Contract Publication Series IN11-35

A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED ARMSTRONG COAL COMPANY, INC. LEWIS CREEK WEST COAL MINE OPERATION IN OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY (PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBER 892-0115 NW)

by
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& Holly B. Higgins

Prepared for

ARMSTRONG COAL COMPANY

Division of Mine Permits

Prepared by

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July 31, 2012

Lead Agency: Kentucky Department for Natural Resources, Division of Mine Permits
Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. - Permit Application Number 892-0115 NW
OSA Project Registration No.: FY12_7000

ABSTRACT

Between August 17, 2011, and July 11, 2012, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted a cultural resource survey of the proposed Lewis Creek West coal mine operation near Rockport in Ohio County, Kentucky. The project area is located east of the Green River, west of the West Fork of Lewis Creek, and north of Lewis Creek. The survey was required to comply with the Department for Natural Resources, Division of Mine Permits' regulations 405 KAR Sections 8:010, 8:020, 8:030, 8:040, and 24:040 (revised June 28, 1989). The survey was conducted at the request of David R. Cobb of Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. (Permit Application Number 892-0115 NW). Prior to completing fieldwork, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that approximately 7.4 ha (18.3 acres) of the project area had been previously surveyed and that two prehistoric sites (Sites 15Oh20 and 15Oh105) had been previously recorded within the project area. Personnel also initiated a review of records maintain by the Kentucky Heritage Council to determine if previously recorded cultural historic resources were located in the area of potential effect. This inquiry identified no previously recorded resources within the area of potential effect. A total area of 483.6 ha (1,195 acres) was surveyed, including the entire permit area of 461.6 ha (1,140.6 acres), as well as an additional 22.0 ha (54.4 acres) not included in the final permit. Field methods consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. Hand auger coring was performed to assess the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits in floodplain landform settings.

One previously recorded archaeological site (15Oh20), and 21 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (Sites 15Oh265–15Oh285) were documented as a result of this survey. Site 15Oh20 was originally recorded as a shell midden; however, no shell was observed at the site, and only a very light scatter of lithic material was recovered. Sites 15Oh268, 15Oh270, and 15Oh282–284 were prehistoric open habitations, Sites 15Oh267, 15Oh277, 15Oh280–281, and 15Oh285 were multicomponent prehistoric open habitations and historic farmsteads/residences, Site 15Oh271 was a multicomponent prehistoric isolated find and historic farmstead/residence, and Sites 15Oh265–266, 15Oh269, 15Oh272–274, 15Oh276, and 15Oh278–279 were historic farmsteads/residences. Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124 is the Fulkerson Cemetery, which dates from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. One very light-density scatter of twentieth-century artifacts and an isolated prehistoric lithic (Field Site 21) also was documented. Due to the low density of materials recovered, and the evidence of severe disturbance observed at this locality, the OSA determined that Field Site 21 did not warrant a state site number. Six prehistoric isolated finds and one historic isolated find also were documented during the survey. No cultural materials were observed on the surface or in subsurface tests at the location of Site 15Oh105, and this site appears to have been destroyed due to previous mining activities. The auger coring along alluvial landforms of the Green River, West Fork of Lewis Creek, and Lewis Creek identified a low potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits.

With the exception of Site 15Oh275, all of the sites and isolated finds discovered during this project lacked significant archaeological deposits and had poor archaeological integrity; therefore, these sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to the archaeological sites and isolated finds, 13 previously unidentified historic resources 50 years of age or older (Resources OH 117-OH 129) were identified and documented. None of these resources are recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places eligibility of Site 15Oh275, the Fulkerson Cemetery, has not been assessed. Following the completion of fieldwork, Armstrong Coal Company elected to avoid this site by establishing a 30.5-m (100-ft) buffer around the cemetery. As long as Site 15Oh275 is avoided, no archaeological sites or historic properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed mining activity, and cultural resource clearance is recommended for the permit application.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

Between August 17, 2011, and July 11, 2012, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel conducted a cultural resource survey of the proposed Lewis Creek West coal mine operation near Rockport in Ohio County, Kentucky (Figure 1.1). The survey was conducted at the request of David R. Cobb of Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. (Permit Application Number 892-0115 NW). Douglas Kullen, Kevin Cupka Head, Sarah Hope, Holly Higgins, Andrew Martin, Tommy McAlpine, Dan Mohorcic, Aaron Harth, and Karen Taylor completed the fieldwork in approximately 952 person hours. Office of State Archaeology (OSA) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data requested by CRA on August 8, 2011, was returned on August 16, 2011. The results were researched by Heather Barras of CRA at the OSA on August 18, 2011. The OSA project registration number is FY12_7000. The scope of work is included as Appendix A.

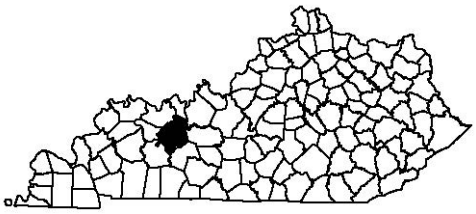

Figure 1.1 Map of Kentucky showing the location of Ohio County.

Purpose of Study

The survey was required to comply with the Department for Natural Resources, Division of Mine Permits' (DMP) regulations 405 KAR Chapters 8:010, 8:020, 8:030, 8:040, and 24:040 (revised June 28, 1989). The purpose of this assessment was to locate, describe, evaluate, and make appropriate recommendations for the future treatment of any archaeological sites or historic properties that may be threatened by the proposed mining activities.

For the purposes of this assessment, a site was defined as "any location where human behavior has resulted in the deposition of artifacts, or other evidence of purposive behavior at least 50 years of age" (Sanders 2006:2). Cultural deposits less than 50 years of age were not considered sites, in accordance with "Archeology and Historic Preservation: the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines" (National Park Service 1983). A description of the project area, previous research, field methods used, and the conclusions of this project are presented below. The investigation is intended to conform to the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2006). Cultural materials, field notes, records, and site photographs will be curated with the University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky.

Project Description

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. (Armstrong) is proposing a new surface coal mining operation permit area (Permit Application Number 892-0115 NW). The proposed mine is located along both sides of KY 1903 south of Ceralvo Road and 1.4 km (.9 mi) north of the junction of KY 1903 and US 62 (Figure 1.2). The project is located on the southwestern edge of Ohio County, Kentucky, north of the community of Rockport. The project area is located east of the Green River, west of the West Fork of Lewis Creek, and north of Lewis Creek. The project area covers ridge crests, spurs, steep slopes, ravines, and hollows of a ridge system located between the drainages, as well as terraces, flats, and overflow channels on floodplains of the drainages. The proposed mine operation will consist of approximately 461.6 ha (1,140.6 acres) of surface disturbance, including 381.5 ha (942.8 acres) of surface mining area and 80.0 ha (197.8 acres) of topsoil storage areas. The 1,140.6 acres also includes approximately 11.5 ha

(28.3 acres) of settlement ponds located within the proposed surface mining and topsoil storage areas. In addition to the mining activities, this project includes a proposed new alignment of KY 1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Road, measuring approximately 3,625 m (11,893 linear feet). The project covers elevations between 115 and 150 m (376 and 492 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL). A detailed depiction of the proposed delineation of acreage within the permit boundary is shown on Figure 1.3 (MRP in back jacket).

Summary of Findings

One previously recorded archaeological site (15Oh20), and twenty-one previously unrecorded archaeological sites (Sites 15Oh265–15Oh285) were documented as a result of this survey. Site 15Oh20 was originally recorded as a shell midden; however, no shell was observed at the site, and only a very light scatter of lithic material was recovered. Sites 15Oh268, 15Oh270, and 15Oh282–284 were prehistoric open habitations, Sites 15Oh267, 15Oh277, 15Oh280–281, and 15Oh285 were multicomponent prehistoric open habitations and historic farmsteads/residences, Site 15Oh271 was a multicomponent prehistoric isolated find and historic farmstead/residence, and Sites 15Oh265–266, 15Oh269, 15Oh272–274, 15Oh276, and 15Oh278–279 were historic farmsteads/residences. Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124 is the Fulkerson Cemetery, which dates from the late nineteenth through twentieth century. One very light-density scatter of twentieth-century artifacts and an isolated prehistoric lithic (Field Site 21) also was documented. Due to the low density of materials recovered, and the evidence of severe disturbance observed at this locality, the OSA determined that Field Site 21 did not warrant a state site number. Six prehistoric isolated finds and one historic isolated find also were documented during the survey. No cultural materials were observed on the surface or in subsurface tests at the location of Site 15Oh105. This low-density prehistoric lithic artifact scatter appears to have been destroyed during earthmoving associated with a graded and re-contoured mine equipment access route. The auger coring along alluvial landforms of the Green River, West Fork of Lewis Creek, and Lewis Creek identified a low potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits.

With the exception of Site 15Oh275, these sites and isolated finds discovered during this project lacked significant archaeological deposits and had poor archaeological integrity; therefore, these sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition to the archaeological sites and isolated finds, 13 previously unidentified historic resources 50 years of age or older (Resources OH 117-OH 129) were identified and documented. None of these resources is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The NRHP eligibility of Site 15Oh275, the Fulkerson Cemetery, has not been assessed. Following the completion of fieldwork, Armstrong Coal Company elected to avoid this site by establishing a 30.5-m (100-ft) buffer around the cemetery. As long as Site 15Oh275 is avoided, no archaeological sites or historic properties eligible for listing on the NRHP will be affected by the proposed mining activity, and cultural resource clearance is recommended for the permit application.

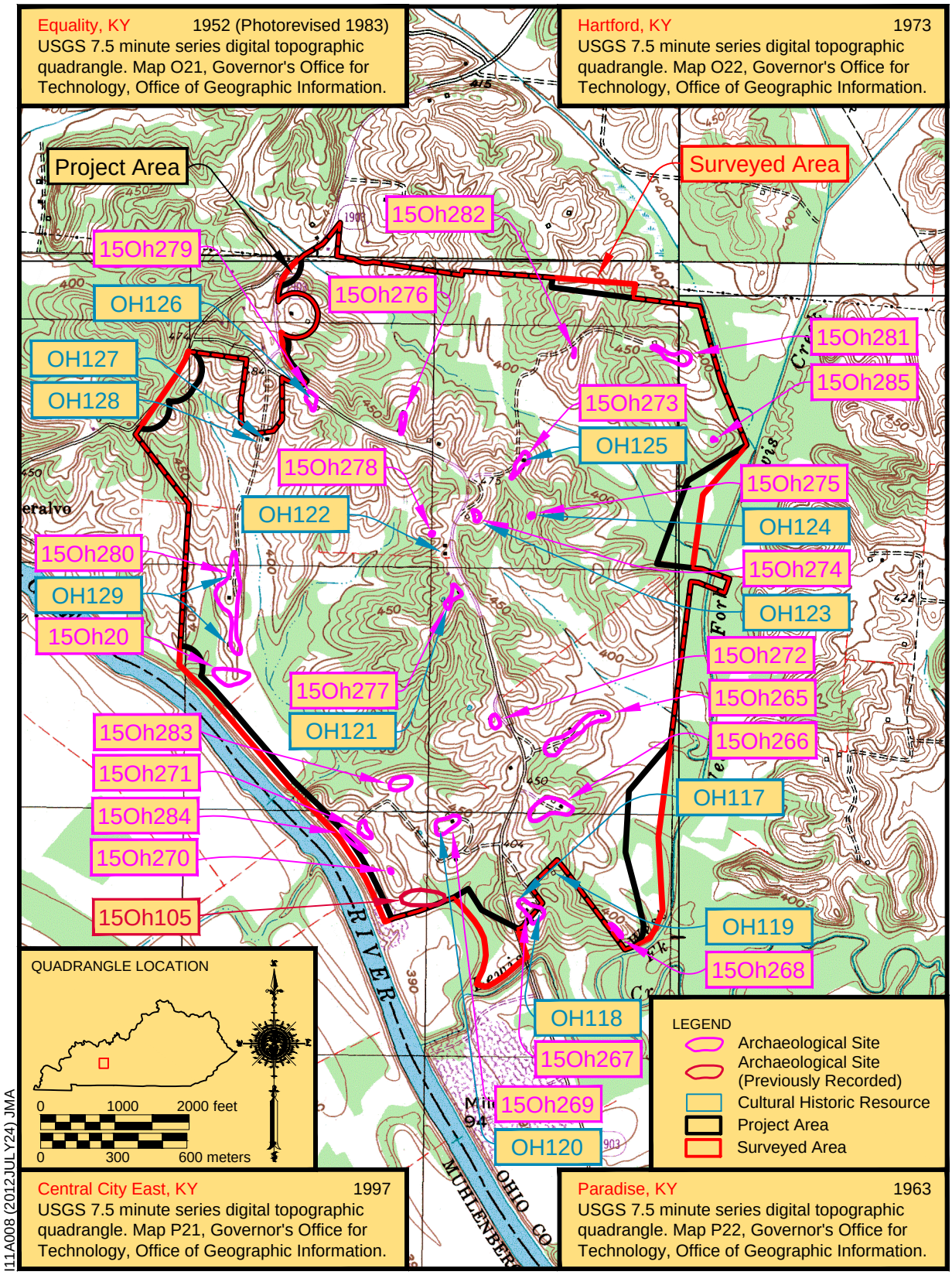

Figure 1.2. Location of project area on topographic quadrangle maps.

Chapter 2. Environmental Setting

This section of the report provides a description of the modern and prehistoric environment and considers those aspects of the environment that may have influenced the settlement choices of past peoples. Attributes of the physical environment also often guide the methods used to discover archaeological sites. Topography, bedrock geology, vegetation, hydrology, soils, lithic resources, and climate for the region in which the project area is located are discussed below.

The Western Kentucky Coal Field region (Figure 2.1) consists of the following 20 counties: Breckinridge, Butler, Caldwell, Christian, Crittenden, Daviess, Edmonson, Grayson, Hart, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, Logan, McLean, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Todd, Union, Warren, and Webster. Of these, Butler, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Union, and Webster Counties are situated completely within the region. Portions of the remaining counties overlap with the Mississippian Plateaus region.

The region is generally bordered to the north by the Ohio River, and the Dripping Springs Escarpment forms a circular barrier to the south, west, and east. The escarpment is a southward-facing, asymmetrical ridge that separates a low rolling karst plain of the Western Kentucky Coal Field region from the higher Mississippian Plateaus region (McGrain and Currens 1978:26). The karst plain contains numerous sinkholes, sinking creeks, springs, and caverns, and Mammoth Cave National Park is situated in the southeast portion of the region (McGrain and Currens 1978:9).

The Western Kentucky Coal Field region is characterized by rolling uplands with sandstone cliffs, and Pennsylvanian-age sandstone, shale, and coal underlies the area (Pollack 2008a:15). The upland bedrock is leached and weathered, and surface mining of thick coal beds on hilltops and valley bottoms has altered the topography of vast areas (Newell 2001). Burroughs (1924) identifies the region as a hilly upland of low to moderately high relief dissected by streams located in poorly drained and swampy valleys.

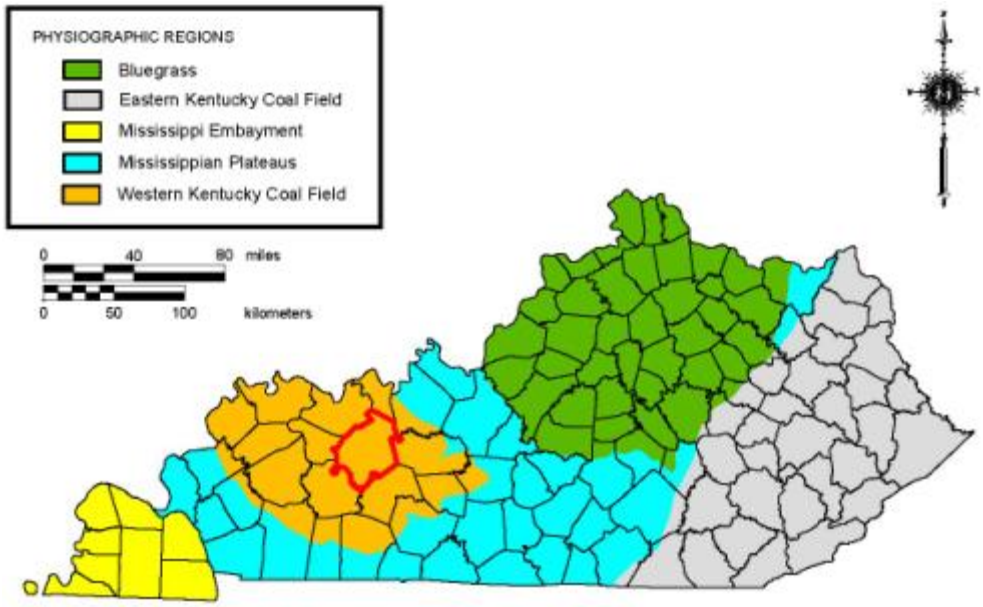

Figure 2.1. The Western Kentucky Coal Field region.

Most of the Western Kentucky Coal Field region is located in the Green River drainage basin (other portions are drained by the Ohio and Tradewater Rivers) (Figure 2.2). The Green and Tradewater Rivers have created broad valley bottoms that consist of alluvium and Quaternary lake sediments deposited when the Ohio Valley river mouths were dammed by glacial outwash (Newell 2001).

The Western Kentucky Coal Field is located within the Western Mesophytic Forest region as defined by Braun (2001:122–161). This forest region offers a mosaic pattern of climax vegetation types that are often less luxuriant than those observed for the Mixed Mesophytic Forest region to the east (Braun 2001:122–123). The Western Mesophytic region is considered a transition zone in which the effects of local environments allow different climax types to exist in proximity. Braun states that the modern pattern of forest distribution is the result of past and present environmental influences, with changes in climate, topography, or soil bringing about changes in vegetation (Braun 2001:529).

Historically, oak was dominant in much of the original Western Kentucky Coal Field area, although beech, tulip, sugar maple, hickories, and other species were also identified (Braun 2001:146–147). According to Burroughs (1924:48), great forests covered the Western Kentucky Coal Field region in pioneer days, and beech, maple, hickory, persimmon, sassafras, walnut, and various oaks were present in the hilly uplands. The lower rolling land contained predominantly maple and beech, whereas bottomlands typically contained black oak, red oak, sweet and black gum, sycamore, and elm. Secondary oak or oak-hickory forests prevail along the modern rolling plateau, and hemlock is prevalent within the vicinity of the Pottsville Escarpment. Modern upland slope forests consist primarily of the white oak-black oak-tulip type, while slopes along the limestone soils of the Green River basin contain predominantly beech and sugar maple (Braun 2001:148). Overall, oak-hickory, oak-tulip, and beech-chestnut types share dominance along with prairie communities in the modern Western Kentucky Coal Field region.

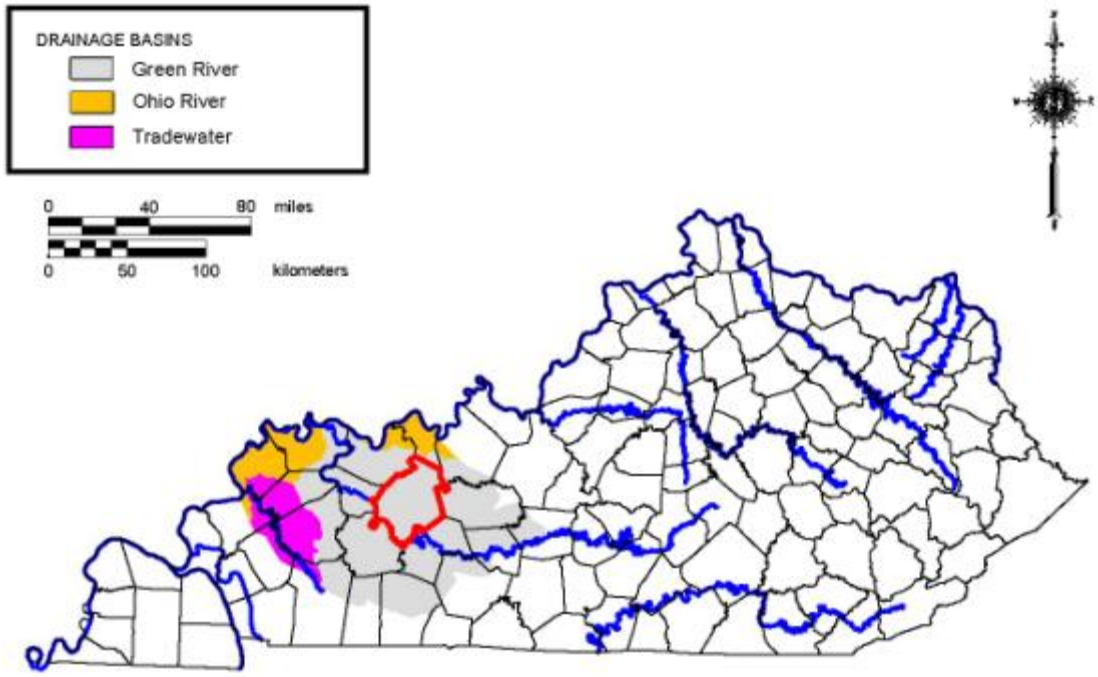

Figure 2.2. Rivers that drain the Western Kentucky Coal Field region.

Soils of the Western Kentucky Coal Field

The Western Kentucky Coal Field region is predominantly mapped as the Alfisols order of soils. Alfisols developed on Late Pleistocene or older surfaces or on erosional surfaces of similar age. They have a thin, dark A-horizon rich in organic matter and nutrients and a clay-enriched subsoil, and they are relatively fertile due to being only moderately leached (Soil Survey Staff 1999:163–165). Alfisols may contain intact archaeological deposits very near to or on the ground surface, depending upon the landform on which they formed (e.g., sideslope vs. ridgetop).

The Alfisols are predominantly mapped as the Udalfs suborder of soils, which are the more or less freely drained Alfisols in areas with well-distributed rainfall and seasonally varying soil temperatures. Some of the Udalfs are underlain by limestone or other calcareous sediments. Udalfs are thought to have developed under forest vegetation, and depending on temperature regime, they supported either a deciduous forest (mesic or warmer) or a mixed coniferous and deciduous forest (frigid). Many Udalfs have been cleared of trees and are intensively farmed. As a result of erosion, many now have only a clay-enriched or iron and aluminum oxide-enriched horizon below an Ap-horizon that is mostly made up of material once part of the subsoil. Udalfs on stable surfaces retain most of their weathered or leached eluvial horizons above the subsoil. A few Udalfs have a natric, or clay and sodium-enriched, horizon, and others have a compacted zone, such as a fragipan, in or below the subsoil (Soil Survey Staff 1999).

Portions of the Western Kentucky Coal Field region that are predominantly mapped as Entisols and Inceptisols occur to a lesser extent. Entisols are sandy soils that formed very recently in unconsolidated parent material and have not been in place long enough for pedogenic processes to form distinctive horizons aside from an A-horizon. They are located on steep, actively eroding slopes or on floodplains or glacial outwash plains that frequently receive new deposits of alluvium. They do not have a compacted zone, such as a fragipan, and do not have accumulated clays or aluminum or iron oxides, but they may be sodium enriched (Soil Survey Staff 1999:389–391). Because of their young age, Entisols rarely have buried and intact prehistoric archaeological deposits.

In these portions of the Western Kentucky Coal Field region, two suborders, Aquents and Orthents, dominate the Entisol order. Aquents are found along margins of lakes or along streams where the water table is at or near the surface for much of the year. Many Aquents have bluish or grayish colors and redoximorphic features caused by alternating periods of reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil. Most support vegetation that tolerates permanent or periodic wetness. Orthents are located on recent erosional surfaces, the result of either geologic processes or of mining, cultivation, or other factors. The upper horizons have been either truncated or completely removed. Some are in areas of recent loamy or fine eolian deposits, in areas of glacial deposits, or in areas of debris from recent landslides and mudflows. Orthents occur in any climate and under any vegetation (Soil Survey Staff 1999).

Inceptisols developed in silty, acid alluvium during the Late Pleistocene or Holocene time periods on nearly level to steep surfaces. Inceptisols may have deeply buried and intact archaeological deposits, depending upon the landform on which they formed (e.g., sideslope vs. alluvial terrace). Inceptisols exhibit a thick, dark-colored surface horizon rich in organic matter and a weakly developed subsurface horizon with evidence of weathering and sometimes of gleying (Soil Survey Staff 1999:489–493).

Again, two suborders, Aquepts and Udepts, dominate the Inceptisol order in the area. Aquepts are the wet Inceptisols exhibiting poor or very poor drainage. The water table is at or near the surface for much of the year. Aquepts generally have a gray to black surface horizon and a gray subsurface horizon with redox concentrations, or areas of

accumulated iron and manganese oxides, that begins at a depth of less than 50 cm. A few of the soils have a brownish surface horizon that is less than 50 cm thick. Most Aquepts formed in Late Pleistocene or younger deposits in depressions, on nearly level plains, or on floodplains. Most of the Aquepts soils have a slightly altered but not quite clay-enriched subsoil or B-horizon, and some have a subsurface compacted zone like a fragipan. Some also exhibit a human-made surface layer 50 cm or more thick produced by long-term manuring (Soil Survey Staff 1999).

Udepts are mainly the more or less freely drained Inceptisols in areas with well-distributed to excessive rainfall. In areas of excessive rainfall, the soils formed in older deposits. Most of the soils are thought to have developed under forest vegetation, but some supported shrubs or grasses. Most of the soils have a thin or thicker but leached surface horizon and a weakly developed subsoil or B-horizon. Some also have a sulfuric acid-enhanced horizon, which commonly results from artificial drainage, surface mining, or other earthmoving activities. Some also exhibit a subsurface cemented zone, such as a duripan, or a compacted zone, such as a fragipan (Soil Survey Staff 1999).

Lithic Resources

The Western Kentucky Coal Field region displays very few sources of lithic raw materials that could have been exploited by prehistoric inhabitants. There is some chert found in the Mississippian-age Vienna and Menard chert-bearing limestone formations on the margins of the region and in other limestone formations containing Haney, Girkin, and Paoli chert (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2011). The Green and Rough Rivers also flow through these formations and may have provided some alluvial sources in the form of water-transported gravel. Also, Pliocene and Pleistocene gravels are found in some river valleys in the region. They contain chert pebbles and cobbles referred to as Mounds Gravel.

Prehistoric Climate

Climatic conditions during the period of human occupation in the region (Late Pleistocene and Holocene ages) can be described as a series of transitions in temperature, rainfall, and seasonal patterns that created a wide range of ecological variation, altering the survival strategies of human populations (Anderson 2001; Niquette and Donham 1985:6–8; Shane et al. 2001). The landscape during the Pleistocene was quite different from that of today. Much of the midcontinent consisted of periglacial tundra dominated by boreal conifer and jack-pine forests. Eastern North America was populated by a variety of faunal species, including megafaunal taxa such as mastodon, mammoth, saber-toothed tiger, and Pleistocene horse, as well as by modern taxa such as white-tailed deer, raccoon, and rabbit.

The Wisconsinan glacial maximum occurred approximately 21,400 years B.P. (Anderson 2001; Delcourt and Delcourt 1987). By 15,000 B.P., following the Wisconsinan glacial maximum, a general warming trend and concomitant glacial retreat had set in (Anderson 2001; Shane 1994). Toward the end of the Pleistocene and after 14,000 B.P., the boreal forest gave way to a mixed conifer/northern hardwoods forest complex. In the Early Holocene and by 10,000 B.P., southern Indiana was probably on the northern fringes of expanding deciduous forests (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987:92–98). Pollen records from the Gallipolis Lock and Dam on the Ohio River near Putnam County, West Virginia, reveal that all the important arboreal taxa of mixed mesophytic forest had arrived in the region by 9000–8500 B.P. (Fredlund 1989:23). Similarly, Reidhead (1984:421) indicates that the generalized hardwood forests were well established in southeastern Indiana and southwest Ohio by circa 8200 B.P.

Prior to approximately 13,450 B.P., climatic conditions were harsh but capable of supporting human populations (Adovasio et al. 1998; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Populations were probably small, scattered, and not reproductively viable (Anderson

2001). The Inter-Allerød Cold Period, circa 13,450–12,900 B.P, brought about the dispersal of Native Americans across the continent. This period was followed by the rapid onset of a cooling event known as the Younger Dryas (circa 12,900–11,650 B.P.), during which megafauna species became extinct, vegetation changed dramatically, and temperature fluctuated markedly. It was also a period of noticeable settlement shift that marked the appearance of a variety of subregional cultures across eastern North America (Anderson 2001).

The beginning of the Holocene age (circa 12,700–11,300 B.P.) is associated with rapidly warming temperatures, decreases in cloud cover, and generalized landscape instability (Delcourt 1979:270; Webb and Bryson 1972:107). Temperature increases during this period are estimated to have been three times greater than later Holocene fluctuations (Webb and Bryson 1972:107). During the Early Holocene, rapid increases in boreal plant species occurred on the Allegheny Plateau in response to the retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet from the continental United States (Maxwell and Davis 1972:517–519; Whitehead 1973:624). At lower elevations, deciduous species were returning after having migrated to southern Mississippi Valley refugia during the Wisconsinan advances (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981:147). The climate during the Early Holocene was still considerably cooler than the modern climate, and based on species extant at that time in upper altitude zones of the Allegheny Plateau, conditions would have been similar to the Canadian boreal forest region of today (Maxwell and Davis 1972:515–516). Conditions at lower elevations were less severe and favored the transition from boreal to mixed mesophytic species. At Cheek Bend Cave in the Nashville Basin, an assemblage of small animals from the Late Pleistocene confirms the environmental changes that took place during the Pleistocene to Holocene transition and the resulting extinction of Pleistocene megafauna and establishment of modern fauna in this area (Klippel and Parmalee 1982).

Traditionally, Middle Holocene (circa 8000–5000 B.P., also referred to as the Hypsithermal) climate conditions were thought to be consistently dryer and warmer than the present (Delcourt 1979:271; Klippel and Parmalee 1982; Wright 1968). The influx of westerly winds contributed to periods of severe moisture stress in the Prairie Peninsula and to an eastward advance of prairie vegetation (Wright 1968). More recent research (Anderson 2001; Shane et al. 2001:32–33) suggests that the Middle Holocene was marked by considerable local climatic variability. Paleoclimatic data indicate that the period was marked by more pronounced seasonality characterized by warmer summers and cooler winters.

The earliest distinguishable Late Holocene climatic episode began circa 5000 B.P. and ended around 2800 B.P. This Sub-Boreal episode is associated with the establishment of essentially modern deciduous forest communities in the southern highlands and increased precipitation across most of the mid-continental United States (Delcourt 1979:271; Maxwell and Davis 1972:517–519; Shane et al. 2001; Warren and O'Brien 1982:73). Changes in local and extra-local forests after approximately 4800 B.P. may also have been the result of anthropogenic influences. Fredlund (1989:23) reports that the Gallipolis pollen record showed increasing local disturbance of the vegetation from circa 4800 B.P. to the present, a disturbance that may have been associated with the development and expansion of horticultural activity. Based on a study of pollen and wood charcoal from the Cliff Palace Pond in Jackson County, Kentucky, Delcourt and Delcourt (1997:35–36) recorded the replacement of a red cedar-dominated forest with a forest dominated by fire-tolerant taxa (oaks and chestnuts) around 3000 B.P. The change is associated with increased local wildfires (both natural and culturally augmented) and coincided with increases in cultural utilization of upland (mountain) forests.

Beginning around 2800 B.P., generally warm conditions, probably similar to those of the twentieth century, prevailed during the

Sub-Atlantic and Post Sub-Atlantic climatic episodes, with the exception of the Neo-Boreal sub-episode, or Little Ice Age (circa 700–100 B.P.), which was coldest from circa 400 until its end. Despite the prevailing trend, brief temperature and moisture variations occurred during this period. Some of these fluctuations have been associated with adaptive shifts in Midwestern prehistoric subsistence and settlement systems (Baerreis et al. 1976; Griffin 1961; Struever and Vickery 1973; Warren and O'Brien 1982).

Studies of historic weather patterns and tree-ring data by Fritts et al. (1979) indicate that twentieth-century climatological averages were "unusually mild" when compared to seventeenth- to nineteenth-century trends (the time period used for comparison represents the coldest period of the Neo-Boreal [400–100 B.P.], or the Little Ice Age) (Fritts et al. 1979:18). The study suggested that winters were generally colder, weather anomalies were more common, and unusually severe winters were more frequent between A.D. 1602 and A.D. 1900 than after A.D. 1900. The effects of the Neo-Boreal sub-episode, which ended during the mid- to late nineteenth century, have not been studied in detail for this region. It appears that the area experienced smaller temperature decreases during the late Neo-Boreal than did the upper Midwest and northern Plains (Fritts et al. 1979), so it follows that related changes in extant vegetation would be more difficult to detect.

Modern Climate

The modern climate of Kentucky is moderate in character and temperature, and precipitation levels fluctuate widely. The prevailing winds are westerly, and most storms cross the state in a west to east pattern. Low pressure storms that originate in the Gulf of Mexico and move in a northeasterly direction across Kentucky contribute the majority of the precipitation received by the state. Warm, moist, tropical air masses from the Gulf predominate during the summer months and contribute to the high humidity levels experienced throughout the state. As storms move through the state, occasional hot and cold periods of short duration may be experienced. During the spring and fall, storm systems tend to be less severe and have a smaller frequency, resulting in less radical extremes in temperature and rainfall (Anderson 1975).

Description of the Project Area

The project area consisted of 483.6 ha (1,195 acres), including the entire permit area of 461.6 ha (1,140.6 acres) as well as an additional 22.0 ha (54.4 acres) not included in the final permit. It is located north of Rockport, Kentucky. KY 1903 runs north-south through the project area, basically following the crest of a complex ridge system that covers much of the area. The project area covers ridge crests, spurs, steep slopes, ravines, and hollows of the central ridge system, along with similar terrain on two adjacent ridge systems. On its eastern and western margins, the project area encompasses terraces, flats, and overflow channels on adjacent floodplains.

Elevations range between 115 and 117 m (376 and 384 ft) AMSL in the valley bottoms. Ridgetops in the central part of the project area have elevations between 137 and 150 m (450 and 492 ft) AMSL. Overall, vertical relief in the project area is very high. Large portions of the area are covered by steep slopes with grades of 15 to 30 percent or more.

Sandstone rock outcrops occur infrequently, although bedrock generally is quite shallow throughout most of the area. On ridge crests and sideslopes, sandstone is exposed in road cuts, mined areas, and in some deep gully bottoms. Sandstone is also exposed in limited areas where extremely steep sideslopes occur in the lower segments of intermittent tributary stream valleys.

Only one sandstone bedrock overhang was found in the area (Figure 2.3). It is located adjacent to an unnamed intermittent stream bottom in the southwest part of the project area, at an elevation of between 115 and 119

Figure 2.3. Overview of sandstone rock overhang in the southwest part of the project area.

m (377 and 390 ft) AMSL. This overhang has a damp ceiling and back wall, and a wet sandy clay floor that appears to be regularly flooded by the adjacent stream channel. Sediments on the floor of this overhang were shovel tested and determined to not contain cultural material.

The project area is situated between the Green River and the West Fork of Lewis Creek (see Figure 1.2). Several first- and second-order intermittent tributaries of these two streams drain the project area. The West Fork of Lewis Creek flows south, roughly along the east edge of project area, where it is mapped as a third-order permanent stream. The West Fork joins Lewis Creek proper at the extreme south edge of the project area. Below the confluence, Lewis Creek is a fourth-order permanent stream, and it forms parts of the southern project area boundary. Lewis Creek joins the Green River just south of the project boundary. The southwest edge of the project area closely parallels the north bank of the Green River.

The Green River is a major waterway in central Kentucky and is a tributary of the Ohio River. During the late Pleistocene, the lower Green River basin was intermittently inundated by glacial meltwaters that backed up in the Ohio River valley (Stein 1980:47–58). The approximate elevation of the floor of late Pleistocene Green Lake was 117–119 m (385–390 ft) AMSL and the maximum height of the lake surface was approximately 133 m (435 ft) AMSL (Stein 1980:58–63). During impoundment, thick lacustrine clays accumulated on the valley floor (Stein 1982:24; 1980). After the end of the Pleistocene, the Green River carved a deep incision into the lacustrine deposits. That incision is the modern channel of the Green River. The dense, fine-grained lacustrine clays have restricted lateral migration of the Green River channel throughout the Holocene and

have prevented significant amounts of flood sediment to accumulate far from the river channel margins (Stein 1980; 1982:25–26).

Glacial Green Lake would have inundated parts of the project area. Low, erosional terraces on the southwest edge of the project area have elevations around 118–119 m (388–392 ft) AMSL and are capped with relatively coarse-grained, shallow-water, lake-margin sediments. These terraces have been incised by erosional downcutting in the lowermost reaches of the intermittent tributary stream valleys that drain directly into the Green River and Lewis Creek.

Glacial Green Lake would also have backed up into the valley of West Fork Lewis Creek. At elevations of 116-117 m (380-385 ft) AMSL, the West Fork valley floor would have been inundated. To attain elevations below the floor of glacial Green Lake, the valley floor must have experienced substantial downcutting after the glacial lake drained. Old meander cut-offs in the West Fork valley bottom have channel floor elevations of 114-115 m (375-377 ft) AMSL, suggesting that, along with lateral stream migration, downcutting persisted until recent historic times when the West Fork was channelized.

Channelization has forced the West Fork into its present course, which is basically a huge ditch. Modern drainage improvements make farming possible in the lower, southern end of the West Branch floodplain, but swampy conditions persist in the north end. Prior to channelization, the entire valley bottom would have been poorly drained swampland scoured by periodic floods.

Despite drainage improvements, the entire West Branch valley can and does flood regularly. For example, the valley bottom flooded in the late spring of 2011. Flooding persisted long enough to prohibit planting in valley's agricultural fields. Our crew noted recent high-water marks on tree trunks that indicated floodwaters rose to an elevation of at least 116 m (382 ft) AMSL in the lower part of the valley (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4. High-water marks on trees in floodplain swamp located along the West Fork of Lewis Creek in the southeast part of the project area.

Most of the project area is forested. Tree size and eroded soil conditions suggest that all woodlands in the area have been cut once, and have likely been cut-over three or four times in the last two centuries. Forest vegetation was observed in poorly drained floodplain settings, on low terraces, on most steep slopes, and on many ridge crests and spurs (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). Ground surface visibility in these areas was generally zero, due to leaf litter and underbrush.

Swamps and marshlands occur in the wetter, flood-prone parts of the project area. Forested swamp occurs along the lower courses of tributary streams in the southwest and southeast parts of the area (see Figure 2.4). Open marshland occurs on the floor of the West Branch valley in the northeast part of the area (Figure 2.6). Ground surface visibility in these areas is mostly low, due to leaf litter, heaps of driftwood, cane brakes, and/or thick marsh grasses, although bare mud flats and erosional channels are exposed in localized areas.

Grassy vegetation is present in other parts of the project. Mowed lawns are maintained in the yards surrounding inhabited residences within the project area, and these are all located on ridge crests, mostly adjacent to KY 1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Road. Substantial acreage is also kept in pasture grass and hay (Figure 2.7). Pastures and hay fields cover variable terrain settings, including ridge crests, sideslopes, and tributary stream bottoms. Brushy or weedy vegetation occurs extensively along woodland edges (see Figure 2.5), in overgrown yards around unoccupied houses and unused outbuildings, and in fallow farm fields throughout the area. Ground surface visibility in these areas is low.

Figure 2.5. Typical woodland and forest edge vegetation in the southwest part of the project area.

Figure 2.6. Open marshland with standing water in the West Fork valley bottom in the northeast part of the project area.

Figure 2.7. Horse pasture and hay fields in the northwest part of the project area.

Cultivated farm fields are scattered throughout the project area. These fields are located in a variety of landscape settings, including ridge crests, sideslopes with relatively gentle grades, well-drained terraces along the Green River, and poorly drained bottomlands in the West Fork valley. Farm fields were disked to facilitate this survey (Figure 2.8). Pedestrian survey was scheduled to follow substantial rainfall, which produced very good to excellent ground surface visibility, ranging between 70 and 100 percent.

Visibility was also good (50 to 80 percent) in certain other parts of the project area. Along most dirt roadways, blading and erosion had exposed substantial areas of bare soil. Ground surface visibility was also good in one overgrazed cattle pasture in the northwest part of the area. Visibility was good in some recently logged areas where bare soil was exposed by extensive rutting and erosion.

Soils throughout much of the project area have been disturbed by a variety of natural processes and man-made activities. Much of the area, including bottomlands, ridge crests, and even some steep slopes are, or had been, cleared for agriculture. Plowing has mixed the upper part of the soil mantle in those areas. Past farming practices resulted in substantial erosion to the extent that topsoil is seriously depleted on all upland surfaces. Repeated episodes of logging have, on some slopes, contributed to additional depletion of the soil mantle, as well as rutting and mixing caused by the use of heavy equipment (Figure 2.9). Localized disturbances have been caused by blading and earthmoving associated with the improvement and maintenance of minor dirt roadways (Figure 2.10) and sections of the old roadway that preceded KY-1903, the construction of small reservoirs, and demolition activity at some farmsteads. Extensive earthmoving has disturbed soils along a re-graded temporary mine equipment access route and a former barge loading slip adjacent to the Green River (Figure 2.11). Likewise, strip mining in the late 1960s disturbed soils in the southern part of the project area. Long-term farming practices in

Figure 2.8. Disked farm fields in the southwest part of the project area.

Figure 2.9. Overview of disturbed conditions associated with logging activity in the north end of the project area.

Figure 2.10. General overview depicting typical disturbance from bulldozed dirt roadways.

Figure 2.11. Overview of re-graded mine equipment access route.

some bottomland locations have reworked the landscape, creating long swales between linear farmed strips. Slopewash erosion and gullying are ongoing processes on slopes in the project area. Lateral channel migration and overflow channel downcutting occur along the courses of intermittent streams throughout the area. Stream channel erosion is especially evident along the lower courses of those streams.

Sixteen soil series have been defined in the project area. They consist of Bonnie, Fairpoint, Bethesda, Morristown, Frondorf, Wellston, Rosine, Henshaw, Melvin, Nolin, Otwell, Sadler, Steff, Stendal, Weinbach, and Zanesville soils (Cox 1987). The soil series are classified by the amount of time it has taken them to form and the landscape position they are found on (Birkland 1984; Soil Survey Staff 1999). This information can provide a relative age of the soils and can express the potential for buried archaeological deposits within them (Stafford 2004). The soil order and group classifications for each soil series are used to assist with determining this potential.

The Frondorf, Wellston, Rosine, Henshaw, Otwell, Sadler, Weinbach, Wellston, and Zanesville soil series are classified as Alfisols, which are found on landforms that formed during the late Pleistocene or earlier (Soil Survey Staff 1999:163–165). Archaeological deposits would only be found on or very near the ground surface on landforms mapped with these Alfisols.

The Melvin, Nolin, Steff, and Stendal soil series are classified as Inceptisols that are found on landforms that formed during the late Pleistocene or Holocene time periods (Soil Survey Staff 1999:489–493). These may have deeply buried and intact archaeological deposits, depending upon the landform on which they formed (e.g., sideslope vs. alluvial terrace).

The Bonnie, Fairpoint, Bethesda, and Morristown soil series are classified as Entisols, which formed very recently in unconsolidated parent material, such as sandy or recent water-deposited sediments or disturbed soil and rock material, and have not been in place long enough for pedogenic processes to form distinctive horizons except an A horizon (Soil Survey Staff 1999:389–391). Because of their recent age, Entisols rarely have buried and intact prehistoric archaeological deposits.

Sediments observed in shovel probes on the ridgetops in the project area generally conformed to the range of characteristics attributed to eroded Frondorf, Wellston, or Zanesville soils. Probes typically revealed a brown to dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/3–4/4) silt loam plow zone that extended to approximately 20 cm (8 in) below ground surface (bgs). Below the plow zone, a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) or yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6–5/8) silty clay loam was present to at least 30 cm (12 in) bgs.

Soils found in shovel probes and augers on floodplains and low terraces in the project area varied depending on location. Profiles observed along the floodplain of the West Fork of Lewis were consistent with the range of characteristics attributed to Weinbach and Henshaw series soils. Profiles observed on the natural levee and terrace along the West Fork of Lewis Creek conformed to the descriptions of Bonnie, Henshaw, or Stendal series soils. Soils observed on the low terrace east of Green River and North of Lewis Creek were consistent with the characteristics of Otwell, Weinbach, or Stendal series soils. Soils observed on the floodplain and terraces east of the Green River typically conformed to the descriptions of Otwell series soils. Auger testing results are discussed in detail in Chapter VI, and auger profiles are presented in Appendix E.

A total of 44 standing structures and 1 cemetery were identified within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the project area. Thirteen historic resources (Resources OH 117–129) were identified among these properties. Modern structures identified within the project area and structures located outside of the project area but within 100 ft of the project boundary are briefly discussed below. Resources OH 117–129 are discussed in detail in the results section of the report, Chapter VI.

In addition to the structures associated with the 13 historic sites, 12 modern structures were identified within the project area, including 4 houses, 5 outbuildings, and 3 mobile homes. All of these modern structures were located along Rockport-Ceralvo Rd / KY 1903. One modern house and garage was located approximately 120 m (394 ft) south of the road and approximately 4.1 km (2.5 mi) north of Rockport (Figure 2.12). Three mobile homes were parked to the south of this house (Figure 2.13). The property was under-maintained and appeared to be abandoned. One modern house and pole barn were located north of the road approximately 3.8 km (2.4 mi) north of Rockport (Figure 2.14). This property was occupied at the time of the survey. A well-maintained, occupied modern house also was located along the west side of the road, approximately 3.2 km (2.0 mi) north of Rockport (Figure 2.15). Finally, a modern house and 3 outbuildings were located in the northernmost portion of the project area, along the east side of Rockport-Ceralvo Rd/KY 1903 (Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.12. Modern house and garage located in the northwestern portion of the project area, facing southwest.

Figure 2.13. Mobile homes located in the northwestern portion of the project area, facing southwest.

Figure 2.14. Modern house located on the north side of KY 1903 in the north-central portion of the project area, facing north.

Figure 2.15. Modern house located on the west side of KY 1903 in the central portion of the project area, facing southwest.

Figure 2.16. Modern house located on the east side of KY 1903 near the northern project boundary.

Chapter 3. Previous Research and Cultural Overview

Prior to initiating fieldwork, a search of records maintained by the NRHP (available online at: http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome) and the OSA (FY12_7000) was conducted to: 1) determine if the project area had been previously surveyed for archaeological resources; 2) identify any previously recorded archaeological sites that were situated within the project area; 3) provide information concerning what archaeological resources could be expected within the project area; and 4) provide a context for any archaeological resources recovered within the project area. The OSA file search was conducted between August 8 and August 18, 2011. The work at OSA consisted of a review of professional survey reports and records of archaeological sites for an area encompassing a 2 km radius of the project footprint. The 2 km radius included areas within the Central City East, Paradise, Hartford, and Equality, Kentucky, quadrangles (USGS 1963, 1973, 1981, and 1997).

To further characterize the archaeological resources in the general area, the OSA archaeological site database for the county was reviewed and synthesized. The review of professional survey reports and archaeological site data in the county provided basic information on the types of archaeological resources that were likely to occur within the project area and the landforms that were most likely to contain these resources. The results are discussed below.

No properties listed on the NRHP were located in the immediate vicinity of the project area. OSA records revealed that six previous professional phase I archaeological surveys have been conducted within a 2 km radius of the project area (Baltz 1988, Bybee 2005, Foster 1991, Schock and Weis 1979, Stephenson 2010, Watkins-Harris 2008). A portion of one of these surveys was conducted within the current project area (Baltz 1988). Thirteen previously recorded sites have been located in this area, also (15Mu78, 15Mu85-15Mu90, 15Oh20, 15Oh105, and 15Oh244–247). Two of these sites (15Oh20 and 15Oh105) are within or adjacent to the project area.

The records search revealed that 3 historic (15Oh244, 15Oh246, 15Oh247) and 10 prehistoric (15Mu78, 15Mu85-90, 15Oh20, 15Oh245, 15Oh105) archaeological sites were situated within a 2 km radius of the project area. Sites 15Oh20 and 15Oh105 are located within, or adjacent to, the current project area. Also, 8 of these archaeological sites (15Mu78, 15Mu85-15Mu90, and 15Oh20) are not associated with a formal archaeological survey on file at the OSA. All 8 are identified as prehistoric open habitations without mounds. Site 15Oh20 is further recorded as a shell mound site. The NRHP eligibility for sites 15Mu78, 15Mu85, 15Mu86, 15Mu88 and 15Oh20 were not assessed. Sites 15Mu87, 15Mu89 and 15Mu90 did not meet NRHP criteria when they were recorded.

Sites 15Oh20 and 15Oh105 were located within the project area. Site 15Oh20 was relocated as a result of this survey. Site 15Oh105 was not relocated during this survey. This site was situated in the vicinity of the severely disturbed re-graded mine equipment access route and barge loading facility and appears to have been totally destroyed.

Previous Archaeological Surveys

On January 4 and 13, 1979, Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed coal loading facility at the request of Ceralvo Dock, Inc (Schock and Weis 1979). The proposed project area measured approximately 7.2 ha (18 acres) and was surveyed in its entirety. The survey area was located approximately 1.0 km (0.6 mi) west of the current project area. Fieldwork

consisted of intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by four screened shovel tests. No previously unrecorded sites were found during the survey.

Between October 28 and November 8, 1988, the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of two proposed barge loading slips in Henderson and Ohio Counties, Kentucky (Baltz 1988). The survey was conducted at the request of the Green Coal Company. The proposed project area measured approximately 21 ha (51 acres) and was surveyed in its entirety. Approximately 7.4 ha (18.3 acres) of this survey area overlaps the southern portion of the current project area. Fieldwork consisted of intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15He680, 15He681 and 15Oh105) were identified during the survey. One of the sites, 15Oh105, is located within the current project area. Site 15Oh105 consisted of a prehistoric open habitation without mounds located in a cultivated field. Due to the paucity of artifacts, Site 15Oh105 was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and cultural resource clearance was recommended (Baltz 1988).

Between September 17 and October 26, 1990, Vaughan Engineering, Inc., conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine in Ohio County, Kentucky (Foster 1991). The survey was conducted at the request of Pyramid Mining, Inc. The proposed project area consisted of 99 ha (244 acres) located approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) east of the current project area and was surveyed in its entirety. Fieldwork consisted of intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. Six previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15Oh110–15Oh115) were identified during the survey. However, none of those sites is located within a 2-km radius of the current project area (Foster 1991).

In July and August 2005, CRA personnel completed an archaeological high probability assessment for a proposed transmission line in Butler and Ohio Counties, Kentucky (Bybee 2005). The project was conducted for East Kentucky Power Cooperative at the request of the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC). The project area consisted of a 2-km (1.2-mi) corridor centered along the proposed power transmission line corridor, which was located approximately 1.9 km (1.2 mi) northeast of the current project area. The purpose of the study was to determine if previously identified archaeological sites were located within the vicinity of the proposed corridor, if previously identified sites were listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP, and to identify areas with high potential for archaeological sites. A review of archaeological site files indicated that 27 sites were located within the vicinity of the project area, with one site (15Oh9) positioned along the proposed power transmission line corridor (Bybee 2005). None of these sites is located within a 2-km radius of the current project area.

On February 11, 2008, CRA personnel conducted a cultural resource survey of a proposed wetland mitigation area in Ohio County, Kentucky (Watkins-Harris 2008). The survey was conducted at the request of David Cobb of ACC, Inc. The proposed project area measured approximately 8 ha (19 acres) and was surveyed in its entirety. It was located approximately 2.0 km (1.2 mi) northeast of the current project area. Fieldwork consisted of intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. One previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15Oh228, was identified during the survey. However, it is not located within a 2-km radius of the current project area (Watkins-Harris 2008).

Between January 6 and 12, 2010, CRA personnel conducted a cultural resource survey of a proposed coal mine operation along Lewis Creek in southwestern Ohio County, Kentucky (Stephenson 2010). The survey was conducted at the request of David Cobb of Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. The entire permit area measured 225 ha (556 acres), of which 103 ha (254 acres) had been previously mined and reclaimed. The remaining 122 ha (302 acres) was surveyed in its entirety. The survey area

was located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the current project area. Field methods consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. Four previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15Oh244–15Oh247) were identified during the survey. Sites 15Oh244 and 15Oh247 consist of the remains of historic farmsteads located in the vicinity of structures identified on the 1909 Hartford, Kentucky, 15-minute topographic quadrangle map. Site 15Oh246 consists of the remains of a historic farmstead at the location of a structure identified on the 1954 Paradise, Kentucky, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. Site 15Oh245 consists of a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter identified during subsurface shovel testing (Stephenson 2010).

Archaeological Site Data

According to available data, 209 sites had been recorded in Ohio County (Table 3.1). The majority of the 209 sites located in Ohio County were recorded as open habitation sites without mounds (44.50 percent) and historic farm/residence sites (34.93 percent). Other site types in the county include caves, cemeteries, mounds, isolated finds, non-mound earthworks, open habitations with mounds, rockshelters, and other undetermined site types.

The landform locations of sites in Ohio County were examined to determine the likelihood of encountering sites on similar landforms within the project area. The majority of sites in Ohio County are located on dissected uplands (56.94 percent) and floodplains (19.14 percent). Sites are also found on terraces, hillsides, undissected uplands, and other or unspecified landforms.

Map Data

In addition to the file search, a review of available maps and aerial photography was initiated to help identify potential historic properties (structures) or historic archaeological site locations within the proposed project area. The following maps and photographs were reviewed.

Table 3.1. Summary of Selected Information for Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Ohio County, Kentucky. Data Obtained from OSA and May Contain Coding Errors.

Site Type:	N	%
Cave	2	0.96%
Cemetery	6	2.87%
Earth Mound	1	0.48%
Historic Farm/Residence	73	34.93%
Isolated Find	7	3.35%
Mound Complex	2	0.96%
Non-mound Earthwork	1	0.48%
Open Habitation With Mounds	1	0.48%
Open Habitation Without Mounds	93	44.50%
Other	4	1.91%
Rockshelter	7	3.35%
Stone Mound	2	0.96%
Undetermined	7	3.35%
Unspecified	3	1.44%
Total	209	100.00%
Time Periods Represented:	N	%
Paleoindian	1	0.42%
Archaic	36	15.25%
Woodland	17	7.20%
Late Prehistoric	12	5.08%
Indeterminate Prehistoric	58	24.58%
Historic	93	39.41%
Unspecified	19	8.05%
Total*	236	100.00%
Landform:	N	%
Dissected Uplands	119	56.94%
Floodplain	40	19.14%
Hillside	17	8.13%
Other	1	0.48%
Terrace	18	8.61%
Undissected Uplands	11	5.26%
Unspecified	3	1.44%
Total	209	100.00%

** One site may represent more than one time period.*

1909 Central City, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS)

1909 Hartford, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS)

1937 Highway and Transportation Map of Ohio County, Kentucky (Kentucky Department of Highways [KDOH])

1950 General Highway Map of Ohio County, Kentucky (KDOH)

1952 Single Frame Aerial Photography (USGS)

1953 Central City East, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS)

1954 Paradise, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS)

1957 General Highway Map of Ohio County, Kentucky (KDOH)

1972 Single Frame Aerial Photography (USGS)

The maps provided useful information about the general locations of former and extant structures and alerted the crew to the possible existence of historic deposits within a general area. A total of 31 mapped structures (MS) were identified on the historic maps. These mapped structures are discussed below and summarized in Table 3.2. These areas were investigated for archaeological deposits according to accepted methodology, as described in the Methods section of the report.

Fifteen MS were depicted within or in the vicinity of the project area on the 1909 topographic maps (Figure 3.1). Evidence of 11 of these 15 structures (MS 1–2, 5–6, and 9–15) was observed during the survey. Archaeological deposits with standing structures were associated with MS 5 (Site 15Oh274; Resource OH 123), MS 6 (Site 15Oh280; Resource OH 129), and MS 14 (Site 15Oh267; Resource OH 117). Archaeological deposits without standing structures were encountered at the locations of MS 9 (Site 15Oh272), MS 10 (Site 15Oh265), MS 11 (Site 15Oh271), MS 12 (Site 15Oh266), and MS 15 (Site 15Oh281). Standing structures without archaeological deposits were associated with the locations of MS 1, MS 2 (Resource OH 127), and MS 13 (Resource OH 119). The structures associated with MS 1 were located outside of the project area, and more than 100-ft away from the permit boundary in the northwestern portion of the project area. As such, this property was not included in the survey. The locations of MS 2 and MS 13 were existing house lots that had been severely disturbed by erosion and earth-moving. No archaeological deposits were encountered on the ground surface or in shovel tests in the vicinity of these structures.

MS 3 was associated with the location of a modern house and pole barn, and no archaeological deposits were encountered during shovel testing at this location (see Figure 2.14). No surface features or archaeological deposits were encountered at the locations of MS 4, 7, or 8. The approximate location of each of these mapped structures was photographed (Figures 3.2–3.4).

Twenty-seven structures were depicted within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the project area on the 1953 topographic map (Figure 3.5). In most cases, a house and associated outbuildings was assigned a single MS number. With the exception of MS 4, MS 7, and MS 15, structures were depicted on the 1953 map at the locations of all of the mapped structures from the 1909 map discussed above. An additional 15 MS also were depicted within the project area on this map. Evidence of 12 of these 15 structures was observed during this survey. No surface features or archaeological deposits were encountered at the locations of MS 18, 26, and 27. Again, the approximate location of each of these mapped structures was photographed (Figures 3.6–3.8). Archaeological sites with standing structures were associated with MS 17 (Site 15Oh279; Resource OH 126), MS 20 (Site 15Oh279; Resource OH 125), MS 23 (Site 15Oh277; OH 121), MS 24 (Site 15Oh280; OH 129), MS 28 (Site 15Oh269; Resource OH 120), MS 30 (Site 15Oh267; Resource OH 117), and MS 31 (Site 15Oh267; Resource OH 118). Archaeological deposits without standing structures were associated with MS 16 (Site 15Oh281), MS 19 (Site 15Oh276), MS 21 (Site 15Oh278), MS 25 (Site 15Oh265), and MS 29 (Field Site 21).

Standing structures without archaeological deposits were associated with the location of MS 22 (Resource OH 122). Resource OH 122 consisted of an existing house lot located on a narrow ridge on the west side of KY 1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Rd. Soils at this location were severely eroded, and no archaeological deposits were encountered in any shovel tests in the vicinity of this resource.

Table 3.2 Summary of Mapped Structures.

MS Number	Site Number	KHC Survey Number	1909 Central City	1909 Hartford	1937 Highway	1950 Highway	1952 Aerial	1953 Central City	1954 Paradise	1957 Highway	1972 Aerial
1	n/a	OH 127	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
2	n/a	OH 127	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
3	n/a	n/a	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
4	n/a	n/a	X								
5	15Oh274	OH 123	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
6	15Oh280	OH 129	X		X		X	X			X
7	n/a	n/a	X		X						
8	n/a	n/a	X			X	X	X		X	
9	15Oh272	n/a	X			X	X	X		X	
10	15Oh265	n/a	X				X	X			
11	15Oh271	n/a	X				X	X			X
12	15Oh266	n/a	X				X	X		X	X
13	n/a	OH 119	X		X		X	X			X
14	15Oh267	OH 117	X		X		X	X			X
15	15Oh281	n/a		X	X						
16	15Oh281	n/a			X		X	X			
17	15Oh279	OH 126			X	X	X	X		X	X
18	n/a	n/a			X	X	X	X			X
19	15Oh276	n/a			X	X	X	X		X	X
20	15Oh279	OH 125			X		X	X		X	X
21	15Oh278	n/a				X		X		X	
22	n/a	OH 122			X		X	X		X	X
23	15Oh277	OH 121			X		X	X		X	X
24	15Oh280	OH 129				X	X	X			X
25	15Oh265	n/a				X	X	X		X	
26	n/a	n/a			X	X	X	X		X	
27	n/a	n/a			X	X	X	X		X	X
28	15Oh269	n/a					X	X		X	X
29	FS 21	n/a					X	X			X
30	15Oh267	OH 117			X	X	X	X		X	X
31	15Oh267	OH 118			X	X	X	X		X	X

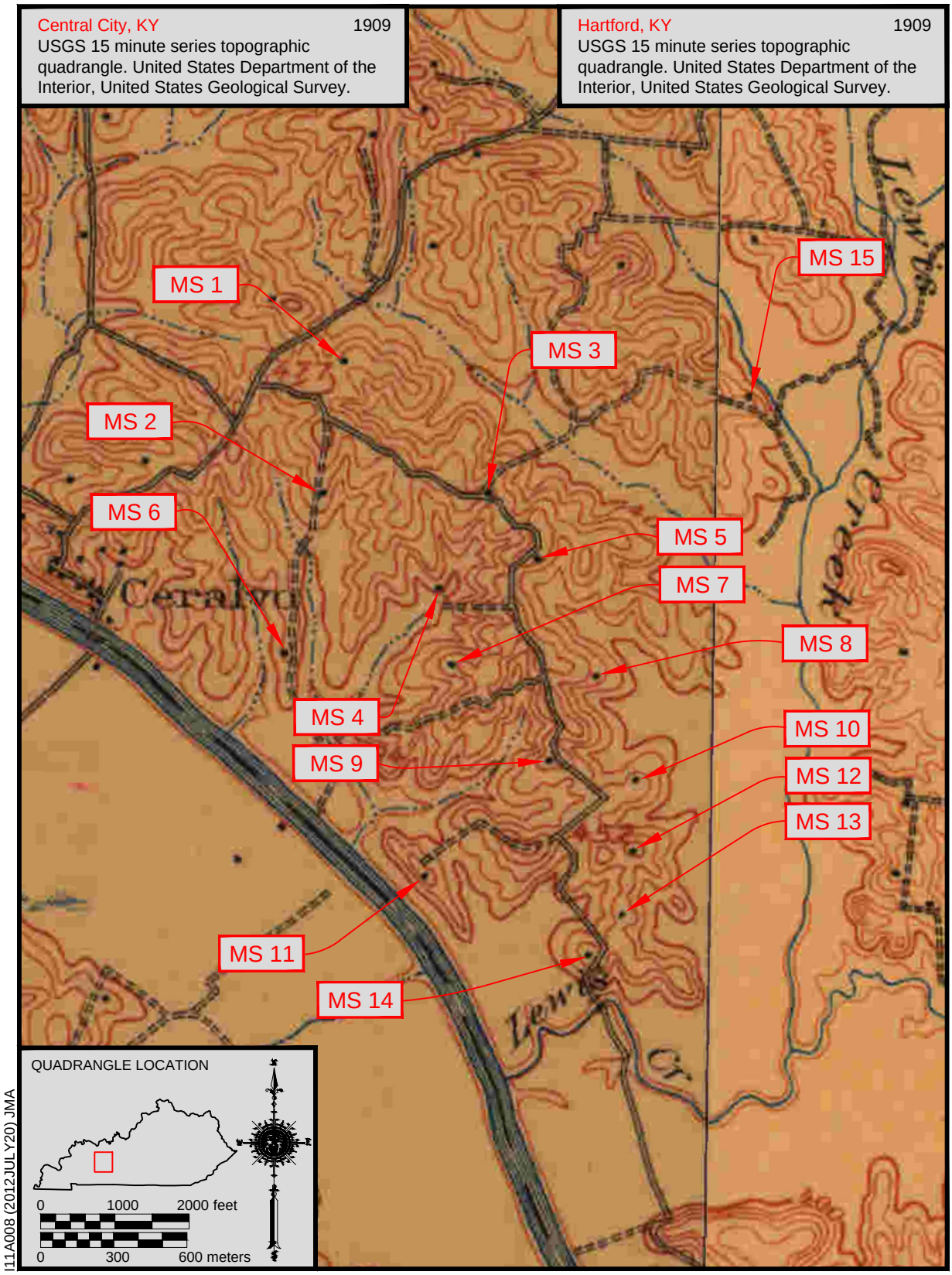

Figure 3.1. Mapped structures depicted on the 1909 topographic quadrangles (USGS 1909a and b).

Figure 3.2. Overview of the approximate location of MS-4, facing south.

Figure 3.3. Overview of the approximate location of MS-7, facing west.

Figure 3.4. Overview of the approximate location of MS-8, facing southeast.

The scale of the highway maps made the precise placement of structures difficult. The 1937 map clearly depicts structures at the locations of MS 1–3, MS 5–6, MS 14, and MS 19. The map also appears to depict MS 7, MS 13, MS 15–18, MS 20, MS 22–23, MS 26–27, and MS 30–31 (KDOH 1937). MS 1–3, MS 5, MS 8–9, MS 17–19, MS 21, MS 24, MS 25–27, and MS 30–31 are all depicted on the 1950 map (KDOH 1950). The 1957 highway map depicts structures at the locations of MS 1–3, MS 5, MS 8–9, MS 12, MS 17, MS 19–23, MS 25–28, and MS 30–31 (KDOH 1957).

Structures were clearly visible at the locations of all mapped structures except MS 4, MS 7, MS 15, and MS 21 on the 1952 aerial photograph (USGS 1952). On the 1972 photograph, structures were no longer present at the locations of MS 8, MS 10, and MS 26. Structures were not visible at the locations of MS 9, MS 16, and MS 25, but shading and poor resolution made it difficult to discern detail at these locations, and it is possible that these structures were obscured.

Survey Predictions

Considering the known distribution of sites in the county, the available information on site types recorded, and the nature of the present project area, certain predictions were possible regarding the kinds of sites that might be encountered within the project area. Historic farmsteads or residences were the primary site types expected, but prehistoric open habitation sites and cemeteries were also considered a possibility.

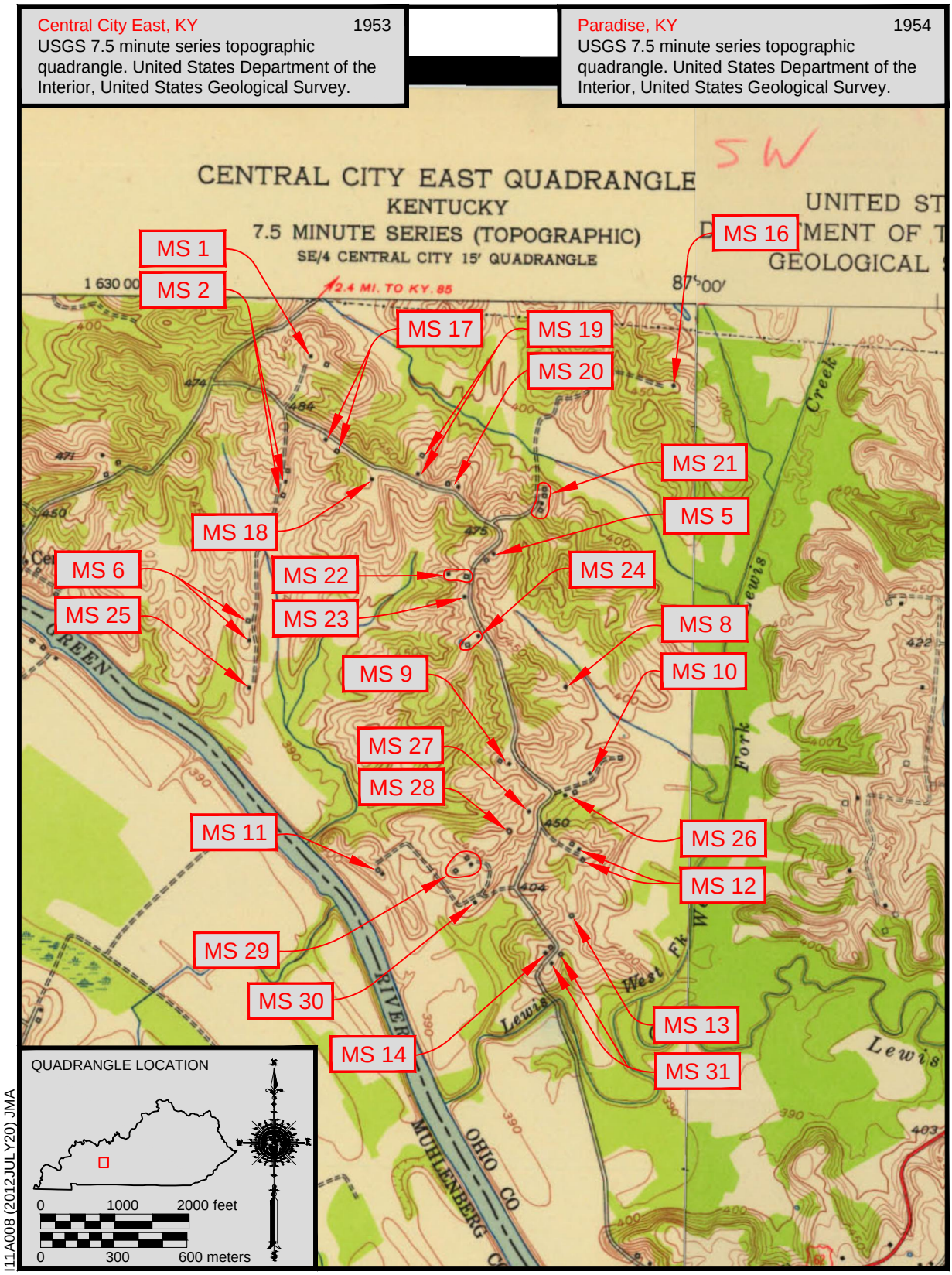

Figure 3.5. Mapped structures depicted on the 1953 topographic quadrangle (USGS 1953).

Figure 3.6. Overview of the approximate location of MS-18, facing southwest.

Figure 3.7. Overview of the approximate location of MS-26, facing northeast.

Figure 3.8. Overview of the approximate location of MS-27, facing east.

Early Human Occupation

There is an increasing amount of evidence documented over the last two decades suggesting that humans arrived in North America before what has traditionally been thought of as the first migration of peoples into the Americas. Archaeologists thought that humans first entered the Americas while following Pleistocene megafauna or other animal species over the Bering Land Bridge that once joined Siberia and Alaska no earlier than about 11,500 years ago. It was thought that after arrival, these migrants—referred to as the Clovis people—quickly spread across North and South America.

Evidence for a pre-Clovis migration is becoming stronger as additional data are collected. Furthermore, multiple entry points or routes have been suggested. Not only did entry into North America occur across a land bridge, but it may also have happened via northern coastal waterways leading to the western (Waguespack 2007), and possibly the eastern (Lowery et al. 2010), seaboards. According to Maggard and Stackelbeck (2008:110) "these discoveries have seriously challenged the Clovis-first model and force us to reconsider the timing of colonization and the processes that were involved in the initial settlement of the New World."

One case supporting the pre-Clovis occupation of North America has been documented at Meadowcroft Rockshelter in western Pennsylvania. Excavations at the site have produced radiocarbon dates earlier than 17,000 B.C. through material recovered from the deepest microstrata in Stratum IIa associated with pebble tool artifacts, such as choppers, scrapers, and planes (Adovasio et al. 1978:638–639).

More recently, the Monte Verde site in northern Chile in South America has provoked much discussion because of an occupational surface (MV-II) dating to approximately 12,500 years ago that was documented at the site. The Monte Verde occupation includes wooden huts, hearths, and associated stone artifacts. The site dates approximately 1,000 years earlier than the generally accepted dates for Clovis, but it is situated approximately 16,000 km (9,942 mi) south of the Bering Land Bridge (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997). In fact, the Monte Verde data have compelled Meltzer and other archaeologists to back off from proclamations concerning a "Clovis Barrier" that had not been breached (Meltzer et al. 1997).

Several additional thoroughly investigated sites in the southeastern United States have also been suggested as pre-Clovis candidates. Among these are the Cactus Hill site located in southeast Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Wagner and McAvoy 2004) and the Topper site in South Carolina (Chandler 2001; Goodyear 1999; Goodyear and Steffy 2003). McAvoy and McAvoy (1997) have recovered fairly good data on pre-Clovis activity at the Cactus Hill site. This site has produced evidence that it was used between 11,000 and 15,000 years ago, the most compelling of which was recovered from a thermal feature that contained a few core blade tools and returned a radiocarbon date of 15,070 ± 70 B.P. (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997:179). Two additional dates for this occupation were 16,670 ± 730 B.P., which was associated with a thermal feature and prismatic blade clusters, and 16,940 ± 50 B.P., which was associated with another thermal feature (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Wagner and McAvoy 2004). Thin, lanceolate-shaped hafted bifaces, core blades, blade cores, and worked flakes were found in occupation levels at the site below Clovis-aged occupations (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

At another southeastern United States site, the Topper site in South Carolina, a number of lithic artifacts, such as burin- and blade-like tools, have been recovered from beneath Clovis period layers. These artifacts have been dated by optically stimulated luminescence to approximately 13,500 ± 1000 B.P. (Goodyear 1999; Marshall 2001:1730) and "the pre-Clovis artifact-bearing alluvial sands …are at least 16,000 to 20,000 years old" (Goodyear 2006:108). To date, no definitive pre-Clovis occupations or materials have been found in Kentucky (Maggard and Stackelbeck 2008:114).

The Paleoindian Period (before 8000 B.C.)

The earliest cultural period conclusively documented on the Western Kentucky Coal Field of Kentucky is Paleoindian. Dragoo (1976:5) has dated this period in the eastern United States from about 10,500 B.C. to 8000 B.C. Mason (1962:236), however, has suggested that this period may have begun as early as 11,550 B.C.

The arrival of humans to the plateau was probably linked to the movements of the Pleistocene glaciers. During the Paleoindian period, the last of these glacial advances and retreats, called Greatlakean Stadial (post-9900 B.C.), occurred. Although the glaciers never actually extended south of the Ohio River, their climatic effects were probably felt farther south. A cooler, moister climate would affect the composition and distribution of floral and faunal communities (Delcourt and Delcourt 1982; Klippel and Parmalee 1982).

Distinctive, lanceolate-shaped, often fluted hafted bifaces called "Clovis Points" are the hallmarks of the early part of the Paleoindian period. Unifacially and bifacially chipped tools, such as knives, scrapers, spokeshaves, endscrapers with spurs, drills, and gravers have also been recovered. Archaeologists infer that artifacts and tools of wood, bone, and shell were also used, although rarely preserved. One exception is a "carved, incised, and beveled-based osseous point" recovered from the Sheriden Cave site in Wyandot County, Ohio (Tankersley 1997:713). An additional osseous point was recovered from the site in 2000. In Florida, where preservation is better, a number of bone and ivory tools have been described that are

associated with Paleoindian remains (Dunbar and Webb 1996). Many of these tools were manufactured from now-extinct fauna, including megafauna.

In the Plains area, Paleoindian points recovered from subsurface contexts have been found in direct association with extinct Pleistocene megafauna (Jennings 1978:27). Often these sites have been interpreted as kill sites, leading archaeologists to hypothesize that these early Americans were engaged full time in hunting big game Pleistocene mammals, such as mammoth, mastodon, giant beaver, bison, and horse to the exclusion of plant resource utilization (e.g., Bonnichsen et. al. 1987; Kelly and Todd 1988; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983).

An alternative interpretation of Paleoindian activity is supported by the many species of plants and small mammals that have been recovered from Clovis-age sites including Lubbock Lake (Johnson 1987), Shawnee-Minisink (Dent and Kaufman 1985 Gingerich 2011), and Aubrey (Ferring 1989). At Dust Cave in northern Alabama, faunal material associated with the Late Paleoindian levels was more highly represented by avian species than mammals (Walker 1996). In a recent review of the topic, Meltzer (1993) concluded that there is no widespread evidence for the specialized hunting of big game species (i.e., megafauna). Several authors (e.g., Davis 1993; Dincauze 1993; Meltzer 1993) now argue that the Paleoindian diet was more generalized and relied on a number of faunal and floral species. Megafauna would have been taken when encountered but not to the exclusion of other species. The Coats-Hines site in Williamson County, Tennessee, provides such an example. The remains of a mastodon were found with associated chipped stone tools (Breitburg and Broster 1995). Cut marks on the bones further evidenced this association. No hafted bifaces were recovered in association with the beast because it was scavenged rather than killed by a Paleoindian group.

In the eastern United States, few sites have definite associations between fluted points and extinct Pleistocene fauna. Associations between chipped stone tools and mastodon remains have been reported for several sites in the region. The Coats-Hines site, mentioned previously, is one such occurrence, and the Adams Mastodon site in Harrison County, Kentucky, where the remains of a single mastodon with cut marks on the bones were found in association with large limestone slabs, is another. At the Adams Mastodon site, the configuration of the skeletal remains and these cut marks led archaeologists to consider the possibility that butchering took place (Duffield and Boisvert 1983; Walters 1988). MacDonald (1968), however, has proposed that caribou, not megafauna, were the preferred game for Paleoindian cultures of this region, and evidence found at Holcomb Beach in Michigan supports his assertion (Fitting et al. 1966).

In a study of Kentucky Paleoindian sites, Rolingson (1964) found that the majority of Paleoindian hafted bifaces were found in the Western Kentucky Coal Field and the Bluegrass region. Rolingson and Schwartz (1966) discussed Paleoindian components at four sites in the Purchase area of western Kentucky (Henderson, Roach, Morris, and Parrish). Clovis, Cumberland, lanceolate fluted points, and uniface tools were recovered at these sites. All four sites lacked intact stratigraphy and contained later Archaic material in addition to the Paleoindian assemblage. Additional Paleoindian sites have been recorded in the counties bordering Kentucky Lake (Maggard and Stackelbeck 2008:136–138).

Paleoindian sites in the eastern United States where Clovis points have been recovered from subsurface contexts include Bull Brook in Massachusetts (Byers 1954); the Shawnee-Minisink site in Pennsylvania (Marshall 1978); Wells Creek Crater (Dragoo 1973); the Johnson-Hawkins, Johnson, and Carson-Conn-Short sites (Broster and Norton 1993) in Tennessee; the Debert site in Nova Scotia (MacDonald 1968); and the Modoc Rockshelter in Illinois (Fowler 1959). At Meadowcroft, despite the lack of diagnostic fluted hafted bifaces, subsurface remains that

date to the Paleoindian period were recovered, including Mungai knives, bifaces, flake blades, and flake debris, as well as four fire-pit features (Adovasio et al. 1977). Although the date is far from being universally accepted, the earliest dated Paleoindian component in North America (14,225 ± 975 B.C.) (Adovasio et al. 1977:Table 7) was recovered from Stratum II at this site.

Radiometrically dated Paleoindian material on the Western Kentucky Coal Field is limited. Three dates from two Kentucky sites are worthy of note, although unfortunately a direct association between the dates and Paleoindian material cannot be demonstrated. An alluvial stratum at Big Bone Lick that contained sloth, horse, mastodon, and mammoth yielded a date of 8650 ± 250 B.C. (Tankersley 1985:41, 1987:36–37, 1990:Table 1). Clovis points found at the site over the years indicate that the date may be accurate in assessing Paleoindian use of this locale (Maggard and Stackelbeck 2008).

To the east of the Western Kentucky Coal Field itself, Enoch Fork Rockshelter (15Pe50) yielded two early dates: 9010 ± 240 B.C. and 11,530 ± 350 B.C. (Bush 1988:61; Tankersley 1990:Table 1). Both of the samples used to generate these dates were obtained from a stratum underlying an Early Archaic Kirk zone at the site (Cecil Ison, personal communication 1991). More recently, Broster and Barker (1992:120; also see Broster et al. 1991:9) have reported dates of 11,700 ± 980 B.P., 11,980 ± 110 B.P., and 12,660 ± 970 B.P. associated with fluted material from the Johnson site along the Cumberland River in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee.

According to Freeman et al. (1996:402) most Paleoindian sites in Kentucky "represent short, ephemeral occupations that occur in shallow, deflated, or severely disturbed deposits" and larger sites are in "areas that provide high-quality lithic raw material, or topographic features or resources that would have attracted and concentrated game." Away from lithic source areas, for example, larger sites often "occur in association with ponded or slow-moving water, at stream confluences and fords, along major game trails, and at mineral springs" (Freeman et al. 1996:402).

With the retreat of the glaciers the environment began to change, and the Pleistocene megafauna became extinct. Regional archaeological complexes began to develop (Dragoo 1976:10), and new hafted bifaces replaced the Clovis point tradition. In the Southeast, Clovis fluted points gave way to Plainview, Agate Basin, Cumberland, Quad, Dalton (Meserve), Beaver Lake, and Hardaway-Dalton hafted bifaces. These hafted biface types are representative of the transition from Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic (circa 8500–8000 B.C).

Transitional Paleoindian/Early Archaic sites of the Dalton culture are slightly more numerous than the earlier Paleoindian sites. Sites dating to this period show many resemblances to those with Paleoindian material (i.e., lanceolate projectile points/knives, uniface tools) and Early Archaic lifeways (e.g., more diverse subsistence, the introduction of many bifacial tool forms, and several types of sites). Hunting remained an important source of subsistence during this time period; however, Dalton peoples probably based their economy around the hunting of small game animals, such as the white-tailed deer, instead of the large game animals (Morse 1973). This is probably also the case for other Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic groups. According to Williams and Stoltman (1965:678), "available evidence suggests an increasing Dalton concentration into the Tennessee River Valley of northwest Alabama and western Tennessee, and the Green River in Kentucky." With the depletion of the big game herds, old supplementary subsistence patterns were intensified, signaling the beginning of an Archaic subsistence pattern (Williams and Stoltman 1965). Morse (1973) has described two basic kinds of Dalton sites, base settlements and butchering camps, but it is also during the Dalton period that the first systematic use of rockshelters is seen (Walthall 1998).

Many sites that contained Paleoindian material also contained components

representative of the transition from the Paleoindian to Archaic periods. There appears to be an increase in the number of sites that may reflect a population increase as part of the transition. Hunting remained important; however, there is evidence for the use of wild plant foods as a dietary supplement. At the Hester site, Lentz (1986) recovered the remains of wild plum, hickory nut, hackberry, walnut, and acorn in association with Dalton, Big Sandy, Decatur, and Pine Tree horizons. Lentz (1986:272) suggests that "most of the foods [recovered in these early horizons] can be consumed fresh without any required grinding, soaking, or cooking." Few food processing artifacts were recovered from the site.

Goodyear (1982:382–392) has argued, based on radiocarbon dates and contexts of Dalton points across the Southeast, that Dalton points consistently date earlier and are not contemporary with later Archaic side-notched and corner-notched forms. Goodyear places this transitional phase between 8500 and 7900 B.C.

The Archaic Period (8000–1000 B.C.)

The Archaic period includes a long span of time during which important cultural changes took place. As Funk (1978:19) states, "it is generally agreed that Archaic cultures evolved from Late Paleoindian expressions of the Southeast and Midwest, since there is growing evidence for the existence of transitional cultural manifestations. It is very unlikely that new migrations from Asia were represented." These manifestations probably occurred in part in response to environmental changes that took place at the close of the Pleistocene epoch. The Archaic period is customarily divided into three subperiods: Early (8000–6000 B.C.), Middle (6000–4000 B.C.), and Late (4000–1000 B.C.).

As of 2006, 277 Archaic period sites had been recorded in the Upper Kentucky/Licking River Management Area, which defines the core of the drainage of the Western Kentucky Coal Field (Jefferies 2008:268). Important sites excavated in Kentucky include Deep Shelter (15Ro34) (Dorwin et al. 1970), the Bluestone complex of sites (15Ro3536) (Brooks et al. 1979), the Enoch Fork shelter (Bush 1988), and a series of shelters known only from surveys in Perry County (Gatus and Sanders 1978). Finally, Cold Oak shelter (15Le50) provides an interesting view of the terminal Archaic (Ison 1988).

Early Archaic (8000–6000 B.C.)

During Early Archaic times, the last glaciers retreated and the arctic-like boreal forest began developing into the eastern deciduous forest. Except for the adoption of new hafted biface styles, Early Archaic tool kits are nearly identical to those associated with the Paleoindian period. Chapman (1975:6) suggests that the Early Archaic "is marked by a shift from lanceolate to stemmed, notched, or barbed broad blade hafted biface forms." Because tools associated with the preparation of plant foods and fishing were scarce in the Early Archaic, hunting is thought to have been the dominant means of subsistence. The tool assemblage from Early Archaic sites, however, shows a shift to an increased reliance on plant foods and small game for subsistence purposes. This shift is particularly evident in chipped stone artifacts, which became more diverse in form and variety (Chapman 1975).

Archaeological investigations at a number of deeply buried sites in the Southeast have served to outline cultural developments during the Archaic. These sites include the St. Albans site in West Virginia (Broyles 1971), the Longworth–Gick site near Louisville, Kentucky (Collins 1979), three sites in the North Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964), Modoc Rockshelter in Illinois (Fowler 1959), and sites within the Little Tennessee River valley (Chapman 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978). A series of hafted biface forms are recognized as diagnostic of this stage. These include Early Side-Notched (Big Sandy I), Kirk Cluster Corner-Notched (Kirk, Palmer, Decatur, Pine Tree), and Bifurcated Base Cluster forms (St.

Albans, LeCroy, Kanawha). Other tool forms, including knives, drills, scrapers, perforators, gravers, and a variety of flake tools were also introduced, and bifacially worked implements are more commonly found than on earlier Paleoindian sites (Chapman 1985; Faulkner and McCollough 1974; Pace et al. 1986).

Much of our current knowledge concerning the Early Archaic is derived from excavations in the Little Tennessee River valley of eastern Tennessee. A number of deeply buried sites that were excavated yielded in situ deposits dating to the Early Archaic. Six large base camps have been excavated (Rose Island, Icehouse Bottom, Bussell Island, Thirty Acre Island, Calloway, and Bacon Farm) (Chapman 1973, 1975) that contain features (e.g., hearths, globular pits, rock concentrations, basins and cremations) and many chipped stone tool types. In general, these sites suggest that Native Americans lived in or near "areas of maximum microenvironmental and resource diversity" (Chapman 1978:142).

Many smaller sites were also examined by Chapman (1978:143), and he suggests that they "probably represent transient camps at which the exploitation of some, perhaps seasonal, resource[s] took place." During the Early Archaic, people utilized a "central based transhumance system" in which "a centralized base camp…served as a focus and an axis for seasonally controlled hunting and gathering camps elsewhere" (Chapman 1975:272). Chapman's (1975) settlement model for the Ridge and Valley Province of eastern Tennessee may be applicable to other areas of the Southeast.

Spatial analysis of a Bifurcate Base (LeCroy) level at the Rose Island site has allowed Kimball (1993) to model Early Archaic residential site structure. His spatial analysis indicated the location of a structure, family hearth/general work area, and several specialized activity areas.

Recently, Carr (1995) conducted a reanalysis of the lithic materials from several of the Tellico sites. His analysis suggests that patterns of technological organization remained similar in the area throughout the Early Archaic. Some differences in the settlement-subsistence system were documented. The lower Kirk occupations appear to represent a forager settlement mobility system (sensu Binford 1980), and the later Kirk occupations fit with expectations of collector base camps.

Recent work in eastern Kentucky adds data to this earlier research. Creasman (1995; Creasman et al. 1996) documented a site in eastern Kentucky containing a Bifurcate horizon dating circa 6500–6000 B.C. The site was situated in Bell County, Kentucky, on a bank of the Cumberland River. According to data obtained from Dixon and Rohr (Mayer-Oakes 1955; Dragoo 1958), Early Archaic peoples inhabited rockshelters, which were apparently used as short-term, temporary camps, as were the large riverine base camps mentioned above. Sites dating to the Early Archaic period have been found in every physiographic zone from upland areas to floodplain zones. In all sites, there is a continuation of some Paleoindian traits (i.e., uniface and blade tools) and the introduction of many new tool forms. The latter may reflect an increased diversity in the subsistence pattern. Many plant foods (e.g., hickory and acorn) were added to the diet to supplement hunting activities. Herbaceous seeds may have been collected also.

In addition to the better known corner-notched and bifurcate forms, more recent excavations have begun to shed some light on the earlier side-notched forms. At Dust Cave in northern Alabama, early side-notched forms occur between Cumberland and other Late Paleoindian and Kirk-Stemmed materials. Estimated ages for the early side-notched component range between 10,000 and 9,000 years ago, although several earlier dates ranging between 10,330 and 10,490 B.P. may also be associated with this component, or an earlier Late Paleoindian component (Driskell 1994:Table 1, 1996).

Numerous chipped stone and bone tools have been recovered from horizons associated with the early side-notched component at Dust

Cave (Goldman-Finn and Walker 1994; Meeks 1994). Faunal remains are well preserved at the site as well. Of interest is the low percentage of deer in relation to aquatic and small terrestrial birds and mammals (Driskell 1996; Grover 1994; Walker 1996). A date of 10,350 ± 60 B.P. was also reported for early side-notched forms from 40Ch162 (Bradbury and McKelway 1996:7). These occupations on the Harpeth River in Cheatham County, Tennessee, represented a short-term, limited activity location for the duration of the Early Archaic.

Middle Archaic (circa 6000–4000 B.C.)

The environment during the Middle Archaic subperiod was dryer and warmer than the modern environment. Increasing regionalization of artifact inventories and the addition of new artifact classes and hafted biface styles suggest the development of extensive exploitation strategies. The Middle Archaic is marked by the introduction of ground-stone artifacts manufactured through pecking, grinding, and polishing (e.g., adzes, axes, bannerstones, and pendants). A number of these ground stone tools (e.g., manos, mortars and pestles, and nutting stones) are often interpreted as plant food processing artifacts and indicate an increased utilization of plant food resources during the Middle Archaic (Jefferies 2008:203–206).

New hafted biface styles developed during the Middle Archaic, such as stemmed and basal-notched points. A variety of bone tools, including antler hafted bifaces, fishhooks, and gouges, suggest an improved efficiency in exploiting local resources. Middle Archaic sites tend to contain larger accumulations of materials than those of earlier periods, "suggesting increasing group size and either increased sedentism or carefully scheduled seasonal reoccupation of selected locations" (Cohen 1977:191). Important sites in the Southeast with Middle Archaic components include sites in the Little Tennessee River valley, such as Icehouse Bottom (Chapman 1977), Eva in west Tennessee (Lewis and Lewis 1961), North Carolina Piedmont sites (Coe 1964), and Modoc Rockshelter in Illinois (Fowler 1959).

Although it has yet to be excavated, the Glasgow site (46Ka229) may be one of the more important Middle Archaic sites to be identified in the middle Ohio River Valley (Hand and Hughes 1990; Redmond and Niquette 1991). It contains a buried Stanly component that is characterized by a 15-x-40-m (49.2-x-131.2-ft), 20 cm (7.9 in) thick midden zone. Tests from the site suggest that the Stanly zone may produce over one million artifacts. The Stanly zone at Glasgow produced three features encountered in a single 2-x-2-m unit and an uncorrected date of 5610 ± 70 B.C. (Niquette et al. 1991:31).

Chapman (1975) has suggested that Archaic hafted bifaces were probably used in conjunction with the atlatl, a device that increases the distance and accuracy of a thrown spear. The recovery of bone and ground stone objects (bannerstones) in Middle Archaic contexts interpreted as atlatl weights supports Chapman's suggestion (cf., Neuman 1967:36–53). Certain classes of chipped stone tool artifacts, such as scrapers, unifaces, drills, and gouges, indicate a continuation of their importance from the Paleoindian period.

Late Archaic (circa 4000–1000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic was a time of continued cultural expansion and complexity. Dragoo (1976:12–15) has discussed several Late Archaic traditions for the Eastern Woodlands. The distinctiveness of each tradition stems from each tradition's response to its regional environment. These responses are often reflected in the material culture. An increase in the number of sites noted for the Late Archaic might suggest an increase in population during this period, and evidence of longer, more intensive site occupation suggests, in some cases, extended habitation within an area.

Archaeologists have inferred from ethnographic analogy drawn from surviving

hunter-gatherer groups in remote areas of the world that Late Archaic groups were probably organized in nomadic or semi-sedentary bands with scheduled seasonal movements to better exploit faunal and floral resources. Late Archaic settlement generally consists of a series of camps located to take advantage of seasonal environmental resources. Artifact inventories for the Late Archaic reflect these diversified responses to a wide variety of environmental conditions (Winters 1967:32, 1969).

Population increase and increased evidence of mortuary ceremonialism have led some investigators to postulate that a more complex social organization was developing in some areas of the eastern United States. Along the Green River in west-central Kentucky, large shell mound sites, such as Chiggerville (Webb and Haag 1939), Indian Knoll (Webb 1946), and Carlson Annis (Webb 1950), contain hundreds of human burials illustrative of complex mortuary practices and a rich ceremonial life. The development of interregional trading networks is indicated by the recovery of copper, marine shell, and other non-local artifacts from Late Archaic burials (Winters 1968). Dragoo (1976:17) states that "these foreign materials not only testify to the growing complexity of the ritualism connected with the burial of the dead but also to the interaction of many groups which would have facilitated the exchange of ideas as well as goods." There is little evidence, however, of this developing complexity in the Late Archaic record of the Cumberland Plateau.

Archaeologists have documented early squash domestication with a radiocarbon date of 1778 ± 80 B.C. in the Late Archaic levels of Cloudsplitter Rockshelter in Menifee County (Cowan et al. 1981:71, Table 1). Seeds of the Eastern Agricultural Complex (sunflower, sumpweed, maygrass, and erect knotweed), though, are sparse in the Late Archaic levels of Cloudsplitter. However, according to Cowan et al. (1981:71), after 1050 B.C. "all members of the Eastern [Agricultural] Complex undergo a sudden and dramatic increase in the rate at which they were being deposited in the site," perhaps "indicative of a wholesale introduction of the complex into the region at this time."

The Cold Oak shelter in Lee County, Kentucky (15Le50) (Ison 1988), provides an interesting view of the latest documented Archaic site on the Cumberland Plateau. It contained several stratigraphic levels, the latest of which reflected recent lumbering activity and was preceded by a Late Woodland occupation. Zones III and IIIa date to the Late Archaic, and the latter contained a wealth of perishable materials, " such as nut fragments, small seeds, grasses, leaves, wood, and bits of discarded cordage" (Ison 1988:208). The assemblage included cultivated plants and a Cogswell projectile point. In Zone III, Cogswell and Wade points, which usually date to circa 900 B.C., were recovered. Potentially cultivated plants from Cold Oak shelter include sunflower (*Helianthus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotweed (*Polyongum* sp.), marshelder (*Iva* sp.), squash (*Cucurbita* sp.), and possibly maygrass (*Phalaris* sp.). Recovered faunal remains indicate that a wide variety of game, including deer, bear, turkey, squirrel, turtle, and varieties of fish and local shellfish, was hunted (Ison 1988).

Excavators attribute the terminal Archaic of the site to the Cogswell Phase (Ison 1988:215), which is distinguished by the distinctive Cogswell projectile points. Interestingly, Wade points, often considered Early Woodland, also occur in the Cogswell Phase materials at Cold Oak. Because of the presence of these Wade points, the Cold Oak shelter has become an important reflection of the dynamics of the Late Archaic adaptation, which stressed wide ranging hunting and collecting. In the context of these activities, plants local to the Cumberland Plateau (and elsewhere in the eastern United States) were manipulated and brought into simple "cultivation," meaning that at some point the seeds were harvested and planted at the beginning of the following growing season. Subsequently, in the Woodland period, this tradition of native plant cultivation continued and became perhaps even more important. More intensive farming on the Cumberland Plateau, however, would not really occur until

after 1000 A.D. It would involve cultivated plants, notably corn and, later, beans, that had been imported into the eastern United States.

The Woodland Period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1000)

Traditionally, archaeologists distinguish the Woodland period from the Archaic by the appearance of pottery, the construction of burial mounds and other earthworks, and the rudimentary practice of agriculture (Willey 1966:267). Although these changes were substantial, the Woodland period can still be viewed as a developmental period that in many ways comes out of the Archaic. It is apparent, however, that all regions of the eastern United States did not march hand-in-hand through time toward increasing social and cultural complexity; neighboring regions changed at quite different rates. For example, the high social and cultural elaboration expressed in the earthworks and mortuary structures along the Scioto in southern Ohio during the Middle Woodland are paralleled elsewhere only in scattered locations, if at all, and are not found in the Cumberland Plateau. Although Woodland period earthworks—for example burial mounds and hilltop enclosures—do occur, they were rare, suggesting that they were not important elements of the cultural landscape (Applegate 2008:493–512; Railey 1996).

Archaeologists who think that the complexity of culture increased naturally over time were surprised to learn that peaks of cultural complexity during the Woodland period were not necessarily continued. The end of the Woodland period in many parts of the Ohio Valley is seen as declining in terms of the level of complexity it is thought to have reached a hundred to two hundred years prior. This notable "decline" makes the Woodland period, there and elsewhere, the first point in prehistory that archaeologists acknowledge when cultural development in the eastern Woodlands was not leading inexorably toward civilization as Caldwell (1958) had already pointed out. Cultural evolution in the eastern United States is now thought to have departed from Archaic underpinnings and to have proceeded by fits and starts, with local complexity increasing and decreasing.

The division between Late Archaic and Early Woodland in terms of stone tools is nebulous. Early Woodland sites in the Ohio Valley are most easily recognized by a collection of related stemmed projectile points. These have been subsumed by the Cogswell Phase, as defined by Ison (1988). Excavations at the Grayson site (15Cr73) suggest that the phase dates from circa 1250 to 800 B.C. (Ledbetter and O'Steen 1991). A variety of thermal features were excavated at Grayson, including large, charcoal-filled, and fire-cracked rock-lined pits (possibly earth ovens). In addition, chert-filled cache pits were attributed to the Cogswell Phase. Structure 3 at Grayson was associated with the Early Woodland use of the site. Open on one side, the structure consisted of an arc of well-defined postmolds enclosing an area of approximately 10 m (32.8 ft) in diameter. Along the wall was a cluster of thermal and cache pits. Elsewhere on the site an earth oven containing a Buck Creek Barbed point produced a radiocarbon date of 2781 ± 67 B.P. (Ledbetter and O'Steen 1991:Tables 8–13).

In 2006, some 332 Woodland period archaeological sites were known to exist in the drainages of the upper Kentucky and Licking Rivers, which are located in the heart of the Cumberland Plateau of Kentucky (Applegate 2008:494–495). In contrast to other parts of the state where they were important, burial mounds and earthworks were not widespread on the Plateau during this period.

Early Woodland (circa 1000–200 B. C.)

In the mountainous region of Kentucky, a rise in the use of natural rockshelters as habitation sites is noticed and may reflect the growing importance of plant cultivation during Early Woodland times. Native plants characteristic of the Early Woodland may have led to a much wider dispersal of human populations over the landscape than had occurred during the Archaic period (Railey

1996:86). This concentration of early plant domestication corresponded with an emphasis on other local resources (e.g., cherts used in tool production), which suggests that Native-American populations "settled in" to the rugged land of the Cumberland Plateau during this period and used its resources to their fullest extent.

The increasing shift from river bottoms as preferred habitation sites to rockshelters in the Early Woodland follows the trend started during the Cogswell Phase of the Late Archaic (mentioned briefly above) (Railey 1996:87). Although earlier Archaic peoples had used rockshelters as habitation sites (e.g., Newt Kash [Webb and Funkhouser 1936] and Cloudsplitter [Cowan 1985a, 1985b; Cowan et al. 1981]), evidence of pottery and other perishable items—both tool fragments and plant remains—are noted in addition to the Archaic tool inventory in late Cogswell Phase occupations. In addition to nut crops (most importantly, hickory), Early Woodland occupants of these and other sites used the full range of plants that had been collected during the earlier Archaic, many of which would have been showing distinct signs of human domestication (generally in the form of enlarged seeds).

Pottery similar to the Early Woodland Fayette Thick (found in central and northern Kentucky), but lacking the distinctive pinched decoration, occurs on the Cumberland Plateau. A pottery type known as Graham Roughened was defined at the Graham site (15La222) in Lawrence County, Kentucky. Tempered with sandstone, it is described as a flat-bottomed, cylindrical shaped caldron with a direct, undecorated, but well-smoothed rim. In contrast, body sherds were very rough and uneven, as if an attempt had been made to smooth the vessel after it had been partially dried. Feature 20 at the Graham site produced a quantity of Graham Roughened artifacts that dates between circa 350 B.C. and 210 B.C. (Niquette 1989).

Sheldon and Hughes (1990) reported a rockshelter in Breathitt County (15Br118) that portends to hold extremely valuable information relating to this time period. McGraw subsequently tested the site (McGraw et al. 1991) and identified an extended human burial. A fragment of beaten native copper—possibly a grave offering—was found in the pelvic region, and two Cogswell bifaces and a Buck Creek barbed point were found under the skeleton's right ulna. A bone sample yielded an uncorrected date of 1020 ± 130 B.C. (Betty J. McGraw, personal communication 1991). This date has a corrected date range of 1510–900 B.C. The burial demonstrates that Cogswell Phase sites witnessed increased mortuary ritualism over the preceding Late Archaic, perhaps foreshadowing the intensified mortuary ceremonialism that is considered diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period.

Middle Woodland (circa 200 B.C.–A. D. 500)

During the Middle Woodland, site types on the Plateau became more diversified, but the complexity of mounds and earthworks that was characteristic of the Bluegrass and northern Kentucky really only developed where the Plateau meets the Ohio River Valley (e.g., the earthwork complexes of Greenup County near Portsmouth) (Squier and Davis 1848:Plate 27). Large burial mounds, like the C & O mounds near Paintsville, Kentucky (Webb 1942), and a mound near Oneida in Clay County, were the exception rather than the rule. Smaller mounds existed, but these were constructed primarily of stone rather than earth. An example of these structures is the Brisbin Mound in Boyd County (Aument 1985; Lewis 1996:109). Small, open-air, domestic sites, such as the Calloway site located on the floodplain of a small tributary of Tug Fork in Martin County, are much more typical of the Middle Woodland period in this region than are mounds (Niquette and Boedy 1986; Niquette et al. 1987). At Calloway, a series of features, some of them scattered small rock ovens, contained burned plant food remains.

An important Middle Woodland settlement was excavated in Pike County,

Kentucky, at the Martin Justice site (Kerr and Creasman 1995). Although the site is multicomponent, exhibiting evidence of human occupation from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland, Middle Woodland pottery was found that was associated with a roughly circular structure that must have been the focus for a single household (Kerr and Creasman 1995:162–165). The Martin Justice site, therefore, contained somewhat more permanent domestic features than were found at the Calloway site in Martin County.

Middle Woodland peoples continued the technologies developed in the Archaic and Early Woodland periods; however, there were changes as well. A chert bladelet industry developed exclusively during the Middle Woodland period. It produced small and sharp chert tools that were used in fine work. In addition, exotic materials—copper, mica, and on rare occasions, obsidian—were obtained through trade from distant sources. These artifacts are typically known from mortuary sites in Kentucky (Applegate 2008:352).

Excavations at Faust Shelter (Ahler 1967) in Morgan County, Tennessee, identified a preference for rockshelter dwellings by Early Woodland populations, but their use was more sporadic by the Middle Woodland period. Ahler (1967:49–50) suggests that Early Woodland people lived on the major terraces of the Emory River during the summer and then fragmented into smaller groups during the winter to exploit upland resources and live in rockshelters. During the Middle Woodland period, year round occupation of the terraces is possible because horticultural practices intensified, so these populations were able to create food surpluses. The uplands would be needed only for hunting excursions during the winter. Although there is evidence for resident populations, lithic materials and ceramic tempering materials at Faust Shelter are primarily of non-local origin and come from the Tennessee Valley. This suggests that significant contact between the Cumberland Plateau and the Tennessee Valley in terms of trade existed, or that movements of people between the two areas during the Middle Woodland period was possible (Ferguson and Pace 1981:23).

Wilson and Finch (1980) found that sites with Early and Middle Woodland components increase in number and intensity in the Big South Fork area. In contrast to the Emory River area, the settlements are confined almost exclusively to rockshelters; however, rockshelters in this area are found in a wide variety of settings, which Wilson and Finch (1980:181–203) suggest may indicate year-round occupation of the area.

Late Woodland (A.D. 500–1000)

Around A.D. 400, the Hopewellian ceremonial centers and extensive trade network collapsed in the Ohio Valley, and burial practices became less complex. This decline marked the beginning of the Late Woodland. In areas such as Illinois or Ohio, where Hopewellian influence was greatest, Late Woodland marks a return to a less complex way of life. In other areas where Hopewellian influence was minimal, Late Woodland sites continued a more general Woodland lifestyle (i.e., dependence on domesticated plants increased, and hunting and gathering continued to be the primary means of subsistence) (Railey 1996).

Late Woodland projectile point forms include early Late Woodland (circa A.D. 400–750) Chesser and Lowe point varieties. These are followed in time by forms such as Jack's Reef Corner Notched, Raccoon Notched and Levanna points. Small triangular projectile points appear in artifact assemblages by A.D. 800 and may represent the first appearance of the bow and arrow. Other archaeologists, however, place that invention in the Late Archaic, some 2,000 years earlier.

Although regional ceramic sequences have not been developed, most Late Woodland ceramics are generally cordmarked. Variability in ceramic tempering agents is thought to reflect regional and not temporal developments (Purrington 1967:124). A number of Late Woodland phases have been

defined in the middle Ohio Valley. These include Newtown (Griffin 1952), Peters (Prufer and McKenzie 1966), Chesser (Prufer 1967), Watson Farm (Mayer-Oakes 1955), Buck Garden (McMichael 1965), Childers, and Woods (Shott 1990).

Survey and excavation in the Cumberland Plateau of eastern Tennessee, undertaken by Pace and Kline (1976), Ahler (1967), and Wilson and Finch (1980), have demonstrated that the tendency to "settle" increased during the Woodland period. Not only are there more sites, but they are occupied for longer periods of time, possibly for multiple seasons or year round. Evidence for pottery production using local sandstone tempering materials may indicate longer-term use of the area by a resident population during this period. Production of food in the Sequatchie Valley and along the Highland Rim may have been supplemented with upland resources, which may have led to an increase in the number of sites in the uplands (Pace and Kline 1976:101–102).

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 900–1650)

The Late Prehistoric period has been associated with Mississippian cultures that are more easily recognized in the Mississippi and parts of the Ohio and Illinois River valleys, although Mississippian influences were seen in a much larger geographic area (Pollack 2008b). The Mississippian period was characterized by chiefdoms and intensive agriculture. Maize (*Zea mays*), beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), and squash (*Cucurbita* sp.) were the principle crops. Nevertheless, hunting and gathering continued to be important in many areas (Smith 1978).

Settlements were arranged in a hierarchical manner, were fortified, contained substructure mounds that were either for ceremonial purposes or dwellings for the elite, and were occupied year-round. Mississippian structures were built using wattle and daub construction, and the wall posts were set in trenches. Although there were continuously occupied villages in the settlement system, much of the Mississippian population lived in smaller hamlets and farmsteads scattered up and down the major rivers and secondary streams (Smith 1978).

Cultures with a similar level of development included the Pisgah in the Appalachian Summit, the Fort Ancient in the middle Ohio River area, and the Plaquemine of the lower Mississippi River area. Although a Late Woodland level of society continued in the Midwest, the Great Lakes, the Northeast, and the piedmont and coastal areas of the Middle Atlantic until European contact, some contact was made at the boundaries between the Mississippian cultural area and these regions. The Mississippian period is dated to A.D. 800 in the middle Mississippi River area. Between A.D. 900 and 1350, independent Mississippian societies developed in the surrounding regions. These societies lasted until circa A.D. 1550 (Geier 1992:279–280).

Of the 605 Mississippian-period sites recorded in the Western Coal Field Section, there are 469 open habitation without mound sites, 53 rockshelter sites, 7 caves, 2 quarries, 49 sites with mounds present, 2 rock art sites, 21 cemeteries, 1 isolated burial, and 1 other special activity area (Pollack 2008b). The Mississippian-period sites in the Western Coal Field Section represent 45.6 percent of all the Mississippian sites in the entire Green River Management Area. These sites largely represent A.D. 1000–1400 occupations.

Mississippian-period archaeological research in the Western Coal Field Section is very sparse prior to the statewide survey conducted by Webb and Funkhouser (1932). In this survey, Mississippian sites can usually be identified by the presence of stone box graves. By the late 1930s the University of Kentucky had conducted several excavations of Mississippian-period sites in this section. Excavated open habitation sites without mounds include the Eaton site (15McL6), Morris Village, and the Kirtley site (15McL19). The investigated open habitation sites with mounds were Annis Mound (15Bt2) and Martin Mound (15Bt1).

Eaton and Kirtley are located within 2 km of each other on Cypress Creek, a tributary of the Green River in McLean County, Kentucky. The Eaton site was surrounded by a Mississippian-period wall-trench structure (Hanson 1959). The ceramics recovered from this site can be dated by comparison to other assemblages to approximately A.D. 1000–1200. The Kirtley site was excavated by a WPA crew. This excavation uncovered Mississippian-period houses and associated pit features. The total number of structures recorded was 15; however, it is possible that there were several rebuilding events, which could have limited the number of structures to closer to 8 (Rolingson 1961). As with the Eaton site, the ceramic artifact assemblage could be dated through association to A.D. 1000–1300. The proximity and the contemporaneity of the two sites create a likely link between them.

The Mississippian-period component of the Morris Village site was a palisaded village consisting of approximately 12 structures arranged around a plaza. Radiocarbon dates from two of these structures were A.D. 1399±33 and 1506±139. The non-ceramic artifacts recovered at the Morris Village site included triangular points and adzes. The pottery assemblage is similar to the assemblages of both Eaton and Kirtley, indicating an earlier date, A.D. 1000–1300, for the Mississippian-period component than suggested by the radiocarbon dates (Clay 1984).

The Annis Mound seems to be part of a larger Mississippian-period community, the Annis Village (15Bt20). The other mound associated with the Annis Mound to create the Annis Village is Martin Mound. The excavations at Martin Mound have not yet been fully reported and published. The Annis Mound was reported by Young (1962). Using pottery assemblages, it was possible to date this mound to approximately A.D. 950–1250 (Young 1962), although it might have been occupied longer. These dates indicate that the site was occupied during the Late Woodland period.

The Mississippian period between A.D. 1000 and 1300 is very well represented in this section; however, it is the only range of dates that is well represented. It is evident from the structures at both Morris Village and Annis Village that rebuilding did occur. From this it might be inferred that these populations were not tenuous exploratory settlements but more permanent villages (Lewis 1990).

As a result of the Mississippian-period research within the Green River Management Area, a tentative two-phase chronological sequence consisting of an Early period, Page Phase (A.D. 900–1100) and a Late period, Hadden Phase (A.D. 1100–1650) was developed (Allen 1977). Lewis (1990:416) suggested that these should be called mortuary complexes rather than phases, since "little is known about the social, political, and economic organization of the groups who created the sites that have been assigned to these phases."

The Page Phase was defined based on information from the Page site. As noted, Webb and Funkhouser (1930) excavated numerous stone mortuary mounds at the Page site (15Lo1), which contained 67 recognizable mounds. The 1 mound they excavated, and probably several others they described, were substructure mounds. The mortuary cist they excavated contained three different layers of cremated human remains, with at least 182 individuals represented. Ceramics from the substructure mound were predominantly limestone tempered and plain (Pollack 2008b:663–665).

The Hadden Phase or late Mississippian period in the region is also based on a characteristic mortuary complex in the Green River Management Area. Identified sites include Hadden (15To1) and Dunklau (15Wa374) in the Pennyroyal section, and Martin Mound (Lewis 1990:416) in the Western Coal Field Section. For this phase, there appears to be a complete shift to the use of mussel shell as temper for ceramics, and mortuary facilities consist of small mounds with one or a few stone-lined burial features. Nevertheless, at Hadden, the ceramic

assemblage compares more favorably to early Mississippian assemblages with Mississippi Plain, Bell Plain, Old Town Red, Wolf Creek Checkstamped, and McKee Island Cordmarked types (Pollack 2008b:666).

Protohistoric and Historic Aboriginal Period (A.D. 1650–1814)

By the beginning of the seventeenth century A.D., the Ohio River valley was populated by several sedentary cultural groups (Schwartz 1967). After 1680, the cultural fabric of these groups was severely stressed and then reshaped in the wake of shifting fur trade patterns (Hunt 1940), which resulted in the increasing displacement of resident Native-American groups by newly arriving Native Americans (Hunter 1978:588).

After A.D. 1724, Native-American tribes, who we can identify as the Shawnee, were present in the region, having been pushed westward from the east (i.e., from the Susquehanna drainage of Pennsylvania) by the expansion of European settlement (McConnell 1992:21). The origins of the Shawnee are not clear, but they can be identified on the Ohio River by A.D. 1750 (or later) at sites such as Bentley and Old Fort Earthworks (named for the nearby Middle Woodland earthworks) (Henderson et al. 1986:131–137; Henderson et al. 1992:270–278; Pollack and Henderson 1984).

The conflicts between the Shawnee and other groups of the middle Ohio (e.g., Delaware, Miami, Piankashaw, and Wyandot) lasted through the War of 1812. They are a part of the conflict between the French and British and later the British and the new American Colonies (Hammack 1992:928–929; McBride and McBride 2008; O'Donnell 1992:815).

Historic Period

The first Europeans to visit Kentucky included explorers, trappers, traders, and surveyors. It was in the 1750s, when the English Crown attempted to colonize the Ohio Valley, that the first organized attempt to settle Kentucky occurred. This attempt stimulated the formation of land companies that sent surveyors into the area (McBride and McBride 2008:909). One of these, the Ohio Land Company, sent a surveyor into Kentucky in 1751. The French and Indian War that erupted in 1754 disrupted this early exploration (Talbert 1992:689).

In 1763, England's King George III set aside the land west of the Appalachians for Indians and English fur traders and closed the area to permanent settlement. His decree was ignored, however, and further colonial exploration and development could not be stopped. One man who took advantage of the commercial expansion westward was Daniel Boone. Boone first explored Kentucky in 1767, and by 1769, he had explored much of the Red and Kentucky River valleys. Harrodsburg was established soon after in 1774, followed by Boonesboro in 1775. The western movement of the American frontier pushed the Native Americans farther and farther west, and Kentucky was one of the places where they decided to take a stand. In response, Governor Dunmore (of Virginia) waged two large campaigns in the Ohio Valley (later known as Dunmore's War), and the Native Americans were defeated. Dunmore's War opened Kentucky for settlement, although some hostilities continued after this time (Nickell 1992:96–98; Stone 1992:571).

Kentucky was originally a part of Virginia called the Kentucky District. The Kentucky District contained three counties, Fayette, Lincoln, and Jefferson, which became the Commonwealth of Kentucky on June 1, 1792 (Clark 1992). These three counties were later divided and subdivided into the 120 counties that presently make up the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

A History of Ohio County, Kentucky

The Kentucky General Assembly created Ohio County on December 17, 1798 from the western portion of Hardin County. The county

is situated in the Western Coalfield geographic region of Kentucky and covers 1,543.6 sq km (596 sq mi). It was named for the Ohio River, which formed its original northern boundary. In 1915, Daviess County was portioned out of northern Ohio County, and fourteen years later, Hancock County was created out of the northeast corner of Ohio County. Also bordering Ohio County are Breckenridge and Grayson Counties to the east, Butler and Muhlenberg Counties to the south, and Calhoun County to the west. The topography of the area is characterized by rolling hills and level bottomlands, well-suited for agriculture. The Green and Rough rivers are the principal waterways, and Hartford is the county seat (Fogle 1970).

Prehistoric tribes occupied this region of Kentucky. Excavations of burial mounds in southern Ohio County, conducted by the University of Kentucky and the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, uncovered more than 1,000 skeletons dating to the Prehistoric period. Early pioneers to the area met hostile resistance from the natives, namely Cherokee Indian tribes. Several bloody encounters were documented in the 1780s and 1790s. By 1797, the threat of Native American attacks to settlers had greatly subsided. Daniel Boone and Joseph Barnett were early surveyors of the area. Ignatius Pigman, a Maryland Methodist minister and land speculator, is credited for bringing the earliest settlers to the area (Fogle 1970).

One of the first fortified settlements in the lower Green River Valley was Fort Hartford. Named for a deer crossing, or "hart ford," on the nearby Rough River, Hartford survived early Native American attacks. The settlement was designated the seat of Ohio County when the county was founded in 1798. A log courthouse was constructed in 1800, and, in 1808, Hartford was officially incorporated. Due to its location at the head of navigation on the Rough River, Hartford experienced early growth. A large grist and flourmill was built around 1830 and operated there until the turn of the twentieth century. Timber, coal, and dark and light air-cured tobacco were shipped from Hartford and other river towns in the county on small rafts. The introduction of locks and dams to the Green and Rough Rivers in the 1830s allowed the passage of steamboats to Evansville, Indiana on the Ohio River. The major communities along the Green River included Ceralvo, Rockport, Cromwell, and Smallhous. In 1810, Hartford's population was 110. The town grew to 242 by 1830 and to 309 by 1840. In 1800, Ohio County was tallied at 1,223 residents. The population tripled in size by 1820 to 3,879. By 1840, the county population reached 6,592 (Fogle 1970).

The community of Benton's Ferry was located on the Green River, approximately eight-and-one-half miles south–southwest of Hartford. The community was founded below the bluff on which its first settler, Lewis Kincheloe, resided. Hugh Carter established a ferry across the Green River at this location in 1817 (Greene 1976:95 [1898]; Rennick 1984:254).

River traffic in Ohio County was severely disrupted during the Civil War. The county was divided between Union and Confederate sentiments and fell victim to guerilla activity during the war. In December of 1865, Confederate General Hylan B. Lyon and his troops captured Hartford and burned the courthouse. The county seat suffered the most damage from the war (Fogle 1970).

Coal mining was a small-scale operation in Ohio County until the introduction of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad in 1871. Tradition holds that the first locomotives and freight cars utilized by the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad were brought downriver to Rockport by barge. During the 1870s, railroad steam engines began burning coal and transporting goods, like coal, by the ton. In the 1880s, the Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas Railroad began construction on a line that ran north and south through the center of the county. The Fordsville Branch ran from Hartford to Fordsville, another major rail community, in northern Ohio County. The Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas line joined the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Irvington in northern Breckinridge County, providing

access to large metropolitan markets. The Illinois Central laid a third line in the 1890s that ran east and west through northern Ohio County before veering southeast at Fordsville and serving the eastern half of the county. Several railroad towns developed along these lines, including Deanefield, currently known as Reynolds Station, which was a nineteenth-century coal town and an Illinois Central rail station (Fogle 1970, 1981:239–242; Rennick 1984:250; Sulzer 1968:133–138).

The small settlement of Benton's Ferry later became known as Rock Port, then Rockport, with the establishment of its post office in 1863. Later, residents moved from the base of the bluff to the rise overlooking the river. The town of Rockport was incorporated in 1870. Rockport's population in 1898 stood at 600 residents. The town had a tobacco factory, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, a barber shop, a sawmill, a grist mill, two hotels, a shoe shop, two doctors, and two churches (Baptist and Presbyterian). The section of town that remains along the riverbank is currently known as Old Rockport (Greene 1976:95–96; Rennick 1984:254).

The community of Echols was founded in 1874 with the opening of a nearby coal mine by a Mr. Echols from Illinois. A post office was established in 1881 for the community located on the Illinois Central, currently known as the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. Echols is located approximately 2 km (1.25 mi) east of Rockport and the Green River (Fogle 1970; Rennick 1984:89).

Because of coal and railroad activity, Hartford continued to grow steadily into the late 1800s. In 1880, the Hartford College for young men and women opened. The new school was a two-story brick structure with six classrooms and a large assembly room. The college, which offered a standard secondary curriculum, was designated the Hartford High School in 1910. The population of Ohio County in the second half of the nineteenth century grew from 9,749 in 1850 to 15,561 in 1870. By 1890, the county population stood at 22,946 (Fogle 1970, 1981:154).

In 1912, oil was discovered 6.4 km (4 mi) east of Hartford. In 1919, the first year of recorded production, Ohio County totaled 680 barrels. By 1925, the county produced more than 25 times the 1919 total, nearing 190,000 barrels. By 1929, Ohio County peaked production at 2,785,965 barrels. Also during the early twentieth century demand for burley tobacco increased, as blended cigarettes grew in popularity after World War I. The topography and soil of Ohio County was well-suited for the production of white air-cured or burley tobacco, the primary ingredient in cigarettes. Although cigarette consumption underwent a major slump during the Great Depression, the Agriculture Adjustment Act, a product of New Deal legislation, managed to control the price and production of tobacco and secure a strong market for farmers. The "tobacco program," as it was called, in combination with reviving economy of the late 1930s, resulted in a large burley tobacco boom (Axton 1975; Kentucky Geological Survey 1999).

In 1911, Bill Monroe, the "father of Bluegrass music," was born in Rasine in southern Ohio County. Monroe's earliest influences were his uncle, Pendelton Vandiver, a fiddle player, and Walter Taylor, Ohio County's "Mandolin King." Monroe left his family's farm at an early age to join his brothers working in the factories of Detroit. Although Monroe never returned to live in Ohio County, his influential and prolific career was based on the musical traditions of the area, and his fame has remained central to the identity of Ohio County into the twenty-first century. The population of Ohio County dipped in the early twentieth century, falling from 27,642 in 1910 to 24,469 in 1930. The population continued to decline, falling to 20,840 in 1950 (Fogle 1970).

Just as the railroad signaled the downfall of local river traffic, highway improvements and highway freight hinted at the twilight days of the railroads' domination of overland freight. County transportation routes were also greatly improved during the 1920s and 1930s. As a result of the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act and federal-aid matching funds for

transportation facilities, the Kentucky General Assembly created the Department of State Roads and Highways. Most of the existing inter-county roadways were declared primary state highways, and all state and federal funds were allotted to the construction and improvement of these roads. During this period of the development of the state highway system, the Department of Highways built most of the new bridges in Kentucky. In the early 1920s, the Department of Highways primarily designed steel truss bridges with riveted connections and concrete floors. It was during this time that the concrete bridge sub-department was formed. In the years to follow, concrete slab, T-beam, and girder bridges became the most common bridges constructed on Kentucky's highways (Hudson 1997:41−45).

The Western Kentucky Parkway, located in the southern portion of Ohio County, was completed in the 1960s. The Louisville, St. Louis, and Texas rail line was all but abandoned in 1942. A third line completed by the Illinois Central Railroad through the eastern portion of the county in 1893 was abandoned in the 1980s (Fogle 1970; Morrison 1958).

Although industry was introduced to Ohio County in the second half of the twentieth century, coal mining, oil production, and agriculture have remained central to the economy of the area. In the 1970s, 22 coal mines were still in operation, and Ohio County stood as the seventh largest coal-producing county in the state. For most of the 1970s, oil production leveled at approximately 200,000 barrels annually, making the county among the top 10 of the state's approximately 50 oil producing counties. Ohio County's tobacco production, particularly the production of burley tobacco, decreased through the second half of the twentieth century. In 1972, Ohio County grew over 250,000 pounds of burley tobacco. By the 1990s, burley production was minimal, but the county ranked eleventh in dark air-cured tobacco production. The county remains one of Kentucky's top producers of soybeans and corn. In 1999, Ohio County ranked tenth in soybean production and fourteenth in corn production statewide. Ohio County's population hit a twentieth-century low at 17,725 residents in 1960. The population rebounded to 21,765 by 1980 and jumped again to 22,916 in 2000. Since 1980, Hartford's population has hovered around 2,500 residents (Kentucky Geological Survey 1999; Lee 1981:472–473; United States Department of Agriculture 1999).

Rockport

The proposed project is located northwest of the community of Rockport, originally known as Benton's Ferry. The community of Benton's Ferry was located on the Green River, approximately 8.5 miles south-southwest of Hartford. The community was founded below the bluff on which its first settler, Lewis Kincheloe, resided. Hugh Carter established a ferry crossing the Green River in 1817 at this location (Greene 1976: 95; Rennick 1984: 254).

The small settlement of Benton's Ferry later became known as Rock Port, then Rockport, with the establishment of its post office in 1863. The city of Rockport was incorporated in 1870. In 1898, Rockport had a population of approximately 600 residents. The community was situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, thus providing both river and rail access. The town contained a number of businesses in 1898, including a tobacco factory, two blacksmith shops, a grist mill, a saw mill, a barber shop, a shoe shop, two livery stables, two hotels, two doctors, and two churches (Baptist and Presbyterian). That section of town that remains along the riverbank is currently known as Old Rockport (Greene 1976: 95-96; Rennick 1984: 254).

Ceralvo

The proposed project is located 0.46 mi east of the former community of Ceralvo. The town was laid out in 1851 by H.D. Taylor. The word Ceralvo is derived from the Spanish word for deer because the area was historically a deer crossing of the Green River. A post office was established in February 1855 with Aaron W. Davis as postmaster. It was incorporated in 1870 by an act of the

Kentucky Legislature. The town became an important passenger and freight shipping center along the Green River. However, the town was all but destroyed by the Flood of 1937 and the post office closed in 1944. All that remains are a few houses and the Ceralvo cemetery (Porter Hay et al. 2002:147; Rennick 1984:55).

Chapter 4. Methods

This section describes the methods used during the survey. Site-specific field methods are discussed in further detail in the Site Description section of this report. Laboratory methods specific to the individual analyses are discussed in the specific analysis sections of this report.

Field Methods

Prior to the survey, CRA was provided with mapping of the project area (see Figure 1.3). This mapping depicted the project boundary, contours, and other natural and cultural topographic features. The limits of the survey area were determined by using Trimble GeoXT and Magellan MobileMapper hand held GPS units. The entire project area was subjected to pedestrian survey supplemented with systematic shovel testing.

The entire project area was subjected to intensive pedestrian survey, which was conducted by walking parallel transects in 20 m intervals along natural contours. Steep side slopes were inspected for natural benches and overhangs. Plowed fields, dirt roads, and all exposed areas were walked and visually examined for indications of cultural material and features.

The ground surface was obscured by vegetation throughout the majority of the project area. With the exception of the steeply sloped hill sides and several plowed fields, the entire project area was subjected to systematic shovel testing at an interval of 20 m. In all cases, shovel test probes (STPs) measured not less than 35.0 cm (13.8 in) in diameter and extended well into the subsoil. All fill removed from the tests was screened through .64-cm (.25-in) mesh hardware cloth, and the sidewalls and bottoms were examined for cultural material and features. General soil characteristics (e.g., texture or Munsell colors) were recorded by individual level.

Due to the presence of structures indicated on historic maps, specific attention was paid to relocate the structures. The locations of all mapped structures were identified with the GPS units. Several of the structures could not be relocated, possibly due to their destruction during previous mining and logging episodes. The remains of several historic structures were relocated during the survey and were associated with Resources OH 117–129 (discussed in Section VI).

Bucket Augering

Stafford (1995) notes the usefulness of bucket augering in the examination of site sediments and determination of buried cultural materials. Bucket augers are useful because they: 1) allow access to areas that might not be accessible for trenching with a backhoe; 2) are capable of obtaining samples to a considerable depth (greater than 3 m); 3) are less destructive than backhoe trenching; 4) extract measurable intervals of sediment; 5) are useful for examining the strata; and 6) allow for the recovery of artifacts, especially in areas with low artifact density (Stafford 1995:86–87). Stein (1986) advocates the use of Oakfield probes on sites to examine subsurface sediments; however, the small size of the probes (1.6 cm) precludes their usefulness for extracting sufficient quantities of artifacts. With respect to the current project, bucket augering is a more appropriate method than Oakfield probes. One problem Stafford notes with bucket augers, however, is that they are less useful in evaluating some sediment and soil characteristics because they extract disturbed samples (Stafford 1995:87). For the current project, this was not a major concern. The main objectives of the current project were to identify major soil horizons, locate possible site areas, and recover samples of cultural material from these deposits.

For this project, bucket augering was not employed as a site discovery method. The main goal was to determine the depositional characteristics of the sediments in the area, in order to determine the potential for buried archaeological materials. The examination of

buried deposits for archaeological sites is best conducted with a deep testing program consisting of close interval (5–10 m) systematic bucket augering, systematic backhoe trenching, or both. Subsurface investigation of complex depositional environments should be done in consultation with a geomorphologist or geoarchaeologist. Such investigation was beyond the scope of the current project.

Bucket augering during the current survey was conducted primarily in alluvial soils to determine the possibility of buried deposits. A hand-operated bucket auger with a 4-inch opening was used to excavate augers. Sediments were removed in approximately 10-cm levels. All soil was screened through .25-inch mesh hardware cloth. The presence of charcoal and general soil characteristics (texture, Munsell colors, etc.) were recorded by individual level, and all recovered artifacts were bagged and saved by level.

Laboratory Methods

All cultural material recovered from the project was transported to CRA for processing and analysis. Initial processing of the recovered artifacts involved washing all artifacts, sorting the artifacts into the major material classes (i.e., historic and lithic) for further analysis, and assigning catalog numbers. Catalog numbers consisted of the site number and a unique number for each provenience lot or diagnostic specimen. Historic artifacts received a unique catalog number for each material group and class by provenience. Non-diagnostic material, such as flake debris, was cataloged by provenience lot where all flakes in the same provenience received the same number.

The methods, specifics, and results of subsequent analysis are discussed in each of the specific analysis sections of this report. All cultural materials, field notes, records, and site photographs will be curated at University of Louisville, in Louisville, Kentucky.

Chapter 5. Materials Recovered

Prehistoric materials were recovered from 11 sites (15Oh267–268, 15Oh270, 15Oh271, 15Oh277, 15Oh280–285), Field Site 21, and 6 isolated finds (IFs 1, 3–7), and historic materials were recovered from all sites except 15Oh268, 15Oh270, and 15Oh282–284. Historic materials also were recovered from Isolated Find 2 and Field Site 21. The assemblages from each site are described below. In addition, an inventory of materials recovered from the sites listed by provenience is presented in the individual site descriptions section of this report.

Historic Artifact Analysis

The historic assemblage includes artifacts classified and grouped according to a scheme originally developed by Stanley South (1977). South believed that his classification scheme would present patterns in historic site artifact assemblages that would provide cultural insights. Questions of historic site function, the cultural background of a site's occupants, and regional behavior patterns were topics to be addressed using this system.

South's system was widely accepted and adopted by historical archaeologists. However, some have criticized South's model on theoretical and organizational grounds (Orser 1988; Wesler 1984). One criticism is that the organization of artifacts is too simplistic. Swann (2002) observed that South's groups have the potential to be insufficiently detailed. She suggested the use of sub-groups to distinguish between, for example, candleholders used for religious purposes and those used for general lighting. Others, such as Sprague (1981), have criticized South's classification scheme for its limited usefulness on late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century sites, sites which include an array of material culture—such as automobile parts—not considered by South. Despite its shortcomings, most archaeologists recognize the usefulness of South's classification system to present data.

Stewart-Abernathy (1986), Orser (1988), and Wagner and McCorvie (1992) have subsequently revised this classification scheme. In this report, artifacts were grouped into the following categories: domestic, architecture, clothing, furnishings, maintenance and subsistence, personal, and unidentified. The artifacts recovered during this project are summarized in Table 5.1.

Grouping artifacts into these specific categories makes it more efficient to associate artifact assemblages with historic activities or site types. One primary change associated with the refinement of these categories is reassigning artifacts associated with the "Miscellaneous and Activities" under South's (1977) original system. Considering the potential variety of historic dwellings and outbuildings within the project area, a refinement of the artifact groupings was considered important to perhaps observe whether the distribution of specific artifact groups would produce interpretable patterns related to activity areas or structure types. Each one of these groups and associated artifacts is discussed in turn.

Information on the age of artifacts as described in the artifact tables is derived from a variety of sources cited in the discussion of the materials recovered. The beginning and ending dates cited need some clarification. Usually, an artifact has specific attributes that represent a technological change, an invention in the manufacturing process, or simple stylistic changes in decoration. These attribute changes usually have associated dates derived from historical and archaeological research. For example, bottles may have seams that indicate a specific manufacturing process patented in a certain year. The bottle then can be assigned a "beginning," or incept, date for the same year of the patent. New technology may eliminate the need for the same patent and the bottle would no longer be produced. The "ending," or terminal, date will be the approximate time when the new technology took hold and the older manufacturing processes are no longer in use.

Table 5.1. Historic Artifacts Recovered According to Functional Group.

Group	IF2	FS 21	15Oh265	15Oh266	15Oh267	15Oh269	15Oh271	15Oh272	15Oh273	15Oh274	15Oh276	15Oh277	15Oh278	15Oh279	15Oh280	15Oh281	15Oh285	Total	Percent
Architecture	1	0	1	3	15	30	23	14	10	2	2	8	4	2	3	7	0	125	28.34
Clothing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.45
Domestic	0	4	9	10	18	53	19	24	17	4	7	12	11	12	37	8	2	247	56.01
Furnishings	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.23
Maint/Subsist	0	0	1	1	23	1	13	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	47	10.66
Personal	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.45
Unidentified	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	17	3.86
Totals	1	5	12	16	60	85	56	44	33	8	9	21	15	16	42	16	2	441	100

Specific styles in ceramic decorations are also known to have changed. Archaeological and archival researchers have defined time periods when specific ceramic decorations were manufactured and subsequently went out of favor (e.g., Lofstrom et al. 1982; Majewski and O'Brien 1987). South's (1977) mean ceramic dating technique uses this information. The dates presented here should not be considered absolute but are the best estimates of an artifact's age available at this time. A blank space indicates that the artifact could not be dated, or alternately, that the period of manufacture was so prolonged that the artifact was being manufactured before America was colonized. An open-ended terminal date was assigned for artifacts that may be acquired today. The rationale for presenting dates for the artifacts recovered is to allow a more precise estimate of the time span the site was occupied, rather than the mean occupation date of a site.

A summary of the artifacts recovered follows. A complete inventory of the historic artifacts can be found in Appendix B.

Materials Recovered by Functional Group

There were 441 historic artifacts recovered during the current survey. The following provides a descriptive discussion of the types and ages of artifacts recovered from Sites 15Oh265–267, 15Oh269, 15Oh271–274, 15Oh276–281, 15Oh285, Field Site 21, and Isolated Find 2.

Architecture Group (N = 125)

The architecture group is comprised of artifacts directly related to buildings, as well as those artifacts used to enhance the interior or exterior of buildings. These artifacts primarily consisted of window glass, plate glass, nails, and construction materials, such as brick and asphalt shingles. The architecture group items are discussed below.

Construction Materials (n = 23)

Construction materials refer to all elements of building construction. For this project, the building materials collected included brick fragments, asbestos siding, and asphalt shingle fragments (Table 5.2). When possible, bricks (n = 19) were separated into hand-made (n = 16), machine-made (n = 2), and indeterminate brick fragments (n = 1) (Figure 5.1a).

Hand-made or early machine-made bricks often have a glaze, resulting from the sand in the clay turning to glass in the kiln. The paste is usually more porous, and the shape of the early bricks is more irregular. The later machine-made bricks have a harder, more consistent paste and are uniform in shape. Machine-made bricks will often have marks in the clay related to the machine manufacturing process (Greene 1992; Gurcke 1987). Since no research has been conducted regarding the local history of brick-making facilities near the project area, the brick fragments recovered were not assigned specific dates.

Other construction materials recovered from the project area included one asbestos siding fragment and three asphalt shingle fragments. The asbestos siding dated after 1915, and the asphalt roofing dated after 1875 (McAlester and McAlester 1986:48).

Fittings and Hardware (n = 3)

This class of artifacts includes fittings for structures, such as plumbing pipes and other architectural hardware. These items were decorative and functional items used in architectural construction that were fixed but not built in. The items recovered from this category during the current survey included a fragment of window screening and two iron/steel strap hinges (Table 5.2). These artifacts were not assigned specific dates.

Flat Glass (n = 49)

Cylinder glass was developed in the late eighteenth century to enable the inexpensive production of window glass. With this method, glass was blown into a cylinder and then cut flat (Roenke 1978:7). This method of producing window glass replaced that of crown glass production, which dates back to the Medieval period and was capable of fabricating only very small, usually diamond-shaped, panes (Roenke 1978:5). Cylinder glass was the primary method of window glass production from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century, at which time cylinder glass windows were slowly replaced by plate glass windows. Plate glass window production became mechanized after 1900 but did not become a commercial success in the United States until around 1917 (Roenke 1978:11).

Cylinder window glass has been shown to gradually increase in thickness through time and can be a useful tool for dating historic sites. Several dating schemes and formulas have been devised that use average glass thickness to calculate building construction or modification dates. These include Ball (1984), Roenke (1978), and Chance and Chance (1976) to name a few. Like previously derived formulas, Moir (1987) developed a window glass dating formula to estimate the initial construction dates for structures built primarily during the nineteenth century. Although Moir (1987:80) warns that analysis on structures built prior to 1810 or later than 1915 have shown poor results, most research in this area shows the regression line extending back beyond 1810 (Moir 1977; Roenke 1978). Hence, dates calculated back to 1785 were considered plausible. Sample size is also a consideration when using the Moir window glass regression formula. According to Moir (1987:78), sample sizes also need to be "reasonable and not collected from a point or two" in order to accurately date the construction of a building. For the purposes of this survey, a "reasonable" sample size is considered 25 window glass sherds.

Each fragment of flat glass was measured for thickness and recorded to the nearest hundredth of a millimeter using digital calipers. The differences between cylinder window glass, mirror glass, and plate glass were in part determined by the thickness and wear of each flat glass fragment. Although Moir (1987:80) states that dating window glass after 1915 is not as reliable for dating sites, for our purposes, window glass that measured 2.41 mm (dating to 1916) was included in the calculations because, according to Roenke (1978:11), plate glass does not become widely or successfully produced in the United States until 1917. There were a total of 49 flat glass sherds recovered during the current survey (Table 5.2). Twenty-nine window glass sherds were recovered dating from the late eighteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century, but no more than eight sherds were recovered from any one site. Due to the small size of the window glass samples, accurate site dates could not be confidently assigned by means of Moir's formula. Twenty plate glass sherds were also recovered and were collectively assigned a date of 1917 to the present.

Table 5.2. Summary of Architecture Group.

Class	Type	IF2	FS 21	15Oh265	15Oh266	15Oh267	15Oh269	15Oh271	15Oh272	15Oh273	15Oh274	15Oh276	15Oh277	15Oh278	15Oh279	15Oh280	15Oh281	15Oh285	Total
Construction material																			
	Brick	0	0	1	0	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	19
	Asbestos	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Ashpalt composition	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fittings and Hardware																			
	Hinge	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Window screening	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flat glass																			
	Plate glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	0	2	0	20
	Window glass	0	0	0	1	3	6	0	8	2	2	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	29
Nails																			
	Unspecified cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Late fully machine-cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Wire drawn	0	0	0	1	6	17	7	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
	Totals	1	0	1	3	15	30	23	14	10	2	2	8	4	2	3	7	0	125

Nails (n = 50)

There are three stages recognized in the technological chronology of nails: wrought nails, cut nails, and wire-drawn nails.

Wrought nails were handmade and were the primary type of construction fastener in the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Their use ended around 1810 with the widespread use of square cut or machine cut nails (Nelson 1968:8).

The cut nail, introduced in approximately 1800, originally had a machine-cut body with a hand-made head. Around 1815, crude machine-made heads replaced hand-made heads on cut nails, and overall, cut nails replaced wrought nails in the construction industry. Early fully machine-cut nails exhibit a "rounded shank under the head," and therefore, often appear pinched below the head of the nail (Nelson 1968:8). By the late 1830s, these "early" fully machine-cut nails were replaced with "late" fully, or modern, machine-cut nails.

The first wire-drawn nails were introduced into the United States from Europe by the mid-nineteenth century. These early wire nails were primarily used for box construction and were not well adapted for the building industry until the 1870s. Although the cut nail can still be purchased today, the wire nail nearly universally replaced it by the turn of the twentieth century (Nelson 1968:8).

Fifty nails were recovered from the project area. These included 41 wire nails, 8 late fully machine-cut nails, and 1 unspecified cut nail (Figure 5.1b–c). The wire nails dated from 1880 to the present, the late cut nails dated from 1830 to 1890, and the unspecified cut nail dated from 1800 to 1890 (Nelson 1968).

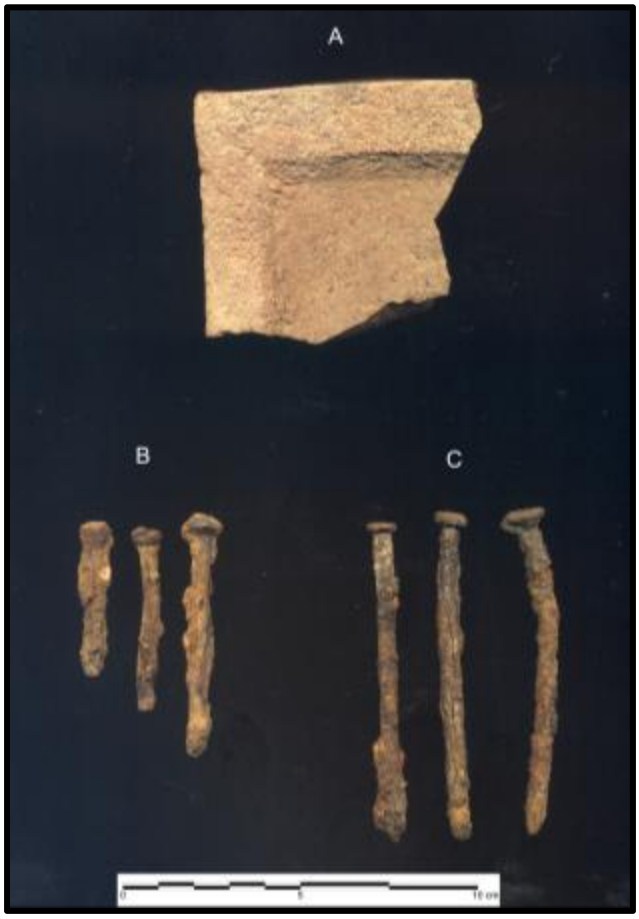

Figure 5.1. Representative architectural group artifacts recovered: (a) handmade, pressed brick fragment from Site 15h278; (b) late fully machine-cut nails from Site 15Oh271; (c) wire-drawn nails from Site 15Oh269.

Clothing Group (N = 2)

The clothing group includes buttons, clothing fasteners, footwear, and other clothing-related items, such as belts, hats, and fabric. One button and one clothing fastener were recovered from the project area. One modern plastic sew-through button was recovered and dated from 1930 to the present (Luscomb 1992:154) (Figure 5.2a). One buckle also was recovered (Figure 5.2b). This artifact was not assigned a specific date of manufacture.

Domestic Group (N = 247)

Artifacts included in the domestic group consisted of ceramics (n = 45), container glass (n = 164), glass tableware (n = 27), container closures (n = 9), cookware (n = 1), and metal food containers (n = 1).

The ceramic inventory consisted of a variety of refined and utilitarian wares dating from the late eighteenth century through the twentieth century. A full description of ceramic types recovered from the project area is listed below, followed by descriptions of other domestic group artifacts.

Ceramics (n = 45)

The ceramics recovered were grouped into five major ware types: pearlware (n = 1), whiteware (n = 27), ironstone (n = 7), porcelain (n = 1), and stoneware (n = 9). Ceramics within each of these ware groups were separated into decorative types that have temporal significance. Each of these ware groups is reviewed below, followed by discussions of associated decorative types.

Pearlware (n = 1)

The British potter Josiah Wedgwood is credited with the invention and naming of pearlware (Noël Hume 1972:232; Price 1979:10). Wedgwood referred to his new ware as "Pearl White" as early as 1779. This refined earthenware possesses a white paste and clear lead glaze to which a small amount of cobalt was added. Pearlware differed from creamware largely because of its whitened body and its bonding acceptance of blue painting and blue printing (Noël Hume 1972:232-233). According to Noël Hume (1985:129-133), pearlware is the most common ceramic item found on sites of the early nineteenth century. It can be readily distinguished from late creamware by the way in which the bluish glaze puddles in the crevices of footrings and around handles. Pearlware is often identified by its decorative type. Popular types of decoration on pearlware include: blue or green shell-edge or edge decorations, hand-painted motifs, and transfer-printed designs (Sussman 1977:106–107).

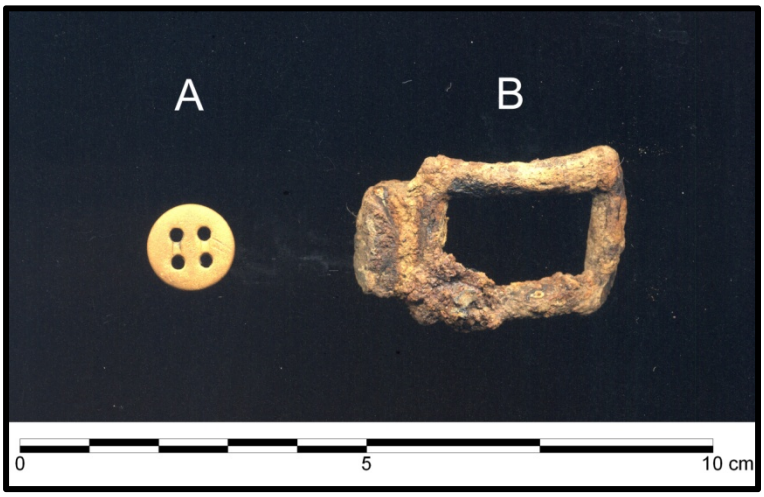

Figure 5.2. Clothing group items recovered: (a) modern plastic sew-through button from Site 15Oh273; (b) buckle from Site 15Oh269.

Wedgwood was an astute businessman who recognized that the buying public was ready for a change from creamware during the last quarter of the eighteenth century (Sussman 1977:105). In a letter to Thomas Bentley dated August 6, 1779, he writes:

> You know what Lady Dartmouth told us, that she and her friends were tired of creamcolor, and so would be of Angels if they were shewn [sic] for sale in every chandlers shop through the town. The pearl white must be considered a change rather than an improvement, and I must have something ready to succeed it when the public eye has palled [Finer and Savage 1965:237].

By the 1820s, the popularity of British pearlware, too, had begun to diminish. At this time, hard whitewares were being locally produced and began to replace pearlware as the preferred choice of consumers.

One pearlware sherd was recovered during the current survey (Table 5.3). This undecorated, or plain, sherd dated from 1780 to 1830 (Lange and Carlson 1985; Lofstrom et al. 1982; Noël Hume 1970:128) (Figure 5.3a).

Whiteware (n = 27)

As a ware type, whiteware includes all refined earthenware that possesses a relatively non-vitreous, white to grayish-white clay body. Undecorated areas on dishes exhibit a white finish under clear glaze. This glaze is usually a variant combination of feldspar, borax, sand, nitre, soda, and china clay (Wetherbee 1980:32). Small amounts of cobalt were added to some glazes, particularly during the period of transition from pearlware to whiteware and during early ironstone manufacture. Some areas of thick glaze on whiteware may, therefore, exhibit bluish or greenish-blue tinting. Weathered paste surfaces are often buff or off-white and vary considerably in color from freshly exposed paste (Majewski and O'Brien 1987).

Most whiteware produced before 1840 had some type of colored decoration. These decorations are often used to designate ware groups (i.e., edgeware, polychrome, and colored transfer print). Most of the decorative types are not, however, confined to whiteware. Therefore, decoration alone is not a particularly accurate temporal indicator or actual ware group designator (Price 1981).

The most frequently used name for undecorated whiteware is the generic "ironstone," which derives from "Ironstone China" patented by Charles Mason in 1813 (Mankowitz and Haggar 1957). For purposes of clarification, ironstone will not be used when referring to whiteware. Ironstone is theoretically harder and denser than whiteware produced prior to circa 1840. Manufacturer variability is, however, considerable and precludes using paste as a definite ironstone identifier or as a temporal indicator. Consequently, without independent temporal control, whiteware that is not ironstone is difficult to identify, as is early vs. later ironstone. For our analysis, the primary determining factor in classification of a sherd as whiteware was the hardness and porosity of the ceramic paste. Decorative types observed on the whiteware sherds in our assemblage are summarized and defined in the following discussions (Table 5.3).

Plain (n = 19)

This decorative type includes vessels with no decoration. While some researchers such as Lofstrom et al. (1982:10) and Wetherbee (1980) include molded designs with "plain" whiteware, we agree with Majewski and O'Brien (1987:153) that molded vessels should be grouped on their own. Plain whiteware vessels became very popular following the Civil War and continued in popularity throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Faulkner 2000). Bacteriological research emerged after the Civil War, and it was not long before it became widely known that there is a link between bacteria and disease (Duffy 1978:395). Since bacteria could not be seen with the naked eye, it was commonly thought that plain, undecorated wares were best suited for maintaining and serving clean, bacteria-free food. Hence, bacteriological research helped spur the rise in popularity of undecorated vessels, which resulted in increasing competition between whiteware and ironstone manufacturers.

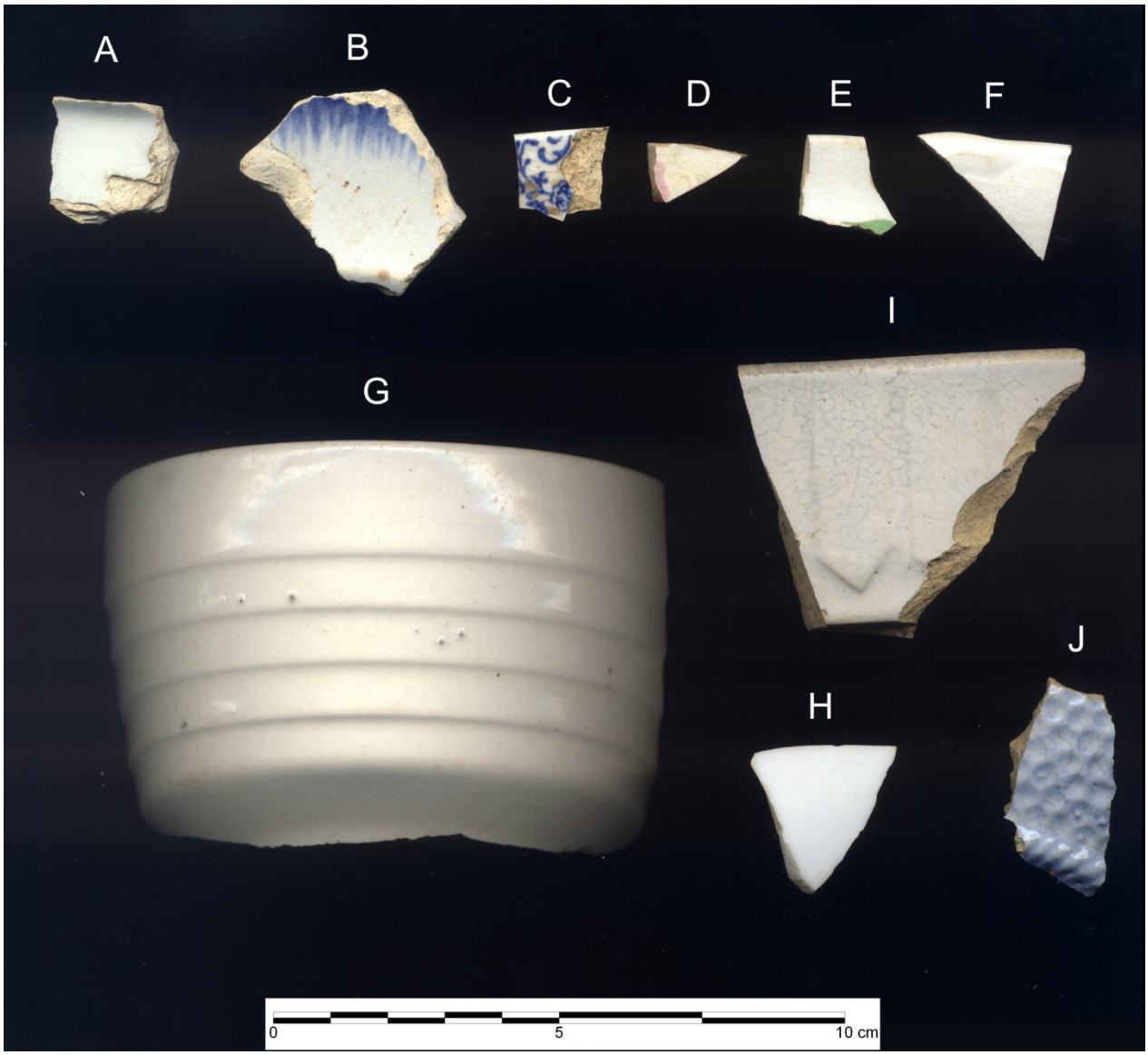

Figure 5.3. Ceramics recovered: (a) undecorated pearlware from Site 15Oh280; (b) blue edge-decorated whiteware plate rim from Site 15Oh280; (c) medium blue transfer-printed whiteware bowl rim from Site 15Oh269; (d) decal-decorated whiteware body from Site 15Oh265; (e) hand-painted whiteware rim from Site 15Oh280; (f) embossed whiteware rim from Site 15Oh269; (g) embossed ironstone bowl rim and body from Site 15Oh265; (h) undecorated porcelain from Site 15Oh280; (i) Bristol-slipped stoneware mixing bowl rim from Site 15Oh278; (j) blue chromatic-glazed stoneware body from Site 15Oh278.

Table 5.3. Summary of Domestic Group.

Class	Type	IF2	FS 21	15Oh265	15Oh266	15Oh267	15Oh269	15Oh271	15Oh272	15Oh273	15Oh274	15Oh276	15Oh277	15Oh278	15Oh279	15Oh280	15Oh281	15Oh285	Total
Ceramics																			
	Ironstone	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	7
	Pearlware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Porcelain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Stoneware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	9
	Whiteware	0	0	4	0	0	4	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	8	1	0	27
Container glass																			
	ABM	0	4	2	4	15	38	4	20	10	2	0	4	7	10	19	3	1	143
	BIM	0	0	1	6	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
Glass tableware																			
	Press mold	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	3	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	1	26
	Pattern mold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Container closure																			
	Home canning jars	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	8
	Commercial containers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Metal food container																			
	Cylindrical food can	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cookware																			
	Aluminum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Totals	0	4	9	10	18	53	19	24	17	4	7	12	11	12	37	8	2	247

Purity crusades also indirectly helped increase the popularity of plain, white vessels in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as social reformers—many of whom were white and middle class—focused on cleaning up city streets, improving sanitation, and ridding cities of disease epidemics. Part of this crusade was the public promotion of purity at the dinner table. Unfortunately, many of these white public health reformers were also motivated by Social Darwinist ideas, and sanitation problems and disease epidemics were often blamed on African Americans and East-European immigrants who were stereotyped as being the harbingers of disease and social decay (Friedman 1970:123).

Nineteen undecorated, or plain, whiteware sherds were recovered during the survey. These sherds were dated from 1830 to the present (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:119). While many of these sherds may have come from plain vessels, it should be noted that many of these sherds may be undecorated parts of decorated vessels. One undecorated whiteware sherd exhibited the mark, "W.S. George," dating from 1904 to 1960 (Lehner 1988:162). Vessel forms identified in the undecorated whiteware assemblage included three plates, two saucers, and one cup.

Embossed (n = 1)

As transfer printing became popular on pearlware, molded designs were simplified. Molded designs were revived with the introduction of whiteware in the late 1830s, but they did not attain the elaborateness of previous forms. Specialized moldings for whiteware were common in the 1840s when the ware had a more limited and generally more affluent market.

During the 1860s, molding tended to become softer in relief as opposed to the angular and sculpted forms of the 1840s and 1850s (Wetherbee 1980). During the 1870s and 1880s, molded decorations occupied smaller areas on dishes, with elaboration confined to handles and lids. British stylistic trends dominated the embossed and molded whiteware industry throughout most of the nineteenth century (Wetherbee 1980).

One whiteware sherd with embossed/molded decoration was recovered from the project area (Figure 5.3g). This sherd dated from the 1860s to the present (Faulkner 2000; Majewski and O'Brien 1987:119; Wetherbee 1980).

Edge Decorated (n = 1)

This decorative type is a continuation of the edge decoration mostly prevalent on pearlware plates that first appeared circa 1779 (Noël Hume 1978:45). Some researchers, such as Hunter and Miller (1994), have examined shell-edge decoration on both pearlware and whiteware and concluded that this particular decorative technique was most commonly utilized between 1780 and 1860. Since whiteware was not manufactured before 1830, Majewski and O'Brien (1987) suggest a more general date range of 1830–1860 for green or blue edge-decorated whiteware.

Edge decorations can occur with or without other decorations, such as hand painting or spatter, and if other decorations are present, they usually occur on plate bottoms (Greaser and Greaser 1967). Towards the second quarter of the nineteenth century, whiteware plates generally exhibit edge decoration without a complimentary decoration on the bottom. Noël Hume (1978:45–46) provides additional insights into edge-decorated vessels. He contrasts the popular "shell edge" rim treatment in production during the 1820s with later, simpler varieties:

> At the outset, the painting of the rims harmonized with the grooved modeling of the shell edge, the brush strokes being carried to the center so that a feathering effect was achieved. Before long, the painters simply placed the brush at right angles to the rim and applied a stripe as the plate was rotated. Hence, over time, edge decorations on whiteware became less elaborate as molded rims were decreasingly produced and fanciful painting on the edges was replaced by a simple painted line paralleling the vessel rim.

A study by Sussman (1977:108) indicates that dating style-specific edge decorations is difficult, even for nineteenth-century pearlware, because "the degree of sharpness of the molded relief [is] not helpful in dating shell-edge dinner ware." Sussman (1977:108) also notes that simpler, as well as more stylized edge decorations, were occurring as early as the eighteenth century, and by the end of the pearlware production period, variation in design was significant. However, with the introduction of whiteware, one can observe a significant difference between early whiteware edge decorations and later whiteware edge decorations. It is reasonable to suggest, therefore, that the degree or lack of refinement on nineteenth-century edge-decorated whiteware is related more to production costs and retail price than to simple temporal change.

For this study, a basic date range of 1830–1860, following Majewski and O'Brien (1987), is used to temporally classify edge-decorated whiteware. Only in cases where additional information regarding specific styles is available do the dates stray from this general date range. One blue edge-decorated whiteware sherd was recovered during the current survey (Figure 5.3b). Since no information could be located on the specific styles observed on the recovered sherd, it was assigned the general date of 1830–1860. This sherd was further identified as a plate rim.

Hand Painted (n = 2)

Hand-painted decorations began to appear on whiteware vessels immediately after their introduction in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. In the early-nineteenth century, blue was the most frequently used color. Only colors capable of withstanding the heat of the glost firing could be applied. Greaser and Greaser (1967) reported that children were utilized by some Staffordshire potteries to hand paint ceramics.

Pink, green, yellow, and red were commonly used from approximately 1830 through the mid-nineteenth century. The most common decorative motif on hand-painted ceramics was some type of floral design (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:157). There are several varieties of hand-painted floral decoration including fine line, broad line, or a combination of the two. Floral decorations were applied in many different ways. These designs were applied either freehand using brushes, by stencil, or by the turn of the twentieth century by filling in printed outlines (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:157).

Another popular motif was borderline hand painting, or banding, usually surrounding the rim of the vessel. These borderlines were often found on the rims of hand-painted floral decorated vessels as well. Without the complete vessel, it is impossible to determine if the banding or borderline sherds date to the nineteenth century or represent ceramics that became popular in the early twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:160).

The term "polychrome" refers to the use of more than one color in hand painting, while the term "monochrome" is used to refer to the use of only one color. Majewski and O'Brien (1987) suggest that the peak popularity period for hand-painted whiteware vessels was 1840–1860; however some were produced as early as 1830. Price (1979:31) suggested a circa 1830–1860 time frame for hand-painted whiteware ceramics recovered in Missouri, while Garrow and Wheaton (1986:Appendix 2) utilized an 1830–1875 manufacturing range. We generally agree with Lange and Carlson (1985), who suggested a date range of 1830–1870 for hand-painted wares such as whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain. When only one color was utilized, blue (cobalt oxide) was typically selected.

One characteristic of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century ceramics is gold borderline decorations, referred to as gilt edges. These ceramics date from approximately 1890 through the early twentieth century (Hughes and Hughes 1968).

Two hand-painted whiteware sherds were recovered from the project area. One hand-painted polychrome sherd was found dating from 1830 to 1870 (Lange and Carlson 1985; Lofstrom et al. 1982; Price 1979:31) (Figure 5.3e). One overglaze enameled/hand-painted

whiteware sherd also was recovered and dated from 1880 to 1940 (Blaszczyk 1994:137-139; Brandimarte 1988:203-210).

Transfer Print (n = 1)

By the late 1780s, transfer printing was being developed in the potteries of Staffordshire, England, as a fast and inexpensive method of mass-producing decorated pearlware and whiteware. It was originally perfected circa 1756 for use on porcelains, and it was not used on earthenwares until Thomas Minton designed his Blue Willow pattern in 1780, which initiated a wider commercial use (Norman-Wilcox 1978; Little 1969:15–17). A description of the process follows.

The required pattern is first engraved by hand on a copper plate, from which a tissue-paper print called a "pull" or "proof" is taken. Then, by pressing the tissue against a piece of undecorated ware, the design is deposited or transferred to the surface of the vessel. Glazing and baking complete the process (Norman-Wilcox 1978:167).

According to Hughes and Hughes 1968:150) and others, such as Godden (1964), blue was the dominant color of transfer-printed wares prior to the 1830s. With advances in ceramic technology, brown and black prints appeared after 1825, and by 1830, green, red, pink, mulberry, and light blue were also being produced (Bemrose 1952:23; Little 1969:13–22; Wetherbee 1980:15). By the late 1840s, a technique for transferring more than one primary color to a vessel was perfected (Godden 1964). Green transfer-printed wares were generally no longer produced after 1859 (Samford 1997:20).

Early patterns include the willow pattern and other Chinese design motifs. Although some Chinese-style motifs were still being used, the use of classical and romantic scenic themes became popular in the early nineteenth century. These patterns included country scenes, floral motifs, and travel scenes. Patterns depicting American buildings and scenery were popular after 1812 (Snyder 2000:5). The patterns on these sherds were suggestive of prints of the early nineteenth century (Price 1979:19).

One blue transfer-printed sherd was recovered during the current survey (Samford 1997:20). This sherd dated from 1830 to 1859, and was further identified as a bowl rim (Figure 5.3c).

Decal (n = 3)

Decal decoration was rare before 1900 on ceramics other than imported porcelains (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:147). The process of decalcomania consists of applying decals—designs printed on a film or paper—to ceramic vessels. This decorative technique is often confused with transfer printing; however, decals can be distinguished from transfer prints by the sharpness of the design, the presence of shading, the use of bright colors, and the slight relief often felt when touching the edge of a decal design (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:146). Decals are applied to vessels prior to the final firing and are usually put through the decorating kiln in order to harden the decal for permanency. The decals include stipple and line-engraved motifs created using a lithographic process in an assortment of colors (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:36).

In contrast to the polychrome sprig and broadline floral style popular in the mid-nineteenth century, floral decals are characterized by their use as a border or vessel accent. Frequently, these appeared as small sprays of flowers applied off-center and often were applied in conjunction with thin-line border stripes, raised-border motifs, hand painting, and gilding (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:36). Occasionally, decals were lightly touched up by hand in order to give a hand-painted appearance. Majewski and O'Brien (1987) suggest that this motif began in the late 1800s as an inexpensive alternative to multi-colored hand-painted techniques. Decals remained a popular method of decoration until the introduction of new decorating methods, including chromatic glazes and silk screening in the mid-twentieth century (Blaszczyk 2000:155). Decal decorations can occur on whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain.

Three whiteware sherds with decal decorations were recovered from the project area. The decal-decorated sherds were dated from 1880 to 1940 (Blaszczyk 2000:155; Majewski and O'Brien 1987:147; Wegars and Carley 1982). One of these sherds was further identified as a saucer fragment (Figure 5.4). This sherd exhibited a Sears, Roebuck, and Company mark dating from 1886 to 1940 (Lehner 1988:412).

Ironstone (n = 7)

Ironstone is a white or gray-bodied, refined stoneware with a clear glaze. It is often indistinguishable from whiteware. Ironstone differs from whiteware in that the body is more vitreous and dense. In addition, a bluish tinge or a pale blue-gray cast often covers the body. In some cases, a fine crackle can be seen in the glaze; however, this condition is not as common as it is in whiteware (Denker and Denker 1982:138).

Confusion in the classification of white-bodied wares is further compounded by the use of the term as a ware type or trade name in advertising of the nineteenth century. Both ironstones and whitewares were marketed with names such as “Patent Stone China,” “Pearl Stone China,” “White English Stone,” Royal Ironstone,” “Imperial Ironstone,” “Genuine Ironstone,” “White Granite,” and “Granite Ware” (Cameron 1986:170; Gates and Ormerod 1982:8). These names do not imply that true ironstone was being manufactured. Some investigators avoid the distinctions entirely by including ironstones as a variety of whiteware. Others, however, such as Wetherbee (1980), refer to all nineteenth-century white-bodied earthenwares as ironstone. For this analysis, the primary determining factor in classification of a sherd as ironstone was the hardness and porosity of the ceramic paste. Sherds with a hard vitreous paste were classified as ironstone.

Figure 5.4. Burnt decal-decorated, "Empress" pattern, whiteware saucer with Sears, Roebuck, and Company mark (inset).

Charles James Mason is usually credited with the introduction of ironstone (referred to as Mason's Ironstone China) in 1813 (Dodd 1964:176). Others, including the Turners and Josiah Spode, produced similar wares as early as 1800 (Godden 1964). As a competitive response to the highly popular oriental porcelain, British potters initiated this early phase of ironstone production. The ironstone of this early phase bears a faint blue-gray tint and oriental motifs, much like Chinese porcelain. A second phase of ironstone began after 1850 in response to the popularity of hard paste porcelains produced in France. This variety of ironstone had a harder paste and reflected the gray-white color of French porcelains.

While some ironstones continued to use oriental design motifs after 1850, the general trend was toward undecorated or molded ironstones (Collard 1967:125–130; Lofstrom et al. 1982:10). Ironstone continued to be produced in England, and after 1870, it was also manufactured by numerous American companies. For many years, classic ironstone—the heavy, often undecorated ware—had been frequently advertised as being affordable and suitable for "country trade" (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:121). By the late 1800s, these thick, heavy ironstones began losing popularity and were often equated with lower socioeconomic status (Collard 1967:13). At the same time, ironstone manufacturers began shifting to thinner, lighter weight ironstones. As a result, this type of ironstone became popular tableware in American homes during most of the twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:124–125). In spite of the shift towards thinner and lighter ironstones, heavy ironstone remained on the market and continues to be popular in hotel/restaurant service (hence, this heavy, twentieth-century ironstone is sometimes called "hotelware"). However, its production for home use all but ceased by the second decade of the twentieth century (Lehner 1980:11).

Sherds categorized as ironstone in the current study included both phases of ironstone production previously discussed (Table 5.3). Six plain/undecorated ironstone sherds were recovered from the project area. These sherds dated from 1830 to the present (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:122). One embossed ironstone sherd also was recovered and dated from 1860 to the present (Faulkner 2000) (Figure 5.3g). Vessel forms identified in the ironstone assemblage included one cup and one bowl.

Porcelain (n = 1)

Porcelain is the name given to high-temperature fired, translucent ware. This ware type was first developed by the Chinese. Chinese, or hard paste, porcelain was introduced to Europe by Portuguese sailors that had traveled to China during the sixteenth century. The formula for true, or feldspathic, porcelain was not discovered in Europe until 1708, and not marketed until 1713 (Boger 1971:266). The production of true porcelain was limited to three factories in England; all other products were softer porcelains made with glass, bone ash, or soapstone. Porcelain made with bone ash, often called "bone china," became the preferred product after 1800, since the paste was harder and the ware was cheaper to produce with bone than with glass or soapstone (Mankowitz and Haggar 1957:179). Among the more affluent households in Europe and North America, porcelain was a common tableware used during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Fay 1986:69). Porcelain production in America was not successful until 1826, and the number of porcelain factories in the United States remained small throughout the nineteenth century.

In the lab, bone china can be differentiated from hard paste porcelain by placing it under ultraviolet light. Bone china fluoresces blue-white while hard paste porcelain fluoresces magenta (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:128). One porcelain sherd was recovered during the current survey (Table 5.3, Figure 5.3h). This plain/undecorated sherd dated after 1800 (Faulkner 2000). Like pearlware, few undecorated porcelain vessels were manufactured from the eighteenth through the nineteenth century, or in the previous

centuries. However, plain porcelain was manufactured in quantity in the twentieth century. Hence, it is possible that the plain sherd recovered from the current project came from an undecorated portion of a decorated vessel.

Stoneware (n = 9)

Stoneware served as the "daily use" pottery of America, particularly rural America, after its introduction during the last decade of the eighteenth century. By 1850, this ware generally replaced coarse redware as the primary utilitarian ware used in American households. Stoneware is a semi-vitreous ware manufactured of a naturally fine, but dense, clay. The pottery was fired longer and to a higher temperature than earthenwares; a kiln temperature of at least 1,200 to 1,250 degrees Celsius had to be obtained (Cameron 1986:319; Dodd 1964:274–275). As a result, stoneware generally exhibits a hard body and a very homogeneous texture. The paste may vary from gray to brown, depending on the clay source, and length and intensity of the firing.

Because this ware is fired at such high temperatures, its body is nonporous and well suited to liquid storage. Stoneware, as mentioned, was not typically manufactured as a refined ware (such as its cousin, ironstone, or eighteenth-century refined white salt-glazed stoneware), and hence, it was, for the most part, utilized for utilitarian activities associated with jars, churns, crocks, tubs, jugs, mugs, pans, and pots. These vessels were typically glazed, with salt glazing and slip glazing most common.

Although refined salt glazing was practiced in England during the eighteenth century, by 1780, the production of English salt-glazed tableware had been virtually supplanted by the manufacture of cream-colored earthenwares (Lewis 1950:29). The salt-glazing technique continued to be utilized for utilitarian vessels, however, and was eventually introduced to the United States in the early nineteenth century. Salt glazing was accomplished by introducing sodium chloride into the kiln during the firing process, at which point the salt quickly volatilized. The vapor reacted with the clay to form a sodium aluminum silicate glaze (see Billington 1962:210; Dodd 1964:239). The surface of the glaze is typically pitted, having what is commonly known as an "orange peel" effect.

Stoneware may also be coated with a colored slip (a suspension of fine clay and pigment). The Albany slip—named after the rich brown clay found near Albany, New York—first appeared in the 1820s. Initially, it was mainly used for the interior of stoneware vessels. However, by the 1850s, it was also used as an exterior glaze. Bristol glaze, an opaque white slip, was introduced late in the nineteenth century. When used in combination with Albany slip, Bristol-glazed stoneware vessels have a general date range of 1880–1925 (Ketchum 1983:19; Raycraft and Raycraft 1990:5).

Solid-colored, or chromatic, glazed ceramics became popular during the second quarter of the twentieth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:164). As chain stores dealing in five- and ten-cent merchandise, groceries, drugs, and clothing sought to provide an increased array of cheap merchandise for consumers, pottery companies expanded their production efforts with the use of tunnel kilns. These kilns, which contained continuous flow ovens, allowed pottery manufacturers to significantly increase the output of cheap dishes available to chain stores, and ultimately, consumers (Blaszczyk 2000:120–121).

The stoneware sherds recovered reflect two of the three glazes described above in a variety of combinations (Table 5.3). The most common exterior treatment was Bristol slip (n = 7). Two recovered sherds exhibited a blue chromatic glaze exterior. (Figure 5.3j). One mixing bowl rim was identified in the stoneware assemblage (Figure 5.3i). As discussed above, the recovered stoneware dates from around 1880 through the early to mid-twentieth century.

Container Glass (n = 164)

A variety of container glass was recovered during the current survey. Research by Baugher-Perlin (1982), Jones and Sullivan (1985), and Toulouse (1972) was used to date glass containers. The approximate dates of manufacture for bottles and bottle fragments recovered from the project area were established by determining the manufacturing process associated with the bottle (i.e., creation of the base and lip of the container) and using any patent or company manufacturing dates embossed on the bottle.

The lip on a bottle can be informative. A lipping tool, patented in the United States in 1856, smoothes and shapes the glass rim into a more uniform edge than a hand-smoothed lip or "laid-on ring." Certain types or styles of lips were associated with specific contents; for example, medicines were often contained in bottles with prescription lips (Jones and Sullivan 1985). A "sheared," or unfinished, bottle lip typically dates before 1880.

Lipping tools were used throughout the middle and end of the nineteenth century until the advent of the fully automatic bottle machine (ABM) in 1903. It should be noted, however, that as automated bottle manufacture became available after the turn of the twentieth century (see below), tooled finishes continued to be produced—albeit in steadily decreasing numbers. That is, there is a lag time between tooled finishes and ABM finishes, and although ABM glass is given an incept date of 1903, most tooled-glass vessel sherds will be given a terminal date around the 1920s due to this lag time, unless other diagnostic characteristics are observed enabling one to give it an earlier terminal date.

The manufacturing process can be roughly divided into three basic groups including free blown, blown in mold (BIM), and machine manufactured (ABM) vessels (Baugher-Perlin 1982:262–265). Only BIM and ABM glass were recovered from the current project area.

Blown in Mold (BIM) (n = 21)

Most molded bottles are constructed in pieces and have distinctive seams. The dip mold was used from the late seventeenth through the mid-nineteenth century (Baugher-Perlin 1982:262). It leaves no seams, unless glass adhered to the edges of the bottle mold as it was attached to the free blown shoulder and bottle neck. The key mold, on the other hand, was a type of two-piece mold that was used from about 1750 to 1880 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:27). Key mold seams cross the base and are concealed in the corners of a flat-sided body.

The turn paste mold was used from circa 1870 to the early twentieth century and does not contain seams because the glass is blown into a container that is spun. The glass conforms to the mold from the centrifugal force produced. Vessels formed from this process usually have faint horizontal lines from the spinning process. The three-part mold has seams running around the shoulder of the vessel and partially up the neck of the vessel. This style of mold lost popularity around 1870. The blow back mold was another mold type, and this was used in the manufacture of jars such as the distinctive Mason jar, which was patented in 1858.

Post mold and cup mold bases were the most common bottle mold types during the last part of the nineteenth century. The post mold is a three-part mold variation where the middle portion of the base is formed by a small separate plate, while the neck, shoulder, body, and the outside edges of the base are formed by two side-mold plates (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Lindsey 2008). The cup mold was a three-part mold where the third part was a base plate that molded the entire bottle base and lower heel of the bottle. The remaining portions of the bottle were formed by two other plates (Toulouse 1969a). Both post molds and cup molds were utilized beginning circa 1850 (Lindsey 2008).

Embossing on container glass vessels was made possible by engraving the mold the glass was blown into. This was first conducted in the mid-eighteenth century and continued into the twentieth century. The panel bottle came into popular existence around 1860, and the shape of this vessel was useful because the

name of the commodity or the manufacturing company could be changed on the bottle form by substituting a different "slug-plate" into the mold. This process can be identified through the distinctive seams, since they follow the rectangular shape of the nameplate. The date of the manufacturer's patent on the bottle and the name of the company, when present, can often be utilized to determine a date of manufacture for the container.

The finish is the top part of the neck of a bottle or jar made to fit the cork or other closure used to seal the vessel. The finish is often simply referred to as either the lip or rim. Glass factories in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries produced a wide variety of finishes for their containers (Jones and Sullivan 1985:78). Finishes were formed by manipulating the glass at the end of the bottle neck, by shaping glass added to the end of the neck, by the lipping tool, or by being blown into a mold (Jones and Sullivan 1985:79). The term "finish" originated with the mouth-blown bottle manufacturing process where the last step in the completion of a finished bottle was to "finish the lip."

Mouth-blown bottles were removed from the blowpipe by two primary methods: either through the cracking-off process or by shearing the neck off of the blowpipe. Once this was completed, the bottle was reheated in a furnace to smooth out the sharp edges where the blowpipe was detached (Lindsey 2008). This method, referred to as fire polishing, was completed even if no specific finish was to be formed. Once this method was complete, a finish could be either added or formed on the top of the bottle neck. These finish types included a laid-on ring, a rolled finish, a flared or flanged finish, an applied finish, and a tooled finish. The most commonly found finish types are the applied finish and the tooled finish. An applied finish was created when applied hot glass is added at the point where the blowpipe was removed. This applied hot glass was manipulated with various tools in order to form a wide variety of finish styles (Lindsey 2008). A tooled finish was created by reheating the severed end of the bottle near the neck. Once reheating or refiring the end of the neck was accomplished, a lipping tool was inserted into the neck of the bottle and rotated while squeezing the jaws to form the finish desired.

Twenty-one pieces were assigned to the BIM category (Table 5.3). Five clear cup bottom mold bases were recovered and dated from 1850 to 1910 (Lindsey 2008; Toulouse 1969a) (Figure 5.5b). Two embossed bodies, one clear and one cornflower blue, also were recovered and dated from 1865 to 1920 (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Lindsey 2008; Miller and Sullivan 1984) (Figure 5.5a and c).

The remaining 14 body sherds consisted of various colors. These included amethyst (n = 3), aqua (n = 3), clear (n = 5), and light green (n = 3). Jones and Sullivan (1985) observed that chemicals color glass, either as natural inclusions or additions by the manufacturer. According to Lockhart (2006), amethyst glass began to be manufactured around 1870, when manganese was being added to the glass recipe. Although initially colorless, the glass will turn a distinctive purplish color when exposed to sunlight over time. It was previously thought that amethyst glass production ceased by 1914 due to a shortage of manganese from Germany during World War I; however, the change was actually a result of technological advancements in the glass industry, mainly the conversion to automatic bottle machines (Lockhart 2006:53). Although manganese was more difficult to obtain after World War I, and selenium was often less expensive, the improvement in technology was the major reason for the change. The use of selenium proved to be an inexpensive decolorant in glass production and ultimately displaced manganese as a decolorizer by 1920 (Lockhart 2006:53). With the growing public desire to see the contents of the bottles, clear glass came into demand and was popular beginning in the 1860s (Baugher-Perlin 1982:261). However, it should be noted that clear glass was available to a limited degree before this time. Aqua and light green-colored glass were also used for many different containers, but they cannot be assigned specific dates due to their long period of use over the last several centuries and continuing popularity. Unless otherwise noted, the BIM glass dated prior to 1920.

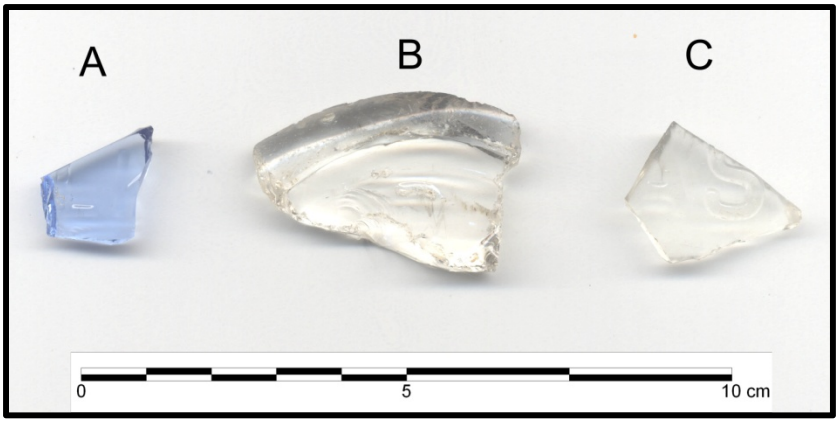

Figure 5.5. BIM container glass recovered: (a) cornflower blue embossed body from Site 15Oh266; (b) clear cup-bottom mold base from Site 15Oh269; (c) clear embossed body from Site 15Oh269.

Automatic Bottle Machine (ABM) (n = 143)

The Owens automatic bottle-making machine was patented in 1903 and creates suction scars and distinctive seams that run up the length of the bottle neck and onto the lip. This ABM mold provides a firm manufacturing date at the beginning of the twentieth century. Another automatic bottle machine called the Individual Section was also used in the commercial production of bottles. This machine was widely used starting in 1925, and by 1940 became the most widely used bottle manufacturing device (Jones and Sullivan 1985:39). This bottle machine was more cost effective than the Owen's machine, which was no longer used after 1955.

There were 143 artifacts assigned to the ABM category during the current project, and many of these had multiple distinguishing characteristics (Table 5.3). Four base types were identified in the ABM assemblage including cup bottom molds (n = 6), Individual Sections (n = 17), Owens molds (n = 5), and valve marks (n = 3). The cup bottom molds included clear (n = 5) and amethyst (n = 1) glass. The Individual Sections included amber (n = 3), amethyst (n = 1), aqua (n = 4), and clear (n = 9) glass. Individual Section molds were generally manufactured after 1925 (Jones and Sullivan 1985). Maker's marks were identified on several of the Individual Section bases. These marks dated to the mid-twentieth century (Toulouse 1972). The Owens molds recovered from the project area included clear (n = 3), cobalt (n = 1), and aqua (n = 1) glass. Owens molds were generally used in glass manufacturing from 1903 through 1955 (Jones and Sullivan 1985). One of the Owens mold bases also exhibited a design patent number dating after 1933 (United States Patent and Trademark Office [USPTO] 2011).

Four body types also were identified in the ABM assemblage. These included embossing (n = 7), an embossed recessed panel, an enameled sherd, and a recessed panel. The embossed sherds included clear (n = 4), aqua (n = 2), and amber (n = 1) glass. One of the clear embossed sherds was further identified as a prohibition bottle dating from 1933 to 1964 (Lindsey 2008). The enameled label sherd dated from 1935 to the present (Jones & Sullivan 1985; Paul and Parmalee 1973:57).

Several finish types were recovered from the project area. These included 2 crown finishes, 18 external thread finishes, 1 external thread lug finish, 4 interrupted external thread finishes, 1 "Goldy" finish, one patent finish, and 1 wine/brandy finish. Fifty vessels were identified in the ABM assemblage. These included 5 miscellaneous commercial vessels, 1 medicine bottle, 1 condiment bottle (Figure 5.6a), 3 canning jars (Figure 5.6b), 3 liquor/beer/wine bottles (Figure 5.6c), 2 household bottles (Figure 5.6d), 6 miscellaneous bottles, 26 miscellaneous jars, one soda/mineral water bottle, and 2 toiletry bottles.

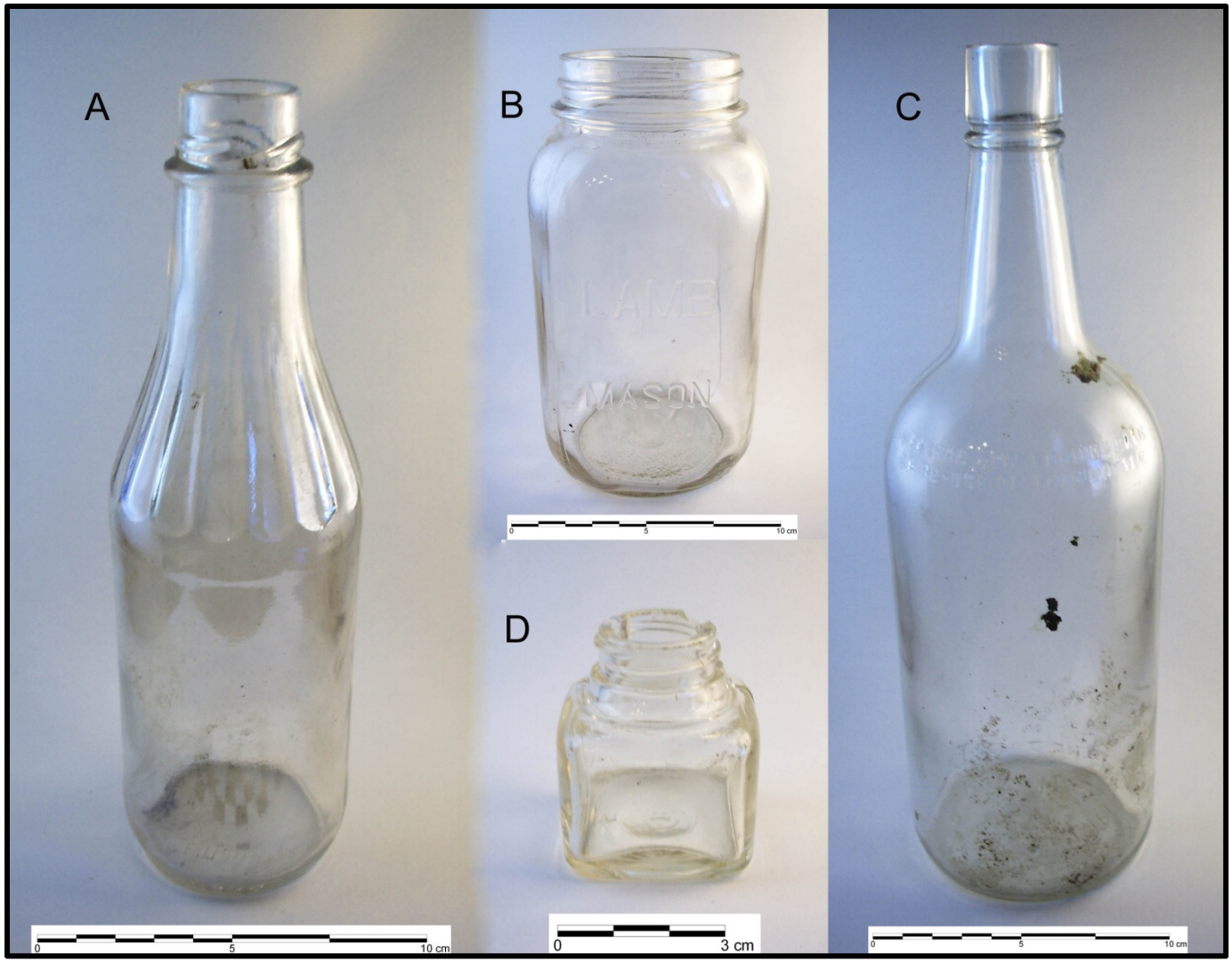

Figure 5.6. Whole vessels of ABM glass recovered: (a) clear, Individual Section mold, "Goldy" finish condiment bottle from Site 15Oh271; (b) clear, valve mark, embossed body, external thread finish, "Lamb Mason" canning jar from Site 15Oh280; (c) clear, Individual Section mold, embossed body, wine/brandy finish liquor bottle with post-prohibition embossing from Site 15Oh271; (d) selenium, valve mark, external thread household bottle from Site 15Oh278.

The remaining body sherds totaled 95, and consisted of a variety of colors. These included amber (n = 9), amethyst (n = 2), aqua (n = 5), clear (n = 71), cobalt (n = 2), and light green (n = 6). The amethyst glass was dated from 1903 to 1920 (Lockhart 2006). The cobalt glass was dated from 1903 to 1960 (Fike 1987:13; Jones & Sullivan 1985; Lindsey 2008). Unless otherwise noted, glass assigned to the ABM category was dated from 1903 to the present.

Glass Tableware (n = 27)

Press molding was first used (although on a very small scale) in England in the late seventeenth century to make small solid glass objects, such as watch faces and imitation precious stones (Buckley 1934). By the end of the eighteenth century, decanter stoppers and glass feet for objects were also being produced (Jones and Sullivan 1985). The production of complete hollowware glass objects did not become possible until there were innovations in press-molded techniques in the United States during the late 1820s (Watkins 1930). Mass production of press-molded glassware was well established by the 1830s (Watkins 1930).

Earlier press-molded glass objects were predominately made of colorless lead glass (Jones and Sullivan 1985). William Leighton of the Hobbs-Brockunier Glass Works in Wheeling, West Virginia, invented lime glass. This type of glass looked like lead glass, had superior pressing attributes, and was much more inexpensive than lead glass (Revi 1964). Advancements in mold technology in the 1860s and 1870s led to the application of steam-powered mold operation. This in turn led to increased production and reduced costs (Revi 1964). Modern press molding is conducted entirely by machine (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

Press-molded table glass was made by dropping hot pieces of glass into a mold. A plunger was then forced into the mold, pressing the hot glass against it. The outer surface of the glass took on the form of the mold, while the inner surface of the glass was shaped by the plunger. The plunger was withdrawn and the glass object was removed from the mold. The surface of the glass was often fire polished to restore the brilliance of the glass surface that was disturbed by its contact with the mold (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

Press-molded glass may be recognized by several characteristics. Usually, the glass object must be open-topped in order for the plunger to be withdrawn from the mold. Narrow mouthed vessels were produced, but additional manipulation of the glass was necessary after the plunger was removed from the mold. Evidence of this manipulation should be present on the vessel (Jones and Sullivan 1985). There is no relationship between the exterior shape and design of a press-molded vessel and the interior shape and design because the plunger shapes the interior of the object most often leaving behind a smooth surface. This differs from earlier glass vessel production techniques like blown glassware, where interior shape was related to the exterior shape and design (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

Another characteristic of press-molded containers was that mold seams were generally present. The seams were sharp and distinct, unless steps had been taken to deliberately remove them. The texture of the glass surface of press-molded glass was disturbed and often disguised by an all-over stipple design. The edges of the designs on press-molded glass had a predisposition toward rounded edges. The bases of press-molded objects were usually polished. The quality of the designs on press-molded glassware was precise, and the design motifs were numerous (Jones and Sullivan 1985).

In contrast to press-molded glass, cut glass generally had a polished, smooth, and glossy surface texture. The design edges were sharp and distinct. Cut glass designs consisted mostly of panels, flutes, and miters. The designs were often slightly uneven and asymmetrical. Mold seams were usually absent; they were polished off prior to cutting (Jones and Sullivan 1985). Contact-molded glass also differs from press-molded glass in

that the exterior and interior of the vessel will portray parallel patterns. The interior of the vessel is also generally much more diffuse towards the base.

A total of 27 pieces of glass tableware were recovered from the project area (Table 5.3). Of the identifiable fragments, most were press molded (n = 26) (Figure 5.7). Several color types were represented in the press-molded glass including amethyst (n = 3), clear (n = 11), late pastel blue (n = 3), light green (n = 1), opaque green (n = 1), pink (n = 6), and opaque white (n = 1). The amethyst glass dated from 1870 to 1920, the clear glass dated after 1864, the late pastel blue glass dated after 1920, the light green glass dated after 1865, the opaque green glass dated after 1870, the pink glass dated after 1840, and the opaque white glass dated from 1830 to 1960 (see container glass section for full descriptions of glass colors). One amethyst glass fragment was further identified as a part of a stemmed drinking glass (Figure 5.7b). One pink glass fragment was further identified as Depression glass and dated after 1928 (Weatherman 1970). One clear glass fragment was further identified as an enameled 'Coca-Cola/Coke' tumbler with a fire-polished rim and dated after 1941 (Paul 2005:130). One amethyst pattern-molded fragment also was recovered and dated from 1870 to 1920 (Lockhart 2006) (Figure 5.7f).

Closures (n = 9)

Bottle closures serve both to prevent the spilling of a bottle's contents and to protect a bottle's contents from contamination and evaporation (Berge 1980). Closures have been used almost as long as animal skins and bottles have been employed to contain liquids. Closures range from a utilitarian piece of paper or cloth stuffed into the mouth of a bottle to a delicately crafted crystal stopper for a decanter. There are three primary closure types: caps, stoppers, and seals (Berge 1980).

Caps are secured to a bottle by overlapping the outside edge of the finish or mouth. Common cap types include external screw, lugs, crown, and snap-on. External screw caps were first introduced in the mid-nineteenth century (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Toulouse 1977). External thread caps were attached to bottles by means of grooves in the cap that screwed down on continuous glass threads on the finished exterior of a bottle. External thread caps were first produced using metal in 1858 (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Toulouse 1977). Advances in technology led to the introduction of a Bakelite external thread cap around 1922 (Berge 1980; Meikle 1995), an aluminum shell roll-on cap in 1924 (Berge 1980; Rock 1980), and modern plastic caps in the mid-1930s (Meikle 1995). Examples of the external thread cap include canning jar, a mayonnaise jar, and pickle jar lids.

The crown cap was patented on February 2, 1892, by William Painter of Baltimore, Maryland (Rock 1980). The crown cap was placed over the finish, and then crimped around a lip or groove in the finish to seal the container. This closure was lined with cork from 1892 until circa 1965 (IMACS 2001; Riley 1958; Rock 1980). Crown caps with composition liners appeared in 1912, and both cork and composition liners were gradually phased out following the introduction of the plastic liner in 1955 (IMACS 2001; Riley 1958). The majority of commercially produced glass soda bottles have crown cap closures.

Stoppers, the second major closure type, are secured to the finish interior of bottles, usually by forcing a portion of the stopper into the bore of the finish. Stopper types include cork, glass, inside screw, porcelain-top, Hutchinson Spring, Electric, Pittsburgh, and Lightning. Cork stoppers were the most common historic closure type.

Most glass stoppers use ground or roughened tapered stems along with a roughened finish inside to seal bottles. The "modern" ground and tapered glass stopper was developed in Europe around 1725 (Holscher 1965). Glass stoppers came in many shapes, sizes, and styles and were used as closures in many different types of bottles. As with the cork stopper, the glass stopper was phased out in the 1920s with the advent of the crown cap closure (Berge 1980; Jones and Sullivan 1985).

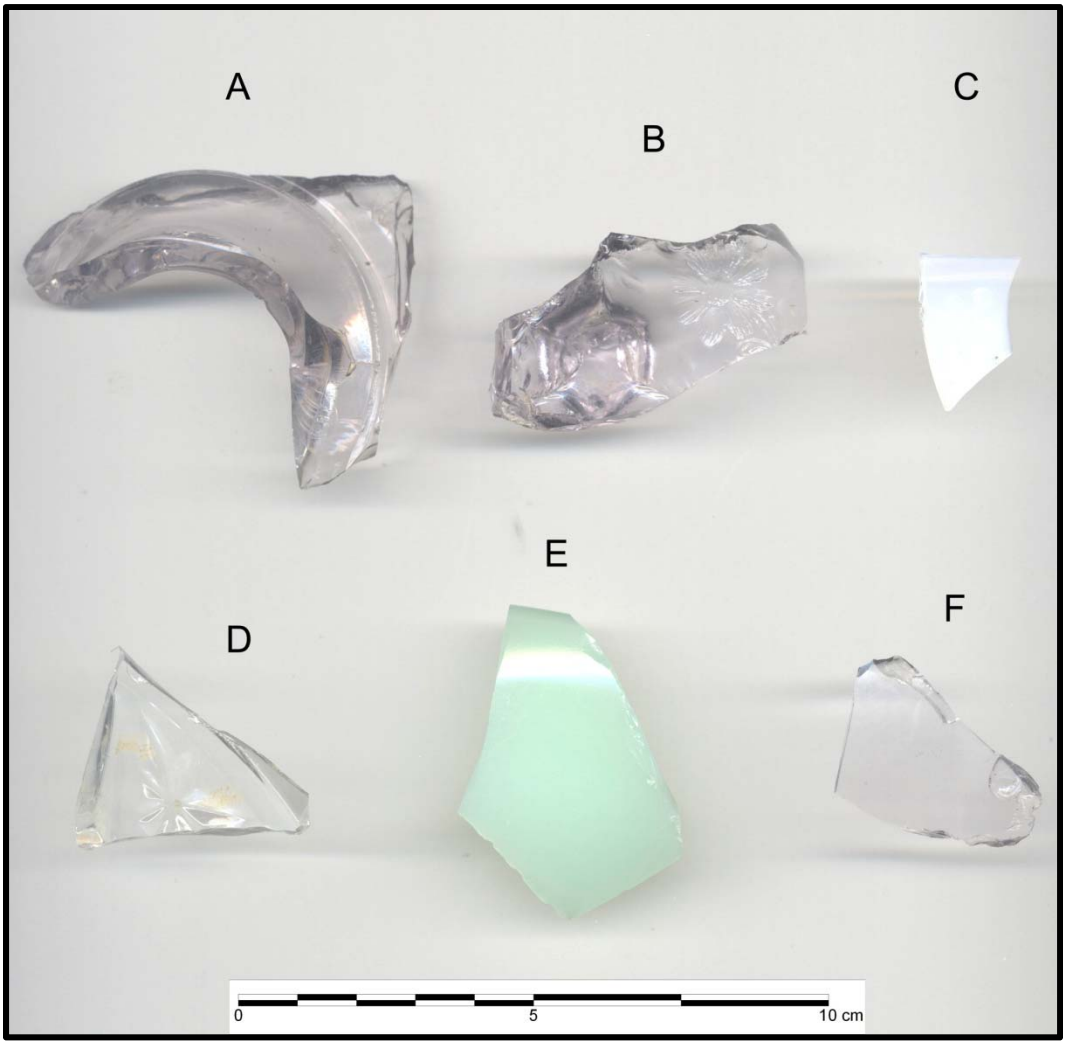

Figure 5.7. Glass tableware recovered: (a) amethyst press-molded body from Site 15Oh285; (b) amethyst press-molded stemmed drinking glass body from Site 15Oh280; (c) opaque white press-molded body from Site 15Oh273; (d) clear press-molded body from Site 15Oh269; (e) opaque green press-molded body from Site 15Oh269; (f) amethyst pattern-molded body from Site 15Oh276.

Seal closures utilized the vacuum on the interior of the glass container. The heating and then cooling of the bottle's contents created the vacuum. Seal closures, although dating back to 1810, did not become popular until the mid-twentieth century. These closures were most often used in food jars (Berge 1980). There were several types of seal closures including Phoenix, Sure Seal, Giles, spring seal, and disc seal.

The disc seal was used as early as 1810 by Nicholas Appert (Berge 1980). John L. Mason used this type of closure on his patented fruit jar in 1858 (Berge 1980). Mason's closure was made of zinc and was held in place with an exterior screw cap ring. Unfortunately, the zinc reacted with the contents of the jars, giving the contents an unpleasant metal taste (Jones and Sullivan 1985). Glass liners were then developed and added to the disc around 1869 by Lewis R. Boyd (Toulouse 1969b, 1977). These liners prevented the zinc from reacting with the contents of the jar. To aid in opening, Boyd added a handle to the disc circa 1900 (Toulouse 1977). Both of these disc seal types were used until around 1950 (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Toulouse 1969b, 1977). In 1865, the Kerr two piece seal was patented.

This system utilized a metal seal disc held in place by an exterior screw cap with no center. This seal and cap type system is still in use today.

The closure artifacts recovered from the project area were divided into two specific categories. The first was the commercial closures category which consisted of an aluminum pull tab dating from 1965 to 1985. The second category was the home canning jar closures. Two types of these closures were identified including seven milk glass Mason zinc canning jar lid liners and one tabbed rubber gasket. These items dated from the 1860s to the mid-twentieth century (Toulouse 1977).

Cookware (n = 1)

Artifacts used primarily for the preparation and cooking of food, such as bakeware, pots and pans, and kitchen utensils, were included in the cookware category (Table 5.3). One aluminum pie plate was recovered from the project area. This artifact dated from 1854 to the present (Lantz 1970:173).

Metal Food Containers (n = 1)

The first tinned goods were packaged in hand-cut, shaped, and soldered can bodies made of tin or iron plate. These "tin canisters" were patented in England in 1810 and in the United States in 1818 (Clark 1977; Rock 1984). The cans often swelled, burst, and then reacted with goods they held.

Another can type, termed "hole-and-cap can(s)" because of the filling process, either had flush or hand-crimped ends (Rock 1984). The cans' side seams, either a lap side seam or a plumb joint, were soldered, fusing the gaps closed. The cans were filled through an orifice in the center of one end of the can. After the can was filled, a cap was soldered over the hole, sealing the can, hence the name "hole-and-cap" (Rock 1984). The hole-and-cap can came into use about the same time as the tin canister, but was quickly improved upon. These cans were likewise plagued by swelling and bursting incidents.

The first improvement was the addition of a small hole in the center of the soldered cap, implemented around 1820. This small hole allowed moisture to escape from the cans when heated, after the cans were filled and sealed. This process reduced the number of cans that swelled or burst. After heating, the hole was sealed with solder. Hole-in-cap cans were still handmade, and a good tinsmith could produce 60 per day (Sacharow and Griffin 1970). These cans were the first cans used for commercially produced foods in the United States (Rock 1984).

In 1847, Allen Taylor invented a machine that converted flat metal disks into stamped or flanged can ends. This machine was improved upon over the next two years, yielding a machine that stamped both can ends and cut a filler hole in the cap (Rock 1984). Most canneries in the United States used these stamped-end cans until the 1880s.

The key-wind can was introduced in 1866. The opening system consisted of a scored band on either the side or top of the can, which could be removed by rolling it back with a key. The sardine can is a familiar example of this can type.

The tapered tin was patented in 1875 by two Chicago entrepreneurs for their processed meat products. These tins were either rectangular or had a base larger than the top. Another Chicago manufacturer combined and perfected the tapered tin and key-wind cans in 1895.

As the demand for canned goods rose, a separate can-producing industry evolved. Max Ams, a New York machine-made can company owner, developed a "double-side seam" in 1888 that locked the parts of the cans together (Collins 1924; May 1937). By 1898, the company had perfected this technique with the introduction of the "Ams Can" (Collins 1924; May 1937). This can eliminated the need for interior seam soldering by closing the top, bottom, and side seams with double seams. These innovations reduced the manufacture time of the cans and significantly reduced can failure (i.e., swelling and

bursting) due to the superior strength of the seam.

The hole-in-top can, an improvement of the hole-in-cap can, used a small pinhole, no larger than 0.125 inch in diameter. The hole was sealed with solder. By 1920, evaporated milk was found almost exclusively in hole-in-top cans (Rock 1984).

In 1904, the Sanitary Can Company of New York developed the first airtight solderless can (Rock 1984). The cans were completely machine made and were produced at a rate of almost 25,000 cans a day (May 1937). By the early 1960s, the tin can was replaced by a steel body, which was stronger and more durable than tin. Aluminum tops were added to beverage cans in order to make opening the cans easier. Modern cans are steel or alloys, usually lined with plastic on the interior to prevent chemical reactions between the contents of the can and the can itself.

A single round food can fragment was recovered from the project area (Table 5.3). This fragment exhibited lapped seams and a stamped or flanged end and was dated from 1847 to 1885 (Busch 1981; Rock 1980, 1984).

Furnishings Group (N = 1)

The furnishings category includes artifacts that are usually associated with the home or building, but are not elements of the actual construction. Examples of furnishings include decorative elements, furniture, heating, lighting, and wall decorations. One complete manufactured, frosted glass light bulb was recovered (Table 5.4). This item dated after 1925 (Bellis 2011).

Maintenance and Subsistence Group (N = 47)

The maintenance and subsistence group contains artifacts related to general maintenance activities on a farmstead. These artifacts were grouped into classes containing non-food containers, electrical, farming and gardening, hunting and fishing, stable and barn activities, general hardware, general tools, transportation, and fuel-related items such as coal. Four of these classes were represented in the historic assemblage recovered from the project area (Table 5.4).

General Hardware (n = 5)

This class of artifacts includes a wide variety of hardware fasteners and items used for a variety of purposes. Objects within this category were identified as one unidentified hook, one unidentified bolt, and three fragments of barbed wire. The barbed wire was dated after 1874 (Turner 1971). The hook and bolt were not assigned specific dates.

Electrical (n = 2)

Items in this class of artifacts include insulators, electrical wire, batteries, electrical tape, and any other item associated with electricity. Electrical items recovered from the project area included one threaded glass insulator and one Bakelite socket (Figure 5.8a–b). The insulator dated after 1865 (Berge 1980:155). The Bakelite plug dated from 1907 to 1950 (Katz 1994:24-25).

General Tools (n = 1)

This category incorporates tools for everyday use, such as hammers, files, pliers, and shovels. One unidentified iron/steel wrench was recovered from the project area (Figure 5.8c). This item was not assigned a specific date.

Fuels (n = 39, 75.6 g)

This group of artifacts includes charcoal, coal, cinder, slag, and containers indicative of fuel. Two charcoal fragments, 10 cinder/slag fragments, and 27 coal fragments were recovered. These artifacts were not assigned specific dates.

Table 5.4. Summary of Clothing, Furnishing, Maintenance and Subsistence, Personal, and Unidentified Group Items.

Class	Type	IF2	FS 21	15Oh265	15Oh266	15Oh267	15Oh269	15Oh271	15Oh272	15Oh273	15Oh274	15Oh276	15Oh277	15Oh278	15Oh279	15Oh280	15Oh281	15Oh285	Total
Buttons																			
	Sew through	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other fasteners																			
	Buckle	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lighting																			
	Manuf light bulb	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Electrical																			
	Glass insulator	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fuels																			
	Charcoal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Cinder/slag	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
	Coal	0	0	0	0	20	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Gen hardware																			
	Fencing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Hook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bolt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gen tools																			
	Wrench	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Health and grooming																			
	Cosmetic Container	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Toys and games																			
	Doll part	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glass																			
	Amorphous	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Metal																			
	Iron/steel	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Organic																			
	Rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Plastic																			
	Modern	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
	Totals	0	1	2	3	27	2	14	6	6	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	69

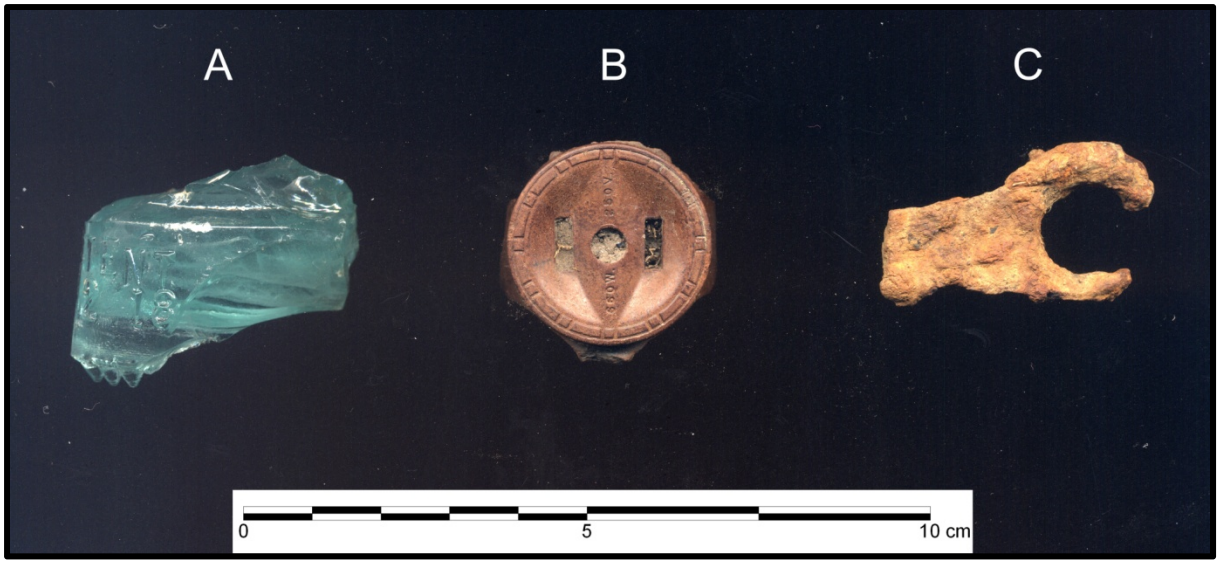

Figure 5.8. Maintenance and subsistence artifacts recovered: (a) threaded glass electrical insulator from Site 15Oh267; (b) Bakelite socket from Site 15Oh267; (c) unidentified wrench fragment from Site 15Oh266.

Personal Group (N = 2)

The personal group includes artifacts assumed to have belonged to individuals. This category of artifacts includes health and grooming items, jewelry and beads, coins, music and art items, personal items, toys, and games. Tobacco products are also subsumed into this category. Personal artifacts recovered from the project area included one opaque white glass cosmetic container and a plastic doll's head (Table 5.4, Figure 5.9). The cosmetic container dated from 1830 to 1960 and the doll's head dated from 1930 to the present (Meikle 1995).

Unidentified Group (N = 17)

This category contains artifacts that could not be identified beyond the material from which the artifact was made. There were four material classes included within this group. These material classes included organic (n = 2), glass (n = 2), metal (n = 7), and plastic (n = 6) (Table 5.4).

The organic class consisted of two unidentified rubber fragments. The glass consisted of two amorphous fragments. Six amorphous modern plastic fragments were recovered dating from 1930 to the present (Meikle 1995). Seven unidentified fragments of ferrous metal also were recovered. With the exception of the modern plastic, none of these items was assigned specific dates of manufacture.

Discussion

There were 441 historic artifacts recovered during the survey. The material collected is discussed in detail above, and summarized below in the site discussions.

Site 15Oh265

Twelve historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh265.. These included architecture (n = 1), domestic (n = 9), maintenance and subsistence (n = 1), and personal (n = 1) group items.

Only one artifact was assigned to the architecture group. This item was identified as a hand-made pressed brick. No specific date was assigned to this artifact.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 5), container glass (n = 3), and one container closure. The ceramic inventory included whiteware (n = 4) and ironstone (n = 1). The whiteware consisted of one decal-decorated sherd dating from 1880 to 1940 and three undecorated sherds. One of the undecorated sherds exhibited a maker’s mark used by the

Figure 5.9. Modern plastic doll's head from Site 15Oh267.

W.S. George Pottery Company from 1904 to 1960. The remaining undecorated sherds dated after 1830. The ironstone was an embossed bowl fragment that dated from 1860 to the present. The container glass included ABM (n = 2) and BIM (n = 1). One clear miscellaneous jar exhibiting an Individual Section base and an external thread finish was identified in the ABM assemblage. This jar also exhibited a maker's mark used by the Owens Illinois Glass Company after 1854. One amber external thread finish also was identified in the ABM assemblage. One amethyst BIM fragment was recovered dating from 1870 to 1920. The container closure was a milk glass mason zinc canning jar lid liner dating from 1869 to 1950.

The personal group item was an opaque white cosmetic container fragment. This artifact dated from 1830 to 1960. The maintenance and subsistence group item was a barbed wire fragment dating after 1874.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The

majority of these items were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Archival research indicates that structures were present at the site from circa 1907 until the 1960s. It is likely that the recovered artifacts are associated with these structures. The archival research also indicates that one residence was constructed in the northern portion of the site as early as 1907. A second residence was constructed in the southern portion of the site circa 1940 and was probably occupied by George and Bessie Whobrey until 1954. This residence was subsequently occupied by Wayne and Athal Black until the early 1960s. The artifacts recovered from the site likely are associated with these occupations. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Site 15Oh266

Sixteen historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh266. These included architecture (n = 3), domestic (n = 10), maintenance and subsistence (n = 1), and unidentified (n = 2) group items.

Three architecture group items were recovered from this site during the current survey. These included one wire-drawn nail, one window glass fragment, and one strap hinge. The window glass fragment was tentatively dated to 1916. The wire-drawn nail dated after 1880. The strap hinge was not assigned a specific date.

The domestic group consisted entirely of container glass. These included BIM (n = 6) and ABM (n = 4). The BIM was clear (n = 2), light green (n = 3), and cornflower blue (n = 1). The cornflower blue sherd was embossed and dated from 1865 to 1920. The ABM was amethyst (n = 1), aqua (n = 2), and clear (n = 1) glass. The amethyst glass dated from 1903 to 1920.

The maintenance and subsistence group item was further identified as an unidentified wrench fragment. This artifact was not assigned a specific date. The unidentified group included one ferrous metal fragment and one amorphous glass fragment. These items were not assigned specific dates either.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the mid-nineteenth century through the twentieth century. Many of these items were most popular during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. Archival research indicates that the Roy and Iva Bratcher residence was constructed at this site as early as 1930. The architectural materials recovered from the site are likely associated with the construction and modification of this structure, as well as additional outbuildings that may have been present at the site. The BIM glass and ABM amethyst glass was manufactured prior to 1920, suggesting that the domestic occupation of the site may have predated the construction of the Bratcher residence. It is also possible that this family brought these items to this homestead from another location. The artifacts recovered from the site are consistent with a domestic occupation of the site during the twentieth century. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Site 15Oh267

A total of 60 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh267.These included architecture (n = 15), domestic (n = 18), maintenance and subsistence (n = 23), personal (n = 1), and unidentified (n = 3) group items.

Fifteen architecture group artifacts were recovered from this site. These included two hand-made brick fragments, one indeterminate brick fragment, three asphalt shingle fragments, three window glass fragments, and six wire-drawn nails. The asphalt shingles dated after 1875. The window glass was tentatively dated from 1866 to 1906. The wire-drawn nails dated after 1880.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 1), container glass (n = 15), glass tableware (n = 1), and a metal food container. The ceramic sherd was further identified as undecorated ironstone dating after 1830. The

container glass consisted entirely of ABM glass. The ABM was amber, amethyst, aqua, clear, and light green glass. Attributes included one cup bottom mold, Individual Section molds, one enameled label, and a variety of finishes. The amethyst glass dated prior to 1920. The Individual Section molds dated from 1925 to the present and the enameled label dated after 1935. Seven vessels were identified in the ABM assemblage including one liquor/beer/wine bottle, two miscellaneous commercial vessels, one miscellaneous jar, one miscellaneous bottle, one soda/mineral water bottle, and one toiletry bottle. Unless otherwise noted, the ABM glass dated after 1903. One glass tableware fragment was recovered. This glass sherd was pink press-molded Depression glass dating after 1928. Finally, one lapped-seam round metal food can fragment was recovered dating from 1847 to 1885.

The maintenance and subsistence group consisted of one threaded glass electrical insulator dating after 1865, one Bakelite electrical socket dating from 1907 to 1950, 20 coal fragments, and 1 cinder/slag fragment. A modern plastic doll head also was recovered from the site and dated from 1930 to the present. Unidentified items recovered included one fragment of flat, thin ferrous metal and two fragments of modern plastic dating from 1930 to the present.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of these items were most popular during the twentieth century. Archival research indicates that a residence was present at the site as early as 1895. Map data suggests that at least one residence and two outbuildings were present at the site by 1953, and structural remains observed in the field confirm that two residences and a number of outbuildings were associated with this site. The architectural materials recovered from the site are doubtlessly associated with the construction and/or modification of one or more of these structures. The presence of the lapped-seam metal food can suggests that the domestic occupation of the site may have begun in the nineteenth century. Artifacts such as the modern beer bottle support the long use period of this site, and may represent a modern dumping episode occurring at the site after it was abandoned.

Site 15Oh269

A total of 85 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh269. These included architecture (n = 30), clothing (n = 1), domestic (n = 53), and maintenance and subsistence (n = 1) group items.

The architecture group included 6 hand-made brick fragments, 1 asbestos siding fragment, 6 window glass fragments, and 17 wire nails. The asbestos siding dated after 1915. The window glass was tentatively dated from 1900 to 1913. The wire-drawn nails dated after 1880. The clothing group item was a buckle. This artifact was not assigned a specific date.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 4), container glass (n = 46), and glass tableware (n = 3). The ceramic inventory consisted entirely of whiteware. The whiteware recovered from this site included one embossed sherd dating after 1860, one blue transfer-printed sherd dating from 1830 to 1859, one decal-decorated sherd dating from 1880 to 1940, and one undecorated sherd dating after 1830. One bowl was identified in the whiteware assemblage. The container glass included BIM (n = 8) and ABM (n = 38). The BIM was clear glass. Attributes included one embossed fragment dating from 1865 to 1920 and one cup bottom mold dating from 1850 to 1910. The remaining BIM glass dated before 1920. The ABM was clear and amber glass. One external thread finish was noted in the ABM assemblage. The ABM glass recovered from this site dated after 1903. Three glass tableware fragments were recovered. These included two clear press-molded glass fragments dating after 1864 and one opaque green glass fragment dating after 1870.

The maintenance and subsistence group artifact was identified as an indeterminate bolt. This hardware item was not assigned a specific date but may have been manufactured

throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh269 were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of these artifacts were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Archival information suggests that a residence was constructed at the site by 1948, and a house and two outbuildings are depicted on the 1953 topographic map. The architectural materials recovered from the site are likely associated with the construction and/or modification of these structures. Archival information also indicates that the site was probably occupied by Noble and J.B. Thomasson from circa 1944 until the 1960s. Most of the artifacts recovered from the site are consistent with a domestic occupation during that period. However, while the identities of any previous occupants could not be confidently ascertained, the presence of earlier artifacts (e.g. BIM glass, transfer-printed whiteware) suggests that the domestic occupation of the site may have begun in the nineteenth century.

Site 15Oh271

A total of 56 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh271. These included architecture (n = 23), domestic (n = 19), furnishings (n = 1), and maintenance and subsistence (n = 13) group items.

Twenty-three architecture group items were recovered from this site. These included one hand-made brick fragment, eight plate glass fragments, seven late fully machine-cut nails, and seven wire-drawn nails. The plate glass was collectively dated from 1917 to the present. The late fully machine-cut nails dated from 1830 to 1890 and the wire nails dated after 1880.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 3), container glass (n = 9), glass tableware (n = 6), and one container closure. The ceramic inventory included undecorated whiteware (n = 2) and ironstone (n = 1) dating after 1830. The container glass consisted of BIM (n = 5) and ABM (n = 4). The BIM was aqua and amethyst glass. The amethyst glass dated from 1870 to 1920 and the aqua glass dated before 1920. The ABM was clear and amethyst glass. Attributes included one embossed fragment and a variety of finishes. The embossed fragment was further identified as belonging to a post-prohibition bottle dating from 1933 to 1964. Four vessels were identified in the ABM assemblage including one condiment bottle, one miscellaneous commercial vessel, one miscellaneous bottle, and one liquor/beer/wine bottle. Unless otherwise noted, the ABM glass dated after 1903. Six glass tableware fragments were recovered from this site. These included five clear press-molded glass fragments dating after 1864 and one pink press-molded glass fragment dating after 1840. One aluminum pull tab was recovered from this site also. This closure artifact dated from 1965 to 1985.

The furnishings group consisted of a single manufactured frosted glass light bulb dating from 1925 to the present. The maintenance and subsistence group consisted of two fragments of charcoal, five fragments of coal, and six fragments of cinder/slag. These artifacts were not assigned specific dates.

The artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh271 were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of these items were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century. Map data suggest that at least one structure was present at the site by 1909, and at least one residence and one outbuilding were present at the site prior to 1953. The architectural materials recovered from the site are most likely associated with these structures. The presence of both late fully machine-cut nails and wire nails indicates that at least one construction episode occurred at the site during the nineteenth century, with subsequent construction and/or modification episodes occurring during the twentieth century. The artifacts are likely associated with the continuous occupation of the site from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. A portion of these artifacts,

specifically the aluminum pull tab, are likely the result of modern dumping that occurred at the site after the property had been abandoned.

Site 15Oh272

A total of 44 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh272. These included architecture (n = 14), domestic (n = 24), maintenance and subsistence (n = 2), and unidentified (n = 4) group items.

Fourteen architecture group artifacts were recovered from this site. These included eight window glass fragments, four wire-drawn nails, one late fully machine-cut nail, and one unspecified cut nail. The window glass was tentatively dated from 1903 to 1912. The unspecified cut nail dated from 1800 to 1890, the late fully machine cut nail dated from 1830 to 1890, and the wire-drawn nails dated after 1880.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 1), container glass (n = 20), and glass tableware (n = 3). The ceramic sherd was identified as an overglaze enameled/hand-painted whiteware fragment dating from 1880 to 1940. The container glass consisted entirely of clear ABM glass dating after 1903. The glass tableware included three pink press-molded glass fragments dating after 1840.

The maintenance and subsistence group items were barbed wire fragments. These artifacts dated after 1874. The unidentified group artifacts were thin ferrous metal. These items were not assigned specific dates but may have been manufactured throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh272 were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. Most of these materials were popular from the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century. Archival research indicates that at least one outbuilding was constructed at the site circa 1870, and a residence was constructed circa 1898. One structure is depicted at the site on the 1909 topographic map, and one residence and an outbuilding are depicted on the 1953 map. The architectural artifacts recovered further support that structures were constructed at the site during the late nineteenth century and subsequently modified during the twentieth century. The artifacts recovered from the site are most likely associated with the domestic occupation of the site from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

Site 15Oh273

A total of 33 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh273. These included architecture (n = 10), clothing (n = 1), domestic (n = 17), maintenance and subsistence (n = 2), and unidentified (n = 3) group items.

Ten architecture group artifacts were recovered from this site. These included one hand-made brick fragment, one window screen fragment, two window glass fragments, and six wire-drawn nails. The window glass was tentatively dated to 1910. The wire-drawn nails dated after 1880.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 2), container glass (n = 10), glass tableware (n = 4), and one container closure. The ceramic inventory consisted entirely of whiteware. One decal-decorated whiteware saucer was recovered. This artifact exhibited a Sears, Roebuck, and Company maker's mark dating from 1886 to 1940. One undecorated whiteware sherd dating after 1830 was recovered also. The container glass consisted entirely of ABM glass. The ABM was amber, aqua, and clear glass. Attributes included one Individual Section dating after 1925, one embossed fragment, and one1 external thread finish. One canning jar was identified in the ABM assemblage. Unless otherwise noted, the ABM dated after 1903. Four glass tableware fragments were recovered from this site. These included three press-molded late pastel blue glass fragments dating after 1920 and one press-molded opaque white glass fragment dating from 1830 to 1960. One home canning jar rubber gasket was recovered dating from 1864 to 1950.

The maintenance and subsistence group consisted of two coal fragments. The

unidentified group included two rubber fragments and one modern plastic fragment. The modern plastic dated after 1930.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Many of these items were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Archival research indicates that a residence was constructed at the site in 1924, and the 1953 topographic map shows a residence and three outbuildings at the site. Standing structures and structural remains were observed at the site during the survey The architectural materials recovered from this site are certainly associated with these structures. The site may have been occupied by the Jefferson T. Curtis family from circa 1924 until the 1970s. The artifacts recovered from the site are consistent with a domestic occupation of the site during this period.

Site15Oh274

Eight historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh274. These included architecture (n = 2), domestic (n = 4), maintenance and subsistence (n = 1), and unidentified (n = 1) group items.

The architecture group consisted of two window glass fragments. These were tentatively dated to 1907 and 1910.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 2) and container glass (n = 2). The ceramic inventory consisted of one undecorated whiteware sherd dating after 1830 and one Bristol-slipped stoneware sherd dating from 1880 to 1925. The container glass consisted of two aqua ABM Individual Section fragments dating after 1925.

The maintenance and subsistence group consisted of one cinder/slag fragment. An unidentified fragment of modern plastic also was recovered from the site and dated from 1930 to the present.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The items identified at this site were most popular during the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. At the time of this survey, a house and four outbuildings were standing at this site. Archival research indicates that the house was constructed circa 1880. The window glass is likely associated with one of the structures located at the site. The identity of the historic occupants of the site is unknown, but the recovered artifacts are consistent with the known use of the site as a residence from the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Site 15Oh276

Nine historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh276. These included architecture (= 2) and domestic (n = 7) group items.

The architectural group consisted of two plate glass fragments dating from 1917 to the present. The domestic group included ceramics (n = 1), glass tableware (n = 4), and container closures (n = 2). The ceramic sherd was an undecorated whiteware fragment dating after 1830. The glass tableware included three press-molded clear glass fragments dating after 1864 and one press-molded amethyst glass fragment dating from 1870 to 1920. Two mild glass mason zinc canning jar lid liners were recovered dating from 1869 to 1950..

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of these items were most popular from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Archival research indicates that a house was constructed in the vicinity of the site circa 1922. A residence and outbuilding are depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1953 topographic map. The plate glass recovered from the site is most likely associated with one of these structures.. The artifacts recovered from the site are generally consistent with a domestic occupation dating to the first half of the twentieth century. Due

to the paucity of artifacts recovered from the site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Site 15Oh277

A total of 21 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh277. These included architecture (n = 8), domestic (n = 12), and maintenance and subsistence (n = 1) group items.

Eight architecture group items were recovered from this site. These included two machine-made brick fragments, three window glass fragments, and three plate glass fragments. The window glass was tentatively dated from 1877 to 1909. The plate glass was collectively dated from 1917 to the present.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 6), container glass (n = 5), and glass tableware (n = 1). The ceramic inventory included one undecorated ironstone sherd dating after 1830 and five Bristol-slipped stoneware sherds dating from 1880 to 1925. The container glass included BIM (n = 1) and ABM (n = 4). The BIM was clear glass. The ABM was clear and amber glass. One Owens mold dating from 1903 to 1955 was recovered. One miscellaneous bottle was identified in the ABM assemblage. The glass tableware included one clear press-molded glass fragment dating after 1864.

The maintenance and subsistence group item was an iron/steel hook. This artifact was not assigned a specific date.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of these materials were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Archival research indicates that a residence was constructed in the vicinity of the site circa 1928. This residence and two additional outbuildings were depicted on the 1953 topographic map. A historic barn was still standing at the site at the time of the survey. The architectural materials recovered from the site are certainly associated with these structures. Archival information states that the site was most likely occupied by Bert Barnard from circa 1928 until 1946. The identities of any subsequent occupants are unclear. The artifacts recovered from the site are most likely associated with the Barnard and subsequent occupations. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Site 15Oh278

Fifteen historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh278. These included architecture (n = 4) and domestic (n = 11) group items.

The architectural group consisted of one handmade, pressed brick and three plate glass fragments. The plate glass dated from 1917 to the present.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 4) and container glass (n = 7). The ceramic inventory included whiteware (n = 1) and stoneware (n = 3). The whiteware was undecorated and dated after 1830. The stoneware included one Bristol-slipped sherd dating from 1880 to 1925 and two blue-glazed sherds dating from 1880 to 1925. One mixing bowl was identified in the stoneware assemblage. The container glass consisted entirely of ABM glass. The ABM was clear and selenium glass. Attributes included one Owens mold with a design patent number dating after 1933, two valve marks, and two external thread finishes. One miscellaneous bottle and two household bottles were identified in the ABM assemblage.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of these materials were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The presence of architectural artifacts suggests that at least one construction and/or modification episode occurred at the site during the first half of the twentieth century. The presence of ceramics and container glass may indicate that a domestic occupation occurred at the site during the turn of the twentieth century. The

artifacts appeared to have been recovered from a severely disturbed secondary context, and it is possible that they reflect one or more dumping episode(s). Considering the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Site 15Oh279

Sixteen historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh279. These included architecture (n = 2), domestic (n = 12), and maintenance and subsistence (n = 2) group items.

The architectural group consisted of two plate glass fragments dating from 1917 to the present. The domestic group included ceramics (n = 2) and container glass (n = 10). The ceramics were undecorated whiteware sherds dating after 1830. The container glass consisted entirely of ABM glass. The ABM assemblage consisted of clear glass and included one Individual Section mold dating after 1925.The remaining ABM glass dated from 1903 to the present.

The maintenance and subsistence group consisted of two cinder/slag fragments. These items were not assigned specific dates.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of the artifacts were most popular during the twentieth century. Archival research indicates that a residence was constructed at the site by Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan circa 1915. This residence and an associated outbuilding are depicted on the 1953 topographic map. Both of these structures were standing at the site at the time of the survey. The plate glass is likely associated with one of these structures. Archival information states that the site was occupied by at least two generations of the Duncan family from 1922 until the late twentieth century. The artifacts were recovered from the vicinity of a small artifact scatter immediately southwest of the residence. These artifacts may have been deposited at any time during the Duncan family occupation. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Site 15Oh280

A total of 42 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh280. These included architecture (n = 3), domestic (n = 37), and unidentified (n = 2) group items.

The architectural group consisted of one hand-made brick fragment and two window glass fragments. The window glass was tentatively dated to 1869 and 1884.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 10), container glass (n = 19), glass tableware (n = 4), container closures (n = 3), and cookware (n = 1). The ceramic inventory included pearlware (n = 1), whiteware (n = 8), and porcelain (n = 1). The pearlware sherd was undecorated and dated from 1780 to 1830. The whiteware included one blue edge-decorated sherd dating from 1830 to 1860, one hand-painted sherd dating from 1830 to 1870, and six undecorated sherds dating after 1830. Two plates and one cup were identified in the whiteware assemblage. One undecorated porcelain sherd dating after 1800 also was recovered from this site. The container glass consisted entirely of ABM glass. The ABM was amber, aqua, clear, cobalt, and light green glass. Attributes included one cup bottom mold, Individual Sections, Owens molds, one valve mark, embossing, one recessed panel, and a variety of finishes. Seven vessels were identified in the ABM assemblage including two canning jars, one liquor/beer/wine bottle, one miscellaneous commercial vessel, two miscellaneous bottles, and two miscellaneous jars. One of the canning jars was further identified as a Lamb Mason jar dating from 1940 to 1950. The remaining ABM glass dated after 1903. Four glass tableware sherds were recovered from this site. These included two press-molded amethyst glass sherds dating from 1870 to 1920, one press-molded light green glass sherd dating after 1865, and one clear enameled “Coca-Cola” tumbler sherd dating after 1941. The container closures were

identified as three milk glass mason zinc canning jar lid liners dating from 1869 to 1950. The cookware artifact was an aluminum pie plate dating after 1854.

Two unidentified group items were recovered from this site during the current survey. These included one amorphous glass fragment and one modern plastic fragment. The modern plastic dated after 1930 and the glass was not assigned a specific date.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the late eighteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of these items were most popular from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. A structure was depicted at this site on the 1909 topographic map, and a residence and two outbuildings were depicted on the 1953 map. Furthermore, several standing outbuildings and structural remnants were observed at the site during the current survey. The architectural artifacts recovered are most likely associated with one or more of these structures. Archival information states that the site was occupied by the John W. Barnard family from circa 1923 to 1945, and was possibly occupied by unidentified tenants from 1945 until 1978. Many of the artifacts recovered from the site are probably associated with one of these occupations. The presence of earlier artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century through the late nineteenth century, as well as the structure indicated on the 1909 map of the project area, may suggest that the occupation of the site actually began sometime during the early to mid-nineteenth century and extended into the early twentieth century. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, as well as the lack of information regarding individuals who may have been associated with an earlier occupation, a further site interpretation cannot be made.

Site 15Oh281

Sixteen historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh281. These included architecture (n = 7), domestic (n = 8), and unidentified (n = 1) group items.

The architectural group consisted of three handmade brick fragments, two window glass fragments, and two fragments of plate glass. The window glass was tentatively dated to 1827 and 1842. The plate glass dated from 1917 to the present.

The domestic group included ceramics (n = 4), container glass (n = 3), and one container closure. The ceramic inventory included one undecorated whiteware sherd dating after 1830 and three undecorated ironstone sherds dating after 1830. The container glass consisted entirely of ABM glass. The ABM included one aqua Owens mold, embossed medicine bottle fragment dating from 1903 to 1955, one cobalt toiletry bottle fragment dating from 1903 to 1960, and one aqua external thread miscellaneous jar rim dating after 1903. One milk glass mason zinc canning jar lid liner also was recovered dating from 1869 to 1950.

The unidentified group item was an iron/steel item/part. This artifact was not assigned a specific date but may have been manufactured throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The majority of these items were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century. A residence is depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1953 topographic map, and a small farmstead is located at the site on a 1987 aerial photograph. The architectural items recovered are most likely associated with this residence and one or more outbuilding(s). The identities of any occupants are unclear, and the site may have been occupied by tenants throughout much of the twentieth century. The recovered artifacts appear to be associated with the domestic occupation of the site during the early-to-mid twentieth century. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from the site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Site 15Oh285

Two historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh285. Recovered artifacts included one fragment of amethyst press-molded glass tableware dating from 1870 to 1920 and one fragment of light green ABM glass dating from 1903 to the present. These artifacts were recovered within the vicinity of a stack of stone foundation piers, and may represent one or more isolated dumping episode(s) that occurred near a former outbuilding during the early twentieth century. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, a further site interpretation cannot be made based solely on the historic material.

Field Site 21

Field Site 21 produced five historic artifacts. These were further identified as domestic (n = 4) and unidentified (n = 1) group items.

The domestic group artifacts consisted entirely of ABM glass. The ABM glass was amber, amethyst, and clear glass. Attributes included one cup bottom mold and two external thread finishes. Three miscellaneous jars were identified in the ABM assemblage. The amethyst glass dated from 1903 to 1920. The remaining ABM glass dated after 1903.

The unidentified group item was a modern plastic fragment. This artifact dated after 1930.

These artifacts were recovered from severely disturbed soils in the vicinity of a razed farmstead. They may be associated with an early-to-mid-twentieth-century domestic occupation. Given the paucity of artifacts recovered, and their poor depositional context, a further interpretation cannot be made based solely on this material.

Isolated Find 2

Isolated Find 2 consisted of a single strap hinge. This item was not assigned a specific date, but may have been manufactured throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This artifact may indicate that a structure, probably an outbuilding, was located at the location of IF 2. A further interpretation cannot be made based on this one artifact.

Lithic Analysis

Fred H. Banschbach

Lithic remains recovered from the project area consisted of 68 pieces (153.6 g) of flake debris larger than .25 inch (.64 cm), 13 pieces (1.6 g) of flake debris smaller than .25 inch, 9 pieces (42.5 g) of thermal shatter, 1 core (20.2 g), 1 retouched flake (17.7 g), 23 bifaces (141.3 g), 1 cobble tool (110.8 g), and 1 piece of FCR (101.3 g) (Table 5.5). These materials were recovered from 11 sites, 1 field site, and 6 isolated finds. These materials were recovered from surface collections and shovel test probes within the plow zone. The coding format used for this analysis is presented in Appendix C. The actual data are presented in Appendix D.

Table 5.5. Summary of Lithic Material Recovered from the Project Area.

Class	Count	Weight (grams)
Flakes>.25 inch	68	153.6 g
Flakes<.25 inch	13	1.6 g
Thermal shatter	9	42.5 g
Cores	1	20.2 g
Retouched flakes	1	17.7 g
Bifaces	23	141.3 g
Cobble tools	1	110.8 g
FCR	1	101.3 g
Totals	117	589.3 g

The analysis of flake debris involved the recording of several attributes, including flake size, weight, raw material type, presence of cortex, and probable stage of lithic reduction during which the flake was produced. Reduction stage follows Magne's (1985) definitions and was determined by the number of facets on the platform or the number of flake scars on the dorsal surface. Early stage reduction is defined as core reduction, middle stage as the first half of tool production, and late stage as the second half of tool production and subsequent maintenance. For flakes that retain platforms, zero to one facet on the platform indicates early stage, two facets indicate middle stage, and three or more facets indicate late stage. Biface thinning is a

specialized form of late stage reduction. A biface thinning flake is defined as a flake with a lipped platform having three or more facets. For non-platform bearing flakes, dorsal flake scars were counted instead of platform facets; zero to one dorsal flake scars indicate early stage, two scars middle stage, and three or more flake scars late stage. Stage of reduction was not determined for blocky debris or flakes smaller than .25 inch.

Flakes recovered from the project area were from three stages of lithic reduction (Table 5.6). Eighteen flakes (29.0 percent) were early stage, 18 flakes (29.0 percent) were middle stage, and 26 flakes (42.0 percent) were late stage. The remaining 6 flakes were blocky shatter.

Raw Material

Raw material type was determined as to parent geological formation when possible. An indeterminate category was also employed for flakes that could not be assigned confidently to a parent geological formation. Determination of raw material type was made using published descriptions and by comparisons with a sample collection of locally occurring chert housed at CRA. Flakes smaller than .25 inch in size were counted and weighed, with no additional attributes being recorded. Raw material type was not assessed for these flakes, as they often exhibit no diagnostic characteristics that can be used to confidently identify a raw material type. In addition, .25-inch screens were used in the field; therefore, flake debris smaller than .25 inch in size was probably underrepresented.

The examination of raw materials used in chipped stone manufacture is important for several reasons. As Binford (1979:260) notes, variability in the proportions of raw material at a site is a function of the scale of the habitat exploited from that location. It is recognized, however, that the proportions of raw materials recovered from a site likely represent only the minimal extent of a group's annual range (Ingbar 1994). The distribution and quality of raw materials are important factors that condition their use (Andrefsky 1994). A number of raw materials may be sufficient for chipped stone tool production; however, "certain materials may be chosen over others because of differences in mechanical efficiency at hand" (Beck and Jones 1990:284).

Table 5.6. Flakes by Reduction Stage and Site.

Site	Early	Middle	Late	Blocky Shatter	Total
15Oh20	1	0	1	0	2
15Oh268	1	0	2	0	3
15Oh270	0	1	1	0	2
15Oh277	2	3	2	0	7
15Oh280	2	0	2	1	5
15Oh281	0	4	2	0	6
15Oh282	1	0	0	0	1
15Oh283	3	2	4	2	11
15Oh284	8	4	9	3	24
15Oh285	0	2	1	0	3
FS 21	0	0	1	0	1
IF 3	0	1	0	0	1
IF 6	0	1	0	0	1
IF 7	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	18	18	26	6	68

The area surrounding the project area could be considered raw material poor, as there are very few chert sources in close proximity to the project area. The project area lies within the Central City East and Paradise geologic quadrangles. The Paradise geologic quadrangle depicts a few geologic formations near the study area (Kehn 1974). These formations are listed in Table 5.7. Of interest for the present study was the occurrence of chert within the local formations. Two of the formations listed on the Paradise quadrangle contain chert. These are the gravel deposits and the Sturgis Formation (Kehn 1974). An unnamed chert occurs within the gravel deposits. The quadrangle map notes that limonite-stained gravels known locally as "bronze gravel" can be found mostly 420 ft above the Salt River floodplain. These deposits contain materials that are generally smaller than 3 cm and include chert, vein quartz, quartzite, hard sandstone, and silicified limestone fragments. The quadrangle map also notes that small siderite nodules can be found within the Providence Limestone Member at the base of the Sturgis Formation (Kehn 1974). The Central City East geologic quadrangle depicts a few geological formations near the study area (Palmer 1972). These formations are listed in Table 5.7. An unnamed chert occurs within the terrace gravel deposits. These deposits contain pebbles of chert within a ferruginous sandy matrix (Palmer 1972).

The majority of the chert used for chipped stone tool production would have been transported to the sites from sources outside of the project area. The project area is located within the Western Coal Fields. Chert-bearing, Mississippian-age formations occur in the Western Pennyroyal section that surrounds the Western Coal Fields. The closest Mississippian formations to the project area occur approximately 20 km to the east, west, and south. The Green River and Rough River also flow through these formations and may have provided some alluvial sources slightly closer to the project area.

Vienna and Menard formations occur at the Western Coal Fields/Western Pennyroyal interface and represent the closest possible chert sources approximately 20 km from the project area.

Chert from the Vienna formation was very fine to medium grained, deep blue-black or pinkish to light grayish tan in color. Oolites were common. Other fossils (crinoid stems, bryozoans, and brachiopods) were also noted. The tan variety is similar to Fort Payne chert. The closest possible source of Vienna chert is approximately 20 km to the southwest of the project area (Gatus 2005). Vienna chert was the predominant raw material identified from materials in the project area.

A few items of chalcedony were recovered from the project area. Chalcedony has a dull, waxy luster, and is semi-translucent. It is generally milky white in color. It ranges from a homogenous white throughout to being semi-translucent with white patches. Its geological origin is unknown. This material was most likely procured locally.

Results of Analysis

Raw materials identified in the flake debris were Vienna (n = 38, 55.9 percent) and chalcedony (n = 2, 2.9 percent). Ten flakes (14.7 percent) were indeterminate raw materials and eight flakes (11.8 percent) were indeterminate local raw materials. Indeterminate materials were labeled local based upon the presence of waterworn cortex, suggesting these materials were collected from local stream gravels. Ten flakes (14.7 percent) were too altered by fire to be typed to a specific raw material and were labeled as burnt (Table 5.8).

Ten bifaces and one retouched flake were Vienna chert. Six bifaces were indeterminate raw materials. The cobble tool and one biface were indeterminate local raw materials, and six bifaces and one core were labeled as burnt.

Table 5.7. Summary of Geologic Formations on the Paradise and Central City East Geologic Quadrangle Maps.

Geologic Quadrangle	Formation	Age	Chert Present	Chert Name
Paradise	Alluvium	Quaternary	N	
Paradise	Gravel Deposits	Tertiary(?) and Quaternary	Y	Unnamed/Indeterminate
Paradise	Sturgis Formation	Pennsylvanian	Y	Siderite
Paradise	Carbondale Formation	Pennsylvanian	N	
Central City E	Alluvium	Quaternary	N	
Central City E	Terrace gravel	Tertiary and Quaternary	Y	Unnamed/Indeterminate
Central City E	Lisman	Pennsylvanian	N	
Central City E	Carbondale	Pennsylvanian	N	

Table 5.8. Flakes by Raw Material and Site.

Site	Vienna	Chalcedony	Local	Indeterminate	Burnt	Total
15Oh20	1	0	1	0	0	2
15Oh268	1	0	1	0	1	3
15Oh270	0	0	0	0	2	2
15Oh277	7	0	0	0	0	7
15Oh280	3	0	0	0	2	5
15Oh281	6	0	0	0	0	6
15Oh282	1	0	0	0	0	1
15Oh283	11	0	0	0	0	11
15Oh284	2	2	6	10	4	24
15Oh285	2	0	0	0	1	3
FS 21	1	0	0	0	0	1
IF 3	1	0	0	0	0	1
IF 6	1	0	0	0	0	1
IF 7	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	38	2	8	10	10	68

Cores and Modified Implements

One core, 1 retouched flake, 1 cobble tool, and 23 bifaces were recovered from the project area.

One core (Artifact #017, Figure 5.10, 20.2 g) was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of Site 15Oh284. It was a multidirectional core fragment (Class 206-6.2) that exhibited evidence of battering. The battering was likely the result of the core being used as a hammerstone. The raw material of this core was too altered by fire to be typed to a specific raw material, and it was labeled as burnt.

One retouched flake (Artifact #026, Figure 5.11, 17.7 g) of Vienna chert was recovered as IF 1 during a general surface collection. This retouched flake (Class 201-1) exhibited only unifacial retouch on one edge of the flake.

One cobble tool (Artifact #016, Figure 5.12, 110.8 g) of an indeterminate local raw material was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of Site 15Oh283. This cobble tool (Class 205-1) exhibited evidence of battering on multiple edges and was likely used as a hammerstone. Waterworn cortex was present on a small portion of this cobble tool.

Twenty-three bifaces (141.3 g) were recovered from the project area. The biface classes represented are listed in Table 5.9. See Figure 5.13 for a representative sample. Three bifaces were middle stage (Class 204-2.1), 1 biface was late stage (Class 204-3.1), 11 bifaces were final stage (Class 204-4.1, n=6; Class 204-4.2, n=4; Class 204-4.5, n=1), and 8 bifaces were too fragmentary to be placed into a production stage and were designated as indeterminate biface fragments (Class 204-6.1). A more in depth discussion of the hafted bifaces is presented in the following section. Ten bifaces were Vienna chert, 6 bifaces were indeterminate raw materials, 1 biface was an indeterminate local raw material, and 6 bifaces were labeled as burnt. Twenty-two bifaces were recovered from the surface and one biface was recovered from a shovel test probe between 0 and 10 cmbgs.

Figure 5.10. Core (Artifact #017) recovered from Site 15Oh284.

Figure 5.11. Retouched flake (Artifact #026) recovered as IF 1.

Table 5.9. Bifaces by Class and Site.

Class	Definition	15Oh20	15Oh268	15Oh277	15Oh280	15Oh281	15Oh282	15Oh283	15Oh284	IF 4	Totals
204-2.1	Hard/soft hammer: biface	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
204-3.1	Soft hammer: biface	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
204-4.1	Soft hammer/pressure: biface	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	6
204-4.2	Soft hammer/pressure: hafted biface	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
204-4.5	Soft hammer/pressure: hafted scraper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
204-6.1	Indeterminate: biface	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	0	8
	Total	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	8	1	23

Figure 5.12. Cobble tool (Artifact #016) recovered from Site 15Oh283.

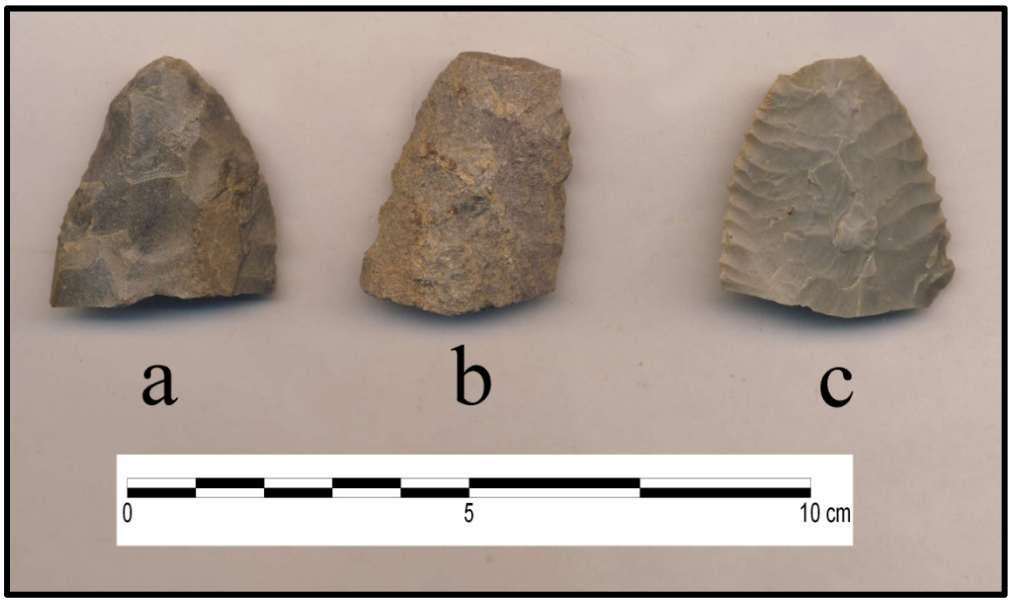

Figure 5.13. Sample of bifaces recovered from the project area: a) Middle stage biface (Artifact #009) from Site 15Oh282; b) Late stage biface (Artifact #005) from Site 15Oh281; c) Final stage biface (Artifact #004) recovered as IF 4.

Hafted Bifaces

Five hafted bifaces were recovered from the project area. Three of these bifaces were placed into diagnostic temporal clusters. The remaining two could not be confidently placed into a temporal cluster and were labeled as indeterminate.

Thebes Cluster (N = 1), Figure 5.14.

Metrics (mm):

Artifact #	011
Class	204-4.2
Weight	14.9 g
Length	fragment
Blade Width	fragment
Thickness	8.2
Shoulder	fragment
Stem	10.1
Neck Width	14.3
Neck Thick	5.3
Base	20.8
Raw Material	Indeterminate

Description: Artifact #011 was a nearly complete hafted biface (Figure 5.14). The tip and one barb were missing, and one blade edge was damaged due to post-depositional activities. The base was notched, and the blade edges exhibited an alternate bevel. It was manufactured from an indeterminate raw material. This material was fine grained and heavily patinated. Artifact #011 was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of Site15Oh282.

Comparisons: The Thebes Cluster includes a number of medium to large hafted biface forms with pronounced side or diagonal notches. These are diagnostic of the Early Archaic sub-period with a general date range from about 8,000 to 6,000 B.C. Justice (1987) includes such types as St. Charles, Lost Lake, and Calf Creek within the Thebes Cluster. The St. Charles variety is generally ovate with a convex base and deep side or corner notches. Typically the base is heavily ground. There is sometimes a shallow basal notch.

Figure 5.14. Thebes Cluster hafted biface from Site 15Oh282.

Early Side Notched Cluster (N = 1), Figure 5.15.

Metrics (mm):

Artifact #	006
Class	204-4.2
Weight	3.1 g
Length	fragment
Blade Width	fragment
Thickness	fragment
Shoulder	21.3
Stem	13.7
Neck Width	12.9
Neck Thick	5.3
Base	22.1
Raw Material	

Description: Artifact #006 was a proximal fragment of a hafted biface with a lateral snap failure (Figure 5.15). It was a side-notched specimen with an incurvate base that exhibited evidence of grinding. It was manufactured from an indeterminate raw material. This raw material was medium grained and tan in color with a few grey specks. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of Site 15Oh281.

Figure 5.15. Early Side-Notched Cluster hafted biface from Site 15Oh281.

Comparisons: Bifaces within this cluster are shallow side notched forms with an elongated triangular narrow blade, and a straight to concave base (Cambron and Hulse 1966; Justice 1987; Kneberg 1956). Serration and beveling of the blade edges are also common. These forms are common along the Tennessee River Valley of Northern Alabama and Tennessee and are diagnostic of the Early Archaic sub-period (Justice 1987). Driskell (1993) has reported radiocarbon dates on 10,490 ± 360 B.P., 10,330 ± 120 B.P. and 10,345 ± 80 B.P. associated with Big Sandy horizons at Dust Cave in Alabama. These have been dated to 10,350 ± 60 B.P. in Middle Tennessee (Bradbury and McKelway 1996).

Small Triangular Cluster (N = 1), Figure 5.16.

Metrics (mm):

Artifact #	008
Class	204-4.2
Weight	.9 g
Length	fragment
Blade Width	fragment
Thickness	fragment
Shoulder	fragment
Stem	fragment
Neck Width	fragment
Neck Thick	fragment
Base	18.3
Raw Material	Vienna

Description: Artifact #008 was a very small proximal fragment of a hafted biface with a lateral snap failure (Figure 5.16). The base was slightly irregular and it was manufactured from Vienna chert. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of 15Oh281.

Comparisons: The Small Triangular Cluster encompasses a number of morphologically similar, triangular arrow points associated with the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian sub-periods. Justice (1987) includes such types as Madison, Hamilton, Fort Ancient, and Levanna within this cluster.

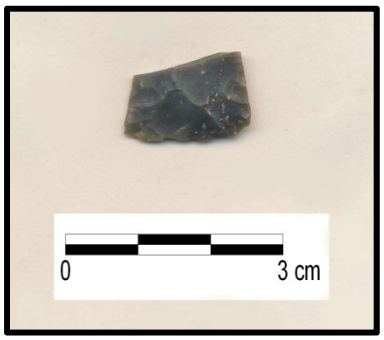

Figure 5.16. Small Triangular Cluster hafted biface from 15Oh281.

Indeterminate Cluster (N = 2), Figure 5.17.

Metrics (mm):

Artifact #	025
Class	204-4.5
Weight	4.6 g
Length	20.5
Blade Width	23.8
Thickness	8.0
Shoulder	23.8
Stem	11.7
Neck Width	18.0
Neck Thick	6.3
Base	24.0
Raw Material	Vienna

Descriptions: Artifact #025 was a complete hafted scraper (Figure 5.17a) manufactured from Vienna chert. It was a corner-notched specimen with an excurvate base that exhibited evidence of grinding. The blade exhibited unifacial retouch. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of Site 15Oh284. This hafted scraper could not be confidently placed into a temporal cluster.

Artifact #024 was a very small basal fragment of a hafted biface (Figure 5.17b) that suffered thermal damage. It was a side-notched specimen with an excurvate base that exhibited evidence of grinding. The raw material was too altered by fire to be typed to a specific raw material and was labeled as burnt. Due to the fragmentary nature of this artifact, no measurements were recorded. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of Site 15Oh284.

Figure 5.17. a) Indeterminate Cluster hafted scraper from 15Oh284; b) Indeterminate Cluster hafted biface from 15Oh284.

Fire Cracked Rock

One piece (101.3 g) of FCR was recovered from the project area. This piece of FCR was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of Site 15Oh283.

Results

The lithic sample from this investigation consisted of 68 pieces (153.9 g) of flake debris larger than .25 inch (.64 cm), 13 pieces (1.6 g) of flake debris smaller than .25 inch, 9 pieces (42.5 g) of thermal shatter, 1 core (20.2 g), 1 retouched flake (17.7 g), 23 bifaces (141.3 g), 1 cobble tool (110.8 g), and 1 piece of FCR (101.3 g) (Table 5.10). These materials were recovered from 11 sites, 1 field site, and 6 isolated finds. These materials were recovered from surface collections and shovel test probes within the plow zone.

Table 5.10. Summary of Lithic Material by Site.

Site	Flakes >.25 inch	Flakes <.25 inch	Thermal Shatter	Cores	Retouched Flakes	Bifaces	Cobble Tools	FCR	Total
15Oh20	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
15Oh267	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
15Oh268	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
15Oh270	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
15Oh277	7	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	11
15Oh280	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	9
15Oh281	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10
15Oh282	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
15Oh283	11	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	21
15Oh284	24	4	3	1	0	8	0	0	40
15Oh285	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FS 21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IF 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
IF 3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IF 4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
IF 5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
IF 6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IF 7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	68	13	9	1	1	23	1	1	117

15Oh20

Two flakes (.5 g) larger than .25 inch and one biface (16.3 g) were recovered from the surface of this site. One flake was early stage and one flake was late stage. One flake was Vienna chert and one flake was an indeterminate local raw material. One biface fragment (Artifact #013) was recovered from this site. This fragment was a middle stage biface (Class 204-2.1) manufactured from Vienna chert. It was a proximal fragment with an excurvate base that suffered a lateral hinge failure. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of this site.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh267

One flake (.1 g) smaller than .25 inch and one piece (3.9 g) of thermal shatter were recovered from STP 1 at a depth of 0 to 20 cm bgs. No other lithic artifacts were recovered from this site.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh268

Three flakes (3.8 g) larger than .25 inch and one flake (.1 g) smaller than .25 inch were recovered from this site. These materials were recovered from four separate shovel test probes between 0 and 20 cm bgs. One flake was early stage, and two flakes were late stage. One flake was Vienna chert, one flake was an indeterminate local raw material, and one flake was burnt.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh270

Two flakes (.5 g) larger than .25 inch and one biface fragment (2.0 g) were recovered from this site. These materials were recovered from three separate shovel test probes between 0 and 15 cm bgs. One flake was middle stage and one flake was late stage. Both flakes were burnt. One biface fragment (Artifact #001) was recovered from STP 1 at a depth of 0–10 cm bgs. This biface was a final stage biface (Class 204-4.1). It was a proximal fragment with an excurvate base that exhibited evidence of grinding. It suffered a lateral snap failure. The raw material was too altered by fire to be typed to a specific raw material and was labeled as burnt.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh277

Seven flakes (17.8 g) larger than .25 inch, one flake (.1 g) smaller than .25 inch, one piece (.4 g) of thermal shatter, and two bifaces (4.2 g) were recovered from the surface of this site. Two flakes were early stage, three flakes were middle stage, and two flakes were late stage. All seven flakes were Vienna chert. Two bifaces were recovered from this site. Artifact #002 (2.4 g) was a final stage biface fragment (Class 204-4.1). It was a proximal fragment with an incurvate base that suffered thermal damage. The raw material was labeled as burnt. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of this site. Artifact #003 (1.8 g) was

an indeterminate biface fragment (Class 204-6.1) manufactured from an indeterminate raw material. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of this site.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh280

Five flakes (5.5 g) larger than .25 inch, one flake (.1 g) smaller than .25 inch, two pieces (12.9 g) of thermal shatter, and one biface (3.7 g) were recovered from the surface of this site. Two flakes were early stage, two flakes were late stage, and one flake was blocky shatter. Three flakes were Vienna chert and two flakes were burnt. One biface (Artifact #012) was recovered from this site. This biface was an indeterminate biface fragment (Class 204-6.1) manufactured from an indeterminate raw material. This material was grey in color and fine grained. This fragment was battered on opposite edges suggesting it was bipolarized. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 6) of this site.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh281

Six flakes (7.6 g) larger than .25 inch and four bifaces (40.2 g) were recovered from the surface of this site. Four flakes were middle stage, and two flakes were late stage. All six flakes were Vienna chert. Four bifaces were recovered from this site. Artifact #005 (Figure 5.13b, 12.8 g) was a late stage biface fragment (Class 204-3.1) manufactured from an indeterminate raw material. It was a medial fragment that suffered two lateral snap failures. It had a biconvex blade and was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of this site. Artifact #007 (23.4 g) was a proximal fragment of a final stage biface (Class 204-4.1). The base was excurvate and exhibited evidence of grinding. It suffered post-depositional damage and was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of this site. Artifact #006 (3.1 g) was a proximal fragment of a hafted biface (Class 204-4.2) with a lateral snap failure (Figure 5.15). It was a side-notched specimen with an incurvate base that exhibited evidence of grinding. It was manufactured from an indeterminate raw material. This raw material was medium grained and tan in color with a few grey specks. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of this site. This hafted biface was placed into the Early Side-Notched Cluster dating this site to the Early Archaic sub-period. Artifact #008 (.9 g) was a very small proximal fragment of a hafted biface with a lateral snap failure (Figure 5.16). The base was slightly irregular, and it was manufactured from Vienna chert. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 2) of this site. This hafted biface was placed into the Small Triangular Cluster. Hafted bifaces from this cluster were associated with the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian sub-periods.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. One hafted biface from the Early Side-Notched Cluster dates this site to the Early Archaic sub-period. One hafted biface from the Small Triangular Cluster dates this site to the Late Woodland to Early Mississippian sub-periods. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh282

One flake (17.5 g) larger than .25 inch and three bifaces (29.9 g) were recovered from the surface of this site. The flake was an early stage flake of Vienna chert. Artifact #009 (Figure 5.13a, 12.7 g) was a middle stage biface fragment (Class 204-2.1) manufactured from Vienna chert. It was a distal fragment

that suffered a lateral snap failure. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of this site. Artifact #010 (2.3 g) was an indeterminate biface fragment (Class 204-6.1). The raw material of this biface was too altered by fire to be typed to a specific raw material and was labeled as burnt. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of this site. Artifact #011 (Figure 5.14, 14.9 g) was a nearly complete hafted biface (Class 204-4.2). The tip and one barb were missing, and one blade edge was damaged due to post-depositional activities. The base was notched, and the blade edges exhibited an alternate bevel. It was manufactured from an indeterminate raw material. This material was fine grained and heavily patinated. Artifact #011 was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of this site. This hafted biface was placed into the Thebes Cluster dating this site to the Early Archaic sub-period.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. One hafted biface from the Thebes Cluster dates this site to the Early Archaic sub-period. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh283

Eleven flakes (12.8 g) larger than .25 inch, 5 flakes (.4 g) smaller than .25 inch, 1 piece (3.1 g) of thermal shatter, 2 bifaces (6.1 g), 1 cobble tool (110.8 g), and 1 piece (101.3 g) of FCR were recovered from the surface of this site. Three flakes were early stage, 2 flakes were middle stage, 4 flakes were late stage, and 2 flakes were blocky shatter. This suggests that a small amount of core reduction and tool production occurred on this site. All 11 flakes were Vienna chert.

Two bifaces were recovered from this site. Artifact #015 (2.9 g) was a final stage biface fragment (Class 204-4.1) manufactured from Vienna chert. It was a distal fragment with a biconvex blade that suffered a lateral snap failure. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of this site. Artifact #014 (3.2 g) was an indeterminate biface fragment (Class 204-6.1) manufactured from Vienna chert. It suffered thermal damage and was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of this site.

One cobble tool (Artifact #016, Figure 5.12, 110.8 g) of an indeterminate local raw material was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of this site. This cobble tool (Class 205-1) exhibited evidence of battering on multiple edges and was likely used as a hammerstone. Waterworn cortex was present on a small portion of this cobble tool. One piece (101.3 g) of FCR was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of this site.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh284

Twenty-four flakes (81.2 g) larger than .25 inch, 4 flakes (.8 g) smaller than .25 inch, 3 pieces (17.8 g) of thermal shatter, 1 core (20.2 g), and 8 bifaces (27.4 g) were recovered from the surface of this site. Eight flakes were early stage, 4 flakes were middle stage, 9 flakes were late stage, and 3 flakes were blocky shatter. This suggests that a relatively equal amount of core reduction and tool production occurred on this site. Two flakes were Vienna chert, 2 flakes were chalcedony, 6 flakes were indeterminate local raw materials, 10 flakes were indeterminate raw materials, and 4 flakes were burnt.

Eight bifaces (27.4 g) were recovered from this site. Artifact #020 (3.3 g) was a middle stage biface fragment (Class 204-2.1) manufactured from Vienna chert. It was a proximal fragment with an excurvate base that suffered a lateral snap failure. It was recovered from the surface (GSC 1) of this site. Artifact #022 (5.5 g) was a final stage biface fragment (Class 204-4.1). It was a medial fragment with a biconvex blade that suffered thermal damage. The raw material was too altered by fire to be typed to a specific raw material and

was labeled as burnt. It was recovered from GSC 1. Artifact #025 (Figure 5.17a) was a complete hafted scraper (Class 204-4.5) manufactured from Vienna chert. It was a corner-notched specimen with an excurvate base that exhibited evidence of grinding. The blade exhibited unifacial retouch. This hafted scraper could not be confidently placed into a temporal cluster. It was recovered from GSC 1. Artifact #024 (Figure 5.17b) was a very small basal fragment of a hafted biface (Class 204-4.2) that suffered thermal damage. It was a side-notched specimen with an excurvate base that exhibited evidence of grinding. The raw material was too altered by fire to be typed to a specific raw material and was labeled as burnt. Due to the fragmentary nature of this artifact, no measurements were recorded. It was recovered from GSC 1. Four bifaces (Artifacts #018, #019, #021, #023) recovered from this site were indeterminate biface fragments (Class 204-6.1). One was Vienna chert, one was an indeterminate local raw material, one was an indeterminate raw material, and one was burnt. All four of these indeterminate biface fragments were recovered from GSC 1.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

15Oh285

Three flakes (1.4 g) larger than .25 inch were recovered from this site. These materials were recovered from three separate shovel test probes between 0 and 22 cm bgs. Two flakes were middle stage, and one flake was late stage. Two flakes were Vienna chert, and one flake was burnt. No other lithic artifacts were recovered from this site.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

Field Site 21

One flake (3.0 g) larger than .25 inch was recovered from the surface of this locality. This flake was a late stage flake of Vienna chert. No other lithic artifacts were recovered from this site.

The small number of lithic artifacts recovered indicates possible short-term or specialized use of this site. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the small lithic assemblage to suggest when the occupation took place. Little more can be inferred from this sample due to the small number of artifacts recovered.

IF 1

One retouched flake (Artifact #026, Figure 5.9, 17.7 g) of Vienna chert was recovered as IF 1 during a general surface collection. This retouched flake (Class 201-1) exhibited only unifacial retouch on one edge of the flake.

IF 3

One flake (1.1 g) larger than .25 was recovered from the surface as IF 3. This flake was a middle stage flake of Vienna chert.

IF 4

One biface (Artifact #004, 11.5 g) was recovered as IF 4 during a general surface collection. This biface (Figure 5.13c) was a final stage biface fragment (Class 204-4.1) manufactured from Vienna chert. It was a medial fragment that suffered a lateral snap and an impact fracture. The blade edges exhibited serial serration suggesting this biface was manufactured during the Early Archaic sub-period.

IF 5

One piece (4.4 g) of thermal shatter was recovered from the surface as IF 5.

IF 6

One flake (.3 g) larger than .25 inch was recovered from the surface as IF 6. This flake was a middle stage flake of Vienna chert.

IF 7

One flake (.6 g) larger than .25 inch was recovered from the surface as IF 7. This flake was a late stage flake of Vienna chert.

Summary and Conclusions

During the current survey, lithic artifacts were recovered from 11 sites, 1 field site, and 6 isolated finds. A total of 68 pieces (153.9 g) of flake debris larger than .25 inch (.64 cm), 13 pieces (1.6 g) of flake debris smaller than .25 inch, 9 pieces (42.5 g) of thermal shatter, 1 core (20.2 g), 1 retouched flake (17.7 g), 23 bifaces (141.3 g), 1 cobble tool (110.8 g), and 1 piece of FCR (101.3 g) were recovered from the current project. All of the sites encountered were small lithic scatters. Flake debris, but no cores or modified implements, was recovered from Sites 15Oh267–268, 15Oh284, FS 21, IF 3, IF 5, IF 6, and IF 7. Flake debris and biface fragments were recovered from Sites 15Oh20, 15Oh270, 15Oh277, 15Oh280, 15Oh281, 15Oh282, and IF 4. Flake debris, biface fragments, 1 cobble tool, and 1 piece of FCR were recovered from 15Oh283. Flake debris, bifaces, and 1 core were recovered from 15Oh284. One retouched flake was recovered as IF 1.

The flake debris recovered from the project area consisted of 18 early stage flakes, 18 middle stage flakes, 26 late stage flakes, and 6 pieces of blocky shatter. This suggests that a relatively small amount of core reduction and tool production occurred on the sites within the project area, with a slight emphasis on tool production. However, 15Oh284 was the only site where more than 11 flakes larger than .25 inch were recovered.

The area surrounding the project area could be considered raw material poor, as there are very few chert sources in close proximity to the project area. Vienna and Menard formations occur at the Western Coal Fields/Western Pennyroyal interface and represent the closest possible chert sources approximately 20 km from the project area. Vienna chert was the only chert type identified among the flake debris and modified implements. Vienna chert was present on every site and every isolated find with the exception of 15Oh267, 15Oh270, and IF 5. However, no flakes larger than .25 inch were recovered from 15Oh267, both flakes larger than .25 inch from 15Oh270 were burnt, and the artifact recovered as IF 5 was thermal shatter.

Twenty-three bifaces were recovered from the project area. Three bifaces were middle stage, 1 biface was late stage, 11 bifaces were final stage, and 8 bifaces were too fragmentary to be placed into a production stage, and were designated as indeterminate biface fragments. This suggests that most of the bifaces were manufactured off site. Five of the final stage bifaces were hafted. Three of these hafted bifaces were placed into temporal clusters. One hafted biface from the Early Side-Notched Cluster and one hafted biface from the Small Triangular Cluster were recovered from 15Oh281. This suggests that this site was occupied during the Early Archaic sub-period and again during the Late Woodland to Early Mississippian sub-periods. One hafted biface from the Thebes Cluster was recovered from Site 15Oh282 dating this site to the Early Archaic sub-period. No other diagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered during the current survey.

Chapter 6. Results

During the course of the current survey, 1 previously recorded archaeological site (Site 15Oh20), 21 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15Oh265–15Oh285), 1 field site (Field Site 21), 7 isolated finds, and 13 architectural resources (Resources OH 117–129) were documented. Site 15Oh105 was recorded within the project area; however, this site was not relocated during this survey. A description of each of the sites, isolated finds, and architectural resources is presented below, and the location of each is depicted in Figure 1.2.

Additionally, a total of 23 auger probes were excavated in alluvial settings throughout the project area. The results of the auger probe excavations are presented at the end of this chapter.

Archaeological Sites

15Oh20

Elevation: 119 m (390 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric, Archaic
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds
Size: 10,400 sq m (111,944 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 45 m (148 ft)
Direction to nearest water: west
Type and extent of previous disturbance: extent unknown
Topography: level terrace and slope
Vegetation: plowed agricultural field
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent
Aspect: north
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh20 consisted of a low-density scatter of lithic artifacts located approximately 1.4 km (0.9 miles) southwest of the intersection of KY 1903 and Geary Lane on a level terrace and sideslope within an agricultural field (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). According to OSA records, this site was first recorded in 1938. The site was originally documented as an open habitation without mounds with a shell midden and an Archaic component. During the course of this survey, however, no evidence of any shell or diagnostic materials were observed at the site. The site dimensions, established by the locations of artifacts recovered from ground surface and previously recorded information, were 80 m (262 ft) north to south and 130 m (427 ft) east to west. The site covered 10,400 sq m (111,994 sq ft).

Vegetation at Site 15Oh20 consisted primarily of a plowed field with woods along the field edge to the north and west (Figure 6.1). Ground surface visibility was excellent inside the plowed field but was poor in the woods.

Investigation Methods

The entire site was subjected to pedestrian survey with a 5 m transect interval. Artifacts were recovered from two GSCs. In addition to the pedestrian survey, a total of 34 STPs were excavated in the vicinity of the site in order to delineate the site boundaries and assess the depositional context of the site. None of these STPs produced cultural material. Because this site was located along a low terrace near the Green River floodplain, one auger probe (Auger 16) was excavated at the site to assess the potential for deeply buried deposits and further explore the depositional context of the site. The locations of each GSC, STP, Auger 16, and natural features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.2). The location of the first STP excavated within the site boundaries was recorded as the site datum using a hand-held GPS unit.

Figure 6.1. Overview of Site 15Oh20, facing west.

Depositional Context

Site 15Oh20 was located on topography mapped as Nolin and Otwell series soils. The soil profile observed in Auger 16 at the site consisted of a yellow (10YR 7/6) silt loam plowzone extending to a depth of 27 cm bgs underlain by a yellow (10YR 7/6) sandy loam with few fine rounded gravels. A brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam with few fine-to-small, irregular gravels was observed from 38 cm to 95 cm bgs, overlaying a mottled brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) sandy loam (Figure 6.3). The soils observed at the site generally matched the range of characteristics that could be attributed to Otwell series soils that were severely eroded or depleted through agricultural use. Specifically, the dark yellowish-brown plowzone typically associated with Otwell soils was not observed at the site, and the plowzone at the site consisted primarily of subsoil (former B horizons). Considering the evidence for disturbance and erosion, and the fact that the few artifacts from this site were recovered from the ground surface of a plowed field, Site 15Oh20 is considered to have poor depositional context.

Artifacts

Three lithic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh20, including two flakes (.5 g) larger than .25 inch and one biface (16.3 g). One flake was early stage and one flake was late stage. Both were recovered from GSC 1 (Table 6.1). The biface fragment (Artifact #013), recovered from GSC 2, consisted of a middle stage proximal fragment with an excurvate base and could not be assigned to a specific temporal period. Raw materials included Vienna chert and an indeterminate local chert.

Both flakes were recovered from the northwestern extent of the site, and the biface fragment was recovered from the southeastern portion of the site at the base of a narrow

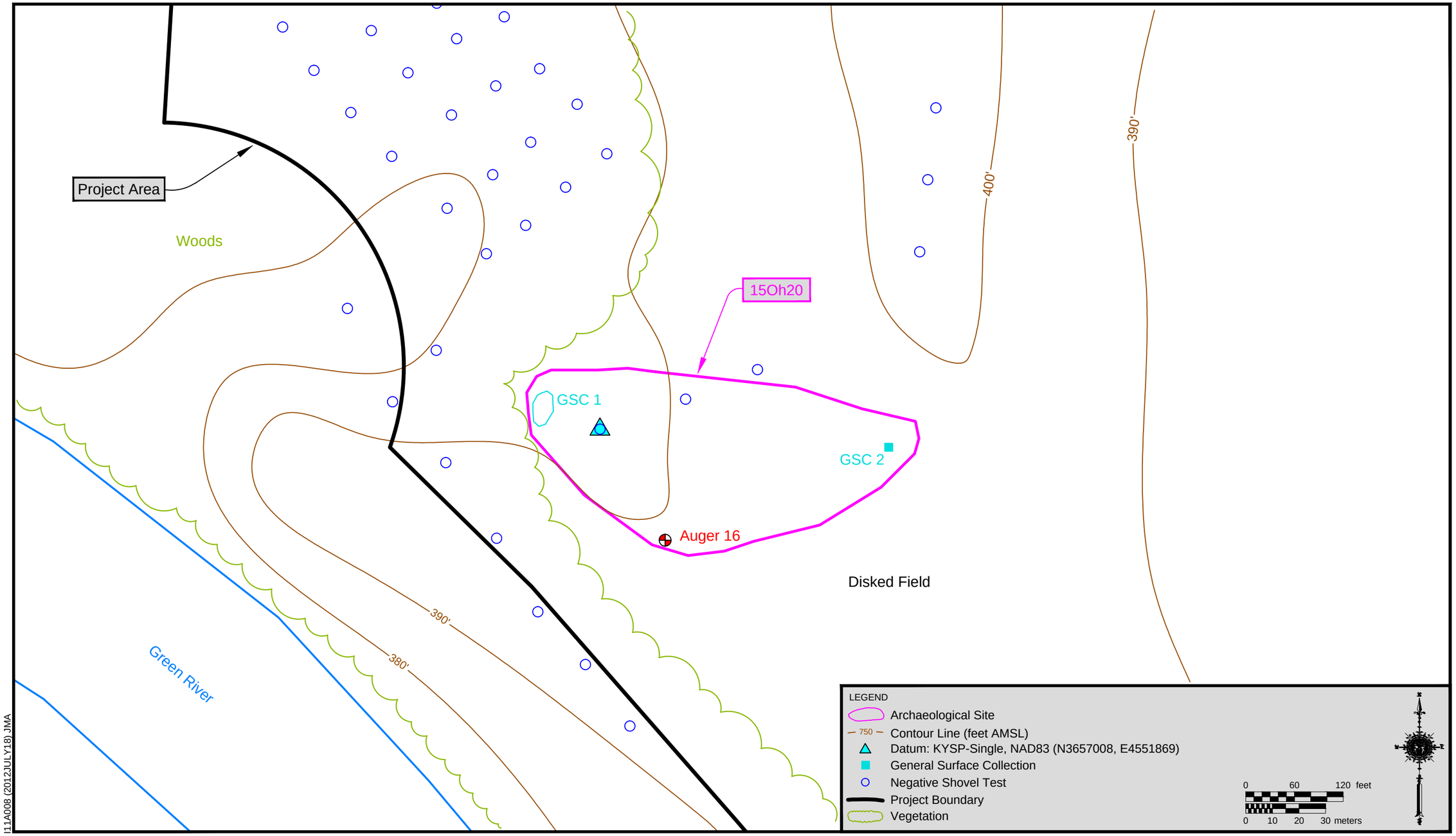

Figure 6.2. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh20.

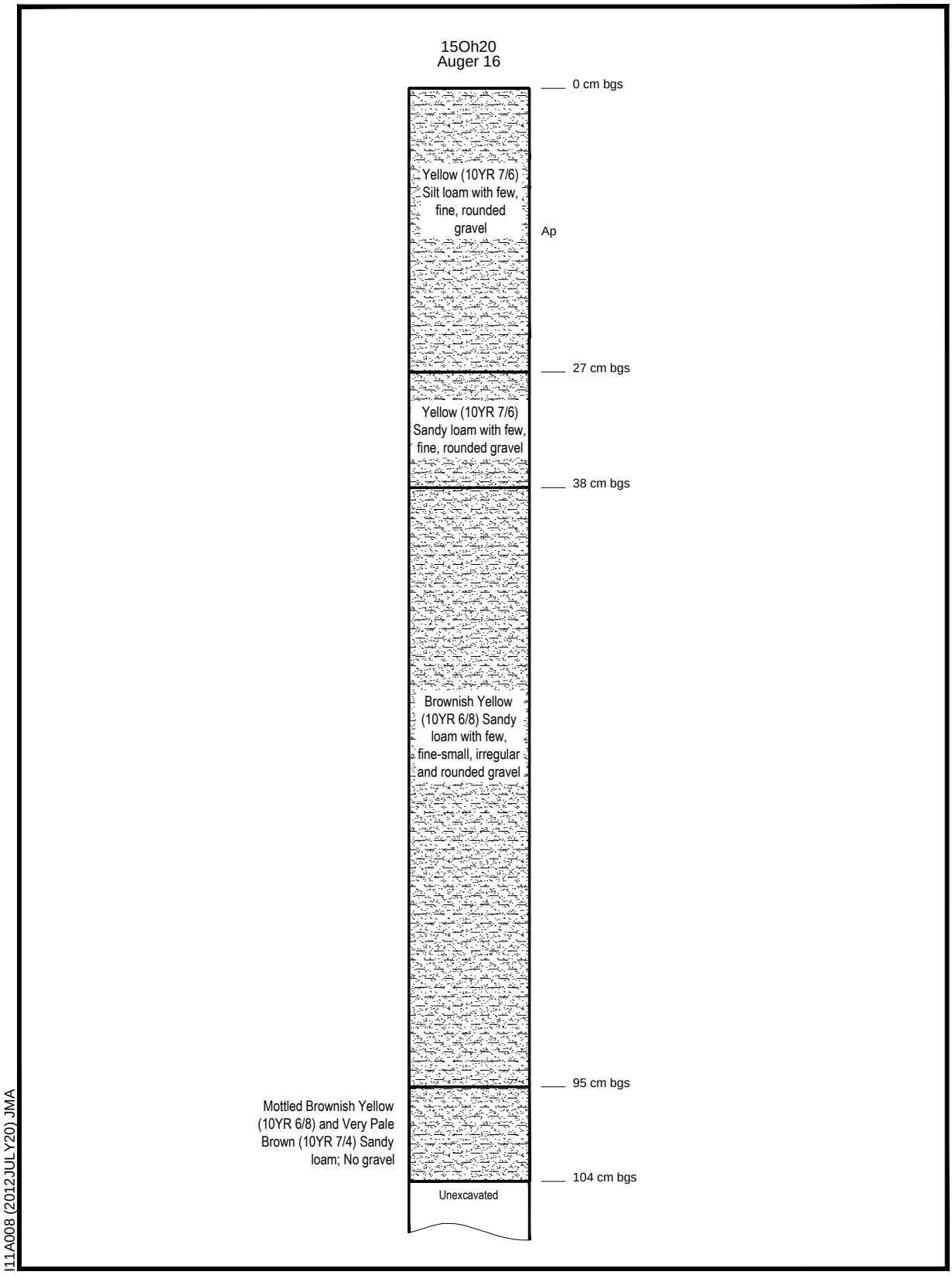

Figure 6.3. Representative soils profile from Site 15Oh20.

Table 6.1. Artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh20.

Unit	Northing	Easting	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	4134707	498231	0-0 cm bgs	2 flakes
GSC 2	4134733	498107	0-0 cm bgs	1 biface

ridge. No further spatial patterning was observed among the assemblage. Considering the small number of lithic artifacts recovered, these materials indicate possible short-term or specialized use of the site. No temporally diagnostic materials were recovered, and the paucity of artifacts makes any further interpretation difficult.

Features

No features were observed during the investigation of the site, and no FCR, charcoal, or burnt soil was observed in the plowed field, shovel tests, or Auger 16.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh20 was originally recorded as an Archaic open habitation without mounds with a shell midden in 1938. During the course of this survey, no evidence of a shell midden or temporally diagnostic materials was recovered from the site. Archaic shell midden sites are commonly found in deposits of Holocene-age alluvium along the Green River floodplain; however, no such deposits were observed in the STPs or the auger probe excavated at the site. It is possible that the location of this site was mapped incorrectly in 1938. Nevertheless, a very low-density scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts was recovered from the ground surface at the previously recorded location of Site 15Oh20. No shell, FCR, charcoal, or other evidence of features was observed, and the site appears to have poor archaeological integrity. This site is not considered to have the potential to provide important information about local or regional prehistory and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP (Criterion D), and no further work is recommended.

15Oh105

Site 15Oh105 was reportedly located within the southwestern portion of the project area, within the previously disturbed mine equipment access route. The site was originally documented in 1988. It was recorded as a prehistoric open habitation of indeterminate temporal affiliation based on a low density of prehistoric materials recovered from a cultivated field (Baltz 1988). At the time of this survey, Site 15Oh105 was mapped within a plowed agricultural field with excellent ground surface visibility (Figure 6.4). The site vicinity was subjected to 5-m interval pedestrian survey. Auger 9 also was excavated within the recorded site boundaries. The soils in this area had been severely disturbed by earthmoving associated with the temporary mine equipment access route, and no cultural deposits were observed (see Auger 9 profile in Appendix E). It appears that this site has been completely destroyed by the previous mining-related activities. As such, this site has no integrity or research potential and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

15Oh265

Elevation: 134 m (440 ft) AMSL
Component(s): late nineteenth through twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 15,000 sq m (161,459 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 124 m (407 ft)
Direction to nearest water: northeast
Type and extent of previous disturbance: demolition and removal of structures, cultivation, erosion; extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: weeds and underbrush
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: southeast
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Figure 6.4. Overview of previously recorded location of Site 15Oh105, facing south.

Site Description

15Oh265 was a late nineteenth through twentieth-century historic farm and residence. The site was located 2.4 km (1.5 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 83 m (270 ft) east of KY 1903 along an unimproved farm road (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Site 15Oh265 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 134 m (440 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was West Branch of Lewis Creek, but a historic well was also on the site. Site dimensions were established by the locations of structural remains and cultural materials, and the site measured 48 m (157 ft) north to south by 315 m (1,033 ft) east to west, covering approximately 15,000 sq m (161,459 sq ft). An unimproved farm lane extended along the length of the site, following the associated ridgetop. The ridgetop was surrounded by steep slopes on the north and south sides.

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of brushy vegetation including blackberries, briars, poison ivy, and weeds (Figure 6.5). Disturbances to the site consisted of mechanical clearing and land leveling.

Investigation Methods

The site was located along a narrow ridgetop and was investigated primarily through pedestrian survey along the steep sideslopes, but shovel tests were excavated at 10.0 m (32.8 ft) intervals around a house foundation and at 20.0 m (65.6 ft) intervals along the remainder of the ridgetop. Forty-three shovel tests were excavated at the site. Artifacts were recovered from three GSCs and one STP. STP 1 was located near the northeast end of the site, south of the unimproved farm lane, and was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit. The locations of all GSCs, STPs, and features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.5. Overview of Site 15Oh265, facing east.

Depositional Context

Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine and Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The typical soil profile observed in shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam to approximately 17.0 cm (6.6 in) below ground surface overlying yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.7). The soils observed at the site were generally consistent with the range of characteristics attributed to eroded Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine and Zanesville series soils. Soils at the site had been disturbed by cultivation, erosion, and the demolition and removal of structures. All artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or from the plow zone in STPs, and the depositional context of Site 15Oh265 is poor.

Artifacts

Twelve historic artifacts were recovered from the site, including architectural (n = 1), domestic (n = 9), maintenance and subsistence (n =1), and personal (n = 1) group items. The architectural item consisted of a single handmade, pressed brick. The domestic group included one sherd of decal-decorated whiteware, three sherds of undecorated whiteware, one sherd of embossed ironstone, one BIM amethyst glass body, one ABM clear Individual Section mold, external thread finish miscellaneous jar, one ABM amber glass commercial food jar, and one milk glass canning jar lid liner. The maintenance and subsistence group consisted of one barbed wire fragment, and the personal group included one opaque white glass cosmetic container.

The barbed wire fencing was recovered from STP 1 in northeastern portion of the site (Table 6.2). No additional materials were recovered from this area. The ironstone, ABM glass, and cosmetic container were recovered from the dump located at GSC 3. These artifacts likely were dumped at that location

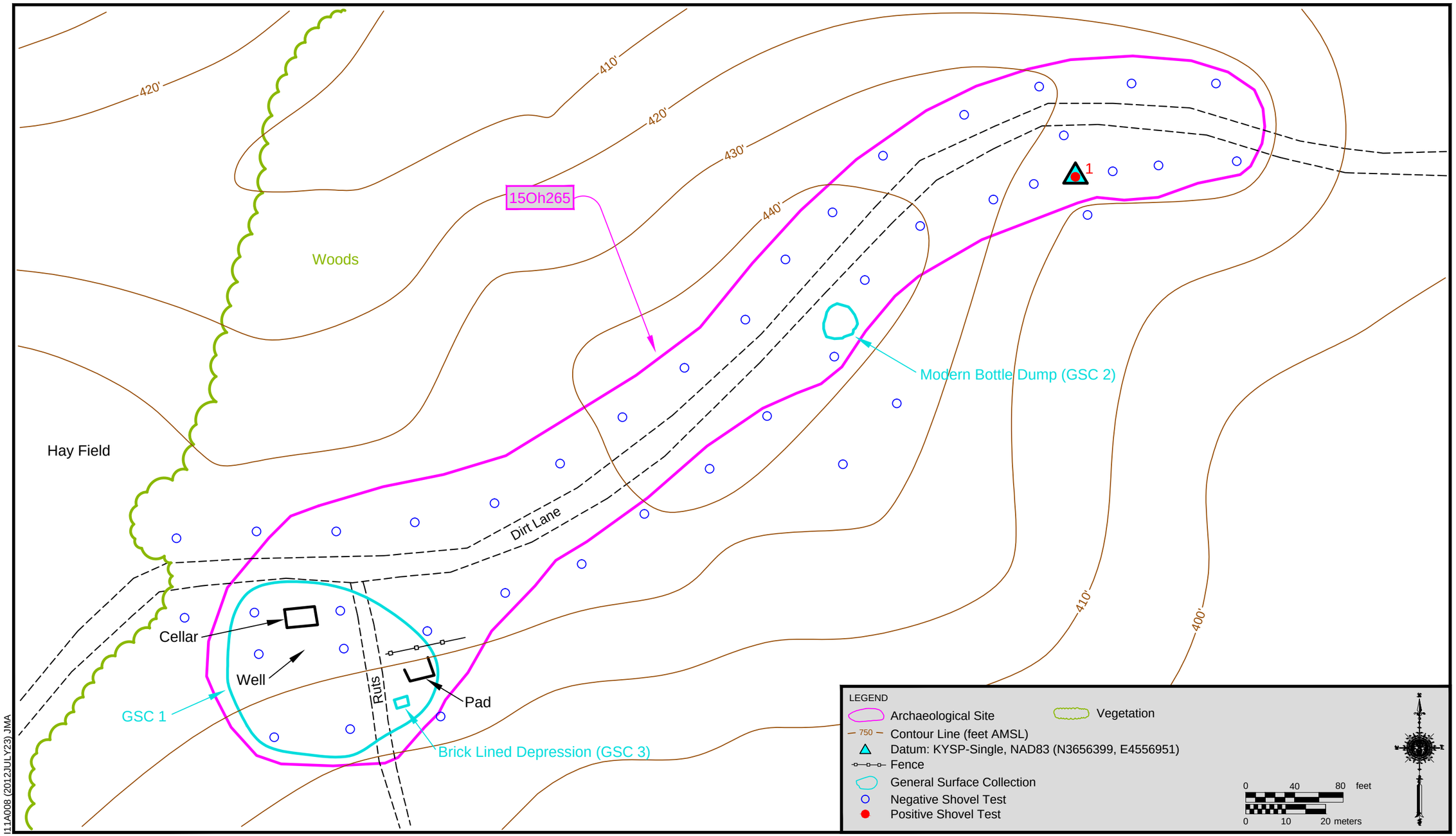

Figure 6.6. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh265.

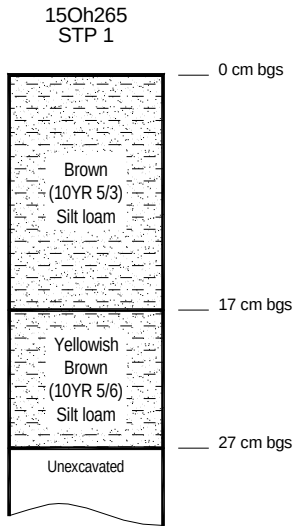

Figure 6.7. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh265.

during the mid-to-late twentieth century. The whiteware and BIM glass were recovered from the vicinity of the cellar, well, and outbuilding pad in the southwestern portion of the site, and are probably associated with the domestic occupation of the residence mapped at that location. The brick was recovered from the brick-lined depression south of the outbuilding pad. No further spatial patterning was observed in this assemblage.

In general, the materials recovered from Site 15Oh265 were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. These artifacts are consistent with the known use of the site as a farmstead from circa 1907 through the 1960s. Artifacts were concentrated around the locations of a former residence and outbuildings in the southwestern portion of the site, and at the location of a mid-to-late twentieth-century dump in the central portion of the site. The small amount of materials recovered from this site makes further interpretation difficult.

Features

The remains of a residence and nearby outbuilding locations were noted at the west end of the site along the sloping ground south of the unimproved farm lane. A rutted and overgrown two-track dirt roadway lead southward from the main road and may have once served as a driveway. A possible house cellar cavity and a well were located west of the probable driveway.

Cellar dimensions were 9.0 m (29.5 ft) east to west by 5.0 m (16.4 ft) north to south, and it was approximately 1.0 m (3.3 ft) deep. Only remnants of the concrete foundation walls remained in each corner (Figure 6.8). The long axis of the foundation paralleled the main unimproved farm lane. A narrow stairwell of stone steps located on the south wall near the southwest corner provided cellar access. The cellar cavity contained fallen branches, some structural debris (concrete fragments), and modern trash, including a stove or freezer. It appeared that the cellar had been partially excavated by heavy machinery equipped with a large, toothed bucket.

The superstructure of a well was located 2.6 m (8.5 ft) south of the cellar cavity (Figure 6.9). The well housing was 1.2 m (3.9 ft) on each side and was made from dry-laid tabular sandstone faced with concrete on the exterior. The rotted remnants of twin, vertical, wooden winch support posts were imbedded in the sill. On the interior, the stonework was circular and corbelled, expanding with depth into a circular shaft drilled into sandstone bedrock. The well contained water at the time of the survey.

Table 6.2. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh265.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4 whiteware, 1 BIM glass, 1 canning jar lid liner
GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1 ironstone, 2 ABM glass, 1 cosmetic container
GSC 3	0-0 cm bgs	1 handmade brick
STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	1 barbed wire

Figure 6.8. Overview of house cellar at Site 15Oh265, facing south.

Figure 6.9. Overview of well at Site 15Oh265, facing south.

Somewhat farther east from the main road, a series of cedar posts marked the position of a former wire fence that paralleled the unimproved farm lane. A pile of modern galvanized buckets and enameled pots, none of which were collected because of their size and recent manufacture, was observed near the west end of this dilapidated fence line. At its east end, twin posts flanking the unimproved farm lane probably marked the former position of a gate. A small scatter of bricks was observed on the ground surface just west of the gate.

South of the gate and east of the unimproved farm lane were the remains of a raised pad and a possible brick privy vault (Figure 6.10). The pad was built on fill material consisting of gravel, brick, and stone rubble. The fairly level surface was covered with decomposing, poorly-made concrete. The pad had an east-to-west dimension of approximately 5.0 m (16.4 ft) and a north-to-south dimension of at least 3.0 m (9.8 ft). The small size suggested that it supported a tool shed, coop, or possibly a small garage. The possible privy vault was located 2.0 m (6.6 ft) south of the pad. It had a square outline that was approximately 1.5 m (4.9 ft) on each side. The north edge appeared to have a narrow concrete step or sill. Collapsed bricks filled the interior. Excavation of a shovel test probe was attempted in the center of the privy, but the layer of collapsed brick and mortar capping the feature could not be penetrated. A sample of the brick associated with this feature was collected from the ground surface.

Approximately 143 m (469 ft) northeast of the house cellar was a modern bottle dump. This feature contained more than 30 glass bottles and was situated on the edge of the ridgetop immediately southeast of the main unimproved farm lane. Vessel types included shampoo, condiment, cologne/perfume, liquor, baby food, and ointment bottles. The dump was positioned opposite the location of a residential structure plotted on the 1953 and 1997 topographic quadrangle maps. No evidence of the structure shown on the 1953 and 1997 maps was observed. A sample of artifacts was recovered from the dump (GSC 2).

Figure 6.10. Overview of raised pad at Site 15Oh265, facing northwest.

Archival Data

Only limited information was available pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh265. A variety of archival records and historic maps were consulted in an effort to establish the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the Ohio County Clerk's Office (OCCO) in Hartford, Kentucky, from the late-nineteenth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to circa 1875.

In order to determine the identities of landowners and/or tenants who may have occupied the site, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited data provided by the census schedules. Historic maps also were examined in order to explore the historic architectural landscape at Site 15Oh265. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Tables 6.3 and 6.4.

The land associated with Site 15Oh265 is located in two separate parcels, divided by the old Rockport-Ceralvo road which bisects the site. This road appears to have been used as a boundary between properties throughout the known history of the site. In an effort to simplify the presentation and discussion of the archival data, the ownership and occupancy histories of both the northern and southern parcels are presented separately.

Site 15Oh265 North

The earliest recorded landowner associated with the northern portion of Site 15Oh265 was Daniel A. Maddox. Deed records indicate that the land associated with the northern portion of the site was part of a large parcel of land owned by Daniel A. Maddox in the mid-to-late nineteenth century (OCCO Deed Book [DB] 24:174). In 1870, Daniel Maddox, age 34, was recorded as a farmer residing in the town of Hartford. He owned $1,200 worth of real estate and had a personal estate valued at $600. His mother, Elizabeth, 75, was the only other individual residing in his household (United States Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1870, Washington, D.C.). By 1880, Daniel, 43, had relocated to Centertown, and his household included his children: Hannibal T., 6; and Martha E., 5. His mother-in-law, Mary B. Maddox, 60, and his cousins, Lewis Rowe, 36, and Lavisa Rowe, 8, also were residing with Daniel (USBC 1880). Based on the identities of neighbors recorded in the census schedules, it does not appear that Daniel Maddox was residing in the vicinity of the site (USBC 1870–1880).

By 1899, ownership of the land associated with the northern portion of Site 15Oh265 had been transferred to Daniel's daughter and son-in-law, Martha and James W. Chancellor. This transfer likely occurred following the death of Daniel Maddox. That year, Martha and James Chancellor transferred ownership of 28 ha (70 acres), including the northern portion of the site, to Martha's brother, Hannibal T. Maddox, in exchange for another parcel of land (OCCO DB 24:174). In 1900, James Chancellor, 28, was recorded as a farmer residing in Ohio County. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Mattie E. (Martha), 25, and their daughter, Attie B., 1. James' parents, William M. B., 64, and Nancy M., 62, also were residing in his household. It is unclear whether the James Chancellor family ever resided on the 70 acres associated with the northern portion of Site 15Oh265.

In 1900, Hannibal T. Maddox, 27, was enumerated among the household of his uncle, Leander P. Downs, 60, in McLean County, Kentucky (USBC 1900). He was working with his uncle as a logger. By 1910, Hannibal, 36, had returned to Ohio County, where he farmed his land. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Sallie, 28, and their children: Lillie, 8; Eva, 4; and Mary, 8 months (USBC 1910). Hannibal and his family continued to reside in Ohio County until his death in 1952 (USBC 1920–1930; Kentucky Department of Information Systems [KDIS] 2000). In 1945, Hannibal transferred ownership of 30 ha (75 acres), including the northern portion of Site

Table 6.3. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh265 North

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–?	Daniel A. Maddox	Farmer	Unknown	n/a	n/a
?–1899	Martha E. and James W. Chancellor	At Home, Farmer	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1899–1907	Hannibal T. Maddox	Farmer	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1907–1945	Hannibal T. Maddox	Farmer	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1945–1948	Charles and Sylvia Curtis	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1948	Hannibal T. Maddox	Farmer	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1948–1961	Elbert C. and Mary K. Maddox	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1961–1968	Charles and Sylvia Curtis	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1968	William M. and Dorothy L. Bratcher	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1968–1971	Vernon and Ellen Ball	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1971–1988	Randall and Bertha Sheffield	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1988	Federal Land Bank Association	Bank	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1988–present	Michael and Sandra Stenberg	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a

Table 6.4. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh265 South

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1875	William H. and Fannie Fulkerson	Farmer, At Home	$400	n/a	n/a
1875–1876	A.P. and Martha Fogle	Unknown	$400	n/a	n/a
1876–1881	Abraham Bosquit	Farmer	$400	n/a	n/a
1881–1893	James H. and Laura A. Kimmel	Farmer, At Home	$300	n/a	n/a
1893–1916	George E. and Lula G. Casebier	Farmer, At Home	$1,500	n/a	n/a
1916–1917	James H. Kimmel	Farmer	$1,800	n/a	n/a
1917–1918	Columbus H. B. Coleman	Unknown	$900	n/a	n/a
1918–1920	W.S. Howard	Unknown	$1,850	n/a	n/a
1920–1921	Cicero M. Whobrey	Farmer	$3,048	n/a	n/a
1921–1925	A.W. and Hattie Jones, and E.E. and Stella Jones	Unknown	$900	n/a	n/a
1925–1938	Earnest and Bertha Bennett	Unknown	$900	n/a	n/a
1938–1954	George and Bessie Whobrey	Farmer, At Home	$400	George and Bessie Whobrey	Farmer, At Home
1954–1964	Wayne and Athal M. Black	Unknown	Unknown	Wayne and Athal M. Black	Unknown
1964–1967	Clyde Brown et al.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1967–1970	B.B. Mining Company	Coal company	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1970–2007	Peabody Coal Company / Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal company	Unknown	n/a	n/a
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal company	$6,663,176	n/a	n/a

15Oh265, to his daughter and son-in-law, Sylvia and Charles Curtis (OCCO DB 99:49). In 1948, Charles and Sylvia transferred ownership back to Hannibal Maddox (OCCO DB 106:439). Later that year, Hannibal transferred ownership of the land to his son and daughter-in-law, Elbert C. and Mary K. Maddox (OCCO DB 109:24). In 1961, ownership of the land passed yet again to Charles and Sylvia Curtis (OCCO DB 150:60).

Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census schedule, it does not appear that Hannibal T. Maddox resided at the site (15Oh265). It is unclear if the Charles Curtis or Elbert Maddox families ever lived on the property. It seems likely that the portion of Site 15Oh265 located on the 75 acres owned by Maddox and his heirs was occupied by tenants for at least a portion of its use life. However, the identities of any such tenants could not be determined.

According to records maintained at the Ohio County Property Valuation Administration (PVA) in Hartford, Kentucky, a house was constructed on the 75 acre property associated with the northern portion of Site 15Oh265 in 1907. This is most likely the same residence depicted on the 1909 and 1953 topographic maps. PVA records also indicate that this structure was demolished by 1966 (PVA 127-5). This residence likely was constructed by Hannibal T. Maddox, and his family may have resided there until the 1940s. As stated above, this residence also may have been occupied by tenants during a portion of its use period.

In 1968, Charles and Sylvia Curtis sold the 75 acres, including the location of the northern portion of Site 15Oh265, to William M. and Dorothy L. Bratcher (OCCO DB 178:209). That same year, the Bratchers sold the property to Vernon and Ellen Ball (OCCO DB 179:393). In 1971, the Balls sold the land to Randall and Bertha Sheffield (OCCO DB 193:163). In 1988, ownership of the 75 acres was transferred to the Federal Land Bank Association, who sold the property to Michael and Sandra Stenberg (OCCO DB 263:677, 264:264). The residence associated with the northern portion of the site had been demolished prior to 1966, and it is doubtful that the Bratchers, Balls, Sheffields, or Stenbergs ever lived there.

In sum, the land associated with the northern portion of Site 15Oh265 was owned by Daniel A. Maddox in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. By 1899, ownership had been transferred to James W. and Martha Chancellor, who transferred the property to Martha's brother, Hannibal T. Maddox. In 1945, Hannibal transferred the property to Sylvia and Charles Curtis, who transferred the land back to Hannibal in 1948. That year, the land was obtained by Elbert C. and Mary K. Maddox. It does not appear that Daniel A. Maddox, James and Martha Chancellor, or Hannibal T. Maddox ever lived at the site. It is unknown whether the site was ever occupied by Sylvia and Charles Curtis or Elbert C. Maddox. A residence was present at the site from 1907 until 1966. This residence probably was occupied by tenants for at least a portion of this period; however, the identities of any such tenants are unknown.

Site 15Oh265 South

The earliest recorded landowners associated with the southern portion of Site 15Oh265 were William H. and Fannie Fulkerson. William H. Fulkerson was born in Kentucky in 1823. He also owned land associated with Site 15Oh269. In 1860, Fulkerson, age 37, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Ceralvo in Ohio County. He owned $2,500 in real estate and had a personal estate valued at $1,158. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Fannie, 35, and their children: James H., 13; Mary F., 12; Sanford L., 11; Mariah A., 9; Virgil D., 9; Nancy A., 6; Newton B., 5; Noah H., 3; and Emily, 9 months. Based on the occupations of his neighbors, it appears that Fulkerson and his family were residing within the town limits of Ceralvo (USBC 1860). In 1870, Fulkerson and his family were recorded as residents of Centerville (Centertown) (USBC 1870). In 1875, William H. and Fannie Fulkerson sold 16 ha (40 acres), including the

location of Site 15Oh265, to A.P. and Martha Fogle for the sum of $400 (OCCO DB Y:122). Fulkerson owned a considerable amount of property in and around the communities of Ceralvo and Centerville during the mid-to-late nineteenth century, and it is unlikely that his family ever lived on the property associated with the southern portion of the site.

No census records were located pertaining to A.P. or Martha Fogle in Ohio County, and it is unlikely they ever resided on the 40 acres. In 1876, the Fogles sold the land to Abraham Bosquit for the sum of $400 (OCCO DB Y:397). In 1870, Bosquit, 48, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centerville. He owned $500 in real estate, and possessed a personal estate valued at $300. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Mary A., 38, and their children: John E., 19; William C., 17; Oliver R., 16; Hilas, 15; Jenny, 13; Emmy, 11; Matt, 10; Albert, 8; Betty, 4; Viola, 2; and Gunda, 7 months (USBC 1870). In 1880, Bosquit, 56, continued to farm his land in Ohio County. Enumerated among his household were his second wife, Hattie, 35, and his children: Jennie, 21; Emma, 19; Albert, 17; Mattie M., 16; Bettie, 13; Viola, 11; Della, 10; and Elzady, 8 (USBC 1880). It is unlikely that Bosquit ever lived on the land associated with Site 15Oh265. In 1881, he sold the land to Laura A. Kimmel for the sum of $300 (OCCO DB 2:466).

In 1880, Laura A. Kimmel, 31, was enumerated among the household of her husband, James H. Kimmel, 35. James was recorded as a farmer residing in Centertown. Also included in the James Kimmel household were two children, Lula G., 4, and David E., 4 months, as well as a farm hand, S.D. Master, 17 (USBC 1880). It is unclear whether the Kimmel family ever resided on the land associated with the site. In 1893, James H. and Laura Kimmel sold 49 ha (120 acres), including the southern portion of Site 15Oh265, to their son-in-law and daughter, George E. and Lula G. Casebier, for the sum of $1,500 (OCCO DB 13:497). In 1910, James H. Kimmel was residing in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky (USBC 1910).

In 1900, George E. Casebier, 31, was recorded as a farmer residing in Ohio County. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Lula G., and their children: Anna B., 4; James O., 2; and Daniel B., 11 months (USBC 1900). In 1910, Casebier, 42, continued to farm his land in Ohio County. His household included Lenola (Lula) G., 34, and their children: Anna B., 14; James R., 12; Daniel B., 10; Mary E., 8; George E., Jr., 6; Olyner C., 3; and Paul, 2 (USBC 1910). Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census schedules, it does not appear that the George Casebier family resided on the land associated with Site 15Oh265 (USBC 1900–1910). The identities of any occupants who may have occupied the site during this period could not be determined.

Between 1916 and 1925, ownership of the land associated with the southern portion of Site 15Oh265 was transferred six times. In 1916, Casebier sold the property back to James H. Kimmel for the sum of $1,800 (OCCO DB 51:456). In 1917, Kimmel sold the 120 acres to Columbus H. B. Coleman for $900 (OCCO DB 51:626). Coleman proceeded to sell the property to W.S. Howard for $1,850 in 1918 (OCCO DB 56:282). In 1920, Howard sold the land to Cicero M. Whobrey for the sum of $3,048 (OCCO DB 59:248). In 1921, 12 ha (30 acres), including the location of the southern portion of Site 15Oh265, was sold to A.W. and Hattie Jones of Chicago, and E.E. and Stella Jones of Oklahoma, for the sum of $900 (OCCO DB 63:23). Finally, in 1925, the 30 acres associated with the site were sold to Earnest and Bertha Bennett for $900. It is doubtful that any of these landowners ever resided at the site.

Earnest and Bertha Bennett were residents of East Chicago, Indiana, in 1930 (USBC 1930). In 1938, the Bennetts sold the 30 acres, including the southern portion of Site 15Oh265, to George and Bessie Whobrey for the sum of $400 (OCCO DB 90:367). George was the son of Cicero Whobrey, who briefly owned the property between 1920 and 1921. According to PVA records, a house was constructed on the property in 1940,

presumably by the Whobreys (PVA 147-4). This house is likely the same residence depicted on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953). It seems probable that this house was occupied by the George Whobrey family from 1940 until 1954. In 1954, George and Bessie Whobrey transferred ownership of the 30 acres to Wayne Black, Sr. (OCCO DB 122:343).

The Wayne Black family probably occupied the site until Wayne Black's death in 1964 (KDIS 2000). That year, Wayne Black's widow, Athal M. Black, sold the property to Clyde Brown (OCCO DB 163:479). Clyde Brown sold the property to the B.B. Mining Company in 1967 (OCCO DB 172:527). It does not appear that Brown ever resided on the property, and according to PVA records, the house was demolished by 1968 (OCCO PVA 147-4). In 1970, ownership of the 30 acres was transferred to Peabody Coal Company (OCCO DB 191:280). In 2007, the property was purchased by the current landowner, Western Diamond, LLC (OCCO DB 368:17).

While the land associated with the southern portion of Site 15Oh265 was owned by several different Ohio County residents prior to 1938, it does not appear that a residence was located in that location during that period. Between 1938 and 1940, George and Bessie Whobrey constructed a residence at the site and probably lived there until 1954, when the property was sold to Wayne and Athal M. Black. The Black family likely occupied the site until 1964. The house was demolished in 1968.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

15Oh265 was a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic farm and residence. Archival information indicates that two separate residences were probably located at the site, and the site was occupied from circa 1907 until 1964. The materials recovered from the site were consistent with an occupation during that period. Surface features included remnants of a twentieth-century residence, a well, a possible privy vault, and a concrete pad possibly associated with an outbuilding. With the exception of the possible privy vault, there was no evidence for intact subsurface features. All of the aboveground features exhibited poor integrity, and there was no evidence for intact midden deposits. Very few historic artifacts were observed, and many of the materials observed on the ground surface appeared to have been related to more recent (i.e., non-historic) dumping at the site. Furthermore, this site has no significant historic associations and exhibited poor physical integrity. Therefore, Site 15Oh265 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

15Oh266

Elevation: 137 m (450 ft) AMSL
Component(s): late nineteenth to twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 9,000 sq m (96,875 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 400 m (1,312 ft)
Direction to nearest water: east
Type and extent of previous disturbance: mechanical clearing and land leveling, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: tall grass, weeds, and timber forest
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: north
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

15Oh266 was a late nineteenth to twentieth century historic farm and residence. The site was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 137 m (450 ft) AMSL (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of Lewis Creek, but a historic well was also on the site. Site dimensions were established by the locations of structural remains and cultural materials, and the maximum site dimensions measured 100 m (330 ft) north to south by 160 m (525 ft) east to west, but due to an irregular shape, the site area actually covers only approximately 9,000 sq m (96,875 sq ft). An unimproved two-track road bisected the site, following the associated ridgetop. The ridgetop was surrounded by steep slopes in all directions

Vegetation consisted of tall grass and weeds north of the two-track road and secondary growth timber forest to the south (Figure 6.11). Disturbances to the site consisted of mechanical clearing and land leveling. The wooded portion to the south of the site appeared to have been severely disturbed by substantial earthmoving.

Investigation Methods

The site was investigated primarily through systematic shovel testing, with STPs excavated at 20.0 m (65.6 ft) intervals along the ridgetop. Additional bracketing STPs were excavated at 10.0 m (32.8 ft) intervals around STPs that produced cultural material. Forty-eight shovel tests were excavated at the site. Five STPs produced cultural material. Steep slopes around the ridgetop were subjected to pedestrian survey, and the ground surface was examined for cultural materials. No materials were recovered from the ground surface. The location of the first STP to produce cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit, and the locations of all STPs and features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.12).

Depositional Context

Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam to approximately 31.0 cm (12.2 in) below ground surface overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.13). The soils observed at the site were generally consistent with the range of characteristics attributed to Zanesville series soils; however, much of the site had been severely disturbed by mechanical clearing, land leveling, cultivation, and erosion. The portion of the ridgetop south of the two-track road had been severely disturbed by earthmoving. This disturbance was evidenced by substantial bulldozer cuts, ruts, and push piles throughout this area. Seven STPs were excavated in this area, and none produced cultural material. Artifacts were all recovered from the plowzone, and Site 15Oh266 is considered to have poor depositional context.

Figure 6.11. Overview of Site 15Oh266, facing west.

Artifacts

Sixteen historic artifacts were recovered from five STPs at Site 15Oh265 (Table 6.5). STP 1 was located near the northwest end of the site, just east of the patch of bare earth. It produced one fragment of ABM container glass, a strap hinge, and a wire nail. STP 2 was located in the northern portion of the site, approximately 20 m west of STP 1. It produced one fragment of ABM container glass and an iron/steel wrench. STP 3 was located in the northeastern portion of the site, northeast of the well location. This STP produced five fragments of BIM container glass and an unidentified fragment of ferrous metal. STP 4 was located between STPs 1 and 2 in the middle of the patch of bare earth. It produced a single fragment of BIM container glass. STP 5 was located 10 m north of STP 3, in the northeastern portion of the site. This STP produced two fragments of ABM container glass, one fragment of window glass, and one fragment of melted glass. No other cultural materials were found in any STPs or on the ground surface at the site.

Generally, the artifacts recovered from this site were most popular during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These materials are consistent with the known use of the site as a rural residence or farmstead during the twentieth century. Archival information indicates that the Bratcher residence was constructed at the site in 1930, and many of these items are likely associated with this structure and any associated outbuildings. The presence of BIM glass and ABM amethyst glass manufactured prior to 1920, however, suggests that the occupation of the site may have predated the construction of the Bratcher residence. The small size of this assemblage makes further interpretation difficult.

Features

The superstructure of a well was located in the eastern portion of the site, surrounded by a cluster of briars and small trees approximately 12.0 m (39.4 ft) north of the two-track road. The well housing was approximately 1.0 m (3.3 ft) on each side and was made from concrete block, with a concrete slab (Figure 6.14). One side of the housing was partially open to allow access for drawing water. At the time of the survey, a thick rope was still in place, partially resting on the ground adjacent to the well and passing through the opening into the well interior. A patch of bare earth approximately 14.0 m (45.9 ft) east-west and 10.0 m (32.8 ft) north-south was located 46.0 m (150.9 ft) west of the well. This bare patch appeared to represent the former location of a concrete slab associated with a razed outbuilding. A modern tire dump was located in the southernmost portion of the heavily disturbed area.

Archival Data

Information pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh266 was scarce. Various records and historic maps were examined in order to establish the historic context of the site. For this site, deed records were available at the OCCO from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1852.

Table 6.5. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh266.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
STP 1	0-16 cm bgs	1 wire nail, 1 hinge, 1 ABM glass
STP 2	0-17 cm bgs	1 ABM glass, 1 wrench
STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	5 BIM glass, 1 unidentified metal
STP 4	0-10 cm bgs	1 BIM glass
STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	2 ABM glass, 1 window glass, 1 unidentified glass

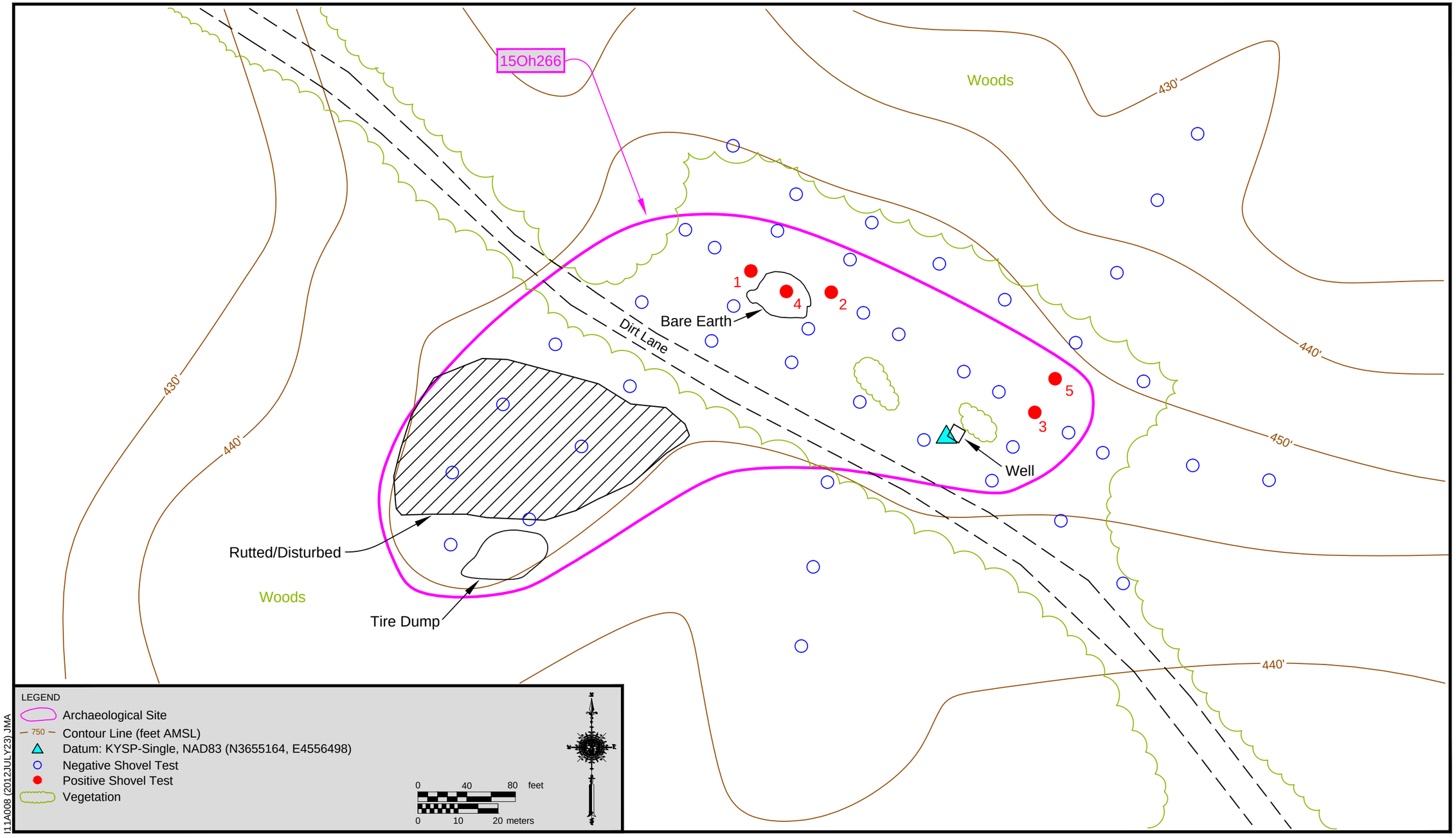

Figure 6.12. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh266.

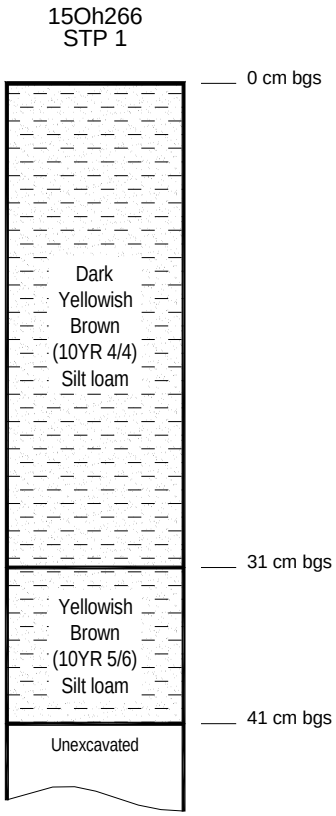

Figure 6.13. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh266.

Federal census records were consulted in an effort to determine the identities of any individuals who may have occupied the site. When available, other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, also were examined in order to supplement the limited data provided by the census records. Historic topographic maps also were examined in order to explore the historic architectural landscape at the site. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.6.

The earliest recorded landowners associated with Site 15Oh266 were Isaac and Sally Morton. Isaac Morton was born in Kentucky in 1787. He was a land broker and merchant, who resided in Hartford. Morton also owned land associated with Sites 15Oh269, 15Oh271, and 15Oh280. In 1840, his household included 11 free white persons and 20 enslaved African Americans. In 1850, he reportedly owned $21,000 worth of real estate (USBC 1840–1850). In 1852, the Mortons sold 39 ha (96 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh266, to Edmund G. Rowe (OCCO DB N:57). It is unlikely that the Morton family ever resided on this land.

Figure 6.14. Overview of well at Site 15Oh266, facing northeast.

In 1850 and 1860, Edmund G. Rowe was enumerated among the household of his father, Robert Rowe, in the town of Hartford. It is unlikely that he ever resided on the 96 acres associated with the site. In 1863, he transferred ownership of the property to his brother, Willis Rowe (OCCO DB S:355). In 1880, Willis Rowe, 44, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centertown. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Mary E., 34, and their children: Myrtie M., 5; Nina M., 4; and Bessie Lee, 2. Willis' mother, Matlida, 77, also was residing in the Rowe household. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census schedule, it does not appear that Willis Rowe was residing on the 96 acres associated with the site (USBC 1880). The site was likely unoccupied during this period.

In 1901, Willis and Mary Rowe sold 30 ha (73 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh266, to Ed L. and Ethel Brown for the sum of $1,800 (OCCO DB 30:28). In 1910, Ed L. Brown, 32, was recorded as a farmer residing in Ohio County. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Ethel, 31, and their children: Laura, 7; Pauline, 4; and Gusta, 3 (USBC 1910). It is unlikely that the Ed Brown family ever resided on the 73 acres associated with the site.

In 1917, the Browns sold the land to Samuel I. and Mahala Landrum for the sum of $1,200 (OCCO DB 50:376). In 1920, Landrum, 56, was recorded as a coal miner residing in the town of Rockport. It is unlikely that the Landrum family ever resided on the land associated with the site. In 1924, Samuel and Mahala sold the property to Roy and Iva Bratcher for the sum of $1,200 (OCCO DB 78:542).

In 1920, Roy Bratcher, 23, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Ceralvo. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Iva, 23, and their daughter, Rossy, 6 months (USBC 1920). In 1930, Bratcher, 33, was recorded as a resident of Centertown. His household included his wife and daughter, as well as a son, Weldon, 6. According to PVA records, a house was constructed on the property associated with the site, presumably by the Bratchers, in 1930 (PVA 147-3). This is most likely the same residence depicted at the site on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953). The Bratcher family seems to have resided at the site. Although Roy Bratcher died in 1941, Iva Bratcher may have continued to live at the site, possibly with one or more of her children's families, until her death in 1981.

Following the death of Iva Bratcher, the property was inherited by the Bratcher heirs. By 1982, all of the interest in the property had been sold to Peabody Coal Company (OCCO DB 240:348, 246:302). The residence at Site 15Oh266 was demolished in 1991, and it is unclear who, if anyone, lived at the site between 1981 and 1991 (PVA 147-3). In 2007, the property was sold to the current owners, Western Diamond, LLC (OCCO DB 368:17).

To summarize, the land associated with Site 15Oh266 was obtained by Isaac and Sally Morton prior to 1852. Isaac was a merchant and land broker living in Hartford and did not live on the property. In 1852, the Mortons sold the land to Edmund G. Rowe, a farmer living with his father in the town of Hartford. Edmund Rowe transferred the property to his brother, Willis Rowe, in 1863. Neither Edmund nor Willis appear to have resided on the property. In 1901, Willis Rowe sold the land to Ed L. and Ethel Brown. It is unlikely that the Brown family ever resided on the land. In 1917, the Browns sold the property to Samuel and Mahala Landrum. During the period in which he owned this land, Samuel Landrum was a coal miner residing in the town of Rockport. He and his family never lived on the land associated with Site 15Oh266. In 1924, the Landrums sold this property to Roy and Iva Bratcher.

Roy and Iva Bratcher constructed a residence at Site 15Oh266 in 1930. They lived at the site until at least 1941, when Roy died. It is possible that Iva Bratcher continued to live at the site, possibly with one or more of her children, until her death in 1981. Following Iva's death, the Bratcher heirs sold the land associated with the site to the Peabody Coal Company. The coal company demolished the buildings at the site in 1991.

Table 6.6. Summary of the Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh266.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1852	Isaac and Sally Morton	Merchant, At Home	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1852–1863	Edmund G. Rowe	Farmer	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1863–1901	Willis Rowe and Rowe heirs	Farmer	$197	n/a	n/a
1901–1917	E.L. Brown and Ethel Brown	Farmer, At Home	$1,800	n/a	n/a
1917–1924	Samuel I. and Mahala Landrum	Coal Miner, At Home	$1,200	n/a	n/a
1924–1941	Roy and Iva Bratcher	Farmer, At Home	$1,200	Roy and Iva Bratcher	Farmer, At Home
1941–1981	Iva Bratcher/Bratcher heirs	Unknown	Unknown	Iva Bratcher / Bratcher heirs (Possibly)	Unknown
1981–1982	Bratcher heirs	n/a	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1982–1991	Peabody Coal Company/Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal company	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1991–2007	Peabody Coal Company/Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal company	Unknown	n/a	n/a
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal company	$6,663,176	n/a	n/a

Summary and National Register Evaluation

15Oh266 was a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic farm and residence. Archival research indicates that the majority of the material recovered from the site is most likely associated with the Bratcher family occupation from circa 1924 until circa 1981. Aside from a well, a privy, and a patch of bare earth possibly associated with an outbuilding, there was no evidence for intact subsurface features. All of the aboveground features exhibited poor integrity, and there was no evidence for midden deposits. All of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone in shovel tests. The site appears to have been severely disturbed by the demolition and removal of at least one dwelling and two outbuildings, as well as the subsequent grading and recontouring of the landscape at the site. 15Oh266 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

15Oh267

Elevation: 137 m (450 ft) AMSL
Component(s): late nineteenth through twentieth century and unidentified prehistoric
Site type(s): historic farm/residence, open habitation without mounds
Size: 8,475 sq m (91,224 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 75 m (246 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: mechanical clearing and land leveling, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth forest with brushy understory
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: north
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

15Oh267 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation and a historic farm and residence dating from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. The site was located 1.6 km (1 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 20 m (66 ft) east of an unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 near the western end of the site. Site 15Oh267 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 137 m (450 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of Lewis Creek, but a historic well was also on the site. Site dimensions were established by the locations of structural remains and cultural materials, and the site measured 75 m (246 ft) north to south by 113 m (371 ft) east to west, covering approximately 8,475 sq m (91,224 sq ft). The site was bisected by a deep road cut along an unimproved farm lane that extended along the length of the site, following the associated ridgetop. The southern boundary of

the project area followed the path of this unimproved road, and the portion of the site located south of this road was located outside of the project area. The ridgetop was surrounded by steep slopes in all directions.

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest and a pine plantation with an understory of brushy vegetation including blackberries, briars, poison ivy, and weeds (Figure 6.15). Disturbances to the site consisted of mechanical clearing and land leveling.

Investigation Methods

The ground surface at the site was obscured by vegetation and leaf litter. As a result, the site was primarily investigated through systematic shovel testing. STPs were excavated at 10.0 m (32.8 ft) intervals across the portion of site within the project area. A total of 51 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site. Nine STPs produced cultural material. Portions of the site with good ground surface visibility were subjected to pedestrian survey, and materials were recovered from the ground surface in four GSCs. The first shovel test positive for cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit, and the locations of all STPs, GSCs, and features were recorded on a site plan map (Figure 6.16).

Depositional Context

Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam to approximately 20.0 cm (7.9 in) below ground surface overlying a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam subsoil (Figure 6.17). The soils observed at the site were generally consistent with the range of characteristics attributed to Zanesville series soils; however the site had been severely disturbed by mechanical clearing, land leveling, cultivation, and erosion. Artifacts were all recovered from the ground surface or the plowzone in STPs, and Site 15Oh267 is considered to have poor depositional context.

Figure 6.15. Overview of Site 15Oh267, facing west.

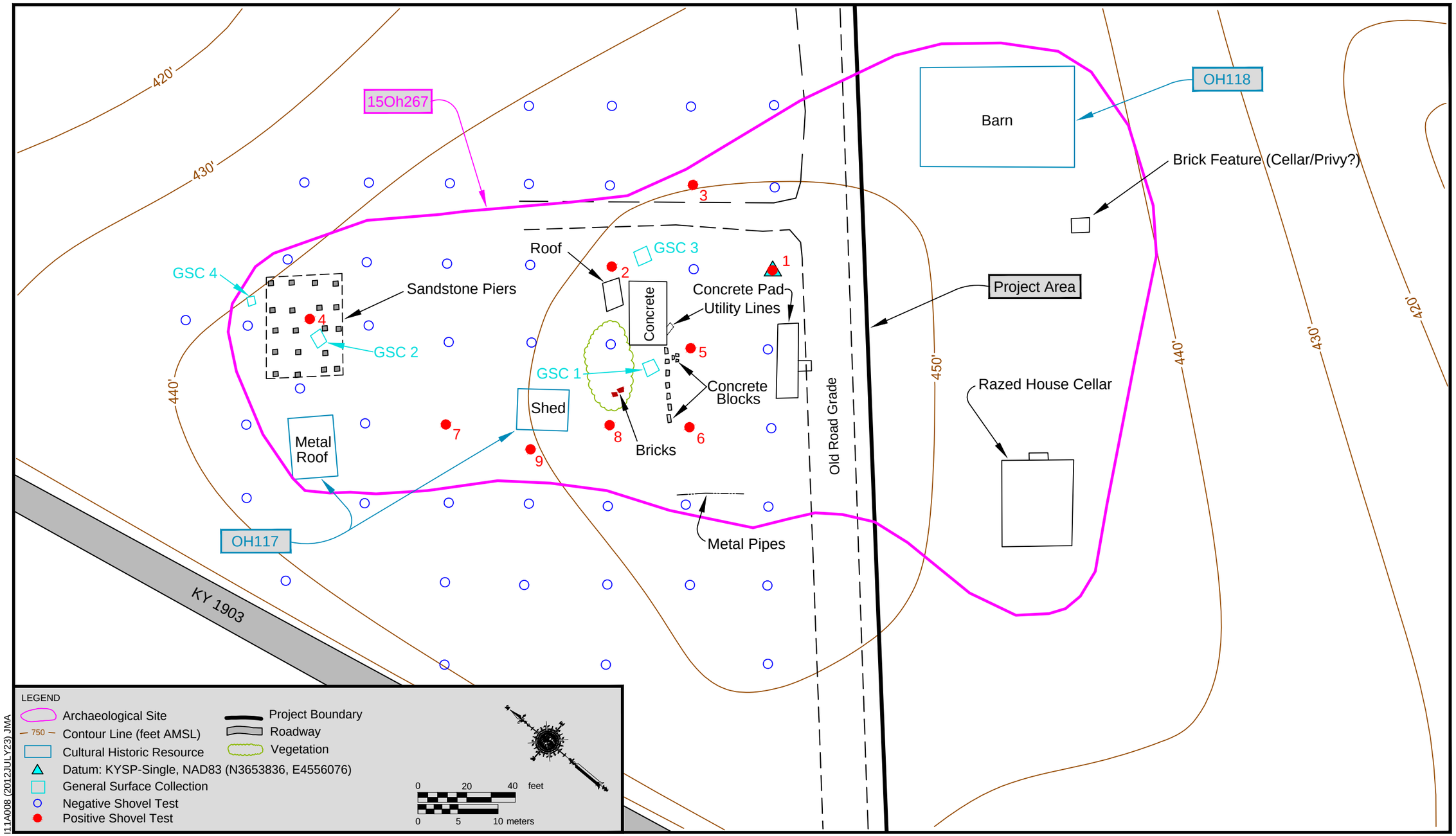

Figure 6.16. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh267.

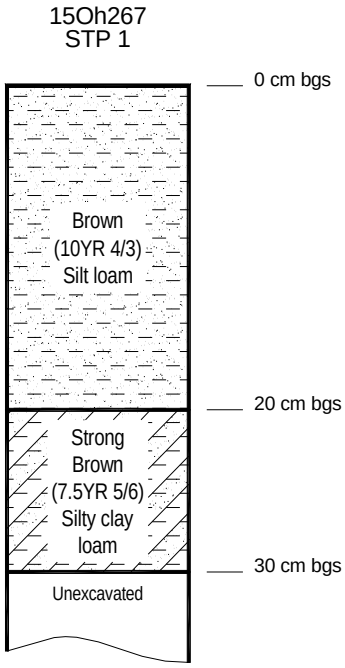

Figure 6.17. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh267.

Artifacts

A total of 60 historic artifacts were recovered from nine STPs and four GSCs at Site 15Oh267 (Table 6.7). Architectural artifacts included 2 handmade brick fragments, 1 indeterminate brick fragment, 3 fragments of asphalt roofing, 3 window glass fragments, and 6 wire nails. The domestic assemblage from the site consisted of 1 sherd of undecorated ironstone, 1 enameled label ABM crown finish bottle, 1 ABM soda bottle with an interrupted external thread finish, 1 amber ABM Individual Section mold miscellaneous jar, 1 modern amber ABM beer bottle, 10 ABM glass fragments, 1 fragment of pink Depression press-molded glass tableware, and 1 lapped seam, stamped end round metal food can fragment. Maintenance and subsistence group items included 1 threaded glass electrical insulator, 1 Bakelite electrical socket, 20 fragments of coal, and 1 cinder/slag fragment. Other historic artifacts included a modern plastic doll head, a fragment of unidentified ferrous metal, and 2 fragments of modern plastic.

Artifacts were only recovered from the portion of the site that was located within the project area. As would be expected, materials were generally concentrated in the vicinity of structural remnants, and the architectural items were likely directly associated with these structures. Domestic items were recovered from the eastern portion of the site within the project area, nearer the old road bed. No further spatial patterning was evident in the historic assemblage.

In general, the historic artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh267 were most popular during the twentieth century. These materials are consistent with the known use of the site as a farmstead during that period. Archival research indicates that a residence was present at the site as early as 1895, and the presence of earlier artifacts, such as the lapped-seam metal food can suggests that the occupation of the site may have begun in the nineteenth century. Further interpretation of the site based solely on historic materials is difficult.

Table 6.7. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh267.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1 ABM glass, 1 doll part
GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1 handmade brick, 1 ABM glass
GSC 3	0-0 cm bgs	2 ABM glass, 1 cylindrical food can
GSC 4	0-0 cm bgs	1 ABM glass
STP 1	0-20 cm bgs	6 coal, 2 flakes
STP 2	0-20 cm bgs	3 asphalt shingles, 1 ABM glass, 5 coal
STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	2 modern plastic, 1 wire nail
STP 4	0-18 cm bgs	4 wire nails
STP 5	0-25 cm bgs	1 window glass, 1 coal
STP 6	0-15 cm bgs	1 wire nail
STP 7	0-20 cm bgs	1 handmade brick, 1 indeterminate brick, 1 electrical insulator
STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	6 ABM glass, 1 press-molded glass tableware, 5 coal, 1 Bakelite plug, 1 unidentified metal
STP 9	0-25 cm bgs	1 ironstone, 3 ABM glass, 2 window glass, 3 coal, 1 cinder/slag

Prehistoric materials recovered from the site included one flake (.1 g) smaller than .25 inch and one piece (3.9 g) of thermal shatter. Both artifacts were recovered from the plowzone in STP 1, and could not be assigned to a specific temporal period. The small size of this assemblage suggests short term or specialized use of the site. Little more may be inferred about the prehistoric component of Site 15Oh267 from this small sample.

Features

Several standing structures and other surface features were present at Site 15Oh267. The standing structures at the site are discussed below, followed by a description of other features located at this site.

Resource OH 117

Photographs: Figures 6.18–6.20

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

Property Address: Rockport-Ceralvo Rd./KY-1903

Parcel Number: 147-20

Owner Information: Western Diamond, LLC.

Deed: 368-17

Construction Date: 1895

Description: Resource OH 117 consists of a shed and collapsed barn located along the east side of Rockport-Ceralvo Road/KY-1903 approximately 0.16 mi north of the West Fork of Lewis Creek. They are located approximately 172 feet east of the road and are not visible from the right of way (ROW). The structures are set on approximately 39 acres amidst overgrown vegetation and appear to be abandoned. According to the 1909 Central City KY and 1953 Central City East topographic quadrangles, Resource OH 117 is set along the original course of the road. The site is first depicted on the 1909 Central City, KY, topographic quadrangle. According to the Ohio County PVA records, the residence was originally a one-story, T-plan frame structure. However, the residence originally associated with the site is no longer extant.

The shed is a one-story frame structure, oriented to the southwest. It is clad with vertical board beneath a standing-seam metal roof (Figure 6.18). Portions of the roof material are no longer extant. The shed is set on a stone pier foundation. An entry is located at the southern corner of the front (southwest) elevation. It consists of a hinged vertical board door. A window opening is located west of the entry. The window opening at the center of the southeast elevation has been enclosed with corrugated metal (Figure 6.19). Rafter tails are visible beneath the roof.

The collapsed barn is a frame structure. All that remains is a portion of the gable roof (Figure 6.20). It is clad with corrugated metal.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The structures located at Resource OH 117 do not represent significant examples of their building types. They are undistinguished by denotative detail, innovative construction, or other noteworthy considerations. In addition, the shed shows evidence of deterioration, and the barn's historic form is no longer recognizable, which has compromised their integrity. The residence originally associated with the property is no longer extant. In addition to being individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, these resources do not constitute a significant farmstead or rural landscape that might be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Cumulatively, the individual resources associated with the site do not retain enough integrity to relate to one another and their period of significance. Deterioration of the outbuildings has substantially compromised the site as a whole. In addition, the deterioration of the landscape through unmaintained vegetation has compromised the setting and feeling of the site, rending the historic spatial patterns unrecognizable. Research has yet to reveal significant associations between Resource OH 117 and persons or events of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 117 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Figure 6.18. Resource OH117: Northerly view of shed.

Figure 6.19. Resource OH117: Southwesterly view of shed.

Figure 6.20. Resource OH117: Northerly view of collapsed barn.

Resource OH 118

Photographs: Figures 6.21-6.23

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

Property Address: Rockport-Ceralvo Rd./KY-1903

Parcel Number: 147-18

Owner Information: Vela Harrel

Deed: 275-276

Construction Date: 1884

Description: Resource OH 118 consists of an English barn located on the east side of Rockport-Ceralvo Road/KY-1903, approximately .12 mi north of the West Fork of Lewis Creek. The barn is located approximately 350 feet east of the road and is not visible from the ROW. The barn is set on an approximately 103 acre lot amidst heavily overgrown vegetation and appears to be abandoned. According to the 1909 Central City, KY, and 1953 Central City East KY topographic quadrangles, Resource OH 118 is set along the original course of the road. It is first depicted on the 1909 Central City KY topographic quadrangle. However, the residence associated with the barn is no longer extant.

The barn is a one-and-one-half-story, double-pitched frame structure (Figure 6.21). It is set on a fieldstone pier foundation beneath a standing-seam metal roof. The barn is primarily clad with vertical board. It is constructed of hand-hewn timbers, sawn lumber, and wire nails (Figure 6.22). The barn appears to have originally been constructed with mortise and tenon joinery, but these joints have been replaced with nails. A portion of the interior appears to have been used as a

stable. The barn is deteriorated, with portions of the vertical board and roof material no longer extant. It is oriented to the south.

The central portal on the front (south) elevation is open through to the rear elevation, which is fronted by hinged vertical board doors. Small, rectangular openings are located on either side of the central portal. A window opening is located at the center of the side (west) elevation on the first story. Another window opening is located directly above, within the gable (Figure 6.23). A window opening identical to that of the west (side) elevation is located within the gable on the east (side) elevation. The walls directly beneath the gable on the east and west (side) elevations is clad with clapboard siding.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The English barn located at Resource OH 118 does not represent a significant example of its building type. It is undistinguished by denotative detail, innovative construction, or other noteworthy considerations. The replacement of the mortise and tenon joinery with wire nails diminishes the integrity of workmanship. In addition, the barn shows evidence of deterioration, which has further compromised its integrity. The residence originally associated with the property is no longer extant. In addition to being individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, these resources do not constitute a significant farmstead or rural landscape that might be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Deterioration of the barn has substantially compromised the site as a whole. In addition, the deterioration of the landscape through unmaintained vegetation has compromised the setting and feeling of the site, rending the historic spatial patterns unrecognizable. Research has yet to reveal significant associations between Resource OH 118 and persons or events of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 118 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Figure 6.21. Resource OH118: Northwesterly view of English barn.

Figure 6.22. Resource OH118: Interior framing of barn.

Figure 6.23. Resource OH118: Northeasterly view of barn.

Other Features

In addition to the standing structures located at Site 15Oh267, several surface features were identified at the site. A concrete pad was located approximately 25.0 m (82.0 ft) southwest of the shed and was connected to the farm lane by a set of concrete stairs set into the wall of the road cut (Figure 6.24). Another concrete pad and associated concrete block foundation piers were located approximately 10.0 m east of the shed. A series of sandstone piers, likely associated with a barn or other large outbuilding was located approximately 22.0 m (72.2 ft) northwest of the shed and measured approximately 10.0-x-13.0 m (32.8-x-42.7 ft) (Figure 6.25). A concentration of standing-seam metal roofing panels was located immediately southwest of these foundation piers. A segment of metal pipe was observed along the southwestern edge of the site, approximately 20.0 m south of the shed, but appeared modern and was too large to recover. A razed house cellar, well, and unidentified brick feature were located outside the project area, south of the farm lane (Figure 6.26).

Archival Data

Due to a lack of information, little was discovered concerning the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh267. Documentary sources, including a variety of archival records and historic maps, were consulted as a means to examine the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the early twentieth century to the present. No information was available at the time of this survey for the ownership history of the site prior to 1909.

In order to determine the identities of any individuals who may have occupied the site, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited information provided by the census data. Historic topographic maps also were examined in an effort to explore the history of the

Figure 6.24. Overview of concrete stairs at Site 15Oh267, facing northwest.

Figure 6.25. Overview of sandstone piers at Site 15Oh267, facing north.

Figure 6.26. Overview of razed house cellar and well at Site 15Oh267, outside of the project area, facing northeast.

architectural landscape at the site. Archival research was only completed for the portion of the site within the project area. The portion of the site located south of the permit boundary was situated on a separate parcel. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the portion of the site within the project area is presented below in Table 6.8.

The earliest recorded landowners associated with the northern portion of Site 15Oh267 were A.M. and Minnie Harrell. The Harrell family was responsible for purchasing several tracts of land in the vicinity of Rockport between circa 1895 and circa 1905. However, no census records were located pertaining to an A.M. or a Minnie Harrell residing in Ohio County. According to PVA records, a house was constructed on the land associated with the northern portion of Site 15Oh267 in 1895, possibly by the Harrells (PVA 147-20). This structure is most likely the same residence that appears on the 1909 and 1953 topographic maps. It is unclear whether the A.M. Harrell family ever resided on this land, and in 1909, the Harrells sold 12 ha (30 acres), including the location of the northern portion of Site 15Oh267, to Virgil B. and Isophenia Curtis for the sum of $300 (OCCO DB 38:193).

In 1900, Virgil B. Curtis, 34, was recorded as a tenant farmer residing in the community of Cromwell in Ohio County. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Isophenia, 39, and their children: Edith, P., 9; Willie J., 7; Leonard B., 4; and Genieva, E., 1. Virgil's mother-in-law, Elizabeth Hatcher, 72, and sister-in-law, Sallie A. Hatcher, 43, also were residing in the Curtis household (USBC 1900). By 1910, it appears that Virgil had relocated his family to the 30 acres purchased from the Harrells in 1909, hence becoming a landowner (USBC 1910). He and his family lived on and farmed this land until his death in 1942. By 1945, ownership of the property had transferred to Virgil's daughter, Edith Blades, and her husband, Robert.

It is unclear whether the Blades family ever resided at the site. In 1945, they sold the 30 acres to Curtis Maddox for the sum of $600 (OCCO DB 99:156). It appears that Curtis Maddox was Edith's son from a previous marriage (USBC 1930). It is possible that Curtis Maddox and his family lived at the site prior to the demolition of the house sometime during the late 1950s (PVA 147-20). The nature of the relationship between Curtis Maddox and Daniel A. Maddox, who owned land associated with Site 15Oh265, if any, is unclear. In 1987, Curtis Maddox sold the property to the Peabody Coal Company (OCCO DB 231:327). In 2007, the property was included in a large purchase by the current landowner, Western Diamond, LLC (OCCO DB 368:17).

Table 6.8. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh267

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1909	A.M. and Minnie Harrell	Unknown	$300	Unknown	Unknown
1909–1942	Virgil B. and Isophenia Curtis	Farmer, At Home	$300	Virgil B. Curtis family	Farmer, At Home
1942–1945	Edith P. and Robert Blades	Unknown	$600	Unknown	Unknown
1945– ca. 1958	Curtis Maddox	Unknown	$600	Curtis Maddox family (possibly)	Unknown
ca. 1958–1978	Curtis Maddox	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1978–2007	Peabody Coal Company / Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal Company	Unknown	n/a	n/a
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal Company	$6,663,176	n/a	n/a

In sum, the land associated with the northern portion of Site 15Oh267 was obtained by A.M. and Minnie Harrell sometime prior to 1909. A house was first constructed at the site in 1895, presumably by the Harrell family. However, the Harrell family owned several lots and parcels in and around Rockport, and it is unknown whether they ever lived on the land associated with the site. In 1909, Virgil B. and Isophenia Curtis purchased 30 acres, including the portion of the site located within the project area. The Curtis family probably lived at the site until Virgil's death in 1942. In 1945, Virgil's daughter, Edith Blades sold the property to her son, Curtis Maddox. It is unclear whether Edith ever lived at the site. Curtis Maddox may have lived at the site with his family until the late 1950s, when the structures at the site were demolished. In 1978, Curtis sold the property to Peabody Coal Company, who later sold the land to the current owners, Western Diamond, LLC.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

15Oh267 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation and a historic farm and residence dating from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. This unidentified prehistoric open habitation and razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the NRHP. The prehistoric component was limited to a low-density deposit of undiagnostic lithic material, and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits or midden. Archival research indicates the materials recovered from the site are most likely associated with the Virgil B. Curtis and Curtis Maddox family occupations from circa 1909 until circa 1958. Standing structures had either been razed or were of undistinguished forms, and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occurred at a very low density, and were recovered primarily from the ground surface and the plowzone. Nearly all the features found at this site are unlikely to contain substantial cultural deposits. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding both the prehistory of the region or late-nineteenth-and-twentieth-century-farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky. The southern portion of the site, including Resource OH 118 extended outside of the project area. If future projects would impact this area, further work would be necessary to evaluate the potential for intact cultural deposits at this location. However, based on the evidence collected during this survey, 15Oh267 is not recommended for eligibility for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended within the permit area.

15Oh268

Elevation: 130-134 m (425-440 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds
Size: 1,050 sq m (11,302 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 76.2 m (250 ft)
Direction to nearest water: southeast
Type and extent of previous disturbance: agricultural plowing, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest, understory of briars and weeds
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: southeast
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh268 was a prehistoric open habitation of an indeterminate temporal affiliation. The site was located approximately 1.7 km (1.1 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 380 m (1,247 ft) east of the terminus of an unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903. It was positioned along a dissected upland ridge at elevations ranging from 129.5 to 134.1 m (425.0 to 440.0 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was the West Fork of Lewis Creek, which was located approximately 76.2 m (250.0 ft) to the

southeast. Site dimensions were established by the steeply sloped sides of the ridge to the north, south, and east, and by the absence of cultural materials to the west. The site measured approximately 15.0 m (49.2 ft) north to south by 70.0 m (229.6 ft) east to west, covering approximately 1,050 sq m (11,302 sq ft).

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of briars and weeds (Figure 6.27). Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation, including leaf litter. The only disturbance to the site consisted of agricultural plowing.

Investigation Methods

Shovel tests were excavated at 10-m (32.8-ft) intervals along the ridgetop to delineate the site extents, and the steep sideslopes around the site were subjected to intensive pedestrian survey. Nine STPs were excavated within the site boundary, but only four shovel tests contained cultural materials. The location of the first STP positive for cultural material was recorded as the site datum, and the locations of all STPs and natural features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.28).

Depositional Context

Site 15Oh268 was located on topography mapped as Zanesville series silt loam. A representative soil profile from the site consisted of an Ap horizon of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silt to approximately 37.0 cm (14.4 in) below ground surface overlying a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil (Figure 6.29). The soils observed at the site varied from the range of characteristics typically associated with Zanesville series soils. The plowzone at the site was paler and siltier than would generally be expected from Zanesville soils. The exact cause of this discrepancy is unknown, but it is possible that these soils had been disturbed by earlier logging or agricultural practices. All of the artifacts recovered from this site were recovered from the first 20 cm of the plowzone, and this site does not appear to have good depositional context.

Figure 6.27. Overview of Site 15Oh268, facing southeast.

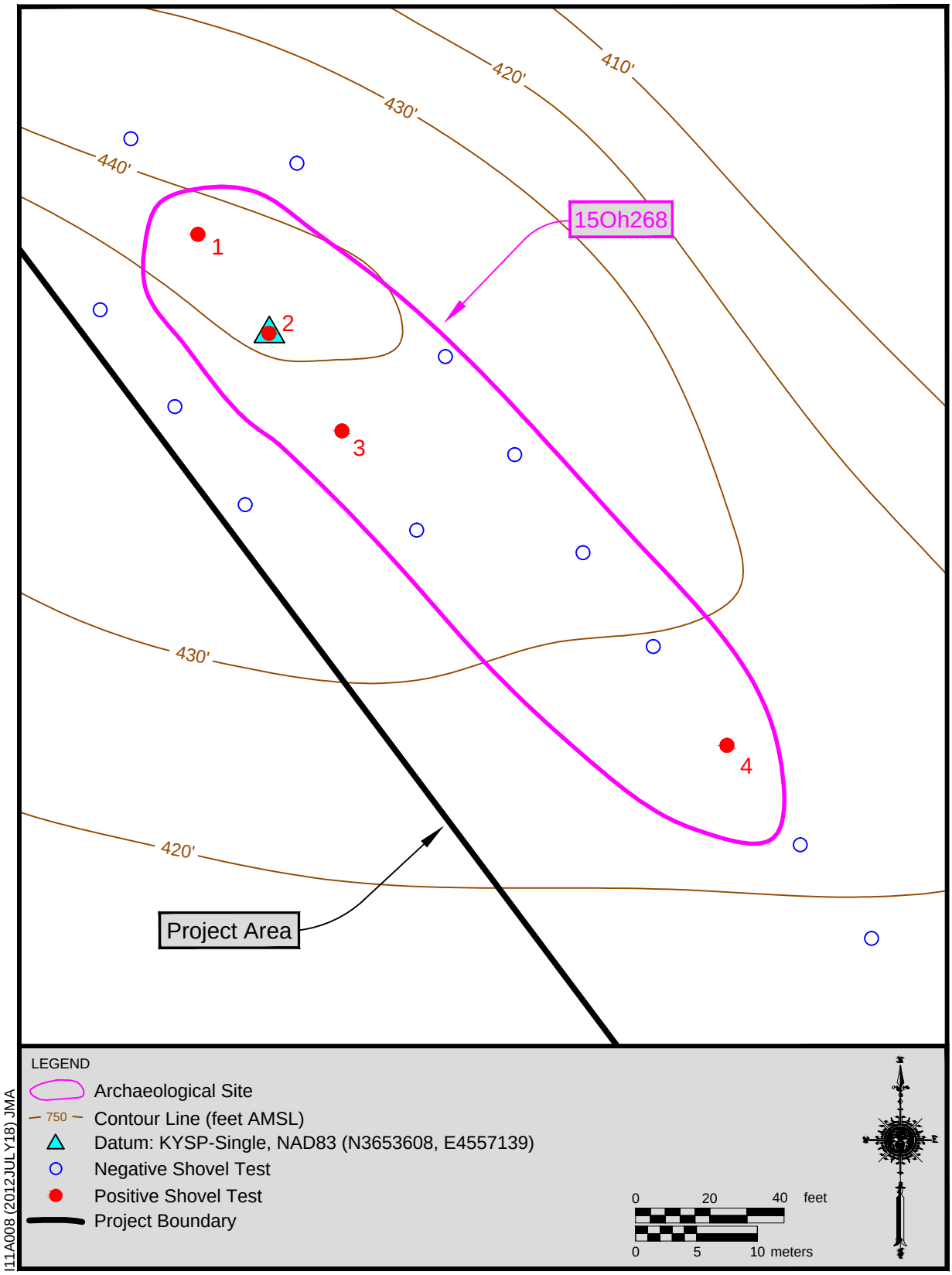

Figure 6.28. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh268.

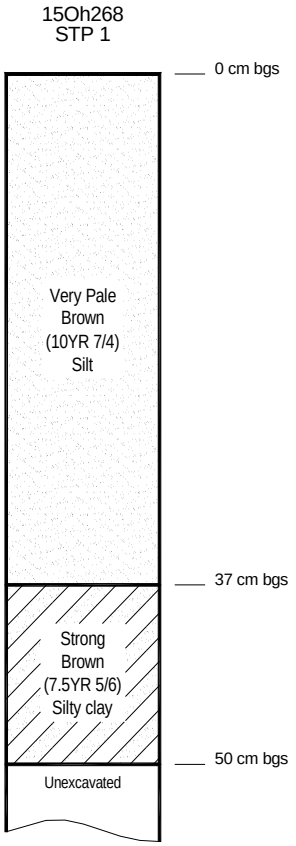

Figure 6.29. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh268.

Artifacts

Four pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from Site 15Oh268, including three flakes (3.8 g) larger than .25 inch and one flake (.1 g) smaller than .25 inch (Table 6.9). These materials were recovered from the first 20 cm of plow zone in four separate STPs. Raw materials included Vienna chert and an indeterminate local raw material. One flake had been thermally altered. Three of the four flakes were recovered from the northwestern portion of this site. No further spatial patterning was evident in this assemblage. These artifacts were probably the result of short-term or specialized use of the site, and the paucity of material recovered makes further interpretation difficult.

Table 6.9. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh268.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	1 flake
STP 2	10-20 cm bgs	1 flake
STP 3	0-10 cm bgs	1 flake
STP 4	10-20 cm bgs	1 flake

Features

No features were observed during the investigation of the site, and no FCR, charcoal, or burnt soil was observed in the shovel tests.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh268 consisted of a prehistoric open habitation of indeterminate temporal affiliation. The site exhibited a low density of undiagnostic lithic material, and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits, or midden. The few artifacts recovered from this site were recovered from the plowzone, and suggest short term or specialized use of the site. This site has little physical integrity and no intact archaeological deposits. Therefore, Site 15Oh268 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh269

Elevation: 128 m (420 ft) AMSL
Component(s): twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 8,800 sq m (94,722 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 152.4 m (500 ft)
Direction to nearest water: east
Type and extent of previous disturbance: agricultural plowing, neglect of standing structures, and razed buildings, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest with understory of briars and weeds
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: west
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

15Oh269 was a historic farm and residence that dated to the twentieth century. The site was located approximately 230 m (755 ft) west of KY 1903 and 2.1 km (1.3 mi) from the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky. It was positioned along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of 128 m (420 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of the West Fork of Lewis Creek, which was located approximately 152.4 m (500.0 ft) to the east. Site dimensions were established by the steeply sloped sides of the ridge to the north, south, and west, and by the absence of cultural materials to the east. The site measured approximately 80.0 m (262.4 ft) north to south by 110.0 m (360.8 ft) east to west, covering approximately 8,800.0 sq m (94,722.0 sq ft).

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of briars and weeds (Figure 6.30). Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation, including leaf litter. The only disturbances to the site consisted of previous agricultural plowing (i.e., prior to construction of the residence and outbuildings), neglect of the standing structures, and razing associated with a residence.

Investigation Methods

The site limits were delineated by STPs excavated at intervals that ranged between 5.0 and 20.0 m (16.4 and 65.6 ft). Steeply sloped hillsides around the ridge crest were subjected to intensive pedestrian survey, but no cultural materials or features were observed on the sideslopes. Twenty-one STPs were excavated within the site boundary. Five STPs produced cultural materials. The northern corner of the standing shed at the site was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit. The locations of all STPs, structures, and other features were recorded on a site plan map (Figure 6.31).

Figure 6.30. Overview of Site 15Oh269, facing southwest.

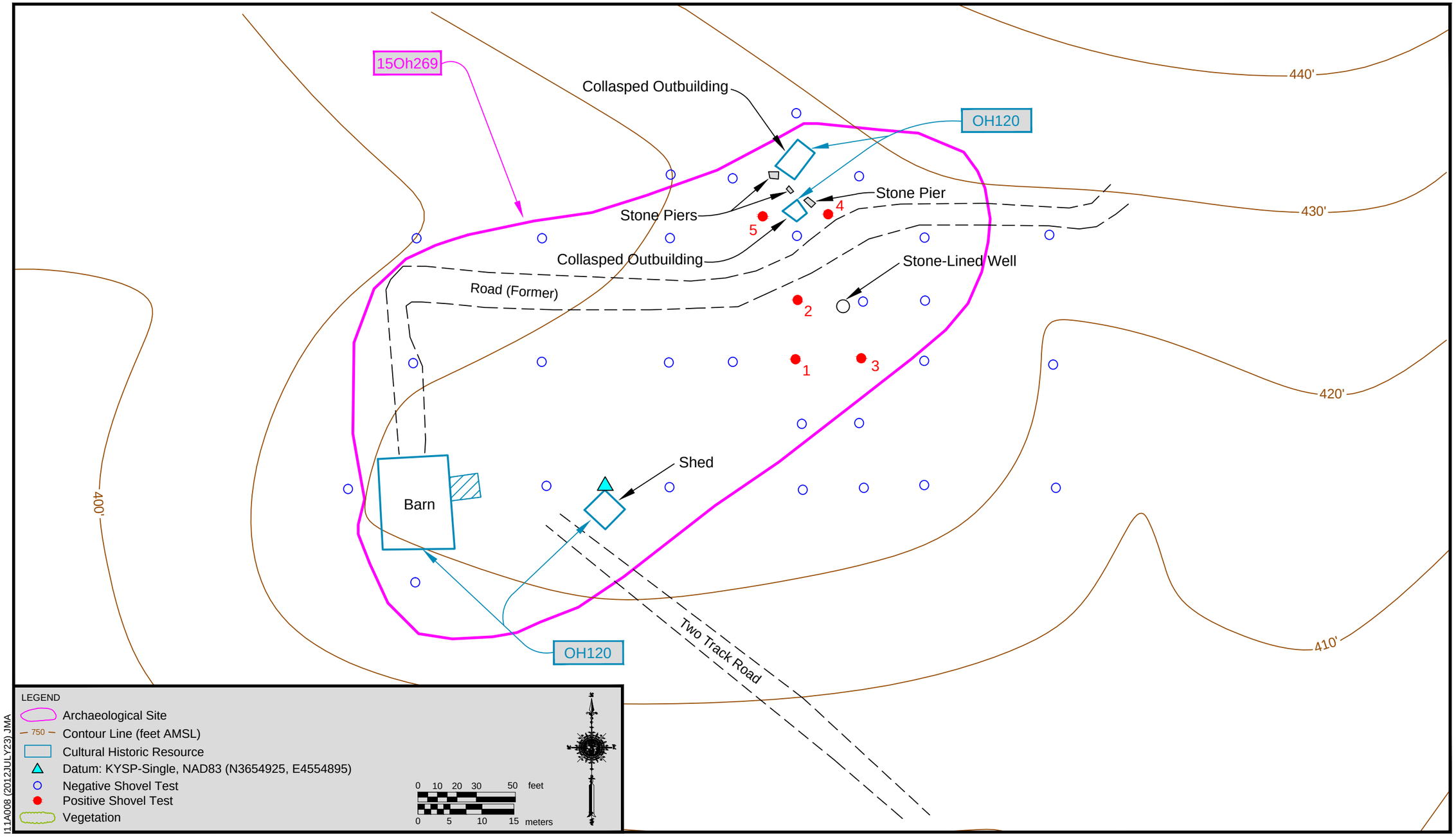

Figure 6.31. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh269.

Depositional Context

Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam to approximately 21.0 cm (8.3 in) bgs overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.32). The soils observed at the site were generally consistent with the range of characteristics attributed to Zanesville series soils; however the site had been severely disturbed by mechanical clearing, land leveling, cultivation, and erosion. Artifacts were all recovered from the plowzone, and Site 15Oh269 is considered to have poor depositional context.

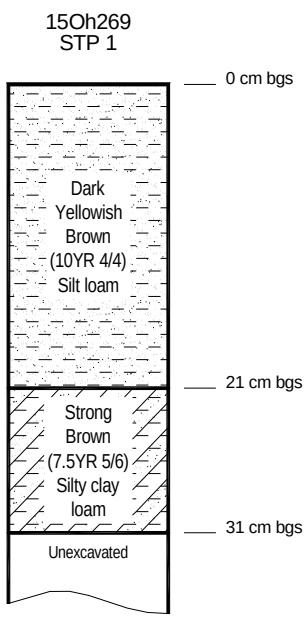

Figure 6.32. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh269.

Artifacts

A total of 85 historic artifacts were recovered from this site (Table 6.10). The architectural group items included 6 handmade brick fragments, 1 fragment of asbestos siding, 6 window glass fragments, and 17 wire nails. A single buckle was recovered and assigned to the clothing group. The domestic assemblage included 1 embossed whiteware rim, 1 blue transfer-printed whiteware bowl rim, 1 decal-decorated whiteware body, 1 undecorated whiteware body, 8 fragments of BIM container glass, 38 fragments of ABM glass, and 3 fragments of press-molded glass tableware. The maintenance and subsistence group consisted of a single indeterminate iron/steel bolt.

All of the artifacts were recovered from the northeastern portion of the site, near the location of the two partially collapsed outbuildings and the stone-lined well, and were clustered in an area that measured approximately 25.0-x-15.0 m (82.0-x-49.2 ft). A scatter of metal roofing panels and tires was also observed on the ground surface in this location. While some of the architectural materials may have been associated with the partially collapsed outbuildings, many of these materials, especially those recovered from the southern side of the former road bed, are probably associated with the former residence that was mapped in this area on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953).

Most of the artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh269 were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The material evidence is generally consistent with archival information that suggests that this farmstead was occupied from circa 1944 until the 1960s. The presence of some earlier artifacts (e.g. BIM glass and transfer-printed whiteware), however, may indicate that the occupation of the site began much earlier, possibly during the nineteenth century.

Table 6.10. Artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh269.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	26 ABM glass, 1 asbestos siding, 6 wire nails, 1 window glass
STP 2	0-10 cm bgs	6 handmade brick
STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	1 whiteware, 11 wire nails
STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	7 BIM glass, 4 window glass, 1 buckle, 1 bolt
STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	3 whiteware, 1 BIM glass, 12 ABM glass, 3 press-molded glass tableware, 1 window glass

Features

Several standing structures and other surface features were present at Site 15Oh269. The standing structures at the site are discussed below, followed by a description of other features located at this site.

Resource OH 120

Photographs: Figures 6.33–6.37

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

Property Address: Rockport-Ceralvo Rd./KY-1903

Parcel Number: 147-1

Owner Information: Western Diamond, LLC.

Deed: 368-17

Construction Date: Circa 1948

Description: Resource OH 120 consists of a transverse frame barn, shed, and two partially collapsed outbuildings located west of Rockport-Ceralvo Road/KY-1903, approximately 0.38 miles northwest of the West Fork of Lewis Creek. The structures are located approximately 273 feet west of the road within a wooded area amidst overgrown vegetation. The structures are situated on an approximate 158-acre lot. They appear to be abandoned. Resource OH 120 is first depicted on the 1953 Central City East KY topographic quadrangle. However, the residence associated with the site is no longer extant.

The transverse frame barn is a front-gable frame structure (Figure 6.33). The barn is primarily clad with vertical board beneath a ribbed metal roof. The foundation material is not visible. It is constructed of sawn lumber and wire nails. The interior appears to have been divided for use as stables (Figure 6.34). It is oriented to the northeast. The center portal is open through to the rear elevation. A loft opening is located above the center portal. The wall directly beneath the gable is clad with clapboard siding. The barn is deteriorated and portions of the cladding material are no longer extant. An addition to the southeast (side) elevation has collapsed.

The shed is located approximately 26 feet northeast of the barn. It is a one-story, front-gable frame structure (Figure 6.35). It is clad with vertical board beneath a standing seam metal roof. The foundation material is not visible. It is oriented to the northwest. The shed is deteriorated and in danger of collapse. A pedestrian entry is located at the center of the front elevation. It consists of a hinged vertical board door.

A partially collapsed outbuilding is located approximately 30 feet northeast of the transverse frame barn. It is a frame structure with what appears to be a shed roof (Figure 6.36). It is clad with vertical board beneath a standing-seam metal roof. The vertical board appears to have been sheathed with rolled asphalt.

Another collapsed outbuilding is located approximately 10 feet northwest of the partially collapsed outbuilding. It was a frame structure (Figure 6.37). All that remains is a portion of the framing, vertical board cladding and standing-seam metal roof.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The structures located at Resource OH 120 are undistinguished building forms that lack the architectural significance or integrity necessary to warrant NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. While the majority of original materials remain, the buildings are not of a specific style or significant design. They also do not appear to represent a significant or early construction method. The integrity of the outbuildings is also compromised because they exist in a somewhat deteriorated state, or their historic forms are no longer recognizable. As a whole, the buildings do not constitute a significant historic farmstead. The historic farmhouse originally associated with the farmstead is no longer extant. As a result, these buildings lack the integrity of a cohesive unit. Research indicated no association between Resource OH 120 and events or persons of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 120 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Figure 6.33. Resource OH120: Southwesterly view of transverse frame barn.

Figure 6.34. Resource OH120: Interior of barn.

Figure 6.35. Resource OH120: Southeasterly view of shed.

Figure 6.36. Resource OH120: Northeasterly view of partially collapsed outbuilding.

Figure 6.37. Resource OH120: Easterly view of collapsed outbuilding.

Other Features

A single row of cut sandstone piers was located between the two collapsed outbuildings. It is possible that these structural remnants represented two segments of a single larger outbuilding. A stone-lined well was located approximately 10.0 m northeast of STP 1 (Figure 6.38). The well was approximately 1.0 m (3.3 ft) in diameter. No evidence for the presence of intact buried features, midden, or other cultural deposits was encountered at Site 15Oh269.

Archival Data

Only limited information was available pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh269. A variety of archival records and historic maps were consulted in an effort to establish the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. No information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1792, and there were gaps in the chain of ownership for the property between 1792 and 1852 and between 1859 and 1868.

In order to determine the identities of landowners and tenants who may have occupied the site, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited data provided by the census schedules. Historic topographic maps also were examined in order to explore the historic architectural landscape at Site 15Oh269. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.11.

Site 15Oh269 is located on a 3,937-ha (9,728-acre) tract of land obtained by Joseph Lewis, a Kentucky land speculator, in 1792 (Kentucky Land Office 2011). Given the vast size of this tract, it seems likely that all of the sites within the project area were located within this area; however, few deeds mentioned the Lewis tract, and it has been omitted from the archival discussion unless it was directly tied to a site by a source

Figure 6.38. Overview of the well at Site 15Oh269, facing southeast

document. Very little information was available concerning Joseph Lewis, and it is extremely unlikely that he ever lived on the land associated with Site 15Oh269. Sometime prior to 1852, ownership of the land associated with Site 15Oh269, was obtained by Isaac Morton, who also owned land associated with Sites 15Oh266, 15Oh271, and 15Oh280. Isaac Morton was born in Kentucky in 1787. He was a land broker and merchant, who resided in Hartford. In 1840, his household included 11 free white persons and 20 enslaved African Americans. In 1850, he reportedly owned $21,000 worth of real estate (USBC 1840–1850). In 1852, Morton sold 40 ha (99 acres), including the locations of Sites 15Oh269 and Site 15Oh271, to James Wise (OCCO DB Q:317). It is unlikely that Morton ever resided on the land associated with the site.

In 1857, James Wise sold the 99 acres to John Brown for the sum of $1,000 (OCCO DB Q:317). There were multiple individuals named both James Wise and John Brown living in Ohio County during the mid-nineteenth century. However, none of these individuals appears to have resided in the vicinity of the project area or on the site (USBC 1850–1860). In 1859, John Brown sold the land associated with Site 15Oh269 to William H. Fulkerson for the sum of $1,200 (OCCO DB S:14).

William H. Fulkerson was born in Kentucky in 1823. He also owned land associated with Site 15Oh265. In 1860, Fulkerson, age 37, was recorded as a farmer residing in the town of Ceralvo in Ohio County. He owned $2,500 in real estate and had a personal estate valued at $1,158. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Fannie, 35, and their children: James H., 13; Mary F., 12; Sanford L., 11; Mariah A., 9; Virgil D., 9; Nancy A., 6; Newton B., 5; Noah H., 3; and Emily, 9 months. Based on the occupations of his neighbors, which included a

blacksmith, a tavern keeper, a physician, and a saddler, it appears that Fulkerson and his family were residing within the town limits of Ceralvo (USBC 1860). In 1870, Fulkerson and his family were recorded as residents of Centerville (Centertown) (USBC 1870). Fulkerson owned a considerable amount of property in and around the communities of Ceralvo and Centerville during the mid-to-late nineteenth century, and it is unlikely that his family ever lived on the 99 acres associated with Site 15Oh269.

By 1868, ownership of the 99 acres had been obtained by Thomas and Palmyra Downs. In 1860, Thomas Downs, 51, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Dexter, Ohio County. He owned $1,200 in real estate and had a personal estate valued at $210. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Palmyra, 45, and their children: Betsy A., 20; Ann V., 18; Victoria L., 13; Leander P., 10; and Jarrocia E., 7 (USBC 1860). No further census records were located for Thomas or Palmyra, and it is unclear whether they ever resided on the land associated with Site 15Oh269. In 1868, they sold the property to Alfred T. Williams for the sum of $1,500.

In 1870, Alfred T. Williams, 27, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centerville. He owned $2,000 in real estate and had a personal estate valued at $800. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Victoria L., 23, and their son, Henderson, 11 months (USBC 1870). Williams and his family may have resided on their land in Ohio County. Map data and material evidence, however, suggest that they most likely were living at Site 15Oh271, not Site 15Oh269. In 1900, Alfred T. Williams sold 69 ha (170 acres) to Riley M. McDowell for the sum of $1,800 (OCCO DB 26:295).

Riley McDowell was born in Tennessee in 1845. In 1900, McDowell, 54, was recorded as a farmer in the community of Cromwell, Ohio County. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Margaret A., 51, and their children: John B., 20; and Albert, 15 (USBC 1900). No census records were located for Riley McDowell in 1910. In 1920, Riley McDowell, 75, continued to farm in Ohio County. His household included his wife, Margaret, 72, and their son Albert, 36 (USBC 1920). It seems likely that the McDowell family was living on the land associated with Site 15Oh269. However, the McDowell family also was most likely residing at the earlier farmstead at Site 15Oh271, and never lived at Site 15Oh269. In 1920, Riley and Margaret sold the land associated with both sites to William P. Brown for the sum of $7,000 (OCCO DB 60:61).

In 1920, William Brown, 54, was recorded as a farmer residing in Ceralvo. His household included his wife, Mattie T., 53, and their children: Grover M., 27; Cecil E., 19; and Gilbert F., 13. Both Grover and Cecil were employed at a local saw mill (USBC 1920). It is unclear whether William Brown ever lived on the land associated with Site 15Oh269. No census record was located for William Brown in Ohio County in 1930. He died in 1933 and the following year, 65 ha (160 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh269, was purchased at auction by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (KDIS 2000; OCCO Commissioner's DB K:147).

In 1944, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company sold the 160 acres to Grover Mansfield and Ruth Brown for the sum of $3,500 (OCCO DB 97:468). That same year, the property was transferred to Noble and J.B. Thomasson (OCCO DB 98:172). According to PVA records, a house was constructed at the site in 1948. This is doubtlessly the same residence depicted at the site on the 1953 topographic map, along with two outbuildings (USGS 1953). These structures probably were constructed by the Thomasson family, and it seems likely that the Thomasson family lived at the site until circa 1966, when the property was sold to the Sentry Royalty Company (OCCO DB 170:285). Sometime prior to 2007, ownership of the property transferred to the Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and the Beaver Dam Coal Company. In 2007, the property was included in a large purchase by the current landowners, Western Diamond, LLC (OCCO DB 368:17).

Table 6.11. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh269

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
1792–?	Joseph Lewis	Land Speculator	Unknown	n/a	n/a
?–1852	Isaac Morton	Merchant	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1852–1857	James Wise	Unknown	$1,000	n/a	n/a
1857–1859	John Brown	Unknown	$1,200	n/a	n/a
1859–?	William H. Fulkerson	Farmer	$1,200	n/a	n/a
?–1868	Thomas and Palmyra Downs	Farmer, At Home	$1,500	Unknown	Unknown
1868–1900	Alfred T. Williams	Farmer	$1,500	Unknown	Unknown
1900–1920	Riley M. and Margaret McDowell	Farmer, At Home	$1,800	Unknown	Unknown
1920–1934	William P. Brown	Farmer	$7,000	Unknown	Unknown
1934–1944	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	Life Insurance Company	$3,500	Unknown	Unknown
1944	Grover Mansfield and Ruth Brown	Unknown	$3,500	Unknown	Unknown
1944–1966	Noble and J.B. Thomasson	Unknown	Unknown	Noble Thomasson family	Unknown
1966–2007	Sentry Royalty Company / Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal company	Unknown	n/a	n/a
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal company	$6,663,176	n/a	n/a

In sum, the land associated with Site 15Oh269 was included in a land patent granted to a land speculator, Joseph Lewis, in 1792. Ownership of the property was obtained by another land broker, Isaac Morton, prior to 1852. That year, Morton sold 99 acres, including the location of this site and Site 15Oh271, to James Wise. In 1857, Wise sold this land to John Brown, and in 1859, Brown sold the land to William H. Fulkerson. It is unlikely that any of the landowners mentioned above ever lived on the land associated with the site. Sometime prior to 1868, ownership was transferred to Thomas and Palmyra Downs. It is unknown if the Downs family ever resided on this land. In 1868, the land was sold to Alfred T. Williams. While it is likely that Williams and his family lived on the 99 acres associated with the site, it seems probable that they were living at Site 15Oh271, which is located on the same parcel as Site 15Oh269. In 1900, Williams sold 170 acres, including the location of the site, to Riley M. McDowell. The McDowell family also probably was occupying Site 15Oh271.

In 1920, the property associated with the site was purchased by William Brown. It is unclear whether Brown ever lived on this land. In 1934, 160 acres, including the site, were purchased at auction by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1944, this land was sold to Noble Thomasson. Thomasson constructed a house at Site 15Oh269 in 1948, and his family probably lived at the site until circa 1966, when the property was sold to Sentry Royalty Company.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

15Oh269 was a historic farm and residence that dated to the twentieth century. Site 15Oh269 exhibited a low density of cultural materials associated with a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead. The site consisted of a small amount of architectural and domestic materials from the Ap horizon, the remnants of two small outbuildings, and two standing structures. Archival information suggests that some of the materials recovered from Site 15Oh269 are most likely associated with the Thomasson family occupation; however, some earlier materials (e.g. BIM glass, window glass) were recovered suggesting that the occupation of the site may have begun during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The only definitive evidence of the former residence were nails and brick fragments. It is possible that the former residence had been razed and the structural materials removed from the site area. Aside from the standing barn and outbuilding, the two collapsed outbuildings, and the well, no features were identified. In addition, there was no evidence for the presence of intact sub-plowzone features or deposits. The site has little archaeological integrity and no significant historic associations. Site 15Oh269 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh270

Elevation: 128 m (420 ft) AMSL
Component(s): Prehistoric
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds
Size: 100 sq m (1,076 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 121.9 m (400 ft)
Direction to nearest water: southwest
Type and extent of previous disturbance: agricultural plowing, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest, understory of weeds and briars
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: less than 5 degrees, flat
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh270 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of an indeterminate temporal affiliation. The site was located approximately 0.4 km (0.2 mi) west of KY 1903 and 1.7 km (1.1 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky. It was positioned along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of 128 m (420 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was the Green River, which was located approximately 121.9 m (400.0 ft) to the southwest. Site dimensions were established by the lack of cultural materials in all directions. The site measured approximately 10.0 m (32.8 ft) north to south by 10.0 m (32.8 ft) east to west, covering 100 sq m (1,076 sq ft).

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of briars and weeds (Figure 6.39). Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation, including leaf litter. The only disturbance to the site consisted of agricultural plowing.

Investigation Methods

Shovel tests were excavated at 5.0 to 10.0-m (16.4 to 32.8-ft) intervals across the landform to delineate the site extents, and the steep sideslopes around the site were subjected to intensive pedestrian survey. Ten STPs were excavated within the site vicinity, but only three shovel tests contained cultural materials. The location of the first STP positive for cultural material was recorded as the site datum, and the locations of all STPs and natural features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.40).

Figure 6.39. Overview of Site 15Oh270, facing northwest.

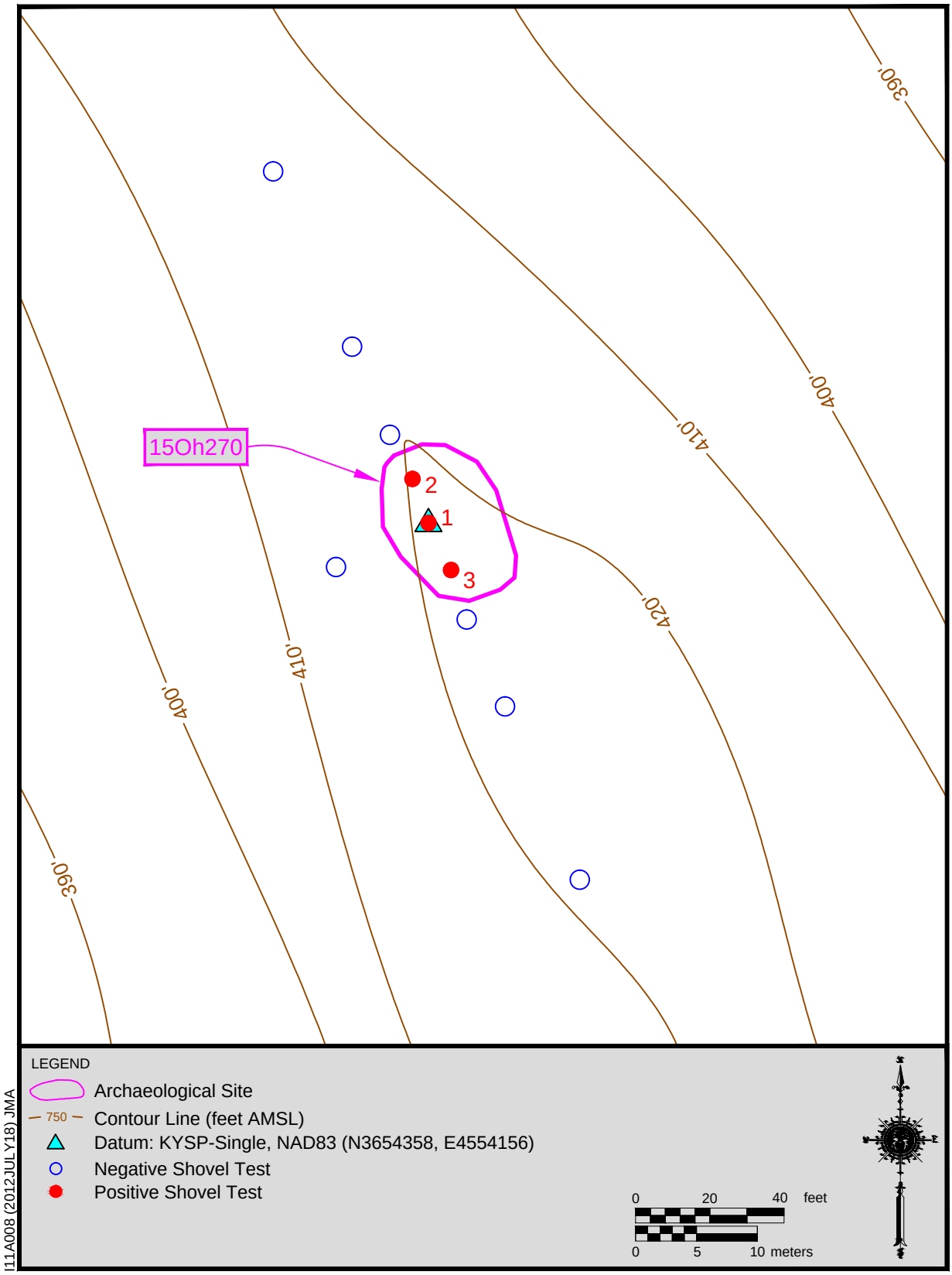

Figure 6.40. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh270.

Depositional Context

Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine series silt loam was mapped for the site. The soil profile consisted of a plow zone of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam to approximately 17.0 cm (6.6 in) below ground surface overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam subsoil (Figure 6.41). Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine soils typically do not have a plow zone, and the characteristics of the soils observed at the site more closely resembled the attributes associated with the Zanesville series soils also mapped in the area. These soils have been depleted through agricultural practices and erosion. Furthermore, all of the artifacts were recovered from the top 15 cm of plowzone within STPs, and this site is considered to have poor depositional context.

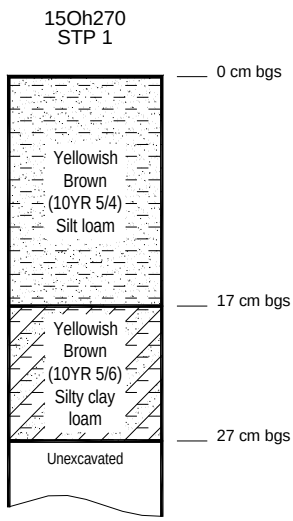

Figure 6.41. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh270.

Artifacts

Three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh270, including two flakes (.5 g) larger than .25 inch and one biface fragment (2.0 g) (Table 6.12). These materials were recovered from three separate shovel test probes between 0 and 15 cm bgs. One flake was middle stage, and one flake was late stage. Both flakes were burnt. The biface fragment (Artifact #001) was recovered from STP 1 at a depth of 0–10 cm bgs and consisted of a final stage biface fragment. All three artifacts were too burnt to determine the type of raw material. No spatial patterning was evident in this assemblage, and these few artifacts are probably the result of a short-term occupation or specialized use of the site. Further interpretation is difficult considering the small size of this assemblage.

Table 6.12. Artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh270.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	1 biface
STP 2	5-15 cm bgs	1 flake
STP 3	5-15 cm bgs	1 flake

Features

No features were observed during the investigation of the site, and no FCR, charcoal, or burnt soil was observed in the shovel tests.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh270 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of an indeterminate temporal affiliation. This site exhibited a low density of undiagnostic lithic material and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits, or midden. The few artifacts recovered from this site were recovered from the plowzone, and suggest short term or specialized use of the site. The site has little integrity and no intact archaeological deposits. Site 15Oh270 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh271

Elevation: 131 m (430 ft) AMSL
Component(s): late nineteenth through twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 1,800 sq m (19.375 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 100 m (328 ft)
Direction to nearest water: west
Type and extent of previous disturbance: erosion and demolition, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest with understory of brushy vegetation (briars, weeds, poison ivy)
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: east

Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh271 was a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic farm and residence. The site was located 0.6 km (0.4 mi) west of KY 1903 and 2.1 km (1.3 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky. Site 15Oh271 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 131 m (430 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was the Green River, but a historic well was also on the site. Site dimensions were established by the locations of structural remains and cultural materials, and the site measured 55 m (180 ft) north to south by 60 m (197 ft) east to west. The site was irregular in shape, covering approximately 1,800 sq m (19,375 sq ft). A sunken and overgrown road extended along the eastern and southern limits of the site, following the associated ridgetop. The ridgetop was surrounded by steep slopes on the northeast and southwest sides.

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of brushy vegetation including blackberries, briars, poison ivy, and weeds (Figure 6.42). Disturbances to the site consisted of erosion and the demolition and removal of at least one dwelling and outbuilding.

Investigation Methods

The ground surface at the site was obscured by vegetation and leaf litter. As a result, the site was primarily investigated through systematic shovel testing. Shovel test probes (STPs) were excavated at 10.0-m (32.8-ft) intervals across the site and at 20.0-m (65.6-ft) intervals along the remainder of the ridgetop. The entire site, as well as the steeply sloped hillsides surrounding the ridge crest, also were subjected to pedestrian survey. A total of 38 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site. Seven shovel tests produced cultural material. Cultural materials were also recovered from three GSCs. The location of the first STP to produce cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit, and the locations of all STPS, GSCs, and features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.43).

Figure 6.42. Overview of Site 15Oh271, facing southeast.

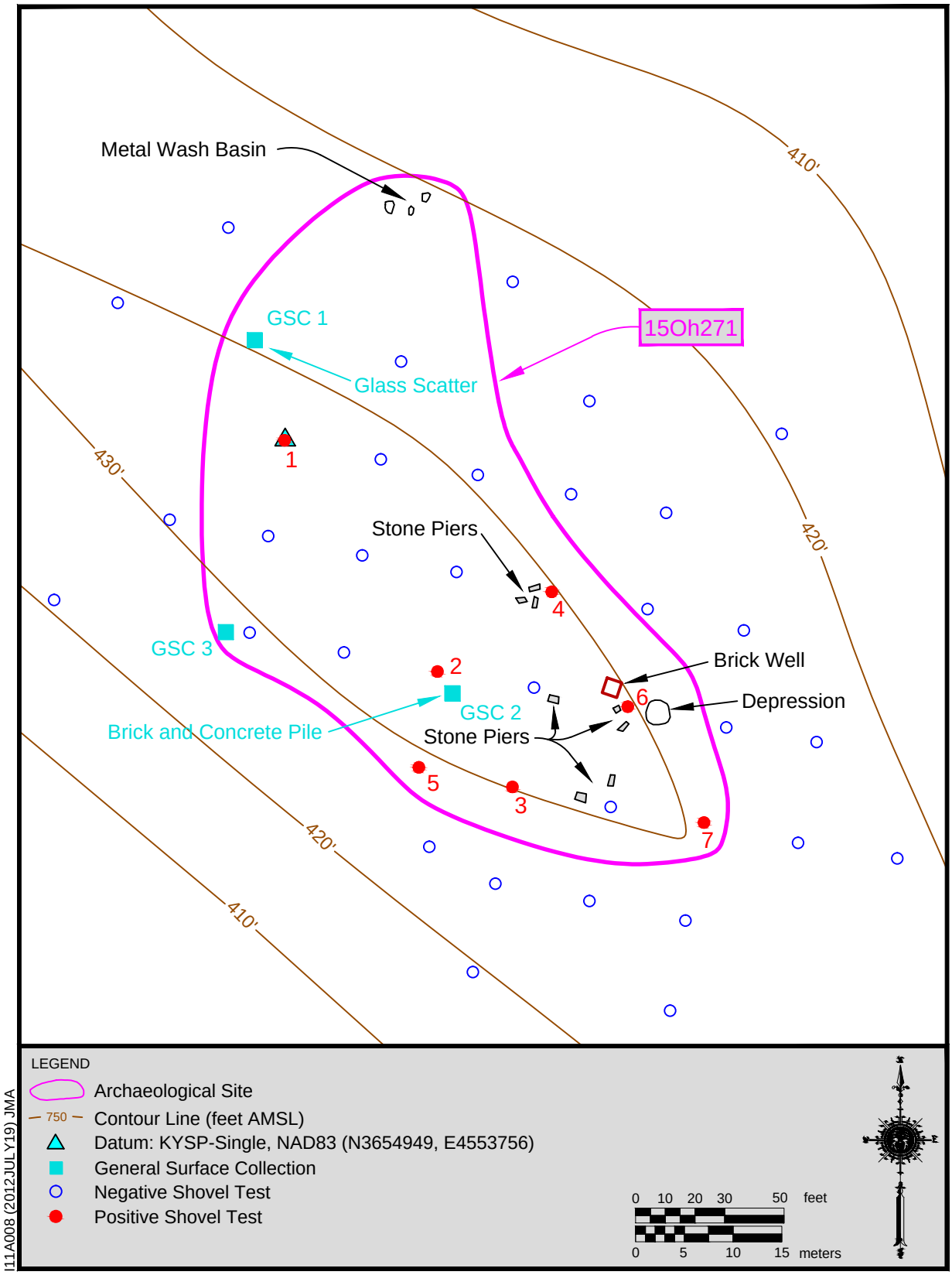

Figure 6.43. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh271.

Depositional Context

Site 15Oh271 was located on topography mapped as Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine series soils. The typical soil profile recorded in shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam to approximately 13.0 cm (5.1 in) below ground surface overlying a yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay loam subsoil (Figure 6.44). Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine soils typically do not have a plow zone, and the characteristics of the soils observed at the site more closely resembled the attributes associated with the Zanesville series soils also mapped in the area. These soils have been depleted through agricultural practices and erosion. Furthermore, all of the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or the plowzone within STPs, and this site is considered to have poor depositional context.

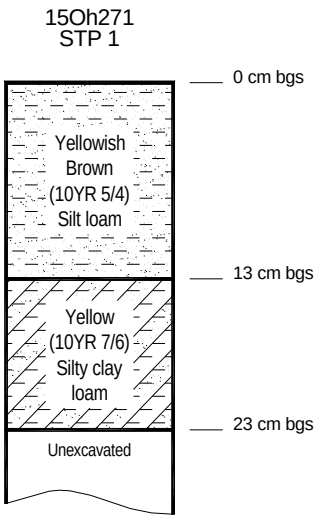

Figure 6.44. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh271.

Artifacts

A total of 56 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh271 (Table 6.13). The architectural group consisted of one handmade brick fragment, eight plate glass, seven late fully machine-cut nails, and seven wire nails. The domestic assemblage included two sherds of undecorated whiteware, one sherd of undecorated ironstone, five fragments of BIM glass, one ABM clear Individual Section mold, "Goldy" finish condiment bottle, one ABM clear Individual Section mold, interrupted external thread finish commercial food bottle, one ABM clear Individual Section mold wine/brandy finish liquor bottle with post-Prohibition embossing, one ABM amethyst glass body, six fragments of press-molded glass tableware, and one aluminum pull tab. The furnishings group consisted of a single manufactured frosted glass light bulb, and the maintenance and subsistence group consisted of two fragments of charcoal, five fragments of coal, and six fragments of cinder/slag.

The majority of the historic artifacts were recovered from the southeastern portion of the site, in the vicinity of the well, structural remnants, and other features. These materials are most likely associated with the structures that were present there. The brick was collected from the pile of brick, mortar, and cement near STP 2. Some of the more recent materials, including ABM glass, the light bulb, and the aluminum pull tab, were located along the sunken road bed in the northwestern portion of the site, and may represent modern dumping that occurred after the site was abandoned.

Many of the artifacts recovered from this site were most popular from the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century. These materials are consistent with the known use of the site as a farmstead during this period. Map data have indicated that at least one structure was constructed at the site by 1909 and at least one residence and one outbuilding were present at the site prior to 1953. The architectural materials recovered from the site probably are associated with these structures. Both late fully machine-cut nails and wire nails were recovered from the site, suggesting that at least one structure was constructed during the nineteenth century. Subsequent episodes of construction or modification of structures probably occurred during the twentieth century. The residential occupation of the site appears to have ended in the mid-twentieth century, but material evidence suggests that one or more dumping episodes probably occurred at the site during the late twentieth century.

Table 6.13. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh271.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2 ABM glass, 1 pull tab, 1 light bulb
GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1 handmade brick
GSC 3	0-0 cm bgs	1 ABM glass
STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	1 ABM glass, 1 coal
STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	3 cut nails, 2 BIM glass
STP 3	0-26 cm bgs	8 plate glass, 2 cut nails
STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	2 whiteware, 1 ironstone, 2 BIM glass, 1 charcoal, 4 coal, 6 cinder/slag
STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	2 cut nails, 7 wire nails
STP 6	0-20 cm bgs	6 press molded glass tableware
STP 7	0-18 cm bgs	1 BIM glass, 1 charcoal

Features

Structural remnants and surface features were concentrated to the southeastern portion of the site. Features present in this area included a concentration of brick, mortar, and cement, a brick well housing, a brick-lined depression, and cut sandstone blocks. The concentration of brick, mortar, and cement measured approximately 2.0 m (6.6 ft) by 1.0 m (3.3 ft) and was located approximately 25.0 m (82.0 ft) southeast of the site datum at STP 1 (Figure 6.45). A sample of brick was collected from this feature. The well was located approximately 16.0 m (52.5 ft) east of the brick, mortar, and cement concentration (Figure 6.46). The well housing was 65 cm (25.6 in) on each side and was made of mortared brick. The interior of the well appeared to be hand dug and lined with sandstone. The well contained water at the time of survey. A brick-lined depression measuring approximately 2.0 m on each side was located approximately 5.0 m (16.4 ft) east of the well (Figure 6.47). This feature may represent a privy vault or the footprint of another small outbuilding of unknown function. Cut sandstone foundation blocks or piers were scattered throughout this portion of the site, but did not appear to be arranged in a coherent manner. These blocks appeared to have been moved following the demolition of the structure(s) they were associated with.

Archival Data

Information pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh271 was scarce. Nevertheless, various documentary sources, including deed records, census records, and historic maps were examined in order to explore the historic context of the site. While the ownership history of the site was established from 1792, gaps were present in the chain of title for the periods between 1792 and 1852 and between 1859 and 1868. The ownership history of this site is identical to that of Site 15Oh265.

Federal census records were consulted in an effort to identify any potential occupants. In addition to census records, marriage records, death records, records of military service, and any other relevant records were examined when available. Historic topographic maps were useful for researching the historic architectural landscape at the site. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the Site 15Oh271 is presented below in Table 6.14.

Site 15Oh271 is located on a 3,937-ha (9,728-acre) tract of land obtained by Joseph Lewis, a Kentucky land speculator, in 1792 (Kentucky Land Office 2011). Very little information was available concerning Joseph Lewis, and it is extremely unlikely he ever lived on the land associated with Site 15Oh271. Sometime prior to 1852, ownership of the land associated with Site 15Oh271, was obtained by Isaac Morton. Isaac Morton was born in Kentucky in 1787. He also owned land associated with Sites 15Oh266, 269, and 280. He was a land broker and merchant, who resided in Hartford, and it is extremely doubtful that Morton ever resided at the site. Morton sold 40 ha (99 acres) to James Wise in 1852. This acreage included the locations of Sites 15Oh269 and 15Oh271 (OCCO DB Q:317).

Figure 6.45. Overview of brick, mortar, and cement concentration at Site 15Oh271, facing west.

Figure 6.46. Overview of the well at Site 15Oh271, facing northwest.

Figure 6.47. Overview of brick-lined depression at Site 15Oh271, facing south.

In 1857, the 99 acres was purchased by John Brown for the sum of $1,000 (OCCO DB Q:317). It does not appear that either James Wise or John Brown ever resided on the land associated with Site 15Oh271 (USBC 1850–1860). In 1859, John Brown sold the 99 acres to William H. Fulkerson for the sum of $1,200 (OCCO DB S:14).

William H. Fulkerson was a lifelong Ohio County farmer who owned a large amount of land in and around the communities of Ceralvo and Centertown during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. In 1860, at the age of 37, Fulkerson was residing in the town of Ceralvo with his wife, Fannie, and nine children (USBC 1860). By 1870, the Fulkerson family had relocated to Centerville (Centertown) (USBC 1870). Fulkerson seems to have lived within the town limits, and it is unlikely that he and his family ever lived at the site.

Sometime prior to 1868, ownership of the property was transferred to Thomas and Palmyra Downs. In 1860, Thomas Downs, a 51-year-old farmer, was residing with his family in the community of Dexter in Ohio County (USBC 1860). No additional records were located for Thomas or Palmyra, and it is unknown if the Downs family ever lived on the land associated with Site 15Oh271. They sold the property to Alfred T. Williams in 1868 for the sum of $1,500.

In 1870, Alfred T. Williams, 27, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centerville. He owned $2,000 in real estate and had a personal estate valued at $800. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Victoria L, 23, and their son, Henderson, 11 months (USBC 1870). Williams and his family may have resided at Site 15Oh271 from 1868 until 1900. In 1900, Alfred T. Williams sold 69 ha (170 acres) to Riley M. McDowell for the sum of $1,800 (OCCO DB 26:295). This acreage included the location of Site 15Oh271.

By 1900, Riley McDowell, 54, was residing in the community of Cromwell, Ohio County with his wife, Margaret A., 51, and two sons (USBC 1900). No census records were located pertaining to McDowell in 1910. In 1920, Riley McDowell, 75, remained in Ohio County with his wife, Margaret, 72, and their son Albert, 36 (USBC 1920). Based on the identities of neighbors recorded in the census, it seems that the McDowell family was living at Site 15Oh271. The structure depicted at the site on the 1909 topographic map probably represents the McDowell residence. In 1920, Riley and Margaret sold the property to William P. Brown for the sum of $7,000 (OCCO DB 60:61).

In 1920, William Brown, 54, was farming his land in Ceralvo. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Mattie T., 53, and their children: Grover M., 27; Cecil E., 19; and Gilbert F., 13. Both Grover and Cecil were employed at a local saw mill (USBC 1920). It is unknown whether William Brown ever lived at the site. No census record was located for William Brown in 1930. In 1934, following the death of William Brown, 65 ha (160 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh271, was purchased at auction by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (KDIS 2000; OCCO Commissioner's DB K:147).

In 1944, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company sold the 160 acres to Grover Mansfield and Ruth Brown for the sum of $3,500 (OCCO DB 97:468). That same year, the property was transferred to Noble and J.B. Thomasson (OCCO DB 98:172). The Thomasson family appears to have constructed a residence and outbuildings elsewhere on the property beginning in 1948. These structures and the Thomasson occupation have been associated with Site 15Oh269. A residence and one outbuilding were depicted at Site 15Oh271 on the 1953 topographic map. The identities of any tenants who may have occupied the site during Noble Thomasson's tenure as owner are unknown. In 1966, the land associated with Site 15Oh271 was sold to the Sentry Royalty Company (OCCO DB 170:285). In 2007, the property was included in a large purchase by the current landowners, Western Diamond, LLC (OCCO DB 368:17).

To summarize, the land associated with Site 15Oh271 was included in a land patent granted to a land speculator, Joseph Lewis, in 1792. Ownership of the property was obtained by another land broker, Isaac Morton, prior to 1852. That year, Morton sold 99 acres, including the location of this site and Site 15Oh269, to James Wise. In 1857, Wise sold this land to John Brown, and in 1859, Brown sold the land to William H. Fulkerson. It is unlikely that any of the landowners mentioned above ever lived on the land associated with the site. Sometime prior to 1868, ownership was transferred to Thomas

Table 6.14. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh271.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
1792–?	Joseph Lewis	Land Speculator	Unknown	n/a	n/a
?–1852	Isaac Morton	Merchant	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1852–1857	James Wise	Unknown	$1,000	n/a	n/a
1857–1859	John Brown	Unknown	$1,200	n/a	n/a
1859–?	William H. Fulkerson	Farmer	$1,200	n/a	n/a
?–1868	Thomas and Palmyra Downs	Farmer, At Home	$1,500	Unknown	Unknown
1868–1900	Alfred T. Williams	Farmer	$1,500	Alfred T. Williams family	Farmer
1900–1920	Riley M. and Margaret McDowell	Farmer, At Home	$1,800	Riley M. McDowell family	Farmer, At Home
1920–1934	William P. Brown	Farmer	$7,000	Unknown	Unknown
1934–1944	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	Life Insurance Co.	$3,500	Unknown	Unknown
1944	Grover Mansfield and Ruth Brown	Unknown	$3,500	Unknown	Unknown
1944–1966	Noble and J.B. Thomasson	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1966–2007	Sentry Royalty Company / Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal Company	Unknown	n/a	n/a
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal Company	$6,663,176	na	n/a

and Palmyra Downs. It is unknown if the Downs family ever resided on this land. In 1868, the land was sold to Alfred T. Williams. While it is likely that Williams and his family lived on the 99 acres associated Site 15Oh271, it is also possible that they were residing elsewhere in the county. In 1900, Williams sold 170 acres, including the location of the site, to Riley M. McDowell. The McDowell family also was probably occupying Site 15Oh271, and a structure depicted on the 1909 and 1953 maps likely represents the McDowell residence.

In 1920, the property associated with the site was purchased by William Brown. It is unclear whether Brown ever lived on this land. In 1934, 160 acres, including the site, were purchased at auction by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1944, this land was sold to Noble Thomasson. Thomasson constructed a house at Site 15Oh269 in 1948, and his family probably lived at that site until circa 1966, when the property was sold to Sentry Royalty Company. The identities of any tenants who may have occupied Site 15Oh271 between 1920 and 1966 are unknown.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh271 was a late nineteenth through twentieth century historic farm and residence. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. The materials recovered from Site 15Oh271 are most likely associated with the A.T. Williams, Riley M. McDowell, and any subsequent occupations, from circa 1868 until the mid-twentieth century. All standing structures have been razed, and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occurred at a very low density, and were recovered from the ground surface or the plow zone. Nearly all the features found at this site are unlikely to contain cultural deposits. The exception may be a possible brick-lined privy vault, but this feature appeared relatively modern and is likely to have been cleaned out repeatedly. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth-century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky. As such, 15Oh271 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

15Oh272

Elevation: 140 m (460 ft) AMSL
Component(s): late nineteenth to twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 1,850 sq m (19,913 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 70 m (230 ft)
Direction to nearest water: northwest
Type and extent of previous disturbance: demolition, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest, understory of brushy vegetation (briars, poison ivy, and weeds)
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: West
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh272 was a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farm and residence. The site was located 26 km (1.6 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 75 m (246 ft) west of an unimproved road on the west side of KY 1903 near the eastern end of the site (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Site 15Oh272 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 140 m (460 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of Green River, but a manmade reservoir was also located near the site. Site dimensions were established by the locations of structural remains and cultural materials, and the site measured 50 m (164 ft) north to south by 37 m (121 ft) east to west, covering approximately 1,850 sq m (19,913 sq ft). Unimproved farm lanes bounded the north, east, and west edges of the site, following the

associated ridgetop. The ridgetop was bounded by steep slopes on the south side.

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of brushy vegetation including blackberries, briars, poison ivy, and weeds (Figure 6.48). Disturbances to the site consisted of the demolition and removal of at least one house and outbuilding as well as the removal of an underground storage tank.

Investigation Methods

The ground surface at the site was obscured by vegetation and leaf litter. As a result, the site was primarily investigated through systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at 20.0 m (65.6 ft) intervals across the site. Bracketing shovel tests were excavated at 10.0 m (32.8 ft) around each STP that produced cultural material. A total of 25 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site and four produced cultural material. The location of the first STP positive for cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit. The locations of all STPs and features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.49).

Depositional Context

Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam to approximately 22.0 cm (8.7 in) below ground surface overlying a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay loam subsoil (Figure 6.50). The soils observed at Site 15Oh272 were consistent with the range of characteristics attributed to eroded Zanesville series soils; however, this site had been disturbed by demolition related earthmoving. The few historic artifacts recovered from this site were recovered from the plowzone, and this site generally exhibited poor depositional context.

Figure 6.48. Overview of Site 15Oh272, facing southeast.

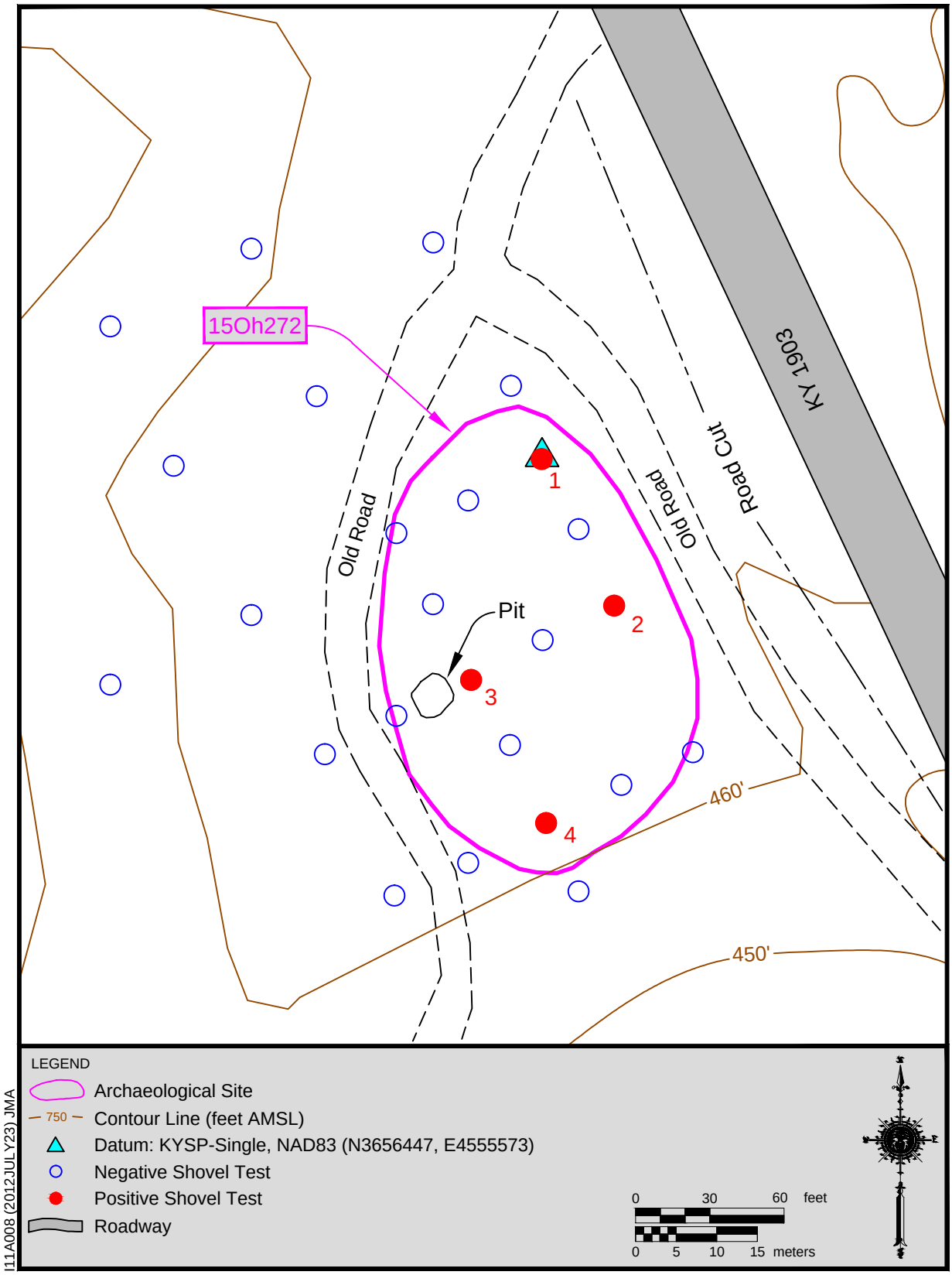

Figure 6.49. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh272.

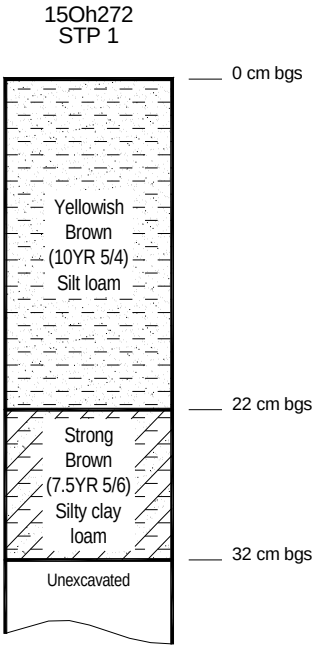

Figure 6.50. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh272.

Artifacts

A total of 44 historic artifacts were recovered from this site (Table 6.15). Architectural items recovered included eight window glass fragments, four wire nails, one late fully machine-cut nail, and one unspecified cut nail. The domestic assemblage included 1 sherd of enameled/hand-painted whiteware, 20 fragments of clear ABM container glass, and 3 fragments of pink press-molded glass tableware. Other historic artifacts recovered from the site included two fragments of barbed wire and four unidentified fragments of ferrous metal.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh272 were recovered from STPs 3 and 4, in the southern portion of the site. All of the container glass was recovered from STP 4, suggesting that at least one twentieth-century dumping episode occurred at this location. Archival research and map data indicated that at least one structure was present at the site as early as 1870, and the cut nails recovered from the site are consistent with at least one nineteenth-century construction episode. The presence of wire nails indicates that additional construction or modification episodes probably occurred during the twentieth century.

The materials recovered from this site are consistent with the known use of the site as a farmstead from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Considering the small amount of artifacts and the lack of diversity within this assemblage, further interpretation based solely on these materials is difficult.

Features

No standing structures or visible structural remnants were observed at the site. A pit measuring approximately 4.0 m (13.1 ft) on each side had been excavated along the westernmost edge of the site (Figure 6.51). This pit likely represented the location of a removed underground fuel storage tank. No other evidence of surface or sub-surface features was observed at the site.

Table 6.15. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh272.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
STP 1	0-30 cm bgs	1 wire nail
STP 2	0-17 cm bgs	3 press molded glass
STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	1 cut nail, 8 window glass, 2 barbed wire, 4 unidentified metal
STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	1 whiteware, 20 ABM, 1 cut nail, 3 wire nails

Figure 6.51. Overview of pit at Site 15Oh272, facing southwest.

Archival Data

Due to a lack of information, little was discovered concerning the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh272. Documentary sources, including a variety of archival records and historic maps, were consulted as a means to examine the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the early twentieth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1903.

Federal census records were consulted in an effort to determine the identities of any individuals who may have occupied the site. When available, other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, also were examined in order to supplement the limited data provided by the census records. Historic topographic maps also were examined in order to explore the historic architectural landscape at the site. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.16.

According to the property record on file at the Ohio County PVA, an outbuilding was constructed on the property associated with the site in 1870, and a house was constructed in 1898 (PVA 127-52A). The identities of any individuals who may have been responsible for the construction of these structures are unknown at this time.

Ownership of the land associated with Site 15Oh272 changed hands eight times between 1903 and 1921. The earliest recorded landowners were J. C. Reid, M. C. Everly, and W. E. Morton. In 1900, Marvin C. Everly, 23, was recorded as a day laborer who rented property in Ohio County. His household included his wife, Zilpha, 19, and their

children: Vera, 1, and Gobel, 7 months (USBC 1910). No census records were located pertaining to J. C. Reid or W. E. Morton. In 1903, Reid, Everly, and Morton sold 9.7 ha (24 acres), including the site location, to L. T. Williams for the sum of $240 (OCCO DB 26:353). In 1900, L. T. Williams was recorded as a resident of Hart County, Kentucky (USBC 1900). In 1904, Williams sold the land to W. E. and Price Morton for $230 (OCCO DB 26:578). In 1905, W. E. Morton and Price Morton transferred ownership of the 24 acres to Marvin and Zilpha Everly (OCCO DB 27:489). It is unclear whether J. C. Reid, W. E. Morton, Price Morton, or L. T. Williams ever resided on the 24 acres associated with Site 15Oh272. Marvin and Zilpha Everly were residents of Ohio County, and it is possible they resided at the site; however, due to the limited information available, it is difficult to confidently identify the occupants of the site during this period.

In 1907, the property was purchased by Warren L. and Jane Igleheart for the sum of $150 (OCCO DB 35:421). In 1910, Warren L. Igleheart, 60, was recorded as a farmer residing in Ohio County. His household included his wife, Jane, 50, and their children: Ura, 27; William G., 22; and Hallie, 20. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded in the 1910 census, it appears likely that the Igleheart family was residing in the vicinity of Site 15Oh272 (USBC 1910). It is unclear, however, whether they were residing at the site or elsewhere in the area.

In 1914, the Iglehearts sold the property to Katie and W. Y. Cundiff for the sum of $125 (OCCO DB 48:312). In 1920, Willie Cundiff, 30, was recorded as a coal miner residing in the community of Ceralvo. His household included his wife, Katie, 22, and their children: Luther H., 4; Virginia D., 3; and Winford E., 6 months (USBC 1920). It is unclear whether the Cundiff family ever resided on the land associated with the site.

In 1917, the Cundiffs sold the property to Finis and Bertha Chancellor for the sum of $200 (OCCO DB 56:483). In 1920, Finis W. Chancellor, 31, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Rockport. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Bertha, 30, and their children: Hillard, 10; and Flossie, 2 (USBC 1920). It is unclear whether the Chancellor family ever resided on the land associated with Site 15Oh272. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the 1910 and 1920 censuses, however, it appears the Chancellors were residing in the vicinity of the project area, and it is possible that they briefly occupied the site (USBC 1910–1920).

In 1919, the Chancellors sold 1.4 ha (3.5 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh272, to Ernest and Maggie Elders for the sum of $500 (OCCO DB 58:320). In 1920, Ernest Elders, 24, was recorded as a coal miner residing in Ceralvo. His household included his wife, Maggie, 22, and their son, Chester, 2 (USBC 1920). That year, the Elders sold the 3.5 acres to Ida Belle Duncan for the sum of $500 (OCCO DB 59:466). Ida Belle Duncan also owned land associated with Sites 15Oh276 and 15Oh279. In 1920, Ida Belle Duncan, 39, was enumerated among the household of her husband, Edgar, 36. Edgar was a farmer residing in Ceralvo. Their household also included their children: Irles, 17; Levera, 12; Carles, 1; and Edgar's father, John, 73 (USBC 1920). Edgar Duncan and Ernest Elders were neighbors, and it is unclear whether either family ever resided on the land associated with the site.

In 1921, Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan sold the property to Alvis Fulkerson for the sum of $800 (OCCO DB 65:190). In 1920, Fulkerson, 52, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Ceralvo. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Alice, 41, their children, Estie D., 24, Eva L., 25, and their granddaughter, Rena A., 1 (USBC 1920). In 1930, Fulkerson, 63, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centertown. His wife, Alice, 52, was the only other resident of his household (USBC 1930). Alvis Fulkerson died in 1935 and is buried in the cemetery at Site 15Oh275 along with his first wife, Renie E. Fulkerson, and his daughters, Estel D., Myrtie, and Bertha. He also owned the land associated with this cemetery. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the 1930 census

schedule, it is possible that Alvis Fulkerson was residing on the property associated with site 15Oh272. Alvis also owned land associated with Site 15Oh275. However, he was residing in the vicinity of the project area prior to purchasing the land associated with Site 15Oh272. Therefore, it is possible that Alvis was living elsewhere in the area and not at this particular site.

In 1939, Lem and Charena Duncan purchased 11.2 ha (27.75 acres), including the site location, at auction (OCCO Commissioner's DB K:536). In 1930, Lem Duncan, 30, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centertown. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Charena, 29, and their children: Frank, 7; Bessie, 5; and Bennis, 2. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census schedule, it appears that the Duncans were residing in the vicinity of the project area; however, it is unclear whether they ever resided on the land associated with the site.

In 1940, Lem and Charena sold the property to Monroe and Dorothy Bratcher for the sum of $500 (OCCO DB 95:67). The Bratchers also owned land associated with Site 15Oh277. In 1951, they transferred ownership of the property to Albert and Louise Hayes (OCCO DB 113:478). In 1955, ownership of 17 ha (43 acres), including the site location, was obtained by Curtis and Myrl Maddox (OCCO DB 124:151). It is unclear whether the Bratcher or Hayes families ever resided on the land associated with Site 15Oh272. Curtis and Murl Maddox may have resided at Site 15Oh267 from 1945 until circa 1958. It is possible that the Maddox family relocated to Site 15Oh272 in 1955, but the lack of information makes this difficult to confirm. In 1979, ownership of the 43 acres was transferred to Peabody Coal Company (OCCO DB 231:327). In 2007, the property was purchased by the current landowner, Western Diamond, LLC, as one of many parcels involved in a $6,663,176 transaction.

Table 6.16. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh272.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1903	J.C. Reid, M.C. Everly, and W.E. Morton	Unknown, Day Laborer (Everly)	$240	Unknown	Unknown
1903–1904	L.T. Williams	Farmer	$240	Unknown	Unknown
1904–1905	W.E. and Price Morton	Unknown	$230	Unknown	Unknown
1905–1907	Marvin C. and Zilpha Everly	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1907–1914	Warren L. and Jane Igleheart	Farmer, At Home	$150	Warren L. and Jane Igleheart (possibly)	Farmer, At Home
1914–1917	Katie and W.Y. Cundiff	Unknown	$125	Katie and W.Y. Cundiff (possibly)	Unknown
1917–1919	Finis and Bertha Chancellor	Farmer, At Home	$200	Finis and Bertha Chancellor (possibly)	Farmer, At Home
1919–1920	Ernest and Maggie Elders	Coal miner	$500	Ernest and Maggie Elders (possibly)	Coal miner
1920–1921	Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan	Farmer, At Home	$500	Unknown	Unknown
1921–1939	Alvis Fulkerson	Farmer	$800	Alvis and Alice Fulkerson (possibly)	Farmer, At Home
1939–1940	Lem and Charena Duncan	Farmer, At Home	$500	Unknown	Unknown
1940–1951	Monroe and Dorothy Bratcher	Unknown	$500	Unknown	Unknown
1951–1955	Albert and Louise Hayes	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1955–1979	Curtis and Myrl Maddox	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1979–2007	Peabody Coal Company / Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Coal Company	Coal company	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal company	Unknown	n/a	n/a

Map data indicate that at least one structure was present at Site 15Oh272 by 1909 (USGS 1909b). This structure is probably the residence that, according to PVA records, was constructed on the property in 1898 (PVA 127-52A). A residence and an outbuilding also were depicted at the site on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953). These structures had been demolished and removed prior to the current survey.

In sum, an outbuilding was constructed on the property associated with Site 15Oh272 in 1870, and a residence was constructed there in 1898. The identities of the owners and occupants associated with the site during the nineteenth century are unknown. Ownership of the land associated with the site changed hands eight times between 1903 and 1921. It is unclear whether any of the landowners ever resided on the land associated with the site. Nevertheless, census records indicated that the Everlys, Iglehearts, Elders, Chancellors, and Duncans probably resided somewhere within the project area and may have lived at the site. The site may also have been occupied by tenants during all or a portion of this period. The identities of any such tenants, however, could not be determined.

In 1921, the property was purchased by Alvis Fulkerson. Fulkerson may have lived at the site with his wife until his death in 1935. Fulkerson also owned other land in the area, including the property associated with Site 15Oh275. It also is possible that he was living on this land prior to his death. In 1939, the land was bought at auction by Lem and Charena Duncan. The Duncans sold the land to Monroe and Dorothy Bratcher in 1940. The Bratchers sold the property to Albert and Louise Hayes in 1951, and the Hayes family sold the land to Curtis and Myrl Maddox in 1955. It is unclear whether the Duncan, Bratcher, Hayes, or Maddox families ever resided at the site. A residence and outbuilding were standing at the site in 1953, and it is likely these structures were demolished sometime after 1970, when the land was purchased by the Peabody Coal Company.

Summary and NRHP Evaluation

Site 15Oh272 was a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farm and residence. Archival research suggests that the site was occupied from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, and the structures at the site were demolished sometime after 1970. The materials recovered from the site are consistent with a farmstead site of that period. Aside from a pit associated with a removed underground fuel storage tank, there was no evidence for intact subsurface features. All of the aboveground features exhibited poor integrity, and there was no evidence for midden deposits. Very few historic artifacts were observed, and all of the material was recovered from the plowzone. Site 15Oh272 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

15Oh273

Elevation: 137 m (450 ft) AMSL
Component(s): twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farmstead/residence
Size: 2,460 sq m (26,479 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 107 m (350 ft)
Direction to nearest water: north
Type and extent of previous disturbance: agricultural plowing, neglect and razing of structures, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest, understory of briars and weeds
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: north
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh273 was a historic farm and residence that dated to the twentieth century. The site was located approximately 220 m (722 ft) northeast of KY 1903 and 3.5 km (2.2 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). It was positioned along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of 137 m (450 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of West Fork of Lewis

Creek, which was located approximately 106.7 m (350.0 ft) to the north. An overgrown dirt road looped through the site, connecting to a gravel logging road just west of the site. Site dimensions were established by the steeply sloped sides of the ridge to the north, south, and east, and by the absence of cultural materials to the west The site measured approximately 82.0 m (269.0 ft) north to south by 30.0 m (98.4 ft) east to west, covering approximately 2,460 sq m (26,479 sq ft).

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of briars and weeds (Figure 6.52). Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation, including leaf litter. The only disturbances to the site consisted of previous agricultural plowing (i.e., prior to construction of the residence and outbuildings), neglect of the standing structures, and razing associated with a residence.

Investigation Methods

The ground surface at the site was obscured by vegetation. Shovel tests were excavated between 10.0 and 20.0-m (32.8 and 65.6-ft) intervals across the landform to delineate the site extents. Seventeen shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site, but only two shovel tests produced cultural materials. Materials were also recovered from the surface of a push pile of architectural and domestic debris adjacent to a razed house cellar at the site. The location of the first STP to produce cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit, and the locations of each STP, GSC, and all features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.53).

Depositional Context

Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine series silt loam was mapped for the site. The soil profile consisted of an Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam to approximately 25.0 cm (9.8 in) below ground surface followed by a yellow (10YR 7/6) silty loam subsoil (Figure 6.54). Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine series soils typically do not have a plowzone, and the soils observed at the site were more consistent with the range of characteristics attributed to the eroded Zanesville series soils also mapped within the area. The site had been disturbed by cultivation and some demolition-related earthmoving. All of the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or from the plowzone in STPs, and this site exhibited poor depositional context.

Figure 6.52. Overview of Site 15Oh273, facing north.

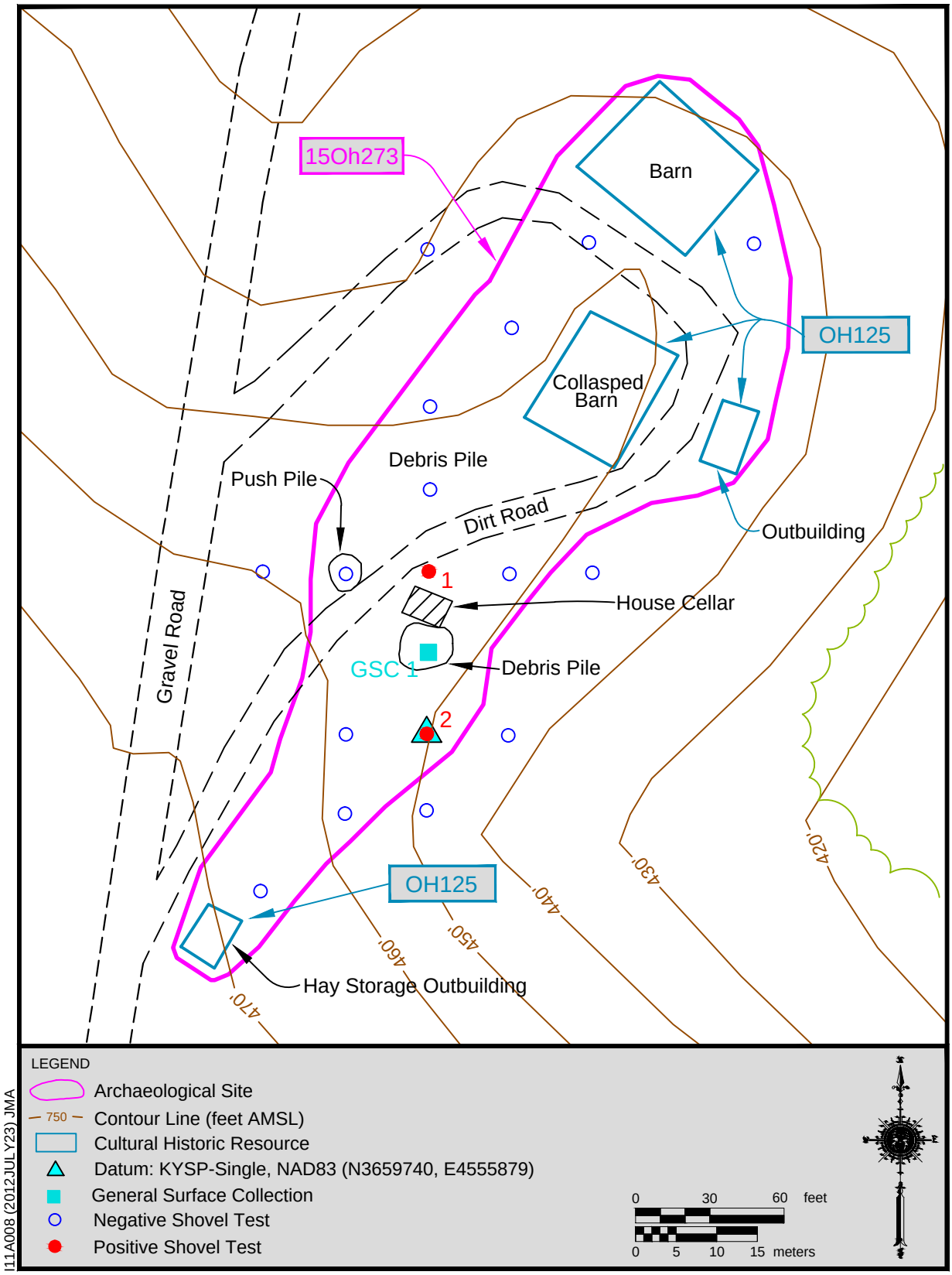

Figure 6.53. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh273.

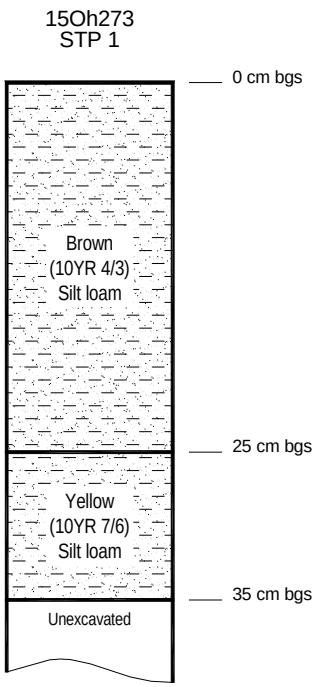

Figure 6.54. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh273.

Artifacts

Site 15Oh273 produced a total of 33 historic artifacts (Table 6.17). The architectural group consisted of 1 handmade brick, one fragment of window screening, 2 window glass fragments, and 6 wire nails. The clothing group consisted of a single sew-through, modern plastic button. The domestic assemblage included 1 decal-decorated burnt whiteware saucer, 1 undecorated whiteware base, 1 clear ABM Individual Section mold, external thread finish canning jar, 10 ABM glass fragments, 4 fragments of press-molded glass tableware, and 1 home canning jar rubber gasket. Other artifacts recovered from the site included 2 fragments of coal, 2 unidentified rubber fragments, and 1 fragment of modern plastic.

The artifacts recovered from this site were confined to the southern portion of the site and were clustered in an area that measured approximately 20.0-x-10.0 m in the vicinity of a razed house cellar. These materials are probably associated with the residence that once stood at this location. Archival research has indicated that this site was used as a farmstead by the Jefferson Curtis family from circa 1924 until 1968, and the materials recovered from the site are consistent with a domestic occupation during that period. Little more may be inferred about this site based on these few artifacts.

Features

Several standing structures and other surface features were present at Site 15Oh273. The standing structures at the site are discussed below, followed by a description of other features located at this site.

Resource OH 125

Photographs: Figures 6.55-6.62

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

Property Address: KY 1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Rd.

Parcel Number: 127-27

Owner Information: Western Diamond, LLC.

Deed: 368-17

Construction Date: 1924

Table 6.17. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh273.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1 whiteware, 1 ABM brick, 1 handmade brick
STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	1 whiteware, 9 ABM glass, 4 press molded tableware, 1 rubber gasket, 1 screening, 4 nails, 1 button, 1 modern plastic, 2 rubber
STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	2 nails, 2 window glass, 2 coal

Description: Resource OH 125 consists of a collapsed barn, transverse frame barn, an outbuilding of unknown function, and a hay storage outbuilding located approximately 0.18 mi east-northeast of KY-1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Road. They are situated in a wooded area along a gravel drive that leads from the road. The structures are situated on an approximate 83-acre lot. The former farmstead was first depicted on the 1953 Central City East Topographic Quadrangle.

The collapsed barn is situated amidst overgrown vegetation in a clearing. The clearing is most likely the location of the former residence. The collapsed barn was of frame construction, clad with vertical board (Figure 6.55). It was set beneath a standing seam metal roof. The structure is in ruins, and its form is no longer recognizable.

The transverse frame barn is located approximately 30 feet northeast of the collapsed barn. It is oriented to the west. It is a front-gable frame structure (Figure 6.56). The barn is clad with vertical board beneath a standing-seam metal roof. It is set on a concrete block pier foundation. The barn is constructed of sawn lumber and wire nails (Figure 6.57). The structure is somewhat deteriorated.

The center portal on the front elevation is open through to the rear elevation. The center portal on the rear elevation is fronted by hinged, vertical board doors. Hinged, vertical board doors front the loft opening above the open portal. A hinged, vertical board opening is located north of the open portal. Rafter tails are visible beneath the standing-seam metal roof.

An outbuilding of unknown function is located approximately 30 feet southeast of the collapsed barn. It is a shed roof frame structure (Figure 6.58). The outbuilding is clad with vertical board. The foundation and roof material were not visible. Hinged, vertical board doors are located at the center of the west (front) elevation. Rafter tails are visible beneath the roof.

The hay storage outbuilding is located adjacent to the gravel drive approximately 240 feet southwest of the collapsed barn. It is currently used for hay storage. Its original function is unknown. It is a one-story, shed-roof frame structure. The outbuilding is set on a flagstone pier foundation (Figure 6.59 and 6.60). It is clad with board and batten. The structure is constructed with sawn lumber and wire nails (Figure 6.61).

An entry is located at the southern corner of the southeast (front) elevation. It consists of a hinged, board and batten door. Two large, fixed, six-light windows are located at the center of the southeast (front) elevation (Figure 6.62). An entry is located at the eastern corner of the northeast (side) elevation. It consists of a hinged board and batten door. The entry has been blocked off with dimensional lumber. A fixed, four-light window is located west of the entry. An identical window is located at the southern corner of the southwest (side) elevation.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The structures located at Resource OH 125 are undistinguished building forms that lack the architectural significance or integrity necessary to warrant NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. While the majority of original materials remain, the buildings are not of a specific style or significant design. They also do not appear to represent a significant or early construction method. The integrity of several outbuildings is also compromised because they exist in a somewhat deteriorated state or their historic forms are no longer recognizable. As a whole, the buildings do not constitute a significant historic farmstead. The historic farmhouse originally associated with the farmstead is no longer extant. The integrity of the landscape has also been compromised due to its overgrown state. The spatial organization of the site is no longer recognizable. As a result, these buildings lack the integrity of a cohesive unit. Research indicated no association between Resource OH 125 and events or persons of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 125 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Figure 6.55. Resource OH125: Northeasterly view of collapsed barn.

Figure 6.56. Resource OH125: Northeasterly view of transverse frame barn.

Figure 6.57. Resource OH125: Interior of transverse frame barn.

Figure 6.58. Resource OH125: Southeasterly view of outbuilding of unknown function.

Figure 6.59. Resource OH125: Southwesterly view of hay storage building.

Figure 6.60. Resource OH125: Flagstone foundation pier of hay storage building.

Figure 6.61. Resource OH125: Interior of hay storage building.

Figure 6.62. Resource OH125: Northeasterly view of hay storage outbuilding.

Other Features

In addition to the standing structures located at the site, two other surface features were identified at Site 15Oh273. A razed house cellar, measuring approximately 4.0-x-5.0 m (13.1-x-16.4 ft) was located approximately 25.0 m (82.0 ft) southwest of the collapsed barn (Figure 6.63). The foundation walls were constructed of poured concrete. A push pile of earth, brick, concrete, and burnt glass and ceramics was located immediately south of the cellar (Figure 6.63). This pile likely represents demolition debris deposited when the dwelling was razed. No other evidence of surface or sub-surface features was observed at the site.

Archival Data

The information available concerning the history of ownership and occupancy of Site 15Oh273 was limited. In order to establish the historic context of the site, various archival records and historic maps were examined Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the early twentieth century to the present. Due to a lack of available records, the landowner history of the site was not recovered for the period before 1880.

In order to identify any potential occupants of the site, federal census records were consulted. Other documents, such as marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to enhance the limited census data. Historic topographic and highway maps also were examined in order to explore the history of the architectural landscape at the site. Table 6.18 below presents a summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site.

The earliest recorded landowners associated with Site 15Oh273 were David J. K. and Sally Maddox. David J. K. Maddox was the son of John Maddox, one of the early settlers of Ohio County. David J. K. Maddox was a prominent preacher who served as pastor of the West Providence Church. He began purchasing land around Lewis Creek in 1864 (OCCO DB T:180). It is unknown exactly when he and his wife, Sally, first

Figure 6.63. Overview of razed house cellar and push pile at Site 15Oh273, facing southwest.

acquired the land associated with Site 15Oh273. In 1880, David, 40, was recorded as a farmer residing in the town of Rockport. His household included his wife, Sally, 45, and eleven children: James E., 23; John B., 22; Annie B., 19; Collier T., 18; David L., 16; Edgar D., 14; William N., 11; Albert Lee, 9; Caperton, 7; Susan, 5; and Martha, 3 (USBC 1880). David J. K. Maddox owned several large tracts of land around Rockport. Given the large amount of land owned by David J. K. Maddox, it is unlikely that he and his family ever resided on the land associated with Site 15Oh273. In 1880, David and Sally, sold 16 ha (40 acres), including the site location to T. S. Bennett for the sum of $120 (OCCO DB 1:373).

No census records were located pertaining to a T. S. Bennett in Ohio County during the late nineteenth century, and it is unclear whether this individual ever resided on the land associated with the site. In 1906, Bennett sold 26 ha (65 acres), including the site location to Thomas F. and Henrietta Balls (OCCO DB 29:181). In 1900, Thomas F. Balls, 54, was recorded as a blacksmith residing in the town of Rosine in Ohio County. His household included his wife, Henrietta, 44,, and their children: Clair D., 16; Harry D., 11; John, 5; and Finch, 3 (USBC 1900). By 1910, Balls, 65, had relocated to Magisterial District 4, which included the current project area, and was farming his land there. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Elena H. (Henrietta), 55, and their children: John W., 16; and Hittie F., 12 (USBC 1910). It is possible that he and his family were residing on the land associated with Site 15Oh273; however, PVA records indicate that the residence at the site was constructed in 1924, and the site probably was unoccupied prior to that date (PVA 127-27).

In 1913, T. F. and Henrietta Balls sold the 65 acres to Jefferson Curtis for the sum of $775 (OCCO DB 49:518). In 1910, Jefferson Curtis, 23, was recorded as a farmer residing in Magisterial District 4. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Eva, 23, and his father-in-law, M. R. Duvall, 56 (USBC 1910). Jefferson Curtis was probably responsible for the construction of the house and outbuildings at Site 15Oh273. In 1930, Jefferson, 43, continued to farm his land in Ohio County. His household included his wife, Eva, 43, and their children: Dallas, 19; Shelby, 16; and Alice, 7 (USBC 1920). Jefferson Curtis and his family probably resided at the site until his death in 1968 (McKeown 2002). It is unclear if the site was occupied following Jefferson Curtis' death.

After 1968, ownership of the property transferred to Jefferson Curtis' heirs. In 1978, they sold the land to Peabody Coal Company for the sum of $58,100 (OCCO DB 227:42). In 2007, the property was purchased by the current landowner, Western Diamond, LLC, as one of many parcels involved in a $6,663,176 transaction (OCCO DB 368:17).

Table 6.18. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh273

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–ca. 1864	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
ca. 1864–1880	David J. K. Maddox	Farmer and Minister	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1880–1906	T.S. Bennett	Unknown	$120	n/a	n/a
1906–1913	Thomas F. and Henrietta Balls	Farmer and Blacksmith, At Home	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1913–1924	Jefferson T. Curtis	Farmer	$775	n/a	n/a
1924–1968	Jefferson T. Curtis	Farmer	$775	Jefferson T. Curtis family	Farmer
1968–1978	Curtis heirs	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1978–2007	Peabody Coal Company / Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal company	$58,100	n/a	n/a
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal company	$6,663,176	n/a	n/a

No structures were depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1909 topographic map (USGS 1909b). According to PVA records, a residence was constructed on the property in 1924 (PVA 127-27). A house and three outbuildings were depicted at the site location on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953). These structures likely were constructed by Jefferson Curtis and his family between 1924 and 1953. At the time of the survey, three outbuildings were standing at the site. The remains of a collapsed barn and razed house also were identified. These structures apparently had been abandoned for some time.

To summarize, the land associated with Site 15Oh273 was obtained by David J. K. and Sally Maddox prior to 1880. That year, they sold the property to T. S. Bennett. In 1906, the land was purchased by T. F. and Henrietta Balls. The Balls family may have lived on the tract, but it is unlikely that they resided at Site 15Oh273. In 1913, the Balls sold the property to Jefferson Curtis. Curtis and his family were likely responsible for the construction of the residence and outbuildings at the site, and the site was occupied by the Curtis family from at least 1924 until 1968. The identities of any subsequent occupants of the site are unknown. It is possible the site has been unoccupied since Jefferson Curtis' death in 1968.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh273 was a historic farm and residence that dated to the twentieth century. Site 15Oh273 exhibited a low density of cultural materials apparently associated with the occupation of the site by the Jefferson Curtis family from circa 1924 until 1968. The site consisted of a small amount of architectural, clothing, domestic, maintenance and subsistence, and unidentified historic materials recovered from the ground surface and the plowzone, as well as a razed house cellar, a collapsed barn, and three standing structures. It appears that the residence was razed and at least some of the materials pushed into a debris pile adjacent to the cellar. Aside from the standing barn and outbuildings, the collapsed outbuilding, and the cellar and push pile, no features were identified. In addition, there was no evidence for the presence of intact sub-plowzone features or deposits. The site has little archaeological integrity. Site 15Oh273 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh274

Elevation: 149 m (490 ft) AMSL
Component(s): late nineteenth through twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 3,264 sq m (35,133 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 91 m (300 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: erosion, agricultural plowing, installation of buried cable, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: mown residential lawn and cut hay
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: southeast
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh274 was a historic farm and residence that dated from the late nineteenth through twentieth century. The site was located approximately 3.4 km (2.1 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, along a gravel drive on the east side of KY 1903 (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). It was positioned along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of 149 m (490 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of West Fork of Lewis Creek, which was located approximately 91 m (300 ft) to the south. Site dimensions were established by the steeply sloped sides of the ridge to the north, south, and east, and by the presence of standing structures and cultural materials. The site measured approximately 68.0 m (223.1 ft) north to south by 48.0 m (157.5 ft) east to west, covering approximately 3,264 sq m (35,133 sq ft).

Vegetation consisted of mown residential lawn and cut hay with a few shade trees along the west end of the site (Figure 6.64). Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation.

Disturbances to the site consisted of erosion, previous agricultural plowing (i.e., prior to construction of the residence and outbuildings), and the installation of buried utility lines.

Investigation Methods

The ground surface was obscured by vegetation across the site, and STPs were excavated between 10.0 and 20.0-m (32.8 and 65.6-ft) intervals to delineate the site extents. Twenty-four STPs were excavated in the vicinity of the site, but only three produced cultural materials. The location of the first STP positive for cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit, and the locations of each STP and all features were recorded on a site plan map (Figure 6.65).

Depositional Context

Zanesville series silt loam was mapped for the site. The soil profile consisted of an Ap horizon of light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam to approximately 13.0 cm (5.1 in) below ground surface overlying a yellow (10YR 7/6) silty loam subsoil with brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) mottles (Figure 6.66). The soils observed at the site varied from the range of characteristics attributed to Zanesville soils. The colors of the soils observed at the site were paler and more yellow than a typical Zanesville silt loam. This discrepancy may indicate that the soils had been disturbed by earthmoving associated with the construction and modification of the house and barn lot. Soils also had been disturbed by plowing and erosion. The few artifacts recovered from the site were recovered from the shallow plowzone, and Site 15Oh274 is considered to have poor depositional context.

Figure 6.64. Overview of Site 15Oh274, facing south.

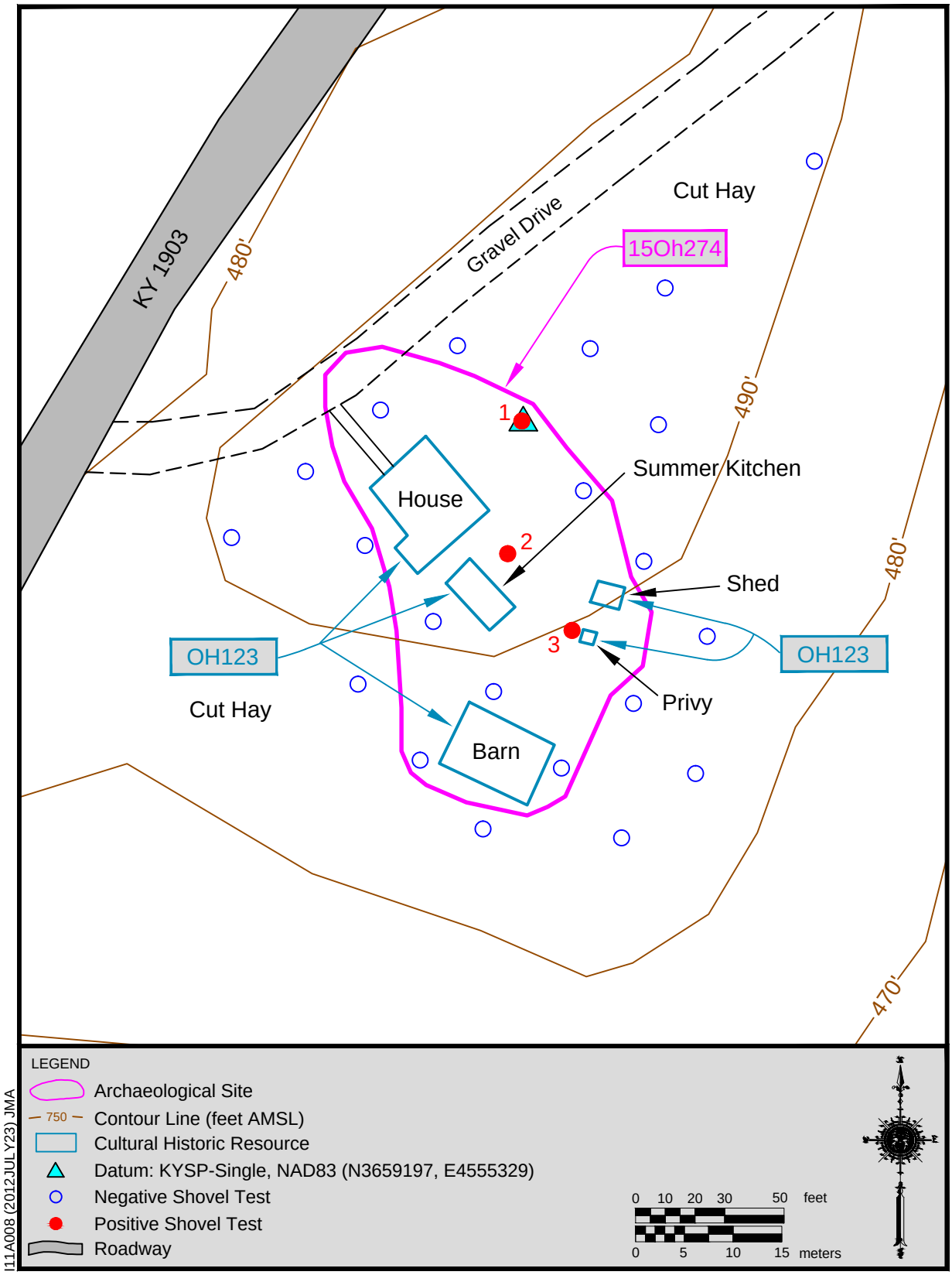

Figure 6.65. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh274.

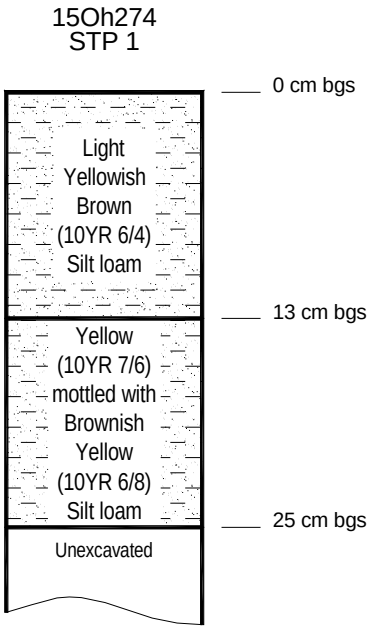

Figure 6.66. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh274.

Artifacts

Historic artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh274 included two window glass fragments, one sherd of undecorated whiteware, one sherd of Bristol-slipped stoneware, two aqua ABM Individual Section mold base fragments, one fragment of cinder/slag, and an unidentified fragment of modern plastic (Table 6.19). All of these artifacts were recovered from south and east of the residence at the site. No further spatial patterning was evident in this small assemblage. These materials are consistent with the known use of the site as a farmstead throughout the twentieth century. Although archival evidence suggests that the occupation of the site may have begun in the nineteenth century, no material evidence was recovered to support this. Considering the small size of the assemblage, further interpretation based on these materials is difficult.

Features

Several standing structures were present at Site 15Oh274. The standing structures at the site are discussed below. No evidence for the presence of intact buried features, midden, or other cultural deposits was encountered at this site.

Resource OH 123

Photographs: Figures 6.67-6.72

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

Property Address: 3255 KY-1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Rd.

Parcel Number: 127-37

Owner Information: Armstrong Coal Co.

Deed: 251-31

Construction Date: 1880

Description: Resource OH 123 consists of a residence, shed, privy, summer kitchen, and pole barn located at 3255 KY-1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Road. The buildings are situated on an approximate 35-acre, grassy lot atop a steep rise in elevation. A gravel drive leads from the road to the residence. The 1953 Central City East topographic quadrangle depicts this drive as the original road. The residence was first depicted on the 1909 Central City topographic quadrangle.

The residence is a one-story, four-bay (d/w/d/w), double pen, double-door, side-gabled frame structure (Figure 6.67). It is set on a concrete block foundation beneath a standing seam metal roof. The residence is clad with vinyl siding. The residence is oriented to the northwest, toward the road. It comprises approximately 729 square feet of living space.

Table 6.19. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh274.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	1 whiteware, 2 ABM glass, 1 cinder/slag
STP 2	0-13 cm bgs	1 stoneware
STP 3	0-13 cm bgs	2 window glass, 1 modern plastic

The identical façade entries consist of a wood paneled door with a fixed window. The door is set behind an aluminum storm door. The entries open onto a wood porch. The porch roof is supported by four wood columns. Façade windows consist of one-over-one, double-hung wood sashes. Two interior brick chimneys are visible along the roof peak above the outermost bays. A four-over-four, double-hung wood sash window is located at the center of the northeast (side) elevation. An identical window is located at the center of the northeast (side) elevation of the rear shed-roof addition (Figure 6.68).

The shed is located approximately 33 feet southeast of the residence. It is oriented to the northwest, toward the residence. The shed is a frame structure, clad with ribbed metal (Figure 6.69). The foundation and interior were not visible. A hinged, vertical board door is located at the northeasternmost corner of the front elevation.

The privy is located approximately 10 feet southwest of the shed. It is oriented to the northwest, toward the residence. The privy is a frame structure clad with ribbed metal (Figure 6.70). It is set beneath a ribbed metal shed-roof. The foundation and interior were not visible. A hinged, wood paneled door is located at the center of the front elevation. A metal flue pipe extends from the southeast corner of the roof.

The summer kitchen is located approximately six feet southeast of the southwest corner of the residence. It is oriented to the northeast. The summer kitchen is a one-story, front-gabled frame structure with a shed-roof addition attached to the southeast (side) elevation (Figure 6.71). It is primarily clad with rolled asphalt beneath a standing seam metal roof. The addition is clad with corrugated metal. The foundation material is obscured with corrugated metal. The entry is located at the center of the front elevation. It consists of a hinged, wood door. The wall directly beneath the gable is clad with beadboard. A hopper window is located at the center of the southwest elevation. It is sheltered beneath a metal awning.

The pole barn is located approximately 54 feet southeast of the summer kitchen. It is oriented to the southwest, toward the road. The pole barn is a one-story, front-gabled structure (Figure 6.72). It is clad with corrugated metal beneath a corrugated metal roof. Hinged, corrugated metal doors are located at the center of the front elevation.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The structures located on Resource OH 123 are undistinguished building forms that lack the architectural significance or integrity necessary to warrant NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. The double-door, or Cumberland, or tenant house is a common vernacular house type throughout Kentucky from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For a house of this type to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it would need to be an exceptional example, which this house is not. It lacks architectural details that would distinguish it from previously documented examples of this type throughout Kentucky. The buildings are not of a specific style or significant design. They also do not appear to represent a significant or early construction method. As a whole, the buildings do not constitute a significant historic farmstead. The addition of vinyl siding to the house also diminishes its integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Research indicated no association between Resource OH 123 and events or persons of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 123 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Archival Data

Information pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh274 was scarce. Various records and historic maps were examined in order to establish the historic context of the site. For this site, deed records were available at the OCCO from the early twentieth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1909.

Figure 6.67. Resource OH123: Southeasterly view of residence.

Figure 6.68. Resource OH123: Southwesterly view of residence.

Figure 6.69. Resource OH123: Southwesterly view of shed.

Figure 6.70. Resource OH123: Easterly view of privy.

Figure 6.71. Resource OH123: Northeasterly view of summer kitchen.

Figure 6.72. Resource OH123: Southeasterly view of pole barn.

In order to determine the identities of any individuals who may have occupied the site, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited information provided by the census data. Historic topographic maps also were examined in an effort to explore the history of the architectural landscape at the site.

Site 15Oh274 is located on the same parcel as Site 15Oh278, and the landowner history for each site is the same. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh274 is presented below in Table 6.20.

The earliest recorded landowners associated with Site 15Oh274 were Mary and Joseph M. Ross, who also owned land associated with Site 15Oh277. No census records were located pertaining to these individuals prior to 1910. In 1909, the Ross family sold 16 ha (40 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh274, to Sallie Chancellor for the sum of $100 (OCCO DB 38:73). In 1910, Joseph M. Ross, 73, was recorded as a farmer residing with his wife, Mary E., 64, in Magisterial District 4 (USBC 1910). Although he appears to have been residing in the vicinity of the project area, it is unclear whether Ross ever resided on the 40 acres associated with the site.

In 1900, Sarah F. (Sallie) Chancellor, 29, was enumerated among the household of her husband, William M. Chancellor. That year, William, 36, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Cromwell. Also enumerated among his household were three children: Finis M., 12; John W., 9; and Minnie E., 2 (USBC 1900). Between 1910 and 1930, Sallie continued to reside in the household of her husband, William. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census, it appears that they probably were residing on the 40 acres associated with the site (USBC 1910–1930).

According to his grave marker at Site 15Oh275, William Chancellor died in 1933. In 1935, Sallie sold the 40 acres to her son Henry Chancellor for the sum of $300 (OCCO DB 84:143). She died in 1954 and is buried with her husband in the cemetery at Site 15Oh275. Henry Chancellor and his family may have resided on the land until his death in 1984. In 1984, Henry's widow, Sophia, transferred ownership of the property to their son and daughter-in-law, W. A. and Jane Chancellor (OCCO DB 251:131). It is unclear whether W. A. and Jane Chancellor ever lived on this property.

Map data indicate that at least one structure was present at Site 15Oh274 by 1909 (USGS 1909b). This structure is likely the residence, which, according to PVA records, was constructed in 1880 (PVA 127-37). This residence and one outbuilding were also depicted on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953). At the time of the survey, the house and four outbuildings were standing at the site, and although the dwelling was unoccupied, the property was well maintained.

Table 6.20. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh274.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1909	Mary and Joseph M. Ross	Farmer, At Home	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1909–1935	William M. and Sallie Chancellor	Farmer, At Home	$100	William M. Chancellor family	Farmer
1933–1935	Sallie Chancellor	Unknown	Unknown	Sallie Chancellor family (possibly)	Unknown
1935–1984	Henry and Sophia Chancellor	Farmer, At Home	$300	Henry Chancellor family (possibly)	Farmer, At Home
1984–ca. 2011	W.A. and Jane Chancellor	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
ca. 2011–present	Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.	Coal Company	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

The land associated with Site 15Oh274 was obtained by Joseph and Mary Ross prior to 1909. Although records indicated that structures were present at the site at this time, it is unclear whether the site was occupied by the Ross family. The identities of any landowners or occupants prior to 1909 are unknown. Sallie Chancellor purchased the property in 1909, and the site was likely occupied by the Chancellor family and their heirs from after 1909 until 1984. It is possible that the site also was occupied by W. A. and Jane Chancellor from 1984 until circa 2011. The property is currently owned by Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh274 exhibited a very low density of cultural materials associated with a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead. The site consisted of a small amount of architectural, domestic, maintenance and subsistence, and unidentified historic materials recovered from an eroded plowzone in the vicinity of five standing structures. Archival research indicated that the residence at the site was constructed in 1880, and that the site was probably occupied by Sallie Chancellor and her heirs from circa 1909 until at least 1984. The materials recovered from the site are most likely associated with the Chancellor family occupation. There was no evidence for the presence of intact sub–plow zone features or deposits. The site has been severely disturbed by erosion and modern improvements to the property. The site has little archaeological integrity. Site 15Oh274 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh275/Resource OH 124

Elevation: 165 m (540 ft) AMSL
Component(s): late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century
Site type(s): cemetery
Size: 440 sq m (4,736 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 260 m (853 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: short grass
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: south
Recommended NRHP status: not assessed

Site Description

Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124 was a late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century historic cemetery. This site is also known as the Fulkerson Cemetery. Inscribed death dates on the grave markers at the site ranged from 1898 to 1954. The site was located approximately 3.2 km (2.0 mi) northeast of the intersection of KY 1903 and US 62, and it was approximately 250 m (820 ft) east of KY 1903 (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Access to the cemetery was provided by a gravel road that led to the cemetery from KY 1903. The site was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of 165 m (540 ft) AMSL. The cemetery measured approximately 20 m (66 ft) north to south by 22 m (72 ft) east to west, covering approximately 440 sq m (4,736 sq ft). Boundaries were determined by the presence of in situ formal gravemarkers, possible fieldstone gravemarkers, and bricks used as gravemarkers. It is possible that unmarked graves are present at the site; however, the site is bounded by contours in all directions, and it is doubtful that this site would extend beyond the ridge top.

Vegetation consisted of short grass (recently mowed) within the known cemetery boundaries, with a few mature trees along the northern boundary (Figure 6.73). The known cemetery boundaries were surrounded by tall grass and scrub. Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation.

Figure 6.73. Overview of Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124, facing southeast.

Investigation Methods

The site was investigated by an intensive pedestrian survey to identify gravemarkers and other possible features. No shovel testing occurred within or near the known extents of the cemetery. The site boundaries were determined by visible in situ gravemarkers, and the locations of all gravemarkers and other features were plotted on a site schematic map (Figure 6.74). Each gravemarker was documented and photographed (Appendix H).

Depositional Context

Zanesville and Frondorf-Wellston series soils were mapped for the cemetery. However, a soil profile was not recorded because no shovel testing was conducted within or near the known extents of the cemetery. Aside from gravemarkers and possible gravemarkers, no artifacts were observed on the ground surface at the site.

Features

The 29 identified graves in the cemetery appeared to have been arranged in six primary rows of between 2 and 6 interments each, with most interments oriented from east to west. A notable exception was a row of 6 interments marked with in situ bricks used for headstones and footstones in the southern portion of the cemetery. These interments were oriented from northwest to southeast. None of the brick headstones or footstones appeared to have been inscribed. It is possible that this row of interments represents a separate family group or ethnic group, or a different temporal period of interment (i.e., pre-1898 or post-1954). The other gravemarkers were made from granite, limestone, concrete, and marble, most of which appeared to have been commercially produced. The concrete markers may have been homemade. Eight of these graves also exhibited shell-slab covers, which consisted of concrete slabs covering essentially the entire

grave location, with freshwater mussel shells embedded in the concrete. Use of such grave coverings was a fairly common practice in Ohio County and other western Kentucky areas during the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries (White 2002). Five pieces of rough fieldstone were also observed on the ground surface, but these were not set vertically in the ground. It is possible that these fieldstones were displaced gravemarkers, but this could not be confirmed. None exhibited inscriptions, and all were found along the north and east cemetery boundaries.

Archival Data

A variety of archival records were consulted in an effort to establish the historic context of Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the early twentieth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1900. In order to determine the identities of landowners and the individuals interred at the cemetery, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited data provided by the census schedules. A summary of the ownership history of the site is presented below in Table 6.21.

The earliest recorded landowner associated with Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124 was Susan Fulkerson. In 1900, Susan Fulkerson, 70, was recorded as a widowed farmer residing in the community of Cromwell. Her household included six of her children: Josie, 45; May D., 43; Fannie, 20; Charles D., 27; Annie, 24; and Laura, 28. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census schedules, it seems likely that Susan Fulkerson and her family were residing within the project area; however no evidence of a domestic occupation was observed in the immediate vicinity of the site (USBC 1900). Neither her, nor her husband, Martin, nor any of the children listed above were identified among the grave markers at 15Oh275/Resource OH 124. In 1900, Susan Fulkerson transferred ownership of 54 ha (134 acres), including the site location, to her son, Charles D. Fulkerson (OCCO DB 22:86). Although there was no mention of the cemetery in this deed, the earliest interments at the site date to 1898, suggesting that the cemetery was established by that date.

In 1900, Charles D. Fulkerson had been recorded as a farm laborer residing in his mother's household (USBC 1900). In 1910, Charles, 36, was recorded as a coal miner residing in Rockport. His household included, his wife, Bernice, 32, and their children: Dimple C., 8; Gladis L., 6; Ulmont B., 4; Charlie L., 2; and Margaret A., 3 months. Based on the identities of the neighbors recorded on this census schedule, it appears that Charles D. Fulkerson was not residing on the land associated with 15Oh275/Resource OH 124. Neither Charles, his wife, nor his children were identified among the grave markers at the site.

In 1912, the property associated with the site was transferred to Charles' brother, Alvis Fulkerson, by order of the county commissioner (OCCO Commissioner's DB H:540). The cemetery was not mentioned in the deed, but, as discussed above, the earliest interment dates suggest that the site was established by 1898. In 1900, Alvis Fulkerson, 33, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Cromwell. His household neighbored that of his mother and included his wife, Renie E., 25, and three daughters: Myrtie E., 7; Estie D., 5; and Bertha M., 2 (USBC 1900). Myrtie Fulkerson died in 1907 and her mother, Renie Fulkerson died in 1908. Both were buried at 15Oh275/Resource OH 124. By 1910, Alvis, 43, had remarried. He continued to farm his land in Ohio County, and his household included his second wife, Alice, 31, and his daughters: Estel D., 14; and Bertha M., 12 (USBC 1910). Bertha M. died of tuberculosis in 1915 and was buried at Site 15Oh275 (Kentucky Department of Information Systems 2000).

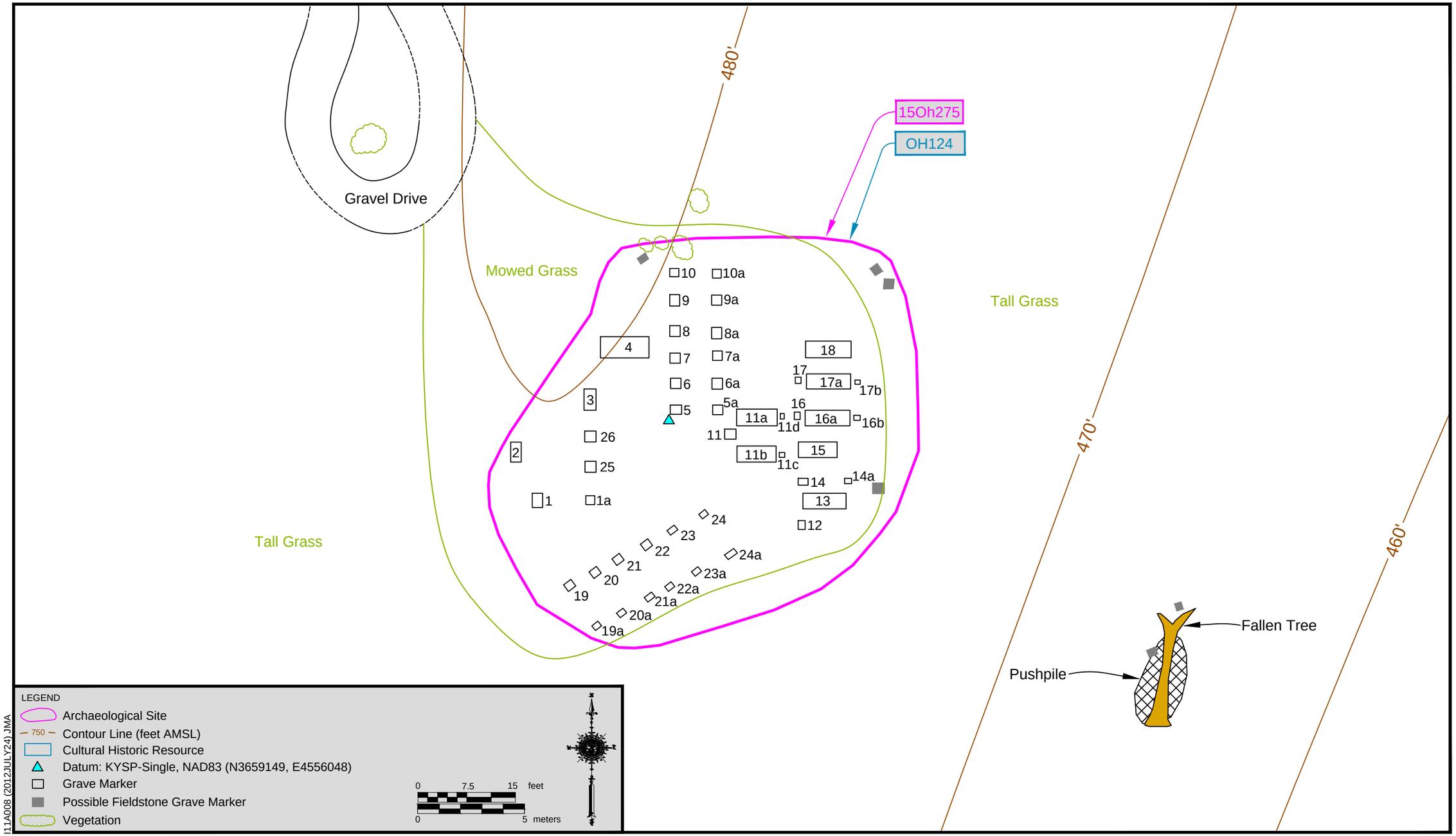

Figure 6.74. Schematic site map of Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124.

Alvis continued to reside in Ohio County with his wife, Alice, until his death in 1935 (USBC 1920–1930). Four years prior to his death, he lost yet another daughter when Estel D. Fulkerson died in 1931. Both Alvis and Estel are buried at the site. Alvis also owned land associated with Site 15Oh272, and may have resided at that site from 1921 until 1935. It is also possible that he was residing somewhere on the land associated with Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124.

In 1939, the 134 acres associated with the site were transferred to Lem and Charena Duncan by order of the county commissioner (OCCO Commissioner's DB K:536). The cemetery was mentioned in this deed. In 1930, Lem, 30, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centertown. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Charena, 29, and their children: Frank, 7; Bessie, 5; and Benis, 2 months (USBC 1930). It is unclear whether Lem ever resided on the 134 acres associated with the site. Although the Duncan surname was common among the grave markers identified at the site, neither Lem, Charena, nor their children were among the identified burials. Lem and Charena also briefly owned land associated with Site 15Oh272.

In 1939, shortly after obtaining ownership of the property, Lem and Charena Duncan sold the land to Henry and Gracie Mabrey for the sum of $315 (OCCO DB 88:498). In 1930, the Mabreys were living in Chicago, Illinois, and it is unknown if they ever lived in Ohio County. In 1945, the property was acquired by George and Bessie Whobrey, who also owned land associated with Site 15Oh265 (OCCO DB 99:139). The Whobrey family probably did not live on the land associated with Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124, and probably farmed the land or rented it out. The surname Whobrey was not identified on any of the grave markers at the site.

In 1954, George and Bessie Whobrey transferred ownership of the 134 acres to Wayne Black (OCCO DB 122:345). Wayne Black also received the land associated with Site 15Oh265 (OCCO DB 122:343). It appears that Wayne Black occupied the southern portion of Site 15Oh265 from 1954 until circa 1964, and probably did not reside on the land associated with Site 15Oh275. The year 1954 also was the date of the most recent internment identified among the grave markers at Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124.

Wayne Black died in 1964, and the land associated with the site was sold to Sentry Royalty Company by Wayne Black's widow, Athal M. Black, in 1966 (KDIS 2000; OCCO DB 170:157). The cemetery was mentioned in the deed. In 2007, the property was purchased by the current landowners, Western Diamond, LLC , as part of a $6,663,176 transaction (OCCO DB 368:17).

Of the 29 burials identified at Site 15Oh275, 21 were associated with legible inscribed grave markers. Four surnames were represented among the grave markers: Chancellor, Allen, Duncan, and Fulkerson. Each individual identified among the grave markers at the site is briefly discussed below.

Table 6.21. Ownership History of Site 15Oh275.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value
?-1900	Susan Fulkerson	Farmer	Unknown
1900-1912	Charles D. Fulkerson	Unknown	Unknown
1912-1939	Alvis Fulkerson	Farmer	Unknown
1939	Lem and Charena Duncan	Farmer, At Home	Unknown
1939-1945	Henry and Grace Mabrey	Laborer, At Home	$315
1945-1954	George and Bessie Whobrey	Farmer, At Home	Unknown
1954-1966	Wayne and Athal Black	Unknown	Unknown
1966-2007	Sentry Royalty Company / Central States Coal Reserves of Kentucky and Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal company	Unknown
2007-persent	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal company	$6,663,176

Renia E. Duncan was born Renia E. Allen in Grayson County, Kentucky, in 1849 and died in Ohio County in 1900 (Appendix H, Grave Marker [GM] 11). In 1865, she married John Duncan (USBC 1900). John and Renia moved to Ohio County sometime prior to 1900. According to census records, the couple had at least six children: George S., Sarah F., James M., Renia E., Misourie F., and Edgar (USBC 1870–1900). George Duncan, Sarah F. Duncan Chancellor, and Renia E. (Duncan) Fulkerson also are interred at Site 15Oh275. John and Renia Duncan owned the land associated with Site 15Oh279 prior to 1904, and based on the identities of the neighbors recorded in the census schedules, it appears that they were residing within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the project area.

John Duncan's name and his birth date, September 22, 1849, are inscribed on the west face of Renia Duncan's grave marker (Appendix H, GM 11). Although no death date is listed, two burials obviously were associated with the marker, and John Duncan most likely was interred next to his wife after he died of influenza in 1929 (KDIS 2000).

George Duncan was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, in 1867. He married his wife, Mary, in 1887, and by 1900, they were residing in Ohio County with three children. He was recorded as a farmer, and his immediate neighbor was his brother, James M. Duncan. Based on the identities of the individuals recorded on the census schedules it does not appear that George Duncan or his brother were residing within the project area at that time. According to his grave marker, George died in 1923 (Appendix H, GM 4). Although he is buried at the site, his wife and children were not identified among the grave markers.

Six children of James M. Duncan and his wife, Inez, are buried at the site: Clifton Duncan died in 1898 at the age of 1; Maggie H. Duncan died in 1905 at the age of 3; Verlie L. Duncan also died in 1905 at the age of 1; Otto B. Duncan died in 1909 at the age of 1; Frances Duncan died while an infant in 1910; and Earle E. Duncan died in 1920 at the age of 4 (Appendix H, GM 5–10). No records were located pertaining to these children. James and Inez Duncan are buried at the Lone Star Cemetery, which is located outside the project area along KY 1903 between Rockport and Centertown (McKeown 2002).

As mentioned above, Alvis Fulkerson and his first wife, Renia E. (Duncan) Fulkerson, are buried in the cemetery along with their three daughters: Estel D., Myrtie, and Bertha M. (Appendix H, GM 13–14, 16–18). These individuals were discussed above. Alvis' second wife, Alice, does not appear to have been buried at the site.

William Chancellor was born in Kentucky in 1864. He was recorded as a farmer in Ohio County from 1900 to 1930 (USBC 1900–1930). According to his grave marker, he died in 1933 (Appendix H, GM 2). He was married to Sarah F. (Duncan) Chancellor, who was interred beside him. According to her grave marker, Sarah Chancellor was born in 1868 and died in 1954 (Appendix H, GM 2). She owned land associated with Sites 15Oh274 and 15Oh278. Archival research suggests that William and Sarah Chancellor probably occupied Site 15Oh274 from 1909 until circa 1935. This site is located along KY 1903 near the gravel road that provides access to the cemetery, and it is approximately 183 m (600 ft) west of Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124.

According to her grave marker, Bertha Chancellor was born in 1892, and died in 1898 (Appendix H, GM 1). No records were located pertaining to this individual, although it seems likely that she was a child of William and Sarah Chancellor. No other Chancellors were identified among the grave markers at Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124.

According to his death certificate, Edward Thomas Allen was born in Grayson County, Kentucky, in 1859, and he died in Ohio County in 1916 (Kentucky Department of Information Systems 2000). His name is simply given as Tom Allen on his grave marker, and his date of birth is given as 1853 (Appendix H, GM 3). He was recorded as a farmer residing in Ceralvo in 1900 and 1910 (USBC 1900 and 1910). In 1900, he was Alvis

Fulkerson's neighbor, and it is likely that he and his family lived within the general vicinity of Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124.

Edward Thomas Allen married Malinda Alice Williams in 1882. Malinda was interred beside him at the site (Appendix H, GM 3). She was born in Kentucky in 1856. The couple had at least four children (USBC 1900–1910). According to her grave marker, she died in 1928. The Allen surname was inscribed on two other grave markers at the site, but no other information was legible on these graves (Appendix H, GM 25–26). Without any additional information, it was impossible to determine the relationship between Edward and Malinda Allen and these other two graves.

Eight of the burials at Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124 could not be identified due to an illegible inscription or absence of one. Based on the relationships between the individuals interred in the cemetery, it seems possible that at least some of the unidentified graves belong to descendents and/or other relatives of John and Renia Duncan. The cemetery appears to have been used by the Duncan family and their relatives from circa 1898 until 1954. This suggests that the land may have been owned by John Duncan at some time, but no evidence was located to support this possibility.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124 was a late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century historic cemetery that was used by at least four families during that period. Most of these individuals were related through blood or marriage. There were at least 29 interments, but additional interments may be present outside the identified cemetery boundaries, which were based on the presence of in situ gravemarkers. The site cannot be assessed for NRHP eligibility based on the data derived during the current survey. However, the client indicated that a buffer of 30.5 m (100.0 ft) will be placed around the cemetery to avoid impacts during mining.

15Oh276

Elevation: 146 m (480 ft) AMSL
Component(s): twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 1,600 sq m (17,222 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 259 m (850 ft)
Direction to nearest water: north
Type and extent of previous disturbance: erosion, plowing, and demolition, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest, brushy understory
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: south
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh276 was a twentieth-century historic farm and residence. The site was located 3.9 km (2.4 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 40 m (131 ft) north of an unimproved road on the north side of KY 1903 near the southern end of the site (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Site 15Oh276 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 146 m (480 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of the West Fork of Lewis Creek, which was located approximately 259.1 m (850.0 ft) to the north of the site. Site dimensions were established by the locations of cultural materials in shovel tests and on the ground surface, and the site measured 80 m (263 ft) north to south by 20 m (66 ft) east to west, covering approximately 1,600 sq m (17,222 sq ft). The ridgetop was bounded by steep slopes on the north, east, and west sides.

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of brushy vegetation including blackberries, briars, poison ivy, and weeds in the northern portion of the site, and tall grass and weeds in the southern portion of the site (Figure 6.75). Disturbances to the site consisted of erosion, plowing, and the demolition and removal of at least one house and one outbuilding.

Figure 6.75. Overview of Site 15Oh276, facing north.

Investigation Methods

The ground surface at the site was obscured by vegetation and leaf litter. As a result, the site was primarily investigated through systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at 20.0-m (65.6-ft) intervals across the site. Bracketing shovel tests were excavated at 10.0 m (32.8 ft) around each subsurface test that produced cultural material. A total of 18 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site. Two shovel tests produced cultural material, and both were located in the southern portion of the site. The location of the first STP positive for cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit, and the locations of each STP and all features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.76).

Depositional Context

Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon of dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam to approximately 28.0 cm (11.0 in) below ground surface overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam subsoil (Figure 6.77). Soils observed at the site generally conform to the range of characteristics attributed to Zanesville series soils; however, much of the site had been disturbed by demolition-related earthmoving, plowing, and erosion. Furthermore, very few artifacts were recovered, and were only found in the plowzone at the site. Site 15Oh276 appears to have poor depositional context.

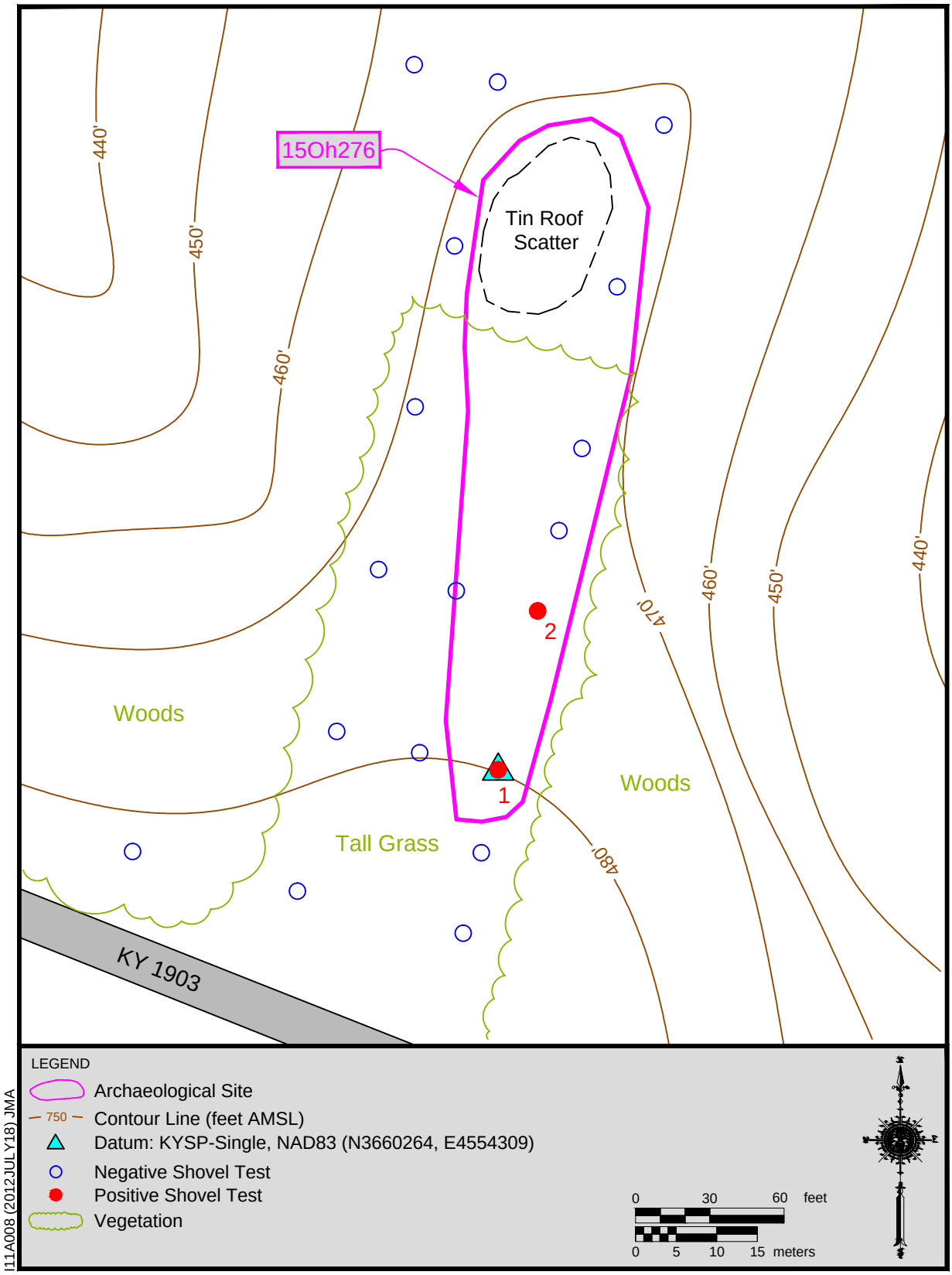

Figure 6.76. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh276.

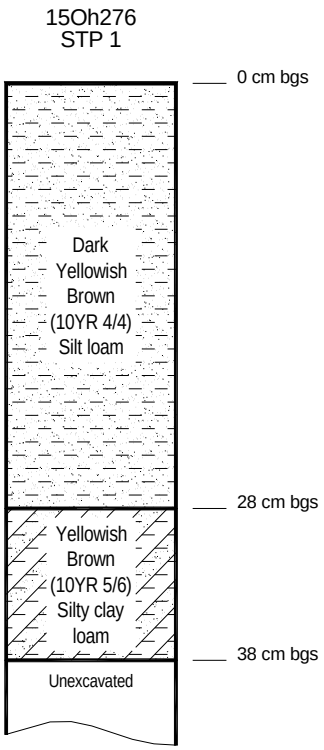

Figure 6.77. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh276.

Artifacts

Historic artifacts recovered from this site included two plate glass fragments, one sherd of undecorated whiteware, three fragments of clear press-molded glass tableware, one fragment of amethyst pattern-molded glass tableware, and two milk glass canning jar lid liners (Table 6.22). The majority of these materials were recovered from STP 1, but no further spatial patterning was evident in this assemblage. These materials are consistent with the known use of the site as a farmstead during the twentieth century. Little more may be inferred from such a small assemblage.

Features

A concentration of metal roofing panels scattered in a wooded area was located in the northern portion of the site. These are probably associated with an outbuilding depicted at this location on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953). No standing structures or additional structural remnants were observed at the site. No evidence for the presence of intact buried features was observed in any of the STPs at the site.

Archival Data

Only limited information was available pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh276. A variety of archival records and historic maps were consulted in an effort to establish the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the late nineteenth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1899.

In order to determine the identities of landowners and/or tenants who may have occupied the site, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited data provided by the census schedules. Historic topographic and highway maps also were examined in order to explore the history of the architectural landscape at Site 15Oh276. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.23.

Table 6.22. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh276.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	3 press molded glass, 1 pattern mold glass, 2 canning jar lid liners, 2 plate glass
STP 2	0-10 cm bge	1 whiteware

Table 6.23. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh276.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1899	Lucian Kimmell, John F. Kimbley, and William Kimbley	Farmer, Dry Goods, Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1899–1922	Drusilla Barnard	Farmer	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1922–1928	Ida Belle Duncan	At Home	$450	Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan	Farmer, At Home
1928–1940	Ida Belle Duncan	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1940–1942	Irles Duncan et al.	Farmer	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1842–1966	Ray and Myrl Kimmel	Unknown	$300	Unknown	Unknown
1966–2007	Autry B. and Cora Duncan	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
2007–?	Ben and Tana Hammons	Unknown	$6,000	n/a	n/a
?–present	Young Manufacturing Company, Inc.	Manufacturing company	Unknown	n/a	n/a

The earliest recorded landowners associated with Site 15Oh276 were Lucian Kimmel, John F. Kimbley, and William Kimbley. In 1880, William Kimbley, 35, was recorded as a dry goods merchant living in Centertown. His household included his wife, Nannie, 37, and their children: Emory A., 12; Jesse M., 11; Marie M., 8; John F., 4; Bettie E., 2; Millie E., 8 months. No census record was located for Lucian Kimmel in 1880 (USBC 1880). In 1900, John F. Kimbley was residing in Louisville, Kentucky. That year, Lucian Kimmel, 23, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Cromwell. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Ida, 21, and their son, Leonard A., 1. No record was located pertaining to William Kimbley (USBC 1900). In 1899, Lucian, William, and John F. transferred ownership of the property associated with Site 15Oh276 to Drusilla Barnard (OCCO DB G:292).

In 1900, Drusilla Barnard, 45, was enumerated among the household of her husband, Wesley D. Barnard. Wesley, 59, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Cromwell. Besides his wife, Drusilla, his household included eight children: Maud E., 18; Mattie B. 15; Jessie G., 13; Josie M., 12; Willie P., 11; Carrie T., 9; John W., 8; Sallie G., 5; and Margaret G., 3. Wesley's mother-in-law, Marion Sateler, 61, also was residing in the Barnard household (USBC 1900). Wesley D. Barnard died in 1902 (KDIS 2000). In 1910, Drusilla Barnard, 55, was recorded as a farmer and head of household residing in Magisterial District 4. Her household included her children and grandchildren: Carra, 19; John W., 17; Sallie G., 15; Maggie G., 13; Mattie Maddox, 24; Laroy B. Maddox, 4; and Joe G. Maddox, 3 (USBC 1910). In 1920, Drusilla, 65, was enumerated among the household of her son-in-law, Edda Heflin (USBC 1920). It is unclear whether Drusilla and her family ever resided on the land associated with the site.

In 1922, Drusilla sold the property associated with Site 15Oh276 to Ida Belle Duncan for the sum of $450 (OCCO DB 65:117). Duncan also owned land associated with Sites 15Oh279 and 15Oh272. According to PVA records, a house was constructed at Site 15Oh276 in 1922, presumably by Ida Belle Duncan and her husband, Edgar. The site most likely was unoccupied prior to that year. Edgar died in 1928, and in 1930, Ida Belle, 50, was enumerated among the household of her son, Irles Duncan (KDIS 2000). That year, Irles, 28, was recorded as a farmer in the community of Centertown. His household also included his wife, Picola, 24, and four children: Madeline, 6; Wilda J., 3; Carles, 11; and Autry D., 9 (USBC 1930). Ida Belle Duncan likely lived on the land associated with Site 15Oh276 from 1922 until her husband's death in 1928. Irles Duncan was residing at Site 15Oh279 during this period.

Ida Belle Duncan died in 1940, and in 1942, Irles Duncan, as administrator of her estate, transferred ownership of the land associated with Site 15Oh276 to Ray and Myrl Kimmel for the sum of $300 (OCCO DB 91:537). In 1966, the Kimmels transferred ownership of 12.4 ha (30.6 acres), including the location of the site, to Autry B. and Cora Duncan. It is unclear whether the Kimmels, or Autry and Cora Duncan, ever resided on the land. In 2007, the 30.6 acres were sold to Ben

and Tana Hammons for the sum of $6,000 (OCCO DB 371:76). The property is currently owned by Young Manufacturing Company, Inc. and leased to Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

No structures were depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1909 topographic map (USGS 1909b). According to the Ohio County PVA, the residence at the site was constructed in 1922, presumably by Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan (PVA 127-29). A house and one outbuilding were depicted at the site location on the 1953 map (USGS 1953). These structures had been demolished and removed prior to the current survey.

In sum, the land associated with Site 15Oh276 was obtained by Lucian Kimmel, John F. Kimbley, and William Kimbley prior to 1899. That year, they transferred ownership of the land to Drusilla Barnard. In 1922, Barnard sold the property to Ida Belle Duncan, and Ida Belle and her husband, Edgar, likely lived at the site from 1922 until 1928. In 1942, the property was sold to Ray and Myrl Kimmel. The Kimmels sold the land to Autry B. and Cora Duncan in 1966. It is unknown whether the site was occupied during this period. In 2007, the land associated with the site was purchased by Ben and Tana Hammons.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh276 was a twentieth-century historic farm and residence. There was no evidence for intact subsurface features at 15Oh276, and the site generally exhibited poor physical integrity. Archival research has indicated that this site was probably occupied from 1922 through the mid-twentieth century. The materials recovered are consistent with an occupation dating to this period. Very few historic artifacts were observed, and all of the material was recovered from the plow zone. Archival research did not indicate any significant historic associations and it is unlikely that further work at this site would make substantial contributions to the history of the region. Site 15Oh276 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

15Oh277

Elevation: 146 m (480 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric and late nineteenth through twentieth century
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds and historic farm/residence
Size: 1,650 sq m (17,760 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 20 m (66 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: demolition, land leveling, erosion and plowing, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: mixed woods, mowed grass
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent in wooded areas and 91-100 percent in bare patch
Aspect: west
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

15Oh277 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation and a historic farm and residence dating from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. The site was located 3.2 km (2.0 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, along a gravel drive on the west side of KY 1903. Site 15Oh277 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 146 m (480 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of Green River, which was located approximately 20.0 m (65.6) south of the site. Site dimensions were established by the locations of standing structures and cultural materials, and the site measured 25.0 m (82.0 ft) north to south by 66.0 m (216.5 ft) east to west, covering approximately 1,650 sq m (17,760 sq ft). A gravel drive was located along the southern boundary of the site. The ridgetop was surrounded by steep slopes to the north, south, and east.

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest and mown grass (Figure 6.78). Ground surface visibility was excellent in bare patches in the southwestern portion of the site, and in a tilled garden plot along the eastern edge of the site. Disturbances to the site consisted of the demolition and removal of structures, land leveling, erosion, and plowing.

Investigation Methods

The ground surface at the site was obscured by vegetation and leaf litter. As a result, the site was primarily investigated through systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at 20.0-m (65.6-ft) intervals across the site, and at 10.0-m (32.8-ft) intervals in the vicinity of the barn and in the eastern portion of the site, where prehistoric materials were observed. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site, none of which produced cultural materials. Ground surface visibility was excellent in bare patches in the southwestern portion of the site, and in a tilled garden plot along the eastern edge of the site. These areas were subjected to intensive pedestrian survey with transects walked at 5.0-m (16.4-ft) intervals, which collected artifacts in two separate GSCs. A low-density scatter of prehistoric and historic materials was observed on the ground surface in the garden plot, and a light scatter of historic materials was observed in the bare patch of earth to the north of the barn. The location of GSC 1 was recorded as the site datum and the locations of all STPs, GSCs, and other features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.79).

Depositional Context

Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests appeared eroded and consisted of a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silty clay loam extending to approximately 8.0 cm (3.2 in) below ground surface overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam subsoil (Figure 6.80). The soils observed at the site appear to represent severely eroded Zanesville series deposits. Artifacts were only recovered from the ground surface, and the site appeared to have little depositional integrity.

Figure 6.78. Overview of Site 15Oh277, facing east.

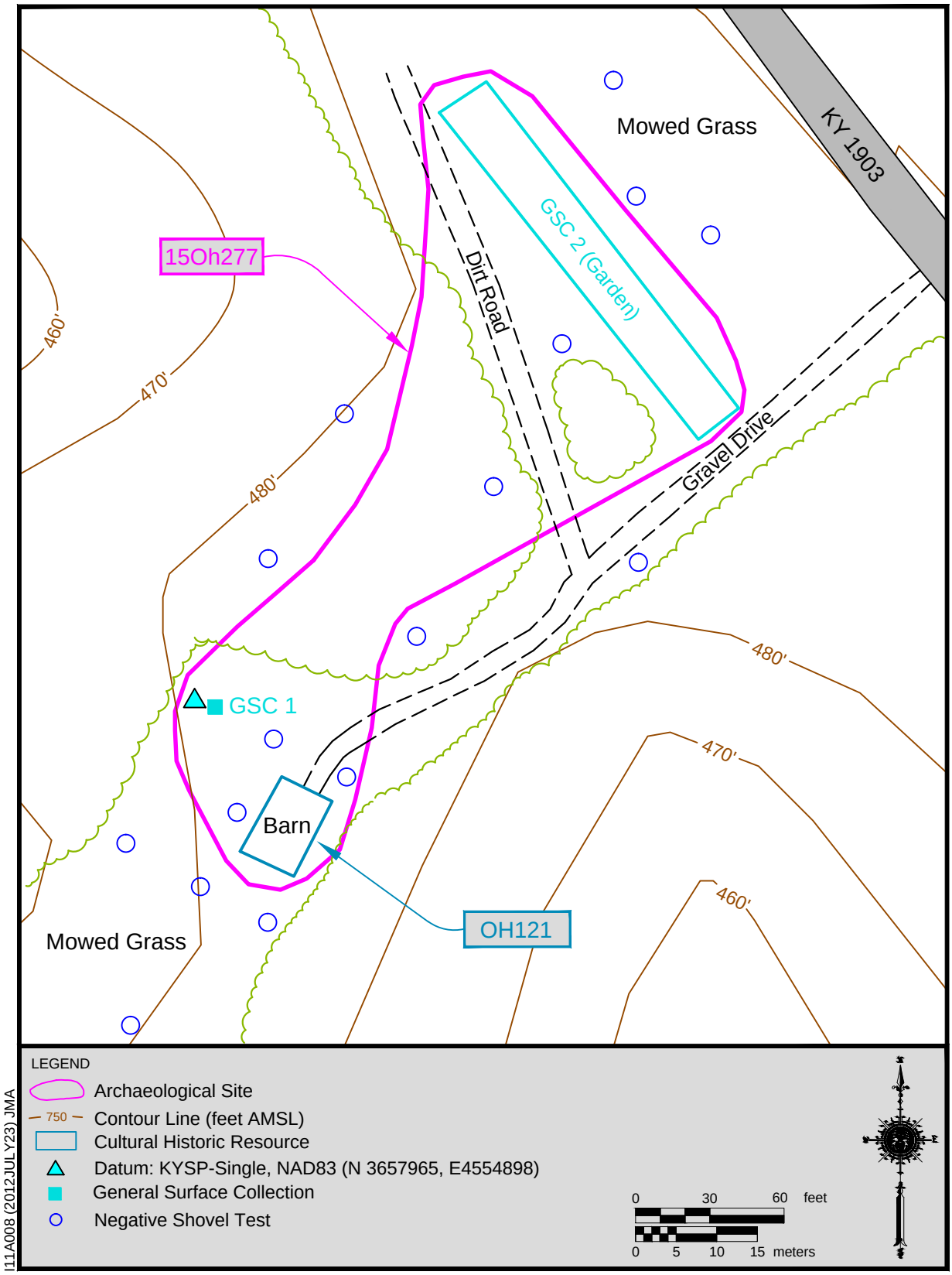

Figure 6.79. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh277.

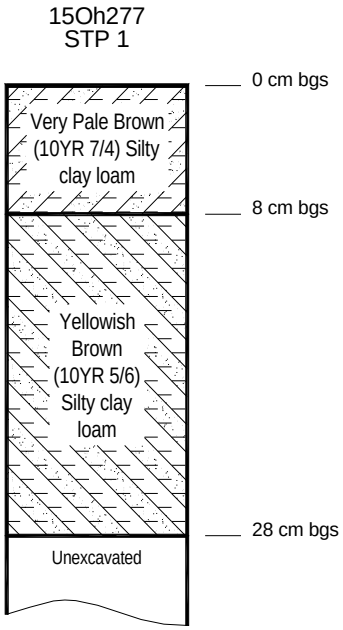

Figure 6.80. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh277.

Artifacts

A total of 21 historic artifacts were recovered from this site (Table 6.24). Architectural items included 2 machine-made brick fragments, 3 window glass fragments, and 3 plate glass fragments. The domestic assemblage consisted of 1 undecorated sherd of ironstone, 5 sherds of Bristol-glazed stoneware, 1 clear BIM cup bottom mold base, 4 fragments of ABM glass, and 1 fragment of clear press-molded glass tableware. One iron/steel hook also was recovered from this site.

Historic materials were recovered from both GSCs at the site. Stoneware, brick, and the hook were recovered from GSC 1 near the existing barn. The remaining items were recovered from GSC 2 in the bare garden plot. Map data suggest that a residence was located in the northeastern portion of the site, in the vicinity of GSC 2. The materials recovered from that provenience are likely associated with this residence. These historic artifacts are consistent with the known use of the site as a farmstead during the twentieth century. The presence of BIM glass suggests that the occupation of the site may have begun in the nineteenth century. The small size of this assemblage makes further site determination difficult.

Eleven prehistoric artifacts were recovered from GSC 2, including seven flakes (18.1 g) larger than .25 inch, one flake (.1 g) smaller than .25 inch, one piece (.4 g) of thermal shatter, and two bifaces (4.2 g) (Table 6.24). Two flakes were early stage, three flakes were middle stage, and two flakes were late stage. The bifaces included one final stage fragment and one indeterminate biface fragment. Raw materials included Vienna chert, thermally altered chert, and indeterminate chert. No spatial patterning was evident in this assemblage, and these artifacts suggest short-term or specialized use of the site. Further interpretation of the prehistoric component is difficult given the small size of this assemblage.

Features

A single standing structure (Resource OH 121) and gravel drive were located at Site 15Oh277. No evidence for the presence of intact buried features, midden, or other cultural deposits was encountered at this site. Resource OH 121 is discussed in detail below.

Table 6.24. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh277.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	5 stoneware, 2 machine-made brick, 1 hook
GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1 ironstone, 1 BIM glass, 4 ABM glass, 1 press molded glass, 3 window glass, 3 plate glass, 9 flakes, 2 bifaces

Resource OH 121

Photographs: Figures 6.80-6.83

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

Property Address: Rockport-Ceralvo Rd./KY-1903

Parcel Number: 127-52

Owner Information: Henry and Marilyn Hunsaker

Deed: 351-98

Construction Date: 1928

Description: Resource OH 121 consists of a front-gable barn located on the west side of Rockport-Ceralvo Road/KY-1903, approximately 0.81 miles southwest of its intersection with Cardinal Lane. The barn is accessed via a gravel drive that extends approximately 349 feet west-southwest from the road. It is situated on an approximate 61-acre lot amidst a grassy clearing and is not visible from the ROW. Resource OH 121 is first depicted on the 1928 Reconnaissance Geological Map of Ohio County. According to the Ohio County PVA records, the residence originally associated with Resource OH 121 was a one-story, T-plan frame structure. However, the historic residence associated with the site is no longer extant.

The front-gable barn is a frame structure (Figure 6.81). It is set on a sandstone pier foundation beneath a ribbed metal roof. The barn has been re-clad with ribbed metal, but the original vertical board cladding is visible near the foundation. It is constructed of sawn lumber and wire nails (Figures 6.82 and 6.83). It is oriented to the northeast.

The center portal is fronted by hinged, ribbed metal doors. A shed-roof addition is attached to the southeast (side) elevation. Horizontal ventilation openings are located at the northern and western corners of the northwest (side) elevation (Figure 6.84). A horizontal ventilation opening is located at the center of the rear elevation of the shed-roof addition.

Figure 6.81. Resource OH121: Southwesterly view of front gable barn.

Figure 6.82. Resource OH121: Foundation and original cladding material of barn.

Figure 6.83. Resource OH121: Interior of barn.

Figure 6.84. Resource OH121: Southeasterly view of barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The front-gable barn located at Resource OH 121 is an undistinguished building form that lacks the architectural significance or integrity necessary to warrant NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. The integrity of the barn is compromised due to the replacement cladding. It also does not appear to represent a significant or early construction method. The historic farmhouse originally associated with the farmstead is no longer extant. As a result, the barn lacks the integrity of a cohesive unit. Research indicated no association between Resource OH 121 and events or persons of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 121 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Archival Data

Due to a lack of information, little was discovered concerning the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh277. Documentary sources, including a variety of archival records and historic maps, were consulted as a means to examine the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the late nineteenth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1865.

In order to determine the identities of any individuals who may have occupied the site, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited information provided by the census data. Historic topographic maps also were examined in an effort to explore the history of the architectural landscape at Site 15Oh277. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.25.

The earliest recorded landowners associated with Site 15Oh277 were Samuel and May Henry. No census records were located pertaining to these individuals. In 1865, Samuel and May sold 63 ha (155 acres), including the location of the site, to James M.

Table 6.25. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh277

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?-1865	Samuel and Mary E. Henry	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1865-1872	James M. and Huldah Casebier	Farmer, At Home	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1872-1884	John T. and Zelma Casebier	Minister, At Home	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1884-1886	George R. and Nancy Vickers	Farmer, At Home	$525	n/a	n/a
1886-1889	John S. and Elizabeth Tilford	Cooper, At Home	$350	n/a	n/a
1889-1911	Joseph M. and Mary E. Ross	Farmer, At Home	$450	n/a	n/a
1911	Alma and Emory Tilford	Carpenter, At Home	$1,050	n/a	n/a
1911-1916	Eva and C.D. Robertson	Carpenter, At Home	$250	n/a	n/a
1916-1920	Richard A. and Minnie Barnard	Farmer, At Home	$140	n/a	n/a
1920-1928	Bert Barnard	Farmer	$1,000	n/a	n/a
1928-1946	Bert Barnard	Farmer	Unknown	Bert Barnard family	Farmer
1946-1956	Monroe and Dorothy Bratcher	Unknown	$1,600	Unknown	Unknown
1956-2004	William T. and Gladys McGuyer	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
2004-ca. 2011	Marilyn McGuyer Hunsaker and Henry DeWayne	Unknown	$37,506	n/a	n/a
ca. 2011-present	Armstrong Coal Co., Inc.	Coal company	Unknown	n/a	n/a

and Huldah Casebier (OCCO DB T:134). In 1860, James M. Casebier, 16, was enumerated among this household of his father, William G. Casebier, in the community of Ceralvo (USBC 1860). In 1870, James, 26, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centerville. He owned $1,000 in real estate and had a personal estate valued at $800. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Huldy (Huldah), 28, and their children: William T., 4; Samuel L., 2; and Fannie E., 2 (USBC 1870). It is unknown whether James Casebier ever resided on the 155 acres associated with the site.

In 1872, James transferred ownership of the property to his brother, John T. Casebier and his wife, Zelma Casebier (OCCO DB X:423). John T. Casebier also briefly owned land associated with Site 15Oh280. In 1860 and 1870, John T. Casebier was enumerated among the household of his father, William (USBC 1860–1870). In 1880, John, 37, was recorded as a minister residing in the town of Rockport. His household included his wife, Cemanth (Zelma), 36, and their children: Amelia R., 11; William A., 10; James F., 9; Orah K., 7; and Lamad, 5 (USBC 1880). John T. Casebier was the first pastor of the Rockport Baptist Church and resided within the town of Rockport. Therefore, it is unlikely he and his family ever lived on the land associated with Site 15Oh277.

In 1884, the Casebiers sold the property to George R. and Nancy M. Vickers for the sum of $525 (OCCO DB 6:270). In 1880, Vickers, 26, was recorded as a farmer in McClean County, Kentucky. It is unclear whether he or his family ever relocated to their land in Ohio County. In 1886, the Vickers family sold 26 ha (64 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh277, to John S. and Elizabeth Tilford for the sum of $350 (OCCO DB 8:277). In 1880, John S. Tilford, 31, was recorded as a cooper residing in Centertown. His household included his wife, Elizabeth A., 32, and their children: Emma E., 6; John E., 4; and Albert, 2 (USBC 1880). Tilford was residing within the town limits of Centertown in 1880, and it is doubtful that he and his family ever resided on the 64 acres associated with the site.

In 1889, the Tilfords sold the 64 acres to Mary and Joseph M. Ross for the sum of $450 (OCCO DB 8:276). The Rosses also owned land associated with Sites 15Oh274 and 15Oh278. No records were located pertaining to a Joseph M. Ross in Ohio County in 1900 (USBC 1900). In 1910, Joe M. Ross, 73, was recorded as a farmer residing with his wife, Mary E., 64, in Magisterial District 4 (USBC 1910). It is unclear whether the Ross family ever resided on the 64 acres associated with Site 15Oh277.

In 1911, Joseph and Mary Ross sold the 64 acres to Alma and Emory Tilford for the sum of $1,050 (OCCO DB 40:616). That same

year, the Tilfords sold the land to Eva and C. D. Robertson for the sum of $250 (OCCO DB 48:97). In 1910, Emory Tilford, 32, was recorded as a carpenter residing in Rockport. His household included his wife, Alma, 31, and their children: Jenette, 6; Claude, 4; and John H., 4 months (USBC 1910). That year, Clarence D. Robertson, 41, also was recorded as a carpenter living in Rockport. His wife, Eva L., 31, was the only other resident recorded in his household (USBC 1910). Since they only briefly owned the property, it is doubtful that Emory and Alma Tilford ever resided on the 64 acres. Considering Clarence Robertson's occupation and the fact the Robertsons were residing in the town of Rockport prior to purchasing the property, it also seems unlikely that they ever resided on the land.

In 1916, Eva and Clarence Robertson sold the land associated with Site 15Oh277 to Richard A. and Minne Barnard for the sum of $140 (OCCO DB 51:352). In 1920, Richard A. Barnard, 25, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Ceralvo. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Minnie E., 22, and their children: Ruth, 5; Esther, 6 months; and Martha, 1 (USBC 1920). That year, Richard and Minnie sold 8 ha (20 acres), including the site location, to his brother, Bert Barnard, for the sum of $1,000 (OCCO DB 58:622).

In 1920, Bert R. Barnard, 30, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Ceralvo. His household included his wife, Leona C., 40, and his step-son, Floyd R. Hope, 19 (USBC 1920). According to PVA records, a house was constructed on the property in 1928 (PVA 127-52). It is likely that this house was constructed by Bert R. Barnard, and Bert and his family probably occupied the site until 1946. That year, Bert Barnard sold the property to Monroe and Dorothy Bratcher for the sum of $1,600 (OCCO SB 100:338).

It is unclear whether Monroe and Dorothy Bratcher ever lived on the land associated with the site. In 1956, they sold the property to William T. and Gladys McGuyer (OCCO DB 128:475). The McGuyer family may have occupied the site during the late twentieth century, but no documentary evidence was located to support this supposition. In 2004, William T. and Gladys sold 25 ha (61 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh277, to Marilyn McGuyer Hunsaker and Henry DeWayne for the sum of $37,506 (OCCO DB 351:98). The property is currently owned by Armstrong Coal Co., Inc.

No structures were depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1909 map (USGS 1909b). According to PVA records, a residence was constructed on the property in 1928. This is probably the same residence depicted at the site location on the 1953 topographic map. This map also depicted two outbuildings in the vicinity of the site (USGS 1953). One barn was standing at the site at the time of the survey, but the house and other outbuilding had been demolished and removed by that time.

Considering that a residence does not appear to have been present at the site prior to 1928, the site may not have been occupied before that year. Bert Barnard owned the land at that time, and probably occupied the site from 1928 until 1946, when he sold the land to Monroe and Dorothy Bratcher. The Bratchers sold the land to William T. and Gladys McGuyer in 1956. It is unclear whether the Bratchers or the McGuyers ever resided at the site. Most of the historic materials recovered from the site are most likely the result of the domestic occupation of the site by Bert Barnard and any subsequent occupants from 1928 through the late twentieth century. Material evidence also suggests that the occupation of the site may have begun in the late nineteenth century or during the first decades of the twentieth century.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh277 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation and a historic farm and residence dating from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries.

Archival research suggests that the materials recovered are most likely associated with the occupation of the site by the Bert Barnard family and subsequent occupants from 1928 through the late twentieth century. Material evidence suggests that the occupation of the site may have begun in the nineteenth century, but the identities of any earlier occupants are unknown. There was no evidence for intact subsurface features at Site 15Oh277. The site exhibited poor physical integrity, and there was no evidence for midden deposits. Very few artifacts were observed, and all of the materials were recovered from the ground surface. The site has been severely disturbed by erosion, the demolition and removal of structures, and land leveling. Site 15Oh277 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

15Oh278

Elevation: 137 m (450 ft) AMSL
Component(s): twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 300 sq m (3,229 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 168 m (550 ft)
Direction to nearest water: west
Type and extent of previous disturbance: earthmoving and erosion, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: patchy grass and weeds
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent
Aspect: west
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh278 was a scatter of historic materials associated with a twentieth-century historic farm and residence. The site was located 3.3 km (2.0 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 50 m (164 ft) west of the west side of KY 1903 (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Site 15Oh278 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 137 m (450 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of Green River, which was located approximately 168 m (550 ft) west of the site. Site dimensions were established by the boundaries of the scatter of cultural materials observed on the ground surface, and the site measured approximately 20.0 m (65.6 ft) north to south by 15.0 m (49.2 ft) east to west, covering approximately 300 sq m (3,229 sq ft). The ridgetop was surrounded by steep slopes on the north and south sides.

Vegetation consisted of patchy grass and weeds (Figure 6.85). The site had been severely disturbed by demolition-related earthmoving and erosion. Bulldozer tracks were evident across much of the site surface, and a push pile was located in the northern portion of the site.

Investigation Methods

Due to excellent ground surface visibility, the site was investigated primarily through pedestrian survey, but two shovel tests were excavated in the immediate vicinity of the site in an effort to assess the depositional context. Neither shovel test produced cultural material. The location of the STP placed in the center of the scatter was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit. The locations of each STP, the GSC, the limits of the scatter, and natural features were plotted on site plan map (Figure 6.86).

Depositional Context

Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests appeared disturbed and consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay mottled with yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay extending to a depth of at least 35.0 cm (13.8 in) bgs (Figure 6.87). Soils observed at the site appeared to consist primarily of mixed subsoil, and the site had obviously been severely disturbed by earthmoving. Artifacts were only recovered from the ground surface, and appeared to be located in a secondary context. As a result, this site is considered to have poor depositional context.

Figure 6.85. Overview of Site 15Oh278.

Artifacts

Fifteen historic artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh278, including 1 handmade, pressed brick, 3 plate glass fragments, 1 sherd of undecorated whiteware, 1 Bristol-slipped stoneware mixing bowl rim sherd, 2 blue chromatic-glazed/Bristol-slipped stoneware sherds, and 7 fragments of ABM glass (Table 6.26). A structure was depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1953 map, and these artifacts are most likely related to this structure. These materials are consistent with a twentieth-century domestic occupation, but appear to have been recovered from a disturbed or secondary context. They were probably deposited at the site location following the demolition and removal of the mapped structure.

Features

With the exception of the bare patch of rutted earth and push pile from which these artifacts were recovered, no evidence of features was observed at this site. The site had been severely disturbed, and any features that may have been present have probably been removed or destroyed.

Table 6.26. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh278.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1 whiteware, 3 stoneware, 7 ABM glass, 1 handmade brick, 3 plate glass

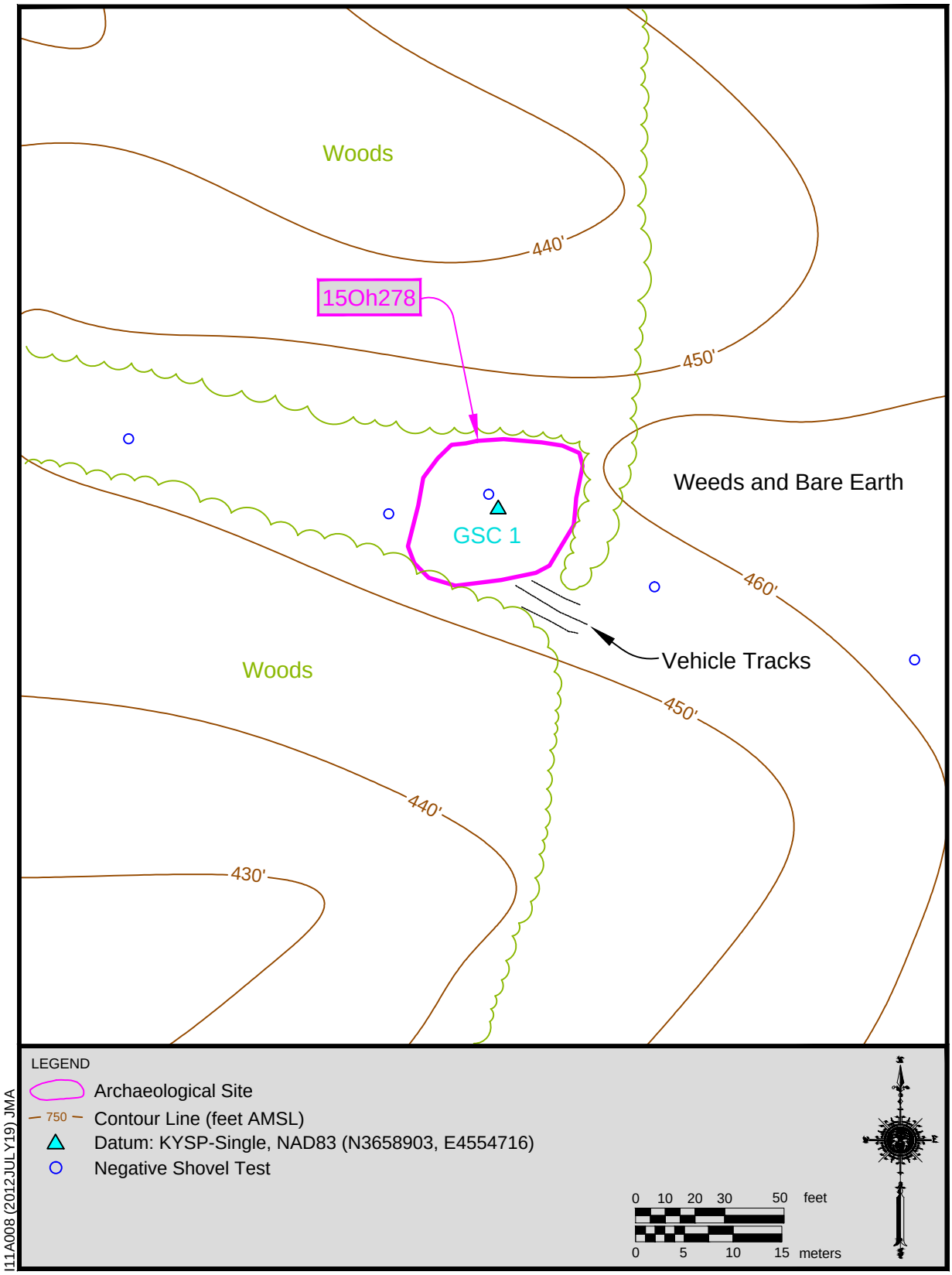

Figure 6.86. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh278.

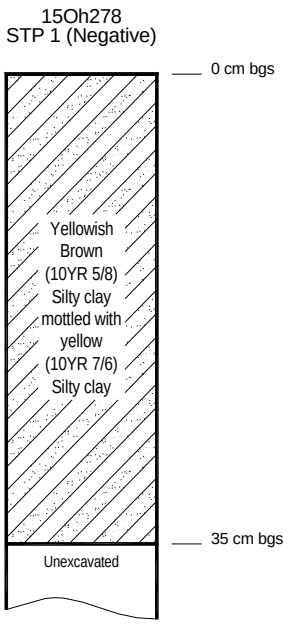

Figure 6.87. Representative soil profile taken from Site 15Oh278.

Archival Data

Information pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh278 was scarce. Various records and historic maps were examined in order to establish the historic context of the site. For this site, deed records were available at the OCCO from the early twentieth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1909.

Federal census records were consulted in an effort to determine the identities of any individuals who may have occupied the site. When available, other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, also were examined in order to supplement the limited data provided by the census records. Historic topographic maps also were examined in order to explore the historic architectural landscape at the site.

Site 15Oh278 is located on the same parcel as Site 15Oh274, and the landowner history for each site is the same. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.27.

The earliest recorded landowners associated with Site 15Oh278 were Mary and Joseph M. Ross, who also owned land associated with Site 15Oh277. No census records were located pertaining to these individuals prior to 1910. In 1910, Joseph M. Ross, 73, was recorded as a farmer residing with his wife, Mary E., 64, in Magisterial District 4 (USBC 1910). Although he appears to have been residing in the vicinity of the project area, it is unclear whether Ross ever resided on the 40 acres associated with the site. In 1909, the Ross family sold 16 ha (40 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh278, to Sallie Chancellor for the sum of $100 (OCCO DB 38:73).

In 1900, Sarah F. (Sallie) Chancellor, 29, was enumerated among the household of her husband, William M. Chancellor. That year, William, 36, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Cromwell. Also enumerated among his household were three children: Finis, M. 12; John W., 9; and Minnie E., 2 (USBC 1900). Between 1910 and 1930, Sallie continued to reside in the household of her husband, William. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census, it appears that they probably were probably residing on the 40 acres associated with the site. However, based on map data and material evidence, the Chancellor family most likely was residing at Site 15Oh274 (USBC 1910–1930).

In 1935, Sallie sold the 40 acres to her son, Henry Chancellor, for the sum of $300 (OCCO DB 84:143). She died in 1954 and is buried with her husband in the cemetery at Site 15Oh275. Henry Chancellor and his family likely resided at Site 15Oh274 until his death until 1984. That year, Henry's widow, Sophia, transferred ownership of the property to their son and daughter-in-law, W. A. and Jane Chancellor (OCCO DB 251:131). It is possible that W. A. and Jane Chancellor lived at Site 15Oh274 until circa 2011. The property is currently owned by Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Table 6.27. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh274.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1909	Mary and Joseph M. Ross	At Home, Farmer	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1909–1935	William and Sallie Chancellor	Farmer, At home	$100	Unknown	Unknown
1935–1984	Henry and Sophia Chancellor	Farmer, At home	$300	Unknown	Unknown
1984–ca. 2011	W.A. and Jane Chancellor	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
ca. 2011–present	Armstrong Coal Co., Inc.	Coal company	Unknown	n/a	n/a

The land associated with Site 15Oh278 was obtained by Joseph and Mary Ross prior to 1909. Although records indicated that structures were present at the site at this time, it is unclear whether the site was occupied by the Ross family. The identities of any landowners or occupants prior to 1909 are unknown. Sallie Chancellor purchased the property in 1909, and the Chancellor family and their heirs probably occupied nearby Site 15Oh274 from after 1909 until 1984. It is possible that this site also was occupied by W. A. and Jane Chancellor from 1984 until circa 2011. Due to limited information, the identities of any occupants who may have lived at this site are unknown at this time.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh278 was a scatter of historic materials associated with a twentieth-century historic farm and residence. There was no evidence for intact subsurface features or deposits at Site 15Oh278. Archival research suggests that the site may have been occupied throughout the twentieth century. The materials recovered from the site are consistent with a twentieth-century domestic occupation, but appeared to have been recovered from a secondary context. All of the artifacts were recovered from ground surface exposed by demolition-related earthmoving. The site has been severely disturbed, and lacks physical integrity. Site 15Oh278 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

15Oh279

Elevation: 146 m (480 ft) AMSL
Component(s): twentieth century
Site type(s): historic farm/residence
Size: 3,200 sq m (34,444 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 80 m (262 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: erosion, plowing, installation of buried cable and a septic system, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: mown residential lawn
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent
Aspect: southwest
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh279 was a historic farm and residence that dated from the twentiethcentury. The site was located approximately 4.3 km (2.7 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, on the west side of KY 1903 (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). It was positioned along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of 146 m (480 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of Green River, which was located approximately 80 m (262 ft) to the south. Site dimensions were established by the steeply sloped sides of the ridge to the south, and by the presence of standing structures and cultural materials. The site measured approximately 80.0 m (262.5 ft) northwest to southeast by 40.0 m (131.2 ft) southwest to northeast, covering approximately 3,200.0 sq m (34,444.5 sq ft).

Vegetation consisted of mown residential lawn (Figure 6.88). Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation. Disturbances to the site consisted of erosion, previous agricultural plowing (i.e., prior to construction of the residence and outbuildings), and the installation of a septic system and buried utility lines.

Figure 6.88. Overview of Site 15Oh279, facing east.

Investigation Methods

The ground surface was obscured by vegetation throughout the site, and STPs were excavated between 10.0 and 20.0-m (32.8 and 65.6-ft) intervals across the landform to delineate the site extents. Seventeen shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site, but only three produced cultural materials. The location of the first STP positive for cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit, and the locations of the STPs, standing structures, and other features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.89).

Depositional Context

Zanesville series silt loam was mapped for the site. The soil profile appeared eroded and consisted of a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam to approximately 6.0 cm (2.4 in) below ground surface overlying a brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.90). The soils observed in STPs at the site appeared severely depleted by erosion and earthmoving associated with modern improvements to the existing house lot. Consequently, Site 15Oh279 is considered to have poor depositional context.

Artifacts

Sixteen historic artifacts were recovered from this site, including 2 plate glass fragments, 2 sherds of undecorated whiteware, 10 fragments of ABM glass, and 2 cinder/slag fragments (Table 6.28). These materials were recovered from three STPs immediately southwest of the house in the vicinity of a surface scatter of coal furnace waste and ABM glass. This portion of the site had obviously been used as a dump for such waste for an extended period of time during the twentieth century. The materials recovered from the site are consistent with a twentieth-century rural residence or farmstead site; however, the small size and relative homogeneity of this assemblage makes any further site interpretation difficult.

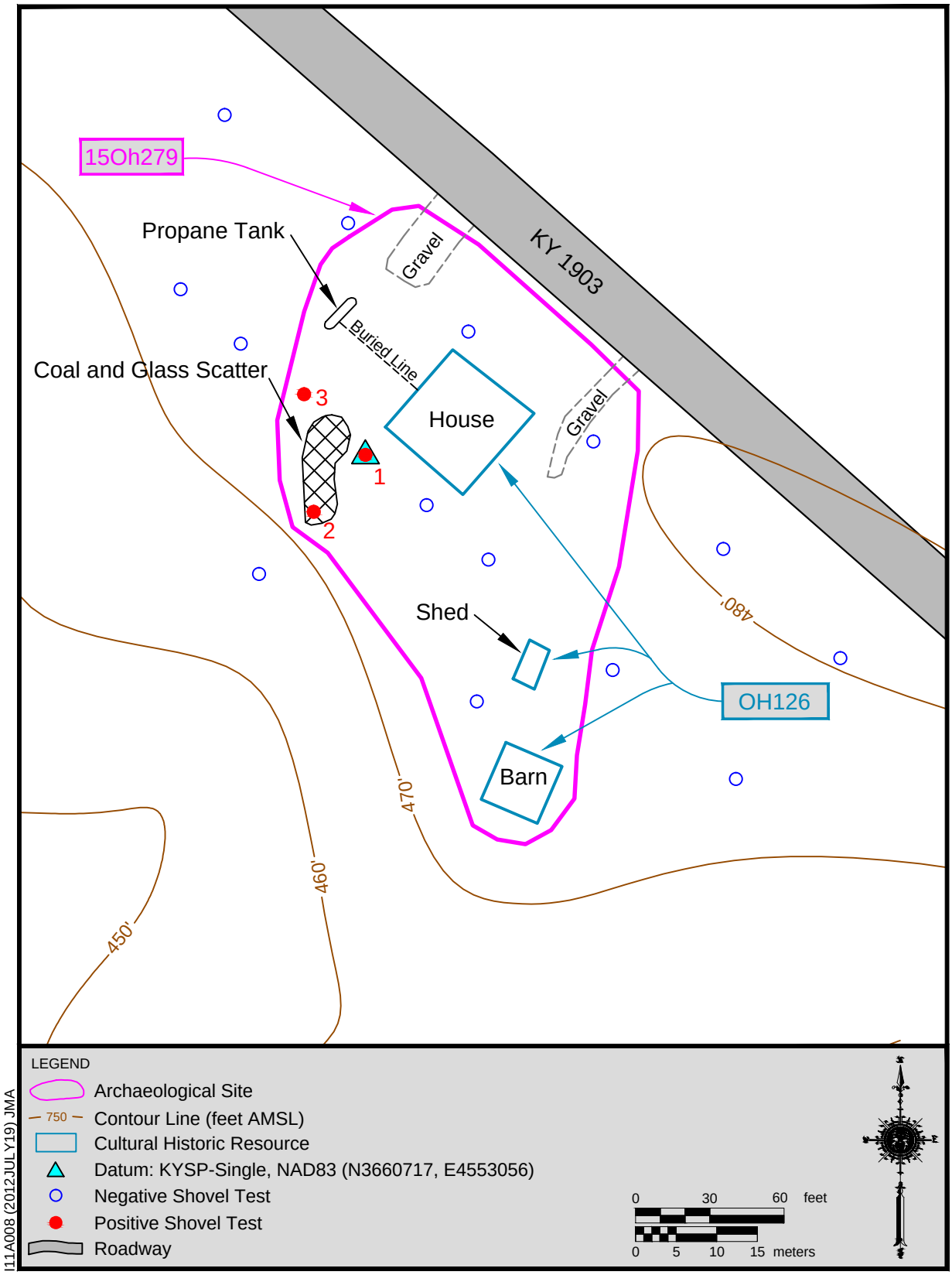

Figure 6.89. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh279.

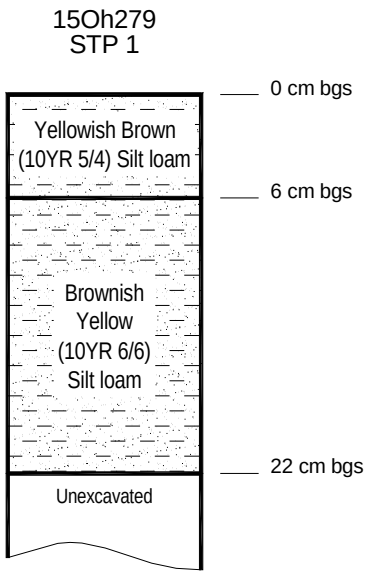

Figure 6.90. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh279.

Table 6.28. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh279.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
STP 1	0-60 cm bgs	1 plate glass
STP 2	0-13 cm bgs	2 whtieware, 7 ABM glass
STP 3	0-10 cm bgs	3 ABM glass, 1 plate glass, 2 cinder/slag

Features

Several standing structures and other surface features were present at Site 15Oh279. The standing structures at the site are discussed below, followed by a description of other features located at this site.

Resource OH 126

Photographs: Figures 6.91-6.94

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

Property Address: KY-1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Rd.

Parcel Number: 127-35

Owner Information: Armstrong Coal Co.

Deed: 383-225

Construction Date: 1915

Description: Resource OH 126 consists of a residence, pole barn, and shed located along KY-1903/Rockport-Ceralvo Road, approximately 193 feet southeast of its intersection with Cardinal Lane. They are situated on an approximately 65-acre, grassy lot that slopes gently downward to the south, toward the Green River. The residence is first depicted on the 1950 General Highway Map of Ohio County.

The residence is a one-story, four-bay (w/d/d/w), side-gable saddlebag house with a rear, shed-roof addition (Figure 6.91). The house is set on a concrete block foundation. It is clad with aluminum siding beneath an asphalt shingle roof. The house is of frame construction. The residence comprises approximately 1,158 square feet of living space.

The façade entries consist of identical wood paneled doors with fixed light windows set behind aluminum storm doors. The entries open onto a concrete porch that wraps around

the east (side) elevation. The porch roof is supported by metal columns with scroll ornamentation. The façade windows consist of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sashes flanked by metal shutters. An identical entry located at the northeast corner of the rear addition also opens onto the porch. An interior brick chimney extends from the roof ridge at the center of the roof.

A window identical to those located on the façade is located at the center of the east and west (side) elevations. A triangular vent is located directly beneath the gable of each elevation. Another identical window is also located at the center of the east and west (side) elevations of the rear, shed-roof addition.

A mobile home is attached to the rear of the shed-roof addition (Figure 6.92). It is a one-story, shed-roof structure. The mobile home is clad with aluminum siding. Metal panels that mimic cast concrete block cover the foundation material. An entry is located at the center of the east (side) elevation. It consists of a paneled door set behind an aluminum storm door.

The pole barn is located approximately 101 feet southeast of the residence. It is a one-story, front-gable frame structure (Figure 6.93). The pole barn is clad with ribbed metal. It is set beneath a ribbed metal roof. The structure is supported by wood posts set directly into the earthen floor. A vehicular opening is located at the easternmost corner of the north (front) elevation. An open, pedestrian entry is located at the westernmost corner of the front elevation.

The shed is located approximately 15 feet northwest of the pole barn. It is a one-story, gambrel-roof structure (Figure 6.94). The shed is set on concrete block and brick pier foundation beneath a corrugated metal roof. It is clad with particle board. An entry is located at the center of the north (front) elevation. It consists of a hinged particle board door. Dimensional lumber is attached to the door, forming an "X," which creates the illusion of a batten door. A vent is located above the entry.

Figure 6.91. Resource OH126: Southwesterly view of façade.

Figure 6.92. Resource OH126: Southwesterly view of east elevation and mobile home addition of residence.

Figure 6.93. Resource OH126: Southwesterly view of pole barn.

Figure 6.94. Resource OH126: Southwesterly view of shed.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The structures located on Resource OH 126 are undistinguished building forms that lack the architectural significance or integrity necessary to warrant NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. The buildings are not of a specific style or significant design. They also do not appear to represent a significant or early construction method. The integrity of the residence has been compromised by the addition of replacement siding and windows. The rear additions have also compromised integrity because they have obstructed the historic form of the residence. Research indicated no association between Resource OH 126 and events or persons of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 126 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Other Features

Several surface features also were located at this site. Two gravel drives were located to the north and east of the house along KY-1903, and a large propane tank was located approximately 13.0 m (42.7 ft) northwest of the house (see Figure 6.91). No evidence for the presence of intact buried features, midden, or other deposits was encountered at Site 15Oh279.

Archival Data

Only limited information was available pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh279. A variety of archival records and historic maps were consulted in an effort to establish the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the early twentieth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1904.

In order to determine the identities of landowners and tenants who may have occupied the site, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited data provided by the census schedules. Historic topographic maps also were examined in order to explore the history of the architectural landscape at Site 15Oh279. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.29.

The earliest recorded landowner associated with Site 15Oh279 was John Duncan. John Duncan obtained ownership of the land associated with the site sometime prior to 1904. In 1900, John Duncan, 56, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Cromwell. His household included his wife, Rena E., 51, and their son, Edgar, 15 (USBC 1900). Rena died that year and is buried in the cemetery at Site 15Oh275. John also is buried at that site. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the 1900 census schedule, Duncan probably was residing within the project area; however, it is unclear whether he and his family ever resided at Site 15Oh279.

In 1904, John Duncan sold the property to his son and daughter-in-law, Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan, for the sum of $50 (OCCO DB 27:247). Ida Belle Duncan also owned land associated with Sites 15Oh276 and 15Oh272. According to PVA records, a house was constructed at Site 15Oh279 in 1915 (PVA 127-35). This structure was presumably the Duncan residence. It is possible that the 1915 date on record at the PVA was an estimated date, and that the residence was constructed earlier. It is also possible that an earlier residence was replaced with a newer one in 1915. In 1920, Edgar Duncan, 36, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Ceralvo. His household included his wife, Belle (Ida), 39, and his children: Irles, 17; Levera, 12; and Charles, 1. Edgar's father, John Duncan, 73, also was residing in his household (USBC 1920). Based on the identities of neighbors recorded in the 1920 census, it seems likely that the Duncans were residing at Site 15Oh279.

In 1922, Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan sold 5 ha (12 acres), including the location of the site, to their son and daughter-in-law, Irles and Picola Duncan, for the sum of $400 (OCCO DB 73:333). That same year, Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan purchased land associated with Site 15Oh276, and constructed a house at that site. Irles and Picola Duncan likely resided at Site 15Oh279 after 1922, with Edgar and Ida Belle living just down the road at Site 15Oh276. In 1930, Irles Duncan, 28, was recorded as a farmer residing in Centertown. His household included his wife, Cola (Picola), 24, and their children: Wilda J., 3 and Madeline, 6. Irles' mother, Ida Belle, 50, and his brothers, Carles, 11, and Autry D., 9, also were residing in his household. According to city directories hosted online, Irles and Picola Duncan were residents of 2738 Rockport-Ceralvo Road. This address matches that of the residence located at Site 15Oh279 (Ancestry.com 2012).

Table 6.29. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh279.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1904	John Duncan	Farmer	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1904–1915	Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan	Farmer, At Home	$50	n/a	n/a
1904–1922	Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan	Farmer, At Home	n/a	Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan family	Farmer, At Home
1922–1997	Irles and Picola Duncan and Duncan heirs	Farmer, At Home	$400	Irles and Picola Duncan family	Farmer, At Home
1997–2006	Wilda J. Duncan	Unknown	Unknown	Wilda J. Duncan	Unknown
2006–2010	Edgar H. Duncan	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
2010–present	Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.	Coal Company	$90,000	Unknown	Unknown

By 1997, possibly following the death of his parents, ownership of the land associated with the site had been obtained by Irles' son, Edgar H. Duncan. That year, Edgar transferred ownership of the property to his sister, Wilda J. Duncan. Wilda J. Duncan probably lived at the site until 2006, when she transferred ownership back to Edgar H. Duncan (OCCO DB 364:545). In 2010, Edgar sold (65 acres), including the site location, to Armstrong Coal Company for the sum of $90,000 (OCCO DB 383:225).

No structures were depicted in the vicinity of Site 15Oh279 on the 1909 map (USGS 1909b). According to PVA records, a house was constructed at the site in 1915 (PVA 127-35). This is probably the same house depicted along with one outbuilding on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953). At the time of this survey, the house was still standing, and two outbuildings were located at the site. Although the house appeared occupied, no one was home when the site was surveyed. Since the property is currently owned by Armstrong Coal Company, the site is now occupied by tenants.

According to the PVA, the residence at Site 15Oh279 was constructed in 1915, and the site may have been unoccupied prior to this. Edgar and Ida Belle Duncan probably lived at the site from 1915 until 1922, when they constructed a new residence at Site 15Oh276. In 1922, Edgar and Ida's son and daughter-in-law, Irles and Picola Duncan, obtained ownership of the property in question. Irles and Picola likely resided at the site from 1922 until the late twentieth century. The site was occupied by Irles and Picola's daughter, Wilda, from 1997 until 2006. The identities of any subsequent occupants are unknown.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh279 was a low-density scatter of cultural materials associated with a twentieth-century farmstead. The site consisted of a small amount of architectural, domestic, and maintenance and subsistence historic materials recovered from an eroded plowzone in the vicinity of three standing structures. The site has been continuously occupied from the first half of the twentieth century to the present, and has been disturbed by modern (i.e. non-historic) improvements to the property, as well as erosion. In addition, there was no evidence for the presence of intact sub–plow zone features or deposits. The site has little archaeological integrity. Site 15Oh279 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh280

Elevation: 131 m (430 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric and mid-nineteenth through twentieth century
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds, historic farm/residence
Size: 16,000 sq m (172,222 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 75 m (246 ft)
Direction to nearest water: west
Type and extent of previous disturbance: cultivation, earthmoving and erosion, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge and side slopes
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest, brushy understory
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent in wooded area and 91 to 100 percent in plowed agricultural field
Aspect: southwest
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh280 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation and mid-nineteenth through twentieth-century historic farmstead and residence. The site was located 4.7 km (2.9 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 1.0 km (0.6 mi) south of the intersection of KY 1903 and Geary Lane (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Site 15Oh280 was located along a dissected upland ridge and sideslopes at an elevation of approximately 131 m (430 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of Green River, but a well was also on the site. Site dimensions were established by

the steeply sloped sides of the ridge to the east and west, as well as the locations of structural remains and cultural materials. The site measured 410.0 m (1,345.1 ft) north to south by 85.0 m (278.9 ft) east to west, was irregular in shape, and covered an area of approximately 16,000 sq m (172,222 sq ft). An unimproved farm lane extended along the western length of the site, following the associated ridgetop.

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest with an understory of brushy vegetation including blackberries, briars, poison ivy, and weeds, as well as a disked agricultural field with patchy tall grass and weeds (Figure 6.95). Disturbances to the site consisted of cultivation, demolition-related earthmoving, and erosion.

Investigation Methods

The site was investigated primarily through pedestrian survey, but shovel tests were excavated at intervals between 10.0 m (32.8 ft) and 20.0 m (65.6 ft) in areas where the ground surface was obscured by vegetation, and the ground was not too steeply sloped. A total of 27 STPs were excavated at the site, but only 1 shovel test produced cultural material. The location of STP 1 was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit. In addition to this STP, materials were recovered from the ground surface in 6 GSCs. The locations of all STPs, GSCs, standing structures, and other features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.96).

Depositional Context

Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine and Zanesville series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon of yellow (10YR 8/6) silt loam to approximately 14.0 cm (5.5in) below ground surface overlying a brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.97). The soils observed at the site appear to represent severely eroded Zanesville series deposits. Artifacts were only recovered from the ground surface or the eroded plowzone, and the site appeared to have little depositional integrity.

Figure 6.95. Overview of Site 15Oh280, facing south.

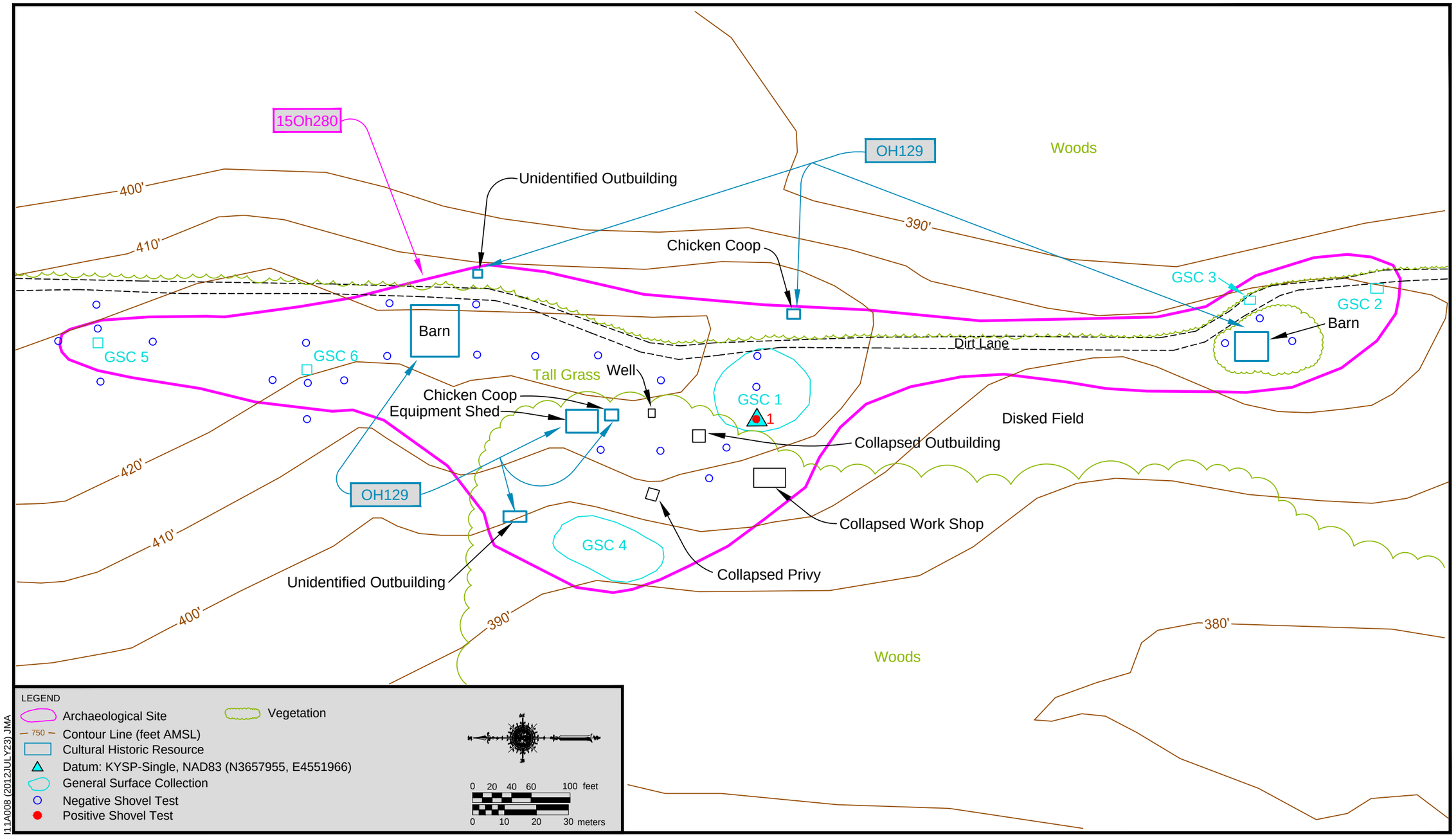

Figure 6.96. Schematic Plan Map of Site 15Oh280.

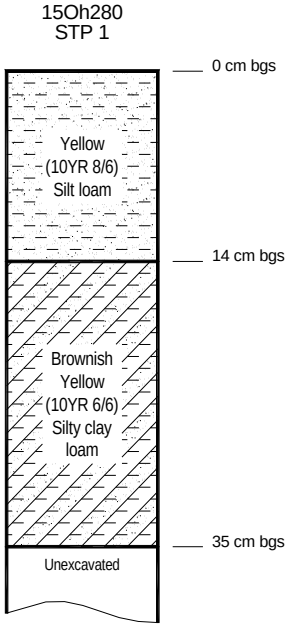

Figure 6.97. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh280.

Artifacts

A total of 42 historic artifacts were recovered from this site (Table 6.30). Architectural group items included 1 handmade brick fragment and 2 window glass fragments. The domestic assemblage consisted of 1 sherd of undecorated pearlware, 1 blue edge-decorated whiteware rim, 1 polychrome hand-painted whiteware rim, 6 sherds of undecorated whiteware, 1 sherd of undecorated porcelain, 1 ABM "Lamb Mason" canning jar, 18 ABM glass fragments, 4 fragments of press-molded glass tableware, 3 milk glass canning jar lid liners, and 1 aluminum pie plate. Unidentified items recovered from the site included 1 fragment of amorphous glass, and 1 fragment of modern plastic.

Most of the historic materials were concentrated in GSC 1, located in the center of the site near the location of the residence mapped on the 1909 and 1953 topographic maps. These materials are likely associated with that structure. Some of the more recent artifacts, including ABM glass, the aluminum pie plate, and the modern plastic were recovered from GSC 4, which was a sample of a mid-to-late-twentieth-century trash scatter along the slope northwest of the site datum.

The historic artifacts recovered from this site were manufactured from the late eighteenth century through the twentieth century, but most of these artifacts were popular from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. These materials are consistent with the domestic occupation of a farmstead during that period. The small size of the assemblage from this site makes further interpretation of the historic component difficult.

Prehistoric materials recovered from Site 15Oh280 included five flakes (5.5 g) larger than .25 inch, one flake (.1 g) smaller than .25 inch, two pieces (12.9 g) of thermal shatter, and one biface (3.7 g) (Table 6.30). The biface consisted of an indeterminate fragment. Raw materials observed in the lithic assemblage included Vienna chert, thermally altered chert, and an indeterminate grey-colored chert. All of these artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and were dispersed at an extremely low density across the site. This sparse assemblage probably represents one or more short-term occupations or specialized uses of the site. Little more can be gleaned from such a small and diffuse assemblage.

Table 6.30. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh280.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1 pearlware, 8 whiteware, 1 porcelain, 12 ABM glass, 3 press-molded glass, 2 canning jar lid liners, 1 handmade brick, 2 brick, 1 amorphous glass, 6 flakes
GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	3 ABM glass
GSC 3	0-0 cm bgs	1 flakes
GSC 4	0-0 cm bgs	3 ABM glass, 1 press molded glass, 1 aluminum pie plate, 1 modern plastic
GSC 5	0-0 cm bgs	1 flakes
GSC 6	0-0 cm bgs	1 biface
STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	1 ABM glass, 1 canning jar lid liner

Features

Several standing structures and other surface features were present at Site 15Oh280. The standing structures at the site are discussed below, followed by a description of other features located at this site.

Resource OH 129

Photographs: Figures 6.98–6.107

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

Property Address: Geary Ln.

Parcel Number: 127-53

Owner Information: Western Diamond, LLC.

Deed: 368-17

Construction Date: 1926

Description: Resource OH 129 consists of a partially collapsed transverse frame barn, equipment shed, two chicken coops, two outbuildings of unknown function, and a transverse frame barn located at the end of Geary Lane, approximately 0.55 mi south of its intersection with Cardinal Lane. All of the buildings are set on an approximate 141-acre lot amidst overgrown vegetation and appear to be abandoned. According to the Ohio County PVA records, the residence associated with Resource OH 129 was constructed in 1926. However, Resource OH 129 is first depicted on the 1909 Central City topographic quadrangle. The historic farmhouse originally associated with these buildings is no longer extant.

The transverse frame barn located approximately 36 feet from the end of Geary Lane is a front-gable frame structure, oriented to the south. The barn is set on fieldstone piers beneath a standing-seam metal roof (Figures 6.98 and 6.99). It is clad with vertical board. The center portal is open. The outer portals are not visible due to overgrown vegetation. A shed addition is attached to the east (side) elevation. The opening is fronted by a hinged, vertical board door. The barn is partially collapsed; the gable is no longer extant.

The equipment shed is located approximately 102 feet southwest of the partially collapsed transverse frame barn. It is a front-gable, frame structure set beneath a standing-seam metal roof (Figure 6.100). The foundation is not visible. The front elevation is open, and the interior framing is visible. A shed-roof addition is attached to the north (side) elevation. No more details are visible due to the overgrown vegetation.

A chicken coop is located within the treeline directly south of the equipment shed. It is a shed-roof frame structure (Figure 6.101). The structure is clad with horizontal wood planks beneath a standing-seam metal roof. No other details are visible due to overgrown vegetation.

An outbuilding of unknown function is located within the treeline approximately 195 feet south of the partially collapsed transverse frame barn. It is oriented to the west. The outbuilding is a one-story, side-gabled frame structure (Figure 6.102). It is clad with corrugated metal beneath a standing seam metal roof. An opening is located at the center of the front elevation. A shed-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation. No other details are discernible due to the overgrown vegetation.

Another transverse frame barn is located approximately 893 feet south of the partially collapsed transverse frame barn and approximately 783 feet northeast of the Green River. It is oriented to the northeast. It is a front-gable frame structure (Figure 6.103). The barn is clad with vertical board beneath a ribbed metal roof. It is set on a flagstone pier foundation. It is constructed with hand-hewn beams, sawn lumber, and wire nails (Figures 6.104 and 6.105). The center portal on the front (northeast) elevation is open. The center portal on the rear elevation is fronted by hinged, corrugated metal doors.

Another chicken coop is located along the treeline northeast of the transverse frame barn. It is a one-story, shed-roof frame structure (Figure 6.106). It is clad with hand-hewn horizontal planks and vertical board beneath a corrugated metal roof. Several of the planks are deteriorated. A pedestrian entry is located at the eastern corner of the front (south) elevation.

Figure 6.98. Resource OH129: Southerly view of partially collapsed transverse frame barn.

Figure 6.99. Resource OH129: Foundation pier of partially collapsed transverse frame barn.

Figure 6.100. Resource OH129: Southwesterly view of equipment shed.

Figure 6.101. Resource OH129: Northeasterly view of chicken coop.

Figure 6.102. Resource OH129: Northeasterly view of outbuilding.

Figure 6.103. Resource OH129: Southerly view of transverse frame barn.

Figure 6.104. Resource OH129: Hand-hewn beams.

Figure 6.105. Resource OH129: Interior framing.

Figure 6.106. Resource OH129: Northerly view of chicken coop.

Another outbuilding of unknown function is located within the treeline northeast of the transverse frame barn. It is oriented to the north. It is a one-story, side-gable frame structure (Figure 6.107). It is clad with hand-hewn vertical planks beneath a corrugated metal roof. The outbuilding is open from the front elevation through to the rear elevation.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The structures located at Resource OH 129 are undistinguished building forms that lack the architectural significance or integrity necessary to warrant NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. While the majority of original materials remain, the buildings are not of a specific style or significant design. They also do not appear to represent a significant or early construction method. The integrity of several outbuildings is also compromised because they exist in a somewhat deteriorated state. As a whole, the buildings do not constitute a significant historic farmstead. The historic farmhouse originally associated with the farmstead is no longer extant. As a result, these buildings lack the integrity of a cohesive unit. Research indicated no association between Resource OH 129 and events or persons of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 129 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Other Features

In addition to the standing structures, the remnants of three outbuildings were observed at the site. A collapsed three-hole privy was located approximately 75.0 m (246.1 ft) southwest of the southwest corner of the partially collapsed barn and measured approximately 3.0-x-4.0 m (Figure 6.108). It was constructed of sawn lumber and wire nails and clad in vertical board sheathed with rolled asphalt beneath a corrugated metal roof. A collapsed outbuilding of unknown function was located approximately 20.0 m southeast of the collapsed privy (Figure 6.109). This structure had completely collapsed, and its true dimensions could not be ascertained. All that remained was rotten lumber, wire nails, and corrugated metal roofing panels. A partially collapsed workshop was located approximately 30.0 m (98.4 ft) south of the collapsed privy and measured 10.0-x-6.0 m. The southern wall of this structure was still standing, and the concrete block foundation was still intact (Figure 6.110). This structure was constructed of sawn lumber and wire nails and clad in vertical board sheathed with rolled asphalt.

Figure 6.107. Resource OH129: Northerly view of outbuilding.

Figure 6.108. Overview of collapsed privy at Site 15Oh280, facing south.

Figure 6.109. Overview of collapsed outbuilding at Site 15Oh280, facing north.

Figure 6.110. Overview of partially collapsed work shop at Site 15Oh280, facing northwest.

The superstructure of a well was located in the western treeline approximately 15.0 m (49.2 ft) south of the equipment shed. The well housing was made of concrete block set on poured concrete and capped with a concrete slab, and measured approximately 1.0 m (3.3 ft) tall and approximately 2.0 m square (Figure 6.111). The interior of the well consisted of a circular shaft drilled into sandstone bedrock. The well contained water at the time of the survey. Approximately 25.0 m (82.0 ft) west of the equipment shed, scattered across the steeply sloping side of the ridge, was a modern trash dump. A sample of material was recovered from this dump, and included ABM glass containers, unidentified plastic items, enameled glass tableware, and an aluminum pie plate (GSC 4). With the possible exception of a privy vault associated with the collapsed privy, no evidence for the presence of intact buried features, midden, or other cultural deposits was encountered at this site.

Archival Data

Due to a lack of information, little was discovered concerning the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh280. Documentary sources, including a variety of archival records and historic maps, were consulted as a means to examine the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1850.

Federal census records were consulted in an effort to determine the identities of any individuals who may have occupied the site. When available, other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, also were examined in order to supplement the limited data provided by the census records. Historic topographic maps also were examined in order to explore the historic architectural landscape at the site. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.31.

Figure 6.111. Overview of the well at Site 15OH280, facing southeast.

Table 6.31. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh280.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1850	Isaac and Sally Morton	Merchant, Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1850–1909	William G. Casebier and heirs	Farmer	$1,525	Unknown	Unknown
1909–1910	John T. Casebier	Minister	n/a	Unknown	Unknown
1910–1920	Willie P. and Mattie Brown	Farmer, At Home	$1,800	Unknown	Unknown
1920–1923	Arthur B. and Margaret Everly	Farmer, At Home	$4,000	Unknown	Unknown
1923–1945	John W. and Margaret Barnard	Farmer, At Home	$1,000	John W. Barnard family	Farmer, At Home
1945–1978	Dallas T. Curtis	Unknown	$3,600	Unknown	Unknown
1978–2007	Peabody Coal Company	n/a	$98,700	Unknown	Unknown
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	n/a	$6,663,176	n/a	n/a

The earliest recorded landowners associated with Site 15Oh280 were Isaac and Sally Morton, who, prior to 1850, had obtained ownership of a 100-ha (247-acre) tract of land that included the site location. Isaac Morton was born in Kentucky in 1787. He was a land broker and merchant, who resided in Hartford, and he also owned land associated with Sites 15Oh266, 15Oh269, and 15Oh271. In 1840, his household included 11 free white persons and 20 enslaved African Americans. In 1850, he reportedly owned $21,000 worth of real estate (USBC 1840–1850). In 1850, Isaac and Sally Morton sold the 247 acres associated with the site to William G. Casebier for the sum of $1,525 (OCCO DB L:352).

In 1850, William G. Casebier, 32, was recorded as a farmer residing in Ohio County. He owned $1,000 worth of real estate at the time of the census. Enumerated among his household were his children: John T., 7; James, 6; and Amanda, 2. His brother, Walter, 25, and his sister, Nancy, 23, also were residing in his household (USBC 1850). William Casebier continued to farm his land in Ohio County throughout the nineteenth century. By 1870, he owned $2,200 worth of real estate and had a personal estate valued at $4,000. While William and his family probably were residing somewhere on their land in Ohio County, he owned a large amount of property, and it is not clear whether his family ever resided on the land associated with Site 15Oh280 (USBC 1860–1880). While this will be discussed further at the end of the site description, it should be noted that the materials recovered from the site suggest that the domestic occupation probably began during William Casebier's tenure as owner. The site may also have been occupied by tenants during this time, but the identities of any such tenants are unknown.

In 1909, following his death, William's heirs transferred ownership of the land associated with Site 15Oh280 to William's son, John T. Casebier (OCCO DB 38:98). John T. Casebier also owned land associated with Site 15Oh277. He was the pastor of the Rockport Baptist Church, and resided with his family within the town of Rockport (USBC 1900). It is doubtful that he ever lived on the land associated with the site. In 1910, John sold 49 ha (121 acres), including the site location, to Willie and Mattie Brown for the sum of $1,800 (OCCO DB 53:470).

Willie P. Brown also owned land associated with Site 15Oh269. In 1920, Willie, 54, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Ceralvo. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Mattie T., 53, and their children: Grover M., 27, Cecil E., 19, and Gilbert F., 13 (USBC 1920). Based on the identities of the neighbors recorded on the census schedule, it appears that Willie was residing on property within the project area. It is unclear, however, whether he was residing on land associated with Site 15Oh280 or Site 15Oh269.

In 1920, Willie and Mattie Brown sold the 121 acres associated with Site 15Oh280 to Arthur B. and Margaret Everly for the sum of $4,000 (OCCO DB 60:62). That year, Arthur, 23, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Ceralvo. His household included his wife, Maggy, 23, and their daughter, Marine W., 1 month (USBC 1920). It is unclear whether the Everly family ever resided on the land associated with the site.

In 1923, Arthur and Margaret B. Everly sold 39 ha (96 acres), including the location of Site 15Oh280, to John W. and Margaret Barnard for the sum of $1,000 (OCCO DB 65:84). In 1920, John Barnard, 27, was recorded as a tenant farmer in the community of Ceralvo. His household included his wife, Ina M., 23, and their children: Paul, 4; James L., 1 (USBC 1920). According to PVA records, a house was constructed on the property in 1926 (PVA 127-53). This house was probably constructed by the Barnard family. Material evidence, however, suggests that an earlier residence may have been present at the site.

In 1930, John, 38, was again recorded as a farmer in Ohio County. He owned his own land at this time. Enumerated among his household were his mother, Drusilla, 75, and his children: Paul W., 14; James L., 12; William K., 9; Carol W., 9; Everette B., 6; and Wanda D., 7 (USBC 1930). Drusilla owned land associated with Site 15Oh276 from 1899 until 1922. The John Barnard family probably resided at Site 15Oh280 until 1945, when the land was sold to Dallas Curtis for the sum of $3,600 (OCCO DB 100:109).

Dallas Curtis was the son of Jefferson Curtis, who lived at Site 15Oh273. According to city directories hosted online, Dallas Curtis was a resident of Hartford, Kentucky, and it is doubtful that he ever resided at the site. If the site was occupied during the mid-twentieth century, the site would have been occupied by tenants. The identities of any such tenants are unknown; however, it is also possible that the site was unoccupied after 1945, although the barns and other outbuildings may still have been in use.

In 1978, Dallas Curtis sold 146 acres, including the location of Site 15Oh280, to Peabody Coal Company for the sum of $98,700 (OCCO DB 227:53). In 2007, the property was purchased by the current landowners, Western Diamond, LLC, as part of a $6,663,176 transaction (OCCO DB 368:17).

Map data indicate that at least one structure was present at Site 15Oh280 by 1909 (USGS 1909b). This structure was probably an earlier residence that was demolished sometime between 1909 and 1926. PVA records indicate that a residence was constructed on the property, presumably by the Barnard family, in 1926 (PVA 127-53). This is probably the same residence depicted at the site along with two outbuildings on the 1953 topographic map. The residence had been demolished and removed prior to this survey, but several outbuildings were still standing at the site. However, these outbuildings appeared to have been abandoned for some time.

The land associated with Site 15Oh280 was obtained by Isaac and Sally Morton prior to 1850. The Mortons never resided on the property. In 1850, the land was purchased by William G. Casebier. Although Casebier lived in the area, it is unclear whether or not he and his family resided on the land associated with the site. It is likely, however, that the occupation of the site began during the mid-to-late nineteenth century, when William Casebier owned the property. The site may have been occupied by tenants at this time, but the identities of any such tenants are unknown. In 1909, the property was transferred to William's son, John T. Casebier, a minister who lived in the town of Rockport. It is doubtful that John T. Casebier ever lived at the site. If an earlier house had been present at the site, it is possible that it was demolished around this time.

In 1910, John T. Casebier sold the property to Willie P. and Mattie Brown, who, in 1920, sold the land to Arthur B. and Margaret Everly. It is unclear whether the Brown or Everly families ever resided on the property. In 1923, the Everlys sold the land to John W. and Margaret Barnard. The Barnards were most likely responsible for constructing a new residence at the site in 1926. The Barnards probably occupied the site from 1926 until 1945, when they sold the property to Dallas Curtis, a resident of Hartford, Kentucky. It is unknown if the site was occupied after 1945, and the identities of any tenants who may have occupied the site are unknown.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh280 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation and mid-nineteenth through twentieth-century historic farmstead and residence. Archival research indicates that the historic materials recovered from the site are most likely associated with mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-century tenant occupations, as well as the subsequent occupation of the site by the John W. Barnard family during the early to mid-twentieth century. Aside from remnants of several outbuildings, a well, and a privy, there was no evidence for intact subsurface features. All of the aboveground features exhibited poor integrity, and there was little evidence for intact midden deposits. The majority of historic artifacts were recovered from the plow zone of a disked agricultural field, near the vicinity of a razed residence. Prehistoric materials occurred in an extremely low density and were all recovered from the ground surface. The physical integrity of the site had been disturbed by dumping, demolition-related earthmoving, cultivation, and erosion. Therefore, Site 15Oh280 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

15Oh281

Elevation: 137 m (450 ft) AMSL
Component(s): Early Archaic, Late Woodland/Early Mississippian, twentieth century
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds, historic farm/residence
Size: 8,000 sq m (86,111 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 160 m (525 ft)
Direction to nearest water: east
Type and extent of previous disturbance: demolition/removal of structures, land leveling, erosion and plowing, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: tall grass and weeds, shade trees, and scrub brush
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent in grass and trees and 91 to 100 percent in plowed field.
Aspect: south
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh281 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds with Early Archaic and Late Woodland/Mississippian components, and a historic farm and residence dating from the twentieth century. The site was located 3.5 km (2.2 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 1.2 km (0.7 mi) northeast of KY 1903 along an unimproved logging road (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Site 15Oh281 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 137 m (450 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of the West Fork of Lewis Creek, which was located approximately 160.0 m (524.8 ft) east of the site. Site dimensions were established by the steeply sloped sides of the ridge to the north and south, as well as the extent of the scatter of cultural materials observed in the field. The site measured 50.0 m (164.0 ft) north to south by 160.0 m east to west, covering approximately 8,000 sq m (86,111 sq ft). An eroded sunken road extended to the southeast from the eastern edge of the site.

Vegetation consisted of patches of tall grass and weeds, shade trees, and scrub brush. Ground surface visibility was excellent in the disked field and along the bare dirt of the logging road in the western portion of the site (Figure 6.112). The ground surface was obscured by vegetation in the eastern portion of the site, at the apparent former location of a residence or outbuilding. Disturbances to the site consisted of the demolition and removal of structures, land leveling, erosion, and plowing.

Figure 6.112. Overview of Site 15Oh281, facing northeast.

Investigation Methods

The site was primarily investigated through pedestrian survey, and materials were recovered from the ground surface in two GSCs. Shovel tests were excavated at 20.0-m (65.6-ft) intervals in the western portion of the site to assess the depositional context. Shovel tests were also excavated and at 10.0-m (32.8-ft) intervals in a level area of tall grass, weeds, brush, and shade trees in the eastern portion of the site. A total of 17 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site, but only 1 produced cultural materials. The location of this positive STP was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit, and the locations of all STPs, GSCs, and other features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.113).

Depositional Context

Wellston series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests appeared eroded and consisted of a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam extending to approximately 5.0 cm (2.0 in) below ground surface overlying a brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.114). The soils at the site appeared to have been severely depleted through agricultural activities, demolition-related earthmoving, and erosion. Furthermore, all artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or the plow zone in shovel tests, and Site 15Oh281 is considered to have poor depositional context.

Artifacts

Historic materials recovered from this site included three handmade brick fragments, two window glass fragments, two fragments of plate glass, one sherd of undecorated whiteware, three sherds of undecorated ironstone, three fragments of ABM container glass, one milk glass canning jar lid liner, and one unidentified iron/steel item/part (Table

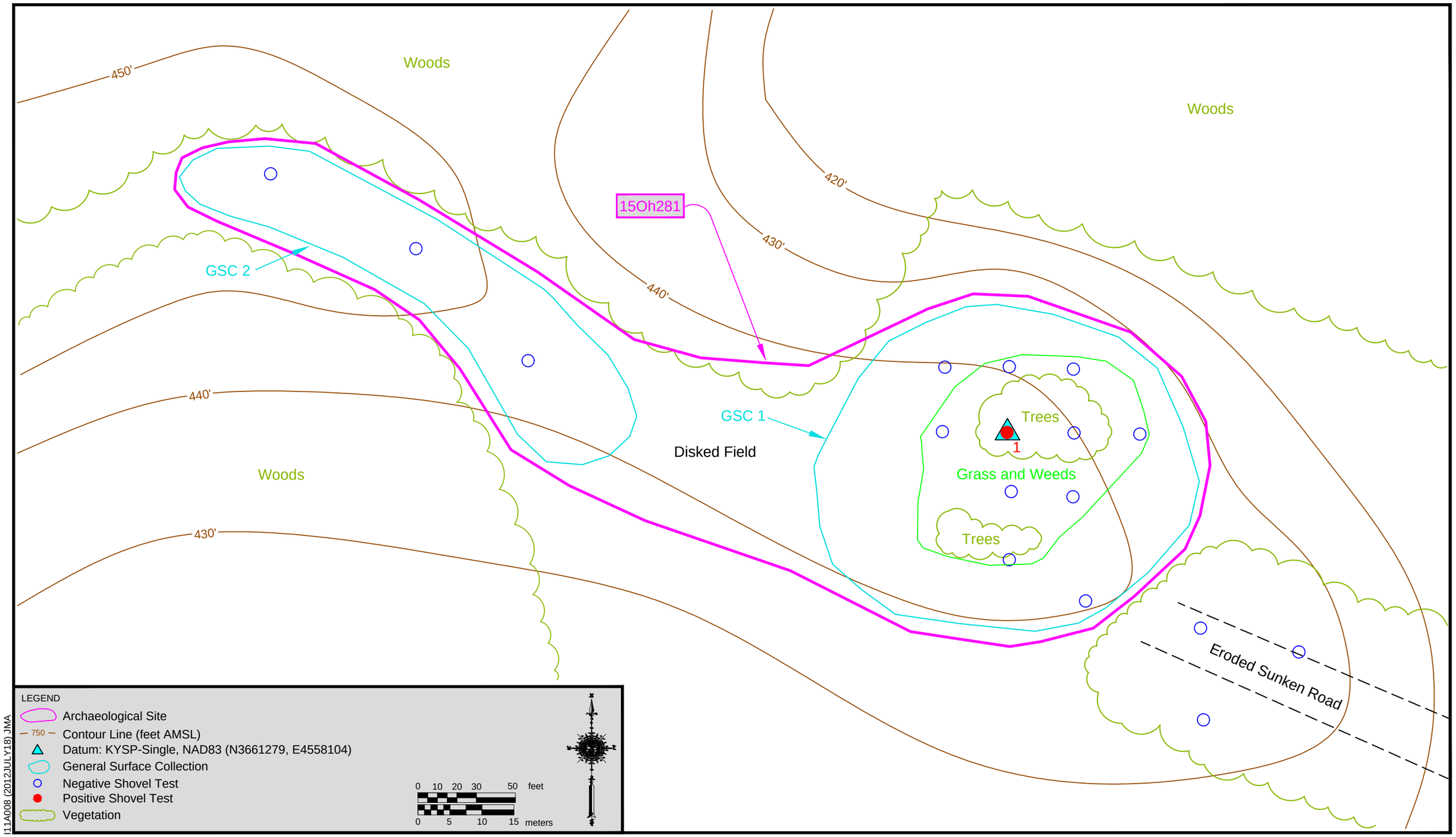

Figure 6.113. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh281.

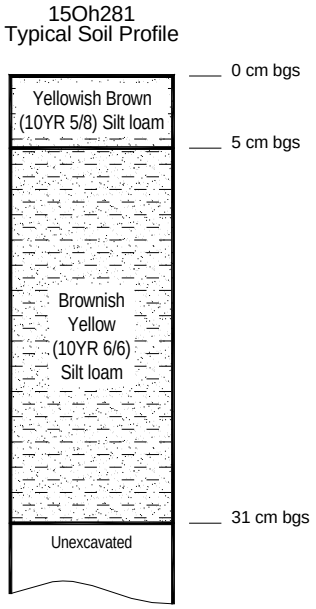

Figure 6.114. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh281.

6.32). Historic materials were concentrated to the eastern portion of the site, in the vicinity of the level grassy area and shade trees that probably represented the former location of a residence. Archival research has indicated that a structure was constructed near this location between 1909 and 1953. The historic artifacts recovered from this site are most likely associated with this structure. The small quantity of artifacts recovered makes any further interpretation of the historic component difficult.

Prehistoric materials recovered from Site 15Oh281 included six flakes (7.6 g) larger than .25 inch and four bifaces (40.2 g) (Table 6.32). All six flakes were Vienna chert. Four bifaces were recovered from this site, including one late stage biface fragment, one final stage biface, one Early Side-Notched Cluster hafted biface dating to the Early Archaic sub-period, and one Small Triangular Cluster hafted biface dating to the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian sub-period. Raw material types included Vienna chert and indeterminate chert.

Features

With the exception of the eroded sunken road located in woods to the southeast of the site, no historic or prehistoric features were encountered during the survey of this site. No FCR, charcoal, burnt earth, or other evidence of features was observed on the ground surface or in STPs.

Archival Data

Only limited information was available pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh281. A variety of archival records and historic maps were consulted in an effort to establish the historic context of the site. Deed records for the property were available at the OCCO from the early twentieth century to the present. At the time of this survey, no information was available pertaining to the ownership history of the site prior to 1924. In order to determine the identities of landowners and tenants who may have occupied the site, federal census records were examined. Other documents, including marriage records, death records, and records of military service, were used when available to supplement the limited data provided by the census schedules. Historic topographic and highway maps also were examined in order to explore the history of the architectural landscape at Site 15Oh281. A summary of the ownership and occupancy history of the site is presented below in Table 6.33.

Table 6.32. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh281.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1 whiteware, 3 ironstone, 3 ABM glass, 1 canning jar lid liner, 2 handmade brick
GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	6 flakes, 4 bifaces
STP 1	0-23 cm bgs	2 window glass, 2 plate glass, 1 handmade brick, 1 unidentified metal

The earliest recorded landowner associated with Site 15Oh281 is C. Dean Balls. In 1924, C. Dean Balls sold 40.5 ha (100 acres), including the site location, to his brother and sister-in-law, John W. and Anna Balls, for the sum of $1,050. The sale was conducted by order of the county commissioner (OCCO Commissioner's DB J:81). In 1920, Dean Balls, 35, was recorded as a coal miner renting property in the community of Ceralvo. His household included, his wife, Etha, and their children: Romuel, 12; Walter, 7; and Otto, 1. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census schedule, it is possible that Dean Balls was residing at the site (USBC 1920). The census data suggest that Dean Balls may have been renting the property prior to 1924, and did not obtain ownership of the site until after 1920.

By 1920, John W. Balls had relocated to Owensboro, Kentucky, with his family, and it is unlikely that they ever resided on the land associated with Site 15Oh281 (USBC 1920). In 1935, John and Anna Balls sold the 100 acres associated with the site to Henry Chancellor for the sum of $400 (OCCO DB 93:546). In 1930, Henry Chancellor, 27, was recorded as a farmer residing in the community of Centertown. Enumerated among his household were his wife, Sophia, 22, and their daughter, Wilma, 3. Based on the identities of neighbors recorded on the census, it seems likely that Henry was residing on the land associated with the site (USBC 1930). Henry Chancellor and his family may have resided at the site until 1968, when he sold the land to the Beaver Dam Coal Company for an unknown sum (OCCO DB 186:421). Henry also owned land associated with Site 15Oh274, however, and it is also possible that he could have been residing on that property. In 2007, the land was purchased by the current landowner, Cypress Creek Land Resources, LLC (OCCO DB 373:43).

No structures were depicted at the site location on the 1909 topographic map, although a structure was depicted just to the east of the site (USGS 1909b). A residence was depicted in the vicinity of the site on the 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953). This structure may have been constructed by the Balls or by Henry Chancellor. The house had been demolished and removed from the site prior to the current survey.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh281 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds with Early Archaic and Late Woodland/Early Mississippian components, and a historic farm and residence dating from the twentieth century. A residence was constructed at the site prior to 1953, and the historic materials recovered from the site are likely associated with this structure. Archival research suggests that the site was occupied from the early twentieth century until circa 1968. There was no evidence for intact subsurface features at Site 15Oh281. The site exhibited poor physical integrity, and there was no evidence for midden deposits. Very few artifacts were observed, and all of the materials were recovered from the ground surface or the plow zone. The site has been severely disturbed by erosion, the demolition and removal of structures, and land leveling. Site 15Oh281 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Table 6.33. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 12Oh281.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1924	C. Dean Balls	Farmer, Coal Miner	Unknown	C. Dean Balls family	Farmer, Coal Miner
1924–1931	John and Anna Balls	Unknown	$1,050	Unknown	Unknown
1931–1968	Henry Chancellor	Farmer	$400	Henry Chancellor family (possibly)	Farmer
1968–1987	Beaver Dam Coal Company	Coal company	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
1987–present	Cypress Creek Land Resources, LLC	Coal company	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

15Oh282

Elevation: 137 m (450 ft) AMSL
Component(s): Early Archaic
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds
Size: 296 sq m (3,186 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 250 m (820 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: plowing, construction of logging road and erosion, extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: disked agricultural field, patchy grass and weeds
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent
Aspect: East
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh282 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds dating to the Early Archaic sub-period. The site was located approximately 3.5 km (2.2 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 0.8 km (0.5 ft) northeast of KY 1903, along an unimproved logging road (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). It was positioned along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of 137 m (450 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of the West Fork of Lewis Creek, which was located approximately 250.0 m (820.2 ft) to the south. Site dimensions were established by the steeply sloped sides of the ridge to the east, and by the absence of cultural materials to the north, south, and west. The site measured approximately 37.0 m (121.4 ft) north to south by 8.0 m (26.2 ft) east to west, covering approximately 296 sq m (3,186 sq ft).

Vegetation consisted of a disked agricultural field with patchy grass and weeds adjacent to a dirt logging road (Figure 6.115). Ground surface visibility was excellent along the road and in the disked field. Disturbances to the site consisted of agricultural plowing, the construction of the logging road, and erosion.

Investigation Methods

The site was primarily investigated by pedestrian survey, which consisted of walking the disked field, logging road, and sideslopes in 5-m interval transects. With the exception of a small concentration of heat-altered sandstone located in the middle of the dirt road bed, all artifacts were collected as one GSC. Two shovel tests were excavated in an effort to assess the depositional context at the site. Neither produced cultural material. An arbitrary site datum was recorded near the center of the site using the handheld GPS unit. The locations of the site boundaries and all features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.116).

Figure 6.115. Overview of Site 15Oh282, facing south.

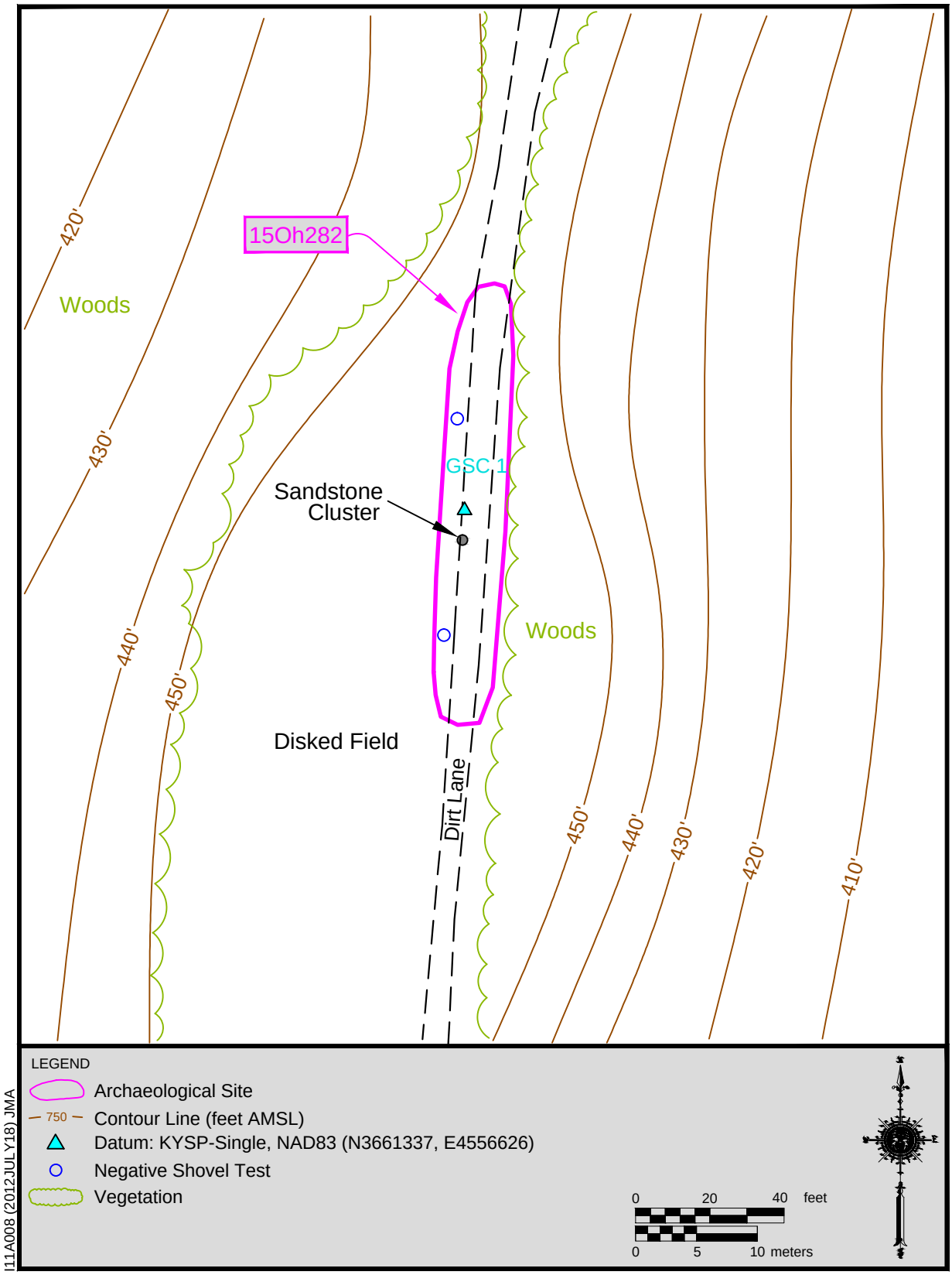

Figure 6.116. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh282.

Depositional Context

Zanesville series silt loam was mapped for the site. The soil profile and consisted of a yellow (10YR 7/6) silt loam extending to approximately 11.0 cm (4.3 in) below ground surface overlying a brownish-yellow (7.5YR 6/8) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.117). The soils observed at the site appeared severely depleted through erosion, plowing, and earthmoving associated with the construction of the dirt logging road. The few artifacts from this site were recovered from the ground surface. Therefore, Site 15Oh282 is considered to have poor depositional context.

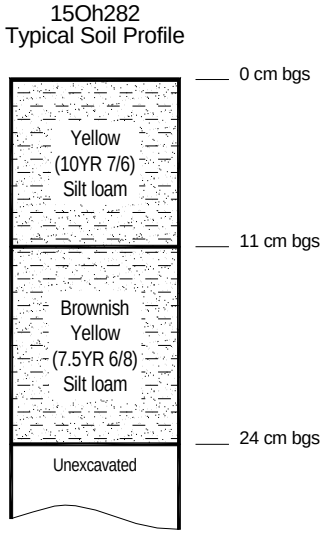

Figure 6.117. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh282.

Artifacts

Four prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Site 15Oh282, including one flake (17.5 g) larger than .25 inch and three bifaces (29.9 g) (Table 6.34). The flake was an early stage flake of Vienna chert. The recovered bifaces included a middle stage fragment of Vienna chert, a thermally altered indeterminate biface, and a nearly complete Early Archaic Thebes Cluster hafted biface manufactured from an indeterminate raw material. The artifacts were dispersed at a very low density across the surface of the site, and no spatial patterning was evident. Such a small number of artifacts suggests that this site represents short-term or specialized use. The Thebes cluster hafted biface indicates that at least one short-term occupation occurred at the site during the Early Archaic sub-period. Further interpretation is not possible given the paucity of remains from this site.

Table 6.34. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh282.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1 flake, 3 bifaces

Features

A cluster of heat-altered sandstone was observed in the dirt road bed, but it had been heavily disturbed by the road construction and heavy truck traffic. No organic materials or other artifacts were associated with this small sandstone cluster. While the presence of this thermally altered sandstone, as well as thermally altered chert recovered from the site does suggest the possibility that additional thermal features were present at the site, these features most likely were shallow and have been destroyed by plowing, erosion, and the construction of the logging road. No additional evidence of features was observed in any of the STPs at the site, and considering the severe disturbances documented at this site, the presence of intact features seems unlikely.

Summary and NRHP Evaluation

Site 15Oh282 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds dating to the Early Archaic sub-period. The site exhibited a low density of lithic material recovered from the ground surface of an agricultural field and dirt logging road. The site likely represents a short-term occupation, and any features would likely have been shallow. Any such features would have been largely destroyed by plowing, the construction of the logging road, and erosion. The site has little integrity and no intact archaeological deposits. Site 15Oh282 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh283

Elevation: 128 m (420 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds
Size: 5,208 sq m (56,058 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 0 m (0 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: extent unknown
Topography: dissected upland ridge
Vegetation: disked field, patchy grass and weeds
Ground surface visibility: 51 to 90 percent
Aspect: southwest
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh283 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of an undetermined temporal affiliation. The site was located approximately 1.9 km (1.2 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) west of KY 1903 along a dirt logging road, and 50 m (164 ft) north of the north edge of the road in an agricultural field (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). It was positioned along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of 128 m (420 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of the Green River, which was located along the southern edge of the site. Site dimensions were established by the extent of the artifact scatter observed on the ground surface. The site measured approximately 56.0 m (183.7 ft) north to south by 93.0 m (305.0 ft) east to west, covering approximately 5,208 sq m (56,058 sq ft).

Vegetation consisted of a disked agricultural field with patchy grass and weeds (Figure 6.118). Ground surface visibility was excellent in the disked field. Disturbances to the site consisted of agricultural plowing and erosion.

Investigation Methods

Considering the excellent ground surface visibility, the site was primarily investigated by 5-m interval pedestrian transects. Three shovel tests were excavated in an effort to assess the depositional context at the site, but none of these produced cultural material. Prehistoric materials were recovered from the surface of the site as one GSC. The approximate site center was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit. The boundaries of the scatter, the locations of the STPs, and all natural features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.119).

Figure 6.118. Overview of Site 15Oh283, facing west.

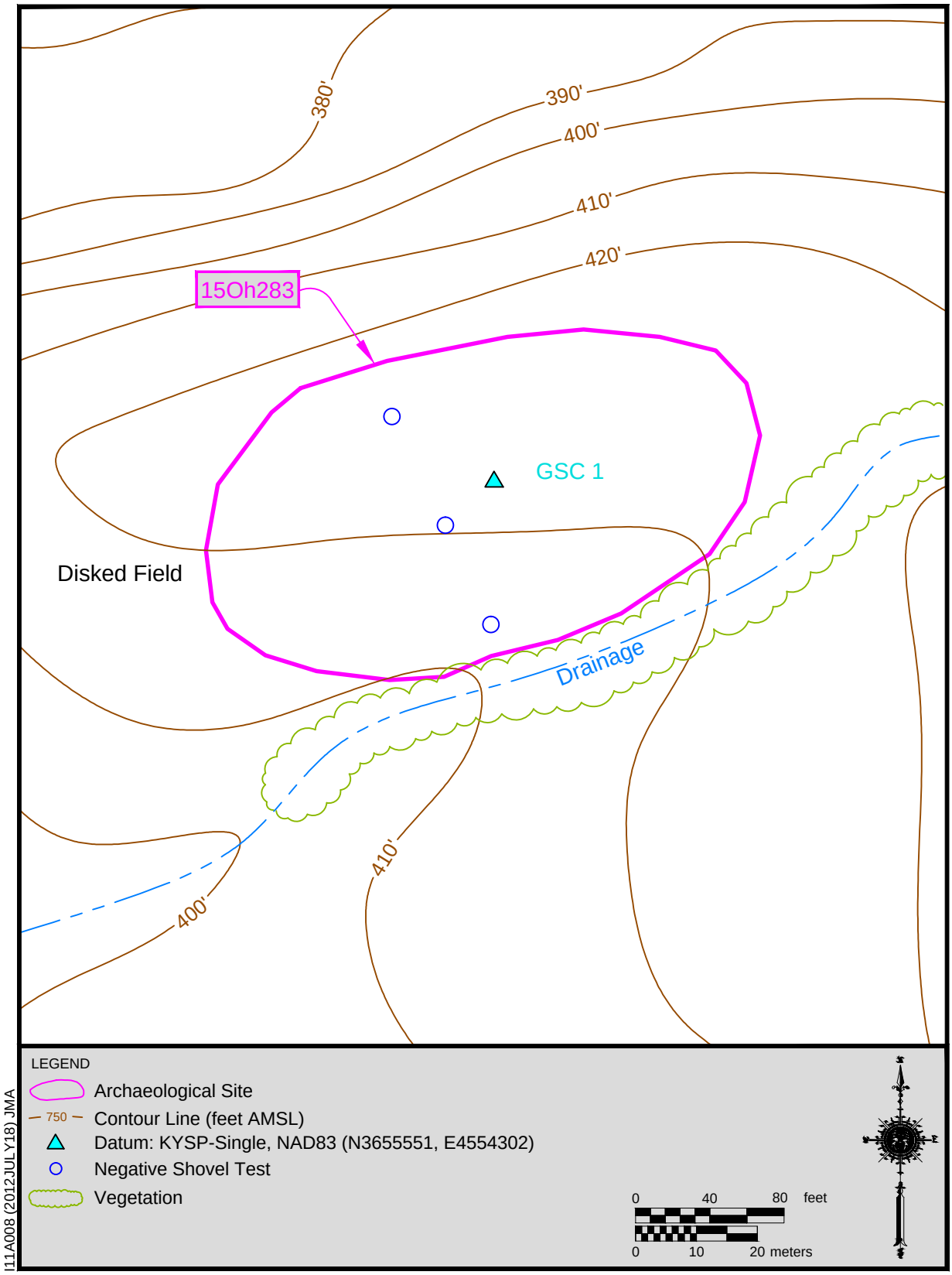

Figure 6.119. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh283.

Depositional Context

Zanesville and Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine series soils are mapped for the site. The soil profile appeared eroded and consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam plow zone extending to approximately 18.0 cm (7.1 in) below ground surface overlying a brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.120). These soils appeared to have been severely depleted by agricultural plowing and erosion. All of the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface, and this site had poor depositional integrity.

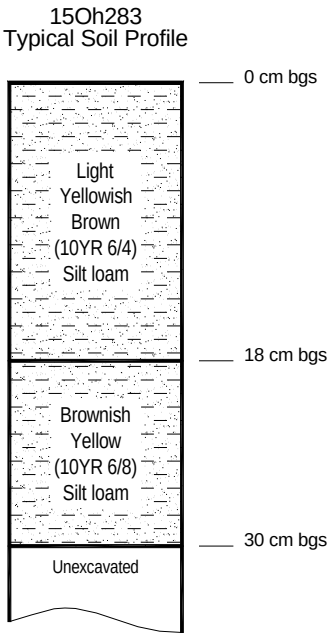

Figure 6.120. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh283.

Artifacts

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Site 15Oh283 consisted of 11 flakes (12.8 g) larger than .25 inch, 5 flakes (.4 g) smaller than .25 inch, 1 piece (3.1 g) of thermal shatter, 2 bifaces (6.1 g), 1 cobble tool (110.8 g), and 1 piece (101.3 g) of FCR (Table 6.35). The debitage included early stage, middle stage, and late stage flakes, as well as blocky shatter, indicating that some core reduction and tool production probably occurred at this site. The bifaces recovered from the site included a final stage fragment and an indeterminate biface fragment. The flakes and biface were manufactured from Vienna chert. The cobble tool had been battered on multiple edges and probably was used as a hammerstone. It was manufactured from an indeterminate material. One fragment of FCR also was recovered.

All of the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface of a plowed agricultural field, and no spatial patterning was evident within the assemblage. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and the relatively small number of artifacts suggests one or more short-term occupations probably occurred at the site. Considering the small quantity of material recovered, further interpretation is difficult.

Table 6.35. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh283.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	17 flakes, 2 bifaces, 1 cobble tool, 1 FCR

Features

One piece of FCR was recovered from this site, indicating that thermal features may have been associated with this site; however, no evidence of intact features was encountered in any of the STPs at the site. Considering the small amount of material associated with this site, any features likely were shallow and/or ephemeral and have been destroyed by plowing and erosion, and there is little potential for the presence of intact buried features at this site.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh283 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of an undetermined temporal affiliation. All artifacts were recovered from the surface of an eroded plow zone within a disked agricultural field. With the exception of a single piece of FCR, there was no evidence for the presence of intact sub-plow zone features, midden, or deposits. The site likely represents a short-term occupation, and any features would likely have been shallow and ephemeral. Any such features would have been largely destroyed by plowing and erosion. The site has poor archaeological integrity and negligible research potential. Site 15Oh283 is

recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh284

Elevation: 137 m (450 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds
Size: 3,146 sq m (33,863 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 90 m (295 ft)
Direction to nearest water: southwest
Type and extent of previous disturbance: agricultural plowing, extent unknown
Topography: terrace bluff base
Vegetation: patchy grass and weeds
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent
Aspect: southwest
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

15Oh284 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of an undetermined temporal affiliation. The site was located just beyond the final permit boundary, approximately 1.9 km (1.2 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 515 m (1,689 ft) west of KY 1903 along a dirt access road (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). It was positioned along a bluff base and upper terrace margin at an elevation of 137 m (450 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was the Green River, which was located approximately 90 m (295 ft) to the southwest. Site dimensions were established by the extent of the artifact scatter observed on the ground surface. The site measured approximately 143.0 m (469.2 ft) northwest to southeast by 22.0 m (72.2 ft) southwest to northeast, covering approximately 3,146 sq m (33,863 sq ft). The site was located in a disked agricultural field with excellent visibility.

Vegetation consisted of patchy grass and weeds (Figure 6.121). The only obvious disturbance to the site was agricultural plowing.

Investigation Methods

Due to excellent ground surface visibility, the site was primarily investigated by 5-m interval pedestrian transects. Four shovel tests also were excavated at the site in an effort to assess the depositional context at the site, none of which produced cultural material. All artifacts were recovered from the ground surface in one GSC. An arbitrary site datum was recorded near the site center using a handheld GPS unit. The locations of the scatter boundaries, the STPs, and all natural features were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.122).

Figure 6.121. Overview of Site 15Oh284, facing northwest.

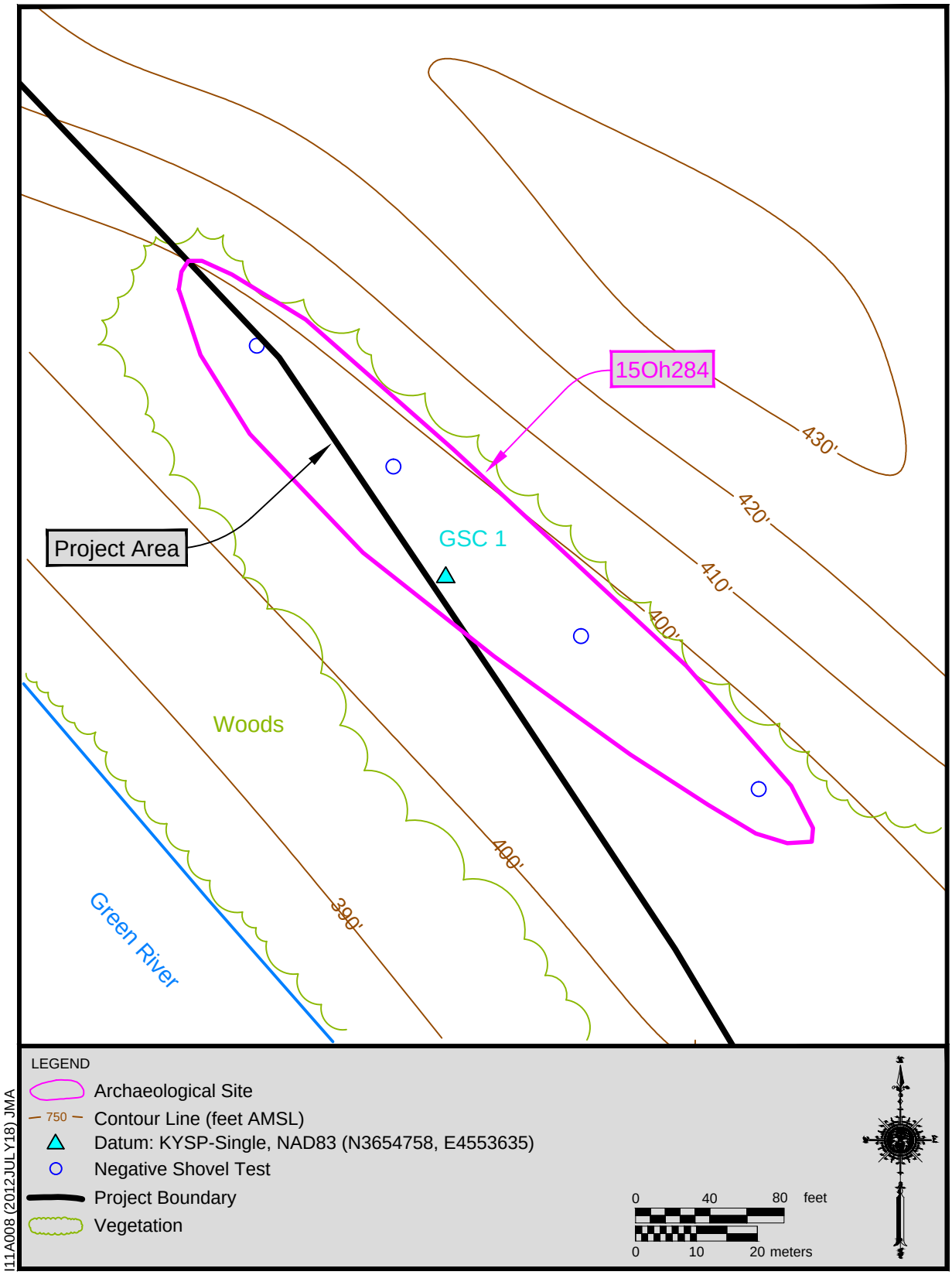

Figure 6.122. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh284.

Depositional Context

Weinbach series soils are mapped for the site. The soil profile observed in shovel tests consisted of a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) loose fine sandy loam plow zone extending to approximately 18.0 cm (7.1 in) below ground surface overlying a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) fine sandy loam (Figure 6.123). The soils observed at the site were generally sandier and more yellow in color than typical Weinbach series soils. The soils observed at the site have been depleted by erosion and plowing, and all artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. Site 15Oh284 is considered to have poor depositional context.

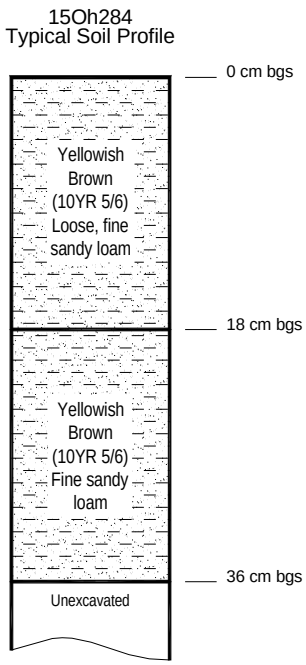

Figure 6.123. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh284.

Artifacts

Prehistoric materials recovered from Site 15Oh284 consisted of 24 flakes (81.2 g) larger than .25 inch, 4 flakes (.8 g) smaller than .25 inch, 3 pieces (17.8 g) of thermal shatter, 1 core (20.2 g), and 8 bifaces (27.4 g) (Table 6.36). Lithic debitage included early, middle, and late stage flakes, as well as blocky shatter. This indicates that core reduction and tool production occurred on this site. Two flakes were Vienna chert, 2 flakes were chalcedony, 6 flakes were indeterminate local raw materials, 10 flakes were indeterminate raw materials, and 4 flakes were burnt. Bifaces recovered from the site included 1 middle stage biface fragment of Vienna chert, 1 thermally damaged final stage biface fragment, a complete hafted scraper of Vienna chert, a thermally damaged indeterminate hafted biface basal fragment, and 4 indeterminate biface fragments. The indeterminate biface fragments were manufactured of Vienna chert, indeterminate local raw material, indeterminate raw material, and thermally altered chert.

These artifacts were evenly dispersed across the ground surface of a disked agricultural field, and no spatial patterning was evident in the assemblage. The low quantity of materials is suggestive of one or more short-term occupations or specialized use of the site. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and the site could not be assigned to a specific temporal period. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site, further interpretation is difficult.

Table 6.36. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh284.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	31 flakes, 1 core, 8 bifaces

Features

No features were observed during the investigation of the site, and no FCR, charcoal, or burnt soil was observed in the plowed field or shovel tests.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh284 consisted of a prehistoric open habitation without mounds with an indeterminate temporal affiliation. A light scatter of lithic artifacts was recovered from the ground surface at this site. There was no evidence for the presence of intact sub-plow zone features, midden, or deposits. The site likely represents a short-term occupation, and any features would likely have been shallow

and ephemeral. Any such features would have been largely destroyed by plowing. The site has poor archaeological integrity and negligible research potential. Furthermore, this site is located outside of the proposed permit limits. Site 15Oh284 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

15Oh285

Elevation: 134 m (440 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric and late nineteenth through twentieth century
Site type(s): open habitation without mounds, historic farm/residence
Size: 360 sq m (3,875 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 175 m (574 ft)
Direction to nearest water: east
Type and extent of previous disturbance: demolition and removal of a structure, mechanical clearing and excavation, plowing, erosion; extent unknown
Topography: undissected upland ridge
Vegetation: secondary growth timber forest
Ground surface visibility: less than 10 percent in wooded area and 91 to 100 percent along cleared portion of ridgetop
Aspect: southwest
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Site Description

Site 15Oh285 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation and a historic outbuilding and trash scatter dating from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. The site was located 3.6 km (2.2 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, 0.9 km (0.6 mi) northeast of KY 1903 along an unimproved logging road, and 0.7 km (0.4 mi) southeast of the logging road, following the ridge crest (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Site 15Oh285 was located along a dissected upland ridge at an elevation of approximately 134 m (440 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was the West Fork of Lewis Creek, which was located approximately 175 m (574 ft) east of the site. Site dimensions were established by the locations of surface features and cultural materials, and the site measured 18.0 m (59.0 ft) north to south by 20.0 m (65.6 ft) east to west, covering approximately 360 sq m (3,875 sq ft). At the time of the survey, a dirt access road had been cleared along the ridge leading to the site, and the level ridgetop on which the site was located had been cleared for a geological test boring, and a large slurry pit had been excavated to the north of the site (Figure 6.124). The ridgetop was surrounded by steep slopes to the north, south, and east.

Vegetation consisted of secondary growth timber forest along the sideslopes of the ridgetop. Ground surface visibility was excellent along the access road and cleared area, but the ground surface was obscured by vegetation and leaf litter in the wooded areas. Disturbances to the site consisted of the demolition-related earthmoving, erosion, plowing, and clearing and excavation associated with the test boring.

Investigation Methods

Much of the ground surface at the site was obscured by vegetation and leaf litter. As a result, the site was primarily investigated through systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests were excavated at 10.0-m (32.8-ft) intervals across the site. A total of 23 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the site, but only 4 shovel tests produced cultural materials. As mentioned above, the ground surface visibility was excellent in the northern portion of the site, and this area was subjected to pedestrian survey at an interval of 5 m. One historic artifact was recovered from the ground surface at GSC 1. The location of the first STP positive for cultural material was recorded as the site datum using a handheld GPS unit. The locations of the GSC, STPs, and all features also were plotted on a site plan map (Figure 6.125).

Figure 6.124. Overview of Site 15Oh285, facing east.

Depositional Context

Wellston series soils were mapped for the site. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam plow zone extending to approximately 22.0 cm (8.7 in) below ground surface overlying a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam subsoil (Figure 6.126). Wellston soils typically do not have a plow zone, and the soils observed at the site more closely matched the characteristics generally attributed to the Zanesville series soils also mapped in the area. These soils had been disturbed by the demolition and removal of at least one structure, mechanical clearing and excavation associated with the drilling of a test boring at the site location, plowing, and erosion. All of the artifacts were recovered from the plow zone or the ground surface, and this site is considered to have poor depositional context.

Artifacts

Only two historic artifacts were recovered from the site, including one fragment of amethyst press-molded glass tableware dating and one fragment of light green ABM glass (Table 6.37). These artifacts were recovered from the vicinity of a stack of stone foundation piers, and may represent one or more isolated dumping episodes that occurred in the vicinity of an outbuilding during the early twentieth century. No further spatial patterning was evident in this small assemblage, and further interpretation is difficult given the paucity of artifacts recovered from this site.

Table 6.37. Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Oh285.

Unit	Depth	Artifacts
GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1 press molded glass
STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	1 flake
STP 2	0-15 cm bgs	1 ABM glass
STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	1 flake
STP 4	0-17 cm bgs	1 flake

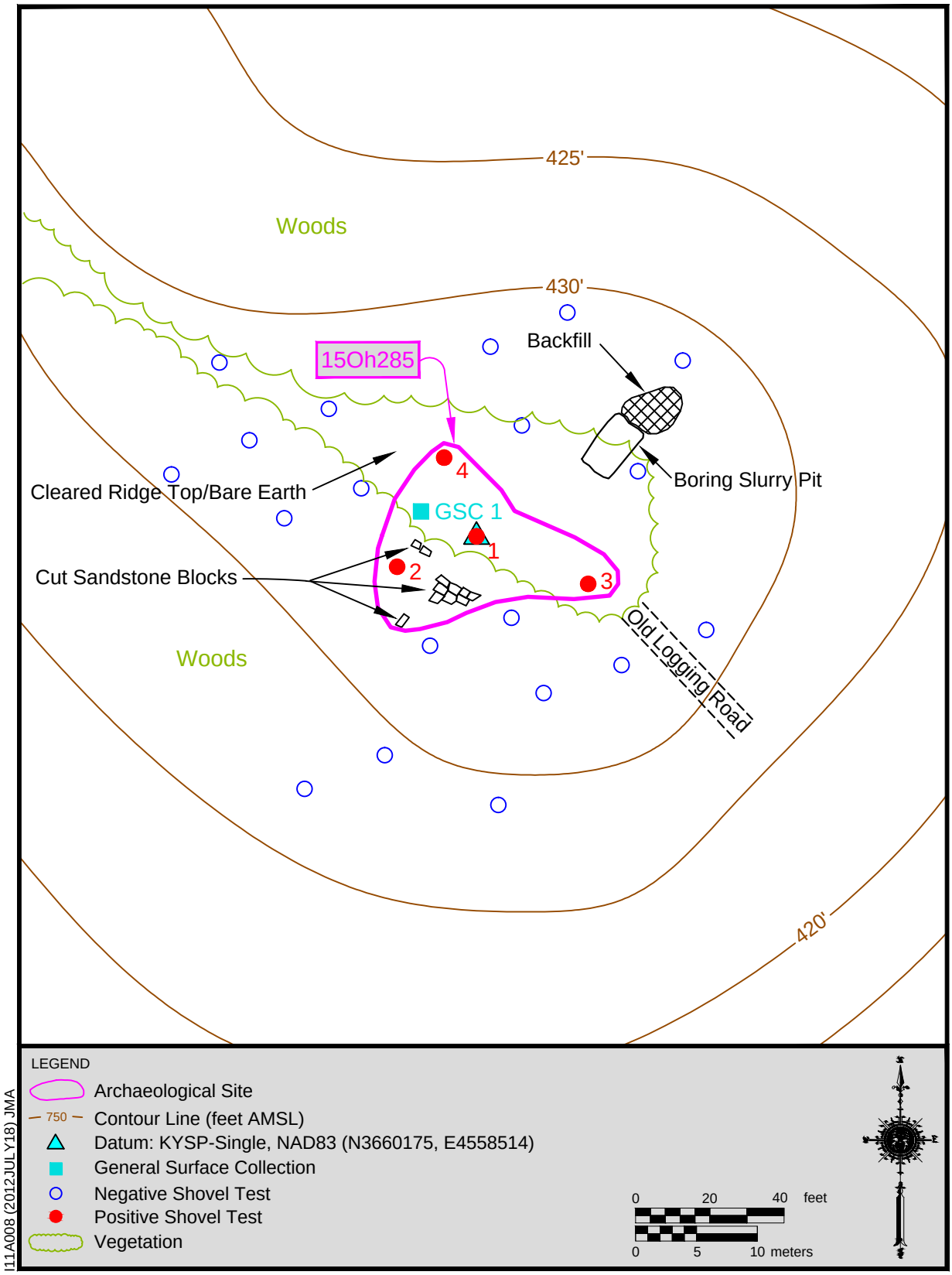

Figure 6.125. Schematic plan map of Site 15Oh285.

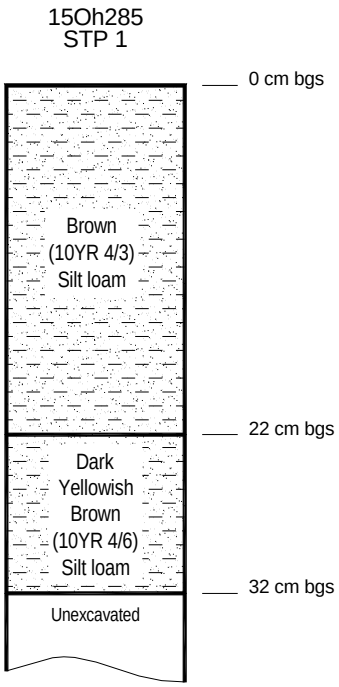

Figure 6.126. Representative soil profile from Site 15Oh285.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from this site included three flakes (1.4 g) larger than .25 inch were recovered from this site (Table 6.37). These materials were recovered from between 0 and 22 cm bgs in three separate STPs along the ridge crest. Two flakes were middle stage and one flake was late stage. Two flakes were Vienna chert and one flake was burnt. This small assemblage indicates short-term or specialized use of the site. Little more may be inferred from such a small quantity of material.

Features

A stack of cut sandstone blocks or piers was located in the southern portion of the site, just inside the tree line (Figure 6.127). Individual sandstone blocks were also scattered at a low density around this stack. The blocks probably represented the foundation of an outbuilding that had once stood at the site location. They appeared to have been moved to their current location following the demolition of that structure. No other features were observed during the investigation of the site, and no FCR, charcoal, or burnt soil was observed in the STPs.

Figure 6.127. Overview of cut sandstone blocks at Site 15Oh285.

Archival Data

Only very limited information was available pertaining to the ownership and occupancy history of Site 15Oh285 (Table 6.38). No structures were depicted at the site on any historic maps. According to PVA records, the site is located on an 8-ha (20-acre) parcel once owned by Kenneth R. Maddox. Maddox reported that he was employed as a blacksmith on his World War I draft registration card (United States Selective Service System 1918). In 1920, Maddox, 21, was recorded as a farmer residing with his wife, Bessie, 17, in Rockport. It is unclear whether he ever resided on the land associated with the site. He died of pneumonia in 1936 (KDIS 2000). In 1966, the property was sold by his heirs to the Beaver Dam Coal Company and the Sentry Royalty Company (OCCO DB 170:595). In 2007, the property was purchased by the current landowner, Western Diamond, LLC as part of a $6,663,176 transaction (OCCO DB 368:17). Map data and material evidence suggest that a residential occupation was not associated with this site. The site is most likely associated with an outbuilding, such as a barn or shed, that may have been constructed by Kenneth R. Maddox. The lack of archival information for this site prevents further interpretation based on this data alone.

Summary and National Register Evaluation

Site 15Oh285 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation and a historic outbuilding and trash scatter dating from the late nineteenth through twentieth century. There was no evidence for intact subsurface features at Site 15Oh285. The site exhibited poor physical integrity, and there was no evidence for midden deposits. Very few artifacts were observed, and all of the materials were recovered from the ground surface or the plow zone. The site has been severely disturbed by demolition-related earthmoving, erosion, plowing, and clearing and excavation associated with the test boring. 15Oh285 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Field Site 21

UTM (NAD 83): Zone 16N, 4133963 N, 499063 E
Elevation: 122 m (400 ft) AMSL
Component(s): twentieth century and unidentified prehistoric
Site type(s): historic farmstead/residence and isolated prehistoric lithic
Size: 4,000 sq m (43,056 sq ft)
Distance to nearest water: 300 m (984 ft)
Direction to nearest water: southeast
Type and extent of previous disturbance: construction and demolition-related earthmoving, plowing, erosion; 76–99% disturbed
Topography: hillside
Vegetation: plowed field, patchy grass and weeds
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent in agricultural field and along dirt access road
Aspect: southwest
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

Table 6.38. Ownership and Occupancy History of Site 15Oh285.

Years	Owner/s	Occupation of Owner/s	Price/Value	Resident/s	Occupation of Resident/s
?–1936	Kenneth R. Maddox	Farmer, Blacksmith	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1936–1966	Bessie Maddox, Maddox heirs	Unknown	Unknown	n/a	n/a
1966–2007	Beaver Dam Coal Company and Sentry Royalty Company	Coal company	Unknown	n/a	n/a
2007–present	Western Diamond, LLC	Coal company	$6,663,176	n/a	n/a

Field Site 21 (FS-21) consisted of a prehistoric isolated find and a very low-density scatter of historic materials associated with a twentieth-century historic farm and residence. was located 2.0 km (1.2 mi) north of the intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Kentucky, and 280 m (919 ft) west of KY 1903 along a dirt access road (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). FS-21 was located along a hillside at an elevation of approximately 122 m (400 ft) AMSL. The nearest natural water source was an unnamed tributary of Lewis Creek, which was located approximately 300 m (984 ft) southeast of FS-21. Dimensions were established by the boundaries of the scatter of cultural materials observed on the ground surface, and the locality measured approximately 62.0 m (203.4 ft) north to south by 136.0 m (446.2 ft) east to west, covering approximately 4,000 sq m (43,056 sq ft). FS-21 was located in a disked agricultural field with excellent ground surface visibility (Figure 6.128). Vegetation consisted of patchy grass and weeds. The locality had been severely disturbed by construction and demolition-related earthmoving, agricultural plowing, and erosion.

Zanesville and Wellston series soils were mapped for FS-21. The soil profile recorded from shovel tests appeared disturbed and consisted of brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam extending to a depth of 13.0 cm (5.1 in) below ground surface overlying a yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay loam with approximately 10 percent fine gravel and brick fill. Due to excellent ground surface visibility, the locality was investigated primarily through pedestrian survey. One shovel test was excavated within the boundaries of FS-21 to assess the depositional context. Shovel tests were also excavated at 20.0-m (65.6-ft) intervals along a ridgetop immediately northeast of FS-21. With the exception of modern fill, no shovel tests produced cultural material.

Six artifacts were recovered from the ground surface at Site FS-21 including four fragments of ABM glass, one fragment of modern plastic, and one late stage flake of Vienna chert. These artifacts were recovered from a single GSC in a disked agricultural field and along a dirt access road and no distinct patterning was evident. The historic artifacts recovered from this site are consistent with an early-to-mid-twentieth-century domestic occupation. The single lithic artifact suggests a short-term occupation or single episode of late stage tool manufacture. All of these artifacts were recovered from severely disturbed soils near the mapped location of a razed farmstead.

Figure 6.128. Overview of Field Site 21, facing northeast.

Based on map data, no structures were present at FS-21 in 1909 (USGS 1909b). A residential structure was present on the ridge immediately northeast of FS-21 by 1953 (USGS 1953). No evidence of this structure was observed during the survey. This residence is also depicted on the 1997 topographic map (USGS 1997). The structure, built between 1909 and 1953, was razed sometime after 1997, and the materials were removed from the locality. FS-21 is located along a former haul road corridor associated with a former mine and barge loading facility. The construction of this road and its demolition and the subsequent grading of the landscape is likely responsible for the bulk of the disturbance documented at this locality.

There was no evidence for intact subsurface features or deposits at FS-21. Archaeological deposits were extremely thin and patchy, and all of the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. This locality has been severely disturbed, and lacks physical integrity. As a result of the lack of material, the relatively recent age of the historic component, and the evidence of severe disturbance, the OSA has determined that FS-21 does not warrant a state site number. This locality is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Isolated Finds

This class of site primarily consisted of isolated artifacts that occurred as singular items with no other evidence of activity associated with the artifact (e.g., features, FCR, charcoal). For every isolated find, shovel testing and/or surface reconnaissance was conducted to locate any possible associated artifacts.

Seven isolated finds (IFs 1–7) were discovered during the survey. Six of these were prehistoric finds, and one was historic. Each isolated find is described below.

Isolated Find 1

UTM (NAD 83): Zone 16N, 4136320 N, 499646 E
Elevation: 143 m (470 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric
Distance to nearest water: 450 m (1,476 ft)
Direction to nearest water: east
Type and extent of previous disturbance: earthmoving and erosion; 75–99 percent disturbed
Topography: ridgetop
Vegetation: bare earth and patchy grass and brush along edge of dirt road
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent along dirt road
Aspect: south
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

IF-1 consisted of one retouched flake of Vienna chert recovered from the surface of a dirt logging road on a ridgetop in the northeastern portion of the project area (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). This artifact could not be assigned to a specific temporal period, and no other materials were observed on the ground surface or in STPs bracketing this isolated find location. This artifact was recovered from a severely disturbed context, and there is no potential for the presence of intact features or cultural deposits at this location. IF-1 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Isolated Find 2

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16N, 4134252 N, 499143 E
Elevation: 140 m (460 ft) AMSL
Component(s): historic
Distance to nearest water: 580 m (1,903 ft)
Direction to nearest water: west
Type and extent of previous disturbance: plowing and erosion; extent unknown
Topography: ridgetop
Vegetation: mixed woods and brush
Ground surface visibility: less than 50 percent
Aspect: north
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

IF-2 consisted of a single strap hinge recovered from the plow zone of a STP. This artifact was located on a wooded ridgetop in the southwestern portion of the project area (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). No other materials

were observed on the ground surface or in any of the bracketing STPs excavated around the isolated find location. Although this item was not assigned a specific date, it may have been manufactured at any time during nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and suggests that an outbuilding may have once stood near the isolated find location. No evidence for the presence of intact features or deposits was encountered at IF-2, and little more information may be gleaned from this single artifact. IF-2 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Isolated Find 3

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16N, 4134280 N, 498946 E
Elevation: 131 m (430 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric
Distance to nearest water: 405 m (1,329 ft)
Direction to nearest water: southwest
Type and extent of previous disturbance: plowing, erosion; extent unknown
Topography: hillside
Vegetation: disked agricultural field
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent
Aspect: southwest
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

IF-3 consisted of one middle stage flake of Vienna chert recovered from the ground surface of a disked agricultural field in the southwestern portion of the project area (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). This artifact could not be assigned to a specific temporal period, and no other materials were observed on the ground surface or in STPs bracketing this isolated find location. No evidence for the presence of intact features or cultural deposits was observed in STPs at the site. IF-3 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Isolated Find 4

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16N, 4136075 N, 499406 E
Elevation: 128 m (420 ft) AMSL
Component(s): Early Archaic
Distance to nearest water: 240 m (787 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: earth-moving and erosion; 75–99 percent disturbed
Topography: hillside
Vegetation: bare earth and patchy grass and brush along edge of dirt road
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent along dirt road
Aspect: south
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

IF-4 consisted of one final stage biface recovered from the ground surface of a dirt access road located in the northeastern portion of the project area (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). This artifact was manufactured from Vienna chert. The serial serration along the blade edges indicate that this biface was manufactured during the Early Archaic sub-period. No other materials were observed on the ground surface or in STPs bracketing this isolated find location. This artifact was recovered from a severely disturbed context, and there is no potential for the presence of intact features or cultural deposits at this location. IF-4 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Isolated Find 5

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16N, 4135469 N, 498782 E
Elevation: 137 m (450 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric
Distance to nearest water: 190 m (623 ft)
Direction to nearest water: south
Type and extent of previous disturbance: earthmoving and erosion; 75–99 percent disturbed
Topography: hillside
Vegetation: bare earth and patchy grass and brush along edge of dirt road
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent along dirt road
Aspect: southeast
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

IF-5 consisted of one piece of thermal shatter recovered from the surface of a dirt access road located in the northwestern portion of the project area (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). This artifact could not be assigned to a specific temporal period, and no other materials were

observed on the ground surface or in STPs bracketing this isolated find location. Although this artifact indicates that thermal features may have been present at this location, no evidence for the presence of intact features or cultural deposits were observed. Furthermore, any features would have been destroyed by the construction of the access road and erosion. IF-5 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Isolated Find 6

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16N, 4134432 N, 499678 E
Elevation: 122 m (400 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric
Distance to nearest water: 460 m (1,509 ft)
Direction to nearest water: east
Type and extent of previous disturbance: plowing, erosion; extent unknown
Topography: hillside
Vegetation: disked agricultural field
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent
Aspect: southeast
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

IF-6 consisted of one middle stage flake of Vienna chert recovered from the ground surface of a disked agricultural field in the southeastern portion of the project area (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). This artifact could not be assigned to a specific temporal period, and no other materials were observed on the ground surface or in STPs bracketing this isolated find location. No evidence for the presence of intact features or cultural deposits was observed in STPs at the site. IF-6 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Isolated Find 7

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16N, 4133634 N, 499335 E
Elevation: 119 m (390 ft) AMSL
Component(s): unidentified prehistoric
Distance to nearest water: 95 m (312 ft)
Direction to nearest water: southeast
Type and extent of previous disturbance: plowing, erosion; extent unknown
Topography: stream terrace
Vegetation: disked agricultural field
Ground surface visibility: 91 to 100 percent
Aspect: west
Recommended NRHP status: not eligible

IF-7 consisted of one late stage flake of Vienna chert recovered from the surface of a disked agricultural field in the southwestern portion of the survey area beyond the permit boundary (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). This artifact could not be assigned to a specific temporal period, and no other materials were observed on the ground surface or in STPs bracketing this isolated find location. No evidence for the presence of intact features or cultural deposits was observed in STPs at the site. IF-7 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Architectural Resources

The results of the cultural historic survey are presented in Table 6.39, and the locations of the cultural historic resources are mapped on Figures 1.2 and 1.3. All surveyed historic resources (at least 50 years old) not associated with archaeological sites are described below. Information obtained from the Ohio County PVA office, historic maps, and architectural analysis was used to establish an approximate date of construction for each resource. CRA personnel did not have access to the interiors of surveyed resources. All statements regarding the number of rooms or size of each resource were made with information gathered from records of the PVA office. Each resource has been assessed to determine if it appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluations are found after each description.

With the exception of Resource OH 119, which was located outside of the project area, the immediate surroundings of the following historic structures were subjected to systematic shovel testing at 10-m intervals. No archaeological deposits were encountered at these locations, and soils were obviously eroded and/or disturbed (Figure 6.129). As a result, these locations were not recorded as archaeological sites.

Table 6.39. Surveyed Architectural Resources.

CRA Resource #	KHC Inventory #	Name/Description of Property	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility	Effect
1	OH 117	shed and collapsed barn	1895	Ineligible	N/A
2	OH 118	English barn	1884	Ineligible	N/A
3	OH 119	converted residence	Circa 1900	Ineligible	N/A
4	OH 120	transverse frame barn, shed and two collapsed outbuildings	Circa 1948	Ineligible	N/A
5	OH 121	front gable barn	1928	Ineligible	N/A
6	OH 122	one-story, five-bay, side-gabled Ranch house, pole barn and shed	Circa 1950	Ineligible	N/A
7	OH 123	one-story, four-bay, double-pen, double-door frame residence and associated outbuildings	1880	Ineligible	N/A
8	OH 124	Fulkerson Family Cemetery	1898-1954	Ineligible	N/A
9	OH 125	collapsed barn, transverse frame barn, outbuilding of unknown function and hay storage outbuilding	1924	Ineligible	N/A
10	OH 126	one-story, four-bay, saddlebag residence, pole barn and shed	1915	Ineligible	N/A
11	OH 127	one-story, four-bay, side-gabled frame residence, transverse frame barn and outbuildings	1885	Ineligible	N/A
12	OH 128	partially collapsed outbuilding	Circa 1940	Ineligible	N/A
13	OH 129	two transverse frame barns and outbuildings	1926	Ineligible	N/A

Figure 6.129. Overview of severely eroded conditions at Resource OH 127.

Resource OH 119

Photographs: Figures 6.130-6.133

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Central City East, KY 1953 (Photorevised 1997)

UTMs: E: 499529 N: 4133980

Property Address: Rockport-Ceralvo Rd./KY-1903

Parcel Number: 147-18

Owner Information: Vela Harrel

Deed: 275-276

Construction Date: Circa 1900

Description: Resource OH 119 consists of residence that appears to have been converted into an English barn. It is located just outside the project boundary approximately 0.13 miles east of Rockport-Ceralvo Road/KY -1903 within a wooded area amidst overgrown vegetation. It is situated on an approximately 103-acre lot. It appears to be abandoned. According to the 1909 Central City, KY, and 1953 Central City East topographic quadrangles, Resource OH 119 was originally located approximately 442 feet east of the original road. It was first depicted on the 1909 Central City KY topographic quadrangle as a residence. It is depicted as a barn on the 1953 Central City East topographic quadrangle. According to the Ohio County PVA records, Site 3 is associated with Site 2.

The residence/barn is a one-story, four-bay (d/w/w/w), side-gable frame structure (Figure 6.130). It is set on a field stone pier foundation beneath a standing-seam metal roof. The structure is clad with wood clapboard siding. The original circle-sawn vertical planks are visible beneath the siding. None of the door or window openings contains doors or window sashes. It is oriented to the southeast.

Identical window openings are located at the center of the northeast and southwest (side) elevations. A portal opening is located at the center of the rear elevation. An interior brick chimney and wood lath are visible within the structure indicating human habitation (Figures 6.131–6.133).

Figure 6.130. Resource OH119: Westerly view of residence/English barn.

Figure 6.131. Resource OH119: Northerly view of residence/barn.

Figure 6.132. Resource OH119: Easterly view of residence/barn.

Figure 6.133. Resource OH119: Interior of residence/barn.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The residence/barn located at Resource OH 119 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. The structure does not retain the architectural integrity necessary to warrant inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C. The house/barn no longer exhibits its character-defining features. The door and window openings no longer retain their historic components. The house is in a state of deterioration, resulting from a lack of general maintenance, deteriorated cladding and roofing materials, and the allowance of weather, water, and pests brought on by unenclosed window and door openings. Research has yet to reveal significant associations between Resource OH 119 and persons or events of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 119 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Resource OH 122

Photographs: Figures 6.134-6.137

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1999)

UTMs: E: 499067 N: 4135271

Property Address: 3376 Rockport-Ceralvo Rd./KY-1903

Parcel Number: 127-36

Owner Information: Armstrong Coal Co.

Construction Date: Circa 1950

Description: Resource OH 122 consists of a residence, pole barn, and shed located at 3376 Rockport-Ceralvo Road/KY-1903. The buildings are situated on an approximately 2-acre, grassy, primarily level lot that slopes downward to the west. The residence is first

depicted on the 1953 Central City East, KY, topographic quadrangle.

The residence is a one-story, five-bay (w/ww/d/ww/w) with attached garage, side-gable Ranch house (Figure 6.134). The façade is divided into three units, the house itself, the vestibule leading to the garage, and the attached garage. It is set on a concrete block foundation beneath an asphalt shingle roof. The residence is clad with vinyl siding. It is oriented to the east, toward the road. The residence comprises approximately 1,690 square feet of living space.

The façade entry consists of a wood paneled door set behind a vinyl casement storm door. A simplified Classical surround flanks the entry. The entry opens onto a concrete porch. Wood columns support the front-gable porch roof. The windows consist of six-over-six, double-hung aluminum sashes set behind vinyl storm windows. They are flanked by metal shutters. The attached garage consists of one automobile bay with a vinyl, sectional roll-up garage door.

Two windows are located at the center of the north and south (side) elevations. Two entries are located at the center and at the southernmost corner of the rear elevation (Figure 6.135). They consist of a paneled, vinyl door with a six-light window set behind a single-light, metal, simulated batten storm door. The central entry opens onto a wood deck. Four windows are located on the rear elevation, two at the northernmost corner and two between the entries.

The pole barn is located approximately 80 feet southwest of the residence. It is a front-gable structure clad with ribbed metal set beneath a ribbed metal roof (Figure 6.136). The foundation and interior details were not visible. The center portal of the east (front) elevation is enclosed by sliding, ribbed metal doors. A metal, sliding sash window is located north of the sliding doors.

The shed is located approximately 152 feet southwest of the residence. It is a front-gable structure clad with ribbed metal set beneath a ribbed metal roof (Figure 6.137). The shed is set on a concrete block foundation. No interior details were visible. Hinged, ribbed metal doors are located at the center of the east (side) elevation.

Figure 6.134. Resource OH122: Westerly view of residence.

Figure 6.135. Resource OH122: Northeasterly view of residence.

Figure 6.136. Resource OH122: Westerly view of pole barn.

Figure 6.137. Resource OH122: Westerly view of shed.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Because Ranch houses are a common residential form in both suburban and rural contexts, NRHP-eligible examples must demonstrate exceptional architectural characteristics or contribute to the overall character of a district in which the individual buildings may lack distinction. The residence associated with Resource OH 122 exhibits several characteristics indicative of a Ranch house form, such as a linear form and an integrated garage. However, these characteristics are common of Ranch houses and do not constitute architectural significance. The installation of replacement doors, window sashes and vinyl siding has diminished the integrity of design, materials and workmanship of the residence. The outbuildings associated with the residence are constructed of common materials with little to no architectural significance. Furthermore, research indicated no association between Resource OH 122 and events or persons of historical significance. Therefore, CRA recommends that Site 6 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Resource OH 127

Photographs: Figures 6.138–6.144

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

UTMs: E: 498320 N: 4135722

Property Address: 225 Geary Ln

Parcel Number: 127-33

Owner Information: Dennis and Deborah Farris

225 Geary Ln.

Rockport, KY 42369

Deed: 314-724

Construction Date: 1885

Description: Resource OH 127 consists of a residence, multipurpose barn, chicken coop and loafing shed located at 225 Geary Lane. They are situated on an approximately 91-acre, grassy lot that rises to the east from the road. A line of trees shields the residence from the road. The residence is first depicted on the 1909 Central City topographic quadrangle.

The residence is a one-story, four-bay (w/w/w/d), side-gable frame house (Figure 6.138). It is set on a concrete block foundation that is sheathed in permastone beneath an asphalt shingle roof. The house is clad with vinyl siding. It is oriented to the west, toward the road. The residence comprises approximately 1,200 square feet of living space.

The façade entry is located at the center of the enclosed porch. It consists of a paneled door set behind an aluminum storm door. Poured concrete steps lead to the entry. Windows consist of one-over-one, double-hung aluminum sashes set behind aluminum storm windows and screens. An interior chimney extends from the roof ridge at the northern gable. A shed-roof addition is attached to the east (rear) elevation. Paired one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash windows are located at the center of this addition.

Another one-story, shed-roof addition extends north from the rectangular form of the residence (Figure 6.139). It is clad with vinyl siding and particle board. It is oriented to the north. This addition appears to function as a shed. A hinged, particle board door is located at the center of the north (front) elevation. The door is flanked by full-length, fixed, aluminum windows.

The multipurpose barn is located approximately 126 feet north of the residence. It is oriented to the south, toward the residence. The barn is a front-gable frame structure. It is set on a flagstone pier foundation beneath a ribbed metal roof (Figure 6.140 and 6.141). It is clad with vertical board. The barn is constructed with sawn lumber and wire nails (Figure 6.142). The center and easternmost portals are open through to the rear elevation. A hinged, vertical board door fronts the westernmost portal. A shed-roof addition is attached to the west elevation. It is open through to the rear elevation. A machine shed addition is attached to the west elevation of the shed roof addition. The front elevation is open, with the west (side) and rear elevations enclosed. Wood posts support the roof and delineate the additions.

The chicken coop is located approximately 20 feet northeast of the residence. It consists of a prefabricated gambrel-roof shed with a shed-roof addition (Figure 6.143). The structure is oriented to the west, toward the residence. The gambrel-roof shed is clad with particle board beneath a corrugated metal roof. A hinged, particle board door is located at the center of the front elevation. The shed-roof addition is attached to the south (side) elevation of the shed. It is oriented to the south. The shed roof is comprised of corrugated metal. It is supported by wood posts. Chicken wire is strung between the posts, enclosing the space beneath the roof. A tarp is attached to the chicken wire strung along the west end of the addition. The roof shelters three openings in the south (side) elevation of the shed for poultry egress. Wood ramps lead from these opening to the ground, which is covered with plastic.

The loafing shed is located approximately 155 feet south of the residence. It is a frame structure clad with vertical board beneath a standing seam metal roof (Figure 6.144). The front (southwest) elevation is open and divided into two portals. A wood gate encloses the southwestern most portal. A wood fence encloses the northeastern most portal. A wood post is located between the portals and supports the roof. A pedestrian opening is located at the southeastern most corner of the southeast (side) elevation. A window opening is located northeast of the pedestrian opening. Another pedestrian opening is located at the eastern corner of the rear elevation.

Figure 6.138. Resource OH127: Southeasterly view of façade.

Figure 6.139. Resource OH127: Southeasterly view of residence.

Figure 6.140. Resource OH127: Northeasterly view of multipurpose barn.

Figure 6.141. Resource OH127: Foundation pier of multipurpose barn.

Figure 6.142. Resource OH127: Interior of multipurpose barn.

Figure 6.143. Resource OH127: Northeasterly view of chicken coop.

Figure 6.144. Resource OH127: Northeasterly view of loafing shed.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The structures located at Resource OH 127 are undistinguished building forms that lack the architectural significance or integrity necessary to warrant NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. While the majority of original materials on the outbuildings remain, they are not of a specific style or significant design that distinguishes them from similar, previously documented examples. They do not appear to be a particularly early or innovative example of their construction methods or forms. The residence's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised with the addition of replacement siding and windows. The additions to the rear and north (side) elevations also detract from the residence's integrity because they obscure its original form. Research indicated no association between Resource OH 127 and events or persons of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 127 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Resource OH 128

Photographs: Figure 6.145

Map: Figures 1.2 and 1.3

Zone: 16

Quad: Central City East, KY 1963 (Photorevised 1997)

UTMs: E: 498274 N: 4135690

Property Address: Geary Ln

Parcel Number: 127-33

Owner Information: Dennis and Deborah Farris
225 Geary Ln.
Rockport, KY 42369

Deed: 314-724

Construction Date: Circa 1940

Description: Resource OH 128 consists of a partially collapsed outbuilding located west of Geary Lane, approximately 0.21 mi south of its intersection with Cardinal Lane. The structure is located atop a rise amidst a grove of trees and overgrown vegetation. It is set back approximately 61 feet from the public right of way. It is not visible from the road. The outbuilding is oriented to the north. According to the Ohio County PVA records, Resource OH 128 is associated with Resource OH 127.

The partially collapsed outbuilding is a one-story, side-gable, frame structure set beneath a standing-seam metal roof (Figure 6.145). It is clad with vertical board beneath rolled asphalt. The foundation is not visible. A pedestrian entry is located at the western corner of the front (north) elevation. It consists of a hinged door sheathed by rolled asphalt. Two window openings are located east of the entry.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. The structure located at Resource OH 127 is an undistinguished building form that lacks the architectural significance or integrity necessary to warrant NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. The outbuilding is not of a specific style or significant design that distinguishes it from similar, previously documented examples. It does not appear to be an early or innovative example of its construction methods or form. The outbuilding's integrity has been compromised due to its deteriorated state. The farmhouse originally associated with the outbuilding is also no longer extant, which diminishes its integrity as part of an historic farmstead. Research indicated no association between Resource OH 127 and events or persons of historical significance. Consequently, CRA recommends that Resource OH 127 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Figure 6.145. Resource OH128: Southerly view of partially collapsed outbuilding.

Deep Testing Survey Results and Recommendations

Andrew V. Martin

Bucket auguring was conducted in alluvial soils within the project area to determine the potential for buried cultural deposits. A hand-operated auger with a four-inch diameter bucket was used to excavate cores at 23 locations (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3 and Appendix E). The auger locations were generally situated on representative landforms within the project area. Generalized descriptions of the cores are presented below and are discussed by location.

West Fork Lewis Creek

Twelve augers (Augers 1–5, 17–23) were placed along the floodplain, natural levee, and low terrace west of the West Fork of Lewis Creek, in the southeastern portion of the project area. The natural levee and floodplain along the West Fork Lewis Creek was sampled. Soils mapped in this area included Bonnie, Henshaw, and Stendal series soils.

Natural Levee

Eight auger probes (Augers 1, 3, 4, and 5, as well as Augers 18 – 21) sampled natural levee deposits along the West Fork of Lewis Creek in the southeastern portion of the permit area (see Figure 1.3). This landform was at an elevation of approximately 119 m (390 ft) AMSL. The Bonnie soil series is mapped for these landforms (Cox 1987).

These augers typically revealed a light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam A-horizon extending to 10–15 cm (4–6 in) bgs. Beneath that, a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4 to 5/6) silt loam to silty clay loam Bw horizon extended to a depth of 30–90 cm (12–35 in) bgs. Below approximately 90 cm bgs, the sediment characteristics varied, but were often a mottled brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6), very pale brown (10YR 8/2), and/or dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4 to 10YR4/6) silty clay loam. In Augers 5 and 18, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam C horizon was encountered below 80 or 90 cm bgs. Also, in Augers 4 and 19, the structure of the sediments in those augers was laminated throughout the probe.

The sediments observed on the levee were generally well drained and silty, and are not consistent with the Bonnie series soils that is described for the area. The sediment characteristics observed in these augers are more closely matched with the Cuba series, which is a weakly developed soil that is found in well-drained floodplain settings, such as natural levees, in the region (Soil Survey Staff 2012). These soils typically form in Holocene or recent alluvium (Soil Survey Staff 1999: 522). Considering the setting and the likely age of the soils, it was considered possible that archaeological deposits could be buried in these landforms. However, the systematic coring did not identify any evidence for buried archaeological deposits on the levee.

Floodplain

Augers 2, 17, 22, and 23 sampled various parts of the West Fork Lewis Creek floodplain along the eastern portion of the permit boundary (see Figure 1.3). The elevation of the floodplain was about 1 to 2 m below the levee (approximately 117 to 118 m [384 to 387 ft] AMSL). The Henshaw and Stendal soil series are mapped on the floodplain (Cox 1987).

The augers placed here generally revealed a poorly drained setting. At Auger 2, for example, a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam plow zone extended to a depth of 15 cm (6 in) bgs and overlies a mottled strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) and pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay that extended to at least 50 cm (20 in) bgs. Similarly, Auger 17 revealed a mottled light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) and dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) silt with heavy iron-oxide staining and ferro-manganese nodules that extended to at least 73 cm (29 in) bgs. Augers 22 and 23 revealed similar conditions, with a pale brown (10YR 6/3) or yellow (10YR 7/6) silt loam plow zone extending to a depth of approximately 10 cm (4 in) over a mottled yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) or brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) and very

pale brown (10YR 7/4) or white (10YR 8/1) silt loam to silty clay loam that extended to a depth of 78 cm (31 in) bgs. Iron-oxide staining and ferro-manganese masses were prevalent throughout these profiles.

The sediments observed on the floodplain were generally poorly drained and are consistent with the Henshaw or Stendal series soils that are described for the area. These soils are Inceptisols typically formed in late-Pleistocene deposits or poorly drained Holocene age sediments (Soil Survey Staff 1999: 208, 214, 498, 501). Considering the setting and the likely age of the soils, it was considered unlikely that deeply buried archaeological deposits would be found in this setting. The results of the limited auger coring verified this potential and precluded the placement of additional cores on the floodplain.

Lewis Creek

Only a small portion of the Lewis Creek valley was within the current project area and only three auger probes (Augers 6–10) sampled landforms associated with this stream. These augers were placed along the floodplain and low terrace north of Lewis Creek and east of Green River in the southwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 1.3). Soils mapped in this area included Otwell, Weinbach, Nolin, and Stendal series (Cox 1987).

Floodplain

Auger 6 was located on a small portion of the Lewis Creek floodplain within the project area. This landform was at an elevation of approximately 116 m (380 ft) AMSL. Nolin series soils are mapped in this area (Cox 1987).

Auger 6 revealed a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam plow zone extending to a depth of 12 cm (5 in) bgs over a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam that extended to 28 cm (11 in) bgs and was underlain by a dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam with very pale brown (10YR 7/4) mottles extending to a depth of 50 cm (20 in) bgs. This zone was underlain by a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay loam with very pale brown (10YR 7/4) mottles that extended to 88 cm (35 in) over a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam extending to at least 102 cm (40 in).

The sediments observed from Auger 6 are within the range of characteristics for the Nolin series (Soil Survey Staff 2012). These are Inceptisols that typically form in Holocene or recent alluvium (Soil Survey Staff 1999:489–493). Considering the setting and the likely age of the soils, it was considered possible that archaeological deposits could be buried in these landforms. However, the coring on the small portion of the floodplain within the project area did not identify any archaeological deposits.

Terrace

Augers 7 and 8 were placed on the terrace adjacent to a small, intermittent tributary of Lewis Creek (see Figure 1.3). Both augers were located east of the Green River and north of Lewis Creek at an elevation of approximately 117 m (384 ft). Weinbach series soils are mapped in this area (Cox 1987).

Auger 7 revealed a mottled grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) and pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam with laminated structure and iron-oxide staining that extended to a depth of 28 cm (11 in) underlain by a mottled grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) and pale brown (10YR 6/3) silty clay loam with heavy iron-oxide staining extending to a depth of at least 71 cm (28 in). Degraded rock was encountered between 30 and 40 cm (12 and 16 in).

Auger 8 revealed a light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) silt with few rounded stream gravels extending to a depth of 27 cm (11 in) bgs over a very pale brown (10YR 8/2) silt with gravel increasing with depth extending to 44 cm (17 in) bgs underlain by a mottled very pale brown (10YR 8/2 and 7/4) silt loam that extended to 63 cm (25 in). This third zone was underlain by a mottled very pale brown (10YR 8/2 and 7/4) silt loam with iron-oxide staining and charcoal that extended to 73 cm (29 in) over a mottled brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6)

and very pale brown (10YR 8/2) silty clay loam with iron-oxide staining, ferro-manganese masses, and gravel that extended to at least 102 cm (40 in).

The sediments observed from Augers 7 and 8 generally exhibit the range of characteristics for the Weinbach series (Soil Survey Staff 2012). These are Alfisols that typically form in deposits of late-Pleistocene age (Soil Survey Staff 1999:181). These soil characteristics are also consistent with the description of glacial Green Lake deposits (Stein 1980). Deeply buried archaeological deposits would not be found on this landform.

Green River

Eight augers (Augers 9–16) were placed on the low terrace east of the Green River in the western portion of the project area (see Figure 1.3). Soils mapped in this area predominately included the Weinbach and Otwell series' (Cox 1987). All augers were at an elevation of approximately 119 m (390 ft).

Several of these augers revealed similar characteristics. Often, a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4 to 5/6) silt loam plow zone was found above a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/8) or brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) silty clay loam B horizon. The B horizon often extended to approximately 30–60 cm bgs. The underlying sediment was typically a mottled pale brown (10YR 8/2), yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4), and/or brownish-yellow (10YR 6/8) silt loam or silty clay loam with iron-oxide staining that extended to at least 100 cm bgs.

The exceptions to this characterization are Augers 9 and 11. The soils observed in Auger 9 represented fill related to the construction, removal, and subsequent re-contouring of a temporary mine equipment access route and a former barge loading slip adjacent to the Green River. Auger 11 was placed on a floodplain bottom of a tributary stream east of the Green River in the southwestern portion of the project area at an elevation of approximately 114 m (375 ft). This auger revealed a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam extending to 28 cm (11 in) bgs over a mottled yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3) silt loam that extended to 40 cm (16 in) bgs and was underlain by a mottled light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) and very pale brown (10YR 8/2) silt loam with a laminated structure extending to at least 105 cm (41 in).

The sediments observed from the augers on the Green River terrace generally exhibit the range of characteristics for the Weinbach or Otwell series' (Soil Survey Staff 2012). These are Alfisols that are typically formed in deposits of late-Pleistocene age (Soil Survey Staff 1999:181, 200). These soil characteristics are also consistent with the description of glacial Green Lake deposits (Stein 1980). Therefore, archaeological deposits would not be found buried very deeply on this landform. Disturbance associated with the portion of the landform near Auger 9 would also prevent intact archaeological deposits from being found there. The soils at Auger 11 are associated with a tributary stream and may have been deposited more recently, but the small extent of these soils and lack of any archaeological evidence found suggests that no buried archaeological deposits are present there either.

Summary of Deep Testing Results and Recommendations

Twenty-three auger cores were placed on floodplains and low terraces within the project area to assess the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits. Few areas were found to contain likely Holocene-age sediments that would contain buried archaeological deposits. Specifically, the levee deposits along West Fork Lewis Creek and floodplain alluvium along Lewis Creek and the small tributary drainages along the Green River exhibited characteristics consistent with recently deposited sediment (e.g., darker coloring and stratified deposits). However, systematic sampling along the levees and the small areas of floodplain alluvium within the project area did not identify any evidence of buried archaeological deposits. Therefore, no further deep testing is recommended within the current project area.

Chapter 7. Conclusions and Recommendations

Between August 17, 2011, and July 11, 2012, CRA personnel conducted a cultural resource survey of the proposed Lewis Creek West coal mine operation near Rockport in Ohio County, Kentucky. The project area is located east of the Green River, west of the West Fork of Lewis Creek, and north of Lewis Creek. The survey was required to comply with the Department for Natural Resources, Division of Mine Permits' regulations 405 KAR Sections 8:010, 8:020, 8:030, 8:040, 24:040 (revised June 28, 1989). The survey was conducted at the request of David R. Cobb of Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. (Permit Application Number 892-0115 NW). Prior to completing fieldwork, a records review was conducted at the OSA. The review indicated that approximately 7.4 ha (18.3 acres) of the project area had been previously surveyed and that two prehistoric sites (Sites 15Oh20 and 15Oh105) had been previously recorded within the project area. Personnel also initiated a review of records maintain by the KHC to determine if previously recorded cultural historic resources were located in the area of potential effect. This inquiry identified no previously recorded resources within the area of potential effect. A total area of 483.6 ha (1,195.0 acres) was surveyed, including the entire permit area of 461.6 ha (1,140.6 acres) as well as an additional 22.0 ha (54.4 acres) not included in the final permit. Field methods consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. Hand auger coring was performed to assess the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits in floodplain landform settings.

One previously recorded archaeological site (15Oh20), and 21 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (Sites 15Oh265–15Oh285) were documented as a result of this survey. Site 15Oh20 was originally recorded as a shell midden; however, no shell was observed at the site, and only a very light scatter of lithic material was recovered. Sites 15Oh268, 15Oh270, and 15Oh282–284 were prehistoric open habitations, Sites 15Oh267, 15Oh277, 15Oh280–281, and 15Oh285 were multicomponent prehistoric open habitations and historic farmsteads/residences, Site 15Oh271 was a multicomponent prehistoric isolated find and historic farmstead/residence, and Sites 15Oh265–266, 15Oh269, 15Oh272–274, 15Oh276, and 15Oh278–279 were historic farmsteads/residences. Site 15Oh275/Resource OH 124 is the Fulkerson Cemetery, which dates from the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. One very light density scatter of twentieth century artifacts and an isolated prehistoric lithic (Field Site 21) also was documented. Due to the low density of materials recovered, and the evidence of severe disturbance observed at this locality, the OSA determined that Field Site 21 did not warrant a state site number. Six prehistoric isolated finds and one historic isolated find also were documented during the survey. No cultural materials were observed on the surface or in subsurface tests at the location of Site 15Oh105, and this site appears to have been destroyed by previous mining activities. The auger coring along alluvial landforms of the Green River, West Fork of Lewis Creek and Lewis Creek identified a low potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits.

With the exception of Site 15Oh275, all of the sites and isolated finds discovered during this project lacked significant archaeological deposits and had poor archaeological integrity; therefore, these sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition to the archaeological sites and isolated finds, 13 previously unidentified historic resources 50 years of age or older (Resources OH 117-OH 129) were identified and documented. None of these resources is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The NRHP eligibility of Site 15Oh275, the Fulkerson Cemetery, has not been assessed. Following the completion of fieldwork, Armstrong Coal Company elected to avoid this site by establishing a 30.5-m (100-ft) buffer around the cemetery. As long as Site 15Oh275 is avoided, no

archaeological sites or historic properties eligible for listing on the NRHP will be affected by the proposed mining activity, and cultural resource clearance is recommended for the permit application.

Note that a principal investigator or field archaeologist cannot grant clearance to a project. Although the decision to grant or withhold clearance is reached, at least in part, on the recommendations made by the field investigator, clearance may be obtained only through an administrative decision made by the Kentucky DMP, which consults with the State Historic Preservation Office (the KHC) on the determination.

If any previously unrecorded archaeological materials are encountered during mining activity, the KHC (502) 564-6662 and the Kentucky DMP should be notified immediately. If human skeletal material is discovered, the mining activities should cease, and the DMP, the local coroner, and the local law enforcement agency must be notified, as described in KRS 72.020.

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APPENDIX A. SCOPE OF WORK

July 31, 2012

Proposal for Cultural Resource Survey

Submitted to:

David R. Cobb, PE
VP – Corporate Development
Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.
407 Brown Road
Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

Project Identification

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.
Lewis Creek West Study Area (mine permit not assigned yet)
Central City East USGS quadrangle
Ohio County, Kentucky

Project Area to be Studied

The proposed permit consists of an approximate 1195 acre mining study area which will require intensive field survey. Approximately 615 acres of the area is estimated to have a slope of 15 percent or greater (465 acres) or is within agricultural fields (150 acres). Also, approximately 20 acres have been previously surveyed by professional archaeologists and one archaeological site (15Oh105) was recorded in the project area. And, recent logging disturbance (approximately 130 acres) is evident on aerial photography within the Shelia Grider property.

In addition to a combined cost for the survey of both phases at the same time, this proposal will assume costs for separate surveys of each phase. Phase 1 represents approximately 650 acres of uplands and tributary stream valleys along the West Fork of Lewis Creek that will require intensive field survey. Approximately 287 acres is estimated to have a slope of 15 percent or greater (222 acres) or is within agricultural fields (65 acres). The approximate 130 acre of disturbance is also within the phase 1 area.

Phase 2 represents approximately 545 acres of uplands and bottomlands along the Green River that will require intensive field survey. Approximately 328 acres is estimated to have a slope of 15 percent or greater (243 acres) or is within agricultural fields (85 acres). Also, the 20 acres of previous survey coverage and archaeological site 15Oh105 are within the phase 2 area.

Scope of Services

The cultural resource investigations will be conducted in accordance with current *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* issued by the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.

File Search/Archival Research/APE

A review of the archaeological site files at the Office of State Archeology (SHPO) and the site files at the Kentucky Heritage Council will be conducted for the proposed permit plus a two kilometer buffer.

Field Research

The field investigation will consist of an intensive Phase I archaeological investigation of the proposed mining study area. The phase I investigation will survey only the undisturbed ground within the project area (i.e., areas outside the preexisting mining disturbance) following standard archaeological methods (i.e., pedestrian and shovel test survey). Based on terrain and vegetation cover we have classified the area into the following categories:

1. Previous disturbance, totaling approximately 130 acres. Primarily on the Shelia Grider property.
2. Agricultural fields, totaling approximately 150 acres.
3. Woodlands with gentle slopes, totaling approximately 450 acres (130 acres in the uplands and 320 acres on floodplain/terrace). Of the floodplains, a majority represents poorly drained soils along Lewis Creek.
4. Woodlands with steep slopes totaling approximately 465 acre.

The portions of the project area that cross terrain with good surface visibility (for example plowed/cultivated fields) or characterized by steep slopes (such as hillsides and creek bank) will be subject to pedestrian survey. This entails walking a series of transects spaced no greater than 20 m, for the visual inspection of the ground surface to identify historic and prehistoric artifacts. Agricultural fields will be subject to pedestrian survey after they have been harvested. If the surface visibility does not meet the SHPO specifications, the fields will be strip plowed to facilitate the pedestrian survey **(It is assumed that Armstrong will contract with one of their tenants for this work).** The wooded steep slopes will also be investigated by pedestrian survey. Limited shovel testing will be conducted along the base of the bluff line and in natural rock overhangs.

Portions of the project that are located on relatively flat terrain with poor surface visibility will have to be shovel tested. This assessment method requires the excavation of screened shovel tests measuring 35 cm in diameter at intervals of 20 m. The phase I investigation will survey only the undisturbed ground within the project area (i.e., areas outside the existing construction rights-of-way). All archaeological sites and historic structures discovered within the intensive survey area will be recorded following current SHPO specifications.

Also, based on the inspection or soil and geologic maps of the area, we have estimated approximately 20 acres of well drained Holocene age soils identified near the confluence of Lewis Creek with the Green River. The SHPO specifications call for an initial geomorphic assessment to identify the landform/sediment assemblages where significant deeply buried archaeological sites are likely to occur. Based on this initial information, a subsurface investigation plan can be developed. We propose to excavate approximately 25 bucket augers to sample landforms within these floodplain areas. Based on these results, if landform/sediment assemblages that could contain significant archaeological sites are present, we will develop an appropriate plan for further investigation.

All archaeological sites and historic structures discovered within the intensive survey area will be recorded following current SHPO specifications. There is one known site (15Oh105) within the permit boundary. The DMP has directed that sites such as this be rerecorded and evaluated to current standards. A cursory examination of the project area indicates that additional sites are likely to be found.

In addition to the Phase 1 intensive survey, visual examination of a 100 ft buffer adjacent to the permit/amendment boundary will be conducted. Cultural resources within the buffer will be photographed and briefly described, but will not be formally recorded to SHPO specifications.

Deliverables

The results of the archival and field research will be documented in a detailed written report. The report will conform to *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports*. The report will describe all cultural resources located during the study and make recommendations for their treatment in relation to potential impacts. In addition, site survey forms will be prepared for each archaeological site recorded and submitted to OSA. A historic structure form will be completed for each historic structure documented and submitted to the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC). Four (4) copies of the report will be submitted to the Division of Mine Permits (DMP) and two copies will be provided to Armstrong Coal. CRA will make any necessary revisions to the report requested by the Division of Mine Permits.

Schedule

We can initiate the OSA records review within 5 days of notice to proceed. The field work can be started within 5 days of the OSA records review being completed. We estimate that fieldwork of the entire permit boundary may take as much as 22 days to complete with a crew of six archaeologists. We can submit the report to the DMP within 30–45 days of the completion of field work, depending on the results and if the final MRP are available.

APPENDIX B. HISTORIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Table B-1. Historic Materials Database.

Bag	Site	Unit .	Dep	Cat .	Group	Class Definition	Type Definition	Combined attributes	Burned	ID	Discard	Count	Weight	Thickness	Unit Mea	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Function	MinDate	MaxDate	Comments
002	15Oh265	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	Plate	Place Setting	1904	1960	"W.S.GEORGE…"
003	15Oh265	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Saucer	Place Setting	1830	0	
003	15Oh265	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Footring	-		1830	0	
003	15Oh265	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Decal	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1880	1940	
003	15Oh265	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1870	1920	
003	15Oh265	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Closures	Home Canning Jars	Liner for Mason zinc: flat	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1869	1950	
004	15Oh265	STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	5	M	General Hardware	Fencing	Barbed, Iron/Steel	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1874	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear Glass, External thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	Rim	-		1903	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear Glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	23			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	2	A	Construction Material	Asbestos	Roofing / siding	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1915	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	3	A	Nails	Wire Nail	9d, Clinched	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	3	A	Nails	Wire Nail	10d, Pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	3	A	Nails	Wire Nail	20d, Pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	3	A	Nails	Wire Nail	20d, Unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1880	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	3	A	Nails	Wire Nail	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
009	15Oh269	STP 1	0-25 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.32	mm	-	-		1908	1908	
010	15Oh269	STP 2	0-10 cm bgs	5	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	6	949.4		mm	-	-		0	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	6	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Embossed (early)	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	-		1860	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	2d, Unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	4d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	6d, Unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	7d, Unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	10d, Pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	16d, Unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1880	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	16d, Pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1880	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	30d, Pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
011	15Oh269	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Wire Nail	30d, Clinched	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
012	15Oh269	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		0	1920	
012	15Oh269	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Cup bottom mold, clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4			mm	Base	-		1850	1910	
012	15Oh269	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Clear glass, embossed	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1865	1920	
012	15Oh269	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	9	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2		2.22	mm	-	-		1900	1900	
012	15Oh269	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	9	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.26	mm	-	-		1903	1903	
012	15Oh269	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	9	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.33	mm	-	-		1909	1909	
012	15Oh269	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	10	C	Other Fasteners	Buckle	Fastener	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1				-	-		0	0	
012	15Oh269	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	11	M	General Hardware	Bolt	Indeterminate, Iron/Steel, Wrought	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	12	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Transfer printed, Medium Blue	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Bowl	Place Setting	1830	1859	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	12	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Decal	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1880	1940	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	12	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	13	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		0	1920	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	14	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	7			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	14	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Amber glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	5			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	15	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Clear unleaded glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1864	0	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	15	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Clear unleaded glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	-		1864	0	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	15	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Opaque green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1870	0	
013	15Oh269	STP 5	0-23 cm bgs	16	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.38	mm	-	-		1913	1913	
017	15Oh272	STP 1	0-30 cm bgs	1	A	Nails	Wire Nail	10d, pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
018	15Oh272	STP 2	0-17 cm bgs	2	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Pink glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	-	-		1840	0	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	3	A	Nails	Cut Nail: unspecified	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1800	1890	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.37	mm	-	-		1912	1912	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.26	mm	-	-		1903	1903	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.3	mm	-	-		1906	1906	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.3	mm	-	-		1906	1906	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.33	mm	-	-		1909	1909	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.3	mm	-	-		1906	1906	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.33	mm	-	-		1909	1909	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	4	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.32	mm	-	-		1908	1908	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	5	M	General Hardware	Fencing	Barbed, Iron/Steel	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1874	0	
019	15Oh272	STP 3	0-30 cm bgs	6	U	Metal	Iron / Steel	Flat: thin	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4			mm	-	-		0	0	
020	15Oh272	STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	7	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Enamel/Handpainted (late colors)	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1880	1940	
020	15Oh272	STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Cup bottom mold, clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	Base	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
020	15Oh272	STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	Rim	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
020	15Oh272	STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass, embossed	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
020	15Oh272	STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	13			mm	Body	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
020	15Oh272	STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	9	A	Nails	Cut Nail: late machine headed	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1830	1890	
020	15Oh272	STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	10	A	Nails	Wire Nail	6d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1880	0	
020	15Oh272	STP 4	0-25 cm bgs	10	A	Nails	Wire Nail	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	1	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	Saucer	Place Setting	1830	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	2	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Amber glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	2	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Aqua glass, embossed	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	2	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	6			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	3	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Late pastel blue glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Rim	-		1920	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	3	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Late pastel blue glass, molded design	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1920	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	3	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Opaque white glass, molded design	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1830	1960	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	4	D	Container Closures	Home Canning Jars	Rubber gasket: tabbed	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1864	1950	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	5	A	Fittings and Hardware	Screening	Fittings / Hardware	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	6	A	Nails	Wire Nail	7d, clinched	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	6	A	Nails	Wire Nail	9d, clinched	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	6	A	Nails	Wire Nail	12d, clinched	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	6	A	Nails	Wire Nail	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	7	C	Buttons	Sew-through	Four holes, one-piece, flat, plastic: modern	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		20	BL	-	-		1930	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	8	U	Plastic	Modern	Amorphous	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1930	0	
021	15Oh273	STP 1	0-24 cm bgs	9	U	Organic	Rubber		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		0	0	
022	15Oh273	STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	10	A	Nails	Wire Nail	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1880	0	
022	15Oh273	STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	11	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2		2.34	mm	-	-		1910	1910	
022	15Oh273	STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	12	M	Fuels	Coal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2	0.6		mm	-	-		0	0	
023	15Oh273	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	13	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Decal	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Footring with	Saucer	Place Setting	1886	1940	"OVEN

Bag	Site	Unit .	Dep	Cat .	Group	Class Definition	Type Definition	Combined attributes	Burned	ID	Discard	Count	Weight	Thickness	Unit Mea	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Function	MinDate	MaxDate	Comments
																base					PROOF/EMPRESS/SEARS, ROEBUCK, &CO./WARRANTED/22 CARAT GOLD"
023	15Oh273	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	14	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, clear glass, external thread: lugs/dimples	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim, body, base	Canning jar	Bottle - Jar	1925	0	
023	15Oh273	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	15	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	536		mm	-	-			0	
024	15Oh274	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	1	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
024	15Oh274	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	2	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, aqua glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Base	-		1925		
024	15Oh274	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	3	M	Fuels	Cinder / Slag	-	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	1.7		mm	-	-		0	0	
025	15Oh274	STP 2	0-13 cm bgs	4	D	Ceramics	Stoneware	Bristol slipped exterior, Bristol slipped interior	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1880	1925	
026	15Oh274	STP 3	0-13 cm bgs	5	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.31	mm	-	-		1907	1907	
026	15Oh274	STP 3	0-13 cm bgs	5	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.34	mm	-	-		1910	1910	
026	15Oh274	STP 3	0-13 cm bgs	6	U	Plastic	Modern		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1930	0	
027	15Oh276	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	1	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Clear unleaded glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	-	-		1864	0	
027	15Oh276	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	1	D	Glass Tableware	Pattern mold	Amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1870	1920	
027	15Oh276	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	2	D	Container Closures	Home Canning Jars	Liner for Mason zinc: flat	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1869	1950	
027	15Oh276	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	3	A	Flat Glass	Plate Glass	Flat glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1917	0	
028	15Oh276	STP 2	0-10 cm bgs	4	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
029	15Oh277	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Ceramics	Stoneware	Bristol slipped exterior, Albany slipped interior	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	5			mm	Body	-		1880	1925	
029	15Oh277	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Machine made brick: vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2	182.4		mm	-	-		0	0	
029	15Oh277	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	M	General Hardware	Hook	Other Hook, Iron/Steel	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	Square nut present
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Ceramics	Ironstone	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	5	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Cup bottom mold, clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	-		1850	1910	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Owens mold, clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	Miscellaneous bottle	Bottle - Jar	1903	1955	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Amber glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	7	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Clear unleaded glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	-		1864	0	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	8	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		1.95	mm	-	-		1877	1877	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	8	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.08	mm	-	-		1888	1888	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	8	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.33	mm	-	-		1909	1909	
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	9	A	Flat Glass	Plate Glass	Flat glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	-	-		1917	0	
031	15Oh278	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	Plate	Place Setting	1830	0	
031	15Oh278	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Stoneware	Bristol slipped exterior, Bristol slipped interior	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Mixing bowl	Utility Vessel	1880	1925	
031	15Oh278	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Stoneware	Chromatic glaze exterior, Bristol slipped interior	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1880	1925	
031	15Oh278	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Owens mold, clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	Miscellaneous bottle	Bottle - Jar	1933	1955	"DES PAT/NO 89403"
031	15Oh278	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
031	15Oh278	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Valve mark, selenium glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Rim, body, base	Household: chemical, mucilage, misc	Bottle - Jar	1930	1930	"B" with extended serifs/not Charles Boldt
031	15Oh278	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	447.3		mm	-	-		0	0	Pressed
031	15Oh278	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	5	A	Flat Glass	Plate Glass	Flat glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	-	-		1917	0	
032	15Oh279	STP 1	0-60 cm bgs	1	A	Flat Glass	Plate Glass		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1917	0	
033	15Oh279	STP 2	0-13 cm bgs	5	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	-		1830	0	
033	15Oh279	STP 2	0-13 cm bgs	5	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
033	15Oh279	STP 2	0-13 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Base	-		1925	0	
033	15Oh279	STP 2	0-13 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	5			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
034	15Oh279	STP 3	0-10 cm bgs	2	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
034	15Oh279	STP 3	0-10 cm bgs	3	A	Flat Glass	Plate Glass		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1917	0	
034	15Oh279	STP 3	0-10 cm bgs	4	M	Fuels	Cinder / Slag		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2	9.8		mm	-	-		0	0	
035	IF2	STP 1	0-20 cm bgs	1	A	Fittings and Hardware	Hinge	Strap	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
038	15Oh266	STP 1	0-16 cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Aqua glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
038	15Oh266	STP 1	0-16 cm bgs	2	A	Nails	Wire Nail	10d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
038	15Oh266	STP 1	0-16 cm bgs	3	A	Fittings and Hardware	Hinge	Strap	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
039	15Oh266	STP 2	0-17 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass, embossed	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
039	15Oh266	STP 2	0-17 cm bgs	5	M	General Tools	Unidentified Wrench	Iron/Steel	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
040	15Oh266	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Other color, embossed	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1865	1920	Cornflower blue "…L…"
040	15Oh266	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Light green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		0	1920	
040	15Oh266	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		0	1920	
040	15Oh266	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	7	U	Metal	Iron / Steel	Amorphous	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
041	15Oh266	STP 4	0-10 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Light green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		0	1920	
042	15Oh266	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	9	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Aqua glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
042	15Oh266	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	9	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	1920	
042	15Oh266	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	10	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.41	mm	-	-		1916	1916	
042	15Oh266	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	11	U	Glass	Amorphous		TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
044	15Oh281	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
044	15Oh281	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Ironstone	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	Rim	Cup	Place Setting	1830	0	
044	15Oh281	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Aqua glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
044	15Oh281	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Owens mold, aqua glass, embossed recess panel	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body with base	Medicine	Bottle - Jar	1903	1955	
044	15Oh281	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Cobalt glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	Toiletries/Perfume	Bottle - Jar	1903	1960	
044	15Oh281	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Closures	Home Canning Jars	Liner for Mason zinc: flat	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1869	1950	
044	15Oh281	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	5	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2	221.7		mm	-	-		0	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Ceramics	Pearlware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1780	1830	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Plate	Place Setting	1830	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Rim	-		1830	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Footring	Cup	Place Setting	1830	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Handpainted polychrome (early)	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	-		1830	1870	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Edge decorated (shell edged), blue	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Plate	Place Setting	1830	1860	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	3	D	Ceramics	Porcelain: hard paste	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1800	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Light green glass, patent	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Lip	Miscellaneous bottle	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Aqua glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Lip	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, aqua glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	-		1925	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Aqua glass, embossed	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	Canning jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Light green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Owens mold, clear glass, recessed panel	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body with base	Miscellaneous bottle	Bottle - Jar	1903	1955	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Cup bottom mold, clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	-		1903	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4			mm	Body	-		1903	0	

Bag	Site	Unit .	Dep	Cat .	Group	Class Definition	Type Definition	Combined attributes	Burned	ID	Discard	Count	Weight	Thickness	Unit Mea	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Function	MinDate	MaxDate	Comments
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	5	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	Stemmed drinking glass	Place Setting	1870	1920	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	5	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1870	1920	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	5	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Light green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1865	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	6	D	Container Closures	Home Canning Jars	Liner for Mason zinc: flat	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1869	1950	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	7	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	17.7		mm	-	-		0	0	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	8	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		1.85	mm	-	-		1869	1869	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	8	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.03	mm	-	-		1884	1884	
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	9	U	Glass	Amorphous		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
050	15Oh280	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	10	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Light green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
050	15Oh280	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	10	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Owens mold, cobalt glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	-		1903	1955	
050	15Oh280	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	10	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Cobalt glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	1960	
054	15Oh280	STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	11	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Light green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
054	15Oh280	STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	12	D	Container Closures	Home Canning Jars	Liner for Mason zinc: flat	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1869	1950	
059	FS 21	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Cup bottom mold, amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	1920	
059	FS 21	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Amethyst glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	1920	
059	FS 21	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Amber glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
059	FS 21	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
059	FS 21	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	U	Plastic	Modern	Amorphous	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1930	0	
060	15Oh265	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, clear glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1954	0	"I" in "O" Owens Ilinois
060	15Oh265	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	6	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Amber glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim with body	Misc. commercial food	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
060	15Oh265	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	7	D	Ceramics	Ironstone	Molded / Embossed (early)	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim with body	Bowl	Place Setting	1860	0	
060	15Oh265	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	8	P	Health and Grooming	Cosmetic Container	Glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1				-	-		1830	1960	Opaque white
061	15Oh265	GSC 3	- cm bgs	9	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	1820		mm	-	-		0	0	Pressed
062	15Oh267	GSC 1	- cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, aqua glass, enameled label, crown	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Misc. commercial food	Bottle - Jar	1935	0	
062	15Oh267	GSC 1	- cm bgs	2	P	Toys and Games	Doll / Doll Part	Plastic: modern	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1				Doll: head	-		1930	0	
063	15Oh267	GSC 2	- cm bgs	3	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	743.4		mm	-	-		0	0	
063	15Oh267	GSC 2	- cm bgs	4	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Cup bottom mold, clear glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Toiletries/Perfume	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
064	15Oh267	GSC 3	- cm bgs	5	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, amber glass, crown	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Liquor/Beer/Wine	Bottle - Jar	1925	0	"PLEASE RECYCLE"/Anheiser-Busch
064	15Oh267	GSC 3	- cm bgs	5	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, clear glass, external thread: interrupted	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Soda / Mineral water	Bottle - Jar	1911	0	
064	15Oh267	GSC 3	- cm bgs	6	D	Metal Food Containers	Cylindrical Food Can	Lapped side seam, stamped/flanged end	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1847	1885	
065	15Oh267	GSC 4	- cm bgs	7	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, amber glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Misc. commercial food	Bottle - Jar	1925	0	"N" in square/Obear-Nester, E. St. Louis
066	15Oh267	STP 1	0-20 cm bgs	8	M	Fuels	Coal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	6	20.5		mm	-	-		0	0	
067	15Oh267	STP 2	0-20 cm bgs	9	A	Construction Material	Asphalt Composition	Roofing / siding	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	-	-		1875	0	
067	15Oh267	STP 2	0-20 cm bgs	10	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	1920	
067	15Oh267	STP 2	0-20 cm bgs	11	M	Fuels	Coal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	5	5.4		mm	-	-		0	0	
068	15Oh267	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	12	U	Plastic	Modern		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1930	0	
068	15Oh267	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	13	A	Nails	Wire Nail	5d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
069	15Oh267	STP 4	0-18 cm bgs	13	A	Nails	Wire Nail	8d, pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
069	15Oh267	STP 4	0-18 cm bgs	13	A	Nails	Wire Nail	20d, pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1880	0	
069	15Oh267	STP 4	0-18 cm bgs	13	A	Nails	Wire Nail	40d, clinched	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
070	15Oh267	STP 5	0-25 cm bgs	14	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		1.82	mm	-	-		1866	1866	
070	15Oh267	STP 5	0-25 cm bgs	15	M	Fuels	Coal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	0.7		mm	-	-		0	0	
071	15Oh267	STP 6	0-15 cm bgs	15	A	Nails	Wire Nail	7d, pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
072	15Oh267	STP 7	0-20 cm bgs	16	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	174.2		mm	-	-		0	0	
072	15Oh267	STP 7	0-20 cm bgs	17	M	Electrical	Insulator: glass	Threaded	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1865	0	
072	15Oh267	STP 7	0-20 cm bgs	18	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Indeterminate brick: non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	3.8		mm	-	-		0	0	
073	15Oh267	STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	19	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	Miscellaneous jar	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
073	15Oh267	STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	19	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
073	15Oh267	STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	19	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Aqua glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
073	15Oh267	STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	19	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Light green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
073	15Oh267	STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	20	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Pink glass, molded design, Depression	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1928	0	!!!!!!!!
073	15Oh267	STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	21	M	Fuels	Coal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	5	22.5		mm	-	-		0	0	
073	15Oh267	STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	22	M	Electrical	Other		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1907	1950	Bakelite
073	15Oh267	STP 8	0-40 cm bgs	23	U	Metal	Iron / Steel	Flat: thin	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	
074	15Oh267	STP 9	0-25 cm bgs	24	D	Ceramics	Ironstone	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
074	15Oh267	STP 9	0-25 cm bgs	25	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Clear glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	Miscellaneous bottle	Bottle - Jar	1903	0	
074	15Oh267	STP 9	0-25 cm bgs	25	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Aqua glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
074	15Oh267	STP 9	0-25 cm bgs	26	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.18	mm	-	-		1896	1896	
074	15Oh267	STP 9	0-25 cm bgs	26	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		2.29	mm	-	-		1906	1906	
074	15Oh267	STP 9	0-25 cm bgs	27	M	Fuels	Coal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3	2.2		mm	-	-		0	0	
074	15Oh267	STP 9	0-25 cm bgs	28	M	Fuels	Cinder / Slag		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	0.8		mm	-	-		0	0	
075	15Oh271	GSC 1	- cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, clear glass, other lip	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Condiment/Preserve	Bottle - Jar	1925	0	Goldy finish/"H" in square/Anchor Hocking
075	15Oh271	GSC 1	- cm bgs	1	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, clear glass, external thread: interrupted	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Misc. commercial food	Bottle - Jar	1938	0	
075	15Oh271	GSC 1	- cm bgs	2	D	Container Closures	Commercial Containers	Other closure	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1965	1985	Pull tab
075	15Oh271	GSC 1	- cm bgs	3	F	Lighting	Light Bulb	Manufactured, glass, frosted glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1925	0	
076	15Oh271	GSC 2	- cm bgs	4	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	790.4		mm	-	-		0	0	
077	15Oh271	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	5	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Base	Miscellaneous bottle	Bottle - Jar	1903	1920	
077	15Oh271	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	6	M	Fuels	Coal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	2.6		mm	-	-		0	0	
078	15Oh271	STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Cut Nail: late machine headed	7d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1830	1890	
078	15Oh271	STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Cut Nail: late machine headed	9d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		18300	1890	
078	15Oh271	STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	7	A	Nails	Cut Nail: late machine headed	5d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1830	1890	
078	15Oh271	STP 2	0-23 cm bgs	8	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1870	1920	
079	15Oh271	STP 3	0-26 cm bgs	9	A	Flat Glass	Plate Glass		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	8			mm	-	-		1917	0	
079	15Oh271	STP 3	0-26 cm bgs	10	A	Nails	Cut Nail: late machine headed	5d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1830	1890	
079	15Oh271	STP 3	0-26 cm bgs	10	A	Nails	Cut Nail: late machine headed	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1830	1890	
080	15Oh271	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	11	D	Ceramics	Whiteware	Undecorated	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1830	0	
080	15Oh271	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	12	D	Ceramics	Ironstone	Undecorated	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	-		1830	0	
080	15Oh271	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	13	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Aqua glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-			1920	

Bag	Site	Unit .	Dep	Cat .	Group	Class Definition	Type Definition	Combined attributes	Burned	ID	Discard	Count	Weight	Thickness	Unit Mea	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Function	MinDate	MaxDate	Comments
080	15Oh271	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	14	M	Fuels	Charcoal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	0.2		mm	-	-		0	0	
080	15Oh271	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	15	M	Fuels	Coal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4	3		mm	-	-		0	0	
080	15Oh271	STP 4	0-20 cm bgs	16	M	Fuels	Cinder / Slag		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	6	5.1		mm	-	-		0	0	
081	15Oh271	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	17	A	Nails	Cut Nail: late machine headed	3d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1830	1890	
081	15Oh271	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	17	A	Nails	Cut Nail: late machine headed	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1830	1890	
081	15Oh271	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	18	A	Nails	Wire Nail	3d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
081	15Oh271	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	18	A	Nails	Wire Nail	8d, unaltered	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	4			mm	-	-		1880	0	
081	15Oh271	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	18	A	Nails	Wire Nail	4d, pulled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
081	15Oh271	STP 5	0-20 cm bgs	18	A	Nails	Wire Nail	Fragment	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1880	0	
082	15Oh271	STP 6	0-20 cm bgs	14	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Clear unleaded glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	3			mm	Body	-		1864	0	
082	15Oh271	STP 6	0-20 cm bgs	19	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Clear unleaded glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim	-		1864	0	
082	15Oh271	STP 6	0-20 cm bgs	19	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Pink glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	Body	-		1840	0	
083	15Oh271	STP 7	0-18 cm bgs	20	D	Container Glass	Blown in Mold	Aqua glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		0	1920	
083	15Oh271	STP 7	0-18 cm bgs	21	M	Fuels	Charcoal		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	0.5		mm	-	-		0	0	
084	15Oh280	GSC 4	- cm bgs	13	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Valve mark, clear glass, embossed, external thread	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Canning jar	Bottle - Jar	1940	1950	"LAMB MASON"
084	15Oh280	GSC 4	- cm bgs	13	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, amber glass, embossed, external thread: interrupted	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Liquor/Beer/Wine	Bottle - Jar	1925	0	"NO DEPOSIT/NO REFIL"//"DISPOSE OF PROPERLY"//"B" in circle, Brockway Glass. Co.
084	15Oh280	GSC 4	- cm bgs	13	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, clear glass, external thread: interrupted	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	Misc. commercial food	Bottle - Jar	1925	0	
084	15Oh280	GSC 4	- cm bgs	14	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Clear unleaded glass, enameled	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Rim with body	Tumbler	Place Setting	1941	0	Coca-Cola/Coke'
084	15Oh280	GSC 4	- cm bgs	15	D	Cookware	Other	Aluminum	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	-		1854	0	
084	15Oh280	GSC 4	- cm bgs	16	U	Plastic	Modern	Item / part	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		1930	0	
085	15Oh285	GSC 1	- cm bgs	1	D	Glass Tableware	Press mold: unleaded	Amethyst glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1870	1920	
087	15Oh285	STP 2	0-15 cm bgs	2	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Light green glass	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Body	-		1903	0	
090	15Oh271	GSC 3	- cm bgs	22	D	Container Glass	Automatic Bottle Machine	Individual section/Parison mold, clear glass, embossed, wine/brandy	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	Whole vessel	Liquor/Beer/Wine	Bottle - Jar	1933	1964	post-prohibition embossing
091	15Oh281	STP 1	0-23 cm bgs	6	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		1.36	mm	-	-		1827	1827	
091	15Oh281	STP 1	0-23 cm bgs	6	A	Flat Glass	Window Glass	0.86 - 2.41 mm thick	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1		1.53	mm	-	-		1842	1842	
091	15Oh281	STP 1	0-23 cm bgs	7	A	Flat Glass	Plate Glass		TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	2			mm	-	-		1917	0	
091	15Oh281	STP 1	0-23 cm bgs	8	A	Construction Material	Brick (measure in inches)	Handmade brick:non-vitrified	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1	463.8		mm	-	-		0	0	
091	15Oh281	STP 1	0-23 cm bgs	9	U	Metal	Iron / Steel	Item / part	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	1			mm	-	-		0	0	

APPENDIX C. LITHIC CODING KEY

Flake Debris Analysis Codes

1) Size Grade:

1: 1/8 inch
2: ¼ inch
3: ½ inch
4: ¾ inch
5: 1 inch

2) Count

3) Weight (to nearest 0.1 gram)

4) Portion

0: <1/4”
1: Complete
2: PRB
3: Fragment
4: Blocky
5: Thermal Shatter

5) Platform

0: Not present
1: Lipped
2: Cortical
3: Non lipped, non cortical
4: Broken

6) Stage (based on platform facet count and dorsal flake scar count)

0: Blocky
1: Early
2: Middle
3: Late
4: Biface thinning

7) Thermal Alteration

0: No evidence
1: Color change (possible alteration)
2: Partial dull, partial gloss
3: Gloss both faces
4: Crenulations, crazing, potlids
5: Differential thermal damage
8: Indeterminate
9: Not applicable

8) Cortex Cover

0: None
1: Dorsal only
2: Platform only
3: Dorsal and platform

9) Cortex Type

0: None present
1: Matrix/residual
2: Waterworn cobble
3: Patination
9: Indeterminate

8) Raw Material:

000: < ¼ inch
029: Indeterminate Local
040: Chalcedony
090: Indeterminate burnt
090t: Thermal shatter
110: Indeterminate
124: Indeterminate Igneous/Metamorphic
157: Vienna

Morphological and Technological Attributes
(Modified Implements and Cores)

Dimension 1: Material Class

1: Unmodified lithic
2: Modified lithic

Dimension 2: Lithic Class

01: debitage
02: fire cracked rock
03: ground and pecked stone
04: biface
05: cobble tool
06: cores
07: micro-tool
08: uniface
09: unmodified cobble

Dimension 3: Technological / Morphological Class for Flaked Stone

Classes 201, 207, 208	Class 204		Class 106 and 206	
0: no retouch	1: hard hammer	.1: biface	1: indeterminate	.1: Tested Cobble
1: unifacial only	2: hard/soft hammer	.2: hafted biface	2: unidirectional	.2: Core Fragment
2: some bifacial	3: soft hammer	.3: drill	3: bifacial	.3: Core
3: bifacial	4: soft hammer/retouch	.4: drill/hafted biface	4: bipolar	
4: alternate unifacial	5: retouch	.5: scraper/hafted biface	5: unidirectional subconical	
	6: indeterminate	.6: boring/hafted biface	6: multidirectional	
			7: bidirectional	

Dimension 3: Technological/Morphological Class for Ground / Pecked Stone and Cobble Tools (classes 203 and 205)

Manufacture Technique		Modification		
D3a Primary	D3b Secondary	D3c Form	D3d Use wear	D3e Location
0: None	0: None	00: None	0: None observed	0: No obvious modification
1: Use only	1: Use only	01: V-pit	1: Grinding	1: One face
2: Ground	2: Ground	02: U-pit	2: Pollish	2: Both faces
3: Pecked	3: Pecked	03: U and V pits	3: Striations only	3: One end
4: Flaked	4: Flaked	04: Other / Indet. pits	4: Battering	4: Both ends
5: Carved	5: Carved	05: Basin	5: Crushing	5: One edge
6: Drilled	6: Drilled	06: Notched	8: Other	6: Multiple edges
7: Grooved	7: Grooved	07: Drilled	9: Indeterminate	7: Edge and end
8: Incised	8: Incised	11: Grooved		8: Other
		12: Incised		9: Indeterminate
		18: Other		
		19: Indeterminate		

Dimension 4: (Raw Material)

Same codes as Flake Debris

Dimension 5: (Thermal Alteration)

0: no evidence
1: color change (possible alt)
2: partial dull, partial gloss
3: gloss both faces
4: crenulations, crazing, potlids
5: differential thermal damage
8: indeterminate
9: not applicable

Dimension 6: (Cortex Type)

0: none present
1: matrix/residual
2: water worn cobble
3: patination

Dimension 7: (Cortex Presence)

Classes 201, 207 and 208	Class 204	Classes 106 and 206
1: none present	1: none present	1: none present
2: < 50% dorsal cortex	2: cortex on one face	2: present
3: > 50% dorsal cortex	3: cortex on two faces	
4: 100% dorsal cortex	4: cortex on base only	
5: platform only cortex	5: cortex on base and face	

Dimension 8: (Classes 201, 207 and 208)

Flake debris codes for portion, platform, stage

Dimension 8: (Type of Wear, classes 106, 206)

0: None
1: Battering

Dimension 8: (Portion, class 204)

01: Indeterminate fragment
02: complete
03: proximal
04: distal
05: medial
06: lateral
07: facial
08: basal fragment
09: tip missing
10: partial stem and base missing

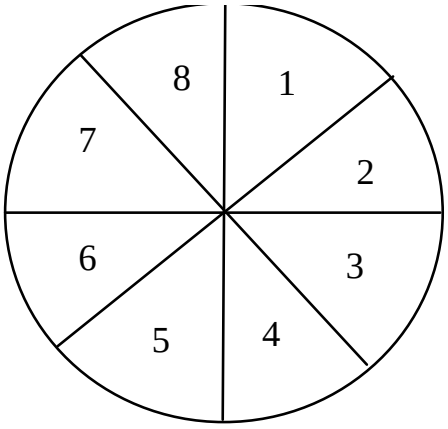
Dimensions 8 and 9: Function for Ground Stone and Cobble Tools (classes 203 and 205)

D8 General Function	D9 Specific Function	
00: None obvious (manuport)	A1: Nutting Stone	E1: Notched (hoe)
01: Processing platform	A2: Anvil	E2: Unnotched (hoe)
02: Hand stone	A3: Metate	F1: Bowl
03: Tool fabricator	A4: Mortar	F2: Pipe
04: Hafted woodworking tool	A5: Grinding slab (misc)	F3: Griddle stone
05: Hoe / Pick	A6: Multifunction	G1: Gorget
06: Vessel	B1: Mano	G2: Bead
07: Ornament / Decorative	B2: Pestle	G3: Pendant
08: Gaming stone	B3: Pulverizer	H1: Ball
09: Weight	C1: Hammerstone	H2: Chunky stone
10: Pigment stone	C2: Whetstone	I1: Net sinker
11: Blade	C3: Abrader	I2: Plummet
18: Other	C4: Smoothing stone	I3: Bannerstone
19: Indeterminate	C5: Shaft smoother	J1: Hematite
	C6: Saw	K1: Ground projectile
	D1: Celt	K2: Knife / ulu
	D2: Grooved axe (¾)	Q1: Indeterminate ground
	D3: Full	Q2: Indeterminate incised
	D4: Adz	Q3: Indeterminate carved

Dimension 9: (Location of retouch: *Classes 201, 207, 208*)

0: indeterminate

- All numbers corresponding to an eight polar coordinate grid (Odell 1977) of retouched area are recorded. Dorsal face up, proximal end facing, distal end away from analyst.



Dimension 9 (Type of Wear, class 206)

0: none
1: Crushing
2: Battering

Dimension 9: Failure Type (class 204)

01: none
02: hinge
03: incipient fracture
04: edge collapse
05: lateral snap
06: perverse
07: outré passé
08: thermal
09: impact
10: transverse hinge
11: lateral hinge
12: haft snap
13: post-depositional
14: indeterminate
15: longitudinal reverse
16: bipolarized
17: radial break
18: burinated

Dimension 10: Haft Modification (class 204)

1: indeterminate
2: none
3: haft present, no mod.
4: basal grinding
5: basal cortex
6: basal burination
7: basal beveling
8: basal burination/grinding

Dimension 11: Blade Modification (class 204)

01: indeterminate
02: none (bi-convex)
03: serrated
04: alternate bevel
05: one edge beveled
06: unifacial bevel
07: serrated/alternate bevel
08: alternate unifacial retouch
09: unifacial retouch
10: bifacial retouch
11: reworked/serrated
12: unifacial bevel/serrated

Dimension 12: Basal Shape (class 204)

1: incurvate
2: excurvate
3: straight
4: bifurcate
5: indeterminate

Dimension 13: Haft Element (class 204)

1: side notched
2: corner notched
3: straight stem
4: contracting stem
5: expanding stem
6: no definable haft (lanceolate)
7: fluted
8: no haft element
9: Indeterminate

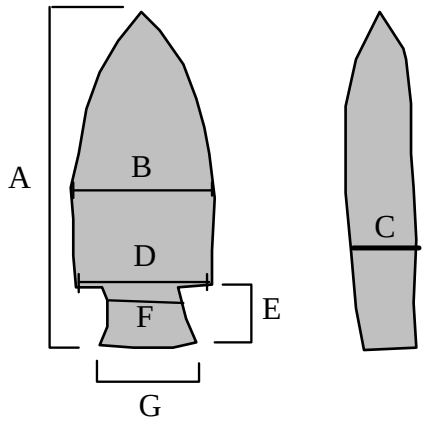
Dimension 14: Blank Type (all classes)

1: indeterminate
2: core
3: flake
4: tabular block
5: river gravel

Dimension 15: Edge Angle (Classes 201, 204, 207, and 201) to nearest degree

Metric Measurements: (Use Length, blade width and thickness for all classes, rest for class 204-4.2, 204-3.2 only)

A: Maximum length
B: Maximum blade width
C: Maximum blade thickness
D: Maximum shoulder width
E: Maximum stem length
F: Maximum neck width
G: Maximum basal width



Tradition Cluster Association:

00: N/A, Indeterminate
03: Early Side Notched Cluster
17: Thebes Cluster
22: Small Triangular Cluster

APPENDIX D. LITHIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Table D-1. Flake Data.

Bag	Site	Unit #	Depth	Count	Wt(g)	Size	Portion	Platform	Stage	Therm Alt	Cortex Type	Cortex Cover	Material
005	15Oh268	STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	1	0.1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	000
006	15Oh268	STP 2	10-20 cm bgs	1	1.4	2	2	3	3	4	2	1	090
007	15Oh268	STP 3	0-10 cm bgs	1	2.2	3	1	2	1	0	2	3	029
008	15Oh268	STP 4	10-20 cm bgs	1	0.2	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	157
015	15Oh270	STP 2	5-15 cm bgs	1	0.3	2	3	0	2	4	0	0	090
016	15Oh270	STP 3	5-15 cm bgs	1	0.2	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	090
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	000
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.3	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	157
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.3	2	2	3	3	4	0	0	157
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	2	2.1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	157
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.4	2	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.1	3	3	0	1	0	1	1	157
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	1.8	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	157
030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	10.2	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	157
037	IF5	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	4.4	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t
043	IF6	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.3	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	157
045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.7	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	157
045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.3	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	157
045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	1.4	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	157
045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.8	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	157
045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.6	2	3	0	3	4	0	0	157
045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.8	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	157
046	15Oh282	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	17.5	5	3	0	1	0	1	1	157
047	15Oh280	GSC 5	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	157
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	000
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.7	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	157
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.6	2	3	0	1	4	1	1	090
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.6	2	3	0	3	4	0	0	090
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.2	2	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t
049	15Oh280	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	10.7	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t
051	15Oh280	GSC 3	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.9	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	157
053	15Oh20	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.3	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	029
053	15Oh20	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.2	2	3	0	3	4	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	5	0.4	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	000
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.4	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.2	2	2	3	2	4	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.5	2	2	3	3	4	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	1.1	2	2	4	3	0	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.3	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	1.4	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.4	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	1.7	2	3	0	3	4	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	3.6	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.2	3	2	3	1	0	1	1	157
055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.1	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t

Bag	Site	Unit #	Depth	Count	Wt(g)	Size	Portion	Platform	Stage	Therm Alt	Cortex Type	Cortex Cover	Material
056	IF3	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	1.1	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	157
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	0.8	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	000
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.8	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	040
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	1.6	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	110
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	3	2	3	0	1	0	2	1	029
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.7	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	157
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.4	2	3	0	2	0	3	1	110
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	4	1.7	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	110
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	2	3.5	2	3	0	3	4	0	0	090
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.6	2	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	4.4	3	2	3	2	4	1	1	090
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.4	3	2	4	1	0	2	1	029
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.6	3	3	0	1	4	3	1	090
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.8	3	3	0	2	0	1	1	110
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.3	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	040
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.2	3	3	0	3	4	0	0	157
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	5.9	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	110
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.7	3	4	0	0	0	2	1	029
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	4.4	3	4	0	0	0	3	1	110
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.9	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	19.4	4	1	2	1	0	1	3	029
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	7.6	4	1	2	1	0	2	2	029
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	11.8	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	110
057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	14.3	4	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t
058	IF7	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.6	2	3	0	3	4	0	0	157
059	FS21	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	3	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	157
066	15Oh267	STP 1	0-20 cm bgs	1	0.1	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	000
066	15Oh267	STP 1	0-20 cm bgs	1	3.9	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	090t
086	15Oh285	STP 1	0-22 cm bgs	1	0.6	2	3	0	3	4	0	0	090
088	15Oh285	STP 3	0-20 cm bgs	1	0.5	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	157
089	15Oh285	STP 4	0-17 cm bgs	1	0.3	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	157

Table D-2. Tool Data.

Art #	Bag	Site	Unit #	Depth	Count	Weight	D2 Class	D3 Tech	D4 Material	D5 Therm Alt	D6 CortexI	D7 CortexII	D8	D9	D10 Haft Mod	D11 Blade Mod	D12 Basal Shape	D13 Haft Shape	D14 Blank	D15 Edge Angle	Length	Blade	Thick	Shoulder	Stem	Neck	Base	Cluster
LCM-017	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	20.2	06		090	4	0		1		0				1									
LCM-018	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.9	04		157	0	0	0	01	14	1	01	5	9	1									
LCM-019	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	5.1	04		090	4	0	0	01	08	1	01	5	9	1									
LCM-020	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.3	04		157	0	0	0	03	05	2	01	2	8	1									
LCM-021	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.3	04		029	0	2	1	01	14	0	01	5	9	5									
LCM-022	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	5.5	04		090	4	0	0	05	08	1	02	5	9	1									
LCM-023	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.8	04		110	0	0	0	01	14	1	01	5	9	1									
LCM-024	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.9	04		090	4	0	0	08	08	4	01	2	1	1									39
LCM-025	057	15Oh284	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	4.6	04		157	0	0	0	02	01	4	10	2	2	1		20.5	23.8	8	23.8	11.7	18	24	39
LCM-003	030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	1.8	04		110	4	0	0	01	14	1	01	5	9	1									
LCM-004	036	IF4	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	11.5	04		157	0	0	0	05	05	1	03	5	9	1									
LCM-005	045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	12.8	04		110	1	0	0	05	05	1	02	5	9	1									
LCM-006	045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.1	04		110	0	0	0	03	05	4	01	1	1	1					21.3	13.7	12.9	22.1	03
LCM-007	045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	23.4	04		157	0	0	0	03	13	4	01	2	8	1									
LCM-008	045	15Oh281	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	0.9	04		157	0	0	0	03	05	2	01	6	6	1								18.3	22
LCM-009	046	15Oh282	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	12.7	04		157	0	2	1	04	05	1	01	5	9	1									
LCM-001	014	15Oh270	STP 1	0-10 cm bgs	1	2	04		090	4	0	0	03	05	4	01	2	8	1									
LCM-002	030	15Oh277	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.4	04		090	4	0	0	03	08	2	01	1	8	1									
LCM-010	046	15Oh282	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.3	04		090	4	0	0	01	08	1	01	5	9	1									
LCM-011	046	15Oh282	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	14.9	04		110	0	3	2	09	13	3	04	4	2	1				8.2		10.1	14.3	20.8	17
LCM-012	048	15Oh280	GSC 6	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.7	04		110	0	0	0	01	14	1	01	5	9	1									
LCM-013	052	15OH20	GSC 2	0-0 cm bgs	1	16.3	04		157	0	3	1	03	11	2	01	2	8	1			28.9	9.1					
LCM-014	055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	3.2	04		157	4	0	0	01	08	1	01	5	9	1									
LCM-015	055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	2.9	04		157	0	0	0	04	05	1	02	5	9	1									
LCM-016	055	15Oh283	GSC 1	0-0 cm bgs	1	110.8	05		029	0	2		03	C1	0				5									
LCM-026	092	IF1	GSC	0- cm bgs	1	17.7	01		157	0	0	0	303	23	0	2			1									

APPENDIX E. AUGER CORE PROFILES

AUGER PROBE 1

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133845 N, 499951 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: West Fork Lewis Creek floodplain, old meander bend along southeastern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-60 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	
60-100 cm	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4)	Silty clay loam	

AUGER PROBE 2

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133771 N, 499892 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: West Fork Lewis Creek floodplain, base of hill near southeastern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-15 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silty clay loam	
15-50 cm	Mottled Strong Brown (7.5YR 4/6) and Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silty clay	

AUGER PROBE 3

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134011 N, 499929 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Old natural levee west of West Fork Lewis Creek near southeastern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-11 cm	Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Silt	
11-37 cm	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/4)	Silt loam	
37-80 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	Mottling becomes increasingly distinct with depth
80-88 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	Soft Fe-Mn Concentration
88-97 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	
97-107 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	Soft Fe-Mn Concentration

AUGER PROBE 4

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134179 N, 499923 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Old natural levee west of West Fork Lewis Creek near southeastern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-26 cm	Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Silt	Loose
26-34 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) and	Silt loam	Laminated Structure

	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	
34-101 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) and Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam

AUGER PROBE 5

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134148 N, 499832 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Old natural levee of cut-off meander west of West Fork Lewis Creek in southeastern portion of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-5 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt	
5-14 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) and Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Silt loam	
14-41 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	
41-62 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10 YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/3)	Silt loam	
62-81 cm	Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/3) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	
81-100 cm	Mottled White (10YR 8/1), Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4), and Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	

AUGER PROBE 6

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133486 N, 499236 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Low terrace east of Green River and north of Lewis Creek along southern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-12 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	Horizon: Ap
12-28 cm	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4)	Silty clay loam	Horizon: Old Ap?
28-50 cm	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6) with swirls of Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4)	Silt loam	Horizon: Subsoil
50-88 cm	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6) with swirls of Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4)	Silty clay loam	
88-102 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3)	Silty clay loam	

AUGER PROBE 7

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133612 N, 499255 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Bottom of overflow channel east of Green River and north of Lewis Creek in southwestern portion of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-15 cm	Mottled Grayish Brown (10YR 5/2) and	Silt loam	Laminated; Mn oxide staining

	Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)		
15-28 cm	Mottled Grayish Brown (10YR 5/2) and Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silt loam	Laminated; Increased Fe staining
28-71 cm	Mottled Grayish Brown (10YR 5/2) and Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silty clay loam	Heavy Fe staining

AUGER PROBE 8

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133861 N, 499087 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Terrace remnant east of Green River near southwestern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-19 cm	Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Silt	
19-27 cm	Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Silt	tr. rounded stream gravel
27-36 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt	tr. rounded stream gravel
36-44 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt	No gravel
44-63 cm	Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4)	Silt loam	
63-73 cm	Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4)	Silt loam	Fe staining & charcoal inclusions
73-83 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silty clay loam	Fe staining; tr. ss gravel
83-93 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silty clay loam	Fe staining; tr. charcoal
93-102 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silty clay loam	Heavy Fe staining

AUGER PROBE 9

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133812 N, 498927 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Terrace east of Green River near southwestern project boundary, severely disturbed soils.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-28 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4) and Yellow (10YR 7/6)	Silt loam	Horizon: Ap; Loose; few calcareous fine-med. Gravels
28-37 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	Horizon: fill/reworked; Few fine-med. ireg. Gravels
37-43 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	Horizon: fill/reworked; Few fine-sm gravels; 1 snail shell
43-62 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	Horizon: fill/reworked; Few fine-med. ireg. Gravels
62-70 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	Horizon: fill/reworked; Few fine-med. ireg. Gravels; 1 rusted nail not colltd.

AUGER PROBE 10

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133919 N, 498769 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: East bank of Green River along southwestern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-32 cm	Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Silt loam	Horizon: Ap; tr. sm. rd. stream gravel
32-80 cm	Lightly Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/4) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/8)	Silt loam	Horizon: Subsoil; few sm. charcoal
80-93 cm	Lightly Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/8)	Silt loam	Horizon: Subsoil; tr. fine-sm str. gravel
93-101 cm	Lightly Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/8)	Silt loam	Horizon: Subsoil; tr. fine str. gravel

AUGER PROBE 11

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134635 N, 498656 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Floodplain bottom of tributary stream east of Green River in southwestern portion of the project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-28 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	
28-40 cm	Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/3)	Silt loam	
40-105 cm	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	Laminated

AUGER PROBE 12

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134459 N, 498555 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Terrace remnant above tributary stream channel east of Green River in western portion of the project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-26 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4)	Silt loam	
26-43 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	
43-55 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	Light Fe staining
55-73 cm	Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	Light Fe staining
73-81 cm	Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	Increased Fe staining
81-89 cm	Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 8/2)	Silt loam	tr. fine rnd gravel; Light Fe staining
89-101 cm	Mottled Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/2) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 8/2)	Silty clay loam	tr. fine rnd gravel; Light Fe staining

AUGER PROBE 13

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134352 N, 498431 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Terrace/high bank east of Green River along the eastern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-21 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	Horizon: Ap; tr. fine rnd gravels
21-29 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	No gravel
29-38 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Sandy loam	tr. fine rnd gravels
38-57 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Sandy loam	few fine rnd gravels
57-67 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Sandy loam	few fine med rnd gravels
67-78 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Sandy loam	tr. fine rnd gravels
78-89 cm	Lightly Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) and Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Sandy loam	few fine sm rnd gravels
89-101 cm	Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) and Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Sandy loam	few fine sm rnd gravels

AUGER PROBE 14

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134775 N, 498382 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Floodplain/bottom of tributary stream valley east of Green River in eastern portion of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-19 cm	Brown (10YR 5/3)	Silt loam	
19-28 cm	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4), Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/3), and Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	Fe-Mn Concretions
28-50 cm	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4), Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/3), and Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	Fe-Mn Concretions; Increasing Fe staining
50-73 cm	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4), Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/3), and Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	Increasing Fe staining

AUGER PROBE 15

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134580 N, 498247 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Terrace east of Green River in eastern portion of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-20 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt	Horizon: Ap; Few fine-sm irreg gravels
20-28 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	Horizon: Ap; tr. fine irreg gravels

28-43 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	Few fine-med irreg & rnd gravels
43-51 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Silt loam	Few fine-med irreg & rnd gravels
51-62 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Sandy loam	trace fine-sm irreg & rnd gravels
62-72 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Sandy loam	tr. fine irreg gravel
72-82 cm	lt. Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/4)	Sandy loam	tr. small irreg gravel
82-92 cm	lt. Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/4)	Sandy loam	few fine-small irreg gravel
92-103 cm	lt. Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 8/4)	Sandy loam	tr. fine irreg gravel

AUGER PROBE 16

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134707 N, 498137 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Site 15Oh20; Terrace east of Green River in eastern portion of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-27 cm	Yellow (10YR 7/6)	Silt loam	Horizon: Ap; tr. fine rounded gravel
27-38 cm	Yellow (10YR 7/6)	Sandy loam	Fine rounded gravel
38-95 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/8)	Sandy loam	Few fine-sm irreg & rnd gravel
95-104 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/8) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4)	Sandy loam	No gravel

AUGER PROBE 17

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133944 N, 499659 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Tributary valley bottom west of West Fork Lewis Creek in southeastern portion of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-25 cm	Mottled Light Brownish Gray (10YR 6/2) and Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6)	Silt	Heavy Fe staining
25-73 cm	Mottled Light Brownish Gray (10YR 6/2) and Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6)	Silt	Well-developed Fe-Mn nodules

AUGER PROBE 18

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133873 N, 499949 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: 20 m northwest of Auger Probe 1 on edge of old stream channel in southeastern portion of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-10 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	
10-20 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	
20-30 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silty clay loam	
30-70 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silty clay loam	
70-89 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silty clay loam	

89-98 cm	Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6)	Silty clay loam	
98-107 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silty clay loam Silt loam	Not (No?) mottling, could be wet/dry differences

AUGER PROBE 19

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133887 N, 499944 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: 20 m northwest of Auger Probe 18 on edge of old stream channel in southeastern portion of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-14 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silty clay loam	
14-26 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silty clay loam	
26-47 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	Laminated
47-58 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam	
58-83 cm	Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) and Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silty clay loam	
83-100 cm	Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) and Light Gray (10YR 7/2)	Silty clay loam	

AUGER PROBE 20

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133835 N, 499958 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: 20 m south of Auger Probe 1 along eastern edge of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-20 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	
20-49 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	
49-57 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8)	Silty clay loam	
57-66 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	
66-102 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Yellow (10YR 8/6)	Silty clay loam	

AUGER PROBE 21

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4133812 N, 499960 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: 20 m south of Auger Probe 20 along eastern edge of project area.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-8 cm	Light Yellowish Brown (10YR 6/4)	Silt loam	
8-27 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	
27-37 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	
37-47 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6)	Silty clay loam	
47-70 cm	Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silty clay loam	
70-80 cm	Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) and Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silty clay loam	

80-100 cm	Mottled Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) and Very Pale Brown (10 YR 7/4)	Silty clay loam	

AUGER PROBE 22

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134341 N, 499958 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: Disked agricultural field on low terrace along eastern project boundary.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-12 cm	Yellow (10YR 7/6)	Silt loam	Horizon: Ap
12-40 cm	Mottled Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) and Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4)	Silt loam	Light Iron Oxide
40-50 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	Light Iron Oxide
50-78 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4) and Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6)	Silt loam	Iron Oxide stains
78-104 cm	Very Pale Brown (10YR 7/4) and White (10YR 8/1)	Silt loam	Iron Oxide stains

AUGER PROBE 23

UTM (NAD83): Zone 16, 4134525 N, 499989 E
LOCATION DESCRIPTION: North of Auger Probe 22 on edge of disked field on low floodplain surface.

DEPTH	SEDIMENT COLOR	TEXTURE	OTHER
0-10 cm	Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silt loam	Light Iron Oxide
10-14 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam	
14-23 cm	Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4)	Silty clay loam	Light Iron mottling
23-32 cm	Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silty clay loam	Light Iron mottling
32-43 cm	Mottled Grayish Brown (10YR 5/2) and Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silty clay loam	Light Iron mottling
43-71 cm	Mottled Grayish Brown (10YR 5/2) and Pale Brown (10YR 6/3)	Silty clay loam	Light Iron mottling; Fe-Mn

APPENDIX F. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

___ New Site
X Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh20

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. 15Oh20

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4134722.8

18 24 Easting 498136.3

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

X Unassigned
_____ Paleo-Indian, undefined _____ Early _____ Late
_____ Archaic, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle _____ Late
_____ Woodland, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle
_____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
_____ Historic Indian
_____ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

_____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave
_____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River
_____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 3 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	2
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments	1	worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected. Recovered prehistoric materials consisted of two pieces of undiagnostic flake debris and one biface.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1	____	pre 1600	6	____	1701-1750	11	____	1900-2000
2	____	1600-1700	7	____	1751-1800	12	____	1901-1950
3	____	1601-1650	8	____	1801-1900	13	____	1951-2000
4	____	1651-1700	9	____	1801-1950	14	____	1851-1950
5	____	1701-1800	10	____	1851-1900	15	____	1801-1950

Historic materials collected No historic materials were collected.

Historic materials observed but not collected No historic materials were observed.

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0	____	undetermined	10	____	non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11	____	workshop
2	____	isolated find	12	____	isolated burials
3	____	rockshelter	13	____	cemetery
4	____	cave	14	____	other special activity area
5	____	quarry	15	____	open habitation w/ mounds
6	____	stone mound	16	____	historic farm/residence
7	____	earth mound	17	____	industrial
8	____	mound complex	18	____	military
9	____	petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1	____	apparently undisturbed	5	____	76-99% disturbed
2	____	less than 25% disturbed	6	____	totally destroyed
3	____	26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4	____	51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	X	cultivated	8	____	modern cemetery	16	____	14+15
2	____	pasture	9	____	mining	17	____	commercial
3	____	woods/forest	10	____	inundated	18	____	military
4	____	road/trail	11	____	industrial	19	____	logging/ logging related
5	____	ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12	____	residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6	____	landfill	13	____	recreational	Other		
7	____	modern	14	____	1+2+3			
			15	____	11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1		less than 10%	5		poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4	X	91-100%	8	X	excellent

Describe visibility Visibility was excellent within recently plowed agricultural field.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4		dissected uplands
2	X	terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1	X	level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6		ridge
3		closed	7	X	slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		Slight rise on terrace

23 25

26 28

29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Nolin (No), Otwell (OtA), and Frondorf-Wellsotn-Rosine (FwD3)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Freshly plowed agricultural field.

32 35

36

9. Elevation 119 m (390 ft) AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2	X	N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45

46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 10,400

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1	X	no	2		yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Green River

1	X	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	____	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 4

53 55

Distance to water from site 45 m (148 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen and Andrew Martin

60 62

Date recorded September 14 and October 10, 2011

Time of day Afternoon/morning Time spent at site 2 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 4 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*
Please see attachment.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh20 is located approximately 130 m (427 ft) south of Site 15Oh280 and 775 m (2,543 ft) northwest of Site 15Oh284. It is one of several prehistoric open habitation sites located on terrace and hillside settings in this area. Although Site 15Oh20 is one of the larger of these sites, the density of artifacts observed was much lower here than at other sites of this type.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky to Geary	4.5 km (2.8 mi)	North

	Ln.		
2.	Geary Ln. on the west side of KY 1903 to barn at edge of field	1.3 km (0.8 mi)	South
3.	East edge of field to north edge of site	100 m (328 ft)	Southwest

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

IDENTIFICATION

2 4

County Ohio

5 7

State Site No. 15Oh265

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-1

LOCATION

8

1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927
   2 ___ KPC

9 10

Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17
If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17

Northing 4134595

18 24

Easting 499689

2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, KY

25 27

Quadrangle Date 1997

28 29

3. Reliability of Site Location Information

30

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

OWNERSHIP

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (if any)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL – CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods

45 ____ Unassigned

32–34 ____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late

35–38 ____ Archaic, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle ____ Late

39–41 ____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle

42 ____ Late Woodland/Mississippian

43 ____ Historic Indian

44 X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46–49 ____ Adena ____ Hopewell ____ Ft. Ancient ____ Stone Grave

50–53 ____ Mississippian ____ Cherokee ____ Pisgah ____ Lost River

54–56 ____ Caborn-Welborn ____ Yankeetown ____ Angel ____

OTHER *(describe)* Not applicable

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials 0 total number of items

type	number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/ battered stone	
other drills			
bifaces		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers			
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials observed

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10		1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic Materials collected Handmade brick, whiteware, ironstone, BIM amethyst glass ABM container glass, canning jar lid liner, barbed wire fencing, opaque white glass cosmetic container

Historic materials observed but not collected Galvanized buckets, handmade and undiagnostic brick, gravel, wooden fence posts, structure remnants

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w/o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	15		11+12+13
2		pasture	9		mining	16		14+15
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	17		commercial
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	18		military
5		ditch/dike/borrow pit	12		residential	19		logging/logging related
6		landfill	13		recreational	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
7		modern	14		1+2+3	Other		

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe: Bare soil mostly obscured by leaf litter, weeds, and underbrush

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25

26 28

29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine (FsD2) and Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary-growth forest and brush along woodland edges

32 35

9. Elevation: 440 ft AMSL

36

Slope of Locality (in degrees)

1		less than 5 degrees, flat	4		26-50 degrees
2	X	6-10 degrees	5		greater than 51 degrees
3	X	11-25 degrees			bluff (rockshelter)

37

Slope direction *(aspect)*

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5	X	SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45

10. Site Area (square meters) 15,120 sq m

46 47

Basis for site area:

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* West Branch Lewis Creek

1	X	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	____	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	X	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 124 m (407 ft)

REPORTING INFORMATION

56

1. Site reported by
   - 1 X professional/student
   - 2 ____ amateur
   - 3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation
   - 1 X reconnaissance (surface survey, may include shovel tests)
   - 2 ____ intensive (surface survey and testing)
   - 3 ____ excavated
   - 4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site Surveyed by Douglas Kullen and Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date Recorded August 17 and October 10, 2011

Time of Day Afternoon Time spent at site 3 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Philip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____	black/white	____	no. of pictures
X	color	6	no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register Property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. All standing structures have been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits are extremely thin and patchy. There is no evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts mostly occur on the ground surface. Nearly all the features found at this site (dirt roadways, gouged-out house cellar, fence line, outbuilding pad) are unlikely to contain cultural deposits. The exception may be a brick-lined privy vault, but this feature is relatively modern and is likely to have been cleaned out repeatedly. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

70

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

71

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status *(federal, state, county, etc.)*

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 None

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh265 is one of at least eight twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh265 was one of the larger of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None References None

Site No. 15Oh265

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach Xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment.

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	2.4 km (1.5 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 to west end of site	83 m (270 ft)	East
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

IDENTIFICATION

2 4

County Ohio

5 7

State Site No. 15Oh266

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-2

LOCATION

8

1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10

Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17

Northing 4134217

18 24

Easting 499557

25 27

2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, KY

28 29

Quadrangle Date 1997

30

3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

OWNERSHIP

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (if any)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL – CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods

45

32 34

35 38

39 41

42

43

44

____ Unassigned

____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late

____ Archaic, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle _____ Late

____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle

____ Late Woodland/Mississippian

____ Historic Indian

X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49

50 53

54 56

____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave

____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River

____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel _____

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials 0 total number of items

type	number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/ battered stone	
other drills			
bifaces		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers			
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials were observed.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic Materials collected Wire nail, strap hinge, window glass, BIM and ABM container glass, iron/steel wrench, unidentified metal, and melted glass

Historic materials observed but not collected Tires, well superstructure remnants

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w/o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	15		11+12+13
2	X	pasture	9		mining	16		14+15
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	17		commercial
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	18		military
5		ditch/dike/borrow pit	12		residential	19		logging/logging related
6		landfill	13		recreational	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
7		modern	14		1+2+3	Other		

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe: Ground surface visibility was less than ten percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

26 28

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

29 31

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Tall weeds and grass, secondary growth woods

32 35

9. Elevation: 450 ft AMSL

36

Slope of Locality (in degrees)

1	X	less than 5 degrees, flat	4		26-50 degrees
2	X	6-10 degrees	5		greater than 51 degrees bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25 degrees			

37

Slope direction *(aspect)*

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2	X	N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45

10. Site Area (square meters) 9,000 sq m

46 47

Basis for site area:

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Lewis Creek / well on site

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	X	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 400 m (1,312 ft)

REPORTING INFORMATION

56

1. Site reported by
   - 1 X professional/student
   - 2 ____ amateur
   - 3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation
   - 1 X reconnaissance (surface survey, may include shovel tests)
   - 2 ____ intensive (surface survey and testing)
   - 3 ____ excavated
   - 4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site Surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date Recorded August 18, 2011

Time of Day Morning Time spent at site 2 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Philip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____	black/white	____	no. of pictures
X	color	11	no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register Property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. All standing structures have been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits are extremely thin and patchy, and all artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. Nearly all the features found at this site (dirt roadways, well, outbuilding pad) are unlikely to contain cultural deposits. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding late nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

70

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

71

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status *(federal, state, county, etc.)*

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 None

 Site No. Site 15Oh266

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh266 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh266 was typical in size for one of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach Xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment.

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	1.9 km (1.2 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 to west end of site	80 m (263 ft)	East
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh267

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS 3

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4133805

18 24 Easting 499442

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45 32 34 35 38 39 41 42 43 44

X Unassigned

___ Paleo-Indian, undefined ___ Early ___ Late

___ Archaic, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle ___ Late

___ Woodland, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle

___ Late Woodland/Mississippian

___ Historic Indian

X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49 50 53 54 56

___ Adena ___ Hopewell ___ Ft. Ancient ___ Stone Grave

___ Mississippian ___ Cherokee ___ Pisgah ___ Lost River

___ Caborn-Welborn ___ Yankeetown ___ Angel

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 2 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	2
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Handmade brick, wire nails, asphalt roofing, window glass, ABM container glass, glass tableware, undecorated ironstone, metal food can, coal, Cinder/slag, glass insulator, Bakelite plug, plastic doll head, unidentified plastic and metal

Historic materials observed but not collected ABM container glass, metal pipe, Handmade and undiagnostic brick, structural remnants, coal, cinder/slag

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational			
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

Other ____

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary-growth forest, brush, and pine plantation

32 35 36

9. Elevation 450 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1		less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3	X	11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2	X	N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 8,475 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Lewis Creek / well on site

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	X	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 75 m (246 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen and Andrew Martin

60 62

Date recorded August 19 and October 10, 2011

Time of day Morning Time spent at site 4 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 23 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This unidentified prehistoric open habitation and razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric component was limited to a low density deposit of undiagnostic lithic material and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits or midden. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. Standing structures had either been razed or were of undistinguished forms and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occurred at a very low density, and were recovered primarily from the ground surface and the plowzone. Nearly all the features found at this site are unlikely to contain substantial cultural deposits. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding either the prehistory of the region or late nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

 Site No. 15Oh267

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh267 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh267 was one of the larger of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	1.6 km (1 mi)	North

2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 to west end of site	20 m (66 ft)	East
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

IDENTIFICATION

2 4

County Ohio

5 7

State Site No. 15Oh268

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-4

LOCATION

8

1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10

Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17

Northing 4133745

18 24

Easting 499761

25 27

2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, KY

28 29

Quadrangle Date 1997

30

3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

OWNERSHIP

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

Tenant (if any)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL – CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods

45 32 34 35 38 39 41 42 43 44

X Unassigned

____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late

____ Archaic, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle ____ Late

____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle

____ Late Woodland/Mississippian

____ Historic Indian

____ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49 50 53 54 56

____ Adena ____ Hopewell ____ Ft. Ancient ____ Stone Grave

____ Mississippian ____ Cherokee ____ Pisgah ____ Lost River

____ Caborn-Welborn ____ Yankeetown ____ Angel ____

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials 4 total number of items

type	number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile		flakes/cores/chunks	4
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/ battered stone	
other drills			
bifaces		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers			
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1	____	pre 1600	6	____	1701-1750	11	____	1900-2000
2	____	1600-1700	7	____	1751-1800	12	____	1901-1950
3	____	1601-1650	8	____	1801-1900	13	____	1951-2000
4	____	1651-1700	9	____	1801-1950	14	____	1851-1950
5	____	1701-1800	10	____	1851-1900	15	____	1801-1950

Historic Materials collected No historic materials were collected

Historic materials observed but not collected No historic materials were observed

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

10 11

1. Site Type

0	____	undetermined	10	____	non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w/o mounds	11	____	workshop
2	____	isolated find	12	____	isolated burials
3	____	rockshelter	13	____	cemetery
4	____	cave	14	____	other special activity area
5	____	quarry	15	____	open habitation w/mounds
6	____	stone mound	16	____	historic farm/residence
7	____	earth mound	17	____	industrial
8	____	mound complex	18	____	military
9	____	petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1	____	apparently undisturbed	5	____	76-99% disturbed
2	____	less than 25% disturbed	6	____	totally destroyed
3	____	26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4	____	51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	____	cultivated	8	____	modern cemetery	15	____	11+12+13
2	____	pasture	9	____	mining	16	____	14+15
3	X	woods/forest	10	____	inundated	17	____	commercial
4	____	road/trail	11	____	industrial	18	____	military
5	____	ditch/dike/borrow pit	12	____	residential	19	____	logging/logging related
6	____	landfill	13	____	recreational	20	____	scrub/secondary growth
7	____	modern	14	____	1+2+3	Other		

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe: Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

26 28

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

29 31

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Mixed woods

32 35

9. Elevation: 425.0 to 440.0 ft AMSL

36

Slope of Locality (in degrees)

1	X	less than 5 degrees, flat	4		26-50 degrees
2	X	6-10 degrees	5		greater than 51 degrees bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25 degrees			

37

Slope direction *(aspect)*

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5	X	SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45

10. Site Area (square meters) 1,050 sq m

46 47

Basis for site area:

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* West Fork Lewis Creek

1	X	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	____	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 2

53 55

Distance to water from site 76.2 m (250.0 ft)

REPORTING INFORMATION

56

1. Site reported by

1	X	professional/student
2	____	amateur
3	____	other informant

57

2. Investigation

1	X	reconnaissance (surface survey, may include shovel tests)
2	____	intensive (surface survey and testing)
3	____	excavated
4	____	volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site Surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date Recorded August 19, 2011

Time of Day Morning Time spent at site 1.5 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Philip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____	black/white	____	no. of pictures
X	color	1	no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register Property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

The site exhibited a low density of undiagnostic lithic material and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits, or midden. The site has little integrity and no intact archaeological deposits. Site FS-4 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status *(federal, state, county, etc.)*

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 None

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh268 was one of several prehistoric open habitation sites located on dissected upland ridges within the project area. It is located approximately 325 m east of Site 15Oh267. Site 15Oh268 is typical in size for one of these sites.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach Xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment.

Site No. 15Oh268

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, KY	1.7 km (1.1 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 along ridgetop to west end of site	380 m (1,247 ft)	East
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

IDENTIFICATION

2 4

County Ohio

5 7

State Site No. 15Oh269

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-5

LOCATION

8

1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10

Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17

Northing 4134132

18 24

Easting 499071

25 27

2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, KY

28 29

Quadrangle Date 1997

30

3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

OWNERSHIP

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (if any)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL – CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods

45 ____ Unassigned

32–34 ____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late

35–38 ____ Archaic, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle ____ Late

39–41 ____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle

42 ____ Late Woodland/Mississippian

43 ____ Historic Indian

44 X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46–49 ____ Adena ____ Hopewell ____ Ft. Ancient ____ Stone Grave

50–53 ____ Mississippian ____ Cherokee ____ Pisgah ____ Lost River

54–56 ____ Caborn-Welborn ____ Yankeetown ____ Angel ____

OTHER *(describe)* Not applicable

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials 0 total number of items

type	number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/ battered stone	
other drills			
bifaces		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers			
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials were observed or collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic Materials collected Handmade brick, window glass, asbestos roofing, wire nails, buckle, BIM and ABM container glass, whiteware, iron/steel bolt

Historic materials observed but not collected Structure remnants and standing structures, fence posts, ABM container glass, tires, metal roofing

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w/o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 X unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 ____ absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	15		11+12+13
2		pasture	9		mining	16		14+15
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	17		commercial
4		road/trail	11		industrial	18		military
5		ditch/dike/borrow pit	12		residential	19		logging/logging related
6		landfill	13		recreational	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
7		modern	14		1+2+3	Other		

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe: Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25

26 28

29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary growth forest, brush, tall grass and weeds

32 35

9. Elevation: 420 ft AMSL

36

Slope of Locality (in degrees)

1	X	less than 5 degrees, flat	4		26-50 degrees
2	X	6-10 degrees	5		greater than 51 degrees
3		11-25 degrees			bluff (rockshelter)

37

Slope direction *(aspect)*

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8	X	W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45

10. Site Area (square meters) 8,800 sq m

46 47

Basis for site area:

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of West Fork of Lewis Creek

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 3

53 55

Distance to water from site 152.4 m (500.0 ft)

REPORTING INFORMATION

56

1. Site reported by
   - 1 X professional/student
   - 2 ____ amateur
   - 3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation
   - 1 X reconnaissance (surface survey, may include shovel tests)
   - 2 ____ intensive (surface survey and testing)
   - 3 ____ excavated
   - 4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site Surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date Recorded August 21, 2011

Time of Day Morning Time spent at site 2.5 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Philip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____	black/white	____	no. of pictures
X	color	14	no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register Property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. The structures standing at the site are of undistinguished building forms that lack architectural significance. Archaeological deposits are extremely thin and patchy, and all artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. Nearly all the features found at this site (dirt roadways, well, collapsed outbuildings) are unlikely to contain cultural deposits. The demolition and removal of at least one dwelling has significantly disturbed the physical integrity of the site. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding late nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status *(federal, state, county, etc.)*

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 None

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh269 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh269 was typical in size for one of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None References None

Site No. 15Oh269

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach Xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment.

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	The intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, KY	2.1 km (1.3 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the west side of KY 1903 to the east end of site	230 m (755 ft)	West
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

IDENTIFICATION

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh270

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-6

LOCATION

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAS 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4133961

18 24 Easting 498849

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, KY

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

OWNERSHIP

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (if any)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL – CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods

45 32 34 35 38 39 41 42 43 44

X	Unassigned					
	Paleo-Indian, undefined		Early		Late	
	Archaic, undefined		Early		Middle	Late
	Woodland, undefined		Early		Middle	
	Late Woodland/Mississippian					
	Historic Indian					
	Historic Non-Indian					

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49 50 53 54 56

	Adena		Hopewell		Ft. Ancient		Stone Grave
	Mississippian		Cherokee		Pisgah		Lost River
	Caborn-Welborn		Yankeetown		Angel		

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials 3 total number of items

type	number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile		flakes/cores/chunks	2
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/ battered stone	
other drills			
bifaces	1	worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers			
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected. Recovered prehistoric materials consisted of two pieces of flake debris and one undiagnostic biface fragment

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1	____	pre 1600	6	____	1701-1750	11	____	1900-2000
2	____	1600-1700	7	____	1751-1800	12	____	1901-1950
3	____	1601-1650	8	____	1801-1900	13	____	1951-2000
4	____	1651-1700	9	____	1801-1950	14	____	1851-1950
5	____	1701-1800	10	____	1851-1900	15	____	1801-1950

Historic Materials collected No historic materials were collected

Historic materials observed but not collected No historic materials were observed

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

10 11

1. Site Type

0	____	undetermined	10	____	non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w/o mounds	11	____	workshop
2	____	isolated find	12	____	isolated burials
3	____	rockshelter	13	____	cemetery
4	____	cave	14	____	other special activity area
5	____	quarry	15	____	open habitation w/mounds
6	____	stone mound	16	____	historic farm/residence
7	____	earth mound	17	____	industrial
8	____	mound complex	18	____	military
9	____	petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1	____	apparently undisturbed	5	____	76-99% disturbed
2	____	less than 25% disturbed	6	____	totally destroyed
3	____	26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4	____	51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	____	cultivated	8	____	modern cemetery	15	____	11+12+13
2	____	pasture	9	____	mining	16	____	14+15
3	X	woods/forest	10	____	inundated	17	____	commercial
4	____	road/trail	11	____	industrial	18	____	military
5	____	ditch/dike/borrow pit	12	____	residential	19	____	logging/logging related
6	____	landfill	13	____	recreational	20	____	scrub/secondary growth
7	____	modern	14	____	1+2+3	Other		

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe: Ground surface visibility was obscured by vegetation

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

26 28

Soil Series Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine (FsD2)

29 31

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Mixed woods

32 35

9. Elevation: 420 ft AMSL

36

Slope of Locality (in degrees)

1	X	less than 5 degrees, flat	4		26-50 degrees
2		6-10 degrees	5		greater than 51 degrees bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25 degrees			

37

Slope direction *(aspect)*

1	X	Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45

10. Site Area (square meters) 100.0 sq m

46 47

Basis for site area:

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Green River

1	X	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	____	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 121.9 m (400.0 ft)

REPORTING INFORMATION

56

1. Site reported by

1	X	professional/student
2	____	amateur
3	____	other informant

57

2. Investigation

1	X	reconnaissance (surface survey, may include shovel tests)
2	____	intensive (surface survey and testing)
3	____	excavated
4	____	volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site Surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date Recorded August 21, 2011

Time of Day Afternoon Time spent at site 0.5 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Philip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____	black/white	____	no. of pictures
X	color	3	no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register Property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

Site 15Oh270 exhibited a low density of undiagnostic lithic material and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits, or midden. The site has little integrity and no intact archaeological deposits. Site 15Oh270 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status *(federal, state, county, etc.)*

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 None

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh270 is one of several prehistoric open habitation sites located on dissected upland ridges within the project area. It is located approximately 300 m southeast of Site 15Oh284 and 500m south of Site 15Oh283. Site 15Oh270 is typical in size for one of these sites.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach Xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment.

Site No. 15Oh270

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	The intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, KY	1.7 km (1.1 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the west side of KY 1903 to the east end of site	0.4 km (0.2 mi)	West
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh271

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS 7

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4134145

18 24 Easting 498724

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

X Unassigned
____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late
____ Archaic, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle ____ Late
____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle
____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
____ Historic Indian
X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

____ Adena ____ Hopewell ____ Ft. Ancient ____ Stone Grave
____ Mississippian ____ Cherokee ____ Pisgah ____ Lost River
____ Caborn-Welborn ____ Yankeetown ____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 1 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	1
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Cut nails, wire nails, handmade brick, plate glass, ABM and BIM container glass, glass tableware, undecorated whiteware and ironstone, aluminum pull tab, light bulb, coal, charcoal, cinder/slag

Historic materials observed but not collected ABM glass, handmade and undiagnostic brick, galvanized basins, structural remnants, coal, charcoal, cinder/slag

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2	X	isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational			
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

Other ____

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	x	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine (FsD2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary-growth forest, brush

32 35 36

9. Elevation 430 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4	X	E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 1,800 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Lewis Creek / well on site

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	X	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 100 m (328 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen, Andrew Martin, and Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded August 21, October 10, and October 12, 2011

Time of day Morning/afternoon Time spent at site 4 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 8 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. All standing structures have been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occurred at a very low density, and were recovered from the ground surface or the plow zone. Nearly all the features found at this site are unlikely to contain cultural deposits. The exception may be a possible brick-lined privy vault, but this feature appeared relatively modern and is likely to have been cleaned out repeatedly. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh271 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh271 was typical in size for one of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	2.1 km (1.3 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the west side of KY 1903 to edge of agricultural field	252 m (827 ft)	West

3.	Edge of field to south edge of site	380 m (1,247 ft)	Northwest

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh271

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS 7

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4134145

18 24 Easting 498724

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

X Unassigned
____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late
____ Archaic, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle ____ Late
____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle
____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
____ Historic Indian
X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

____ Adena ____ Hopewell ____ Ft. Ancient ____ Stone Grave
____ Mississippian ____ Cherokee ____ Pisgah ____ Lost River
____ Caborn-Welborn ____ Yankeetown ____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 1 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	1
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Cut nails, wire nails, handmade brick, plate glass, ABM and BIM container glass, glass tableware, undecorated whiteware and ironstone, aluminum pull tab, light bulb, coal, charcoal, cinder/slag

Historic materials observed but not collected ABM glass, handmade and undiagnostic brick, galvanized basins, structural remnants, coal, charcoal, cinder/slag

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2	X	isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational			
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

Other ____

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	x	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine (FsD2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary-growth forest, brush

32 35 36

9. Elevation 430 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4	X	E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 1,800 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Lewis Creek / well on site

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	X	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 100 m (328 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen, Andrew Martin, and Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded August 21, October 10, and October 12, 2011

Time of day Morning/afternoon Time spent at site 4 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 8 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. All standing structures have been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occurred at a very low density, and were recovered from the ground surface or the plow zone. Nearly all the features found at this site are unlikely to contain cultural deposits. The exception may be a possible brick-lined privy vault, but this feature appeared relatively modern and is likely to have been cleaned out repeatedly. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh271 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh271 was typical in size for one of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	2.1 km (1.3 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the west side of KY 1903 to edge of agricultural field	252 m (827 ft)	West

3.	Edge of field to south edge of site	380 m (1,247 ft)	Northwest

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh272

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-8

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4134602

18 24 Easting 499270

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

_____ Unassigned
_____ Paleo-Indian, undefined _____ Early _____ Late
_____ Archaic, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle ____ Late
_____ Woodland, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle
_____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
_____ Historic Indian
__X__ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

_____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave
_____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River
_____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 0 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials were observed.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Wire nails, cut nails, window glass, ABM container glass, glass tableware, whiteware, barbed wire fencing, unidentified metal

Historic materials observed but not collected All historic materials observed were collected.

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational	Other		
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary-growth forest, brush.

32 35 36

9. Elevation 460 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1		less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8	X	W
3		NE	6	X	S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 1,850 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed Tributary of the Green River and Reservoir

1	X	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	____	intermittent stream	5	X	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 70 m (230 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date recorded August 21, 2011

Time of day Afternoon Time spent at site 1 hour

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 4 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. All standing structures have been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits are extremely thin and patchy. There is no evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts were all recovered from the plowzone. All the features found at this site (dirt roadways, removed underground fuel tank) are unlikely to contain cultural deposits. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin, and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh272 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh272 was one of the smaller of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	2.6 km (1.6 mi)	North

2.	Unimproved road on the west side of KY 1903 to Northeast end of site	75 m (246 ft)	Southwest
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh273

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-9

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4135638

18 24 Easting 499377

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45 ____ Unassigned

32 34 ____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late

35 38 ____ Archaic, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle ____ Late

39 41 ____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle

42 ____ Late Woodland/Mississippian

43 ____ Historic Indian

44 X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49 ____ Adena ____ Hopewell ____ Ft. Ancient ____ Stone Grave

50 53 ____ Mississippian ____ Cherokee ____ Pisgah ____ Lost River

54 56 ____ Caborn-Welborn ____ Yankeetown ____ Angel

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 0 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials were observed.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10		1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Handmade brick, wire nails, screening, window glass, plastic button, ABM container glass, whiteware, glass tableware, rubber gasket, coal, unidentified plastic and rubber

Historic materials observed but not collected ABM container glass, undiagnostic glass, Handmade and undiagnostic brick, structural remnants, coal

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational	Other		
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine (FsE)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary-growth forest, brush.

32 35 36

9. Elevation 450 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1		less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2	X	N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 2,460 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of West Fork of Lewis Creek

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 107 m (350 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded August 22 and October 10, 2011

Time of day Morning Time spent at site 2 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 7 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*
This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. The standing structures at the site are undistinguished building forms and lack architectural significance. Archaeological deposits are restricted to post demolition architectural debris and refuse concentrated around a razed house cellar. There is no evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts mostly occur on the ground surface or in the plowzone. Aside from the standing barn and outbuildings, the collapsed outbuilding, and the cellar and push pile, no features were identified. In addition, there was no evidence for the presence of intact sub-plowzone features or deposits. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth-century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh273 is one of several twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh273 was one of the larger of these farmsteads.

DATES

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

SKETCH MAP OF SITE

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	3.5 km (2.2 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 to west end of site	220 m (722 ft)	Northeast
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh274

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-10

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4135441

18 24 Easting 499185

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Address and Phone

407 Brown Road

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

(270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

_____ Unassigned
_____ Paleo-Indian, undefined _____ Early _____ Late
_____ Archaic, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle ____ Late
_____ Woodland, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle
_____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
_____ Historic Indian
__X__ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

_____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave
_____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River
_____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 0 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials were observed.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Window glass, ABM container glass, whiteware, stoneware, cinder/slag, modern plastic

Historic materials observed but not collected Charcoal

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2	X	pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4		road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12	X	residential	20		scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational	Other		
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Cut hay, residential lawn

32 35 36

9. Elevation 490 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5	X	SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 3,264.0 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of the West Fork of Lewis Creek

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 91 m (300 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded August 26, 2011

Time of day Afternoon Time spent at site 1 hour

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 23 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. The standing structures at this site are of undistinguished forms and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occurred at an extremely low density. There is no evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts were all recovered from an eroded plowzone context. Erosion and modern improvements to the property have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin, and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1	____	federal	3	____	local government	5	X private
2	____	state	4	____	government	6	____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1	____	forest	5	____	wildlife preserve
2	____	park	6	____	nature preserve
3	____	wilderness	7	____	military preserve
4	____	wild river	8	NONE	

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh274 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh274 was of typical size for one of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment.

Site No. 15Oh274

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky to west end of site	3.4 km (2.1 mi)	North
2.			
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

IDENTIFICATION

2 4

County Ohio

5 7

State Site No. 15Oh275

Site Name Fulkerson Cemetery

Other Site No. N/A Project Site No. FS-11

LOCATION

8

1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 27

2 ___ KPC

9 10

Zone if UTM, X 16, N ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17

Northing 4135439

18 24

Easting 499405

25 27

2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, KY

28 29

Quadrangle Date 1997

30

3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

OWNERSHIP

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

Tenant (if any)

N/A

Address and Phone

N/A

TEMPORAL – CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods

45 ____ Unassigned

32–34 ____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late

35–38 ____ Archaic, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle ____ Late

39–41 ____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle

42 ____ Late Woodland/Mississippian

43 ____ Historic Indian

44 X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46–49 ____ Adena ____ Hopewell ____ Ft. Ancient ____ Stone Grave

50–53 ____ Mississippian ____ Cherokee ____ Pisgah ____ Lost River

54–56 ____ Caborn-Welborn ____ Yankeetown ____ Angel ____

OTHER *(describe)* ____

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

N/A

Prehistoric materials 0 total number of items

type	number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/ battered stone	
other drills			
bifaces		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers			
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

N/A

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1	____	pre 1600	6	____	1701-1750	11	____	1900-2000
2	____	1600-1700	7	____	1751-1800	12	____	1901-1950
3	____	1601-1650	8	____	1801-1900	13	X	1951-2000
4	____	1651-1700	9	____	1801-1950	14	X	1851-1950
5	____	1701-1800	10	____	1851-1900	15	____	1801-1950

Historic Materials collected N/A

Historic materials observed but not collected Gravemarkers (granite, marble, concrete, limestone, and brick)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

10 11

1. Site Type

0	____	undetermined	10	____	non-mound earthwork
1	____	open habitation w/o mounds	11	____	workshop
2	____	isolated find	12	____	isolated burials
3	____	rockshelter	13	X	cemetery
4	____	cave	14	____	other special activity area
5	____	quarry	15	____	open habitation w/mounds
6	____	stone mound	16	____	historic farm/residence
7	____	earth mound	17	____	industrial
8	____	mound complex	18	____	military
9	____	petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 X unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 ____ absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1	____	apparently undisturbed	5	____	76-99% disturbed
2	____	less than 25% disturbed	6	____	totally destroyed
3	____	26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4	____	51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	____	cultivated	8	____	modern cemetery	15	____	11+12+13
2	____	pasture	9	____	mining	16	____	14+15
3	____	woods/forest	10	____	inundated	17	____	commercial
4	____	road/trail	11	____	industrial	18	____	military
5	____	ditch/dike/borrow pit	12	____	residential	19	____	logging/logging related
6	____	landfill	13	____	recreational	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
7	____	modern	14	____	1+2+3	Other	____	

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5		poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe: Ground visibility was very poor with less than 10 % visibility due to grass cover (mowed grass, tall grass, and scrub).

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Stendal-Bonnie Steff

Soil Series Zanesville and Frondorf-Wellston

Soil Type Zanesville silt loam, 6-12 percent slopes, eroded (ZaC2) and Frondorf-Wellston silt loams, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded (FsD2)

Vegetation *(describe)* Mowed grass, tall weeds, and scrub

32 35

9. Elevation: 540 ft AMSL

36

Slope of Locality (in degrees)

1	X	less than 5 degrees, flat	4		26-50 degrees
2		6-10 degrees	5		greater than 51 degrees bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25 degrees			

37

Slope direction *(aspect)*

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6	X	S	9		NW

38 45

10. Site Area (square meters) 440 sq m

46 47

Basis for site area:

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1	X	no	2		yes

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of the West Fork Lewis Creek

1	____	permanent stream	4	X	intermittent spring
2	____	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

Distance to water from site 260 m (853 ft)

REPORTING INFORMATION

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/student
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

2. Investigation

1 X reconnaissance (surface survey, may include shovel tests)
2 ____ intensive (surface survey and testing)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site Surveyed by Sarah Hope

Date Recorded 8/22/2011

Time of Day Morning and afternoon Time spent at site 7 hours

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Philip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____	black/white	____	no. of pictures
X	color	18	no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

N/A

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

N/A

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register Property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 ____ Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 X National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

Site 15Oh275 was a late nineteenth through mid-twentieth century historic cemetery that was used by at least four families during that period. Most of these individuals were probably related through blood or marriage. There were at least 29 interments, but additional interments may be present outside the identified cemetery boundaries, which were based on the presence of in situ gravemarkers. The site cannot be assessed for National Register of Historic Places eligibility based on the data derived during the current investigation. However, the client indicated that a buffer of 30.5 m (100.0 ft) will be placed around the cemetery to avoid impacts during construction.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin
2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status *(federal, state, county, etc.)*

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 None

 Site No. 15Oh275

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Please see attachment.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None Dating methods None

Laboratory

Relative dates References

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach Xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment.

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Turn into KY Hwy 1903	23.5 km	North
2.	Gravel road	.3 km	East
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh276

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-12

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4135760

18 24 Easting 498870

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Address and Phone

407 Brown Road

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

_____ Unassigned
_____ Paleo-Indian, undefined _____ Early _____ Late
_____ Archaic, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle ____ Late
_____ Woodland, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle
_____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
_____ Historic Indian
__X__ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

_____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave
_____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River
_____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 0 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials were observed.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10		1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Plate glass, glass tableware, undecorated whiteware, canning jar lid liner

Historic materials observed but not collected Metal roofing

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3	X	woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4		road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational	Other		
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Tall grass and weeds, mixed secondary-growth woods and briars.

32 35 36

9. Elevation 480 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1		less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6	X	S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 1,600 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of the West Fork of Lewis Creek

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 259 m (850 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date recorded August 23, 2011

Time of day Afternoon Time spent at site 0.5 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 1 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. All standing structures have been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits are extremely thin and patchy. There is no evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts were all recovered from the plowzone. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth-century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin, and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh276 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh276 was one of the smaller of these farmsteads.

DATES

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

SKETCH MAP OF SITE

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Site No. 15Oh276

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	3.9 km (2.4 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 to south end of site	40 m (131 ft)	North
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh277

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-13

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4135070

18 24 Easting 499069

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Address and Phone

407 Brown Road

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

(270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45 ___ Unassigned
32 34 ___ Paleo-Indian, undefined ___ Early ___ Late
35 38 ___ Archaic, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle ___ Late
39 41 ___ Woodland, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle
42 ___ Late Woodland/Mississippian
43 ___ Historic Indian
44 X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49 ___ Adena ___ Hopewell ___ Ft. Ancient ___ Stone Grave
50 53 ___ Mississippian ___ Cherokee ___ Pisgah ___ Lost River
54 56 ___ Caborn-Welborn ___ Yankeetown ___ Angel

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 11 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	11
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Machine made brick, window glass, plate glass, BIM and ABM container glass, glass tableware, ironstone, stoneware, iron/steel hook

Historic materials observed but not collected Machine made and undiagnostic brick

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2	X	pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3	X	woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20		scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational	Other		
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4	X	91-100%	8	X	excellent

Describe visibility Visibility less than 10 percent in wooded areas and grass. Visibility was excellent in a bare patch just west of the barn and in a garden plot in NE portion of site.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silty clay loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Mixed woods, cut hay, mown grass

32 35 36

9. Elevation 480 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8	X	W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 1,650 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1 ____ no 2 X yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Green River

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 20 m (66 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded August 24, 2011

Time of day Morning Time spent at site 1 hour

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 17 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This unidentified prehistoric open habitation and razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric component was limited to a low density deposit of undiagnostic lithic material and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits or midden. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. The standing structure at the site is of an undistinguishable form and has no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits are extremely thin and patchy. There is little evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts occur only on the ground surface. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding either the prehistory of the region or late nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin, and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh277 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh277 was of typical size for one of these farmsteads. The relationship between the prehistoric component at this site and other sites in the area is unclear at this time.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment.

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky to east end of site	3.2 km (2.0 mi)	North

2. _____ _____ _____

3. _____ _____ _____

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh278

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-14

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4135348

18 24 Easting 499001

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Address and Phone

407 Brown Road

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

(270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

_____ Unassigned
_____ Paleo-Indian, undefined _____ Early _____ Late
_____ Archaic, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle ____ Late
_____ Woodland, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle
_____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
_____ Historic Indian
__X__ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

_____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave
_____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River
_____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 0 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials were observed.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10		1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Handmade brick, plate glass, ABM container glass, whiteware stoneware

Historic materials observed but not collected ABM container glass, handmade and undiagnostic brick

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational	Other		
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1		less than 10%	5		poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4	X	91-100%	8	X	excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility was excellent across cleared/bladed area and push pile.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25

26 28

29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silty clay

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary-growth forest, brush, and pine plantation

32 35

36

9. Elevation 450 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2		6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8	X	W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45

46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 300.0 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Green River

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 168 m (550 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded August 24 and October 12, 2011

Time of day Morning/afternoon Time spent at site 0.5 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 2 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. All standing structures have been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. There is no evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts mostly occur on the ground surface. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin, and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh278 is one of several twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh278 was one of the smaller of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	3.3 km (2.0 mi)	North

2.	West side of KY 1903 to east end of site	50 m (164 ft)	West
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh279

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-15

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4135891

18 24 Easting 498490

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Address and Phone

407 Brown Road

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

(270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

_____ Unassigned
_____ Paleo-Indian, undefined _____ Early _____ Late
_____ Archaic, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle ____ Late
_____ Woodland, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle
_____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
_____ Historic Indian
__X__ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

_____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave
_____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River
_____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 0 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

No prehistoric materials were observed.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10		1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Plate glass, ABM container glass, whiteware, cinder/slag

Historic materials observed but not collected ABM container glass, coal, cinder/slag

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1		open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4		road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12	X	residential	20		scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational	Other		
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	x	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent due to vegetation.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Residential lawn

32 35 36

9. Elevation 480 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7	X	SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 3,200.0 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Green River

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 80 m (262 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded August 25, 2011

Time of day Morning Time spent at site 1 hour

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville
Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 2 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville
Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. The standing structures at the site are undistinguished building forms and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits are extremely thin and patchy. There is little evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts mostly occur on the ground surface or in a shallow, eroded plow zone. Erosion and modern improvements to the property have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin, and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh279 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh279 was of typical size for one of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Site No. 15Oh279

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky to east end of site	4.3 km (2.7 mi)	North
2.			
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh280

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-16

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4135043

18 24 Easting 498170

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Address and Phone

407 Brown Road

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

(270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

X Unassigned
___ Paleo-Indian, undefined ___ Early ___ Late
___ Archaic, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle ___ Late
___ Woodland, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle
___ Late Woodland/Mississippian
___ Historic Indian
X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

___ Adena ___ Hopewell ___ Ft. Ancient ___ Stone Grave
___ Mississippian ___ Cherokee ___ Pisgah ___ Lost River
___ Caborn-Welborn ___ Yankeetown ___ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 8 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	8
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Handmade brick, window glass, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, container closures, aluminum pie plate, glass tableware, modern plastic, and unidentified glass

Historic materials observed but not collected ABM container glass, plastic, structural remnants, undiagnostic brick fragments

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	X	cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3	X	woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational			
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

Other ____

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4	X	91-100%	8	X	excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent in wooded areas. Visibility was excellent in the plowed agricultural fields.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2) and Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine (FwD3)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Secondary-growth forest, brush, and tall grass and weeds

32 35 36

9. Elevation 430 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3	X	11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8	X	W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 16,000.0 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1 _____ no 2 X yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Green River / well on site

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	X	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 75 m (246 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Kevin Cupka Head and Andrew Martin

60 62

Date recorded September 14 and October 10, 2011

Time of day Afternoon Time spent at site 3 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 31 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 _X_ Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This unidentified prehistoric open habitation and razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric component was limited to a low density deposit of undiagnostic lithic material and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits or midden. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. All standing structures are of undistinguished building forms and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occurred at a very low density. There is no evidence for development of a domestic midden; artifacts mostly occur on the ground surface. Nearly all the features found at this site (dirt roadways, collapsed outbuildings) are unlikely to contain substantial historic cultural deposits. The exception may be a collapsed privy, but this feature appears to have been in use well into the twentieth century and is likely to have been cleaned out repeatedly. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding the prehistory of the region or mid-nineteenth through twentieth-century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin, and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 _X_ private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh280 is one of several nineteenth- through twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh280 was one of the larger of these farmsteads.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky to Geary	4.7 km (2.9 mi)	North

	Lane		
2.	Intersection of KY 1903 and Geary Lane to north end of site	1.0 km (0.6 mi)	South
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh281

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-17

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4136086

18 24 Easting 500022

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East and Paradise, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Address and Phone

407 Brown Road

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

(270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

X Unassigned
___ Paleo-Indian, undefined ___ Early ___ Late
___ Archaic, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle ___ Late
___ Woodland, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle
___ Late Woodland/Mississippian
___ Historic Indian
X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

___ Adena ___ Hopewell ___ Ft. Ancient ___ Stone Grave
___ Mississippian ___ Cherokee ___ Pisgah ___ Lost River
___ Caborn-Welborn ___ Yankeetown ___ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 10 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments	2	flakes/cores/chunks	6
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments	2	worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10		1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected Handmade brick, window glass, plate glass, ABM container glass, whiteware, ironstone, canning jar lid liner, unidentified metal

Historic materials observed but not collected Handmade and undiagnostic brick

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	X	cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3		woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational			
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

Other ____

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4	X	91-100%	8	X	excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent in grass and trees. Visibility was excellent in plowed agricultural field.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Wellston (WeC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Cut hay, brush, secondary growth, isolated mature hardwoods

32 35 36

9. Elevation 450 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1		less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3	X	11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6	X	S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 8,000 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of West Fork of Lewis Creek

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 160 m (525 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen and Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded August 13 and October 12, 2011

Time of day Morning/afternoon Time spent at site 3.5 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 5 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This unidentified prehistoric open habitation and razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric component was limited to a low density deposit of lithic material and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits or midden. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. The standing structures at the site had been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occurred at a very low density. Erosion and demolition-related earthmoving have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site across much of its area. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding either the prehistory of the region or late nineteenth and twentieth century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh281 is one of several twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh281 was of typical size for one of these farmsteads. The relationship between the prehistoric component at this site and other sites in the area is unclear at this time.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing

1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	3.5 km (2.2 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 to west end of site	1.2 km (0.7 mi)	Northeast
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh282

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-19

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4136097

18 24 Easting 499573

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45 ____ Unassigned

32 34 ____ Paleo-Indian, undefined ____ Early ____ Late

35 38 ____ Archaic, undefined X Early ____ Middle ____ Late

39 41 ____ Woodland, undefined ____ Early ____ Middle

42 ____ Late Woodland/Mississippian

43 ____ Historic Indian

44 ____ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49 ____ Adena ____ Hopewell ____ Ft. Ancient ____ Stone Grave

50 53 ____ Mississippian ____ Cherokee ____ Pisgah ____ Lost River

54 56 ____ Caborn-Welborn ____ Yankeetown ____ Angel

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

One Early Archaic Thebes Cluster hafted biface was recovered from the ground surface

Prehistoric materials collected: 4 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments	1	flakes/cores/chunks	1
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments	2	worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1	____	pre 1600	6	____	1701-1750	11	____	1900-2000
2	____	1600-1700	7	____	1751-1800	12	____	1901-1950
3	____	1601-1650	8	____	1801-1900	13	____	1951-2000
4	____	1651-1700	9	____	1801-1950	14	____	1851-1950
5	____	1701-1800	10	____	1851-1900	15	____	1801-1950

Historic materials collected No historic materials were collected.

Historic materials observed but not collected No historic materials were observed.

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0	____	undetermined	10	____	non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11	____	workshop
2	____	isolated find	12	____	isolated burials
3	____	rockshelter	13	____	cemetery
4	____	cave	14	____	other special activity area
5	____	quarry	15	____	open habitation w/ mounds
6	____	stone mound	16	____	historic farm/residence
7	____	earth mound	17	____	industrial
8	____	mound complex	18	____	military
9	____	petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1	____	apparently undisturbed	5	____	76-99% disturbed
2	____	less than 25% disturbed	6	____	totally destroyed
3	____	26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4	____	51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	X	cultivated	8	____	modern cemetery	16	____	14+15
2	____	pasture	9	____	mining	17	____	commercial
3	____	woods/forest	10	____	inundated	18	____	military
4	X	road/trail	11	____	industrial	19	____	logging/ logging related
5	____	ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12	____	residential	20	____	scrub/secondary growth
6	____	landfill	13	____	recreational			
7	____	modern	14	____	1+2+3			
			15	____	11+12+13			

Other ____

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1		less than 10%	5		poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4	X	91-100%	8	X	excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility was excellent along dirt logging road and in plowed agricultural field.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZaC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Bare earth, patchy grass and weeds

32 35 36

9. Elevation 450 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1		less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4	X	E	7		SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 296 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of the West Fork of Lewis Creek

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 250 m (820 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date recorded September 14, 2011

Time of day Afternoon Time spent at site 0.5 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 2 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

The site exhibited a low density of lithic material recovered from the ground surface of an agricultural field and dirt logging road. The site likely represents a short-term occupation, and any features would likely have been shallow. Any such features would have been largely destroyed by plowing, the construction of the logging road, and erosion. The site has little integrity and no intact archaeological deposits. Site 15Oh282 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin, and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh282 is one of several prehistoric open habitation sites located on dissected upland ridges throughout the project area. It is approximately 260 m west of Site 15Oh281. Site 15Oh282 is one of the smaller of these sites.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62	3.5 km (2.2 mi)	North

	and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky		
2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 to south end of site	0.8 km (0.5 ft)	Northeast
3.			

`

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4

County Ohio

5 7

State Site No. 15Oh283

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-20

L O C A T I O N

8

1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927
2 ___ KPC

9 10

Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17
If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17

Northing 4134325

18 24

Easting 498888

25 27

2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29

Quadrangle Date 1997

30

3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45 32 34 35 38 39 41 42 43 44

X Unassigned

_____ Paleo-Indian, undefined _____ Early _____ Late

_____ Archaic, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle _____ Late

_____ Woodland, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle

_____ Late Woodland/Mississippian

_____ Historic Indian

_____ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49 50 53 54 56

_____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave

_____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River

_____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 21 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	18
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	1
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments	2	worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1	____	pre 1600	6	____	1701-1750	11	____	1900-2000
2	____	1600-1700	7	____	1751-1800	12	____	1901-1950
3	____	1601-1650	8	____	1801-1900	13	____	1951-2000
4	____	1651-1700	9	____	1801-1950	14	____	1851-1950
5	____	1701-1800	10	____	1851-1900	15	____	1801-1950

Historic materials collected No historic materials were collected.

Historic materials observed but not collected No historic materials were observed.

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0	____	undetermined	10	____	non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11	____	workshop
2	____	isolated find	12	____	isolated burials
3	____	rockshelter	13	____	cemetery
4	____	cave	14	____	other special activity area
5	____	quarry	15	____	open habitation w/ mounds
6	____	stone mound	16	____	historic farm/residence
7	____	earth mound	17	____	industrial
8	____	mound complex	18	____	military
9	____	petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1	____	apparently undisturbed	5	____	76-99% disturbed
2	____	less than 25% disturbed	6	____	totally destroyed
3	____	26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4	____	51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	X	cultivated	8	____	modern cemetery	16	____	14+15
2	____	pasture	9	____	mining	17	____	commercial
3	____	woods/forest	10	____	inundated	18	____	military
4	____	road/trail	11	____	industrial	19	____	logging/ logging related
5	____	ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12	____	residential	20	X	scrub/secondary growth
6	____	landfill	13	____	recreational	Other		
7	____	modern	14	____	1+2+3			
			15	____	11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1		less than 10%	5		poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3	X	51-91%	7	X	good
4		91-100%	8		excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility was approximately 90 percent in disked agricultural field.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Zanesville (ZC2), Frondorf-Wellston-Rosine (FsD2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Bare earth, patchy grass and weeds

32 35 36

9. Elevation 420 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1		less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7	X	SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 5,208 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Unnamed tributary of Green River

1	____	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	X	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 1

53 55

Distance to water from site 0 m (0 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date recorded September 15, 2011

Time of day Morning/afternoon Time spent at site 1 hour

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 1 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

There was no evidence for the presence of intact sub-plowzone features, midden, or deposits. The site likely represents a short-term occupation, and any features would likely have been shallow and ephemeral. Any such features would have been largely destroyed by plowing and erosion. The site has poor archaeological integrity and negligible research potential. Site 15Oh283 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

70

10. Ownership

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

71

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh283 is one of several prehistoric open habitation sites located on dissected upland ridges throughout the project area. It is located approximately 500 m north of Site 15Oh270 and 350 m northeast of Site 15Oh284. Site 15Oh283 was one of the larger of these sites.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Directions to Site

Site No. 15Oh283

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	1.9 km (1.2 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the west side of KY 1903 to edge of agricultural field	0.6 km (0.4 mi)	West
3.	Edge of agricultural field to south edge of site	50 m (164 ft)	North

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh284

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-22

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4134480

18 24 Easting 498688

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Central City East, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1997

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45
32 34
35 38
39 41
42
43
44

X Unassigned
_____ Paleo-Indian, undefined _____ Early _____ Late
_____ Archaic, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle _____ Late
_____ Woodland, undefined _____ Early _____ Middle
_____ Late Woodland/Mississippian
_____ Historic Indian
_____ Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49
50 53
54 56

_____ Adena _____ Hopewell _____ Ft. Ancient _____ Stone Grave
_____ Mississippian _____ Cherokee _____ Pisgah _____ Lost River
_____ Caborn-Welborn _____ Yankeetown _____ Angel
OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 40 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	34
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments	6	worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1	____	pre 1600	6	____	1701-1750	11	____	1900-2000
2	____	1600-1700	7	____	1751-1800	12	____	1901-1950
3	____	1601-1650	8	____	1801-1900	13	____	1951-2000
4	____	1651-1700	9	____	1801-1950	14	____	1851-1950
5	____	1701-1800	10	____	1851-1900	15	____	1801-1950

Historic materials collected No historic materials were collected.

Historic materials observed but not collected No historic materials were observed.

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0	____	undetermined	10	____	non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11	____	workshop
2	____	isolated find	12	____	isolated burials
3	____	rockshelter	13	____	cemetery
4	____	cave	14	____	other special activity area
5	____	quarry	15	____	open habitation w/ mounds
6	____	stone mound	16	____	historic farm/residence
7	____	earth mound	17	____	industrial
8	____	mound complex	18	____	military
9	____	petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1	____	apparently undisturbed	5	____	76-99% disturbed
2	____	less than 25% disturbed	6	____	totally destroyed
3	____	26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4	____	51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1	X	cultivated	8	____	modern cemetery	16	____	14+15
2	____	pasture	9	____	mining	17	____	commercial
3	____	woods/forest	10	____	inundated	18	____	military
4	____	road/trail	11	____	industrial	19	____	logging/ logging related
5	____	ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12	____	residential	20	____	scrub/secondary growth
6	____	landfill	13	____	recreational			
7	____	modern	14	____	1+2+3			
			15	____	11+12+13			

Other ____

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1		less than 10%	5		poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4	X	91-100%	8	X	excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility was excellent in the plowed field.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4		dissected uplands
2	X	terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5	X	bluff base
2		knoll	6		ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER	Upper terrace margin	

23 25

26 28

29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Weinbach

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Bare earth, patchy grass and weeds.

32 35

36

9. Elevation 450 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1		less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7	X	SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45

46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 3,146 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* Green River

1	X	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	____	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 4

53 55

Distance to water from site 90 m (295 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Douglas Kullen

60 62

Date recorded September 15, 2011

Time of day Morning/afternoon Time spent at site 2 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 2 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

The site has poor archaeological integrity and negligible research potential. Site 15Oh284 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh284 is one of several prehistoric open habitation sites located in terrace and hillside settings throughout the project area. It is located approximately 300 m northwest of Site 15Oh270 and 350 m southwest of Site 15Oh283. It is one of the larger of these sites.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Site No. 15Oh284

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	1.9 km (1.2 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the west side of KY 1903 to east end of site	515 m (1,689 ft)	West
3.			

___ Preliminary Form
X Final Form

X New Site
___ Repeat Visit

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Office of State Archaeology

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N

2 4 County Ohio

5 7 State Site No. 15Oh285

Site Name None

Other Site No. None Project Site No. FS-23

L O C A T I O N

8 1. Coordinate System 1 X UTM NAD 1927

2 ___ KPC

9 10 Zone if UTM, X 16, ___ 17

If KPCS, ___ North, or 2 ___ South

11 17 Northing 4135751

18 24 Easting 500153

25 27 2. Quadrangle Name Paradise, Kentucky

28 29 Quadrangle Date 1963

30 3. Reliability of Site Location Information

0 X good 1 ___ approximate 2 ___ location unknown

O W N E R S H I P

Name*(s)*

Armstrong Coal Company, Inc.

Street and Number

407 Brown Road

City/Town, State, Phone

Madisonville, Kentucky 42431, (270) 821-0987

Tenant (*if any*)

None

Address and Phone

None

TEMPORAL–CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS

1. Cultural Periods Represented

45 ___ Unassigned
32 34 ___ Paleo-Indian, undefined ___ Early ___ Late
35 38 ___ Archaic, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle ___ Late
39 41 ___ Woodland, undefined ___ Early ___ Middle
42 ___ Late Woodland/Mississippian
43 ___ Historic Indian
44 X Historic Non-Indian

2. Archaeological Cultures Represented

46 49 ___ Adena ___ Hopewell ___ Ft. Ancient ___ Stone Grave
50 53 ___ Mississippian ___ Cherokee ___ Pisgah ___ Lost River
54 56 ___ Caborn-Welborn ___ Yankeetown ___ Angel

OTHER *(describe)* Unknown

3. How were cultural affiliation and age determined *(describe diagnostic artifacts, type names, and attach outline drawings)?*

Not applicable

Prehistoric materials collected: 3 total number of items

Type	Number		
ceramics		other scrapers	
projectile points/fragments		flakes/cores/chunks	3
hafted scrapers/drills		ground/pecked/battered	
other drills		stone	
Bifaces/fragments		worked bone/shell	
unifaces		human bone/burials	
perforators/gravers		faunal materials	
spokeshaves			

Prehistoric materials observed but not collected *(describe)*

All prehistoric materials observed were collected.

8 9

4. Approximate Historic Site Date Range

1		pre 1600	6		1701-1750	11	X	1900-2000
2		1600-1700	7		1751-1800	12		1901-1950
3		1601-1650	8		1801-1900	13		1951-2000
4		1651-1700	9		1801-1950	14		1851-1950
5		1701-1800	10	X	1851-1900	15		1801-1950

Historic materials collected ABM container glass, glass tableware

Historic materials observed but not collected Cut sandstone blocks/piers

P H Y S I C A L D E S C R I P T I O N

10 11

1. Site Type

0		undetermined	10		non-mound earthwork
1	X	open habitation w / o mounds	11		workshop
2		isolated find	12		isolated burials
3		rockshelter	13		cemetery
4		cave	14		other special activity area
5		quarry	15		open habitation w/ mounds
6		stone mound	16	X	historic farm/residence
7		earth mound	17		industrial
8		mound complex	18		military
9		petroglyph/pictograph	OTHER:		

12

2. Midden

0 ____ unknown 1 ____ earth 2 ____ shell 3 X absent

13

3. Evidence of recent vandalism *(within the last month)*

1 X no 2 ____ yes

14

4. Site Condition

1		apparently undisturbed	5		76-99% disturbed
2		less than 25% disturbed	6		totally destroyed
3		26-50% disturbed	7	X	disturbed, % unknown
4		51-75% disturbed			

17 18

5. Major Land Use

1		cultivated	8		modern cemetery	16		14+15
2		pasture	9		mining	17		commercial
3	X	woods/forest	10		inundated	18		military
4	X	road/trail	11		industrial	19		logging/ logging related
5		ditch/dike/ borrow pit	12		residential	20		scrub/secondary growth
6		landfill	13		recreational	Other		
7		modern	14		1+2+3			
			15		11+12+13			

19

6. Amount of ground surface visible *(typically)*

1	X	less than 10%	5	X	poor
2		11-50%	6		fair
3		51-91%	7		good
4	X	91-100%	8	X	excellent

Describe visibility Ground surface visibility less than 10 percent in wooded areas. Visibility was excellent along dirt road and cleared portion of the ridgetop.

20

7. Physiographic Division

1		Inner Bluegrass	5		Mississippi Plateau
2		Outer Bluegrass	6	X	Western Coalfields
3		Knobs	7		Jackson Purchase
4		Cumberland Plateau			

21

Landform Type

1		floodplain	4	X	dissected uplands
2		terrace	5		undissected uplands
3		hillside	OTHER		

22

Locality Type

1		level	5		bluff base
2		knoll	6	X	ridge
3		closed	7		slope
4		bluff crest	OTHER		

23 25 26 28 29 31

8. Soil Association Wellston-Zanesville

Soil Series Wellston (WeC2)

Soil Type Silt loam

Vegetation *(describe)* Bare earth, mixed woods

32 35 36

9. Elevation 440 ft AMSL

Slope of Locality

1	X	less than 5°, flat	4		26-50°
2	X	6-10°	5		greater than 51° bluff (rockshelter)
3		11-25°			

37

Slope Direction (Aspect)

1		Flat	4		E	7	X	SW
2		N	5		SE	8		W
3		NE	6		S	9		NW

38 45 46 47

10. Site Area (m^2) 360 sq m

Basis for site area estimate

1		taped	3		guessed	5		transit/alidade
2	X	paced	4		range	6		

48

Confident of site boundaries:

1		no	2	X	yes

49 50

11. Drainage

1	____	Mississippi	6	X	Green	11	____	Kentucky
2	____	Tennessee	7	____	Western Ohio	12	____	Licking
3	____	Lower Cumberland	8	____	Central Ohio	13	____	Little Sandy
4	____	Upper Cumberland	9	____	Eastern Ohio	14	____	Big Sandy
5	____	Tradewater	10	____	Salt	15	____	Tygarts

51

Closest Water Source *(name)* West Fork of Lewis Creek

1	X	permanent stream	4	____	intermittent spring
2	____	intermittent stream	5	____	lake/pond *(historic sites only)*
3	____	permanent spring	6	____	slough/oxbow lake
			7	____	well *(historic sites only)*

53

Rank order of stream nearest site 2

53 55

Distance to water from site 175 m (574 ft)

R E P O R T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

56

1. Site reported by

1 X professional/~~student~~
2 ____ amateur
3 ____ other informant

57

2. Investigation type

1 X reconnaissance (*surface survey, may include shovel tests*)
2 ____ intensive (*surface survey and testing*)
3 ____ excavated
4 ____ volunteered

58 59

3. Institution/person filing report Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Site surveyed by Kevin Cupka Head

60 62

Date recorded October 10, 2011

Time of day Afternoon Time spent at site 1.5 hours

66 67

4. Artifact Repository *(name and address where artifacts are curated)*

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

Name of curator at repository

Phillip J. DiBlasi

5. Photos

____ black/white ____ no. of pictures
X color 5 no. of pictures

Name and address of institution where photos are filed

University of Louisville

Department of Anthropology, Louisville, Kentucky 40291

6. Name and address of local informants

None

7. Name and address of owners of other collections from site *(attach inventories of private collections.)*

None

69

8. Significance Status

1 ____ National Register property
2 ____ Eligible for National Register
3 ____ Nominated to National Register by SHPO
4 ____ Considered eligible but not nominated by SHPO
5 X Inventory site (does not presently meet National Register criteria)
6 ____ National Register status not assessed

Discuss the potential significance of the site *(does it meet National Register criteria in your opinion? why or why not? upon what evidence have you based your decision?)*

This unidentified prehistoric open habitation and razed farmstead site does not satisfy the criteria needed for listing it on the National Register of Historic Places. The prehistoric component was limited to a low density deposit of undiagnostic lithic material and there was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone features, deposits or midden. Preliminary archival research has not demonstrated any association with important personages or historical themes, movements, or events. Any standing structures at the site have been razed and there is no potential for architectural significance. Archaeological deposits occur at a very low density. Demolition-related earthmoving and clearing and excavation associated with a geological test boring have seriously impacted the physical integrity of this site. The site does not possess much potential for producing significant data regarding either the prehistory of the region or the late nineteenth- through twentieth-century farmstead life in Ohio County, Kentucky.

9. References

Cupka Head, Kevin and Andrew Martin

2011 *A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., Lewis Creek West Mine Operation in Ohio County, Kentucky.* Contract publication series IN11-35. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Evansville, Indiana.

10. Ownership

70

1 ____ federal
2 ____ state
3 ____ local government
4 ____ government
5 X private
6 ____ joint state/federal

11. Special status (federal, state, county, etc.)

71

1 ____ forest
2 ____ park
3 ____ wilderness
4 ____ wild river
5 ____ wildlife preserve
6 ____ nature preserve
7 ____ military preserve
8 NONE

D E S C R I P T I O N O F S I T E

Give a physical description of the site and its settings, including dimensions, features (with measurements), nature and location of artifacts and concentrations, extent and location of disturbances, etc.

Please see attachment.

Discuss the relationship between this site and other known sites in the area in terms of location, physical characteristics, size, etc.

Site 15Oh285 is one of several late nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmstead complexes located on dissected upland ridges in the general area. These sites typically contained one or two residences and several outbuildings either fronting on the main county road or distributed along a dirt access road that directly connected to the main road. These farmsteads apparently served as headquarters for small farming operations which involved raising row crops in bottomland fields and grazing cattle and horses in pastures on ridge slopes. Site 15Oh285 was one of the smaller of these farmsteads. The relationship between the prehistoric component at this site and other sites in the area is unclear at this time.

D A T E S

Absolute dates None

Dating methods None

Laboratory None

Relative dates None

References None

S K E T C H M A P O F S I T E

Include north arrow and scale. Attach xerox section of U.S.G.S. quad map

Please see attachment

Site No. 15Oh285

Directions to Site

	Terrain feature	Distance (km)	Direction/bearing
1.	Intersection of US 62 and KY 1903 in Rockport, Ky	3.6 km (2.2 mi)	North
2.	Unimproved road on the east side of KY 1903 to edge of field	0.9 km (0.6 mi)	Northeast
3.	Edge of field along ridge top to north end of site	0.7 km (0.4 mi)	Southeast

APPENDIX G. KHC SURVEY FORMS

APPENDIX H. GRAVEMARKER FORMS

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 1 Name: Bertha Chancellor

DOB 4/7/1892 DOD 4/7/1898 Material: Granite

Inscription: 1) BERTHA CHANCELLOR BORN APR. 7, 1892 DIED APR. 7, 1898 NOT FORGOTTEN

1a) SISSIE

Comments: Two markers are associated with Burial 1 (1 and 1a). Marker 1 has an inscription on west face of marker as well as an image of a lamb. Marker 1a has an inscription on the superior surface.

Photos: Roll D1 Frames 002-003 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burials 2 & 3 Name: William and Sarah Chancellor

DOB 5/8/1864 & 2/6/1933 DOD 3/15/1868 & 3/20/1954 Material: Limestone

Inscription: CHANCELLOR WILLIAM M. MAY 8, 1864 FEB. 6, 1933 SARAH F. MAR. 15, 1868 MAR. 20, 1954

Comments: The inscription was located on the west face of the stone. These inscriptions had boxes engraved around them.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 004-005 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 4 & 5 Name: Tom and Alice Allen

DOB 1853 & 1856 DOD 1916 & 1928 Material: Granite

Inscription: 1) ALLEN TOM 1853-1916 ALICE 1856-1928

1a) TA

Comments: Two markers were associated with burials 4 & 5.

Marker 1 had an inscription was located on the west face of the marker as well as scrollwork on the superior corners. Marker 1a had an inscription on its superior surface.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 006-008 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 6 Name: George Duncan
DOB 3/30/1867 DOD 11/27/1923 Material: Cement
Inscription: GEORGE DUNCAN MAR. 30, 1867 NOV. 27, 1923

Comments: The inscription was located on the west face of the marker. The marker sat upon a ledger style marker had shells embedded into the cement.

Photos: Roll D1 009-010 Roll Frame

Sketch Marker

Burial 7 Name: Clifton Duncan
DOB 11/8/1897 DOD 8/22/1898 Material: Cement
Inscription: 5) CLIFTON DUNCAN SON OF J.M. & INEZ DUNCAN NOV. 8, 1897 AUG. 22, 1898

Comments: Two markers are associated with this burial, 5 and 5a. The inscription on marker 5 is located on the west face. No inscription was observed on the footstone (5a).

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 013-014 Roll Frame

Sketch Marker

Burial 8 Name: Maggie H. Duncan
DOB 4/26/1902 DOD 1/28/1905 Material: Cement
Inscription: MAGGIE H. DAUGHTER OF J.M. & INEZ DUNCAN APRIL 26, 1902 JAN. 28, 1905

Comments: Two markers are associated with this burial, 6 and 6a. The inscription on marker 6 is located on the west face. No inscription was observed on the footstone (6a).

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 015-016 Roll Frame

Sketch Marker

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 9 Name: Verlie L. Duncan
DOB 12/12/1904 DOD 8/17/1905 Material: Cement
Inscription: VERLIE L. DAUGHTER OF J.M. & INEZ DUNCAN APRIL 26, 1902 JAN. 28, 1905

Comments: Two markers are associated with this burial, 7 and 7a. The inscription on marker 7 is located on the west face. No inscription was observed on the footstone (7a).

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 017-018 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 10 Name: Otto B. Duncan
DOB 4/27/1908 DOD 2/7/1909 Material: Cement
Inscription: OTTO B. SON OF J.M. & INEZ DUNCAN/ APRIL 27, 1908 FEB. 7, 1909

Comments: Two markers are associated with this burial, 8 and 8a. The inscription on marker 8 is located on the west face. No inscription was observed on the footstone (8a).

Photos: Roll D1 019-020 _____ Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 11 Name: Francis Duncan
DOB 4/16/1910 DOD 8/31/1910 Material: Cement
Inscription: FRANCIS DAUGHTER OF J.M. & INEZ DUNCAN APRIL 16, 1910 AUG. 31, 1910

Comments: Two markers are associated with this burial, 9 and 9a. The inscription on marker 9 is located on the west face. No inscription was observed on the footstone (9a).

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 021-022 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 12 Name: Earle E. Duncan
DOB 6/20/1916 DOD 10/8/1920 Material: Cement
Inscription: EARLE E. SON OF J.M. & INEZ DUNCAN JUNE 20,1916 OCT. 8, 1920

Comments: Two markers are associated with this burial, 10 and 10a. The inscription on marker 10 is located on the west face. No inscription was observed on the footstone (10a).

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 023-024 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burials 13 & 14 Name: John and Renia Duncan
DOB 9/22/1849 & 2/12/1849 DOD N/A & 11/28/1900 Material: Marble and cement
Inscription: 11) East face: RENIA E. WIFE OF J. DUNCAN FEB. 12, 1849 NOV. 28, 1900 She was the sunshine of our home; West face: JOHN DUNACAN SEP. 22, 1849

Comments: Five stones were associated with burials 13 and 14. Marker 11 was constructed from marble and contained the inscriptions and was decorated with a Greek key design. Markers 11 a and b were of a ledger style constructed of cement with embedded shell. Markers 11c and 11d were footstones constructed of marble.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 025-028 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 15 Name: N/A
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Brick
Inscription: N/A

Comments: A single brick (Marker 12) marked burial 15.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 029 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 16 Name: Estel D. Fulkerson
DOB 4/22/1895 DOD 9/25/1931 Material: Cement
Inscription: ESTEL D. FULKERSON APR. 22, 1895 SEPT. 25, 1931

Comments: Marker 13 was a ledger style marker constructed out of cement with imbedded shell. The inscription was on the superior surface.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 030-031 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 17 Name: Alvis Fulkerson
DOB 6/24/1867 DOD 3/29/1935 Material: Cement
Inscription: ALVIS FULKERSON JUNE 24, 1867 MAR. 29, 1935 BY ALICE

Comments: Two markers are associated with this burial, 14 and 14a. The inscription on marker 14 is located on the west face and has a block engraved around it. No inscription was observed on the footstone (14a).

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 032-033 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 18 Name: N/A
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Cement
Inscription: Illegible

Comments: Marker 15 was a ledger style marker constructed out of cement with imbedded shell. The inscription was on the superior surface.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 036-037 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 19 Name: Renie e. Fulkerson

DOB 3/4/1875 DOD 10/11/1908 Material: Marble and cement

Inscription: 16) RENIE E. WIFE OF ALVIS FULKERSON BORN MAR. 4, 1875 DIED OCT. 11, 1908; 16a) REE

Comments: Three stones were associated with this. Marker 16 was constructed from marble and contained the above inscription as well as an illegible one. The pinnacle was fashioned into an acorn. Marker 16a was of a ledger style constructed of cement with embedded shell. Markers 16b was a footstone constructed of marble.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 038-040 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 20 Name: Myrtie Fulkerson

DOB 5/1/1893 DOD 5/9/1907 Material: Marble and cement

Inscription: 17) MYRTIE DAU. OF A.S.R.E. FULKERSON MAY 1, 1893 MAY 9, 1907; 17a) ME

Comments: Three stones were associated with this. Marker 17 was constructed from marble and contained the above inscription on the western face. Marker 17a was of a ledger style constructed of cement with embedded shell. Markers 17b was a footstone constructed of marble with an inscription on its superior surface.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 041-043 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 21 Name: Bertha M. Fulkerson

DOB 3/3/1898 DOD 10/1/1913 Material: Cement

Inscription: BERTHA M. FULKERSON MAR. 30, 1898 OCT. 1, 1913

Comments: Marker 18 was of a ledger style constructed of cement with embedded shell. The inscription was on the superior surface.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 044-045 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 22 Name: N/A
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Brick
Inscription: N/A

Comments: Two bricks (markers 19 & 19a) marked this interment.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 046-047 Roll _____ Frame _____

Sketch Marker

Burial 23 Name: N/A
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Brick
Inscription: N/A

Comments: Two bricks (markers 20 & 20a) marked this interment.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 048-049 Roll _____ Frame _____

Sketch Marker

Burial 24 Name: N/A
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Brick
Inscription: N/A

Comments: Two bricks (markers 21 & 21a) marked this interment.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 050-051 Roll _____ Frame _____

Sketch Marker

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 25 Name: N/A
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Brick
Inscription: N/A

Comments: Two bricks (markers 22 & 22a) marked this interment.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 052-053 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 26 Name: N/A
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Brick
Inscription: N/A

Comments: Two bricks (markers 23 & 23a) marked this interment.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 054-055 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Burial 27 Name: N/A
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Brick
Inscription: N/A

Comments: Two bricks (markers 24 & 24a) marked this interment.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 056-057 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker

Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

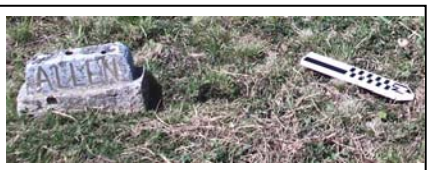
Cemetery **Fulkerson** **County:** **Ohio** **Site No.:** **15Oh275**

Burial 28 Name: Allen
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Limestone
Inscription: ALLEN

Comments: Marker 25 bears its inscription on the west face.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 005 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker



Burial 29 Name: Allen
DOB N/A DOD N/A Material: Limestone
Inscription: ALLEN

Comments: Marker 26 bears its inscription on the west face.

Photos: Roll D1 Frame 005 Roll _____ Frame ____

Sketch Marker