FIGURE 1 – Example Project County Map

Project Vicinity
Figure 2: Example APE Map
FIGURE 3: Example Secondary Source Review Map

Study area/APE shown in blue outline in this example. Researchers should approximate the study area/APE on these secondary source review maps.
FIGURE 4: Example Historical Quadrangle Map

1951 Canton 15’ Topo Map; project area in yellow
FIGURE 5: Example Historical Atlas Map

Exhibit 1: Caldwell’s Atlas of Wayne County, 1873. p71, detail. Project area shaded in red.

Exhibit 2: Caldwell’s Atlas of Wayne County, 1893. p89, detail. Project area shaded in red.
FIGURE 6: Example National Register Boundary Map
FIGURE 7: Example Photo Key Map (Aerial)

Photokey from Field Review 6/23/2010
STA-30-19.16  PID 83651
FIGURE 7: Example Photo Key Map (Plan Sheet)

WAS-821-00.00  PID 19624
Photokey from Field Review 6/2/2010
During the Phase I History/Architecture Survey, the properties within the APE are subject to visual inspection and documentation by completion of a Phase I History/Architecture Resource Table. Buildings, structures and objects more than 50 years in age, including resources previously documented on OHI forms are documented on the table according to location, type, age, material, integrity, and relevant National Register Criteria guidance. The information presented on a Phase I History/Architecture Resource Table is keyed to this map.
Field methods will be documented and summarized in a Phase I Archaeology Survey Methods Table and keyed to this map.

Field Designations: Each area investigated needs an area or field number. Obvious features such as a change in ground cover or a road boundary should delineate area or field boundaries. The ground cover in each field will be described in a Phase I Archaeology Methods Table. GPS points are to be taken at a datum point for each separate field or area assignment. If ODOT stationing is present in the field the GPS point should be tied to stationing. If the stationing is not present in the field then an arbitrary datum can be established using GPS.

Test Pits or Transect References: Test units should be referenced from the field datum point established using the GPS. If field stationing is not available the datum point should be designated N0 E0, (North 0 East 0). Test unit placement in that area should be referenced from this datum. Therefore, if you are surveying at a standard 15 meter grid and you are moving north along a transect the first unit would be N15 E0, while the second unit north would be N30 E0. If the alignment is not oriented exactly north-south or east-west then a grid north arrow should be placed on the map to clearly indicate the direction that is referenced for test unit placement.

If ODOT stationing is available in the field then the northing and easting references can be made from the actual station reference. For example, as shown in the example map, the test unit reference from Station 15+00 for the first test unit in the area would be 15+00 127.55 left.

Note: ODOT stationing is always in English while field testing intervals may be presented in either English or Metric. The method of measurement must be indicated on the map or field table.

Surface Collection: Surface collection should be reference from the field datum point established using GPS. Refer to OHPO Archaeology Guidelines ([1994]) for information about intensity, spacing, interval, and control. GPS points should be used to reference the location of the collection interval units.

Site Designations: If the site is a find spot then one GPS point should be taken at the locale. If the Site is larger, then a centroid point should be taken and one point should be taken at the four cardinal directions. The locations of the GPS points should be indicated on the Survey Methods Map.
The results of the Phase I Archaeology Survey will be documented and summarized in a Phase I Archaeology Resource Table and keyed to this map. The intent of this map is to identify the locations of all identified sites found during field survey as a result of the secondary source review and the fieldwork.

In addition, the Historic Buildings Citation Table is used to document and organize the presence or absence of buildings shown on various historic maps and those results will be keyed to this map along with all other resources located and documented in the field.