Appendix J Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources Survey for the Butler County Transportation Improvement District (BCTID) BUT-Symmes Road Grade Separation Project

Butler County, Ohio

March 2025

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March 2025

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Management Summary

HDR, Inc. (HDR) is under contract with the Butler County Transportation Improvement District (BCTID) in cooperation with the City of Fairfield, who received a Federal Rail Administration (FRA) grant through the Rail Crossing Elimination (RCE) program. The Project consists of eliminating two at-grade intersections on Symmes Road and North Gilmore Road, and constructing one grade-separated intersection at Symmes Road over the CSX rail corridor. The grade-separated intersection consists of a new structure to be constructed on Symmes Road to carry vehicular traffic over the CSX rail corridor. The at-grade intersection at North Gilmore Road and the CSX rail corridor will be eliminated for vehicular traffic.

The proposed Project's area of potential effects (APE) includes an area for the archaeological survey (Archaeological APE), and an area for the historical and architectural resources survey (Architectural APE). The Archaeological APE encompasses Symmes Road between the Dixie Highway and North Gilmore Road as well as North Gilmore Road between Symmes Road and Holden Boulevard. The Architectural APE includes the Archaeological APE and adjacent parcels that would have an unobstructed view of the Project (Viewshed). This report presents the results of both the archaeological survey and the historical and architectural survey.

HDR conducted an initial desktop review in May 2024, which resulted in a request for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The cultural resources survey was performed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 61; 48 CFR 44720–44723) and Ohio Historic Preservation Office procedural standards outlined by the Ohio Historical Society. The purpose of the cultural resources survey was to determine the presence/absence of cultural resources within the proposed route and to evaluate identified resources for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

HDR conducted the cultural resources survey from September 24 through 26, 2024, under the direction of HDR Cultural Resources Program Lead and Principal Investigator Kristi M. Nichols, MA, RPA. HDR Project Archaeologist Rachael Bible, PhD, RPA, and HDR Archaeological Crew Chief Samamtha Wiedre, MA, RPA, performed the initial archaeological fieldwork. HDR Architectural Historian Jessica Forbes authored the historic context, and HDR Architectural Historian Ann Keen conducted the historical and architectural survey. A second mobilization by Senior Archaeologist Benjamin Lipke, BA, and Archaeologist Nick Armen, MA, was conducted from February 6 to 7, 2025, to investigate road alternatives. HDR Architectural Historian John Ferguson assisted with building descriptions and research for resources encountered in the second mobilization. The cultural resources surveys resulted in a total of approximately 44person-hours.

HDR archaeologists investigated the Archaeological APE via a combination of visual inspection and shovel testing. HDR laid out 26shovel tests (STs) within the Archaeological APE, of which 21 were excavated. Archaeologists revisited

archaeological site 33BU1079 during the surveys. Surveyors noted cultural material intermixed with modern trash in one ST during the site revisit, indicating a highly disturbed context at the site location. Archaeologists noted no other cultural material and encountered no additional archaeological sites during the surveys.

HDR recorded 41 historic-age architectural resources (45 years old or older) within the Architectural APE; none are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800, HDR recommends a finding of **no historic properties affected** within the APE. HDR recommends no further cultural resources investigations within the APE for the Project as defined. However, in the event that archaeological deposits are encountered during construction, work should cease, and the Ohio SHPO should be notified.

Field forms, collected materials, and photographs will be stored at HDR's office in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

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Abbreviations

°C	degree(s) Celsius
°F	degree(s) Fahrenheit
AD	*Anno Domini*
BC	Before Christ
BCTID	Butler County Transportation Improvement District
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter(s)
cmbs	centimeter(s) below surface
CMU	concrete masonry unit
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
HDR	HDR, Inc.
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
in	inch(es)
inbs	inch(es) below surface
km	kilometer(s)
m	meter(s)
mi	mile(s)
N/A	not applicable
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHC	Ohio History Connection
OHI	Ohio Historic Inventory
Project	Symmes Road Railroad Bridge Expansion Project
ROW	right-of-way
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/r
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
ST	shovel test
UAW	United Auto Workers
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VFW	Veterans of Foreign Wars

1 Introduction

HDR, Inc. (HDR) is under contract with the Butler County Transportation Improvement District (BCTID) in cooperation with the City of Fairfield, who received a Federal Rail Administration (FRA) grant through the Rail Crossing Elimination (RCE) program. The project consists of eliminating two at-grade intersections with highways on Symmes Road and North Gilmore Road and constructing one grade-separated intersection at Symmes Road over the CSX rail corridor. The grade-separated intersection consists of a new structure to be constructed on Symmes Road to carry vehicular traffic over the CSX rail corridor. The at-grade intersection at North Gilmore and the CSX rail corridor will be eliminated for vehicular traffic. The project totals approximately 65.89 acres (26.66 hectares). See **Figure 1-1**.

The proposed Project's area of potential effects (APE) includes an APE for the archaeological survey (Archaeological APE), and an APE for the historical and architectural resources survey (Architectural APE). The Archaeological APE encompasses Symmes Road between the Dixie Highway and North Gilmore Road as well as North Gilmore Road between Symmes Road and Holden Boulevard. The Architectural APE includes the Archaeological APE and adjacent parcels that would have an unobstructed view of the Project (Viewshed). This report presents the results of both the archaeological survey and the historical and architectural survey.

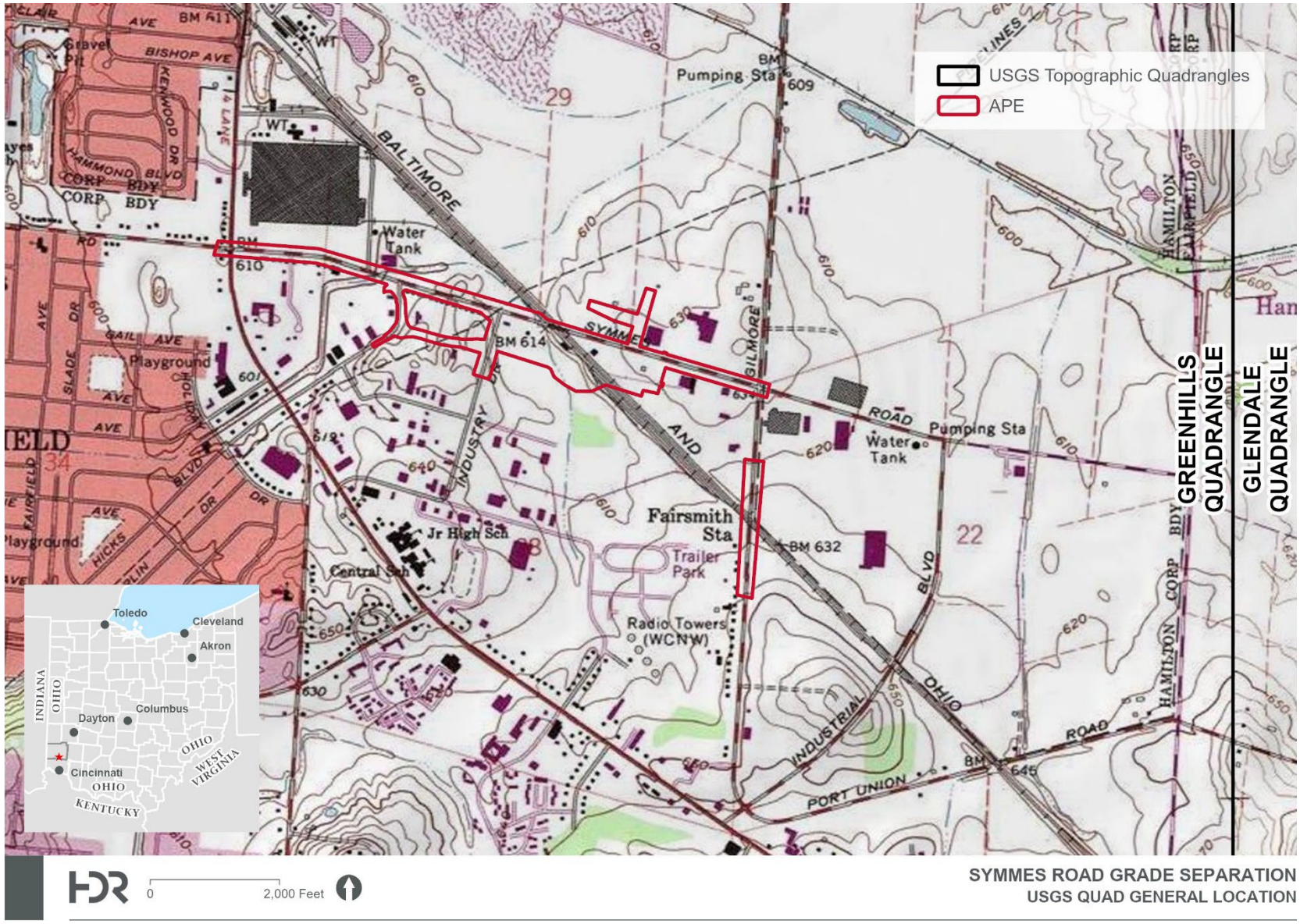
HDR conducted an initial desktop review in May 2024, which resulted in a request for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The cultural resources survey was performed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI's) Standards and Guidelines for Identification (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 61; 48 CFR 44720–44723) and procedural standards outlined by the Ohio History Connection, which serves as Ohio's SHPO. The purpose of the cultural resources survey was to determine the presence/absence of cultural resources within the APE, to evaluate identified resources for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to assess the potential effects of the Project on historic properties in the APE, if present.

HDR conducted the cultural resources survey from September 24 through 26, 2024, under the direction of HDR Cultural Resources Program Lead and Principal Investigator Kristi M. Nichols, MA, RPA. HDR Project Archaeologist Rachael Bible, PhD, RPA, and HDR Archaeological Crew Chief Samamtha Wiedre, MA, RPA, performed the initial archaeological fieldwork. HDR Architectural Historian Ann Keen conducted the historical and architectural survey. A second mobilization by Senior Archaeologist Benjamin Lipke, BA, and Archaeologist Nick Armen, MA, was conducted from February 6 to 7, 2025, to investigate road alternatives. The surveys resulted in a total of approximately 44 person-hours.

Chapter 1 of this report provides an Introduction to the Project and Chapter 2 presents the Project location's environmental setting. Chapter 3 provides a prehistoric and historic context to inform the evaluation of significance and integrity of cultural resources located within the APE. Chapter 4 provides an overview of previously conducted cultural

resources surveys and previously identified resources in the study area. Chapter 5 presents research and survey fieldwork methods as well as National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation standards. Chapter 6 details the field survey results and NRHP evaluation recommendations. Chapter 7 presents a summary of survey findings and recommendations regarding determination of effects and/or future actions. Chapter 8 provides references to works cited in the report.

Figure 1-1 APE on Greenhills and Glendale United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles.



2 Environmental Setting

The APE for the investigation is composed of the area of proposed impacts along Symmes and North Gilmore Roads in Fairfield, Butler County, Ohio. Symmes and North Gilmore Roads are currently developed with commercial and residential properties. There is a high school located on the east side of North Gilmore Road.

2.1 Physiography

The APE falls within the Southern Ohio Loamy Till Plain physiographic region (ODNR 2016). The APE exists on the southernmost extent of the glaciers that formed during the Wisconsin glaciation, which includes the Last Glacial Maximum (ODNR 2005). The surface formations within this region consist of loamy till in end and recessional moraines. The stream valleys are typically filled with glacial outwash, and buried valleys are common (ODNR 2016). In unimproved areas and prior to modern times, the flora was dominated by beech forests, oak-sugar maple forests, and elm-ash swamp forests that grew on the nearly level terrain. Current land use, if not urbanized, is for corn and soybean cultivation, or for livestock (Woods et. al. 2002).

2.2 Hydrology

The APE is located within the Ohio Region hydrological region (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC] 05). While the APE falls within the Ohio Region (HUC 05), it is located on the boundary between two major subregions. The western extent of the APE is located within the following hydrological sequence: the Great Miami subregion (HUC 0508), the Great Miami basin (HUC 050800), the Lower Great Miami, Indiana, and Ohio subbasin (HUC 05080002), the Taylor Creek-Great Miami River watershed (HUC 0508000209), and the Pleasant Run subwatershed (HUC 050800020901). The eastern and southern extent of the APE is located within the following hydrological sequence: the Middle Ohio subregion (HUC 0509), the Middle Ohio-Little Miami basin (HUC 050902), the Middle Ohio-Laughery subbasin (HUC 05090203), the Mill Creek watershed (HUC 0509020301), and the East Fork Mill Creek-Mill Creek subwatershed (HUC 050902030101) (USGS 2024a).

2.3 Climate

HDR referenced climate data from Fairfield, Butler County, Ohio, for the APE. The average annual high temperature is 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F; 18.3 degrees Celsius [°C]), and the average annual low temperature is 43°F (6.1C). The average annual precipitation is 43.2 inches (in; 109.7 centimeters [cm]) (U.S. Climate Data 2024).

2.4 Geology and Soils

The Project is underlain by two surficial geologic units: the Grant Lake and Fairview Formations, Miamitown Shale, Undivided; and the Kope Formation (ODNR 2024). See **Figure 2-1**.

The Grant Lake and Fairview Formations, Miamitown Shale, Undivided is made up of interbedded limestone and shales, which are gray to bluish-gray in color and weather to light gray to yellowish-gray. The ratio of limestone to shales in the formation is roughly equal. The formation is also fossiliferous (USGS 2024b).

The Kope Formation consists of interbedded shales and limestones, which are also gray to bluish-gray in color and weather to light gray to yellowish-gray. The amount of shales in the formation is approximately 75 percent, while limestone comprises the remaining 25 percent. The formation is also fossiliferous (USGS 2024b).

According to the Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff 2024), 18 mapped soil units occur within the Archaeological APE (**Table 2-1**; **Figure 2-2**). Urban land complexes comprise the majority of the Archaeological APE.

Table 2-1. Mapped soil units within the Archaeological APE.

Map Unit Symbol	Soil Unit	Landform
Bt	Brenton silt loam	Outwash plains
MsC2	Miamian-Russell silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Till plains
Pa	Patton silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Terraces, lake plains, depressions
TpA	Tippecanoe silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Outwash plains
UBt	Urban land-Brenton complex	Terraces
Ud	Udorthents	N/A
UEuB	Urban land-Eldean complex, gently sloping	Stream terraces
Uf	Udorthents and dumps	N/A
UFcA	Urban land-Fincastle, Southern Ohio Till Plain complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Interfluves, till plains
UFcB	Urban land-Fincastle, Southern Ohio Till Plain complex, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Till plains
UOcB	Urban land-Ockley, Southern Ohio Till Plain complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Outwash terraces
UpA	Urban land-Eldean complex, nearly level	Outwash terraces
URdA	Urban land-Raub complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Rises on till plains
URvB	Urban land-Russell-Miamian complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Ridges on till plains
URxB	Urban land-Russell complex, gently sloping	Ridges on till plains
UTpA	Urban land-Tippecanoe complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Outwash terraces
UXeB	Urban land-Xenia, Southern Ohio Till Plain complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Till plains, hillslopes
XeB	Xenia silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Till plains

Source: Soil Survey Staff 2024
Notes: N/A = not applicable

Figure 2-1. Surficial geology within the Project boundaries.

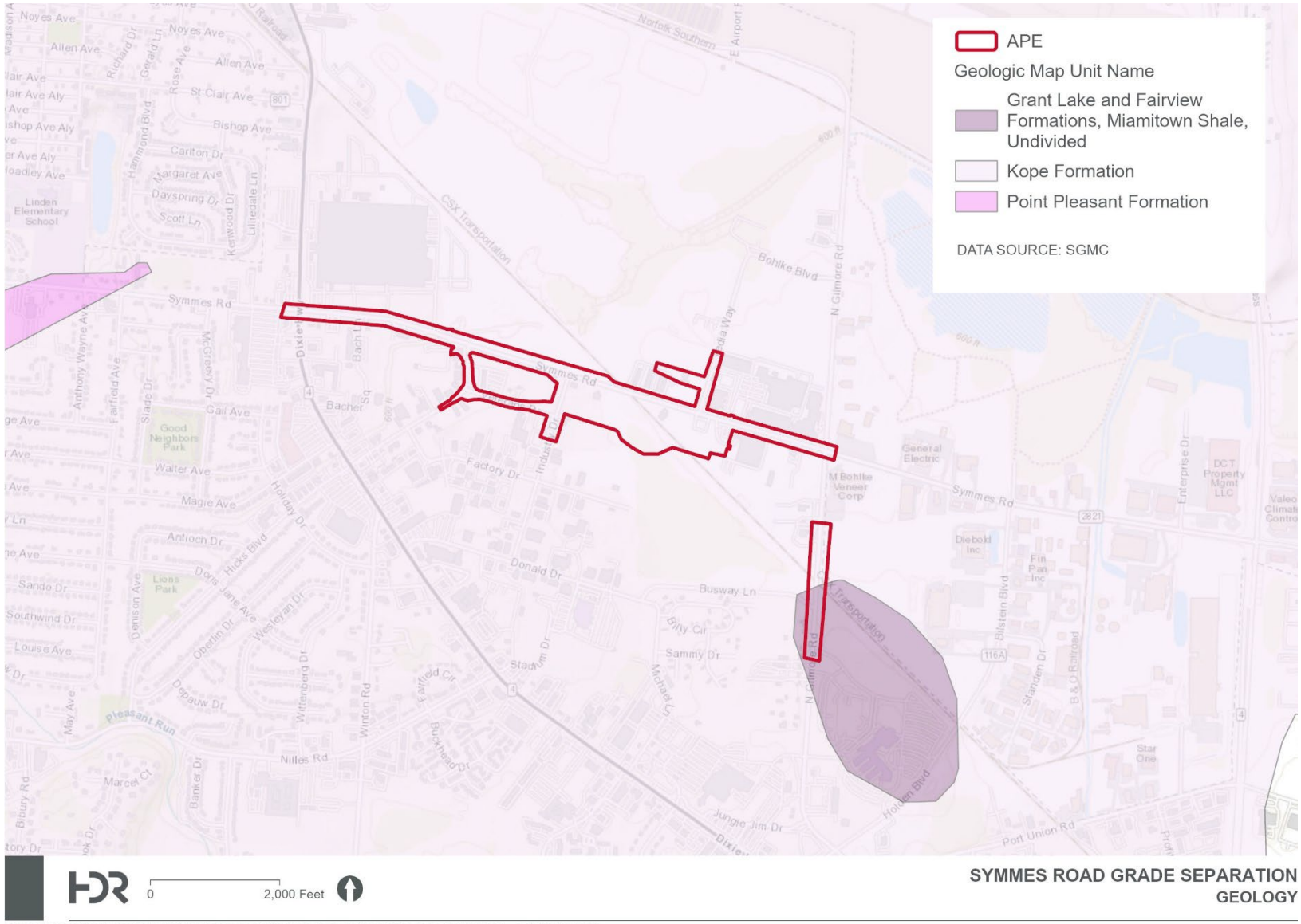
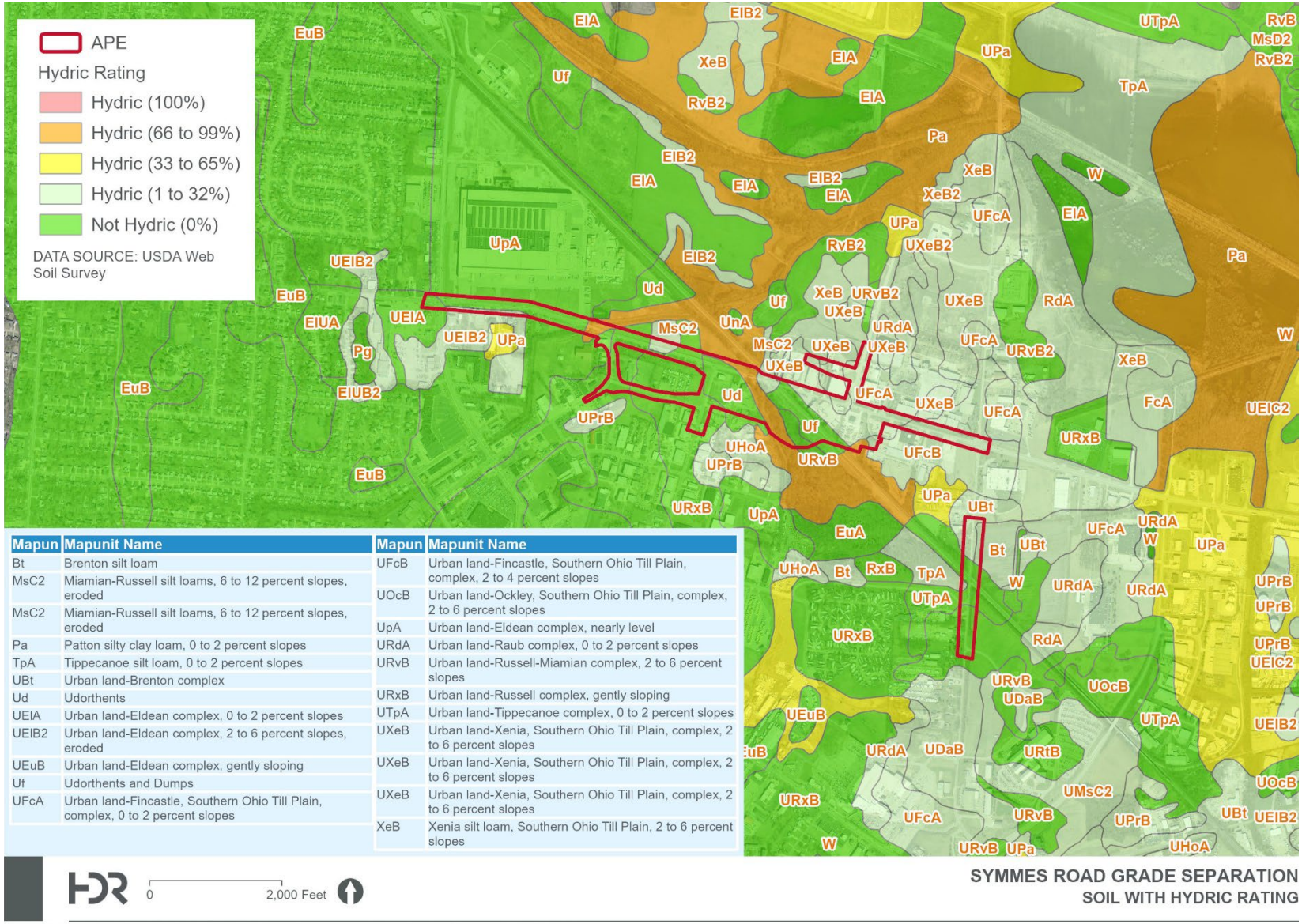


Figure 2-2. Mapped soils within the Project boundaries.



Mapun	Mapunit Name
Bt	Brenton silt loam
MsC2	Miamian-Russell silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
MsC2	Miamian-Russell silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded
Pa	Patton silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
TpA	Tippecanoe silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
UBt	Urban land-Brenton complex
Ud	Udorthents
UElA	Urban land-Eldean complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
UElB2	Urban land-Eldean complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded
UEuB	Urban land-Eldean complex, gently sloping
Uf	Udorthents and Dumps
UFcA	Urban land-Fincastle, Southern Ohio Till Plain, complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Mapun	Mapunit Name
UFcB	Urban land-Fincastle, Southern Ohio Till Plain, complex, 2 to 4 percent slopes
UOcB	Urban land-Ockley, Southern Ohio Till Plain, complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
UpA	Urban land-Eldean complex, nearly level
URdA	Urban land-Raub complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
URvB	Urban land-Russell-Miamian complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
URxB	Urban land-Russell complex, gently sloping
UTpA	Urban land-Tippecanoe complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
UXeB	Urban land-Xenia, Southern Ohio Till Plain, complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
UXeB	Urban land-Xenia, Southern Ohio Till Plain, complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
UXeB	Urban land-Xenia, Southern Ohio Till Plain, complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes
XeB	Xenia silt loam, Southern Ohio Till Plain, 2 to 6 percent slopes

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Brenton soils are found on outwash plains and stream terraces, and consist of very deep, moderately permeable, and somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils formed in loess or other silty material, which underlays loamy stratified glacial outwash. They typically range in thickness from 40 to 60 in (102 to 152 cm). Due to the somewhat poor drainage, the seasonal, intermittently high water table is located at 12 to 24 in (31 to 61 cm) below the ground surface between January to May (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

The Eldean series consists of very deep and well-drained soils that are found in glacial outwash material. The source material is typically limestone from outwash terraces, moraines, and kames. The solum (material that has experienced soil development) typically reaches at least 60 in (152 cm) in depth (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

Fincastle soils are very deep, somewhat poorly drained, and moderately permeable. They are found on glacial till plains and formed in loess or other silty material as well as in loamy till that underlay the glacial till. As these soils are moderately permeable and somewhat poorly drained, the seasonally, intermittently high water table is located at between 6 to 24 in (15 to 61 cm) below the ground surface (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

Miami soils are very deep, moderately well drained, and moderately permeable. They are found on glacial till plains and formed in loess or silty material as well as in underlying loamy glacial till. As these soils are moderately well drained and moderately permeable, the seasonal, intermittent water table is found at between 24 to 36 in (61 to 91 cm) below the ground surface (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

Ockley soils are very deep, well drained, and moderately permeable. They are most commonly found on stream terraces and glacial outwash plains. Less commonly, these soils are found on eskers and kame moraines. These soils originally formed in loess or silty material and in the underlying loamy outwash (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

Patton soils are very deep, poorly to very poorly drained, and moderately permeable. They are found on stream terraces and glacial lake plains. The solum typically reaches at least 60 in (152 cm) in depth (Soils Survey Staff 2024).

Raub soils are very deep, somewhat poorly drained, and moderately permeable. They are found on till plains and formed in the overlying loess or other silty material as well as in loamy till material. As these soils are somewhat poorly drained and moderately permeable, the seasonal, intermittent water table is found between 6 to 2 in (15 to 61 cm) below the ground surface (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

Russell soils are very deep, well drained, and moderately permeable. They are found on till plains and originally formed in the overlaying loess and till material itself. The top of the intermittent, high-water table is typically found between 42 to 72 in (102 to 186 cm) below the ground surface (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

Tippecanoe soils are very deep, moderately well drained, and moderately permeable. They are found on terraces and glacial outwash, and originally formed in the loamy and gravelly outwash as well as overlying silty material. An intermittently high water table is found between 18 to 36 in (46 to 91 cm) below the ground surface (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

Udorthents display little to no soil development. They are classified under the Orthents suborder and Entisols order of the United States Department of Agriculture soil classification system (SSSA 2024).

Urban land consists of paved areas or areas that have been heavily disturbed by human activities and does not have soil horizons (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

Xenia soils are very deep, moderately well drained, and moderately to moderately slowly permeable. They are found on glacial till plains and formed in the overlying loess or other silty material as well as in the loamy till itself. A perched, seasonally high water table is found between 18 to 30 in (46 to 76 cm) below the ground surface during winter and spring (Soil Survey Staff 2024).

3 Cultural Context

The following description is a synthesis of various sources regarding the known prehistory and history of southern Ohio. Existing regional information serves to place the cultural history of the proposed APE into a broader framework. The information provides a context against which newly discovered cultural resources can be evaluated as to their potential significance regarding Ohio's past.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

The following section provides a brief regional overview of the prehistoric cultural context for the region.

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (14,000–8000 BC)

The Paleoindian period refers to the earliest known human habitation in Ohio. The Paleoindian occupants of Ohio were small bands of highly mobile hunters, moving seasonally in search of animal and plant resources. Typical artifacts from this period include fluted points and a variety of scrapers, blades, and flakes (Prufer and Baby 1963). Most Paleoindian sites within this region consist of isolated projectile points.

Paleoindian groups had to be adaptive to cope with the harsh, rapidly changing subarctic environment as Pleistocene glaciers retreated.

3.1.2 Archaic Period (8000–1000 BC)

The Archaic period is often divided into Early (8000–6000 Before Christ [BC]), Middle (6000–3500 BC), and Late (3500–1000 BC) phases. Each phase has distinct artifact assemblages, settlement strategies, and site types.

The transition from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic period (8000–6000 BC) occurred as a warmer, forested environment developed during the early Holocene. Territories between groups were more defined, and artifact assemblages were more diverse and increased through time (Funk 1978). The Early Archaic is marked by a greater variety of tools, particularly projectile points (Justice 1987). Most of these points are basally notched, bifurcated, or corner notched, and many exhibit ground bases, beveled blades, and/or serrated edges. Early Archaic sites are commonly found on outwash terraces within the river and stream valleys of the Till Plains and Allegheny Plateau.

During the Middle Archaic (6000–3500 BC) in Ohio, the climate continued to change, and the majority of sites were found on terraces and floodplains of stream valleys (Genheimer 1980). Projectile points of this phase are represented by heavy-stemmed or side-notched varieties. An increase in ground stone tools, such as atlatl bannerstones, slate pendants, and full-grooved axes, also occurs (Jefferies 1995).

The Late Archaic (3500–1000 BC) brought about more adaptive strategies and a larger variety of tools, including drills, scrapers, knives, and groundstone items. Projectile points of this phase are generally crude, stemmed types but include many varieties. Burial

goods of bannerstones, slate, chert, shell, and copper ore suggest elaborate ceremonial customs that continue into the Woodland period. The presence of more exotic goods suggests the development of long-distance trade. This area was populated by the Iroquois, Algonquin, and Siouan groups who were part of the Glacial Kame culture. The Genesee River Valley consisted of kames, or glacial deposits of sand and gravel, with sediments typically intermingled and unstratified. The people of the Glacial Kame culture used the natural kames as burial mounds, burying their ancestors within the kames along with burial goods.

3.1.3 Woodland Period (1000 BC – AD 1000)

The Woodland period in Ohio is characterized by three distinct phases: Early Woodland (1000–100 BC), Middle Woodland (100 BC – *Anno Domini* [AD] 500), and Late Woodland (AD 500–1000).

The Woodland period is set apart from the Archaic period by the intensification of mortuary practices, development of extensive exchange networks for burial/ritual goods, widespread use of ceramic vessels, and extensive cultivation of native seed plants. (Dragoo 1976; Griffin 1978). A shift toward an agricultural subsistence economy occurred, suggested by the widespread use of pottery during the Late Woodland.

The Early Woodland period is associated with the Adena culture. Early Woodland settlements are characterized by small village sites located on low terraces and floodplains of stream valleys. Circular structures and embankments have been found at several sites, suggesting semi-permanent habitation (Seeman 1986). Projectile points found at Early Woodland sites were generally large, ovate-based or stemmed varieties.

The Middle Woodland period is associated with the Hopewell occupation. This period represents a time of complex sociocultural integration across regional boundaries and an increase in widespread trade. Hopewellian ceramics were manufactured with grit or limestone tempering and have plain or cord-marked surfaces. Hopewellian communities were semi-sedentary foragers, and most sites represent seasonal camps. During the Middle Woodland, hierarchical alliances formed, and populations grew. By AD 600, at the transition to the Late Woodland, aggregated villages dominated the region.

The Late Woodland period is the least studied and has not been well defined in most of Ohio (Dancey 1981). Research indicates that differential development of cultural trends occurred on a regional basis. This period has a noticeable lack of elaborate Hopewell ceremonialism, and by the end of this period, the adoption of corn, bean, and squash agriculture is evident. Permanent villages were situated along terraces and bluff bases within major river valleys. The Late Woodland lithic assemblage is represented by triangular blades and triangular side-notched, Raccoon Notched, and Chesser Side-notched points.

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric/Fort Ancient Period (AD 1000–1650)

Late Woodland cultures continued until historic contact within some areas of Ohio, but they were supplanted by Fort Ancient culture within southwestern Ohio and portions of central Ohio. This period is known as the Late Prehistoric or Fort Ancient period. The emergence of a Fort Ancient culture from the Late Woodland base was stimulated by an increasing reliance on corn agriculture, Mississippian influences coming into the region from the west, and sedentism (Essenpreis 1978).

From 900 to 1600 BC, a group known as the Fort Ancient, an Algonquian-speaking people, lived in southwestern Ohio; the Siouan-speaking Mosopelea and Tutelo are believed to be their descendants. They were hunter-gatherers living in established villages composed of wigwams during summer and following and hunting animal populations along the Ohio River Valley during winter.

European travelers competed with area Tribes during the French fur trade, resulting in the Tribes moving to unsettled territories. Most of the Shawnee of this area were driven out by the Iroquois Conference in 1640. The Shawnee then returned to Ohio in 1701 with the implementation of the Treaty of Grande Paix.

3.1.5 Protohistoric and Historic Indian Period (AD 1650–1795)

There is evidence that some Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric/Fort Ancient sites were occupied into the Protohistoric period, based on the presence of European trade goods at the sites. After the mid-seventeenth century, Indigenous groups in Ohio were disrupted as the fur trade with Europeans demanded a reorganization of territories. This reorganization resulted in the Iroquois Wars, and repopulation did not occur until after their conclusion. Some groups that inhabited northeastern Ohio during the early 1700s include the Erie, Seneca, and Wyandot; these Tribes joined the Iroquois Confederacy after the Iroquois Wars.

The French were the first modern Europeans to explore Ohio. In 1663, present-day Ohio became a part of New France; Robert La Salle explored northeastern Ohio in 1669. British trade started to rival the French during this period. George Washington was sent to Ohio during the early 1750s to survey the area. The Shawnee supported the French during the Seven Years (French and Indian) War; disputes for land continued as the Shawnee formed an alliance with the Miami Tribe. The Treaty of Greeneville forced all Tribes within the area to relinquish most of their lands. The area was ceded to Great Britian in 1764. As a result of the American Revolution, Ohio County became Illinois County; the county was dissolved in 1782 and ceded to the United States. Cincinnati began as the settlements of Columbia, Losantiville, and North Bend, settled in late 1788 (Hamilton Genealogical Society 2024).

After the American Revolutionary War, the land that is now known as Bulter, Hamilton, and Warren Counties, Ohio, was purchased by Judge John Cleves Symmes in the 1788 Symmes Purchase. The Symmes Purchase is also known as the Miami Purchase, as the land under contract is located between the Great Miami and Little Miami Rivers (Hamilton County Recorder’s Office 2024). Judge Symmes began issuing land warrants

to potential settlers prior to the full purchase agreement issued by the federal government and also consistently issued warrants and sold land that was not included in his original agreement (Symmes Township 2024). While the federal government granted the land to Symmes in 1788, the territory was not open to settlement by Europeans because the government had not yet obtained the land from the Indigenous peoples of the area. The majority of what is now eastern, central, and southern Ohio, was ceded by Native peoples to the United States in 1795 with the Treaty of Greenville (Treaty of Greenville 1795).

3.2 Historic Period (AD 1795–1978)

Following the adoption of the Northwest Ordinance in 1787, Euro-Americans began settling the Northwest Territory, which spanned what is now the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and a portion of Minnesota, including the area of present-day Butler County. The first Euro-American settlers began arriving in the APE in 1795, after the Symmes Purchase (Symmes Township 2024) and the Treaty of Greenville (Treaty of Greenville 1795). Celadon Symmes purchased land from his uncle, Judge John Cleves Symmes, and founded the community of Symmes Corner, which was located approximately 1.33 miles (mi; 2.14 kilometers [km]) southeast of the APE (Miller 2014). That location is now the town center of Fairfield. Ohio was granted statehood in 1803, and Butler County was formed in March of the same year from portions of Hamilton County (Cone 1905). Hamilton was named the county seat. The county's population was 11,150 in 1810 and increased to 21,746 in 1820, at which time 660 people lived in Hamilton (Population.us 2016a; Population.us 2016b). The area featured briefly in the lead up to the Battle of Tippecanoe during Tecumseh's War in 1811, when William Henry Harrison reportedly stopped at Celadon Symmes' residence and borrowed Judge Symmes' sword and pistols for the battle (Miller 2014).

Construction of the Miami and Erie Canal began in 1825 and was completed in 1845. The canal paralleled the Great Miami River through the town of Hamilton, close to the APE, and provided a shipping connection between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. Pork, grain, and tobacco were among the most significant products processed in the area and shipped via the Miami and Erie Canal (Bartlow et al. 1905:297–299). The Miami and Erie Canal traveled through Hamilton, which had a population of 1,406 residents in 1840 out of a total of 28,173 living in Butler County (Population.us 2016a; Population.us 2016b). The canal provided transportation of agricultural products for local farmers, but never proved as profitable as initially desired due to the slow speed of the boats and the tendency of the canals to freeze during winters. Use of Ohio's canal system declined as railroads were introduced to the area (Ohio Historical Society 1905).

The Little Miami Railroad. was constructed in the vicinity of the APE in 1848; it connected Cincinnati to Springfield. The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad was constructed in 1851, primarily to transport passengers rather than freight (Bartlow et al. 1905:108; Michaels 2017). Numerous lines soon followed: Eaton and Hamilton Railroad (which subsequently became part of the mainline of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Cincinnati and Chicago); the Junction Railroad (which became part of the CH&D); the Big Four; Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern; Middletown and Cincinnati Railroad;

Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad (later part of the CH&D-Pere Marquette System); the Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo Electric Traction Road; and the Millcreek Valley Traction Road (Bartlow et al. 1905:108). Railroads provided quick and reliable shipment of both goods and people; as a result, railway construction boomed in Ohio throughout the mid-1800s. By 1860, more than 3,000 mi of railways existed in the state (Michaels 2017).

While Ohio was spared all but two battles during the Civil War, the state provided the largest percentage of men per capita to the United States Army (Lighthizer, n.d.). While Ohio was a major supplier of materials and manpower to the United States Army, only two battles were fought within Ohio during the Civil War—Buffington Island and Salineville—though neither took place near the APE (NPS 2024).As of 1870, Butler County's population was 39,912 and Hamilton's totaled 11,081 (Population.us 2016a; Population.us 2016b). At the turn of the twentieth century, most residents of Butler County outside the population centers of Middletown and Hamilton were either farmers or provided agriculture-related services (Blount 2000:3). The population of Butler County was 56,870 in 1900, 28,435 of which lived in Hamilton (Population.us 2016a and 2016b).

Much of Bulter County was impacted by the Great Flood of 1913. Forty-six percent of Hamilton was flooded, 335 homes were lost, and at least 98 people were killed during the flood (Henry 1913:55). The flood is still classified as Ohio's deadliest and most extensive weather disaster (NWS 2024). Railroads had diminished the utility of the Miami and Erie Canal by the turn of the twentieth century; abandonment of the canal was predicted in 1905 (Bartlow et al. 1905:108). A small number of icehouses and mills operated along the canal at Port Union, Rialto, and LeSourdsville in the early 1900s, but some people had begun using the canal to dispose of garbage, causing complaints about odors coming from the once-bustling piece of infrastructure (Blount 2000:3). As the railroad industry reached its zenith nationally in the 1920s, the state closed its canal system in November 1929, with a ceremony held in Middletown at the site of the 1825 groundbreaking.

Paved roads and highways expanded throughout Butler County during the 1920s and 1930s. "Horseless carriage" factories had opened in Middleton in 1901 and 1909, signaling the ascent of the automobile as the new preferred mode of transportation (Blount 2000:15). A groundbreaking for the portion of the Dixie Highway (which eventually extended between Michigan and Florida) in Butler County was held in 1917 (Blount 2000:20). The Erie Highway in Hamilton and Verity Parkway in Middletown were constructed over the route of the former Miami-Erie Canal during the 1930s. The improvement of roads and the proximity to Cincinnati attributed to notable growth in Butler County throughout the twentieth century—between 1920 and 1970, the county's population increased from 87,025 to 226,207 (Population.us 2016a).

3.2.1 Project APE

The Project is located in Fairfield, in close proximity to the southern border of Hamilton. Fairfield Township was established in 1795 and became one of Butler County's original townships in 1803. Early nineteenth-century development included mills along the river, followed by schools and churches. Early settlements included Lindenwald, Symmes's

Corner, Fairplay, and Jones' Station. The township's population ca. 1875 was 2,431 (Everts 1875:25). Fairfield continued as a township until the 1950s, when Hamilton announced preliminary plans to annex a portion of the township, causing consternation among residents at the prospect of losing revenues and school systems, among other things. Residents voted to create the village of Fairfield in 1954 and then voted to incorporate as a city in 1955 (Fairfield 2024).

One of the biggest boons to Fairfield's economy, which likely had a huge impact on the decision to incorporate, took place in 1946, when General Motors opened the Fisher Body Plant (BUT0137012) at the corner of Dixie Highway and Symmes Road in the APE. In 1960, Fairfield's first participation in the national census, it registered 9,734 residents and, in that timeframe, the plant employed between 2,500 and 5,000 people (Population.us 2016c). The increased tax base help pay for city services, new streets, and new public buildings (Fairfield 2024). In the wake of the business boom in the 1960s, a housing boom took place in Fairfield in the 1970s. Prior agricultural parcels were divided and subdivided for residential development to satisfy the growing need. Between 1970 and 1980, the city's population grew from 14,680 to 30,777 (Population.us 2016c). Fairfield's growth slowed significantly at the end of the decade, when the Fisher Body Plant closed its doors in 1989, which eliminated 2,500 jobs and 28 percent of the city's income tax revenue, amounting to a $1.7 million loss to the city.

4 Background Research

4.1 Site File Search

HDR conducted a records review through the Ohio History Connection (OHC) in May 2024. The purpose of this review was to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and cultural resources surveys located within a 1.0-mi (1.6-km) search radius of the APE. The Geographic Information System-based hub uses digital archaeological site files, archival United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps with sites marked, and previous survey reports to identify previously recorded sites and surveys. This data can then be correlated with the APE search radius.

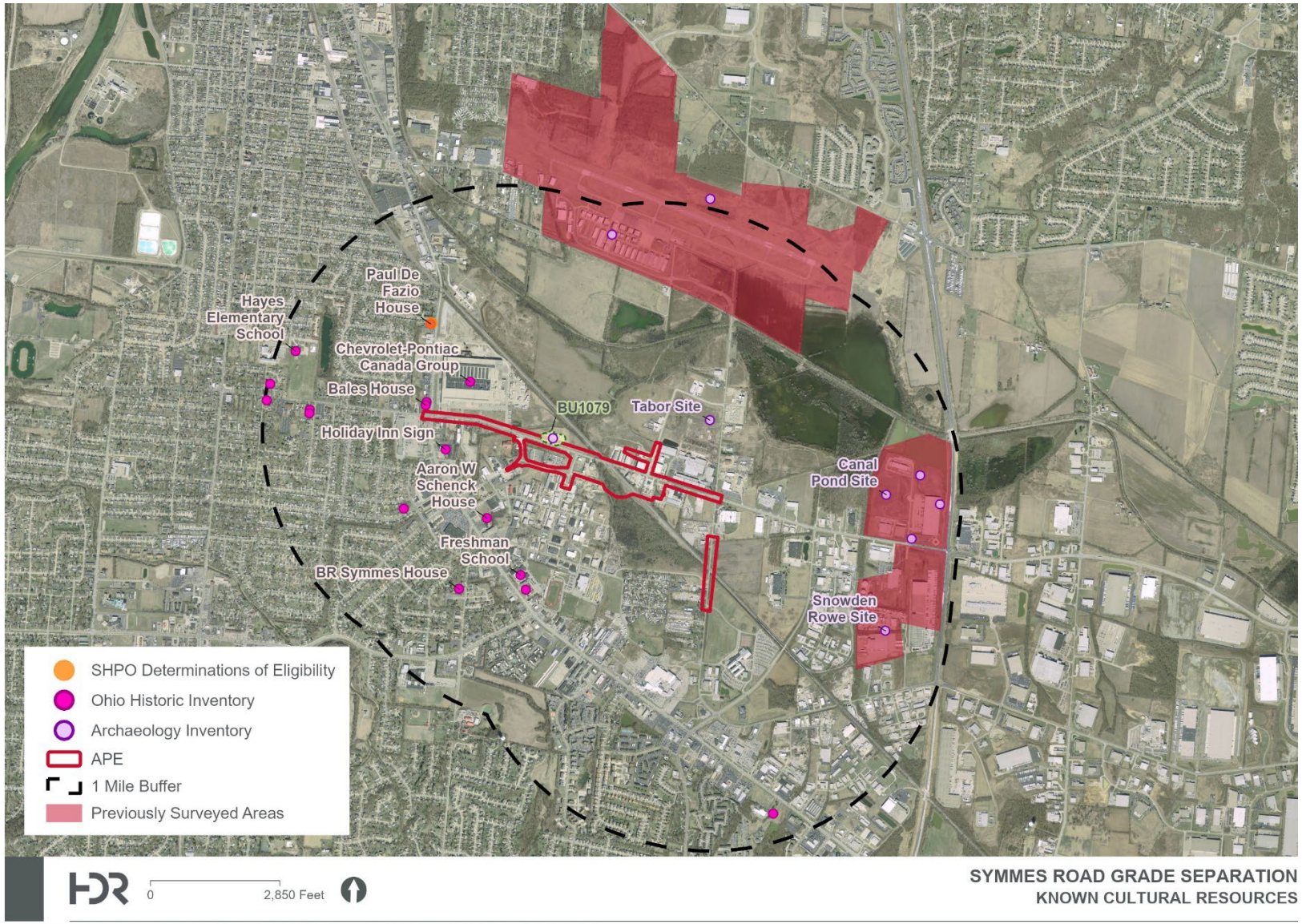
Based on the OHC review, the APE has not been previously surveyed. The OHC review indicated four previous investigations were conducted within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the APE (**Table 4-1**; **Figure 4-1**); neither of these surveys intersect the APE (OHC Staff 2024). **Table 4-1** provides details regarding these investigations.

Table 4-1. Previous cultural resources surveys conducted within a 1.0-mi (1.6-km) radius of the APE.

SHPO Number	Report Title	Authors	Date
BU11615	*An Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Hamilton Airport Improvements, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio*	White, Claude F.	1979
BU11684	*Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey of an 80 Acre Tract in Fairfield Township, Butler County, Ohio*	Duerksen, Ken, and John F. Doershuk	1994
BU 13003	*Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Kiesland Business Park in Fairfield Township, Butler Couty, Ohio*	Duerksen, Ken, and John F. Doershuk	1993
BU 13004	*Report on the Archaeological Data Recovery at 33BU477, A Late Maple Creek Phase Occupation in Butler County, Ohio*	Duerksen, Ken, and John F. Doershuk	1994

Source: OHC Staff 2024

Figure 4-1. Known cultural resources within the 1.0-mi (1.6-km) radius surrounding the APE.



SYMMES ROAD GRADE SEPARATION
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES

\\PIT-SRV05\GIS\OHIO\BCTID\SYMMES_RRGS\7.2_WIP\MAP_DOCS\THECLIENT_PROJECTX.APRX DATE: 2/12/2025

The OHC database lists eight previously recorded archaeological sites within 1.0 mi (1.6 km) of the Project Area (**Table 4-2**; **Figure 4-1**). One of these sites overlaps the APE (BU1079). No information regarding the HRHP eligibility of the eight sites is included in the OHC database (OHC Staff 2024).

Table 4-2. Previously recorded archaeological sites within the 1.0-mi (1.6-km) search radius.

Identifier	Temporal Periods	Features/function	NRHP status
BU0208	Prehistoric	Unknown	—
BU0211	Prehistoric	Diagnostic artifacts	—
BU0231	Prehistoric; Historic	Surface collection	—
BU0477	Prehistoric	Unspecified Habitation	—
BU0479	Prehistoric	Unknown	—
BU0480	Prehistoric	Unknown	—
BU0481	Prehistoric	Unknown	—
BU1079[a]	Prehistoric; Historic	Diagnostic artifacts and architectural remains	—

Source: OHC Staff 2024
Notes: "—" = no information available in the database
[a] Site overlaps APE.

The OHC database identifies 16 previously recorded built resources within the 1.0-mi (1.6-km) search radius surrounding the Project Area (**Table 4-3**; **Figure 4-1**). One resource intersects the APE: BUT0137012, Chevrolet-Pontiac Canada Group's Fisher Body Plant at 4400-4440 Dixie Highway. The facility was evaluated for NRHP eligibility as part of this investigation. One resource (BUT0136609) has been determined to be NRHP eligible: BUT0136609, the Paul De Fazio House, located 0.52 mi (0.84 km) northwest of the APE.

Table 4-3. Previously recorded architectural resources within the 1.0-mi (1.6-km) search radius.

Ohio Inventory Number	Current Name	Resource Type	Year Built	NRHP Status
BUT0073609	—	Single Dwelling	1870	—
BUT0136112	—	Single Dwelling	1915	—
BUT0136212	—	Single Dwelling	1920	—
BUT0136609	Paul De Fazio House	Single Dwelling	1895	Eligible
BUT0136709	—	Commercial	1920	—
BUT0136809	Bales House	Single Dwelling	1920	—
BUT0136912[a]	Holiday Inn Sign	Monument Marker	1968	—
BUT0137012	Chevrolet-Pontiac Canada Group	Mill/Processing/Manufacturing Facility	1945	
BUT0137112	Aaron W. Schenck House	Single Dwelling	1864	—
BUT0137212	Freshman School	School	1951	—
BUT0137312	Central Elementary School	School	1929	—
BUT0137412	—	Single Dwelling	1843	—

Ohio Inventory Number	Current Name	Resource Type	Year Built	NRHP Status
BUT0145912	—	Single Dwelling	1900	—
BUT0147312	—	Single Dwelling	1915	—
BUT0147412	B.R. Symmes House	Single Dwelling	1860	—
BUT0232409	Hayes Elementary School	School	1958	—

Source: OHC Staff 2024
Note: "—" = no information available in the database
[a] Demolished

5 Methodology

All work conducted for the cultural resources survey meets the SOI's *Standards for Preservation Planning*, *Standards for Identification of Historic Properties*, and *Standards for Evaluation of Historic Properties* (Standards). The following sections summarize the archaeological as well as historical and architectural survey methodologies.

5.1 Archaeological Survey Methods

Portions of the Archaeological APE with greater than 15 percent slope, apparent surface disturbance (e.g., asphalt, concrete, and gravel parking lots; paved streets; visible signs of underground utilities; walkways), water inundation, and/or delineated wetlands were visually inspected and documented via photograph points through a Geode Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver running ESRI FieldMaps software. HDR conducted pedestrian survey of portions of the supplemental Archaeological APE with ground surface visibility equal to or greater than 50 percent using uniform transects spaced no more than 10 meters (m; 32.8 feet [ft]) apart.

HDR surveyed areas where ground surface visibility was less than 50 percent with a slope less than 15 degrees using shovel tests (STs) placed at 15-m (49.2-ft) intervals. Shovel testing was limited to the areas within the Archaeological APE that did not exhibit visible disturbances and were accessible by the HDR archaeologists.

STs measured 0.5 by 0.5 m (1.6 by 1.6 ft), excavated in natural stratigraphic levels. All soil from each natural level in each unit was screened through 0.25-in (0.635-cm) mesh screen to test for the presence of archaeological resources. Archaeologists excavated each ST to a depth of 50 cm (19.7 inches); to sterile subsoil, disturbed soil, extreme impaction, or to bedrock. Soil descriptions followed the guidelines and terminology established by the National Soil Survey Center (Schoeneberger et al. 2012), and soil colors were recorded using a Munsell Soil Color Chart. HDR recorded all excavated STs on ST forms, which noted depth, soil matrix descriptions, and cultural materials recovered. HDR recorded all ST locations to ESRI FieldMaps using a sub meter Global Positioning System unit. The survey team used digital photographs to document the survey conditions, disturbances, and any cultural features observed, and recorded details of each photograph on standardized forms.

HDR immediately backfilled negative STs upon completion of excavation. HDR took representative photographs of a subsample of the negative STs.

HDR conducted a site revisit of 33BU1079 during the survey, following the archaeological survey methods described herein. All STs completed during the site revisit were excavated within the site footprint.

HDR used a complete photographic record to record the general topography and condition of the Archaeological APE at the time of the survey, as well as the field techniques and methodology the archaeologists employed. Field forms and photographs will be stored at HDR's office in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

5.2 Architectural Survey Methods

HDR Architectural Historian Ann Keen conducted fieldwork on September 25, 2024. Ms. Keen meets the SOI's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History. The investigation was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and guidelines established by the SHPO in its *Guidelines for Conducting History/Architecture Surveys in Ohio* (OHC 2014).

A Phase I history/architecture survey was conducted to identify and document historic-age architectural resources in the Architectural APE. For this survey, "historic age" is defined as 45 years of age or older at the time of survey (built in 1979 or before). The Architectural APE for this investigation includes the footprint for the proposed work as well as parcels that abut the Project to account for potential visual, audio, and vibratory impacts. Prior to fieldwork, HDR staff conducted initial background research through a records search with the OHC, which provided a list and shapefiles of previously identified historic properties within 1.0 mile of the Project. Historic aerial photographs and Butler County Assessor data were consulted to help determine the presence of historic-age resources in the APE that had not been previously recorded.

The survey was conducted entirely from the public right-of-way (ROW). When possible, at least two exterior photographs were taken of each documented resource. Photographs were also taken of the resources in their larger context (i.e., streetscapes) to help understand their relationship to the overall urban setting. During the field survey, HDR took digital photographs of each resource using a digital camera with at least 16-megapixel resolution. HDR is completing Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) Forms for each recorded historic-age resource, which will be submitted to OHC via Survey123. Resources are referenced in the report text and figures by SHPO-assigned OHI numbers.

HDR conducted desktop research before and after the field survey, including a review of newspapers, maps, and aerial photography. Architectural style descriptions use *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture* (McAlester 2018) for style and detail terminology.

5.3 NRHP Eligibility Evaluation Criteria

As part of this review process, HDR undertook cultural resources investigations with the purpose of identifying cultural resources (districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects) that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The assessment of significance of cultural resources is based on federal guidelines and regulations. Any cultural resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP is known as a "historic property," and the term "eligible for inclusion in the NRHP" includes both properties formally determined as such by the SOI and all other properties that meet NRHP listing criteria (36 CFR 800.2).

The criteria for evaluating properties for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4(a–d)) are codified under the authority of the NHPA, and the Advisory Council on Historic

Preservation has set forth guidelines to use in determining site eligibility. To be listed in or considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, a cultural resource must be 50 years or older and possess significance under at least one of the four following criteria:

A. The resource is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history (Criterion A);

B. The resource is associated with the lives of people significant in the past (Criterion B);

C. The resource embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C);

D. The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). Note that the application of Criterion D presupposes that the information imparted by the site is significant in history or prehistory. (36 CFR 60.4)

The scientific value of archaeological sites is often assessed under Criterion D. With regard specifically to this criterion, the goal of prehistoric archaeological research and management is to fill gaps in the knowledge about specific research domains. Scientific importance is driven, in part, by the research paradigms of the time and, in part, by the amount of information available about a particular research topic within a specific geographic area. The most robust forms of scientific importance should honor diverse and occasionally competing schools of research interests and their attendant approaches. In order to fulfill Criterion D, a site must possess certain attributes (e.g., intact buried cultural strata with functionally and temporally diagnostic materials, datable cultural features), such that further intensive research at the site could be expected to add additional information to relevant research questions.

In order to accommodate the Project's potential construction timeline, a 45-year standard was applied for the historical and architectural survey.

For a cultural resource to be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must also retain enough of its historic integrity to convey its significance. NRHP guidelines define integrity as the authenticity of a property's historic identity, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics it possessed in the past and its capacity to convey information about a culture or group of people, historic pattern, or specific type of architectural or engineering design or technology. For the NRHP, there are seven aspects of integrity:

1. Location
2. Design
3. Setting
4. Materials
5. Workmanship
6. Feeling
7. Association

Occasionally, certain resources fall into categories in which they must be evaluated further using one or more of the following Criterion Considerations. If a resource identified during the cultural resources survey falls into one of these categories, the following Criterion Considerations will be applied in conjunction with one or more of the four NRHP criteria:

A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance, or

B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event, or

C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life, or

D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or

E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived, or

F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance, or

G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance. (36 CFR 60.4)

In order to evaluate cultural resources within the APE, the following NRHP bulletins were used as guides:

- *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Bulletin 15; NPS 1997a)
- *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* (Bulletin 16A; NPS 1997b)
- *Researching a Historic Property* (Bulletin 39; NPS 1998)

6 Results

6.1 Archaeological Survey Results

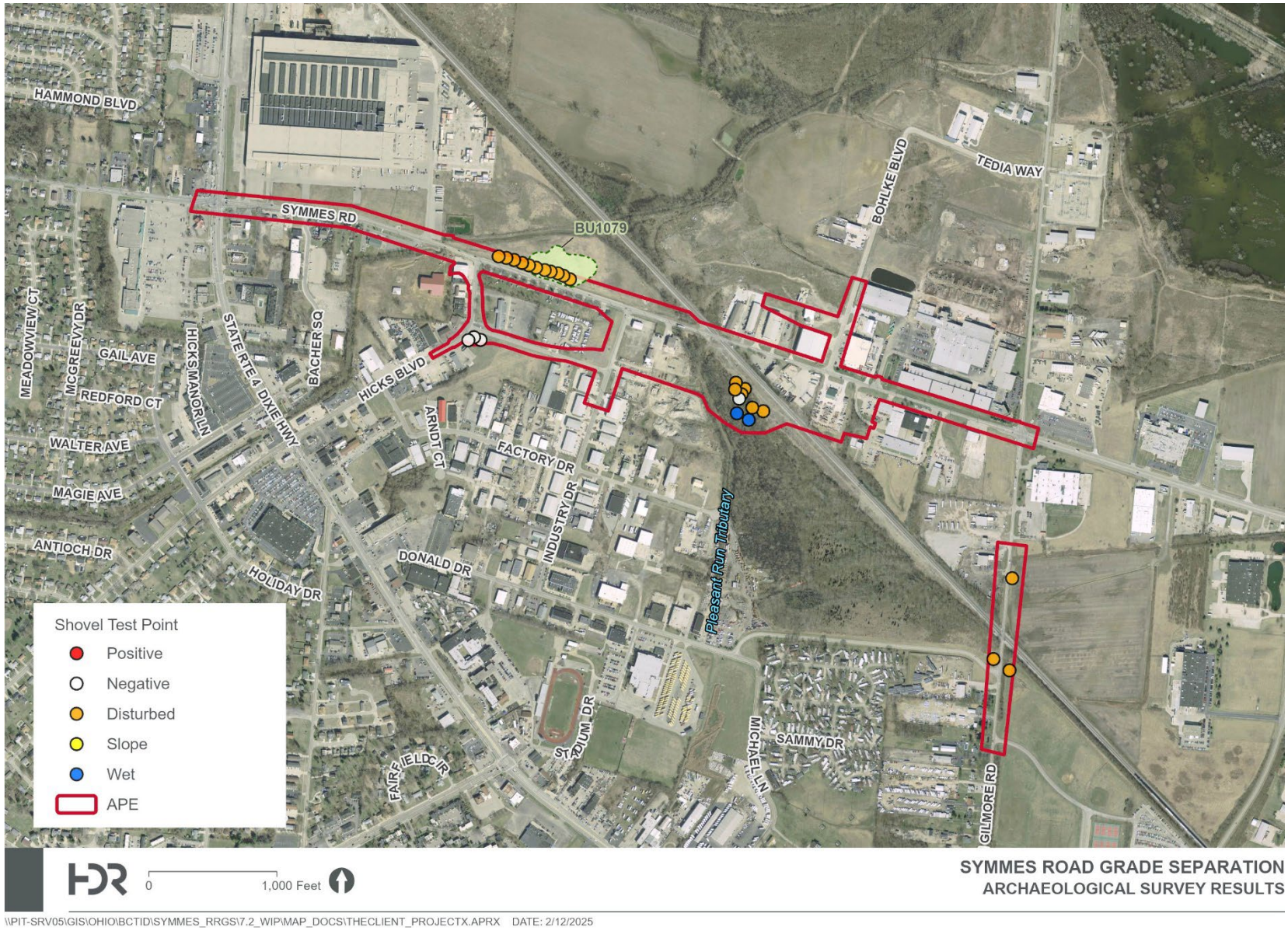
HDR conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the Archaeological APE consisting of judgmental shovel testing, pedestrian walkover, and photo-documentation (**Figure 6-1**). The Archaeological APE consists of the Project corridor and road ROWs, comprising sections of Symmes Road, Hicks Boulevard, Veterans Drive, Industry Road, Tedia Way, and North Gilmore Road, totaling approximately 65.89 acres (26.66hectares). The Archaeological APE is located within a highly urbanized environment. The setting was largely composed of paved areas, graveled areas, landscaped areas, active roadways, and areas modified by previous or active construction (**Figure 6-2** through **Figure 6-5**). Additionally, buried utilities were present throughout the Archaeological APE, generally running adjacent with and perpendicular to roadways (**Figure 6-6** through **Figure 6-9**).

HDR planned a total of 26 STs and excavated 21 STs during the archaeological survey: STs 1 through 6, and STs 22 through 26, were excavated during a revisit of site 33BU1079 (also listed as BU1079), STs 7 through 11, and STs 18 through 21, were excavated adjacent to the intersection of the CSX railway with Symmes Road, and STs 12 through 14 were excavated along North Gilmore Road, STs 15 through 17 were excavated at the intersection of Hicks Boulevard and Veterans Drive. Three planned STs within the wooded area were no digs due to the gravel visible at the ground surface. All but one ST demonstrated highly disturbed sediments with construction gravel present near the ground surface, a lack of recognizable A and B horizons or soil development, and the presence of redoximorphic mottling. STs 9, 15, 16, and 17 appeared to show the only naturally formed soil found within the Archaeological APE. ST 9 represents a typical soil profile for natural soils is 0 to 8 cm below surface (cmbs) (0-3.15 inches below surface [inbs]) compact dark-brown silt loam with a large amount of organic material, 8 to 25 cmbs (3.15-9.84 inbs) compact yellowish-brown silt loam, and 25 to 50 cmbs (9.84-19.68 inbs) compact pale-brown silt loam mottled with olive-yellow silt (**Figure 6-10**). The representative disturbed soil profiles, as seen in ST 2, is 0 to 3 cmbs (0-1.18 inbs) dark-brown loam and 3 to 32 cmbs (1.18-12.59 inbs) very compact yellowish-brown loam with gravel present beginning at 5 cmbs (**Figure 6-11**). See also **Table 6-1** for additional information regarding all STs.

HDR archaeologists observed cultural material in ST 3 (**Figure 6-12**) during the site 33BU1079 revisit. These cultural materials included brick fragments, a piece of metal, mortar fragments, pieces of charcoal, and two pieces of glass. Modern trash intermixed with the materials included a White Castle Tartar sauce packet. Surveyors observed cultural materials from 3 to 32 cmbs (1.18-12.59 inbs). Gravel was present within the soils of the ST starting at 5 cmbs (1.97 inbs), which increased in density with depth. The soil profile includes 10YR 3/3 organics, dark-brown loam from 0 to 3 cmbs (0-1.18 inbs) and 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, very compact loam from 3 to 32 cmbs (1.18-12.59 inbs). Due to the intermixing of modern trash and potential artifacts in disturbed soils, HDR did not collect the cultural materials. HDR determined the ST was disturbed, warranting no

radial STs. All other STs during the site revisit were determined to demonstrate disturbed soils, exhibiting high gravel content, redoximorphic mottling, and lack of soil development.

Figure 6-1. Results of archaeological survey.



SYMMES ROAD GRADE SEPARATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

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Figure 6-2. Overview of the APE on Symmes Road, facing northwest.

Figure 6-3. Overview of the APE near the intersection of Symmes Road and the Dixie Highway, facing east.

Figure 6-4. Overview of the APE on North Gilmore Road, facing north.

Figure 6-5. Overview of the APE on Symmes Road, facing east.

Figure 6-6. Buried utilities within the APE; taken near the intersection of Symmes and North Gilmore Roads, facing south.

Figure 6-7. Buried utilities within the APE; taken on Symmes Road, facing north.

Figure 6-8. Blue paint and flags marking buried utilities within the APE; taken on the northern side of Symmes Road, facing east.

Figure 6-9. Buried petroleum pipeline within the APE; taken near the intersection of Symmes Road with the CSX railroad, facing northwest.

Figure 6-10. ST 9 soil profile showing the only undisturbed soil sequence within the APE.

Figure 6-11. ST 2 soil profile showing disturbed soil and gravels.

Table 6-1. Shovel test results.

ST	Property	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Matrix Description	Artifacts	Termination
1	BU1079	0–9	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish-brown loam	No	Depth/ Disturbed
		9–20	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown fine compact silt loam		
		20–50	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown mottled with 10YR 3/1 very dark gray fine compact silt loam		
2	BU1079	0–11	10YR 5/3 brown very compact loam, gravel starting at 5 cmbs	No	Disturbed
3	BU1079	0–3	10YR 3/3 organics dark brown loam	White Castle sauce packet, brick, metal, mortar, charcoal, glass	Disturbed
		3–32	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown very compact loam, gravel starting at 5 cmbs		
4	BU1079	0–3	10YR 3/3 organics dark brown loam	No	Disturbed
		3–10	10YR 5/4 yellowish-brown very compact loam		
5	BU1079	0–3	10YR 3/3 organics dark brown loam	No	Disturbed
		3–23	10YR 5/4 yellowish-brown very compact loam		
6	BU1079	0–3	10YR 3/3 organics dark brown loam	No	Disturbed
		3–20	10YR 5/4 yellowish-brown very compact loam		
7	Wooded	0	No dig, gravel at surface	No	Disturbed
8	Wooded	0–5	10YR 2/2 organics very dark brown sand	No	Depth/ Disturbed
		East wall: 5–15, South wall: 5–35	10YR 3/2 mottled with 10YR 4/4 multicolored sand		
		East wall: 15–50, South wall: 35–50	2.5Y 6/3 yellowish-brown sand		
9	Wooded	0–8	10YR 3/3 organics dark brown silt loam	No	Depth
		8–25	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compact silt loam		
		25–50	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown mottled with 2.5Y 6/8 olive yellow compact silt loam		
10	Wooded	0	No dig, gravel at surface	No	Disturbed
11	Wooded	0	No dig, gravel at surface	No	Disturbed
12	North Gilmore	0–5	10YR 3/3 organics dark brown sand loam	No	Disturbed
		5–10	10YR 7/4 very pale brown mottled with 10YR 2/1, 10YR 3/1 dark brown and 7.5YR 4/6 course gravel		
13	North Gilmore	0–15	10YR 3/3 organics dark brown loam	No	Disturbed
		15–20	10YR 3/3 mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellow-brown and 10YR 2/1 black compact sand loam with gravel		

ST	Property	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Matrix Description	Artifacts	Termination
14	North Gilmore	0–30	Predominately 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish-brown silt loam mottled with 10YR 2/1 black, 10YR 7/4 very pale brown, 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish-brown, and 2.5Y 9.5/1 white	No	Disturbed
15	Hicks Blvd and Veterans Dr	0–20	7.5YR 4/2 loam	No	Depth
		20–30	7.5YR 4/4 loam		
16	Hicks Blvd and Veterans Dr	0–21	7.5YR 4/2 loam	No	Depth
		21–31	7.5YR 4/4 loam		
17	Hicks Blvd and Veterans Dr	0–22	7.5YR 4/2 loam	No	Depth
		22–32	7.5YR 4/4 loam		
18	Wooded	0–10	10YR 2/1 loam mottled w/ 30% gravel fill	No	Disturbed
19	Wooded	0	No dig, inundated	No	Inundated
20	Wooded	0–10	10YR 2/1 loam mottled w/ 30% gravel fill	No	Disturbed
21	Wooded	0	No dig, inundated	No	Inundated
22	Tall grass	0–18	10YR 2/1 loam mottled w/ 50% gravel fill	No	Disturbed
23	Tall grass	0–18	10YR 2/1 loam mottled w/ 50% gravel fill	No	Disturbed
24	Tall grass	0–15	10YR 2/1 loam mottled w/ 50% gravel fill	No	Disturbed
25	Tall grass	0–16	10YR 2/1 loam mottled w/ 50% gravel fill	No	Disturbed
26	Tall grass	0–18	10YR 2/1 loam mottled w/ 50% gravel fill	No	Disturbed

Figure 6-12. ST 3 profile showing disturbed context and lack of soil development.

The average soil matrix for the disturbed STs was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown loam with organics from 0 to 3 cmbs (0-1.18 inbs) and 10YR 5/4 yellowish-brown compact loam with visible redoximorphic mottling from 3 to 35 cmbs (1.18-13.78 inbs). These soils were extremely compact and contained large amounts construction gravel.

6.2 Architectural Survey Results

During the history/architecture survey, HDR recorded 41 historic-age resources (constructed in 1979 and earlier) within the Architectural APE. One resource, the former Fisher Body Plant at 4400-4440 Dixie Highway (BUT0137012), had been previously recorded but unevaluated for NRHP eligibility. **Table 6-2** presents a summary of the historic function of the resources surveyed. **Figure 6-13** through **Figure 6-16** and **Table 6-3** present the findings of the architectural resources survey, along with NRHP evaluations and recommendations. Individual evaluations and brief descriptions of resources recorded during the survey follow Table 6-3. HDR is completing associated OHI Forms to be submitted to OHC online via the Survey 123 app.

Table 6-2. Historic function of surveyed historic/architecture resources.

Historic Function/Use	Number of Resources	Percentage of Resources
Agriculture	1	2 percent
Commerce	13	32 percent
Domestic/Residential	21	51 percent
Industry	4	10 percent
Social	2	5 percent

Figure 6-13. Results of the historical and architectural survey. (Sheet 1 of 4)

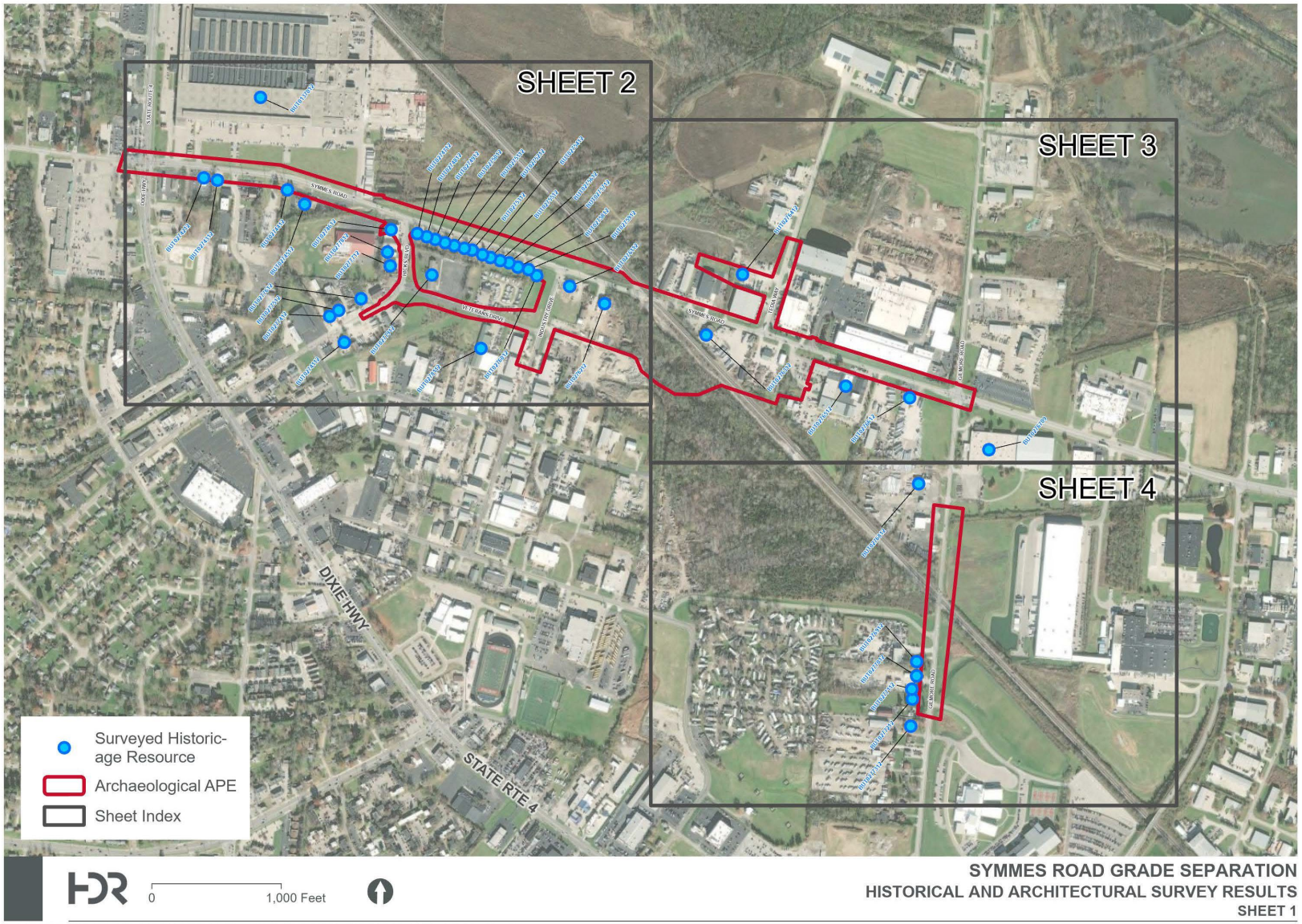
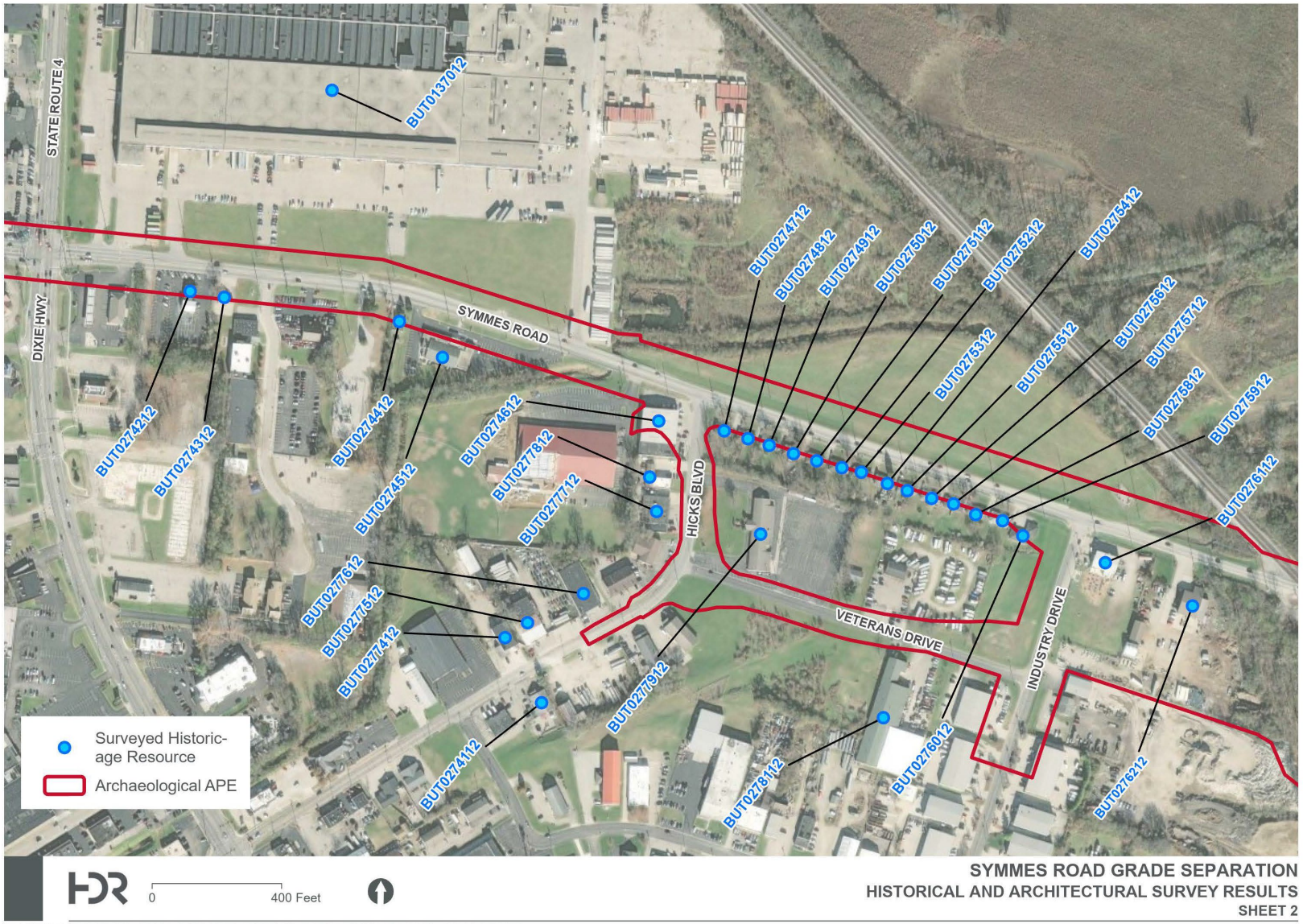


Figure 6-14. Results of the historical and architectural survey. (Sheet 2 of 4)



SYMMES ROAD GRADE SEPARATION
HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS
SHEET 2

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Figure 6-15. Results of the historical and architectural survey. (Sheet 3 of 4)

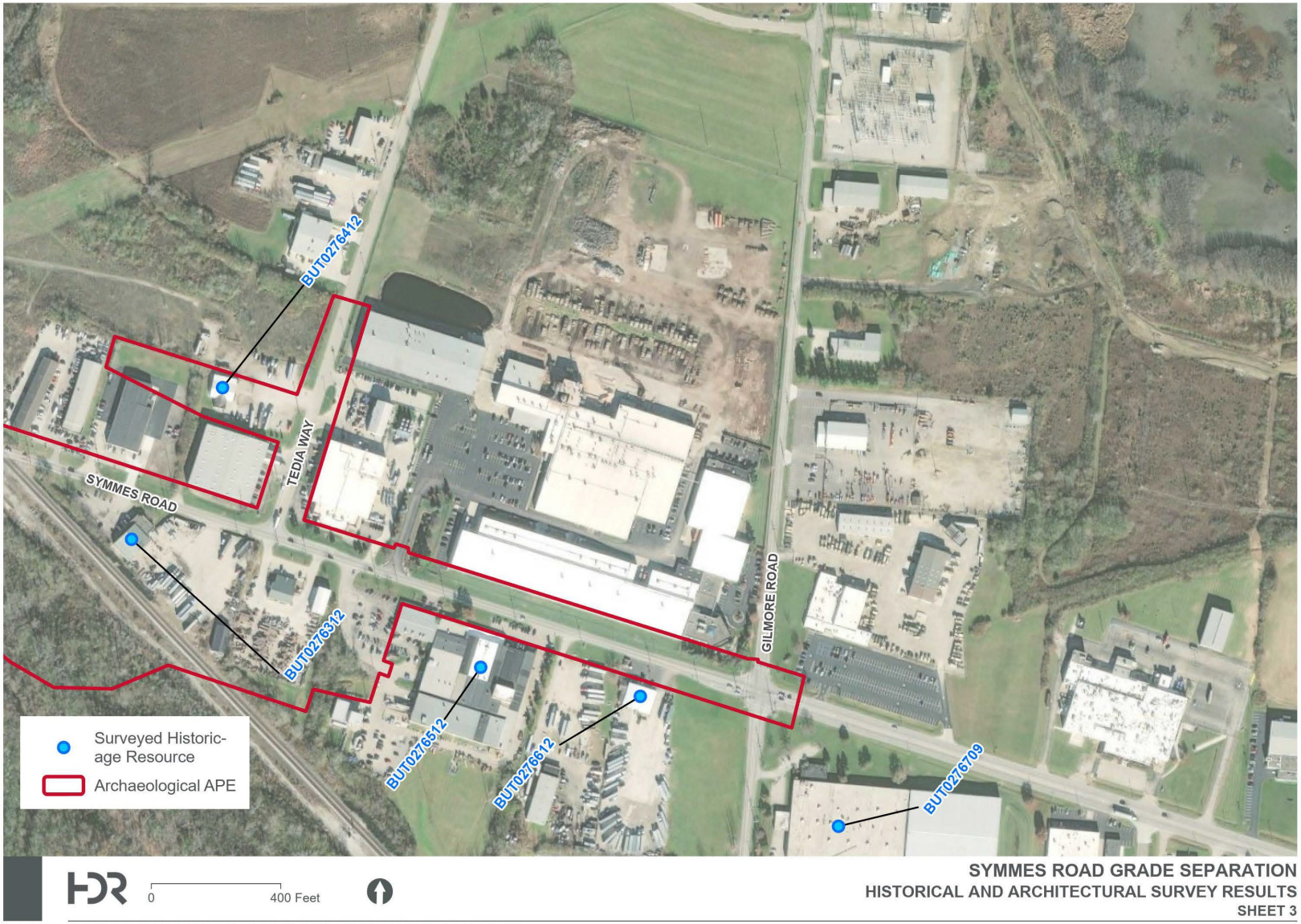

Figure 6-16. Results of the historical and architectural survey. (Sheet 4 of 4)

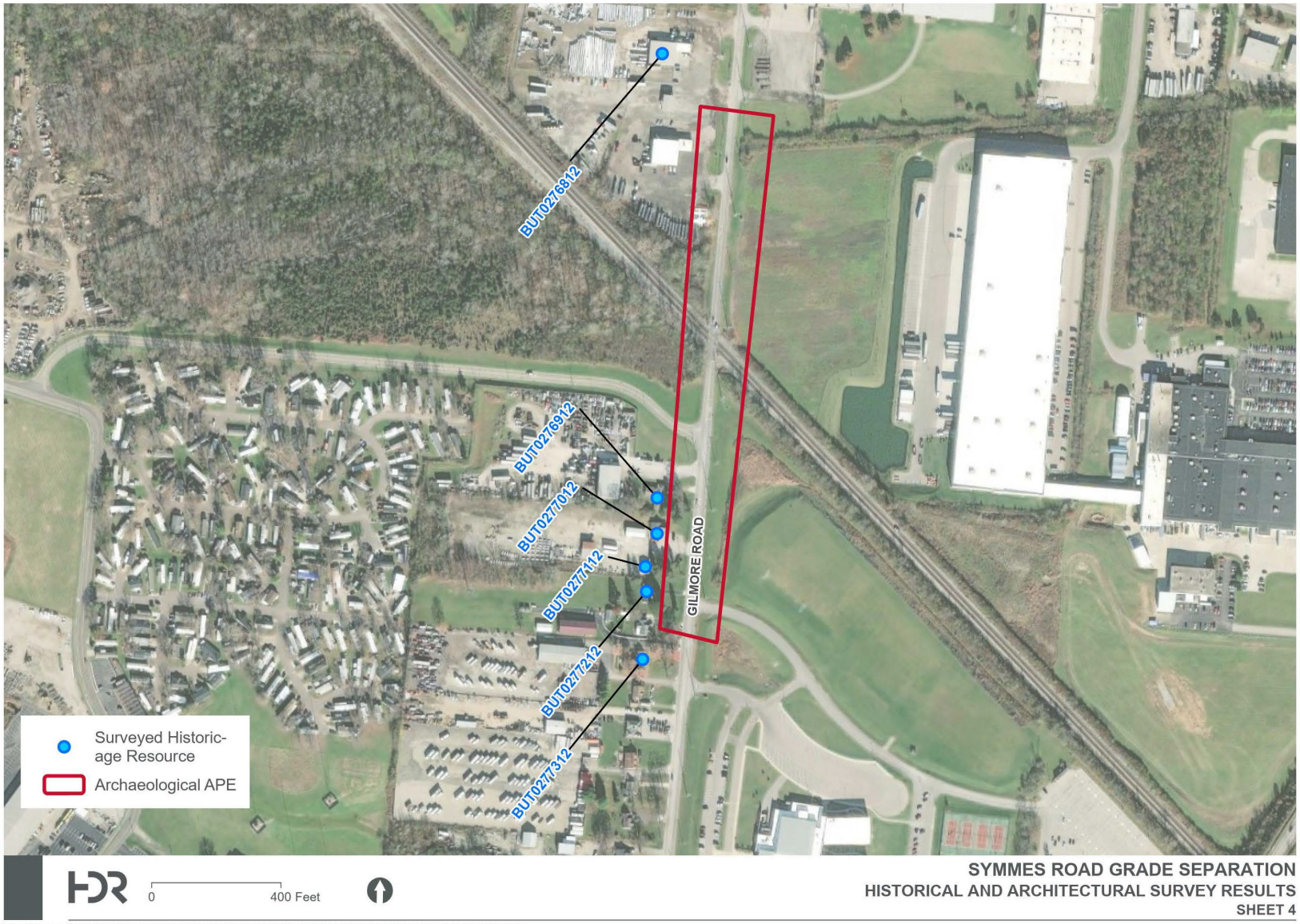

Table 6-3. Historic-age resources within the Architectural APE.

Survey Number	Address	City/Township	Year Built	Historic Function/Use	Architectural Style	NRHP Recommendation
BUT0137012	4400-4440 Dixie Highway	Fairfield Twp	1946	Industry/Manufacturing	No style	Not eligible
BUT0274212	1131 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1924	Commerce/Restaurant	No style	Not eligible
BUT0274312	1135 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1950	Domestic/Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	Not eligible
BUT0274412	1211 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1931	Domestic/Single dwelling	No style	Not eligible
BUT0274512	1233 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1957	Social/Meeting hall	International	Not eligible
BUT0274612	1382 Hicks Boulevard	Fairfield Twp	1969	Commerce/Specialty store	No style	Not eligible
BUT0274712	1321 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1960	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0274812	1331 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1960	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0274912	1339 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1959	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275012	1347 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1959	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275112	1355 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1960	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275212	1363 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1960	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275312	1371 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1963	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275412	1379 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1963	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275512	1387 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1963	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275612	1395 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1963	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275712	1403 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1963	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275812	1413 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1963	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0275912	1421 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1963	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0276012	1431 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1969	Domestic/Multiple dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0276112	4614 Industry Drive	Fairfield Twp	1973	Commerce/Specialty store	No style	Not eligible
BUT0276212	1485 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1963	Commerce/Professional	No style	Not eligible
BUT0276312	2727 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1960	Industry/Manufacturing	Mansard	Not eligible
BUT0276412	1011 Tedia Way	Fairfield Twp	1932	Agriculture/Outbuilding	No style	Not eligible
BUT0276512	2933 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1965	Industry/Manufacturing	Mansard	Not eligible
BUT0276612	2989 Symmes Road	Fairfield Twp	1976	Commerce/Specialty store	No style	Not eligible
BUT0276709	3001 Symmes Road	Hamilton	1964	Industry/Manufacturing	No style	Not eligible
BUT0276812	8525 North Gilmore Road	Fairfield Twp	1979	Commerce/Specialty store	Mansard	Not eligible
BUT0276912	8657 North Gilmore Road	Fairfield Twp	1960	Domestic/Single dwelling	Ranch	Not eligible
BUT0277012	8671 North Gilmore Road	Fairfield Twp	1975	Domestic/Single dwelling	No style	Not eligible

BUT0277112	8671 North Gilmore Road	Fairfield Twp	1972	Commerce/Warehouse	No style	Not eligible
BUT0277212	8681 North Gilmore Road	Fairfield Twp	1945	Domestic/Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	Not eligible
BUT0277312	8701 North Gilmore Road	Fairfield Twp	1954	Domestic/Single dwelling	Minimal Traditional	Not eligible
BUT0274112	1277 Hicks Boulevard	Fairfield Twp	1970	Commerce/Specialty store	No Style	Not eligible
BUT0277412	1280 Hicks Boulevard	Fairfield Twp	1966	Commerce/Warehouse	No Style	Not eligible
BUT0277512	1286 Hicks Boulevard	Fairfield Twp	1967	Commerce/Warehouse	No Style	Not eligible
BUT0277612	1304 Hicks Boulevard	Fairfield Twp	1972	Commerce/Warehouse	No Style	Not eligible
BUT0277712	1354 Hicks Boulevard	Fairfield Twp	1979	Commerce/Warehouse	No Style	Not eligible
BUT0277812	1370 Hicks Boulevard	Fairfield Two	1967	Domestic/Single dwelling	No Style	Not eligible
BUT0277912	1367 Hicks Boulevard	Fairfield Twp	1969	Social/Meeting hall	No Style	Not eligible
BUT0278112	1409 Veteran Drive	Fairfield Twp	1977	Commerce/Warehouse	No Style	Not eligible

6.2.1 BUT0137012, 4400-4440 Dixie Highway - UPDATE

In July 1945, the U.S. War Production Board approved construction of a General Motors plant at the corner of Dixie Highway and Symmes Road to produce body stampings and sheet metal components (*Butler County Press* 1945:2). Operated by the Fisher Body Division of General Motors when it opened in 1946, the facility employed as many as 5,000 workers (Pitman 2019a). It was estimated that one job at the plant supported six additional local jobs at restaurants, bars, etc. (Pitman 2019b). When the plant closed in 1987, its 2,500 employees accounted for 28 percent of Fairfield's income tax revenue (Pitman 2019b). After changing hands several times, the building currently operates as the Fisher Park Industrial Center.

With large-scale 1950s and 1960s additions, this 1945–1946 building includes 1-story, 2-story, and 3-story volumes (**Figure 6-17**). Historic photos indicate it was originally executed with International Style characteristics, but those details have been removed or covered over the years (**Figure 6-18**). Currently, visible building materials include painted brick and corrugated metal panels, as well as modern, high-density foam blocks at pedestrian entries (**Figure 6-19**). Pedestrian entries are recessed with modular glazed window and door inserts. Individual vehicular loading entries along Symmes Road feature metal, overhead, roll-up doors, each with two glazed vision panels. A six-bay vehicular loading area at the southwestern end of the building features corrugated metal, overhead, roll-up doors without vision panels (**Figure 6-20**).

The Fisher Body Plant, given its importance to the long-term growth and economy of Hamilton and Fairfield, is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Commerce. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criterion B). The building in its current condition does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a time, period, or method of construction, it does not represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It is unlikely to yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D).

The former Fisher Body Plant has been subject to numerous additions and modifications that impact its ability to convey significance under Criterion A. Recladding of the majority of the building to accommodate its reuse has impacted its integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to an extent that its midcentury origin is no longer evident. As a result, BUT0137012 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-17. BUT0137012, 4400-4440 Dixie Highway, view facing northeast.

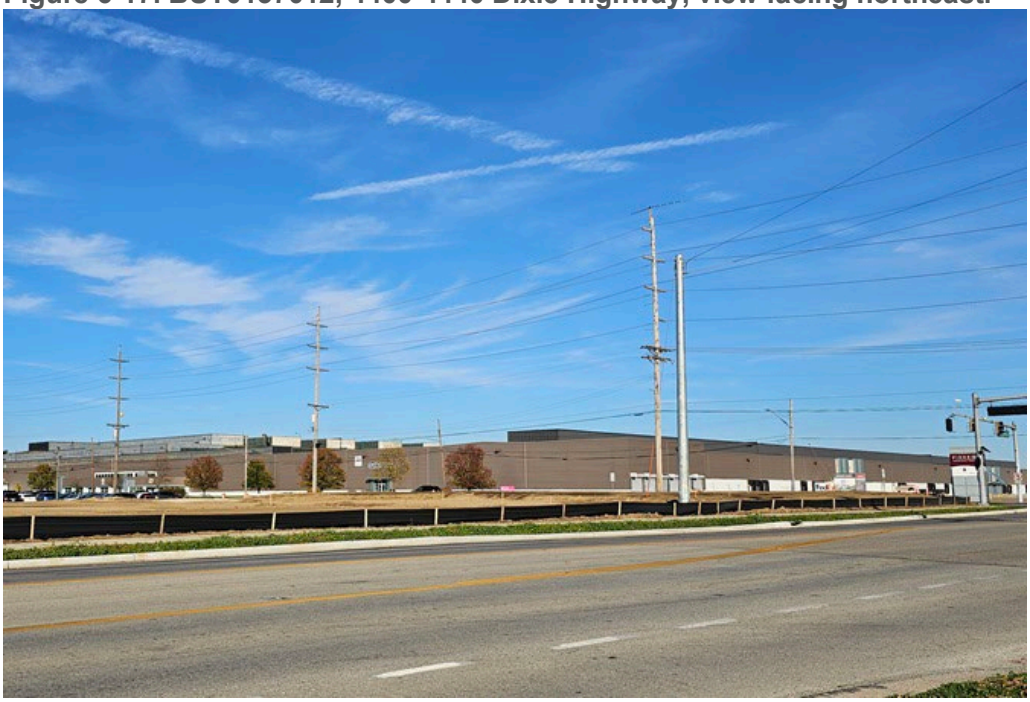

Figure 6-18. BUT0137012, Facility signage (no longer extant).

Source: Pitman 2019b

Figure 6-19. BUT0137012, 4400-4440 Dixie Highway, view facing northwest.

Figure 6-20. BUT0137012, 4400-4440 Dixie Highway, view facing northwest.

6.2.2 BUT0274212, 1131 Symmes Road

Butler County Auditor's Office records indicate the building at 1131 Symmes Road was constructed in 1924. Online searches into the building's origins indicate the address had a residential use in 1955 (*News-Journal* 1955:6), but the address was also home to REES Heating & Engineering Company in 1953–1968 and the Chevy Bar in the 1970s (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1953:7, *Cincinnati Post* 1968:17; *Hamilton Journal and Daily News* 1971:48). Aerial imagery from 1956 shows the parcel as residential, wooded, with two similarly sized buildings aligned north-south oriented toward Symmes Road. The northern building likely served as the residence and the southern building may have served as the place of business. In 1964 no trees remain on the parcel. Between 1964 and 1984, the residential building received a west-elevation addition. The rear building is gone by 1984. Between 2011 and 2012, the residential gable-roofed building with a side addition becomes the current flat-roofed building, not exactly in the same footprint as either the original gable-roofed building or its addition. A standing-seam metal, double-height storage building was attached to the primary building's south elevation via a hyphen ca. 2014 (NETROnline 2024).

The 3-bay by 3-bay single-story primary building has a flat roof with a painted parapet, vinyl siding walls, and what appears to be a concrete slab foundation (**Figure 6-21** and **Figure 6-22**). Windows are fixed vinyl and vinyl sash with rounded arch. A recessed single-bay entry opens to an open frame porch with wood steps, railing, and handrails. Cladding, windows, door, and porch are all modern/replacement.

Based on analysis of the historic aerial imagery, it is difficult to determine definitively whether the current building dates to 1924, as indicated in the Auditor records, and/or whether it was relocated on the parcel ca. 2011–2012. To assess the building most conservatively, as if it were constructed in 1924, it no longer displays original design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association with a 1924 dwelling, 1950s professional office, or 1970s bar.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of residential or commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the dwelling does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0274212 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-21. BUT0274212, 1131 Symmes Road, view facing south.

Figure 6-22. BUT0274212, 1131 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

6.2.3 BUT0274312, 1135 Symmes Road

Originally a single-family dwelling constructed in 1950, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records, this resource was executed using Minimal Traditional form. Like its neighbor, BUT0274212 at 1131 Symmes Road, it appears on a residential, wooded parcel in 1956 aerial imagery (NETROnline 2024). It currently houses a hair salon and has so since at least 2007 (*Journal News* 2007:3).

The building's Minimal Traditional details include small-scale footprint, side-gabled roof with little to no eave overhang, and limited architectural detail (**Figure 6-23)**. Modern renovations include composite shingle roofing, vinyl siding, vinyl horizontal slider windows, single-leaf entry door with oval glazed insert, and ramped access to an open wood porch with wood steps, railing, and handrails. An interior chimney centered on the north elevation is original.

No associations were identified linking the former dwelling to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource is a modest example of a Minimal Traditional house rather than a notable example. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). Based on information gathered, the resource is unlikely to yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). Furthermore, integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association has been diminished as outlined above. As a result, BUT0274312 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-23. BUT0274312, 1135 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

6.2.4 BUT0274412, 1211 Symmes Road

Potentially originating as a single-family dwelling and constructed in 1931 according to Butler County Auditor's Office records, this resource exhibits no particular architectural style. It is currently configured as a duplex. Modification of the dwelling from single-family use to a duplex is likely based on the asymmetry of the primary (north) elevation fenestration. The one-and-a-half story building is side-gabled with a large dormer on its north elevation, facing Symmes Road (**Figure 6-24**). Two entry doors are accessed via concrete stoops with a metal handrail. A post-2018 renovation, as evidenced in Auditor's Office photos online, replaced what appeared to be asbestos tile cladding with horizontal wood board (or restored original wood board cladding), removed single-bay, braced gabled roofing over each of the two main entry doors, removed a single-bay entry awning at the east elevation, and replaced windows (1/1 vinyl sash) and doors throughout the house.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of residential development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the dwelling does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0274412 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-24. BUT0274412, 1211 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

6.2.5 BUT0274512, 1233 Symmes Road

Dedicated on September 27, 1957, BUT0274512 was the $125,000 office and auditorium for the United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 233 (*Dayton Daily News* 1957:3). At that time, the local union represented approximately 3,000 Fisher Body Plant (BUT0137012) workers. A building permit for a $54,000 addition to the union hall's auditorium was issued in 1971 and the addition was dedicated in 1972 (*Journal News* 1971a:42; *Cincinnati Post* 1972a:4). The building also hosted events for the public. The Local 233 also hosted softball tournaments at UAW Field, south of the building (no longer part of the parcel). In 1990, the UAW/Congress of Industrial Organizations' Local Union 674 purchased the building for $250,000 (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1990:D-5). The current owner, Casa de Oracion y Aviviamiento, purchased the building in 2021 for $490,000 and it now serves as a religious facility (Butler County Auditor 2024).

Reflective of its midcentury construction, the building features characteristics of the International Style, with its lack of decorative detailing, asymmetrical façade, (primarily) flat roof, and metal ribbon windows. The one-story building has brick exterior walls, and an offset, double-height main entry with a modular glazed insert (**Figure 6-25**). The entry foyer has three double-leaf, metal-frame doors, flanked and topped by sidelights and windows (**Figure 6-26**). Metal-framed windows are 1/1 sash, horizontal sliders, and fixed. Access to the main entry comprises a concrete stoop with a brick kneewall and brick support wall for a concrete ramp (not original). The porch and ramp have metal handrails. The auditorium at the rear of the building has a gable roof with an exterior chimney at its west end.

The UAW Union Hall does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). While the building reflects the International Style, it is a modest example rather than notable. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). Furthermore, the painted brick exterior and the closure of the Fisher Body Plant diminish the building's integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0274512 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-25. BUT0274512, 1233 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

Figure 6-26. BUT0274512, 1233 Symmes Road, view facing south.

6.2.6 BUT0274612, 1382 Hicks Boulevard

BUT0274612 was constructed in 1969, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. In its early years, it housed Carpets by Lamar, a commercial carpet warehouse and sales office (*Journal News* 1972:19). Since that time, it has been used as a feed store, recycling facility, and auto care operation.

The one-story, double-height building has a standing-seam metal, side-gabled roof, standing-seam metal exterior walls, an exposed concrete block foundation (**Figure 6-27**). Exterior half-height concrete block support walls are located on the west elevation. Two vehicular openings on the east elevation have replacement metal, overhead, roll-up doors. One double-width vehicular opening on the east elevation appears to have a sliding door or gate. Two visible windows on the west elevation are fixed metal frame. The building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0274612 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-27. BUT0274612, 1382 Hicks Boulevard, view facing southwest.

6.2.7 BUT0274712 – BUT0276012, 1321 – 1431 Symmes Road

The 14 multifamily brick dwellings along Symmes Road between Hicks Boulevard and Industry Drive were constructed between 1959 and 1969, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. The 13 duplexes (1321 Symmes Road – 1421 Symmes Road) were built between 1959 and 1963. The lone triplex (1431 Symmes Road) was built in 1969. All are executed in the Ranch form with characteristic details including a broad, low one-story shape and a moderate to wide roof overhang on a hipped or cross-gabled roof (**Figure 6-28** through **Figure 6-32**). Windows are vinyl sash and horizontal sliders. Windows and doors on each of the 14 multifamily dwellings appear to be replacements.

These dwellings do not appear to be historically significant in the context of residential development in Fairfield. Likely built for advantageous access to the Fisher Body Plant across the street, no marketing materials for the individual houses or the group were identified in period newspapers during the course of this investigation. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). While the buildings reflect the Ranch form, they are modest examples rather than notable. They do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). They have not yielded, and are unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). Furthermore, the window and door replacements diminish integrity of materials and feeling. As a result, the buildings do not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D, either individually or as group. Therefore, BUT0274712 – BUT038+023 are **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing, either individually or as a district.

Figure 6-28. BUT0274812, 1331 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

Figure 6-29. BUT0275212, 1363 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

Figure 6-30. BUT0275412, 1379 Symmes Road, view facing southwest.

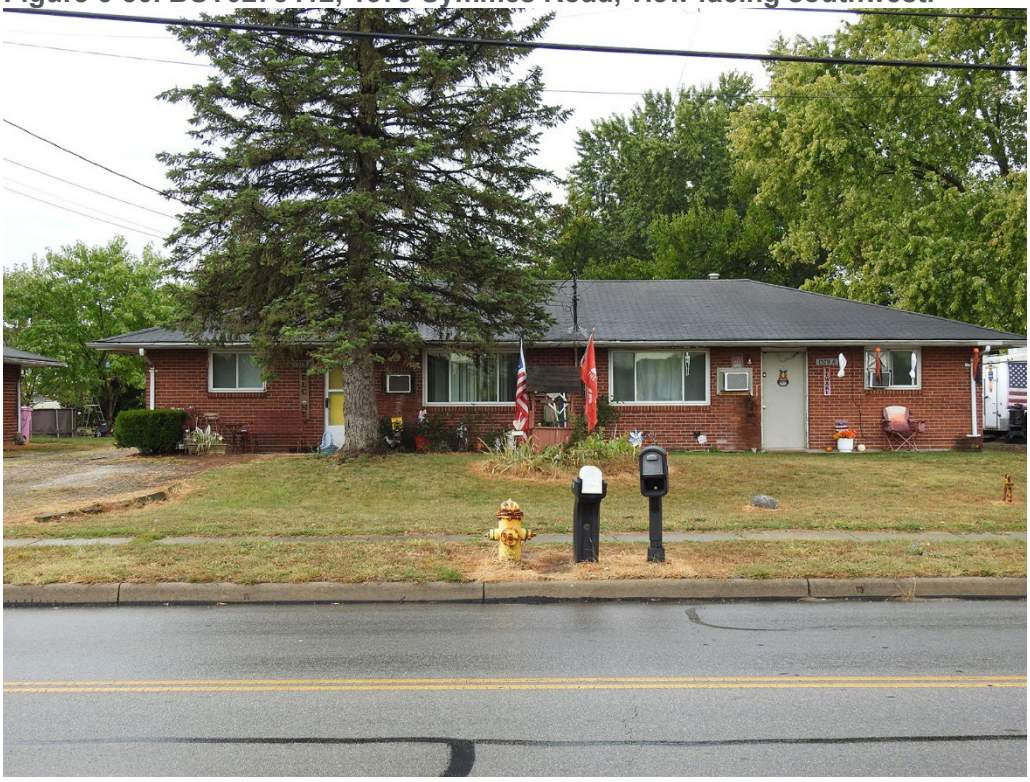

Figure 6-31. BUT0275812, 1413 Symmes Road, view facing southwest.

Figure 6-32. BUT0276012, 1431 Symmes Road, view facing south.

6.2.8 BUT0276112, 4614 Industry Drive

BUT0276112 was constructed in 1973, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. It has been used for various purposes, including trucking services, equipment rentals, county transit facilities, and, since 2017, a brewery (Schwartzberg 2017:B7).

The two-story building has a front-gabled, standing-seam metal roof with a slight incline, standing-seam metal exterior walls, and a concrete foundation (**Figure 6-33**). The building's primary façade (northwest elevation) features two double-height vehicular entries with metal, overhead, roll-up doors, one of which has been modified with the addition of a single-leaf pedestrian door. An additional double-height opening on this elevation has been recessed and modified to accommodate fixed windows and a metal-framed, glazed pedestrian door. Windows are metal-framed fixed and sash. An exterior metal and wood staircase on the northeast elevation leads to second-story office space. The building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0276112 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-33. BUT0276112, 4614 Industry Drive, view facing southeast.

6.2.9 BUT0276212, 1485 Symmes Road

BUT0276212 was constructed in 1963, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. Labor advertisements in the 1960s indicate the business occupant was hiring pipe layers, concrete foremen, "manhole men," and heavy backhoe operators (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1964:32; *Dayton Daily News* 1965:12). Signage at the building indicates it currently houses a counseling service and a landscaping company.

The one-story building is executed in no particular architectural style. It has a side-gabled roof that extends to cover a projecting bay on the northeast elevation (**Figure 6-34).**

Exterior walls are a combination of brick (the single-story volume) and concrete block (the double-height volume), with metal panel inserts in gable ends. A double-height vehicular entry on the northeast elevation has an overhead roll-top door with vision panels. Visible windows are glass block with rowlock sills. An interior brick chimney is located on the east side of the projecting bay.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0276212 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-34. BUT0276212, 1485 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

6.2.10 BUT0276312, 2727 Symmes Road

BUT0276312 was constructed in 1977, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. Newspaper accounts, however, indicate a Chattanooga, Tennessee-based company, Steel Abrasives, Inc., broke ground on a foundry equipment plant at this location in 1960 and aerial imagery from 1964 shows a building occupying roughly the same footprint as the current building (*Marion Star* 1960:5; NETROnline 2024). The company received $550,000 in industrial development bonds to expand its facilities and address air and noise pollution issues (*Journal News* 1976:11).

The original building appears to be the double-height, gabled-roofed volume with corrugated metal exterior walls (**Figure 6-35**). An oversized vehicular entry with overhead metal roll-top door and a pedestrian, single-leaf flush metal door are located on the northwest elevation. What is likely the 1977 addition is a one-story brick building with mansard-like metal roofing. Windows appear to be metal-framed. Two pedestrian entries on the northwest elevation have metal and glazed doors, and are accessed via concrete steps with metal handrails. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial or industrial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0276312 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-35. BUT0276312, 2727 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

6.2.11 BUT0276412, 1011 Tedia Way

This agricultural outbuilding was constructed in 1932, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. Aerial imagery from 1956 indicates it was once part of a farmstead accessed from Symmes Road (NETROnline 2024). Tedia Way was not developed until ca. 2000.

The main volume of this storage building is gable-roofed; additions are gabled and shed-roofed (**Figure 6-36**). Exterior walls are standing-seam metal panels. One visible vehicular entry has an overhead, metal, roll-top door and one visible window appears to be a metal fixed pane. The vehicular door opening appears to have been modified, based on evidence of a sliding door system along the east elevation. The building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of agricultural development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). No other buildings associated with the farmstead are extant. As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0276412 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-36. BUT0276412, 1011 Tedia Way, view facing west.

6.2.12 BUT0276512, 2933 Symmes Road

BUT0276512 was constructed in 1965, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. Labor ***advertisements*** in 1970 indicate the business occupant, Justin Enterprises, Inc., was hiring men to learn Fiberglas laminating (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1970a:25-E). Classified advertising in 1974 indicates the renamed Justin American Corporation manufactured fiberglass reinforced plastic chemical storage tanks (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1974:35). The building currently serves as the headquarters for the American Fan Company.

The facility comprises one- and two-story volumes and is executed in no particular architectural style. The one-story office component has a mansard-type roof and walls of standing-seam metal and concrete block (**Figure 6-37**). Windows appear to be fixed. The primary entry has a double-leaf, metal-framed, glazed entry door with sidelight. The two-story component has a triple-gabled roof; walls are corrugated metal and stuccoed (upper) and concrete block (lower). Windows are 4-light fixed replacements.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial or industrial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). Modifications have impacted integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0276512 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-37. BUT0276512, 2933 Symmes Road, view facing southeast.

6.2.13 BUT0276612, 2989 Symmes Road

BUT0276612 was constructed in 1976, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. The original occupant, W.W. Tank Cleaners, opened the facility to clean its tank trucks, which were used to transport food products (*Journal News* 1976:13).

The main volume of the one-story building is double-height and has a standing-seam metal, offset gabled roof, standing-seam metal exterior walls, and a concrete foundation (**Figure 6-38**). Four vehicular openings on the north elevation have replacement overhead, metal, roll-top doors. One pedestrian entry on the north elevation has a flush metal door with vision panel. A one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer volume on the west side of the building has horizontal slider windows and a flush metal pedestrian single-leaf door. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0276612 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-38. BUT0276612, 2989 Symmes Road, view facing south.

6.2.14 BUT0276709, 3001 Symmes Road

BUT0276709 was constructed in 1964, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. Advertisements in 1971 indicate the business occupant, Krauth and Benninghofen, Inc., were seeking experienced die setters (*Journal News* 1971b:16). Merit Manufacturing Company acquired the company and its property in 1975, although Merit then changed its name to Krauth and Benninghofen Corporation, noting it was completely unrelated to the company it acquired. The company manufactured steel and glass furniture, music stands, and business forms equipment (*Journal News* 1975:12). The building was most recently occupied by M. Bohlke Veneer Corporation.

The original flat-roofed volume of the one-story building is the western half; an eastern addition was constructed ca. 2009 and then a larger gabled addition was constructed ca. 2016 (NETROnline 2024). Exterior walls are standing-seam metal, and the exposed foundation is concrete block (**Figure 6-39**). The primary entry at the northwest corner of the building has a stone veneer surround with a modular metal-framed glazed insert. Visible windows on the west elevation are metal multi-light. Vehicular entries are loading dock openings with small awnings and overhead roll metal doors with vision panels. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial or industrial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0276709 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-39. BUT0276709, 3001 Symmes Road, view facing northeast.

6.2.15 BUT0276812, 8525 North Gilmore Road

BUT0276812 was constructed in 1979, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. Robinson and Sons Trucking advertised for a mechanic in 1988, the earliest reference to the address with a company name identified in online newspapers (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1988a:23).

The original part of the building is the western, double-height volume, based on aerial imagery from 1985 and 1994 (NETROnline 2024). This side-gabled component has standing-seam metal exterior walls, a concrete slab foundation, and two oversized vehicular openings on the east elevation with overhead, roll-top metal doors with vision panels (**Figure 6-40**). A 2-bay by 3-bay, single-story office was added to the building between 1985 and 1994. The addition has a mansard-like roof and standing-seam metal exterior walls. Windows are horizontal sliders the entry has a single-leaf, flush metal door. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0276812 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-40. BUT0276812, 8525 North Gilmore Road, view facing northwest.

6.2.16 BUT0276912, 8657 North Gilmore Road

BUT0276912 was constructed in 1960, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records, and executed Ranch form. The homeowner operated a business from the property at least since the 1990s, as help wanted advertising looking for a construction crew leader appears in 1992 (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1992:D-9).

The building's Ranch details include: a low-pitched roof; a broad, low, one-story shape; moderate to wide roof overhangs; and façade picture windows (**Figure 6-41)**. Exterior walls are stuccoed. Some multilight casement and picture windows on the east and north elevation appear to be original, as does a wood entry door with three glazed inserts at the southern end of the primary façade (east elevation). Modern renovations include multilight vinyl windows, composite panel door with glazed insert, and modification of fenestration at the northern end of the primary façade.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of residential or commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking it to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource is a modest example of a Ranch house rather than a notable example. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). Based on information gathered, the resource is unlikely to yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). Furthermore, integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling has been diminished as outlined above. As a result, BUT0276912 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-41. BUT0276912, 8657 North Gilmore Road, view facing west.

6.2.17 BUT0277012, 8671 North Gilmore Road

BUT0277012 was constructed in 1975, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records, and executed in no particular architectural style. The homeowner has operated a business from the property at least since the 1990s, as help wanted advertisements looking for drivers appear in 1996 (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1996:H-28).

The one-story building has a cross-gabled, composition-shingle roof, and exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding (not original). Windows are vinyl sash and most appear to be replacements. The entry door, located on the south elevation of the side-gabled wing, is a composite panel single-leaf door with one sidelight (**The building** does not appear to be historically significant in the context of residential or commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0277012 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-42).

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of residential or commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0277012 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-42. BUT0277012, 8671 North Gilmore Road, view facing northwest.

6.2.18 BUT0277112, 8671 North Gilmore Road

BUT0277112 was constructed in 1972, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records, and executed in no particular architectural style. It is associated with the former dwelling/current office space, BUT0277112, but now sits on a different parcel.

The garage/storage building has a front-gabled, metal roof and standing-seam metal exterior walls. An overhead, roll-up, metal door (replacement) for vehicular entry is located on the east elevation (**Figure 6-43**).

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criterion A, B, C, or D. Therefore, BUT0277112 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-43. BUT0277112, 8671 North Gilmore Road, view facing southwest.

Source: Google Earth, September 2023

6.2.19 BUT0277212, 8681 North Gilmore Road

BUT0277212 is a single-family dwelling constructed in 1945, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. It was executed using Minimal Traditional form.

The building's Minimal Traditional details include its small-scale footprint, side-gabled roof with little to no eave overhang, and limited architectural detail (**Figure 6-44)**. Modern renovations include vinyl siding, vinyl sash windows, and two garage additions. The building's main entry has a central single-bay porch with concrete stoop and a metal awning with two decorative metal supports.

No associations were identified linking it to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource is a modest example of a Minimal Traditional house rather than a notable example. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). Based on information gathered, the resource is unlikely to yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, BUT0277212 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-44. BUT0277212, 8681 North Gilmore Road, view facing southwest.

6.2.20 BUT0277312, 8701 North Gilmore Road

BUT0277312 is a single-family dwelling constructed in 1954, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. It was executed using Minimal Traditional form.

The building's Minimal Traditional details include its small-scale footprint, side-gabled roof with little to no eave overhang, and limited architectural detail (**Figure 6-45)**. Modern renovations include vinyl siding, vinyl sash windows, and a side-gabled addition on the north elevation. The building's main entry has a central single-bay porch with a concrete stoop.

No associations were identified linking it to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource is a modest example of a Minimal Traditional house rather than a notable example. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). Based on information gathered, the resource is unlikely to yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, BUT0277212 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-45. BUT0277312, 8701 North Gilmore Road, view facing northwest.

6.2.21 BUT0274112, 1277 Hicks Boulevard

BUT0274112 was constructed in 1970, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. The building was the office of Pediatric Associates of Fairfield, Inc. in 1977 (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1977:2). In 2025, it is a daycare center.

This building is one story, rectangular, brick, front-gabled, with a medium-pitched roof covered in composition roofing (**Figure 6-46**). Roof-wall junctions are soffited. The front (north) elevation features a glass-enclosed entrance foyer under a secondary gable. Upper gable ends under the principle and secondary gables are clad in replacement vinyl siding. Windows visible from the ROW appear to be one-over-one and two-light end-vent slider types. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criteria. Therefore, BUT0274112 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-46. BUT0274112, 1277 Hicks Boulevard, view facing southeast.

6.2.22 BUT0277412, 1280 Hicks Boulevard

BUT0277412 was constructed in 1966, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. The building has been owned and operated by the Thomas. F. Dunlap Trucking Company since its construction (*Cincinnati Post* 1972b:4).

This building is one story and irregularly shaped (**Figure 6-47**). It has a flat-roofed warehouse section and a hipped-roof office section. The office section is located at the building's southwest corner. The flat-roofed portion of the building is of CMU construction. The front (south) elevation of this section features an overhead vehicular door and a pedestrian door, both replacement. Windows have nine panes and are steel-framed. The office section is clad in brick veneer with vertically oriented, single-pane windows. This section also has two replacement hollow core panel pedestrian doors and a hollow-core steel pedestrian door with an upper light. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

This parcel also features a combination flat-roofed and gabled garage/warehouse building at the north end of the lot. Based on its construction, it seems likely that this building is at least 45 years of age. The building is minimally visible from the ROW, but appears to be executed in no particular architectural style, similar to the parcel's principal building.

The resource does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criteria. Therefore, BUT0277412 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-47. BUT0277412, 1280 Hicks Boulevard, view facing north.

6.2.23 BUT0277512, 1286 Hicks Boulevard

BUT0277512 was constructed in 1967, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. The building originally operated as the Custom Auto & Truck Service Company (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1970b:22). In 1989, the building and its contents were offered at public auction (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1988b:140). In 2025, the building houses Marcell's Towing.

This building is one story, rectangular, with a side gabled front (south) half and a flat-roofed rear (north) half (**Figure 6-48**). The building is a combined office and garage space. The building is clad in standing-seam steel panels. Roofing is raised seam metal on the gabled portion and asphalt roll on the flat-roofed portion. The front elevation has three replacement overhead single-bay vehicular doors and a primary pedestrian entrance composed of a double-leaf glazed door with a paired set of metal-framed one-over-one windows. A steel awning covers the façade windows and doors. An additional pedestrian entry on the façade features a hollow-core flush door. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criteria. Therefore, BUT0277512 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-48. BUT0277512, 1286 Hicks Boulevard, view facing northwest.

6.2.24 BUT0277612, 1304 Hicks Boulevard

BUT0277612 was constructed in 1972, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. Kole Specialties, Inc. operated a machine shop out of the building as early as 1988 (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1988c:22). However, it is not certain that Kole Specialties was the building's original occupant. In 2025, the building is a parts supply warehouse.

This building is one story, rectangular, flat-roofed, and is of CMU construction (**Figure 6-49**). The building is a combined office and garage space. The front (south) elevation is clad in brick veneer and features a single overhead replacement vehicular door, a glazed steel-framed pedestrian door, and a hollow-core metal pedestrian door. Windows include a tripartite picture window. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criteria. Therefore, BUT0277612 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-49. BUT0277612, 1304 Hicks Boulevard, view facing northwest.

6.2.25 BUT0277712, 1354 Hicks Boulevard

BUT0277712 was constructed in 1979, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. The building housed the Central Printing Company in 1989 and Venture Printing by 1998 (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1989:119; 1998:24). However, it is not certain that Central Printing was the building's original occupant. In 2025, the building houses a print shop and an auto repair shop.

This building is one story, rectangular, flat-roofed, and is of CMU construction (**Figure 6-50**). The front (east) elevation is clad in brick veneer. The building is a combined office and garage space. The flat roof has a parapet clad in painted metal. The front elevation features two overhead bay doors and three hollow core steel pedestrian doors. Windows include vinyl replacements and steel-framed two-light end-vent sliders. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criteria. Therefore, BUT0277712 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-50. BUT0277712, 1354 Hicks Boulevard, view facing west.

6.2.26 BUT0277812, 1370 Hicks Boulevard

BUT0277812 was constructed in 1967, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. A Notice of Dissolution of Corporation was posted on February 17, 1999 for the Bonbright Electric Corporation that had been incorporated since 1970. However, it is not certain that this company occupied this building for the duration of its incorporation. It likely originated as a single-family dwelling. The earliest reference to the address with a company name identified in online newspapers is in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* 1999:30).

This resource is a one-story, combination concrete masonry unit (CMU) and wood-framed, L-shaped building (**Figure 6-51**). It has a southern flat-roofed section and a northern gabled section covered in composition roofing. The southern section now serves as combined office and garage space, and the gabled section is a garage area. The southern section is clad in brick veneer on the east elevation (façade) and CMUs on the north and south sides. This section has a flat roof with a non-original parapet. The building's main entrance is a centrally located replacement panel door flanked by sidelights. Windows are replacement vinyl. Pedestrian and garage doors are also replacement The gabled section of the building is wood framed and clad in a combination of vertical wood siding and vertical painted metal. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial or residential development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criteria. Therefore, BUT0277812 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-51. BUT0277812, 1370 Hicks Boulevard, view facing west.

6.2.27 BUT0277912, 1367 Hicks Boulevard

BUT0277912 was constructed in 1969, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. The current owner is the International Christian Fellowship Centre, Inc. From its construction until 2008, this property was owned by the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) organization. This property was the Fairfield VFW Hall (Post 1069).

The VFW was established through a combination of societies formed after the Spanish–American War. In 1899, veterans groups returning from battle in Cuba and the Philippines founded local societies of former soldiers with common war experiences. Spanish-American War veteran James C. Putnam established the American Veterans of Foreign Service in Columbus, Ohio, in September 1899. In December 1899, General Irving Hale organized the Colorado Society, Army of the Philippines in Denver. In October 1901, the Foreign Service Veterans Society was established in Pittsburgh. The Columbus-based group and the Pittsburgh-based group merged following a joint convention in 1905. In August 1913, the Denver-based group likewise merged with the Columbus-Pittsburgh group during a meeting in Denver and it was during this meeting that the three groups officially formed the VFW. Over the next two decades, the VFW expanded throughout the United States and was chartered by Congress in 1936. In 2025, membership stands at more than 1.4 million members with nearly 6,000 chapters worldwide (VFW 2025).

This building is one story, irregularly shaped, and constructed with CMU walls and a wood-framed, gabled roof (**Figure 6-52**). Upper gable ends are clad in replacement vinyl siding. The front (west) elevation is principally side-gabled. Sometime after 1994, the south elevation received an addition that increased the overall width of the building by one-third. The rear (east) elevation has two separate very low-pitched shed-roofed extensions that intersect the gabled roof near the roof peak. These two extensions exist along most of the rear elevation's width. The front elevation has seven glass block windows. The front entrance doorway has a modular glass door beneath a gabled entrance canopy. Additional hollow-core steel pedestrian doors are located around the building. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of community development in Fairfield. Although the VFW has served a social function in Fairfield for decades, research did not identify it as significant historically. Furthermore, this resource has not played a noteworthy part in the history of the VFW. As such, the resource is not significant under Criterion A. Research indicates that the building is not associated with individuals important to history; therefore, it is not significant under Criterion B. The building does not represent the work of a master architect, nor does it embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The building is not architecturally distinctive. As a VFW building, it is not a distinctive and self-evident representation of the organization. It is therefore not significant under NRHP Criterion C. Furthermore, the resource has undergone major non-historic alterations. The building and its construction are well understood and not likely to yield additional important information in history; therefore, it is not significant under Criterion D. As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criteria. Therefore, BUT0277912 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-52. BUT0277912, 1367 Hicks Boulevard, view facing east.

6.2.28 BUT0278112, 1409 Veteran Drive

BUT0278112 was constructed in 1977, according to Butler County Auditor's Office records. In 1981, the building's owner, Harold Craig, was issued a permit to construct an industrial storage addition to the building. Based on a review of aerial imagery, this later addition more than doubled the size of the building (*Cincinnati Post* 1981:4). Craig sold the building in 2002 to Holcomb Investments, LLC, for use as a machine tool shop (*Cincinnati Enquirer* 2003:47).

This building is a large, one story, irregularly shaped, combination brick and CMU building (**Figure 6-53**). The original building was rectangular and gabled. After 1985, the building received large additions to its east elevation including multiple shed-roofed extensions and a large flat-roofed section. Roofing on the gabled and shed-roofed portions are composition tile. Upper gables are clad in replacement vertically-oriented, painted metal panels. The front (north) elevation has a large paneled overhead bay door, a large two-pane picture window, and a single hollow core pedestrian door with a single upper light. Overall, the building is executed in no particular architectural style.

The building does not appear to be historically significant in the context of commercial development in Fairfield. No associations were identified linking the building to persons or events of historic importance (Criteria A and B). This resource does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and it does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value (Criterion C). It has not yielded, and is unlikely to yield, important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D). As a result, the building does not have known significance under NRHP Criteria. Therefore, BUT0278112 is **recommended not eligible** for NRHP listing.

Figure 6-53. BUT0278112, 1409 Veteran Drive, view facing southwest.

6.2.29 NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

See Table 6-3 for NRHP eligibility recommendations for the 41 historic-age architectural resources documented within the Architectural APE. The 41 resources are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of their lack of significant historical association with important events or people (Criteria A and B), common design and lack of distinguishing or architectural features (Criterion C), and lack of information potential (Criterion D). The former Fisher Body Plant (BUT0137012) is the lone exception, as it is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing due to its loss of integrity, which diminishes its ability to convey significance under Criterion A. Additionally, HDR identified no potential historic districts during the architectural resources survey.

7 Summary and Recommendations

7.1 Archaeological Survey

HDR, on behalf of BCTID in cooperation with the City of Fairfield, conducted a cultural resources survey for the Project, which includes proposed bridge and access road expansion along the railroad on Symmes and North Gilmore Roads, Fairfield, Hamilton County, Ohio. The Archaeological APE consists of the Project corridor and road ROWs, comprising sections of Symmes and North Gilmore Roads, totaling approximately 65.89 acres (26.66hectares).

From September 24 to 26, 2024, the archaeological survey was conducted under the direction of HDR Principal Investigator Kristi M. Nichols, MA, RPA. Project Archaeologist Rachael C. Bible, PhD, RPA, and Samantha Wiedre, MA, RPA, conducted the initial fieldwork. A second mobilization by Senior Archaeologist Benjamin Lipke, BA, and Archaeologist Nick Armen, MA, was conducted from February 6 to 7, 2025, to investigate road alternatives. The purpose of the archaeological survey was to determine the presence/absence of cultural resources within the Archaeological APE and to evaluate any newly identified resources for their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

The Archaeological APE was investigated via a combination of systematic shovel testing and visual survey. HDR laid out 26 STs, of which archaeologists excavated 21. All but four STs demonstrated highly disturbed sediments, with construction gravel present near the ground surface and a lack of recognizable A and B horizons or soil development. The four STs which likely demonstrates the only undisturbed soil profile within the entire Archaeological APE (STs 9, 15, 16, and 17) were negative. Archaeologists encountered sterile subsoil ranging from 20 to 25 cmbs (7.9 to 9.8 inbs).

Archaeologists observed cultural material in STP3 during the revisit to site 33BU1079. However, the materials were intermixed with modern trash and disturbed soils. The cultural materials included brick fragments, a piece of metal, mortar fragments, pieces of charcoal, and two pieces of glass. The modern trash included a White Castle Tartar sauce packet. Evidence of disturbance indicates a lack of potential for encountering intact, significant cultural deposits at the site within the Archaeological APE. HDR recommends that the portion of the site within the current APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Original field forms and photographs will be stored at HDR’s office in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Scans of field forms and photographs are attached as **Appendix A**.

As a result of the present survey and in accordance with 36 CFR 800, HDR recommends a finding of **no adverse effect** within the Archaeological APE, and that no further cultural resources investigations are warranted. However, if significant cultural deposits are encountered during construction, construction should cease in the vicinity, and the Ohio SHPO should be notified.

7.2 Architectural Survey

Within the Architectural APE, which includes the Archaeological APE and adjacent parcels that would have an unobstructed view of the Project (Viewshed), HDR recorded 41 historic-age resources. The resources are a mix of types, primarily domestic, commercial, and industrial, and they date from 1924 through 1979. The architectural resources recorded during this investigation are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of significance under Criteria A through D, as individual resources and/or as part of a larger historic district. The former Fisher Body Plant (BUT0137012) is the lone exception, as it is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing due to its loss of integrity, which diminishes its ability to convey significance under Criterion A.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800 and based on these NRHP recommendations, HDR recommends a finding of **no historic properties affected** for the Project as currently defined. HDR continues to recommend no further cultural resources investigations for the presently defined APE. However, in the event that archaeological deposits are encountered during construction, work should cease, and the Ohio SHPO should be notified.

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Attachment A.
Field Documents

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HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Road Camera SW HDR Phone Page 1 of ____

Photographer SW Crew Chief Sam Wiedre + Rachael Bible

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW1	9/24	N Gilmore Rd	N	W side of N Gilmore Rd - no dig 3 pics disturbed context (3)
SW2	9/24	"	S	W side of N Gilmore - ditch + utilities (2)
SW3	"	"	N	" " visible gravel, slope, disturbed - ditch + utilities (2)
SW4	"	"	E+W	views of railroad corridor (2)
SW5	"	"	N	E side of N Gilmore Rd - overview utilities, slope (4)
SW6	"	"	W+N	" " - utilities no dig (2)
SW7	"	"	N	" " no dig - utilities, culvert (2)
SW8	"	"	E	W side Rd - utility line, no dig (1)
SW9	"	"	E	" - " " (2)
SW10	"	"	NE	" - sidewalk overview, utilities (2)
SW11	"	"	N+E	E side of Rd - slope + utilities, overview, culvert, (2)
SW12	"	"	S	" " - utilities + overview (1)
SW13	"	"	S	" " - dig on top of slope overview, utilities (1)
SW14	"	"	N	" " - disturbed overview, utilities (1)
SW15	"	"	S	" " - school property disturbed, culvert, no dig (3)
SW16	"	"	N	W side of rd - disturbed, no dig utilities, hydrant, (1)
SW17	"	"	N	" " - utilities (water) (1)
SW18	"	"	"	" " - utilities, disturbed (1)
SW19	"	"	N	" " - utilities, no dig (1)
SW20	"	"	N+NW	" " - utilities, no dig (2)

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW HDR Phone Page 2 of ____

Photographer Sam Wiedre Crew Chief Sam Wiedre & Rachael Bible

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW21	7/24	Symmes Rd	N,S,W	Nside of rd - disturbed drainage, utilities, no dig, tank (3)
SW22	"	"	NW	" - gas line, no dig (2)
SW23	"	"	E	" - utilities, no dig, fire hydrant (3)
SW24	"	"	E	Sside of rd - utilities, no dig (1)
SW25	"	"	S	" - " " (1)
SW26	"	"	NW	" - no dig, utilities + sewer (3)
SW27	"	"	W	" - no dig, sewer & gas pipeline (3)
SW28	"	"	W	" - gas pipeline no dig (1)
SW29	"	"	SE	" - utilities, 1 STP overview (1)
SW30	"	"	SE	" - paved, utilities no dig (1)
SW31	"	"	SE	" - overview, 1 STP fire hydrant (1)
SW32	"	"	NE	view of gas on Nth side, no dig (1)
SW33	"	"	NE	gas pipeline on Nth side, no dig (1)
SW34	"	"	W	paved driveway, no dig (1)
SW35	"	"	NE	gas utilities on Nth side of rd, no dig (1)
SW36	"	"	W	fire hydrant, electric, paved gas utilities, no dig (1)
SW37	"	"	S	Sth side rd - sewer, utilities, no dig (2)
SW38	"	"	W	" - water, sewer, no dig (1)
SW39	"	"	NE	gas utilities on Nth side of rd, no dig (1)
SW40	"	"	W	paved, utilities, no dig (1)

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW Page 3 of

Photographer Sam Wiedre Crew Chief Sam Wiedre + Rachael Bibb

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW41	9/24	Symmes	NE	gas pipeline on Nth side of rd, no dig (1)
SW42	9/24	"	W	utilities, H_2O line, no dig (1)
SW43	9/24	"	N	Nth side of rd paved + landscaping no dig (2)
SW44	9/24	"	W	Sth side of rd, paved, no dig (1)
SW45	9/24	"	N	Nth side of rd, gas line utilities no dig (2)
SW46	9/24	"	W	Sth side rd, utilities + disturbed, no dig (1)
SW47	9/24	"	N	Gas pipeline on Nth side of rd no dig (1)
SW48	9/24	"	W	N side of road, paved gravel utilities, no dig (1)
SW49	"	"	S	Sth side paved, private prop no dig (2)
SW50	"	"	N	gas pipeline on Nth side road no dig (1)
SW51	"	"	W	Sth side of road, hydrant, paved, no dig (1)
SW52	"	"	S	Sth side of rd, paved, no dig (1)
SW53	"	"	N	gas utilities on Nth side of road, no dig (1)
SW54	"	"	SW	gravel, dense vegetation, no dig (3)
SW55	"	"	SW	dense vegetation, logs, no dig (3)
SW56	"	"	W	dense vegetation, paved, trash, no dig (4)
SW57	"	Tediaway	S	W side of road, road, Disturbed (1)
SW58	"	"	N	W side of rd, sewer no dig (2)
SW59	"	"	S	" , paved, graved no dig (2)
SW60	"	"	S	" , paved sewer driveway no dig (2)

American Fan - Fairbanks Morse Defense → DOD property

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW HDR phone Page 4 of ____

Photographer SW Crew Chief SW & RB

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW61	9/24	Tedia Way	S	W side of rd, utilities, sewer, disturbed no dig (2)
SW62	9/24	Symmes	W	Nth side rd, utilities, disturbed, no dig (2)
SW63	9/24	Symmes	E	Nth side rd, gas pipeline (smelling gas), no dig (1)
SW64	"	Tedia Way	N	E side rd, paved parking lot no dig (1)
SW65	"	"	N	E side rd, paved, disturbed, utilities no dig (1)
SW66a	"	"	N	" , hydrant no dig (1)
SW66b	"	"	S	" , grading present, no dig road, disturbed fence (1)
SW67	"	"	N	W side rd, paved, gravel, building private no dig (3)
SW68	"	Symmes	N	Nth side rd, multiple utilities no dig (3)
SW69	"	"	E	Nth side rd, paved driveway no dig (1)
SW70	"	"	W	" , culvert drainage ditch no dig (2)
SW71	"	"	W	" , sewer line + paved driveway no dig (1)
SW72	"	"	E	Sth side, paved driveway no dig (1)
SW73	"	"	W	Sth side, gravel, disturbed, no dig (1)
SW74	"	"	W	" , water line, no dig (1)
SW75	"	"	W	Sth side rd, paved lot no dig (3)
SW76	"	"	W	Sth side rd, hydrant, (1)
SW77	"	"	E	" , recent construction disturb (1)
SW78	"	"	W	Nth side rd, gas pipeline no dig (1)
SW79	"	"	NW & SE	railroad overview (2)
SW80	"	"	E	Nth side rd, paved + utilities no dig (1)

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW HDR phone Page 5 of ____

Photographer SW Crew Chief SW & RB

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description	
SW 81	9/24	Symmes	E+S	Nth side rd water line, no dig	(2)
SW 82	9/24	Woods	N	gravel road, trash, gravel into wood, no dig	(2)
SW 83	9/24	Woods	E	Csx Dax cable	(1)
SW 84	9/24	Woods	N	gravel road, recent trash dumping, gravel into woods	(2)
SW 85	9/24	Woods	SW	cement paving into woods	(1)
SW 86	9/24	Woods	W	slopal >15%, railroad trash pile, *trees actively falling	(3)
SW 87	9/24	Woods	NE	petroleum pipe line no dig	(1)
SW 88	9/24	Woods	W	N side Symmes petroleum pipe line no dig	(1)
SW 89	9/24	Woods	SW	N side symmes dense vegetation, slope >15% no dig	(2)
SW 90	9/24	Woods	N	culvert no dig	(1)
SW 91	9/24	"	SE	(Landform business) paved lot, private, gated	(1)
SW 92	9/24	"	NW	Private construction lot no dig	(3)
SW 93	9/24	"	S	gravel piles, construction no dig	(2)
SW 94	9/24	"	E	slopal, disturbed, no dig	(2)
SW 95	9/24	"	E	water & gas utilities, no dig	(1)
SW 96	9/24	"	NE	gas substation, no dig	(3)
SW 97	9/24	"	SE	water utilities, ponding, slope, no dig	(1)
SW 98	9/24	"	SE	water on surface, culvert & ponding, no dig	(1)
SW 99	9/24	"	E	sloped, fenced no dig	(2)
SW 100	9/24	Symmes	W	gas pipeline utilities, generator boxes no dig	(1)

N of Symmes

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW's HDR Phon Page 6 of ____

Photographer SW Crew Chief SW + RB

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW101	9/24	Industry Dr.	N	E side of rd - utilities no dig paved parking, landscaping (1)
SW102	9/24	"	N	W side of rd - landscaped paved, utilities, no dig (1)
SW103	9/24	"	N	" - possible grading grassy area (1)
SW104	9/24	"	N	" - paved road + waterline (2)
SW105	9/24	"	N	" - gravel + possible grading (1)
SW106	9/24	"	N	" - gravel extensive (1)
SW107	9/24	"	W	" - gas lines, sewer, no dig (1)
SW108	9/24	"	N	" - gas lines no dig (1)
SW109	9/24	Symmes	SE	S side Symmes - sewer, culvert, no dig (1)
SW110	9/24	Industry Dr	S	E side of Industry - business, paved, no dig (3)
SW111	9/24	"	SW	(bisects survey area) across to W of rd, sewer + gas pipelines (1)
SW112	9/24	"	E	fenced area, private E side of road (3)
SW113	"	"	S	E side of rd, paved lot + utilities (1)
SW114	"	"	N	" landscapal no dig, grading, fence, sewer (1)
SW115	"	Symmes	SE	N side of rd, electrical generators, slope (1)
SW116	"	"	NW	N side of rd, BW1079 overview (2)
SW117	"	"	NW	" , BW1079 overview (1)
SW118	"	"	SE	N " , BW1079 overview (1)
SW119	"	"	SE	" , BW1079 overview (1)
SW120	"	"	NE	" , pipeline Flag no dig unsure of exact location (3)

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW's HDR phone Page 7 of ____

Photographer SW Crew Chief SW + RB

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW121	9/24	Symmes	SE	landscaping no dig S side of rd, hydrant, utilities, paved, (1)
SW122	9/24	"	SE	" " + gas (2)
SW123	9/24		SE	" " " (1)
SW124	"	"	SE	" " " (2)
SW125	"	"	SE	" " " (2)
SW126	"	"	SE	" " " (2)
SW127	"	"	"	" " " (2)
SW128	"	"	"	" " " (2)
SW129	"	"	"	" " " (2)
SW130	"	"	"	" " " (2)
SW131	"	"	"	" " " (2)
SW132	"	"	NW	hydrant + water line no dig (2)
SW133	"	"	NW	N side of road gas line under pavement (1)
SW134	"	"	ground	Nth side culvert/drain (1)
SW135	"	"	NW/SE	Nth side (water nearby) Duke markings on pavement, gas line (3)
SW136	"	"	NW	Nth side water drain + trajectory (2)
SW137	"	"	SE	Nth side Large culvert + standing H2O (2)
SW138	"	"	SE	Nth side Gas line extension (1)
SW139	"	"	SE	Nth side Gas equipment + waterline (2)
SW140	"	"	SE	Nth side Gas line equipment, no dig (1)

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW's HDR Page 8 of ____

Photographer SW Crew Chief SW + RB

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description	
SW141	9/24	Symmes	SE	Nth side gas + water line no dig	(1)
SW142	9/24	"	"	Nth side paved drive + culvert, no dig	(2)
SW143	"	"	W	Nth side utilities, disturbed, paved, no dig	(2)
SW144	"	"	W	Nth side Water drain/line	(1)
SW145	"	"	"	Nth side utilities + disturbed	(1)
SW146	"	"	"	Nth side sewer + water, disturbed	(2)
SW147	"	"	NW	Nth side (Symmes + Dixie Hwy) multiple utilities disturbed	(1)
SW148	"	"	E	Sth side (Symmes + Dixie) no dig Mult utilities, no dig, mostly elect.	(2)
SW149	"	"	E	" " + H_2O	(1)
SW150	"	"	E	Water line + rebar markers (gas?)	(1)
SW151	"	"	SE	Sth side - Symmes + Dixie no dig multiple utilities, elect, gas, generator	(2)
SW152	"	"	NW	Nth side - Symmes + Dixie Construction disturbance - no dig	(1)
SW153	"	"	W	Sth side paved lot, no dig	(1)
SW154	"	"	E	" "	(1)
SW155	"	"	E	Sth side landscaped, school sign, utilities no dig	(1)
SW156	"	"	E	Sth side water line culvert/ + electric no dig	(1)
SW157	"	"	E	sth side hydrant/H_2O line, no dig	(1)
SW158	"	"	E	sth side utilities/gravel drive	(1)
SW159	"	"	E	sth side paved drives, landscaping, gravel	(1)
SW160	"	"	E	Sth side gas + H_2O no dig	(1)

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW's HDR Page 9 of ____

Photographer SW Crew Chief SW & RB

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW161	9/24	Symmes	E	Sth side paved + disturbed/graded no dig (1)
SW162	9/24	"	E	Sth side grading/road & paved lot & elect. no dig (1)
SW163	9/24	"	E	Sth side water line + culvert (1)
SW164	9/24	"	E	Sth side major culvert & ditch no dig (3)

Day 2

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW HDR Phone Page 1 of ____

Photographer Sam Wiedre Crew Chief SW + RB

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW165	9/25/24	Symmes Rd BU1079	STP	STP1 Profile (2)
SW166	↓	↓	STP	STP2 Profile (2)
SW167			STP	STP3 Profile (2)
SW168			STP	STP6 Profile (1)

HDR Photograph Log

Project Symmes Rd Camera SW HDR Phone Page 2 of ____

Photographer SW Crew Chief SW + RB

Image #	Date	Property/ Site	Direction facing	Description
SW189	9/26/24	Wooded	SW	Wetlands + slope (2)
SW190		N. Gilmore	STP	STP12 Profile (2)
SW191			S	Slope + manmade land form (5)
SW192	9/26/24	N. Gilmore	STP	STP14 Profile (2)

Symmes Rd

HDR Shovel Test Form

Property: Wooded A Transect: 1 Interval: _____

Date: 9/26/24 Excavators: SW + RB

STP: 7

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
Ø	No Dig gravel @ surface	N	SW170
Termination	□ Subsoil □ Bedrock □ Depth □ Water Table □ Disturbed ☒ Root/Gravel		

STP: 8

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
Ø - 5	10YR 2/2 leaves organics very dark brown sa	N	SW172
E wall - 5 - 15 S wall - 5 - 35	10YR 3/2 w/ 10YR 4/4 multicolor sa		
E wall - 15 - 50 S wall - 35 - 50	2.5Y 6/3 yellowish brown sa		
Termination	□ Subsoil □ Bedrock ☒ Depth □ Water Table ☒ Disturbed □ Root/Gravel		

STP: 9

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
1 - 8	organics 10YR 3/3 dark brown silo	N	SW176
8 - 25	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compact silo		
25 - 50	2.5Y 7/3 pale brown w/ 2.5Y 6/8 olive yellow compact silo		
Termination	□ Subsoil □ Bedrock ☒ Depth □ Water Table □ Disturbed □ Root/Gravel		

compaction ↓ w/ depth

HDR Shovel Test Form

Property:_____ Transect:_____ Interval:_____

Date:_____ Excavators:_____

STP: 10

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifacts (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
Ø	No dig gravel @ surface	N	N
Termination	□ Subsoil □ Bedrock □ Depth □ Water Table ☒ Disturbed □ Root/Gravel		

STP: 11

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifacts (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
Ø	No dig sand @ surface	N	N
Termination	□ Subsoil □ Bedrock □ Depth □ Water Table ☒ Disturbed □ Root/Gravel		

STP:_____

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
Termination	□ Subsoil □ Bedrock □ Depth □ Water Table □ Disturbed □ Root/Gravel		

Symmes Road

HDR Shovel Test Form

Property: N Gilmore Rd Transect: 1 Interval: 15m

Date: 9/26/24 Excavators: SW + RR

STP: 12

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
0 - 5	10YR 3/3 dark brown sa lo	N	SW190
5 - 10	10YR 7/4 very pale brown w/ 10YR 2/1 + 10YR 3/1 dark brown coarse gravel 7.5YR 4/6 Modern pipeline frag + gravel @ 5cm		
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Depth ☐ Water Table ☒ Disturbed ☐ Root/Gravel		

Chickory blooming disturbed

STP: 13

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
0 - 15	organics 10YR 3/3 dark brown lo	N	N
15-20	10YR 3/3 w/ 10YR 5/6 yellow brown + 10YR 2/1 black compact sa lo w/ gravel		
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Depth ☐ Water Table ☒ Disturbed ☐ Root/Gravel		

very fine → large cobbles (3 cm)

STP: 14

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
0-30	Predominantly 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown si lo w/ 10YR 2/1 black + 10YR 7/4 very pale brown + 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown + 2.5Y 9.5/1 white (minimal)	N	SW192
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Depth ☐ Water Table ☒ Disturbed ☐ Root/Gravel		

gravel increased w/ depth

Mottling increased w/ depth

gravel increased in size w/ depth

next to tilled field

Symmes Road CSX

HDR Shovel Test Form

Property: BU1079 site revisit Transect: 1 Interval: 15 M

Date: 9/25/24 Excavators: SW + RB

STP: 1

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
0 - 9	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown lo	N	SW165
9 - 20	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown fine silo		
20 - 50	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown fine silo w/ 10YR 3/1 very dark gray		
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☒ Depth ☐ Water Table ☐ Disturbed ☐ Root/Gravel		

Compact

STP: 2

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
0 - 11	10YR 5/3 brown compact lo gravel starts @ 5 cm	N	SW166
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Depth ☐ Water Table ☒ Disturbed ☒ Root/Gravel		

STP: 3

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
1 - 3	organics 10YR 3/3 dark brown lo	· brick · metal · mortar · charcoal · brown glass · clear glass	SW167
3 - 32	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compact lo disturbance → White Castle wrapper		
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Depth ☐ Water Table ☒ Disturbed ☒ Root/Gravel		

* had to terminate @ 32cm due to extremely compact soil + gravel **

Symmes Road.

HDR Shovel Test Form

Property: BU1079 Transect: 1 Interval: 15m

Date: 9/25/24 Excavators: SW + RB

STP: 4

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifacts (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
1 - 3	organics 10YR 3/3 dark brown lo	N	N
3 - 10	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compact lo extremely gravely + compact		
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Depth ☐ Water Table ☐ Disturbed ☑ Root/Gravel		

STP: 5

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifacts (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
1 - 3	organics 10YR 3/3 dark brown lo	N	N
3 - 23	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compact lo extremely compact soil + gravel		
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Depth ☐ Water Table ☑ Disturbed ☑ Root/Gravel		

STP: 6

Depth Below Surface (cm)	Matrix Description	Artifact (Y/N) (by strat)	Photos
1 - 3	organics 10YR 3/3 dark brown lo	N	N
3 - 20	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compact lo large gravel, extremely compact soil + gravel		
Termination	☐ Subsoil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Depth ☐ Water Table ☑ Disturbed ☑ Root/Gravel		