Graves reported to have been less than 2 ft. in depth just above the gravel (which is around 2.5 ft.)
HA0121	35	Fluke Village	Unknown Woodland	Unknown	needs further evaluation	540	terrace	yes	simple	yes (n=?)				severe	3; 12693	No evidence of substantial occupation; collector said that burials are known to have come from there.
HA0124	38	Perin Village	Archaic, Woodland, Late Prehistoric	Unknown habitation	listed	490	floodplain	yes	complex	yes (n=3+)			0.5	moderate	3; 15148; 20; 25	Location of large nursery farm in 1950s. Kreinbrink report notes that as of 1992 and 1993, portions were still intact between nursery and golf course. Points from many times periods reported. Bennett reports that some intact deposits exist north of the boundaries of this site, but within the larger NRHP district. Likely features present, but none documented. One burial recorded by Menke and several others may have come from here by
HA0125	39	Reinhart Camp	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	800	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	3; 12693	likely significant portions are intact
HA0126			Late Woodland	Mound, Stone	needs further evaluation	760	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe		Missing OAI form, no data
HA0130	44	Group C #23 Circle	Early Woodland	Mound, Unkn./Hilltop/G eometric	not eligible (destroyed)	510	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=?)				destroyed	26; 3;12693	in gravel pit
HA0133	47	Stotts Village	Unknown Woodland/Early Woodland	Unknown	needs further evaluation	845	uplands	yes	complex			yes		moderate	3; 12693; 26	According to OAI form, this also may be 33HA12 (Lawyer Village)
HA0155			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	483	floodplain	yes	unknown					minimal	22; 25	This site originally was listed as Hahn Field, or the same as 33HA10, but this clearly is an error. Bill Menke, a local collector, has reported finding a low level of materials from this field (thus we kept the site number 33HA155 and used it to describe Menke's materials). A second collector (Dickinson) also has walked these fields but reports not finding anything
HA0157			Paleoindian/Unknown Woodland	Unknown	needs further evaluation	800	uplands	yes	simple					severe		Missing OAI form, no data
HA0158	72	Mill Joy Village	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	645	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=5)				severe	3; 12693	According to Bruce Aument, Cincinnati Museum Center has 5 burials from unreported excavation
HA0161	75	Ault Park Terraces	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	550	hillside	yes	simple					minimal	3; 27	these may be prehistoric terraces, some question as to whether they were natural
HA0189	103	Township Cemetery Campsite	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	740	uplands	yes	simple					severe	3; 12693	
HA0228	142	Mariemont Woodland Village	Unknown Woodland	Unknown	needs further evaluation	620	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	3; 12693	houses built around it, may be some between buildings
HA0229	143	Group C #16 Mound	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	550	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=7+)				moderate	3; 12693; 12; 25	OAI form reports probably destroyed, but unclear. Drive by appears to suggest good chance for intact portions
HA0233	147	Stites Village	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	590	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	3; 12693; 27	little information regarding this site
HA0234	148	Mount Vernon Mounds; Group A #3	Unknown Woodland	Mound Group	needs further evaluation	610	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe	3; 12693; 27	
HA0235	149	Dogwood Mound; Group A #6	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	590	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe	3; 12693; 27	
HA0237	151	Madisonville Mounds; Group A #5	Unknown Woodland	Mound Group	needs further evaluation	590	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe	3; 12693; 27	

HA0245	159	Turpin Mound; Group E #1	Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Mound, Earthen	needs further evaluation	480	terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=193+)				severe	1; 3; 12693; 17; 14; 26	listed on NR, but destroyed through excavation
HA0246	160	Turpin Stone Mound	Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Mound, Stone	needs further evaluation	470	2nd terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=10+)				severe	1; 3; 14	within a proposed district, but mound was fully excavated by Oehler
HA0247	161	Clough Creek Mound; Group E #3	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	600	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=2)				severe	3; 12693; 26	
HA0248	162	Signal Hill Village and Cemetery	Late Prehistoric	Habitation/Cemetery	needs further evaluation	600	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=4)				severe	3; 12693; 26	likely a Fort Ancient village, unique position
HA0276	190	Cherry Mound; Group C #1	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	540	terrace	yes	destroyed	suspected				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0277	191	Robert Alen Mound	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	540	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=?)				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0278	192	Bus Mound; Group C #3	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	540	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=?)				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0279	193	Scarce Mound; Group C #4	Early Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	540	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=20+)				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0280	194	Shields Mound; Group C #5	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	555	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=2)				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0281	195	Tylden Mound; Group C #6	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	555	terrace	yes	destroyed	suspected				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0282	196	Downie Mound; Group C #8	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	555	terrace	yes	destroyed	suspected				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0283	197	Irish Mound; Group C asterisk	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	510	1st terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=?)				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0284	198	Methodist Church Mound; Group C asterisk	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	500	terrace	yes	destroyed	suspected				destroyed	3; 12693; 27	destroyed when Methodist Church was constructed on Newtown Rd.
HA0286	200	Group C #15 Mound	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	500	2nd terrace	yes	complex	suspected				moderate	3; 12693; 26	OAI form says "destroyed," but portions of this mound may still exist in field; there also is a possibility of a removed burial plot (historical?) associated with this mound (see OAI form).
HA0291	205	Edwards Stone Mound	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Stone	needs further evaluation	490	2nd terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=71)				severe	7; 8; 12693; 14; 26; 38	Associated with 33HA7, severely impacted but potential to be intact
HA0296	210	Dunseth Mound; Group C asterisk	Late Prehistoric	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	500	terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=5)				severe	3; 12693; 26	
HA0297	211	Samuel Edwards Cemetery; Group C #20	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Earthen/Cemetery	not eligible (destroyed)	505	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=?)				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	within old mining pits
HA0298	212	Aicholtz Mounds; Group C #20 and 21	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	505	terrace	yes	destroyed	yes (n=?)				destroyed	3; 12693; 26	graded in 1957, people from Cincinnati Museum were there and reported nothing turned up
HA0299	213	Edwards Mound 1	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	not eligible (destroyed)	500	terrace	yes	destroyed	suspected				destroyed	7; 8	within old mining pits
HA0300	214	Bogosian Stone Mound; Group C #24	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Stone	needs further evaluation	630	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe	26	within new development
HA0301	215	Durham Mound; Group C #25	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	885	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				moderate	3; 12693; 26	
HA0319	233	Turpin School Mound; Group C #17	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	740	uplands	yes	complex	suspected				severe	3; 12693; 26	also referred to as "snake eater's mound"
HA0370		Ragland Cave	Unknown Prehistoric	Burial	needs further evaluation	600	slope	yes	complex	yes (n=1)				moderate	OAI form	burial reported was removed from cave by amateur archaeologist
HA0389		Stickel	Late Archaic/Unknown Woodland/Middle Woodland	Unknown	needs further evaluation	550	2nd terrace	yes	complex		known, domestic (unknown number)	yes	0.23	minimal	OAI form; 25	Based on Bogosian map from 1970, this site area also may have contained an Adena Circle Earthwork
HA0390		Robert Fischer	Late Archaic	Unknown	needs further evaluation	490	2nd terrace	yes	simple					minimal	OAI form	little is known, suspected to have lots of features and likely burials, but none confirmed
HA0391		McCullough Run Mound	Unknown Woodland	Mound, Unkn.	needs further evaluation	490	2nd terrace	yes	complex	suspected				severe	OAI form	OAI form suggests probably destroyed, but subsurface features may exist
HA0393		Shadmore-Newtown	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	489	floodplain	yes	simple					moderate	13919; OAI form	
HA0394		Valley View	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	505	2nd terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=1)				moderate	15143	presence of "human" remains may be a result of a misidentification of bone, this comes from Bruce Aument, this info is not on OAI form
HA0395		Calvin	Unknown Woodland	Unknown	not eligible (destroyed)	505	2nd terrace	yes	destroyed					destroyed	OAI form	within old gravel pits
HA0419		Firehouse Site	Middle Archaic/ Middle-Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Village/Burial	needs further evaluation	500	terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=11)	known, domestic and ceremonial (n=6)	yes	0.7	moderate	32; 27	recent salvage excavation still found abundant burials, resting at the pleistocene gravel interface
HA0442		Ingram	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	860	uplands	yes	simple					severe	15142	
HA0585		Hafner Field	Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland	Unknown	needs further evaluation	490	2nd terrace	yes	simple					moderate	15144; 15146	no features, not much material, likely on the edge of a much larger site
HA0586		Driving Range	Late Archaic/Unknown Woodland/Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Unknown	eligible	490	2nd terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=10+)	dense, domestic plus houses (n=27)	yes	0.75	moderate	15148; 28	materials down to Pleistocene gravels, 60-75 cm below ground.
HA0588		Martin's Field	Paleoindian; Late Archaic; Middle Woodland	Unknown	eligible	500	terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=1+)	dense, domestic (n=33)	yes	0.5	moderate	15144; 15147	Had a possible Paleoindian point recovered. Although the upper portion of the site was disturbed, intact deposits were found below. Pleistocene gravels at about .65 m below ground
HA0641		Clear Creek	Early Archaic/Late Archaic/Middle - Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric	Village/Camp	needs further evaluation	485	floodplain	yes	complex	yes (n=1)	dense, domestic (n=55)	yes	<.5	moderate	22	salvage excavations, unpublished; soccer field built on top of it, but soil was brought in (instead of grading)
HA0697		Johnson Turpin Ancient Cemetery	Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	490	terrace	yes	simple					minimal	12	site is intact under current road berm; buried natural A is at about 1.5 m below ground
HA0699			Late Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	500	terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=50+)	dense, domestic (n=3)	yes	1.8	minimal	12	site is intact under current road berm; burials left in place; According to Miller (CRMa), Metz dug at this site in the 1880s and his work yielded many bodies.
HA0739			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	480	floodplain	yes	complex		known, domestic (n=1)	yes	1.6	minimal	14267	hearth-like feature at 1.6 m
HA0774			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	700	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	OAI Form	
HA0775			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	700	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	OAI Form	
HA0776			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	700	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	OAI Form	
HA0777			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	720	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	OAI Form	
HA0778			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	720	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	OAI Form	
HA0779			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	720	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	OAI Form	
HA0801			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	500	terrace	yes	simple					moderate	18001	small artifact scatter, no evidence of features
HA0802			Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	551	uplands	yes	simple					moderate	18001	small prehistoric and historic artifact scatter, no evidence of features
		Unrecorded Site 1	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	485	floodplain	yes	unknown					minimal	22	collector information suggests limited material; landowner reported
		Unrecorded Site 10	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	589	uplands	yes	unknown					minimal	23	Some bedrock formation that has Ragland Cave has several other outcroppings that may contain material, none confirmed however
		Unrecorded Site 11	Paleoindian?/Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	477	floodplain	yes	simple					minimal	23; 25	collector has found low density scatters on high spots (Ref. Intb), this area likely is heavily disturbed by Little Miami and the landforms may be recent and any cultural materials may have been redeposited.
		Unrecorded Site 12	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	477	floodplain/terrace	yes	unknown					minimal	23	This area is an extension of the Turpin site and local collector says that materials are found throughout, features and larger densities likely occur on higher landforms.

		Unrecorded Site 13	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	478	floodplain	yes	complex		known, domestic (n=1)			minimal	24	local informant reports an eroding feature out of river bank, difficult to assess as these sediments are thought pretty modern
		Unrecorded Site 14	Unknown Prehistoric	Mound	needs further evaluation	500	uplands	no	complex	suspected				severe	19	This 'destroyed' mound was shown on Bogosian's 1970 map
		Unrecorded Site 15; Ater's Mound	Unknown Prehistoric	Mound	needs further evaluation	650	uplands	no	complex	suspected				severe	19	This mound was shown on Bogosian's 1970 map, likely destroyed
		Unrecorded Site 2	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	485	floodplain	yes	unknown					minimal	22	landowner reported
		Unrecorded Site 3	Unknown Prehistoric; Archaic	Unknown	needs further evaluation	485	floodplain	yes	unknown					minimal	25	not much is known, but this site shares a similar landform as 33HA10 and may contain intact material; landowner reported; Bill Menke (local collector) also has found material here for many years
		Unrecorded Site 4	Unknown Prehistoric; Archaic	Unknown	needs further evaluation	488	floodplain	yes	complex	yes (n=?)	dense, domestic (n=??)			minimal	25	this site likely has many, many features, collector (Inta) states very rich with burials. Second collector (Intd) reports finding Archaic materials on the high spots
		Unrecorded Site 5	Early Archaic	Unknown	needs further evaluation	507	T3 terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=1)			>.5	severe	13; 25	Non-106 project, did some deep testing and shovel testing, one unrecorded site found restricted to the upper 63 cm; close to 33HA588. Just on the edge of the Perin Village District; Bill Menke reported a burial that would have come from this site area
		Unrecorded Site 6; Peach Orchard Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	570	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=13)	known, domestic plus houses (n=4)	yes		severe	12	site is mentioned in Metz's notes from 1800s, Miller discusses it in CRMa
		Unrecorded Site 7; Edward Turpin Mound Group and Earthworks	Unknown Prehistoric	Mound, Unkn./Hilltop/Geometric/habitation	needs further evaluation	610	uplands	yes	complex	yes (n=13)	dense, domestic and ceremonial, plus houses (n=>25)			severe	12	Unrecorded mound group/geometric earthwork and village excavated by Metz in 1885, Miller discusses it in CRMa; a portion of the eastern embankment may exist in the property at 2813 Critwood Circle
		Unrecorded Site 8	Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland	Unknown	needs further evaluation	490	floodplain	yes	complex		dense; domestic (n=33)	yes	0.5	moderate	15147	This small concentration is within the Perin Village NRHP district, but is distinct from where Site 33HA124 is mapped. Found 33 cultural features
		Unrecorded Site 9	Unknown Prehistoric	Unknown	needs further evaluation	498	terrace	yes	complex	yes (n=1)				minimal	23	Site identified by collector, light materials; Genheimer worked on north side of Round Bottom Rd and found 1 burial

Project Name/Description	Area Surveyed (Acres)	Type of Work	Date	Institution or Person	Level of Effort	First Author	Full Bibliographic Reference	NADB #	Bibliographic Ref.	Comments
Ragland Rd. and Turpin Lane Proposed Expansion Project		6 CRM	1998	3D Environmental	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Striker, Bridget B.	Striker, Bridget Benz (1998). <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Hamilton County's Ragland Rd. and Turpin Lane Proposed Expansion Project in Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	14319	14319	Phase I shovel testing - no prehistoric sites
Proposed U.S. 50 (Wooster Pike) Road Improvements		9 CRM	2001	ASC Group, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Kush, David	Kush, David, Anna Scott, and Alan Tonetti (2001). <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed U.S. 50 (Wooster Pike) Road Improvements (HAM-50-31.95; PID 19044) in Columbia Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	14958	14958	Phase I shovel testing along Wooster Pike - no prehistoric sites. Did find some "buried A horizons" but they appear modern. no materials identified, casual monitoring of Turpin Lake development, specifically 35 Lot 6, during basement construction
Zaring Homes Turpin Lake Development	na	CRM	1999	ASC Group, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Striker, Michael	Striker, Michael (1999). <i>Letter Report on Zaring Homes Activities</i> . Letter report on file at ASC Group, Columbus			Bill Menke is a long-time collector that has surface collected and excavated 25 numerous sites in the area
	na	Informant	2010	Bill Menke (interviewed by Bob Genheimer)	Informal Survey	na	(interview of local collector Bill Menke by Robert Genheimer)			32 details salvage work done in 1981
	na	Article/Book	1980	Bob Genheimer	Formal Excavation	Genheimer, Robert A.	Genheimer, Robert A. (1980). Two Engraved Gorgets from Newtown, Ohio. <i>Ohio Archaeologist</i> 31(3):4-7			
	na	Museum/University	1977	Bryan F. Featherstone	na	Featherstone, Bryan J.	Featherstone, Bryan J. (1977). <i>A Report on the Floral Remains from Two Archaeological sites in Southwestern Ohio</i> . Unpublished paper presented at 53rd Annual Meeting of the Central States Anthropological Society, Cincinnati, Ohio			
	0.5	CRM	2000	Burgess & Niple, Ltd.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Burkett, Frank N.	Burkett, Frank N. (2000). <i>Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Mariemont-Fairfax Communication Tower Site No. 1; CIN-AACR97, Near the Village of Newtown in Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	14962	14962	Phase I, disturbed surface soil, located on Debolt Rd. behind Maintenance building
	na	Amateur	1880	Charles F. Lowe	na	Lowe, Charles F.	Lowe, Charles F. (1880). Archaeological Explorations near Madisonville, Ohio. <i>Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History</i> 3:40-68, 128-139, 203-220.			
	na	Amateur	1881	Charles Metz	na	Metz, Charles	Metz, Charles (1881). The Prehistoric Monuments of Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. <i>Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History</i> 4(3).			26
	na	Amateur	1878	Charles Metz	na	Metz, Charles	Metz, Charles (1878). The Prehistoric Monuments of the Little Miami Valley. <i>Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History</i> 1:119-128.			27
	na	Newspaper Article	1953	Cincinnati Enquirer	na	na	"A Coroner's Case? Somewhat Ancient Skeleton Of Indian, Long In Happy Hunting Ground, Await." <i>Cincinnati Enquirer</i> (05/16/1953): 30:2.			Skeleton found somewhere in Newtown during excavation of gravel pits. Importantly, article says that the skeleton was recovered at a depth of 3 ft.
Clear Creek Salvage Project	na	Museum/University	1994	Cincinnati Museum Center	Formal Excavation	na	(no report has been published)			Salvage work conducted prior to construction of soccer fields.
							(no reference, Robert Genheimer reported these excavations to Gray & Pape in an interview conducted November 12, 2010. They also are mentioned in Kreinbrink 1998 CRM report NADB 14266)			Museum did controlled surface collection and excavated two 1x1m units to compile information on site integrity ahead of ball field construction. Their investigations 22 revealed lots of artifacts (bone, stone), 2 features and 1 partially disturbed burial.
Roundbottom Round Ball Field Assessment		Museum/University	1946-1949.	Cincinnati Museum of Natural History	Formal Excavation	Oehler, Charles	Oehler, Charles (1950, reprinted 1973). <i>Turpin Indians: A Revised Report of the Findings of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History's Archaeological Exploration of the Turpin Site, Hamilton County, Ohio: 1946-1949</i> . Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, Popular Publication Series No. 1. Cincinnati.			
Turpin Farm Investigations	na	Museum/University	1969-1972	Cincinnati Museum/Oehler	Formal Excavation	Oehler, Charles	Starr, S.F. (1960). <i>The Archaeology of Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, Cincinnati			1
	na	Museum/University	1960	Cincinnati Museum/Oehler	Informal Survey	Starr, S.F.	"Indian Articles Stolen From Mound In Newtown Are Returned By Mail." <i>Cincinnati Post</i> (05/09/1930): 33.			3
	na	Newspaper Article	1964	Cincinnati Star	na	na	"Bulldozer Operator Combines Work With Hunt For Relics-Country Club Site Yields Artifacts." <i>Cincinnati Post Times Star</i> (04/16/1964): 9:1.			Talks about Site 33HA24, makes mention of a "hut" underneath mound
	na	Amateur	1970	D. Bogosian	na	Don Bogosian	Bogosian, Donald (1970). <i>Some Historic Sites on the Lower Little Miami River</i> . Published by the Anderson Township Historical Society			Bulldozer operator noted exposing 22 graves while constructing the golf course off of Newtown. Notes that all of the graves are no deeper than 2 ft. and have largely been "destroyed" by plowing. Demonstrates that at least 2 feet of overburden was disturbed in some cases. Likey the Perin Village NR District, although burials could have derived from the east side of Newtown as well.
Proposed OH-Johnson Park Telecommunications Tower Project		0.2 CRM	2008	Environmental Resources Management	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Clark, Jennifer	Clark, Jennifer, Patrick Hendrix, and Angela Behner (2008). <i>Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Proposed OH-Johnson Park Telecommunications Tower Project Area, Cincinnati, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	17781	17781	cell towers, no materials, surface survey and shovel testing
	na	Amateur	1881	F.W. Langdon	na	Langdon, F.W.	Langdon, F.W. (1881). Concerning Skeletal Materials from Madisonville. <i>Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History</i> 4(3):237-257.			
Cinergy Corp's SR 32 Pipeline		22 CRM	1997	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Becher, Matthew E.	Becher, Matthew E., Orloff Miller, and Carol S. Weed (1997). <i>Addendum to: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigations for Cinergy Corporation's Proposed 12,000-Foot Pipeline Project along State Route 32, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	13538	13538	
							Seltz, Diane, Orloff Miller, Kenneth E. Jackson, Ruth G. Myers, and Carol S. Weed (1996). <i>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigations For Cinergy Corporation's Proposed 12,000-Foot Pipeline Project Along State Route 32, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.			
Cinergy Corp's SR 32 Pipeline		22 CRM	1996	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Seltz, Diane	Riggs, Rodney, and Carol Weed (2001). <i>Phase 1A Cultural Resources Investigations Associated with the TEA-21 Application for the Proposed Anderson Township 5-Mile Extension Bike Trail Project, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	13538	13538	
Proposed 5-mile Anderson Township Trail Project		53 CRM	2001	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Riggs, Rodney	Weed, Carol, and Rodney Riggs (2002). <i>Phase 1 Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Anderson Township 5-Mile Shared Use Trail Project (HAM-CR 504-4.45; PID 22938), Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	14960	14960	Simple walkover of project area, no subsurface excavation
Proposed 5-mile Anderson Township Trail Project		130 CRM	2002	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Weed, Carol	Kozarek, Sue Ellen, and Ruth G. Myers (1993). <i>Phase III Archaeological Testing of the Hafner Field Site (33 HA 585), Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	14961	14961	Did shovel testing, also found some material thought to not be in situ and not assigned state site numbers. Found six sites assigned numbers and thought intact, all small.
Hafner Field Site		1 CRM	1993	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Excavation (Phase II)	Kozarek, Sue Ellen		15146	15146	
										Did deep testing, units, and shovel testing. Testing revealed some fill, but it was 35 cm and less. On pg. 40, the report states that a local informant said that much of the area had been "filled and leveled." Soil profile was a Ap-Bt-C. Bt only was 35 cm thick (ends at 70 cm-ish below ground). At Martin Field, found a paleosol at .8 m, immediately above gravels but no cultural material was identified in it.
Perrin Village and Martin Field Site		CRM	1993	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Excavation (Phase II/III)	Kozarek, Sue Ellen	Purtill, Matthew P. (2004). <i>Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Improvement of the IR 275/SR32 Interchange (CLE-IR 275-10.40; PID 22972), Union Township, Clermont County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	15147	15147	
Proposed Improvement of the IR 275/SR32 Interchange		211.8 CRM	2004	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Purtill, Matthew P.	Miller, Orloff, Matthew E. Becher, Carol S. Weed, and Mark Warner (1997). <i>Phase III Mitigation Investigations at the Turpin Archaeological District for the Cinergy Corp.'s State Route 32 Pipeline Project, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	16493	16493	Field work included inspection of a small trench along SR 32; found intact deposits under historic alluvium and fill around 1 m below the road. River gravels encountered 12 around 1.5 m
Cinergy Corp's SR 32 Pipeline	?	CRM	1996	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Excavation (Phase III)	Miller, Orloff				
Little Miami Golf Center Project		CRM	2003	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Purtill, Matthew P.	Purtill, Matthew P., and Dawn Alexander (2003). <i>Management Summary: Archaeological Survey Investigations of a portion of the Little Miami Golf Center Project, Newtown, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati.			Did some deep testing (2 trenches) on lower and higher terrace; T2 terrace could have deposits up to 2.4 m, the T3 terrace deposits would be restricted to the first m.
Hamilton County Park District's Proposed Lawn Bowling Facility		3.9 CRM	1995	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Bennett, Patrick M.	Bennett, Patrick M., E. Jeanne Harris, and Sue Ellen Kozarek (1995). <i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of Hamilton County Park District's Proposed Lawn Bowling Facility in Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.			13 Below 1 m, basal gravels are located. No deep sites were identified, however.
	na	CRM	1999	Gray & Pape, Inc.	na	Purtill, Matthew P.	Purtill, Matthew P. (1999). Evidence for a Late Fort Ancient Fall/Winter Occupation in Southwestern Ohio. <i>North American Archaeologist</i> 20(2):105-133			Work conducted within Perin Village NR District. Did basic shovel testing. Some of this area had been bulldozed recently and they report that up to 3 feet of earth had been removed. Importantly, they found that small pockets of "intact" soil still existed 20 that contained deep deposits.
Madisonville Site Excavations	>1	CRM	2005-2006	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Excavation (Phase III)	Purtill, Matthew P.	Purtill, Matthew P. (2006). <i>Alive and Kicking: New Excavation Data from the Late Prehistoric Madisonville Village and Cemetery Site (33Ha36), Southwestern Ohio</i> . OAC Website			28
Madisonville Site Excavations	>1	CRM	2000	Gray & Pape, Inc.	Formal Excavation (Phase III)	Purtill, Matthew P.	Purtill, Matthew P. (2000). <i>A Paradoxical Circumstance: Recent Happenings and Archaeological Investigations at the Famed Madisonville Site</i> . OAC Website			33 Article outlining recent salvage excavations at the site
Cinergy Corp's SR 32 Pipeline	na	CRM	1996	Gray & Pape, Inc.	na	Miller, Orloff	Miller, Orloff (1996). <i>Plan to Mitigate Effects from Construction of Cinergy Corporation Pipeline at S.R. 32, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus			34 Article outlining recent salvage excavations at the site
							Haywood, Norm (1998). <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for a Proposed 300-Meter (1000-Foot) Asphalt Walk in the Robert W. Short Park in the Village of Newtown, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.			Mitigation plan
Robert W. Short Park Asphalt Walk Project		2.6 CRM	1998	Haywood Consulting	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Haywood, Norm		13919	13919	shovel testing and surface collection, mostly fill to at least 25 cm, found one flake that he associated with HA393
	na	Article/Book	1984	James L. Murphy	na	Murphy, James L.	Murphy, James L. (1984). Hamilton County's Spearhead Mound (33-Ha-24) <i>Ohio Archaeologist</i> 34(1):25-27			details amateur excavation of mound; summarizes several earlier newspaper articles
	na	Museum/University	1988	James L. Theler	na	Theler, James L.	Theler, James L., and Sue Harris (1988). Faunal Remains from the Turpin Site (33Ha19), Hamilton County, Ohio. <i>West Virginia Archaeologist</i> 40(2):1-23.			
	na	Amateur	na	Jon Dickinson	Informal Survey	na	(no report, interview with Jon Dickinson)			Interview with Jon Dickinson, local collector that surface "hunted" artifacts from many 23 fields in Newtown area. Also knows a lot of information regarding other sites
	na	Informant	na	Jonathan Frodge	Informal Survey	na	(no report, interview with Jonathan Frodge)			Interview with Jonathan Frodge (employee of Gray & Pape) who reported finding a 24 feature eroding out of the bank of the Little Miami River

Sanitation Sewer Project at Clear Creek Park	0.1	CRM	1996 KEMRON Environmental	Monitoring	King, Timothy	King, Timothy, and Jeannine Kreinbrink (1996). <i>Archaeological Monitoring of Sanitation Sewer Project at Clear Creek Park</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	13517	13517	monitoring of a sewer line (No. 3939). Inspecting trench profiles. 2.5 m in depth. Found chert biface from ground, not given a site number though. 0-50 Ap, 50-200 B horizon (?) described as dark gray clay and silt clay
6.25 Miles of Proposed Sewer Line	41	CRM	1991 KEMRON Environmental	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine, and Laura Clifford (1991). <i>Addendum Report, Phase II Archaeological Survey, Hafner Property as Part of 6.25 Miles of Proposed Sewer Line, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	15144	15144	
MSD Sewer Project	41	CRM	1992 KEMRON Environmental	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine, and K. Cummings (1992). <i>Addendum to Phase I and II Cultural Resources Report for Literature Review and Archaeological Survey of 6.25 Miles of Proposed Sewer Line, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> .	15144	15144	
6.25 Miles of Proposed Sewer Line	41	CRM	1991 KEMRON Environmental	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine, Timothy King, and Laura Clifford (1991). <i>Phase I and II Cultural Resources Report for Literature Review and Archaeological Survey of 6.25 Miles of Proposed Sewer Line, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	15144	15144	Phase I survey for MSD sewerline. HA588 is eligible. Shovel testing yielded material between 0-75 cm. Did some trenching along corridor at about .85 cm hit gravels. Notes on page 50 that local golf course employees indicate large amounts of soil were removed during initial construction (this is for Perin Village).
6.25 Miles of Proposed Sewer Line	41	CRM	1992 KEMRON Environmental	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine, Timothy King, and Laura Clifford (1992). <i>Addendum: Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for Literature Review and Archaeological Survey of 6.25 Miles of Proposed Sewer Line, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	15144	15144	
Debolt Housing Development		CRM	1993 KEMRON Environmental	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine (1993). <i>Eligibility Assessment of the Debolt Subdivision as Part of a Proposed Sewer Project</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	15145	15145	Phase II testing of several historic sites similar to Shadmore community, but no prehistoric sites. Found historic sites not eligible
Driving Range Site		CRM	1994 KEMRON Environmental	Formal Excavation (Phase III)	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine, Timothy King, Karl Huebchen, Patricia Hartman, Steve Roberts, Laura Crawford, Patricia A. Tench, Annette Erickson, and Greg Walwer (1994). <i>Prehistoric Discoveries at the Driving Range Site, 33Ha586, Newtown, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	15148	15148	Deposits were most heavy above elev. 495 ft.; gravels reached between .6 and .75 m; Pit features often extend into these gravels
	na	Museum/University	1981 Kenneth Tankersely	na	Tankersley, Kenneth B.	Tankersely, Kenneth B. (1981). Paleo Occurrence along Pleistocene Drainage Channels in the Lower Great Miami River Valley, Ohio. <i>Ohio Archaeologist</i> 31(2):36-39.			
	na	Museum/University	1981 Kenneth Tankersely	na	Tankersley, Kenneth B.	Tankersely, Kenneth B. (1981). A Bison Beamer from the Madisonville Site, Hamilton County, Ohio. <i>Ohio Archaeologist</i> 31(4):14.			
	na	Museum/University	2008 Kenneth Tankersely/University of Cincinnati	Formal Excavation	Tankersley, Kenneth B.	Tankersely, Kenneth B. (2008). The Mariemont Earthwork: A Fort Ancient Serpentine Hydraulic Structure. <i>North American Archaeologist</i> 29(2):123-143.		29	U. of Cincinnati field school was conducted on part of Site 33HA7, small number of tests - recovered pottery, chert tools, "ceremonial" objects, and a sample of corn. No features were reported.
University of Cincinnati Field School 1974		Museum/University	1974 Kent Vickery/University of Cincinnati	Formal Excavation		(no reference, reported in Kreinbrink 1998 CRM report NADB 14266, page 7)			
The Proposed Dry Run Sewer Project	21	CRM	1985 Miami Purchase Association	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Genheimer, Robert A.	Genheimer, Robert A. (1985). <i>An Archaeological Assessment (Phase I And II) Of The Proposed Dry Run Sewer Project (Sanitary Sewer No. 1725) In Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	11222	11222	11222 surface inspection and shovel testing, one site 33HA442
	0.3	CRM	1977 Miami Purchase Association	Formal Excavation	Genheimer, Robert A.	Genheimer, Robert A., Elizabeth A. Scheurer (1977). <i>Test Excavations at Hahn's Field Archaeological District</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	11241	11241	
Newtown Interceptor Project	27	CRM	1977 Miami Purchase Association	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Genheimer, Robert A.	Genheimer, Robert A., Elizabeth A. Scheurer (1977). <i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Newtown Interceptor Phases I and II in Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	15142	15142	Deep testing revealed river gravels beginning between 6 and 7 ft. No cultural material was identified. This was interpreted as the location within active floodplain and within old river channels (e.g., 1914).
Newtown Interceptor Project	27	CRM	1978 Miami Purchase Association	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Genheimer, Robert A.	Genheimer, Robert A., Elizabeth A. Scheurer (1977). <i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Newtown Interceptor System Segments A through S, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	15143	15143	
Lawyer's Point Slope Project		CRM Article/Book	1996 Michael A. Justin 1839 na	Formal Survey (Phase I) na	Justin, Michael A. T.C. Day	Justin, Michael A. (1996). <i>Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Lawyer's Pointe Slope Project</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	13543	13543	casual surface inspection, no sites
Assessment of Project on Little Miami River in Anderson Township Park		CRM	2004 National Park Service	Informal Survey	Pederson, Jennifer	Day, T.C. (1839). <i>The Antiquities of the Little Miami Valley</i> . Cincinnati Chronicle. November			Notes identifying a feature at .75 m below ground eroding out of the bank - somewhere associated with 33HA7 (although she incorrectly calls this Perin Village with site # 33HA128, 33HA7 also is known as Perin Village but is not listed on the 21 NR).
Little Miami National Scenic River Preliminary Section 7(a) Determination		CRM	2004 National Park Service	na	National Park Service	Pederson, Jennifer (2004). Assessment of Project on Little Miami River in Anderson Township Park. Letter report on file at OHPO.			Considered impacts to 33HA7 for a bank stabilization project, found to have minimal impact to archaeological resources - no work conducted
Investigations at Site 33 HA 128	17.2	CRM	2002 Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions	Formal Excavation	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	National Park Service (2004). <i>Little Miami National Scenic River Preliminary Section 7(a) Determination: For Section 14 Study Erosion Protection for Anderson Township Park, Little Miami River, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office.	18159	18159	
Armleder Park Project	97	CRM	2003 Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine (2002). <i>Report for Investigations at Site 33 HA 128, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	16208	16208	Did limited shovel testing and surface reconn. Very disturbed, buried landfill in areas. Surface collections produced no artifacts. Investigations were limited to upper .75 m of soil
Armleder Park Project, Deep Testing Riverside Park Archaeology Project Assessment of Site 33 HA 128	19	CRM	2003 Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions	Formal Survey (Phase I, deep tes	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine, and Chris Anderson (2003). <i>Report for Phase I Archaeology Survey of 97 Acres, Armleder Park and Recreation Complex, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	16209	16209	deep testing- 21 trenches. No B horizon development, all appears to be modern alluvium up to ca. 3 m in depth. No real chance for buried stuff before hitting poorly sorted gravels.
	1.2	CRM	1998 Natural & Ethical Environmental System	Formal Excavation	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine (1998). <i>Riverside Park Archaeology Project Assessment of Site 33 HA 128 (42), The Edwards Site, Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	14266	14266	
Clear Creek Park	?	CRM	1998 Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions	Monitoring	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine (1998). <i>Letter Report for Archaeological Monitoring at Clear Creek Park, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	14267	14267	monitor small trenches for french drains. 11 trenches inspect, one produced midden and a cultural feature. Ranged in depths from 1.3 to 3 m (terminated at water table or at the sand/gravel lense). Most were around 2 to 2.5 m.
Madisonville Site Excavations	?	Museum/University	1879-1911 Peabody Museum	Formal Excavation	Hooton, Ernest A.	Tench, Patricia (1983). <i>Bioarchaeological Implications of an Osteometric Comparison of Four Southwest Ohio Prehistoric Populations</i> . Unpublished Master's Thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati.		15	
	na	Museum/University	1887 Peabody Museum/Frederick Putnam	na	Putnam, Frederick W.	Hooton, Ernest A., and Charles C. Willoughby (1920). <i>Indian Village Site and Cemetery near Madisonville, Ohio</i> . Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology Paper 8(1).		5	
	na	Museum/University	1887 Peabody Museum/Frederick Putnam	na	Putnam, Frederick W.	Putnam, Frederick W. (1887). Report of the Curator. <i>15th Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1882</i> . 3(2):55-82.		6	
	na	Museum/University	1887 Peabody Museum/Frederick Putnam	na	Putnam, Frederick W.	Putnam, Frederick W. (1887). Notes on the Copper Objects from North and South America Contained in the Collections of the Peabody Museum. <i>15th Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1882</i> . 3(2):83-151.		7	
	na	Museum/University	1887 Peabody Museum/Frederick Putnam	na	Putnam, Frederick W.	Putnam, Frederick W. (1887). Report of the Curator. <i>16th Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1883</i> . 3(3):159-206.		8	
	na	Museum/University	1887 Peabody Museum/Frederick Putnam	na	Putnam, Frederick W.	Putnam, Frederick W. (1887). Report of the Curator. <i>17th Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1884</i> . 3(4):339-379.		9	
	na	Museum/University	1887 Peabody Museum/Frederick Putnam	na	Putnam, Frederick W.	Putnam, Frederick W. (1887). Report of the Curator. <i>18th Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1885</i> . 3(5):401-432.		10	
	na	Museum/University	1887 Peabody Museum/Frederick Putnam	na	Putnam, Frederick W.	Putnam, Frederick W. (1887). Report of the Curator. <i>20th Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1887</i> . 3(7):535-580.		11	
	na	Museum/University	1886 Peabody Museum/Frederick Putnam	na	Putnam, Frederick W.	Putnam, Frederick W. (1887). <i>The Way Bone Fish-hooks Were Made in the Little Miami Valley, Ohio</i> . <i>20th Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, 1887</i> . 3(7):581-586.		16	describes excavations at Madisonville site (33HA14) primarily between 1879 and 1911. Does mention other sites in the region
Reinvestigation of Turpin Farms	?	Museum/University	1997 Penny Drooker	na	Drooker, Penny B.	Putnam, Frederick W. (1886). Report of the Curator. <i>Peabody Museum Annual Report 18:499-500</i> .		2	
	na	Museum/University	1981 Rodney E. Riggs	Formal Excavation	Riggs, Rodney	Drooker, P. B. (1997). <i>The View from Madisonville: Protohistoric Western Fort Ancient Interaction Patterns</i> . Memoirs of The Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Number 31. Ann Arbor.		17	
	na	Museum/University	1977 Rodney E. Riggs	na	Riggs, Rodney	Riggs, Rodney E. (1986). New Stratigraphic Sequences from the Lower Little Miami Valley. <i>West Virginia Archaeologist</i> 38(2):1-21.		18	
	na	Museum/University	1998 Rodney E. Riggs	na	Riggs, Rodney	Riggs, Rodney E. (1977). <i>The Turpin Site Fort Ancient Burial Mound and Surrounding Burial Pattern (33HA19): A Biological Comparison using Non-metric Traits of the Cranial and Post-cranial Skeleton</i> . Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati. Cincinnati.			
Golf Course Project near Round Bottom Rd.	0.1	CRM	2001 Sagamore Environmental Services, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Adderley, Anthony W.	Riggs, Rodney E. (1998). <i>Ceramics, Chronology and Cultural Change in the Lower Little Miami River Valley, Southwestern Ohio, Circa 100 B.C. to Circa A.D. 1650</i> . Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin. Madison.	14959	14959	survey area covered in 4 ft. of fill. Did a trench that went down 1.7 m deep - all of which was fill
	na	Museum/University	1976 Timothy S. Dalbey	na	Dalbey, Timothy S.	Adderley, Anthony W., and Andrew Martin (2001). <i>Archaeological Records Review and Phase I Field Reconnaissance for Golf Course Site, Sprint PCS Site #C154XC754C, 3765 Round Bottom Road, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.			
	na	Article/Book	1971 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	na	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Dalbey, Timothy S. (1976). <i>An Analysis of the Geological Processes and Archaeological Components Located on an Early Woodfordian (Tazwell) Terrace along the Little Miami River in Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . Unpublished paper presented at Ohio Valley Archaeological Conference, Butler, Pennsylvania	12639	12639	
	na	Article/Book	1960 University of Indiana	na	James Keller	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1971). <i>Miami River, Little Miami River, and Mill Creek Basins, Southwest Ohio: Summary of Environmental Inventory of Natural, Historical and archaeological Features</i> . Unpublished report.			14 dissertation, literature survey of stone mounds

Dry Run Sewers Phase 1 and 2 Project	29	CRM	2008 URS Corp.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Haag, Crista	Haag, Crista, and Benjamin Goodwin (2008). <i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Dry Run Sewers Phase 1 and 2 Project in Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio</i> . CRM report on file at OHPO, Columbus.	18001	18001 Phase I, five new sites (801-805), all small artifact scatters (historic and prehistoric)
	na	Article/Book	1914 William C. Mills	na	William C. Mills	Mills, William C. (1914). <i>Archaeological Atlas of Ohio</i> . Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus.		4 This project is on-going and not complete, preliminary results of the fieldwork that has been completed is presented. Found two intact prehistoric sites, one is associated with Turpin and one with Hahn Field.
Little Miami Biketrail	?	CRM	2010 ASC Group, Inc.	Formal Survey (Phase I)	na	(no report has been published)		
	?	CRM	2010 Ethical and Environmental Solutions	Formal Survey (Phase I)	na	(no report has been published)		
Riverside Park Archaeological Monitoring	na	CRM	2010 Ethical and Environmental Solutions	Formal Survey (Phase I)	Kreinbrink, Jeannine	Kreinbrink, Jeannine (2010). <i>Letter Report Riverside Park Archaeological Monitoring Soccer Field and Parking Lot Expansion Project</i> . On file with Anderson Park District, Hamilton County, Ohio.		37 This project is on-going and not complete, preliminary results of the fieldwork that has been completed is presented. Found several new sites in the uplands. Kreinbrink reports the presence of numerous natural springs in the area and this may be the reason larger (mor complex) sites are found in these settings of the study area. Kreinbrink monitored construction of soccer fields, cultural materials were identified (including the bottoms of truncated features) but no burials. Kreinbrink got construction crews to reduce the depth of disturbance. Definitely still some remains of features present there (though badly truncated).
Hahn Field Revisited	na	Museum/University	2007-2010 Cincinnati Museum Center	Formal Excavation (Phase III)	Genheimer, Robert A.	(no report has been published, several conference papers have been given)		38 Bob Genheimer has been conducting archaeological research at Hahn Field. Both excavation and geophysical survey

Cemetery Sites

OGSID	Name	County
1899	CHRISTIAN BICKEL	Clermont
1902	ELI DAVIS	Clermont
4523	EDWARDS FARM	Hamilton
4524	FAMILY	Hamilton
4526	FLAGSTONE-NEWTOWN FLAG SPRING LODGE-I.O.O.F. 152-FLAGSPRING	Hamilton
4532	MARTIN #1	Hamilton
4533	NEWTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHYARD	Hamilton
4536	ROSE-ROSE HILL-MOUNT CARMEL PRESBYTERIAN	Hamilton
4539	UNNAMED #1	Hamilton
4540	UNNAMED #2	Hamilton
4543	WOLFANGLE #3-(TOWNSHIP)	Hamilton
	DEBOLT (DEBOLD)-LEMON-WARE	Hamilton
15148	JOHN DAY FARM	Hamilton

Comments

Farmhouse on National Register
No markers only fieldstones
National Register listed (for mounds, 33HA106)

removed to Flag Spring
many graves moved when SR 32 widened
no markers
no markers
Maintained by Anderson Township
Early 1800s no markers; not on map probably removed (See
33HA286); Near Shademoor(Shadeville); Local tradition burials
placed in top of prehistoric mound
NE of Clough Pike & Huntley Rd intersection

