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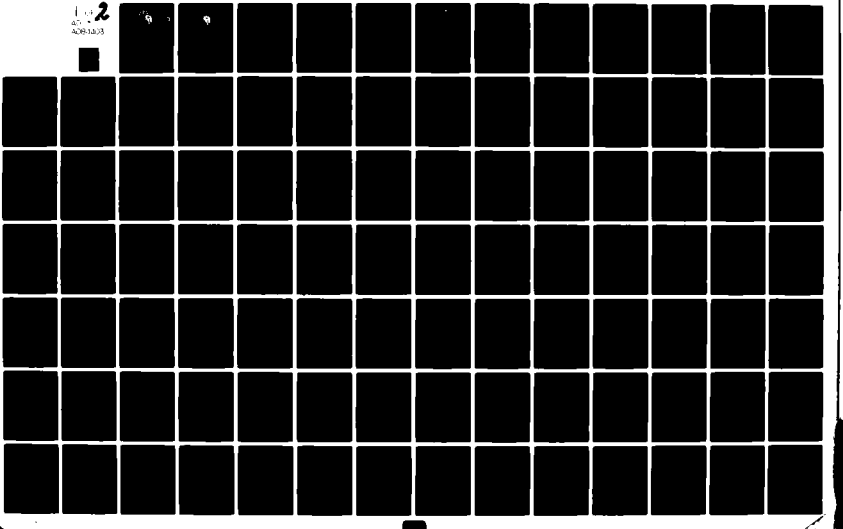

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OHIO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE
TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY PORTION

BY

Anne Tobbe Bader
Joseph E. Granger, Ph.D.
Philip J. DiBiasi
Bobbie K. Sudhoff
Louis Seig

SUBMITTED TO

Huntington District
Corps of Engineers
502 Eighth Street
Huntington, West Virginia

June 30, 1977

Revised

September 15, 1977

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INTRODUCTION

During March through June, 1977 the University of Louisville Archaeological Survey conducted a study of the Kentucky portion of the Ohio River Valley in order to determine the number and distribution of known prehistoric and historic sites within one kilometer of the River. This study is to be used for the completion of an Environmental Assessment of the entire length of the Ohio River.

In this study the services of a historical consultant, Dr. Louis Seig of the University of Louisville Geography Department were used to prepare the historical background. Mr. Philip J. DiBlasi, Ms. Anne T. Bader, and Ms. Bobbie K. Sudhoff prepared the site data and maps.

Information was acquired, where possible, by letter which included a list of involved counties. This letter was sent to those individuals or institutions where it was believed a data repository might exist outside of the two major data sources, the Office of State Archaeologist and the Kentucky Heritage Commission. Where duplication existed the penultimate compiling agency was contacted. For example, the Kentucky Historical Society refers all historic site information to the Kentucky Heritage Commission for curation (Figure 1, Table 1).

The study resulted in data on 521 sites, 406 archaeological and 115 historic distributed over 29 counties. It must, however, be assumed that this compilation represents only the tip of the iceberg. Such a phenomenon is observed most strikingly when one observes the great addition of sites to Boone County by a survey of East Bend Bottoms, the same outstanding type of addition of sites to Trimble County by the survey of Wise's Landing and finally the most singular instance of intensive survey where two small plots outside Paducah, McCracken County, yielded over 35 sites to the investigators from Southern Illinois University, (Table 2).

We have considered in this report the natural setting, archaeological data, a regional culture history and archaeological bibliography along with the same general information on the history and historical sites. It is hoped that the data compiled in this report becomes a widely used documentary source and management tool on the cultural resources of the Kentucky portion of the Ohio River Valley.

For data on sites in this study by Period, Culture, Type of Site, and National Register eligibility see Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, respectively.

FIGURE 1

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40208
TELEPHONE: (502) 588-6724

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
REYNOLDS BUILDING
JOSEPH E. GRANGER, Ph.D.
Director

BELKNAP CAM

February 22, 1977

Address

Attention:

Dear

The University of Louisville Archaeological Survey is currently involved in gathering site data for the Kentucky portion of the Ohio River Environmental Impact Assessment. We would like to request any information that you may have concerning "known" prehistoric archaeological sites in the following Kentucky counties:

Ballard	Carlisle	Hardin	Marshall	Union
Boone	Carroll	Henderson	Mason	
Boyd	Crittenden	Jefferson	McCracken	
Bracken	Daviess	Kenton	Meade	
Breckinridge	Gallatin	Lewis	Oldham	
Bullitt	Greenup	Livingston	Pendleton	
Campbell	Hancock	Lyon	Trimble	

We are primarily concerned with those sites that may have been located by your personnel recently and have yet to be placed into the files at the Office of State Archaeologist. Please respond in writing as to whether or not you have any of the data that we are requesting for our records.

If there are any costs or problems involved, please feel free to call collect at the Survey at (502) 588-6724 or 588-6725. We would greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Anne T. Bader or
Philip J. DiBlasi
Laboratory Supervisors

TABLE 1

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS
CONTACTED DURING STUDY

Dr. Daniel B. Fowler, Archeology Administrator
West Virginia Geological Survey
P.O. Box 879
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

Dr. Patty Jo Watson
Department of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Dr. Don W. Dragoo
Carnegie Museum of Natural History
4400 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

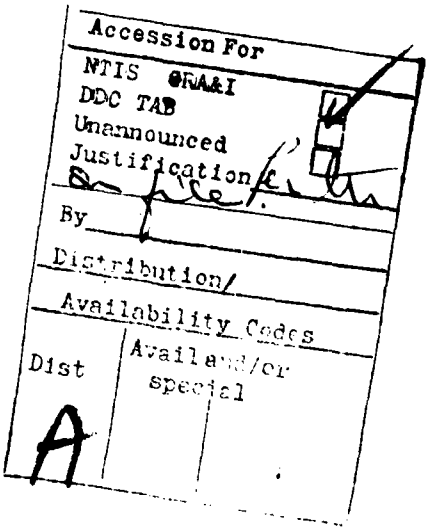
Dr. Jon D. Muller
Department of Anthropology
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Mr. John Griffin, Director
Ohio Valley Archaeological Research Associates
Suite 406-407 Security Trust Building
Lexington, KY 40507

Dr. Jack M. Schock
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Western Kentucky University
Bowling Green, Kentucky 42101

Dr. Donald Janzen
Department of Anthropology
Centre College of Kentucky
Danville, KY 40422

Van A. Reidhead
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Missouri
8001 Natural Bridge Road
St. Louis, MO 63121



Dr. William McHugh
Murray State University
Murray, KY 42071

Joe Ford, Director
Owensboro Area Museum
2829 South Griffith Avenue
Owensboro, Kentucky 42301

Beringer-Crawford Memorial Museum of
Natural History
Devou Park
Covington, Kentucky 41011

Dr. R. Berle Clay
State Archaeologist
Department of Anthropology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

Dr. Kent D. Vickery
Department of Anthropology
1102 Crosley Tower
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221

Lansing G. Brisbin, Jr.
737-11th Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25701

Ms. Marcia Weinland
and
Ms. Donna Hopkins
Kentucky Heritage Commission
104 Bridge Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dr. James F. Hopgood and Kenneth Carstens
Northern Kentucky University
Department of Anthropology and Sociology
Highland Heights, Kentucky 41076

TABLE 2
KNOWN SITES IN THE KENTUCKY PORTION
OF THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY AREA

COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	HISTORIC SITES	TOTAL SITES
Ballard	9	0	9
Boone	64	34	98
Boyd	6	6	12
Bracken	3	0	3
Breckinridge	16	0	16
Bullitt	5	0	5
Campbell	2	4	6
Carroll	4	2	6
Crittenden	3	0	3
Daviess	31	3	34
Gallatin	4	0	4
Greenup	5	1	6
Hancock	0	2	2
Hardin	1	1	2
Henderson	51	6	57
Jefferson	90	32	122
Kenton	1	9	10
Lawrence	0	1	1
Lewis	0	0	0
Livingston	8	2	10
Lyon	1	0	1
Marshall	3	0	3
Mason	4	5	9
McCracken	44	6	50
Meade	19	0	19
Oldham	1	0	1
Pendleton	0	1	1
Trimble	11	0	11
Union	20	0	20
TOTALS	406	115	521

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF SITES
BY
NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

COUNTY	ON NATIONAL REGISTER	PENDING NATIONAL REGISTER APPROVAL	PENDING STATE APPROVAL	ELIGIBLE	POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE	INELIGIBLE	ELIGIBILITY UNASSESSED	
Ballard					5		4	
Boone	1				2		61	
Boyd	1						5	
Bracken	1					1	1	
Breckinridge							16	
Bullitt							5	
Campbell				1			1	
Carroll							4	
Crittenden				1			2	
Daviess							31	
Gallatin							4	
Greenup							5	
Hardin							1	
Henderson					1		50	
Jefferson				5	4	22	59	
Kenton							1	
Livingston							8	
Lyon							1	
Marshall							3	
Mason					1		3	
McCracken							44	
Meade							19	
Oldham							1	
Trimble							11	
Union							20	
TOTALS	3	0	0	7	13	23	360	= 406

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF SITES BY PERIOD
(See Codes For Periods)**

COUNTIES	P	A	EA	MA	LA	W	EW	MW	LW	LM	M	MM	UM	H	Unk.
Ballard									1		4		1	1	4
Boone		4	2		9	4	5	1					4	9	31
Boyd						1									5
Bracken														1	2
Breckinridge	3	5			1	4									9
Bullitt						1									4
Campbell													1		1
Carroll													1		3
Crittenden												1			2
Daviess		3		1		5	2	2	2		11				12
Gallatin															4
Greenup								1					1		3
Hardin		1													
Henderson		1		1	1		6	9	5		17	4			16
Jefferson		1	3	2	13	3	17	6	1		1			1	58
Kenton															1
Livingston						1					2				5
Lyon						1									
Marshall	1	1									1				2
Mason					1	1							1		2
McCracken		4							10		4			10	22
Meade		2			4	1					1				11
Oldham															1
Trimble						3								1	7
Union					6	2		1	1	1	2	4			6
TOTALS	4	22	5	4	35	27	30	20	20	1	43	10	9	22	211
GRAND TOTAL		463*													

*This figure will not correlate with the total number of sites recorded, since each component of multicomponent sites have been tallied individually.

** P Paleo Indian
A Archaic (Indeterminate)
EA Early Archaic
MA Middle Archaic
LA Late Archaic
W Woodland (Indeterminate)
EW Early Woodland
MW Middle Woodland
LW Late Woodland
LM Late Woodland/Mississippian Tradition
M Mississippian (Indeterminate)
MM Middle Mississippian
UM Upper Mississippian
H Historic
Unk. Unknown

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF SITES BY CULTURE
(See Codes For Cultures)*

COUNTIES	TA	A	B	SH	LE	Y	CW	FA	FM	FF	E	Ind.
Ballard												9
Boone		5		1				2	1			55
Boyd												6
Bracken									1			2
Breckinridge												16
Bullitt												5
Campbell								1				1
Carroll								1				3
Crittenden												3
Daviess												31
Gallatin												4
Greenup				1				1				3
Hardin												1
Henderson	1		4				4					42
Jefferson		12										78
Kenton												1
Livingston												8
Lyon												1
Marshall												3
Mason										1		3
McCracken					10						10	25
Meade												19
Oldham												1
Trimble											1	10
Union						1	4					15
TOTALS	1	17	4	2	10	1	8	5	2	1	11	345
GRAND TOTAL	407**											

*
TA Terminal Archaic
A Adena
B Baumer
SH Scioto Hopewell
LE Lewis
Y Yankeetown
CW Caborn-Welborn
FA Fort Ancient (Indeterminate)
FM Fort Ancient/Madisonville
FF Fort Ancient/Feurt
E Historic/European
Ind. Indeterminate

** This figure will not correlate with the total number of sites recorded, since each component of multicomponent sites have been tallied individually.

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF SITES BY TYPE
(See Codes For Type)**

COUNTIES	HT	BF	OC	V	SM	TM	CM	IM	EW	SB	RD	Unk.
Ballard				2		1		3	1			4
Boone	1		9	5			2	1	1			45
Boyd				3				1				2
Bracken				3								
Breckinridge												16
Bullitt												5
Campbell				1								1
Carroll				3								1
Crittenden		1		3				1				
Daviess			4	4								23
Gallatin				2				2				
Greenup				2				3				1
Hardin												1
Henderson			8	12		1	1	1				29
Jefferson			1	5	1			4			1	79
Kenton				1				1				
Livingston		1		1				1		2		3
Lyon							2					
Marshall				1								2
Mason			1					2		1		
McCracken	42			1					1			
Meade												19
Oldham												1
Trimble												11
Union				2				1				17
TOTAL	43	2	23	51	1	2	5	21	3	3	1	260
GRAND TOTAL	415*											

*This figure will not correlate with the total number of sites recorded, since each component of multicomponent sites have been tallied individually.

** HT Hamlet
BJ Burial Field
OC Open Camp
V Village
SM Shell Mound
TM Truncated Earth Mound
CM Conical Earth Mound
IM Indeterminate Earth Mound
EW Earth Works
SB Stone Box Burials
RD Redeposition
Unk. Unknown

NATURAL SETTING OF KENTUCKY PORTION OF THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY

The study area delimited by this project consists of the Kentucky side of the Ohio River from the West Virginia line, River Mile 317, to its juncture with the Mississippi, River Mile 981. Sites were to be located only on the floodplain to the distance of one (1) kilometer from the bank of the Ohio, or up to the base of the bluffs, and inward up the Ohio's major tributaries until the first impoundment was reached.

Ray (1974) distinguishes various areas of the Ohio River valley. From River Mile 440 east to the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, he terms the Upper Ohio River Valley, and is noted for its "high-level" valleys, sometimes 200' or more above the stream level. From River Mile 440 to 981 is the Lower Ohio River Valley, and Ray divides it further into three sections. River Mile 440-625, he calls the Glaciated Valley, being that section of the valley that was crossed by the Quaternary glaciers, and thought by Ray to be confined to the Bluegrass section of the Interior Low Plateau. The Ohio then cuts its way through a deep gorge-like section, the Constricted Valley. Finally, from River Mile 725 to Mile 981, the valley again broadens out, and considerable low bottomlands characterize the Alluviated Valley (Figures 2 and 3).

As defined by Fenneman (1938), three great geomorphological provinces are represented in Kentucky, with six physiographic regions included within the study area. In eastern Kentucky, the Cumberland Plateau, or Eastern Coal Field Region, is the sole component of the Appalachian Plateau Province in Kentucky. The Interior Low Plateau Province encompasses nearly the entire state, and consists of the following regions: the Bluegrass, the Western Coal Field, and the Highland Rim. The Highland Rim is subdivided into the Knobs and the Mississippian Plateau. The third and final province is that of the Coastal Plain, and is a relatively small area in extreme southwestern Kentucky.

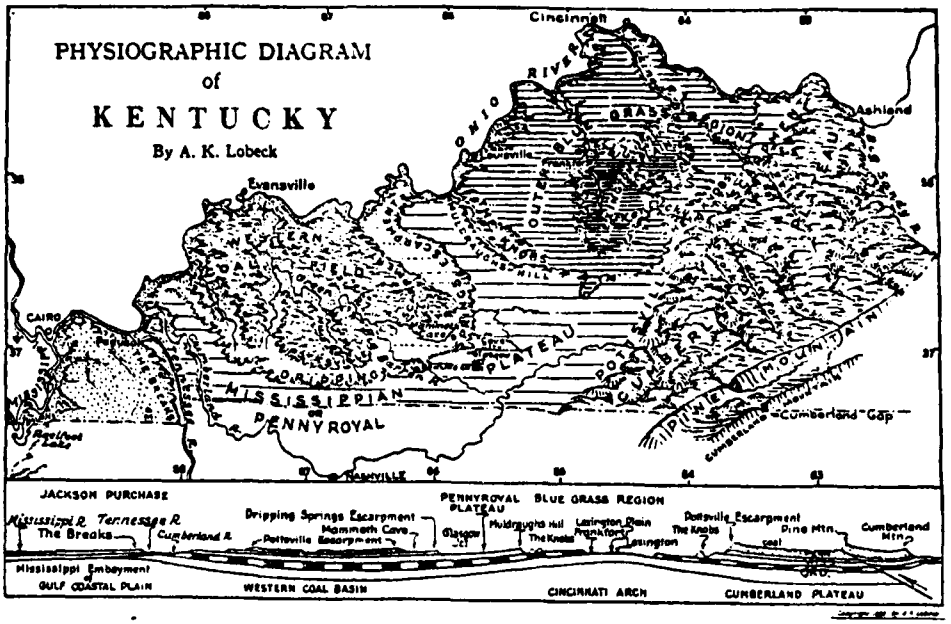
Each of these will be discussed below, however, due to the great extent of the area covered, and its variety as shown above, these discussions will be necessarily brief.

The Cumberland Plateau

Physiography

A part of the Appalachian Plateau Province, the Cumberland Plateaus, also known as the Eastern Coalfields, encompasses the entire eastern section of Kentucky bounded on the west by the Pottsville Escarpment.

FIGURE 2



PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF KENTUCKY

Kentucky embraces five physiographic areas. On the east the **Cumberland Plateau** represents a part of the Appalachian Plateau belt of the Appalachian Highlands. The **Blue Grass Region** or **Cincinnati Arch** and the **Mississippian** or **Pennyroyal Plateau** are parts of the Interior Low Plateaus to which also the Nashville Arch belongs. The **Western Coal Field** which continues northward into the more extensive Illinois Coal Basin, is part of the Interior Lowlands. The small piece of **Coastal Plain** at the western end of the state is part of the Mississippi Embayment of the Gulf Coastal Plain. These five regions may be briefly characterized as follows:

Cumberland Plateau

The Cumberland Plateau is a broad, gentle syncline of Paleozoic rocks with the coal-bearing Pennsylvania beds at the top. It is part of the great Appalachian bituminous coal field, a rugged region with no cities and little farming.

Blue Grass Region

The Blue Grass Region with its circular pattern of features is an eroded dome. The rich phosphatic Ordovician limestones are exposed in the central portion, the Lexington Plain, an extremely fertile farming and stock raising region with many small cities.

Mississippian Plateau

The Mississippian Plateau is a limestone region of numerous sink holes and caves, Mammoth Cave being situated at one side in the upper much dissected members of the Mississippian beds. This is an agricultural region with few cities.

Western Coal Field

The Western Coal Field is a synclinal basin like the Cumberland Plateau, much dissected but having low relief. This is a poor agricultural region with no cities.

Coastal Plain

The Coastal Plain in this region is a low, flat, sandy, wooded area surrounded by flood plains of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee Rivers, the latter flowing in an inner lowland at the base of a low dissected cuesta which is called "The Breaks".

The Geographical Press
Columbia University Press
Agents
C. S. HAMMOND & CO.

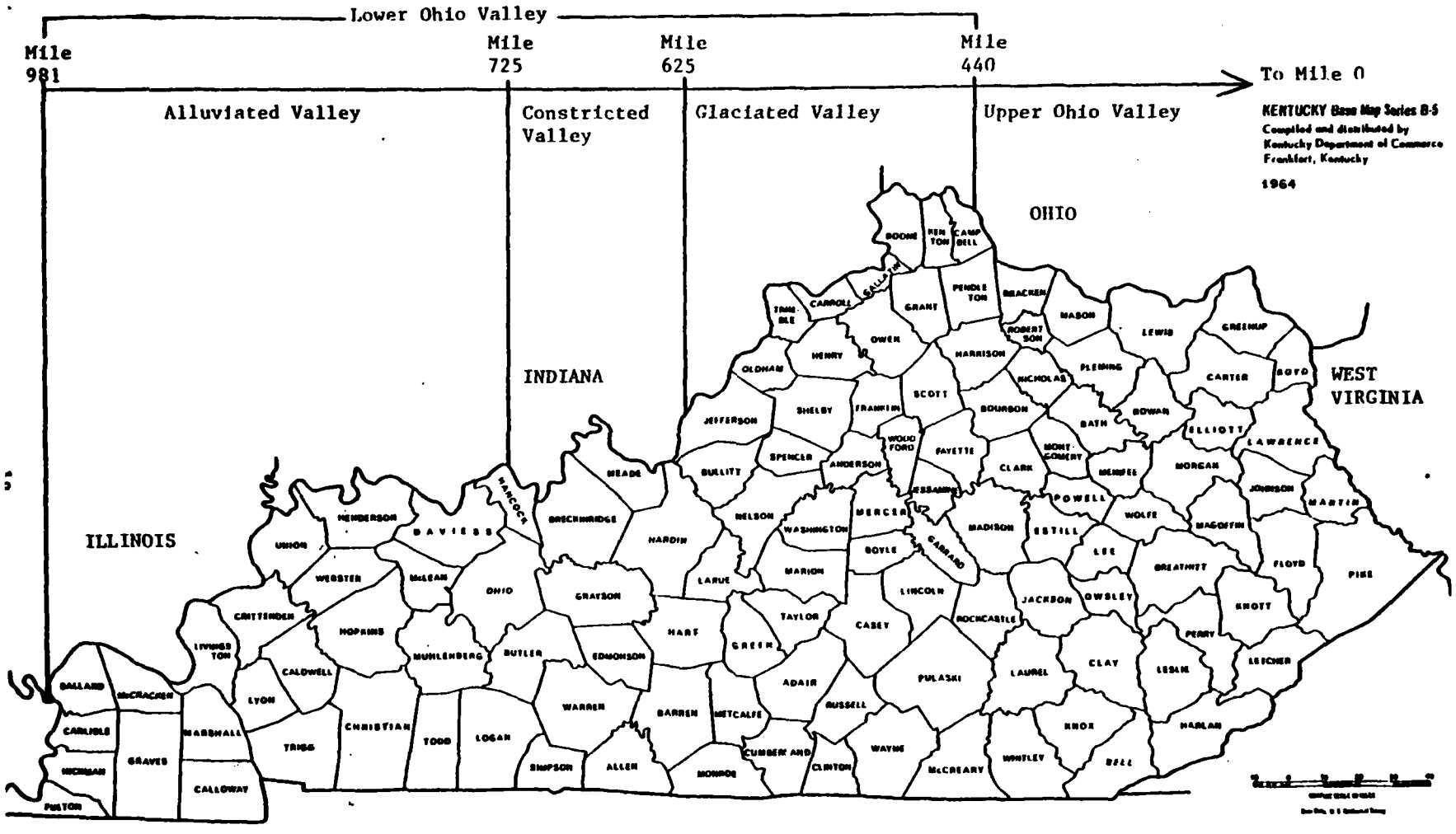


FIGURE 3

Divisions of the Ohio River Valley

After: Ray 1974, Figure 1: Geomorphic Subdivisions of the Ohio River Valley.

The counties along the Ohio River that lie within this region are Boyd, Greenup, and Lawrence. The area represents a rugged and maturely dissected terrain characterized by deep, narrow valleys and high, crested ridges. Altitudes vary from 457.5 meters (1500') in the east to 290 meters (950') at the escarpment edge in the west (Fenneman 1938). At this point, however, the plateau is only 30.5-61 meters (100-200') above the adjacent region of the Bluegrass in the Interior Low Plateau Province. Along the Ohio itself, altitudes average 274.5 (900'), and in places the valley walls rise nearly 61 meters (200') above the stream level. The only flat land available is present in the bottomlands of the major streams, of which the Ohio River, the Big Sandy River, and the Little Sandy River are the main constituents.

Geology and Pedology

Structurally, the Cumberland Plateau is the western component of a broad Paleozoic geosyncline. This basin filled with sedimentary deposits was folded into mountain ranges, and then subjected to erosive activity. Erosion has created natural stone bridges as well as numerous rock shelters which are known to have been occupied in prehistoric times. The typical outcrops for the area are Upper Mississippian and Lower Pennsylvanian limestone, sandstone, shale, coal, and conglomerates. Formed in residual or colluvial deposits derived from acid sandstones and shales, soils are of an inferior quality with generally poor yields (Bailey and Winsor 1964). In addition, farming is impractical because the soil tends to erode rapidly from the steep slopes. The exception to this may be found along the bottomlands, where the land is alluviated and agriculture is somewhat more rewarding. Excellent clays, gravels, and sands are available in the bottomlands as well, where these Pleistocene and Recent alluviums have been deposited.

The Outer Bluegrass

A section of the Interior Low Plateau Province, the Bluegrass region is generally delimited by the Knobs, a relatively narrow band of hills which almost entirely encircle it and which separate it from the Cumberland Plateau area. Although usually divided into three distinct areas, the Inner Bluegrass, the Eden Shale Belt, and the Outer Bluegrass, only the last of these will be discussed here as all of the counties along the Ohio River in this region are contained within the Outer Bluegrass. These counties are Mason, Bracken, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble and the eastern sections of Jefferson and Oldham.

Physiography

The terrain is a gently undulating upland, with elevations ranging from 244 meters (800') to 320 meters (1050') above sea level, and

averaging 274 meters (900') along the Ohio River. Considerable broad bottomlands have developed along the major rivers. However, in places adjacent to the Kentucky and Licking Rivers, the principal tributaries of the Ohio in this area, the land is deeply dissected. Entrenched to 122 meters (400') to 152 meters (500') these rivers have created deep, narrow gorges.

Geology and Pedology

A great structural dome, now eroded, known as the Cincinnati Arch reaches its highest elevation in the Bluegrass region. It is composed of Ordovician limestones, but calcareous shales and silt stones also occur (Bailey and Winsor 1964). Younger outcrops of Silurian and mid-Devonian limestones appear down the sides of the dome in every direction. Sinkholes are not unusual; the region has been described as mildly karsted (Thornbury 1965).

Large springs, known for their therapeutically valuable water, and salt licks have been important attractions to the area. Big Bone Lick in Boone County is well known for its huge deposits of Pleistocene fossil beds containing fine examples of extinct deer, moose, mammoth, mastodon, horse, and bison. The first European explorers to discover these deposits found the bones half buried, or lying on the surface and bleaching out due to exposure to the elements.

Having been developed from Ordovician limestones, soils of the Outer Bluegrass are deep, fertile, and high in phosphate, although less so than in the inner Bluegrass. A loess mantle covers the ground in places. Pleistocene and Recent alluvial deposits may be found along the major stream courses.

The Knobs

Physiography

The Knobs region is a part of the Highland Rim Section of the Interior Low Plateau Province. Included in this region are the Kentucky counties adjacent to the Ohio River, or Lewis County in the east, and Bullitt, parts of Oldham and Jefferson in the western portion. Surrounding the Bluegrass section on three sides, the Knobs form a narrow belt, 16-24 kilometers (10-15 miles) wide, of low, conical hills and flat top escarpments. These hills are frequently isolated from one another by broad, flat, shale-floored lowlands. The ridge crests support low, secondary knobs (Butts 1915), and long, narrow spurs separated by deep restricted valleys are given off the ridges. Outcrops of soft sandstones, shale, and limestone have formed overhanging ledges or rockhouses which were utilized by prehistoric populations. Drainage is provided in this area by the Ohio River and its tributaries, notably

Salt Lick and Kinniconnick Creeks in Lewis County, and the Salt and Rolling Fork Rivers, Pond, Harrods, Beargrass, Goose and Floyd's Fork Creeks in the remaining area.

Geology and Pedology

The Knobs are erosional remnants of the uplands which lie adjacent to these hills on the east, south, and west. The Pottsville Escarpment is the region's eastern edge, dividing it from the Cumberland Plateau, and Muldraugh's Escarpment forms its southern and western boundaries. The Knobs are composed of Silurian through Upper Devonian and Lower Mississippian shales interspersed with limestone and soft sandstones (McFarlan 1943). Cherty limestone residuum characterizes some of the upper portions of the Knobs. Janzen (1971) has identified three prehistorically utilized chert types as having an origin in the rock beds of the Knobs. He calls these Knob chert, a mottled chert, silicified-oolitic limestone and a siderite chert found at the very top of the Knobs (Ibid). These cherts are often found in the beds of those streams in the restricted valleys of the Knobs.

The soils of the area are predominantly derived from Mississippian and Devonian shales and sandstones. They are well drained, but inferior. Rapid erosion from the steep slopes further discourages agriculture. In the flat lowlands, soils drain poorly, being composed of tight clays. Only in those areas along the stream valleys where the land has been alluviated are the soils more fertile.

The Mississippian Plateau

Physiography

The Mississippian Plateau, also known in Kentucky as the Pennyroyal region, is a component of the Highland Rim Section of the Interior Low Plateau Province. Roughly, it is defined by the following boundaries: to the east by the eastern Pottsville Escarpment; to the north by Muldraugh's Hill and the western Pottsville Escarpment; the Breaks area to the west; and southwards, the Pennyroyal extends into Tennessee. It is divided into western and eastern Sections; however, the eastern Pennyroyal is not discussed here as it is not represented in the counties which are included in the study area of this project. The western Pennyroyal is itself divided into two sections based on the rocks which underlie it. The southern portion is known as the limestone area and it includes that part of Kentucky known for its great cave systems. Parts of Livingston, Lyon, and Crittenden counties lie within this limestone area. Separated from the limestone area by the Dripping Springs Escarpment which encircles it, the sandstone, shale and limestone area encompasses the remaining counties of Meade, Hardin, Breckinridge and part of Hancock.

The topography for the greater part of the western Pennyroyal is that of a gently undulating to rolling upland plateau with relatively slight local relief and broad river bottoms. In the northeastern areas, Meade, Breckinridge, and Hardin counties, the terrain is somewhat rougher. In Hardin county, notably, the uplands are more steeply dissected by meandering streams, resulting in high bluffs and deep gorges. Webb and Funkhouser (1932) claim that in this area are found most of the prehistoric sites of Hardin county. Elevations for the area as a whole decrease gradually from the northeast to the southwest. As high as 290 meters (950') above sea level in Meade county, elevations drop to as low as 107 meters (350') in Livingston county. Averages range from 214 meters (700') for Meade and Hardin, to 168-183 meters (550'-600') for Breckinridge and Crittenden, and 107-122 meters (350'-400') for Lyon and Livingston counties. The Mississippian Plateau is a larsted region, with numerous sinkholes, springs, and caves. In some areas subsurface drainage is predominant, consequently, local relief is due to solution rather than stream dissection. However, the plateau is drained by a number of large rivers in addition to the Ohio, specifically, the Tennessee, Cumberland and Tradewater in the west, the Nolin, Big Barren and the upper reaches of the Green River in the central area, and the Rough River, and Rolling Fork of the Salt River, in the northeastern sections. Numerous small tributaries of these rivers are also present.

Geology and Pedology

The geologic structure of the Mississippian Plateau is that of a broad, faulted monocline, gently sloping to the southwest away from the Cincinnati Arch in central Kentucky. (Elevations in the northwest approximate 122 meters (400') above sea level, and dip to 107 meters (350') in the southern and eastern areas.) The plateau is comprised largely of limestones, sandstones, and shales of Mississippian age; overlain in areas by loess deposits. Lower Pennsylvanian sandstones, conglomerates and coals are also present.

Soils are derived in the southern area of the western Pennyroyal from the limestone and loess deposits. They are well drained and fertile, but tend to erode on the karsted slopes. In the sandstone, shale, and limestone area, the soils that have developed from these rocks and some loess deposits are medium to low in fertility and areas are poorly drained (Bailey and Winsor 1964). Pleistocene and Recent alluviums are abundant in the broad river bottomlands, providing excellent sands, clays and gravels.

The Western Coal Fields

Physiography

Also known as the Shawnee Section, the Western Coal Field is located in Western Kentucky opposite the Till Plains of Southern Indiana, and is a part of the Interior Low Plateau Province. Bounded on the north by the Ohio River, the remaining boundaries are delimited by the Pottsville Escarpment, which separate it from the surrounding Pennyroyal region. The counties adjacent to the Ohio River which are included in this section are Hancock, Union, Henderson and Daviess. Two topographic areas are observable in the Western Coal Field. The first consists of the low-lying and extensive bottomlands along the Ohio. The second, found further south, is that of a maturely dissected, undulating to hilly upland, characterized by winding ridges. Elevations range from approximately 92-183 meters (300-600') and average 137 meters (450') for most of the area.

Drainage is provided by the Ohio, Green and Tradewater Rivers, and their numerous tributaries.

Geology and Pedology

The Western Kentucky Coal Field is part of a synclinal basin which also includes areas of southern Indiana and Illinois. The basin was filled with a succession of Pennsylvanian age rocks, notably sandstone, shale, coal and conglomerates that are related to those of the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field in the Cumberland Plateau Province (Bailey and Winsor 1964). The river valleys were filled with lake deposits during glacial times (Ibid), and a loess mantle covers much of the region. Upland soils, formed in this loess overlying the sandstones and shales, are medium in fertility (Ibid). The alluviated bottomlands, although poorly drained, are periodically covered with overflow from the Ohio River, resulting in fertile, dark silt loams, and silty clay loams, that are rich in phosphate (Ibid).

The Coastal Plain Province

Physiography

The Coastal Plain Province, which extends over much of the southeastern United States along the Atlantic and Gulf coast lines, is represented in Kentucky by its northern extension, the Mississippi Embayment. The Kentucky portion of this province is often referred to as the Purchase. Its boundaries are the Ohio River to the north, the Mississippi River to the west, and to the south the Tennessee State line. Its eastern boundary is formed by the Breaks, as the land between the now impounded sections of the Tennessee and Cumberland

rivers is called. This region, however, in being transitional between the Coastal Plain Province and the Mississippian Plateau of the Interior Low Plateau Province, is often included in the discussion of the Coastal Plain. The Kentucky counties included in the study area for this project are Ballard and McCracken on the Ohio River, and Marshall county on the Tennessee.

Two major physiographic sections are distinguishable in the Purchase. The first is that of the western lowlands along the Mississippi alluvial plain. The area is characteristically low and marshy with numerous small lakes or ponds, and is subject to flooding. Sandy ridges, which at one time were natural levees, are found throughout this alluvial bottomland (Fenneman 1938).

The eastern section of the Purchase is that of the gently undulating to hilly uplands. Elevations reach 153 meters (500') in these counties, but average 107-122 meters (350'-400'). A more steeply dissected area with associated bluffs is found along the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Extensive bottomlands have been created along the floodplains of the four major rivers. These rivers, the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland and their and their tributaries provide ample drainage for the region.

Geology and Pedology

Structurally, the geologic formations of the Purchase region are part ofthe remains of an old coastal plain that was at one time submerged beneath the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The former shoreline extended through the area of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. The plain was then subjected to minor uplifts. Aggradation, the process rendering the terrain uniform by the deposition of debitage in low areas, has been the major factor that has shaped the present topography (Fenneman 1938).

The geologic outcrops of the Purchase are of the most recent age in the State (Bailey and Winsor 1964). In the western lowland section, these consist mainly of Tertiary and Quaternary deposits, essentially alluvial and marine gravels, sands, and clays (Ibid). A mantle of loess overlays much of the area. In the eastern uplands, poorly consolidated alluvial gravels and sands of Cretaceous age account for the rougher terrain. Cherty Mississippian limestones provided a source of raw material from which the prehistoric population manufactured their tools and weapons. Nodules of this chert were easily accessible as they were often found in the stream beds. Deep loess deposits are also evident in the area.

Soils have been developed in these thick loess deposits of 3½' or greater depth. Although well drained in the uplands, soils are more poorly drained on the gentle slopes, and contain fragipans (Ibid). In the Breaks area, soils are infertile, and unsuited to

agriculture, having been formed in gravelly deposits. Along the major rivers, however, alluvial deposition accounts for very rich and fertile soils. Fine clays and gravels are abundantly available resources of the Purchase.

Climate

Currently, the climate of the Ohio River Valley is of a temperate nature, with generally warm summers and mild winters. Temperatures rarely exceed 100° or dip below 0° F. The average mid-summer daily high is 85°, with an average nightly low of 66°. The average mid-summer daily temperature is 74° in the uplands, and 79° in the lowlands and southern areas. The average mid-winter daily high is 42° F; the average nightly low is 26°. Average winter daily temperatures are 32° F in the northern reaches of the Ohio Valley, and 40° F in the southern areas (Bailey and Winsor 1964). The average number of days without killing frost in the area averages 180-190 in its central and northeastern portions, and 190-200 in the southern parts, exceeding 210 in the Purchase region of Kentucky.

Generally more rain falls in the spring and early summer, with dryer conditions typical in the late summer. Rainfall varies from 108 cm in the southwestern portion of the valley to 89 cm in the northeastern, averaging 94-98 cm for the greater part of the valley. Heavy snowfalls are rare, and seldom does snow lay on the ground for more than a few days.

For the greater part of man's prehistory in the area, the climate has been relatively stable and consistent with today's. The exception to this applies to that climate of the earliest cultural traditions known in the Ohio Valley, notably the Paleo Indian and all but the later stages of the Archaic. As the environment during this time had direct implications for the existing culture patterns, it will be discussed later as it applies.

Flora

Originally, the state was heavily forested with valuable hardwoods. Hunt (1967) claims that in this forest, which covered much of the east, were found a greater number of species of trees (exceeding 1000) than in any other forest in the world. Today, however, urban development, agriculture, and the lumber industry have drastically reduced the forested areas of the state. In describing the forests of the eastern United States, Braun (1950) notes three major divisions in Kentucky, the Mixed Mesophytic Forest, the Western Mesophytic Forest, and the

Southeast Evergreen Forest regions.

The Mixed Mesophytic Forest is found in eastern Kentucky, in that area synonymous with the Cumberland Plateau. It is characterized by the luxurious climax community called by Shelford (1963) the Tulip/Oak Section that includes white basswood and yellow buckeye, (the two indicator species of the climax) as well as beech, tuliptree, sugar maple, chestnut, red and white oak, hemlock and others. A number of lesser trees are also present.

Braun's Western Mesophytic Forest is widespread over most of Kentucky, in the Interior Low Plateau Province. It is described as a transitional area between the Mixed Mesophytic Forest and the Oak/Hickory Forest to the west. Many of the trees mentioned above are also present in this region, with the exception of the white basswood and the yellow buckeye. However, it differs in that it is not noted for a single climax community, but a variety of them in which as many as 20-25 species share the dominance (Hunt 1967) with an increasing frequency of oak/hickory communities occurring from east to west.

The third forest region that Braun notes is that of the Southeast Evergreen Forest, located in extreme southwestern Kentucky, in the Coastal Plain Province. The climax community in this area is predominantly evergreen, with a long-leaf pine subclimax. Oaks, magnolias, hickories and gums are present as well as cypress which are found in the low swampy areas common to this part of the state.

Many of these trees provided the early populations with a source of food in the form of nuts. Fruit bearing trees such as black cherry, pear, wild plum, persimmon, common chokecherry, and pawpaw were also available, as well as roots, berries and seeds.

Herbaceous plants were additional edible resources, and Granger (1975) notes that smartweed, goosefoot, and amaranth were utilized prehistorically.

Fauna

A virtually limitless source of game was available prehistorically. In terms of its frequency and pounds of usable meat, the whitetailed deer was the most important single food resource, as can be seen by the large quantities of deer bone in archaeological middens. Shelford (1963) estimates that in ten square miles, from 100 to 840 deer, 400 at optimum conditions, were at one time available. Black bear, mountain lion, wolf, bobcat, red and gray fox were present in much smaller numbers. Many of these are today absent from the state altogether, whereas some are still found in wooded and rural

areas. Oppossum, raccoon, ground hog, beaver, muckrat, mink, otter, long-tailed weasel, eastern cottontail rabbit, squirrels, chipmunks, as well as shrews, voles, and mice are other mammalian representatives present today and prehistorically.

Especially along major rivers and in marshy areas, water fowl are available during the migratory seasons of the year. Many species of geese and ducks, including those of loon, grebe, cormorant, teal, mallard, scaup, merganser, heron, and egret were valuable food resources for prehistoric populations. Wild turkey, as many as 200 for 10 square miles (Shelford 1963), pheasant, ruffled grouse, quail, hawk, passenger pidgeon, and eagles comprise the terrestrially oriented birds. Shelford (Ibid.) also notes that in 10 square miles, 7,680 pairs of small nesting birds were present as well.

Of the reptiles, the eastern box turtle is most often found in archaeological sites. Other reptiles and amphibians present in the state are numerous and include common garter snake, timber rattler, northern black racer, and the slimy salamander (Ibid.), as well as frogs, toads, and lizards.

Another tremendous source of food was the Ohio River itself. Fish were reported of old to be of great size, notably sturgeon, *catfish*, *suckers*, muskellunge, buffalofish, gar and pike (ORSANCO 1962). In a study recently done by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (1962) the ten most frequently caught species today are as follows: the greatest number of fish caught is emerald shiner, followed by gizzard shad, drumfish, mimic shiner, channel catfish, silver chub, black bullhead, threadfin shad, blue catfish, and lastly, sand shiner.

A number of freshwater molluscs were also available, with large amounts of accumulated shell apparent on many sites. Large mounds of these discarded shells along the Green River indicate a riverine oriented subsistence activity, in which mussels were collected in the area seasonally over a long period of time. In Jefferson County, the species Rangia was found on a Late Archaic through Late Woodland site, whose range is the Gulf waters from Florida to Texas (Mocas 1976).

SURVEY METHODS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DATA AND GENERAL DATA PARAMETERS

This project consists of a literature and records search for the purpose of assimilating data on all recorded archaeological sites that are located on the floodplain of the Kentucky portion of the Ohio River Valley from the Big Sandy River, between West Virginia and Kentucky, to the Mississippi River tri-state boundary (Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri), and that are located no further than one (1) kilometer from its bankds on broad floodplains or to the base of bluffs in constricted portions of the valley. Sites have been included as well along the floodplain of the Ohio's major tributaries up until their first impoundment, and no further than one (1) kilometer from their banks. These tributaries are: the Tennessee River, the Cumberland River, the Tradewater River, the Salt River, the Kentucky River, the Little Kentucky River, the Licking River, the Little Sandy River, and the Big Sandy River. In addition, historical sites on, eligible for, or potentially eligible for the National Register have also been included from within the study areas above.

The following list of universities, museums, societies, businesses and state offices have been applied to for any site data that their respective institutions have recorded pertinent to this project. In an Appendix at the end of this report may be found the correspondence relative to these inquiries, however, as some inquiries were developed by telephone, the Appendix is not complete.

CC - Centre College of Kentucky
IU - Glenn A. Black Laboratory or Archaeology, Indiana University
NU - Northern Kentucky University, Dept. of Anthropology
SI - Southern Illinois University
UC - University of Cincinnati, Dept. of Anthropology
UK - University of Kentucky, Museum of Anthropology
UL - University of Louisville, Archaeological Survey
WK - Western Kentucky University, Archaeological Survey
BM - Beringer-Crawford Memorial Museum of Natural History
CW - Commonwealth Associates, Inc.
EC - Environmental Consultants, Inc.
KC - Kentucky Heritage Commission
SA - Kentucky Office of State Archaeologist
NK - Northern Kentucky Archaeological Society
OV - Ohio Valley Archaeological Research Associates
OW - Owensboro Area Museum

In the course of this project, all sites were plotted on U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangles, and accompanying data recorded on archaeological site listings forms. (A format explaining these forms is found below.) A somewhat arbitrary line was drawn onto the

topographic quadrangles to delineate the study area by separating the bluff zones from the floodplain zone where the one (1) kilometer rule could not be followed. Data was recorded on the forms only where available. All measurements were taken from the approximate center of the site, and are in meters. The metric conversion factor used was feet x .305 = meters.

A Bibliography was compiled, and indexed by county of technical and general references to specific sites and overall archaeology in the Ohio Valley as a whole.

Quality of the Data (Figure 4)

The primary problem (Figure 4) we confronted on this project was that of incomplete data. The vast majority of the sites listed below have been surveyed only, and in many cases the information accumulated from these sites is negligible. Furthermore, the data least available refers to the cultural context of the site, its affiliations and its age. Pedestrian surveys were not to be attempted in the scope of this project, and would have taken years to accomplish, but until they are made, and further testing and investigations are done on these sites, little concrete research material can be acquired from a report of this sort. It has been impossible, for instance, from the information available at the aforementioned institutions, to assess the sites for eligibility to National Register of Historic Places. Of course, in the few cases where sites have been assessed, they are so noted. But the data simply are not available at this time for the remainder of these sites.

It must be said, also, that this report cannot consist of a representative sample of sites along the river. Those counties near major cities with universities or museums have had adequate surveys, however, those remote from these have had relatively little work done. It can be safely assumed that a large number of sites are known to local collectors and have not been reported to official institutions. Furthermore, due to the nature of the study area itself, the river floodplain, a great many sites may exist, but are deeply buried by alluvial deposits. This has been demonstrated, in fact, in Jefferson County (Dragoo and Dobbs 1976), and in Clark County, Indiana (Reidhead 1976). In both cases, deep testing has revealed buried levels of prehistoric occupation.

Until pedestrian surveys, interviews with local townspeople, and adequate testing are done, we will have an incomplete picture of the prehistoric life in the Ohio River Valley.

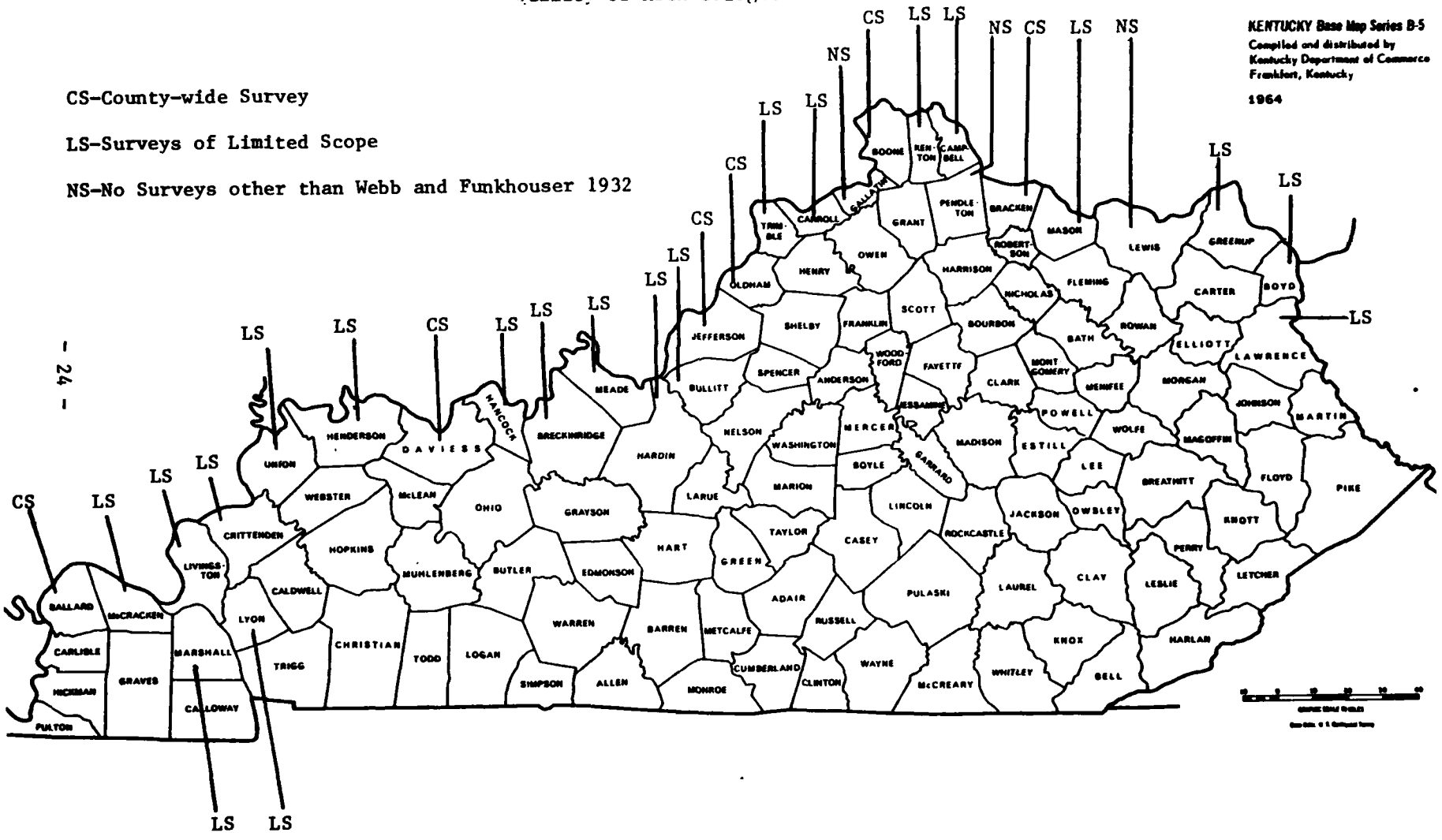
FIGURE 4

Quality of Archaeological Data

CS-County-wide Survey

LS-Surveys of Limited Scope

NS-No Surveys other than Webb and Funkhouser 1932



Format For Archaeological Site Listing (Figure 5)

Site

Sites are listed by county numbers. Not all of the sites listed are recorded as yet by the Office of the State Archaeologist.

River Mile

Refers to the location of a site to the nearest lower Ohio River Mile, unless specifically noted to be River Mile of a major tributary, e.g., a site that lies between River Mile 686 and 687 is assigned to 686.

Meters From Bank

Distance from nearest Ohio River bank to center of the site; unless noted to be from nearest bank of a major tributary unless edge of site is continuous with river bank, in which case an "0" is coded.

Size in Meters

First number records approximate extent of site along N-S axis in meters; the second the approximate extent of site along E-W axis.

AMSL in Meters

Records the elevation of the site in meters above mean sea level.

Main Soil Type

Records the code for the main soil type taken from the county soil surveys of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (see Bibliography).

7.5 Minute Quadrangle

Records U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle on which site is located.

UTM Reference

Universal Transverse Mercator Reference. Note: Zone is 16 for all sites unless specifically noted to be otherwise on the form.

Easting

UTM easting reference to nearest 10 meters.

FIGURE 5

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LISTINGS _____ COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	SIZE IN METERS N-S X E-W	AMSL IN METERS	MAIN SOIL TYPE	7.5' QUAD	UTM REFERENCE* EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE	PERIODS REP.	CULTURES	CONDITIONS	NR STAT.	LOC. OF RECORDS

*

Northing

UTM northing reference to nearest 10 meters.

Type of Site*

Redeposition refers to a location where archaeological materials that have been removed from another location with fill dirt were redeposited. (See codes.)

Period Represented*

(See codes.)

Cultures*

(See codes.)

Site Conditions*

(See codes.)

NR Status

National Register status of site. (See codes.)

Location of Records*

(See codes.)

*Where more than one of the traits listed applies to a site, they are all noted on the forms.

Codes For Archaeological Site Listings

Type of Site	HT	Hamlet
	BF	Burial Field
	OC	Open Camp
	V	Village
	SM	Shell Mound
	TM	Truncated Earth Mound
	CM	Conical Earth Mound
	IM	Indeterminate Earth Mound
	EW	Earth Works
	B	Burial
	SB	Stone Box Burial
	RD	Redeposition
	BS	Buried Site
	H	Historic

Periods Represented	P	Paleo Indian
	A	Archaic (Indeterminate)
	EA	Early Archaic
	MA	Middle Archaic
	LA	Late Archaic
	W	Woodland (Indeterminate)
	EW	Early Woodland
	MW	Middle Woodland
	LW	Late Woodland
	LM	Late Woodland/Mississippian Tradition
	M	Mississippian (Indeterminate)
	MM	Middle Mississippian
	UM	Upper Mississippian
	H	Historic
Specific Cultures and/or Phases		Archaic
	IMA	Indeterminate Early-Middle
	ILA	Indeterminate Middle-Late
		Late Archaic
	GR	Green River
	TA	Terminal Archaic
		Woodland
	IMW	Indeterminate Early-Middle
	ILW	Indeterminate Middle-Late
		Early Woodland
	A	Adena
	B	Baumer
		Middle Woodland
	SH	Scioto Hopewell
		Late Woodland
	LE	Lewis
		Late Woodland/Mississippian Tradition
	Y	Yankeetown
		Middle Mississippian
	A	Angel
	CW	Caborn-Welborn
		Upper Mississippian
	FA	Fort Ancient (Indeterminate)
	FM	Fort Ancient/Madisonville
	FF	Fort Ancient/Feurt

		Historic
	I	Indian
	E	European
Site Condition	SC	Surface Collected Only
	TM	Tested Moderately
	TI	Tested Intensively
	PE	Partially Excavated
	E	Excavated
	PD	Partially Destroyed
	D	Destroyed
	A	Amateur Evaluation
	P	Professional Evaluation
National Register Status	NR	On National Register
	PN	Pending National Register Approval
	PA	Pending State Approval
	E	Eligible
	PE	Potentially Eligible
	I	Ineligible
	EU	Eligibility Unassessed
Location of Records		Universities
	CC	Centre College of Kentucky
	IU	Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University
	NU	Northern Kentucky University, Dept. of Anthropology
	SI	Southern Illinois University
	UC	University of Cincinnati, Dept. of Anthropology
	UK	University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology
	UL	University of Louisville Archaeological Survey
	WK	Western Kentucky University Archaeological Survey
		Other
	BM	Beringer-Crawford Memorial Museum of Natural History
	CW	Commonwealth Associates, Inc.
	EC	Environmental Consultants, Inc.
	FC	Filson Club
	KC	Kentucky Heritage Commission
	KH	Kentucky Historical Society
	SA	Kentucky Office of State Archaeologist
	NK	Northern Kentucky Archaeological Society
	OV	Ohio Valley Archaeological Research Associates

AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY

I. Discovery and Speculation 1539-1848

A. Early French and Spanish explorers penetrated into the Ohio River Valley mound country, and observed earthen mounds in functional context.

B. Missionaries and trappers of the U.S. Early colonization period returned to the East with tales of impressive mounds and exotic treasures.

C. Settlers developed an interest in mounds on their land, or nearby, and investigated them. Thomas Jefferson excavated a Virginian mound stratigraphically.

1. Two schools of thought dvolved concerning the mounds.

a. The Mound Builders are thought to be of a superior race distinct from the American Indian.

1.) 1820 - Lord Kingsborough believed the Maya and Aztec were of Hebraic origin.

2.) 1820 - Caleb Atwater hypothesized that the Mound Builders came to America from Asia via the Bering Strait, originating from the descendants of Noah. (Other than this, Atwater was a methodical and accurate surveyor. His was the first serious attempt at a comprehensive survey of a particular region, notably, Ohio.)

3.) 1833 - Josiah Priest published a melodramatic 588 page book telling of Noah's Ark landing in America that sold 22,000 copies in 30 months.

4.) Other theories developed offering Polynesian and Scandinavian origins for the Mound Builders; one theory of this sort concerning the 10 lost tribes of Israel was elaborated in the Book of Mormons by Joseph Smith.

b. The Mound Builders are recognized as the ancestors of the American Indian.

1.) 1812 - Dr. J.H. McCullock of Ohio found no

differences between the Mound Builder and the American Indian in skeletal remains.

2.) 1812 - Dr. Samuel G. Morton of Pennsylvania collected 900 skulls from Mexico, the mounds, and the American Indian and discovered no differences.

3.) 1836 - Albert Gallatin hypothesized a gradual diffusion of agriculturist ideas north from Mexico.

II. Institutions and Initial Description 1848-1925

A. The first serious attempts at systematic research began with surveys, plotting site locations on a broad scale with minimal effort at chronological placement. These surveys were done by individuals backed by federal institutions.

1. 1845 - Dr. Edwin H. Davis and Ephraim G. Squier commissioned by the American Ethnological Institution to investigate the mounds. They opened 200 of these, classifying them into types (temple mound, conical burial, effigy, etc.). They carefully and beautifully mapped and portrayed numerous earthworks, but they still believed in a mound builder race superior to the American Indian.

2. 1848 - The Smithsonian Institution published the results of Squier and Davis's survey, Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley.

3. 1871 - Frederick W. Putnam, curator of the Harvard Peabody Museum, surveyed and tested mounds in Indiana and Ohio, and had surveys done in Illinois.

4. 1878 - J. Wesley Powell becomes head of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

5. 1881 - Powell commissions Cyrus Thomas to further explore the mounds. He sent out small crews to survey and test them. He classified the mounds by types into 8 cultural districts.

B. By the turn of the century, the pioneer explorations came to an end, individual sites began to be excavated on a state and county level.

1. In Ohio:

   a. 1886-1890 - Warren K. Moorehead through the Peabody Museum excavates the Fort Ancient works, and in 1890 the Hopewell Mound group.

   b. 1892 - Moorehead, with Gerard Fowke, published Primitive Man in Ohio. Unfortunately, Moorehead's field techniques were bad.

   c. 1897 - William C. Mills, for the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, began a 30 year program of precise and accurate excavation in Ohio: the Baum site, the Adena mound, the Harness and Seip Mounds.

   d. 1913 - Henry G. Shetrone joins Mills, and they surveyed Ohio on a county level: Archaeologic Atlas of Ohio.

   e. 1915 - Mills and Shetrone excavate the Feurt mound; 1917 - the Village site and in 1920-21 the Mound City group.

   f. 1920 - Shetrone formulates a "tentative working hypothesis" in "The Culture Problem in Ohio Archaeology" offering a possible chronologic sequence.

2. In Kentucky:

   a. 1890 - Gates T. Thruston defined the Stone Grave culture.

   b. 1917 - N.C. Nelson (southwest) turned to caves in Kentucky and found evidence of a simple hunting and gathering pre-ceramic people that gave rise to the mound builders.

   c. 1910 - Clarence B. Moore excavated the shell mounds of the Green River, including the Indian Knoll site.

3. In Illinois:

   a. 1877-1879 - Dr. Patrick excavated at Cahokia, followed there by William and Clark McAdams in 1881, and John Snyder in 1900.

b. 1881 - Fowke and David Bushnell excavate the Montezuma mounds.

c. 1921 - Bushnell directed work at Cahokia for the Smithsonian.

4. In Indiana:

a. 1875-1895 - The Geological Survey of Indiana patronizes work Miller, Butler, Levette, Cox, Robertson, Fowke, and others.

b. Moore touches on some of the nonimportant sites along the Ohio River.

By this time, more careful records were being kept due to an interest in analysis and classification of archaeological materials.

III. Universities and Professionalization 1925-1934

A. 1920 - The newly created Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council formed the Committee of State Archaeologic surveys to support statewide work in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

B. For the first time people trained in universities as anthropologists were doing the field work. Universities form departments of Anthropology and archaeological work becomes university oriented. By 1935, 21 institutions of higher learning were supporting, with help from the Committee, archaeologic research in the eastern United States.

1. 1924 - Fay-Cooper Cole accepts a position at the University of Chicago starting that institution's interest in the field.

2. 1927 - The University of Kentucky forms its Anthropology Department with Webb and Funkhouser.

C. The rapid development of state societies led to the founding of the Eastern States Federation and culminated in the National Society for American Archaeology in 1935. There was not only an increase in data collecting at this time, but theoretical orientations evolved from which new interpretations were advanced.

1. 1928 - Indiana State Survey began a survey that differed little from the old comprehensive surveys.

2. 1925 - Fay-Cooper Cole began a state archaeological reconnaissance in Illinois.

3. 1932 - Webb and Funkhouser did a survey of Kentucky with an emphasis on physiographic regions.

4. 1937 - Lilly did a survey of the Prehistoric Antiquities of Indiana.

IV. Federal Relief Programs and Taxonomy 1934-1955

A. In the mid-1930's there was a major acceleration in excavation due to the formation of federal relief work programs, the FERA, CWP, and PWA. These afforded jobs to hundreds of unskilled laborers to lower the unemployment rate. This was a time of major data collecting and the formulation of trait lists to describe a culture appearance. Most of the work was done with the Tennessee Valley Authority under Webb. A more concerted effort was made to place cultures chronologically. Work began to become problem oriented later in this period, and sites were chosen based on the light they might throw on specific problems.

1. 1934 - Glenn A. Black did his "Archaeological Survey of Dearborn and Ohio Counties", Indiana.

2. 1936 - Black excavates the Nowlin mound.

3. Black begins to excavate the Angel mounds, 1939 (Mississippian).

4. 1935 - Thorne Deuel publishes "Basic Cultures of the Mississippi Valley", an early attempt to synthesize the early culture sequence.

5. 1937 - Fay-Cooper Cole and Deuel publish Rediscovering Illinois trying to bring together all the previous data.

6. 1939 - McKern publishes his "Midwestern Taxonomic Method as an Aid to Archaeological Culture Study". He tried to clarify the taxonomy used at the time and to define a framework into which sites could be placed, and fitted together.

7. 1941-1957 - Webb with Funkhouser, Baby, Snow, Haag publish a number of reports through the University of Kentucky concentrating on Archaic and Adena.

8. 1941 - Ford and Willey publish "An Interpretation of the Prehistory of the Eastern United States" which was another attempt at synthesis and temporal development.

9. 1944 - Black publishes Angel Mounds.

10. 1943 - Griffin does his work on The Fort Ancient Aspect.

11. 1947 - Martin, Quimby, and Collier publish Indians before Columbus - 20,000 Years of North American History Revealed by Archaeology.

12. Phillips, Ford and Griffin publish Archaeological Survey in the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley.

13. 1952 - Griffin edits a book bringing together all the data on the archaeology of the Eastern United States.

14. 1951 - Fay-Cooper Cole excavates another Mississippian site in Illinois: Kincaid: A Prehistoric Illinois Metropolis.

V. Theory and Methodology 1955-Present "The New Archaeology"

A. The goal of this time period is scientific archaeology. That is, they tried to construct models of culture change and then went out to test their theories. There was a trend toward interdisciplinary approaches, particularly involving geology and biology. An emphasis is on technique, statistics, ecology and analysis.

1. 1960-1961 - Griffin does a series of papers dealing with climate change and its affect on Hopewell.

2. Mid-1960's - Struever, Prufer, Fitting and other work with ecosystems and analysis of floral and faunal remains.

3. 1965 - Winter's The Riverton Culture, in Illinois dealt with cultural ecology and settlement patterns.

4. Brose and Fitting involved in computerized statistical methods.

5. Binford, Struever, and Brose work with sampling techniques.

VI. Contract Archaeology - 1969 to Present

A. Archaeological "businesses" are created to handle surveys and testing for federal contracting agencies (Ohio Valley

Archaeological Research Associates; Environmental Consultants; and Commonwealth Associates).

B. Office of Kentucky State Archaeologist is created de facto.

C. Kentucky Heritage Commission pushes for sites to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places to help preserve them.

D. Deep testing is accomplished by backhoe to discover deeply buried sites on the Ohio River floodplain.

   1. Clark Maritime center by Indiana University deep tested in 1975.

   2. Deep testing done on Jefferson County Local Flood Protection Project by Environmental Consultants, Inc.

E. Universities and individual archaeologist begin to do contract survey and salvage jobs.

F. Federal agencies hire their own archaeologists (The Corps of Engineers, the Department of Transportation).

A SUMMARY OF PREHISTORY IN THE OHIO VALLEY

Paleo Indian Tradition (13,000 B.C. - 8,000 B.C.)

The earliest evidence of human occupation in Kentucky is that of the Paleo Indians. These people were nomadic hunters who followed herd mammals into Kentucky from the west towards the end of the Wisconsin glacial. Rolingson (1964) suggests a possible route of entry into the state along the major river valleys. From the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers, access to the interior of the state was facilitated along the Tennessee, Cumberland, Tradewater, Green, Salt, Kentucky and Licking Rivers. Rolingson concludes that the Purchase area, followed by the Bluegrass, and the Western Coal Field regions are the most productive areas of Paleo materials to date. She is quick to add, however, that this may be due to a lesser degree of activity on the part of local collectors, or to survey techniques (Ibid).

While in the area of the Ohio Valley, the Paleo Indians exploited mammoth, mastodon, bison, horse, giant peccary, giant ground sloth and other now extinct megafauna, hence the name "Big Game Hunters". The discussion above of the Pleistocene fossil beds of Big Bone Lick in Boone County (Webb and Funkhouser 1932), as well as other documented finds in the state, readily attest to the availability of these animals in the Eastern United States. Several mammoth have been found in the vicinity of the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville. One mammoth was recently found on Lee Street in Louisville at a depth of approximately six (6) meters (Granger n.d.). Granger notes the probability that Paleo occupation sites may exist in the Ohio Valley, but are undiscovered due to this great depth of alluvial deposition (Ibid). Bennett Young (1910) reports that a mastodon found in Jefferson County was associated with stone tools. Although the value of this site, now called the Kentucky Mastodon site, cannot now be assessed due to the loss of the mastodon and the tools, Granger (n.d.) sees the discovery as being consistent with recent findings.

In addition to the megafauna, the diet of the Paleo Indians was supplemented by other game, such as elk, deer and beaver. There is no reason to assume that these people consumed only meat. Although no conclusive evidence has been found concerning other elements of their diet, in all likelihood they gathered the wild vegetable foods, berries, and nuts which the woodlands must have afforded them.

Unfortunately, only very few occupation sites are as yet known, none of them producing more than fragmentary evidence of settlement (Rolingson and Schwartz 1966). Therefore, observations on Paleo settlement patterns are largely speculative. They were necessarily

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mobile, and occupied small seasonal camps as they pursued the game on which they subsisted. In all probability, these wandering groups were small, consisting of closely associated families. No evidence of Paleo Indian burials is presently known from Kentucky.

The material culture of the Paleo Indian was characterized by a distinctive lanceolate form of projectile point, typified by a long channel flake or "flute" removed from both faces of the artifact. Over 300 fluted points are known from Kentucky, the majority of which belong to unprovenienced surface collections. Since only at the Parrish Village Site (Webb 1951) have the points been found in situ, the fluted point complex has yet to be identified with associated tools. However, bifacially flaked knives, small end scrapers with spurs, long slender side scrapers, drills, gravers, and later, as the culture began to change, some unfluted projectile points, are generally thought to have been utilized by these people. Flint, or chert, the raw material from which the tools were made, was obtained from local sources. Regional variants of fluted points, such as Clovis (Mason 1962; Rolingson 1964; and Wormington 1957), and Cumberland (Lewis 1954), are recognized in Kentucky; however, our information on the peoples who produced them is too limited at this time to enable us to comment on any differences that may exist among them. In the same light, little can be said concerning other aspects of the Paleo assemblage. Even the Southwest and the Plains where a greater number of Paleo sites have been discovered and are better documented, those most often found are "kill" sites (Jennings 1968), where the large game animals had been captured and butchered. (The Kentucky Mastodon Site in Jefferson County mentioned above may have been such a site.) Therefore, the full range of the material culture, such as clothing, ornamentation, utilitarian or "household" implements, are not represented. The few occupation or camp sites discovered have revealed next to nothing about these items. Animal hides were probably used to make clothing, cordage, containers and possibly shelters (Griffin 1967).

The environment of Paleo times was cold and wet, as would be expected for the early postglacial period. A boreal climate is indicated. Around 8,000 until 5,500 B.C., however, Anathermal conditions prevailed with increasing warmth and dryness although still cooler than today. Rich grasslands and conifer forests provided an ideal milieu for abundant game. With the advent of Altithermal times, circa 5,500 - 2,500 B.C., the continuance of the warming trend resulting in temperatures warmer than today, the advance of the deciduous forests and the drying up of the grasslands on which the megafauna subsisted, the Paleo Indians had to adapt to a new pattern of living or face extinction. The presence of fluted and unfluted Paleo points in archaic shell mounds along the Green River and elsewhere indicate a gradual

transition of the Paleo Indians into Archaic peoples (Rolingson 1964; Webb 1950, 1951).

Diagnostic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Early Paleo
Clovis (Wormington 1957; Mason 1962; and Rolingson 1964)
Cumberland (Lewis 1954)

Late Paleo
Dalton (Chapman 1948)
Quad (Lewis 1960)

The Archaic Tradition (8,000 B.C. - 1,000 B.C.) (Figure 6)

The Eastern Archaic Tradition, in being widespread over much of the continent for over 8,000 years, was obviously a very successful, efficient, and stable pattern of living. This large scale, relatively homogenous tradition is thought to have developed out of that of the Paleo Indian, with regional adaptations to changing environmental conditions. As these climatic and environmental changes occurred over a period of time from one area to another, and, as Rolingson (1964) states, some mastodon may have lingered in limited areas, up to the date of 4,000 B.C., it is probable that late Paleo Indians were contemporary with early Archaic peoples. In contrast to the Paleo Indians, who specialized in Big Game hunting, the subsistence base of the Archaic Indians was very broad and generalized. Caldwell (1958) employs the phrase "Primary Forest Efficiency" to refer to that very effective system of hunting and gathering which characterized Archaic peoples. Virtually every possible usable natural food resource, floral as well as faunal, was exploited. Animals small as well as large were hunted; fishing was an important activity; mussels were also utilized. The gathering of fruits, berries, nuts, seeds and other herbaceous vegetable foods was an important dietary addition, since agriculture was not practiced in the Ohio Valley until Terminal Archaic times.

Various types of sites are known to have been inhabited by the Archaic Indians, of which the functional usage is apparent. Rock shelters were occupied, perhaps, in the winters. Open, intensively occupied base camps were established from which small groups of individuals were sent out on resource extractive expeditions. These 'task groups' made use of smaller, transient camp sites which show evidence of their specialized resource gathering activities. For instance, one site might consist mainly of flint debitage, indicating

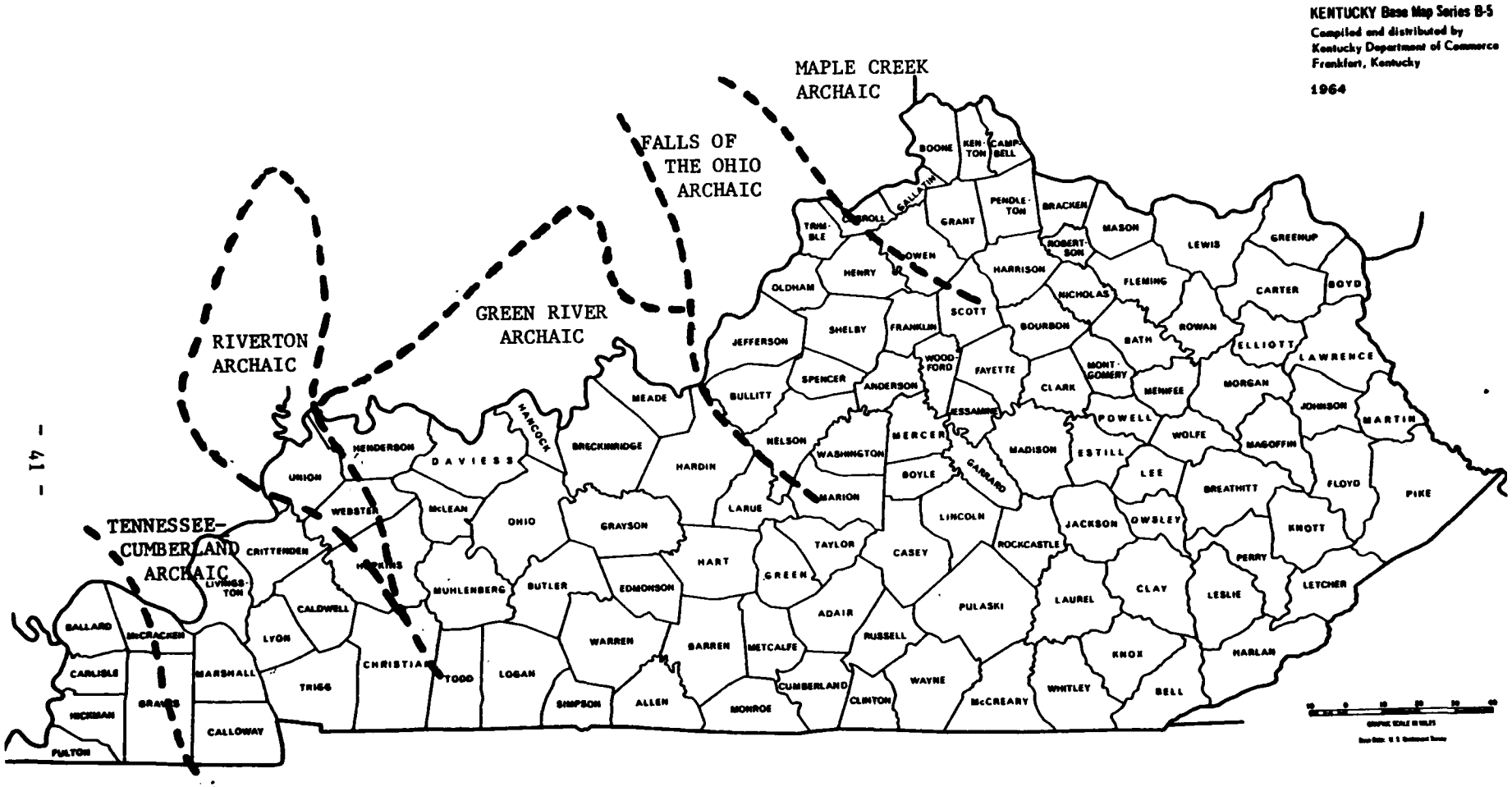


FIGURE 6 ARCHAIC TRADITION (LATE)*

* Note: All boundaries are approximate.

the activity of flint procurement, and the cutting of it down into easily portable and workable sized blocks to be made into artifacts elsewhere (Winters 1959, 1969). Along the river valleys, shell mounds are found composed of accumulated middens of refuse (Webb 1950, 1951; Janzen 1971). These mounds, perhaps, also doubled as elevated, hence dryer, ground on which the people could live in otherwise marshy areas (Kellar 1973). All of these sites were occupied only temporarily. Some may have been returned to year after year on a cyclical basis, as the people exploited the natural resources as they became available seasonally. Archaic peoples were probably therefore, semi-nomads traveling in small family groups.

The Archaic assemblage is witness to the diversified subsistence activities practiced. Side and corner notched, and stemmed projectiles gradually replace the fluted Paleo points. Early versions demonstrate the transition from fluted models. The spear was still the main weapon, but its performance was enhanced by the innovation of the spear thrower or atl-atl. The bone hooks, and handles, and the polished perforated weights (bannerstones), parts of the spear thrower, are typical Archaic artifacts. Fish hooks, awls, needles, and hairpins are often ornately decorated examples of bone items. Hide scrapers and drills were necessary implements, as well as such innovations as ground stone tools: bell-shaped pestles for grinding seeds, and axes which have been polished with use. Artifacts manufactured from nonnative raw materials, including copper and exotic lithic ornaments, are indicative of a trade network with peoples outside the area.

There is no evidence of permanent structures. Houses, if they existed, would need to have been portable for a people constantly on the move. A few scattered postholes associated with hearths suggest the possibility of a fire screen, or a lean-to of some sort (Winters 1959). Large storage and refuse pits are commonly found features. Hearths, containing firecracked rock implies that cooking was chiefly done by the stone boiling method. Burials were usually placed in small pits, with the body in a tightly flexed position. Although virtually nothing can be said about social structure or class differentiation, the importance of some individuals is clearly indicated by the inclusion of exotic grave goods and red ochre with the burial. Deliberate dog burials are not unusual at this time.

The Archaic tradition is divisible into three periods: Early (8000-6000 B.C.), Middle (6000-3500 B.C.), and Late (3500-1000 B.C.). The Early Archaic is seen as a transitional time from the Paleo Indian Tradition in which readaptations to changing environmental conditions were taking place as a result of the retreat of the glaciers. The main subsistence source for Early Archaic peoples continued to be hunting, a carryover from the preceding Big Game

Hunters. Sites of this period are often found on terraces of the major rivers, and this may explain why a greater number of these sites have not been found, since alluvial deposits may have deeply buried them over a long period of time. This has, in fact, been shown to have been the case in Jefferson County, where Early Archaic material, a Charleston corner notched point (Broyles 1971), has been retrieved from a depth of 17 feet at 15 Jf 243, a deeply stratified site that has also produced LeCroy (Lewis and Kneberg 1955), Kirk (Coe 1964), and Kanawha (Broyles 1966) points (Dobbs and Dragoo 1976).

Although Early Archaic sites have been reported in the study area, no systematic excavations of them have been done, and the period is, therefore, poorly documented. However, the Ferris site (Theler and Dalbey 1974) in southern Ohio (33 Ct 31), which has been assigned to the Early Archaic period, may prove to be enlightening as it is a single Early Archaic component seasonally occupied over a long period of time which has produced 57 Early Archaic points, 50 of which are Palmer corner notched (Coe 1964). A significant percentage of the chert utilized from this site was obtained in Kentucky, and Theler and Dalbey (Ibid.) suggests that areas in Kentucky were occupied by these people on chert extractive activities by the Ferris inhabitants.

Middle Archaic times (6000-3500 B.C.) are not well defined in the State. Excavations from the Eva site in Tennessee indicate that the emphasis of the subsistence base shifts to fishing and gathering, with hunting still a major activity, as middle Archaic peoples adapt to a deciduous forest environment (Lewis and Lewis 1961). Innovations such as ground stone tools (pestles and axes) are used in processing plant materials. Stemmed and corner notched projectiles replace earlier forms (See Figure 7 and Table 7 for specific types).

By Late Archaic times (3500-1000 B.C.) clear regional expressions are apparent. An increase in population is evident by the large number of Late Archaic sites discovered. The agriculture, pottery production, ceremonialism, and trade systems of Woodland times have their origins in the latter part of this period.

Towards the end of the Middle Archaic period, a development was taking place along the Green River Valley in Western Kentucky called alternately the Green River Culture and Indian Knoll Culture named after the Indian Knoll site (Webb 1946) in Ohio County, Kentucky, and thought to occur from the Wabash Valley of Indiana to the area of the Salt River of Kentucky. It is characterized by large shell mounds that have accumulated from discarded mussel shells over a long period of time. Although shell fish were an important bulk of the diet, the lack of nutrients in mussels rendered other

sources of food necessary, and large amounts of deer bones and nutshells show that hunting and gathering were still important activities.

Winters (1974) has cautiously classed the Green River Culture as a "harvesting economy", one which is restricted to the exploitation of a few essential resources, which in this case are deer, mussels, and nuts. He adds that it may be possible that the Green River Culture was ancestral to an intermediate culture that later developed into the Riverton culture (Winters 1969), centered in the Wabash Valley of Indiana later in Late Archaic times and distinguished by a micro-tool industry in chert. Riverton had also a harvesting economy, and other similarities to Green River and Eva in Tennessee have led him to believe that the three are related. Differences do occur, such as the lack of ground stone tools at Riverton, but Winters explains that this may be due to the long temporal span existing between it and the Green River Culture. Functional differentiation of sites is obvious in Riverton, and Winters defined winter settlements, summer base camps, spring and fall camps, and hunting camps (1969). Although Kentucky is peripheral to the main development of the Riverton culture, Riverton materials are found there in numerous locations along the Ohio River.

Northward, in southwestern Ohio, the Maple Creek Phase has been defined as a central Ohio variant of Riverton (Vickery 1974), Maple Creek (33 Ct 52) being the type site for the phase. It is a Late Archaic base camp near the confluence of Maple Creek and the Ohio River, and a number of similarities exist between it and Riverton, such as a micro-tool industry in chert, the absence of ground stone implements, and the significant occurrence of Trimble side notched (Winter 1969) and Merom Expanding stemmed (Ibid.) points. Another major point type found is the McWhinney stemmed (Vickery 1972 and Geistweit 1970) which appears to be found mainly in southwestern Ohio, southeastern Indiana, and northern Kentucky. Although no Maple Creek components have been defined as yet in Kentucky, it is not unlikely that they do exist, and are as yet undiscovered and/or undefined.

In Mason County further east, at a Late Archaic site known as the Cabin Creek Cabin site, 15 Ms 31 (Driskill and Allen 1976), with a late fall occupation, Trimble side notched (Winters 1969) points have been reported, along with ground stone tools and bone awls. Local and exotic flint were present at the site. It has not, however, been assigned to any specific cultural expression.

In the Falls of the Ohio area centered in Jefferson County, a number of Late Archaic sites have been discovered, and may represent another as yet undefined local manifestation. The Old Clarksville Shellmound in Indiana and the Hornung Shell Mound (15 Jf 60) in Jefferson County, Kentucky investigated by Janzen (1971), were intensively occupied sites comprised of large shell middens which may

similar to those of the Green River. The Mill Creek Station site, (15 Jf 206) excavated by Granger (n.d.), and the Arrowhead Farm site (Mocas 1976) represent smaller, recurrently occupied camp sites. At Mill Creek, the gathering of wild seed crops and freshwater mussels, fishing, and hunting deer appear to be the main subsistence activities; at Arrowhead numerous tools were apparently used for processing plant and faunal materials.

Terminal Archaic expressions, outside of Adena which may be transitional Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland, are undefined for the State. However, at one site, He 16, Hoffman (1966) reports similarities to the mortuary ceremonialism of the Red Ochre Complex of Illinois.

Diagnostic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Early Archaic

Charleston corner notched (Broyles 1971)
Kirk corner notched (Coe 1964)
Kanawha stemmed (Broyles 1966)
LeCroy (Lewis and Kneberg 1955)
Big Sandy I (Cambron and Hulse 1964)
Cypress Creek I (Lewis and Lewis 1961)
Pine Tree (Cambron 1957)
Stilwell (Perino 1970)
Palmer corner notched (Coe 1967)
Decatur (Cambron 1957)

Middle Archaic

Cypress Creek II (Lewis and Lewis 1961)
Big Sandy II (Cambron and Hulse 1964)
Eva (Lewis and Lewis 1961)
Morrow Mountain (Lewis and Lewis 1961)

Late Archaic

Trimble side notched (Winters 1969)
Durst (Perino 1971)
Big Creek (Perino 1971)
Benton Stemmed (Kneberg 1956)
Rowlett (Duffield 1965)
McIntire (Type 82, Faulkner and McCollough 1973)
Saratoga Stemmed (Winters 1967)
Merom Expanding Stemmed (Winters 1969)
Brewerton Side Notched (Ritchie 1961)
Motley (Cambron and Hulse 1969)
Kramer (Munson 1966 and Perino 1968)
Brewerton Eared Triangular (Ritchie 1961)

McWhinney (Vickery 1972 and Geistweit 1970)
Little Bear Creek (Cambron and Hulse 1969)
Kays Stemmed (Kneberg 1956; Cambron and Hulse 1964)
Gary (Suhm and Krieger 1954)
Riverton Stemmed (Winters 1969)

Terminal Archaic
Turkey Tail (Pidier 1967; Bell 1960; and Scully 1951)
Frazier (Lewis and Lewis 1961)

FIGURE 7

SOME MID-OHIO RIVER VALLEY PROJECTILE POINTS

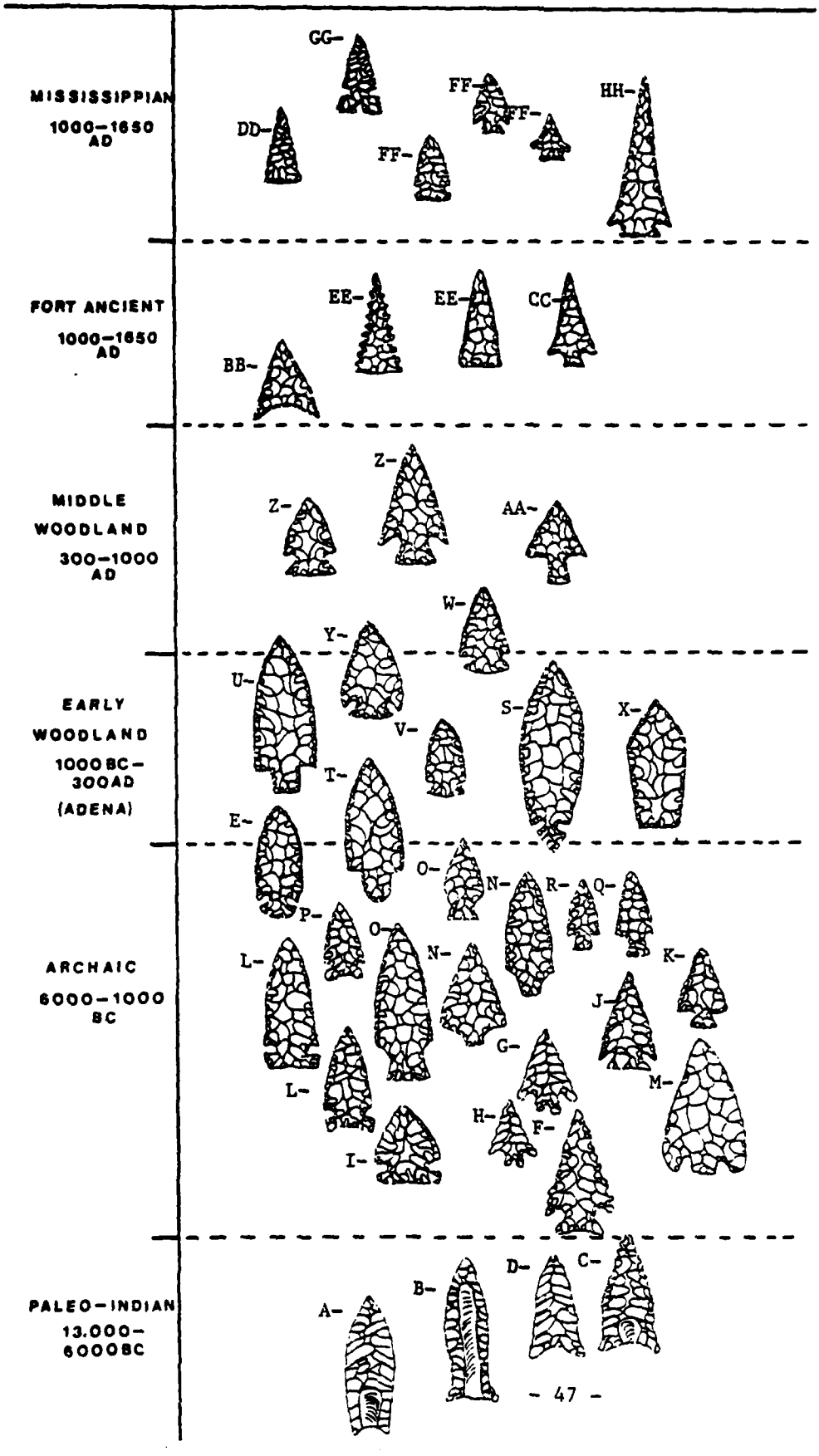


TABLE 7
CODE TO
SOME OHIO RIVER VALLEY PROJECTILE POINTS**

PALEO-INDIAN (13,000-8,000 BC)

Early

A - Clovis (Wormington 1957; Mason 1962; Rolingson 1964)
B - Cumberland (Lewis 1954)

Late

C - Dalton (Chapman 1948)
D - Quad (Lewis 1960)

ARCHAIC (8,000-1,000 BC)

Early

* - Charleston Corner-notched (Broyles 1971)
F - Kirk Corner-notched (Coe 1964)
G - Kanawha Stemmed (Broyles 1966)
H - LeCroy (Lewis and Kneberg 1955)
I - Big Sandy I (Cambron and Hulse 1964)
* - Cypress Creek I (Lewis and Lewis 1961)
* - Pine Tree (Cambron 1957)
* - Stilwell (Perino 1970)
J - Palmer Corner-notched (Coe 1964)
K - Decatur (Cambron 1957)

Middle

* - Cypress Creek II (Lewis and Lewis 1961)
L - Big Sandy II (Cambron and Hulse 1964)
M - Eva (Lewis and Lewis 1961)
N - Morrow Mountain (Lewis and Lewis 1961)

ARCHAIC (Continued)

Late

* - Trimble Side-notched (Winters 1969)
* - Durst (Perino 1971)
* - Big Creek (Perino 1971)
* - Benton Stemmed (Kneberg 1956)
O - Rowlett (Duffield 1965)
* - McIntire (Type 82, Faulkner and McCollough 1973)
* - Saratoga Stemmed (Winters 1967
* - Merom Expanding Stemmed (Winters 1969)
P - Brewerton Side-notched (Ritchie 1961 and Vickery 1976)
Q - Motley (Cambron and Hulse 1969)
R - Kramer (Munson 1966 and Perino 1968)
* - Brewerton Eared Triangular (Ritchie 1961)
* - McWhinney (Vickery 1972 and Geistweit 1970)
* - Little Bear Creek (Cambron and Hulse 1969)
* - Kays Stemmed (Kneberg 1956; Cambron and Hulse 1964)
* - Gary (Suhm and Krieger 1954)
* - Riverton Stemmed (Winters 1964)

Terminal

S - Turkey Tail (Didier 1967; Scully 1951; and Bell 1960)
* - Edgewood (Bell 1958)
* - Frazier (Lewis and Lewis 1961)

WOODLAND (1,000 BC - 1,000 AD)

Early

* - Cressap (Dragoo 1963)
T - Adena Narrow Stemmed (Cambron and Hulse 1969)
U - Robbins (Perino 1971)
V - Baker's Creek (DeJarnette et.al. 1962)
W - Baker's Creek Variant
X - Copena (Cambron and Hulse 1969)

Middle

* - Steuben (Perino 1968)
Y - Snyders (Scully 1951)
Z - Lowe (Winters 1967)
AA - Lowe Variant

WOODLAND (Continued)

Late

* - Jack Reefs Corner-notched (Ritchie 1961)
BB - Levanna (Ritchie 1961)
CC - Lowe Variant

MISSISSIPPIAN/FORT ANCIENT (1,000 - 1,650 AD)

* - Mississippian Triangular (Perino 1970)
DD - Madison (Ritchie 1961)
EE - Fort Ancient (Griffin 1966)
FF - Mississippian - Bird Tips (Perino 1970)
GG - Mississippian - Cahokia (Perino 1970)
HH - Untyped - Possible Lowe Variant

* These points are not illustrated in Figure

** *Projectile Point names* are misleading and geographically acontextual. Typological descriptions for all points are available in Oklahoma Anthropological Society Special Publications 1-4.

The Woodland Tradition (1000 B.C. - 900 A.D.) (Figures 8, 9, 10)

The division between the Archaic and Woodland Traditions is a somewhat arbitrary one in the light of the gradual transition that was occurring between the two at this time, in which the Archaic life style was enhanced by the cultural innovations of pottery production (Table 8), agriculture, and a mortuary ceremonialism involving the burial of dead earthen mounds. Hunting and gathering, although still imperative subsistence activities, especially in Early Woodland times, became decreasingly important through the period as a greater dependency was placed on agriculture. Although formerly thought to be a response to indirect stimuli from Mexico, it is now speculated that agriculture may represent a separate development of the Eastern Woodland peoples. Evidence of early cultigens from the rock shelters of Red River Gorge (Jones 1936), the Mammoth Cave system, and along the Green River (Marguardt and Watson 1976), all in Kentucky, along with evidence elsewhere, suggest that agriculture was being developed in the Late Archaic period in this area. Fowler (1971) and Winters (1974) have each offered hypotheses for the independent invention of agriculture in the East since the potential for it existed in the abundant resources of the Woodlands, and the precedent was set by the extensive and systematic exploitation of it by Archaic peoples. In any case, with agriculture and the production of pottery, came the tendency for people to become sedentary, and to settle in villages along the rivers. The economic base was supportive of larger populations. Clear evidence is available for the construction of permanent structures, such as houses, although rock shelters may also have been inhabited. Trade networks, that had their roots in Archaic times became extensive, and such nonlocal raw materials as obsidian, copper, mica and marine shell were brought into the area from as far away as Wyoming, the Great Lakes, the Appalachians, and the Gulf of Mexico respectively, to be imtimately tied into the unique burial practices of Woodland peoples. Innovations in the material culture include the bow and arros, the flint and shell hoe, tubular and effigy pipes, and of course, pottery which reached the level of fine art in Woodland times.

The Woodland period is subdivided into three periods: Early (1000 B.C. - 0 A.D.), best represented in Kentucky, Middle (0A.D. - 500 A.D.) during which time Woodland reached its peak of flourescence with Hopewell, and Late (500 A.D. - 900 A.D.) which is seen as a time of a general decline in burial ceremonialism and which was largely influenced by Mississippian contact.

Adena (Figure 8)

The Adena culture is thought to be a Terminal Archaic - Early

TABLE 8
TRENDS OF POTTERY TYPE DEVELOPMENT

I. Temper

A. Shell predominates from 1000 AD to 650 AD

B. Clay predominates from 600 AD to circa 1000 AD

C. Limestone begins to predominate circa 300 BC and lasts to circa 600 AD

D. Sand is a low popularity temper from circa 300 BC to 1000 AD

II. Surface Decoration

A. Painting or Polishing is rare and quite late (circa 1300 AD)

B. Incising is quite popular from circa 800 AD to 1650 AD and zone incising characterizes Late Woodland groups while Gilloche incising is popular in Mississippian

C. Stamping introduced circa 100 AD is popular until quite late within Fort Ancient but <u>not</u> Mississippian

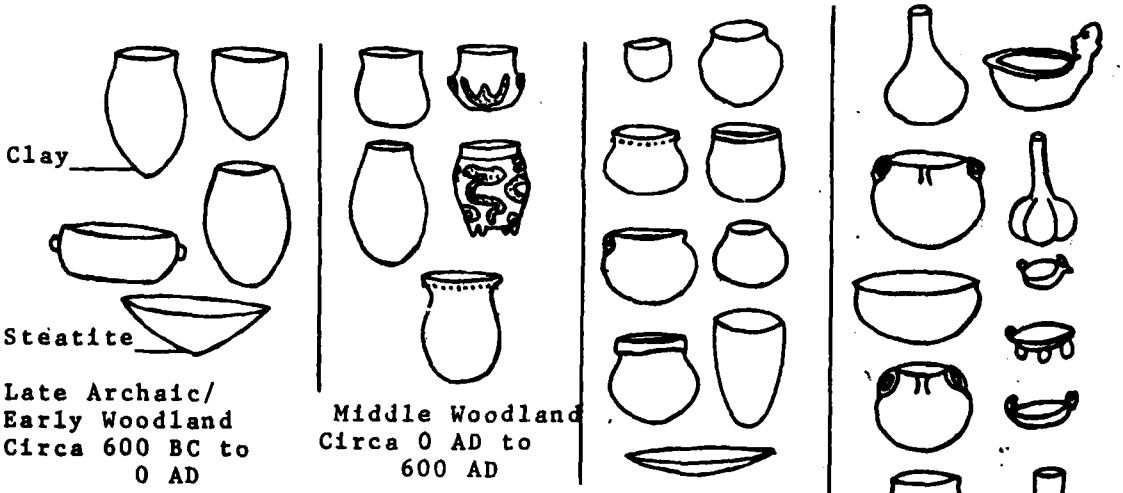
D. Cordmarking is popular quite early, circa 500 AD but is gradually surplanted by net or fabric impression in later cultures

E. Impression by dowel or punctation and addition of fillets are minority decorative techniques with punctation introduced earliest (circa 300 BC)

III. Thickness and Hardness

A. Thickness decreases over time while hardness increases

IV. Form:



Late Archaic/ Early Woodland Circa 600 BC to 0 AD

Middle Woodland Circa 0 AD to 600 AD

Late Woodland/ Fort Ancient Circa 600 AD to 1650 AD

Mississippian Circa 1000 AD to 1650 AD

TABLE 9

INDEX OF KENTUCKY POTTERY TYPES (After Schwartz)

CULTURAL AFFILIATION AND DATES	POTTERY TYPE	TEMPER	SURFACE TREATMENT	DISTRIBUTION
	Rhodes Incised	shell	Spiral Swastika Incisions	Western
	Wickliffe Incised	shell	Thick Incision	Western
	Mound Place Incised	shell	Parallel Incissions-Polish	Western
	Beckwith Incised	shell	Diamond Shape Incisions	Western
	O'Byam Incised	shell	Triangle-Interlinear Incisions	Western
	Matthews Incised	shell	Curvilinear Gilloche Incisions	Western
	Wickliffe Plain	shell (coarse)	None	Western
MISSISSIPPIAN	Kimmswick Plain	shell	None	Southwest
	Neeley's Ferry Plain	shell (fine)	None	Western
1000-1650 AD	Bell Plain	shell	Polished (Black)	Western
	Kimmswick Fabric Impressed	shell	Fabric Impression	Western
	Tolu Interior Fabric Impressed	shell (fine)	Fabric Impression	Central-West
	Kincaid Net Impressed	shell	Net Impressions	Southwest
	Manly Punctated	shell	Punctates On Rim	Western
	Angel Negative Painted	shell	Negative Painting	Western
	Walls Engraved	shell	Bands Crosshatch Incisions	Western
	O'Byam Engraved	shell	Triangle-Interlinear Incisions	Western
	McKee Island Cordmarked	shell	Cordmarking	Southern
	Fox Farm Salt Pan	shell (coarse)	None or Fabric Impressions	North-Central
	Fox Farm Bowl	shell	Smoothed	North-Central
	Fox Farm Colander	shell	Preforations	North-Central
	Fox Farm Check-Stamped	shell	Check Stamping	North-Central
FORT ANCIENT	Fox Farm Cordmarked	shell	Cordmarking	North-Central
	Madisonville Net Impressed	shell	Net Impressions	Central
1000-1650 AD	Madisonville Grooved Paddle	shell	Stamping	Central
	Madisonville Plain	shell	None	Central
	Fuert Incised	shell	Diagonal Linear Incisions	Central
	Yankeetown Incised	clay	Zone Incising	Central-West
	Yankeetown Fillet	clay	Fillets Added	Central-West
	Yankeetown Pseudo Fillet	clay	Linear Parallel Ticks	Central-West
LATE WOODLAND	Baytown Plain	clay	None	Western
	O'Neal Plain	quartz sand	None	Central
600-1000 AD	Rudder Cordmarked	sand	Cordmarked	Central
	Wright Check-Stamped	limestone	Check-Stamping	Central
	Mulberry Creek Cordmarked	clay	Cordmarking	Central-South
	Mulberry Creek Plain	limestone	None	Southern
MIDDLE WOODLAND	Rough River Plain	limestone	None	Central-South
	Rough River Simple Stamp	limestone	Stamping	Central-South
0 - 600 AD	Rough River Cordmarked	limestone	Thin Cordmarks	Central-South
	Baumer Cordmarked	clay or limestone	Cord Wrap Dowel Impressions	Central-West
	Baumer Fabric Impressed	limestone	Fabric and Cord Impressions	Central-West
	Fayette Thick	flint	None or Thick Cordmarking	Central
	Adena Plain	limestone	None	North & Central
	Johnson Plain	sand with mica	None	Central
EARLY WOODLAND	Montgomery Incised	limestone	Incising	Central
	Zorn Punctate	quartz sand	Puntates and Cordmarking	Central
800 BC - 0 AD	Paintsville Simple Stamp	quartz sand	Stamping and Puntates	East-Central
	Levisa Cordmarked	clay with mica	Cordmarking	East-Central
(ADENA)	Crab Orchard Cordmarked	grit	Cordmarking	West-Central
(To 800 AD some areas)				
ARCHAIC 1700 BC - 800 BC	Soapstone Ware (carved from steatite)	none	Exterior Channeled Interior Smooth	Rare- South-Central

References for all pottery types may be found in Southeastern Anthropological Conference Bulletin #4 Bibliography of Pottery Type Descriptions.

Woodland derived life style. It was centered in south central Ohio near Chillicothe, and extended into northwest West Virginia, southwest Pennsylvania, southeast Indiana and northcentral and northeast Kentucky.

Adena peoples were primarily hunters, gatherers, and fishers, however, the beginnings of agriculture were occurring at this time, and plants such as gourds, sunflower, marsh elder, pigweed and goosefoot were grown.

The settlement patterns of the Adena were of a semi-sedentary nature, small villages being inhabited of perhaps 2-5 houses. The houses were round, approximately 37' in diameter, and constructed with paired posts that leaned outwards. The roof was supported by inner posts and covered with thatch. A hearth was located centrally in the hom, which is thought to be large enough to accommodate an extended family. Several of these villages made up the "Greater Village", and were in Late Adena times, sometimes associated with circular earthworks, or "Sacred Circles" of a probable ceremonial nature. Also late occurring are what appear to be council houses, suggesting a well defined social structure. While public cooperation is not thought to have been necessary for the construction of the mounds since these were built-up slowly of accumulated burials, it must have been an important factor later in the construction of the circular earthworks (Dragoo 1964). A stratified society is indicated by the ritualistic burials of what must have been highly ranked individuals since the majority of the population were cremated or placed in pits without tomb construction.

The Adena assemblage is basically similar to that of the Archaic Tradition, with the addition of celts, hoes, and gourd cups. Pottery was, of course, a major innovation. Thick, boat-shaped, and lugged pottery vessels were of a type called Fayette Thick. Pottery became thinner and more refined towards the end of the period.

Some (Dragoo 1964 and Swartz 1973) have attempted to divide Adena into two distinct periods on the basis of the changes seen in Early versus Late Adena times in terms of the ritualistic burial practices. Early Adena burial practices consisted of placing the extended body in a log tomb or on platforms of puddled clay. Red ochre was used profusely. The tomb was placed in a charnel house or open village area; the mound was then constructed over the whole. They were of conical shape, and have been found to be as tall as 70' high, in which cases, a number of building phases are represented (Kellar 1973). Single and multiple burials are found in this context, associated with grave goods. Dragoo (1964) notes that in Early Adena times these grave goods are of a utilitarian type and suggests that they were the personal passessions of the deceased.

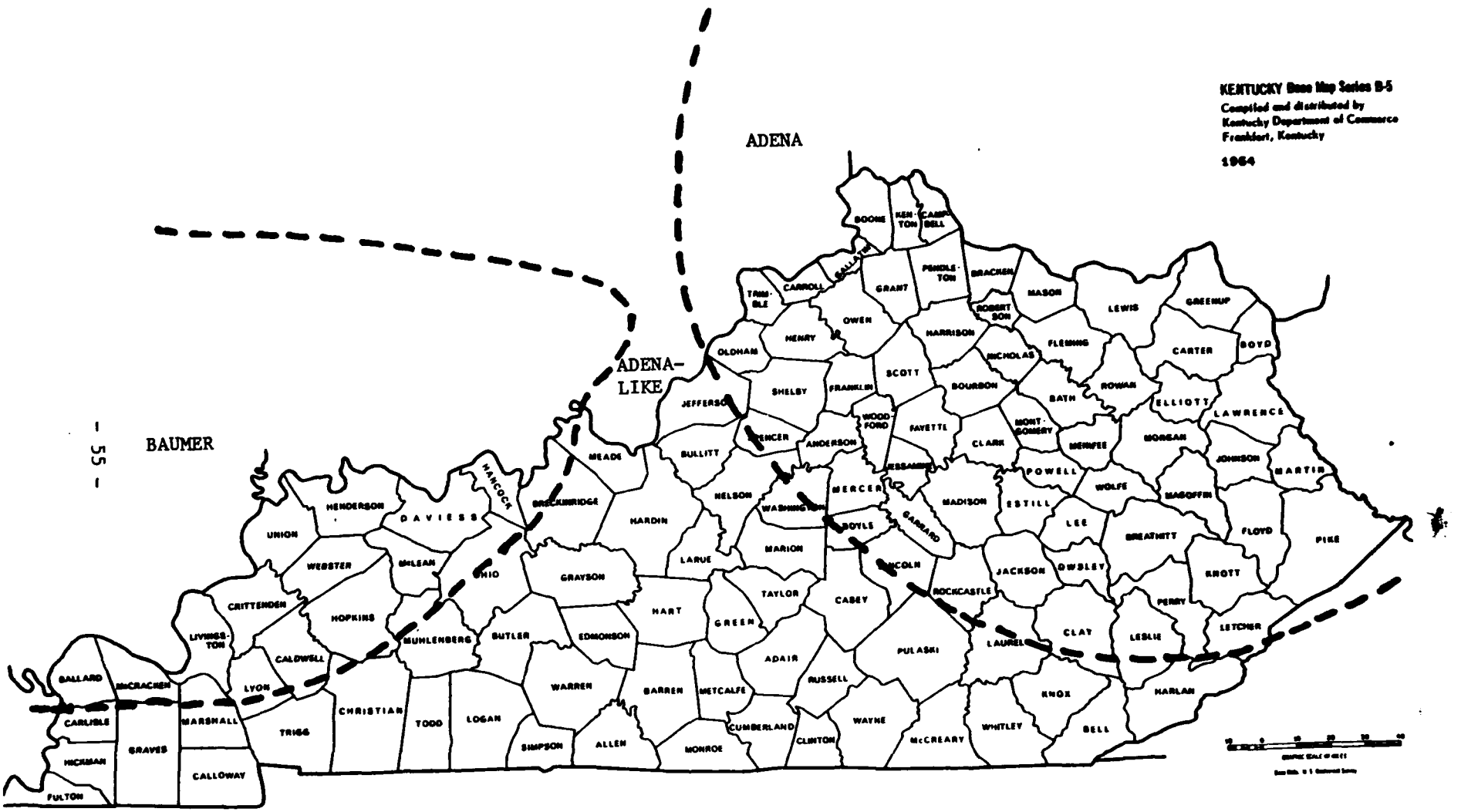


FIGURE 8 EARLY WOODLAND MANIFESTATIONS*

* Note: All boundaries are approximate.

The tubular pipe is seen by Dragoo as the single most significant burial item associated with Early Adena (Ibid.). The lobate base Adena projectile point type is also connected with this Early period.

Late Adena, called the Robbins Complex by Dragoo (Ibid.) after the Robbins Mounds in Boone County (Webb and Elliot 1942), Kentucky is seen as the peak of Adena. Secular life was probably similar to Early Adena, the differences occurring in the burial practices and the material culture. Burials were placed on the floor, or below it, of a house with well constructed log tombs in burial chambers. Indications are that the body may have "lay in state" before mound construction began. Grave goods were of a ceremonial nature, or of personal adornment and were made of exotic raw materials acquired by trade. These include mica ornaments, cut animal jaw mouth pieces, bone combs, gorgets, earrings, beads and bracelets. Engraved stone tablets and petroglyphs in animal form may have represented clan or village affiliations. Projectiles and blades give the appearance of never having been used, and are probably ceremonial. Other artifacts associated with Late Adena are the Robbins projectile point (Perino 1971), a variant of the Adena point (Cambron and Hulse 1969), and Adena plain pottery.

A number of theories have been advanced for the demise of the Adena culture. Some believe that the Adena were merged with groups of people who arrived in the Ohio Valley from the north (Griffin 1952) to form the subsequent Hopewell culture. Prufer (1964) holds that Illinois Havanna groups together with Adena developed into Hopewell. In some cases it is thought that the Adena were overpowered in southern Illinois, while some resisted Hopewell domination and moved into Kentucky and other southern states. In Kentucky, these Adena may have been the origin of new ideas seen in the Robbins Complex (Dragoo 1964). Still, other theories suggest that the Adena fled Ohio on the arrival of Hopewell to remove themselves to isolated or remote areas, living in rock shelters along the river bottoms and eventually reverted to a more generalized Woodland pattern. While some contact with Hopewell may have occurred, it is thought that Adena died out before late Hopewell.

Adena sites are fairly common in northcentral and northeast Kentucky, and consequently the Adena culture is well documented in the State (see Webb and Baby 1957). A number of Adena sites have been excavated by Webb of the University of Kentucky within the study area. In Boone County may be found the Crigler and Hartman Mounds (Webb 1943).

Diagnostic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Adena Narrow Stemmed (Dragoo 1963; Cambron and Hulse 1969)

Robbins (Perino 1971 and Dragoo 1963)
Cresap (Dragoo 1963)
Adena Cache Blades (Dragoo 1963)

Pottery

Adena Plain
Fayette Thick
Montgomery Incised
Paintsville Simple Stamped

Baumer (Figure 8)

Early Woodland manifestations outside of Adena are not at all well known in Kentucky. However, in the southwestern part of the State material, notably pottery, has been identified by Indiana University as belonging to the Baumer phase (see Cole, et. al. 1951). Baumer, named after a village site in southern Illinois, is an Early Woodland expression characterized by fabric impressed or cord-wrapped paddle impressed pottery tempered with sand, grit or limestone. Fowler (1959) notes the presence there of a square house. As yet no cemetery area has been found to enlighten us as to Baumer mortuary practices. The presence of large pits suggests a dependence on food storage (Ibid.).

Diagnostic Artifacts

Pottery

Baumer Cordmarked
Baumer Fabric Impressed

Indeterminate Early Woodland Diagnostic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Baker's Creek (DeJarnette et. al. 1962)
Copena (Cambron and Hulse 1969)

Pottery

Johnson Plain
Zorn Punctate
Levissa Cordmarked
Crab Orchard Cordmarked

Middle Woodland - Hopewell (Figure 9)

The Woodland Tradition reached its peak of development with the Hopewell culture which was characterized by burial mounds, enclosures and elaborate ritualism which was transferred in an interaction sphere to peoples outside the area. It is best seen as a network of regional cultural manifestations that were tied together by the exchange of stylistic ideas and raw materials (Streuver 1963). The two most impressive of these regional cultures are Ohio Hopewell and Havanna (Ibid.). The Ohio Hopewell was located in the same general area as Adena. It is often referred to as Scioto Hopewell, and represents the Classic Hopewell culture. The Havanna culture was located along the Illinois River valley. A third local expression in southern Illinois and Indiana is called the Crab Orchard Hopewell. The Ohio Hopewell is the most widely known of the three in the Kentucky study area. It had previously been thought to be a development out of, or along side, Adena, being slightly later in time, and that it elaborated on Adena ceremonial practices. However, re-evaluation of Hopewell has led some to seek a non-Adena origin for the culture, notably in the early phases of Havanna in Illinois, and that Hopewell represents a migration into the southern Ohio, northern Kentucky area where it may have been influenced by, or merged with, Adena, and there reached its classic form (Prufer 1964a).

The Hopewell subsistence base is the same as that of Adena, with a greater emphasis placed on agriculture. The settlement pattern consisted of large cominant religious and/or political centers which, in Illinois, are clearly associated with large villages whereas in Ohio small farmsteads along the streams occurred. As in Mesoamerica, it is thought that these centers were visited only at certain times of the year for ceremonial or political reasons. Large geometric earthworks enclose ten to hundreds of acres. Some were located in the broad river bottoms, whereas others were constructed on high bluffs or hilltops and have been called forts, although they cannot be proven to be fortifications. In Ohio, Hopewell houses were nearly square or rectangular, 45' - 50', in size with the side posts pulled inwards to form an arched roof and the whole covered with clay, hides, or thatch. Hearths were located in the house and are sometimes associated with fire screens. In Illinois, Hopewell houses are round or oval, also with the arched roof.

The burial practices were dissimilar throughout the regional Hopewell variants. In Ohio they were similar to Adena, but elaborate. Charnel houses or crematories were present in which the body was dismembered, burned, and the ashes placed in a pit or in a log tomb covered with poles and bark and the conical mound was constructed over the whole. A few burials of very special people were in the flesh (an indication of a stratified society), body extended and associated with grave goods. Havanna Hopewell lacked the crematories, all burials

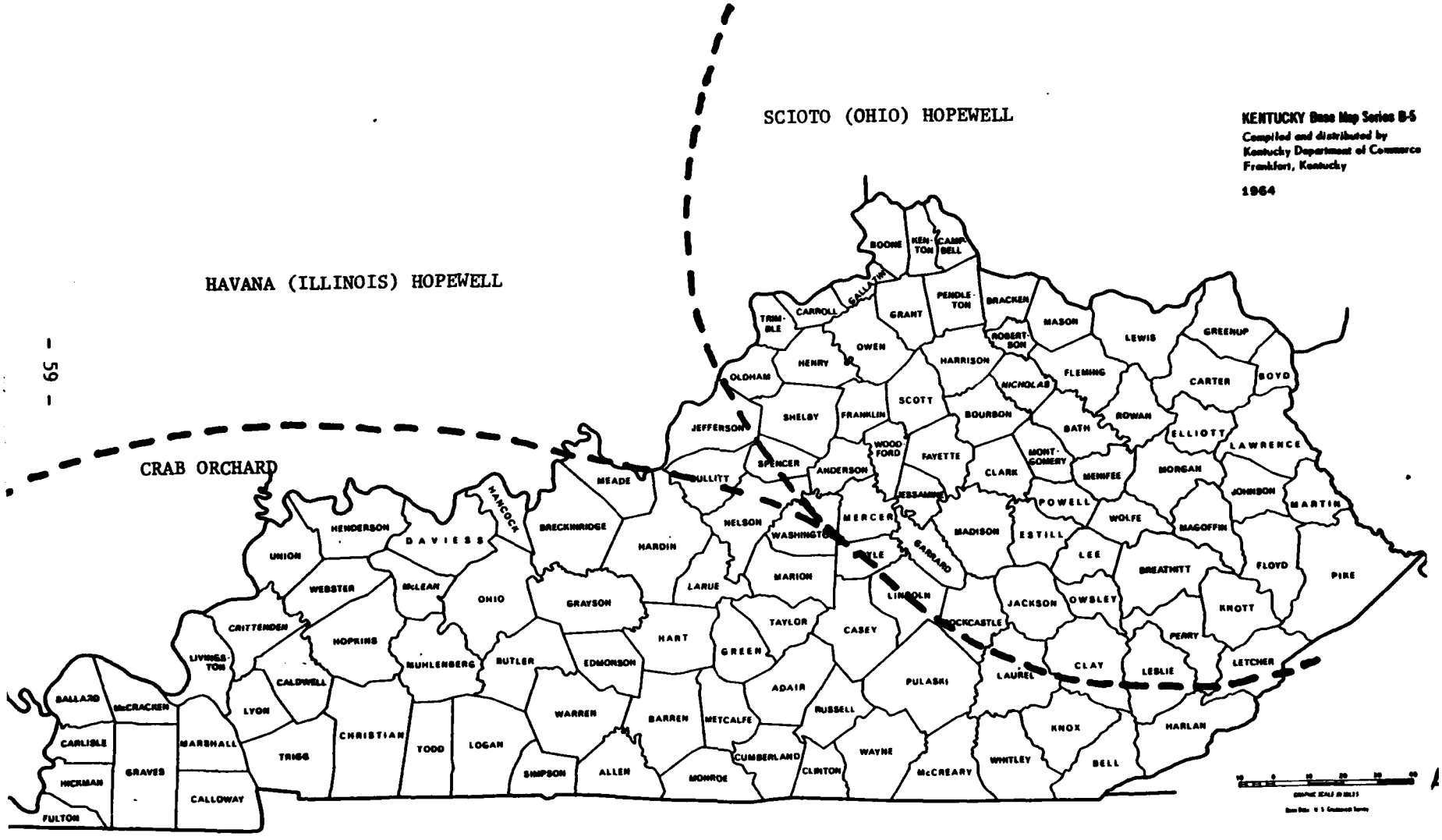


FIGURE 9 MIDDLE WOODLAND MANIFESTATIONS*

* Note: all boundaries are approximate.

were in flesh. Grave goods often found include zone incised ceremonial pottery, large heart-shaped cache blades, platform pipes, mica cutouts, copper ear spools and corner-notched projectile points, some of obsidian are items found distributed outside the hearth area in Kentucky. Trade became extremely important to acquire the necessary raw materials for ceremonial objects and grave goods. Copper, shell, obsidian, silver, iron, shark's teeth were some items imported from great distances through the Interaction Sphere. Large trading parties may have occurred at which ideas were exchanged as well as goods.

Art was highly developed in the Hopewell culture with specialized craftsmen as seen in the detailed animal effigy platform pipes, naturalistic clay figurines, mica cutants of hands, heads, and entire figures of animals and humans, headdresses and breastplates made of copper, and the beautifully decorated and finely made ceremonial pottery. This was often painted, stamped, or incised with various other decorations such as nodes around the neck. Different types of pottery were made-bowls, jars, bottles, etc., that were of cruden make for utilitarian purposes.

Around 450-550 A.D. a decline is seen in Hopewell. No ceremonial centers are constructed after this date. Mississippian peoples move into the valleyand an era of change and unrest is apparent. Perhaps this was enough to disrupt the trade networks to bring about the decline, or perhaps the Hopewell declined for other reasons, but in any event, the local cultures reverted to a more generalized Woodland pattern.

Although Hopewell sites in northern Kentucky are fairly frequent, none have been systematically excavated within the specified study area. (For more information on Hopewell see Caldwell and Hall (eds.) 1964).

Diagnostic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Steuben (Perino 1968)
Snyders (Scully 1951)
Lowe (Winters 1967)

Pottery

(See Table 9 , Middle Woodland)

Late Woodland (Figure 10)

The Late Woodland period is seen as one of the general decline

of the Middle Woodland Hopewellian flourescence. In contrast to the widespread uniformity of Hopewell, in this period small, local loosely grouped entities of a tribal nature maintained a sort of isolation from the others. Early in the period they were probably of a semi-nomadic life style, primarily hunters, and inhabited small villages or camps. Later, agriculture became more important, and villages larger. Religious practices were probably of a more individual type, perhaps with shamans (Maxwell 1959). Earthworks were abandoned, and although a few mounds may have been built, they were of a general cemetery type rather than reserved for a few special individuals (Kellar 1973). A decrease, therefore, existed in terms of the highly ceremonial mortuary practices of Late Woodland times, but in southern Illinois stone vault burials have been found with extended bodies. No mound construction is apparent. Whereas in southeast Indiana, burials have been found on high hills within small limestone mounds, containing a number of disarticulated bodies (Kellar 1973). Trade networks that catered to the exotic raw materials for ceremonial purposes were terminated at this time. The material culture of the period has been described as dull, uniform, and lacking in style. Projectiles were, at first, crude and thick, but became finer later on. Pottery was thin, with crushed rock and sand tempering; it was decorated with lugs, raised corners, lip notching, and cord impressed (Maxwell 1959). Other artifacts of the period include conical antler projectiles, broad triangular chert projectile points, discoidals, bird claw, shell, and clay beads, flint and shell hoes, elbow pipes and stone handled pipes (Ibid.).

A number of theories have been offered for the reason for this decline, but no conclusive evidence supports any one of them.

Several regional variants of Late Woodland are seen in the study area of the Ohio Valley: the Lewis focus (Illinois Archaeological Society 1959), named for a site in southern Illinois, is represented in northwest Kentucky. In contrast to other Late Woodland expressions where those houses that have been discovered are flimsy, made of saplings, rushes or hides (Maxwell 1959). Lewis houses were well constructed, 30' in length, rectangular and covered with wattle and daub (Ibid.). Some of the elaborateness of the previous period is retained as evidenced by a more decorated pottery style and artifacts with an ornamental value.

Near Cincinnati, another phase termed Newtown has been recognized, but is not well defined in Kentucky and is known there mainly from the Newtown pottery types.

Although many Late Woodland groups appear to be culturally similar, this is not due to a wide spread uniform culture, as in

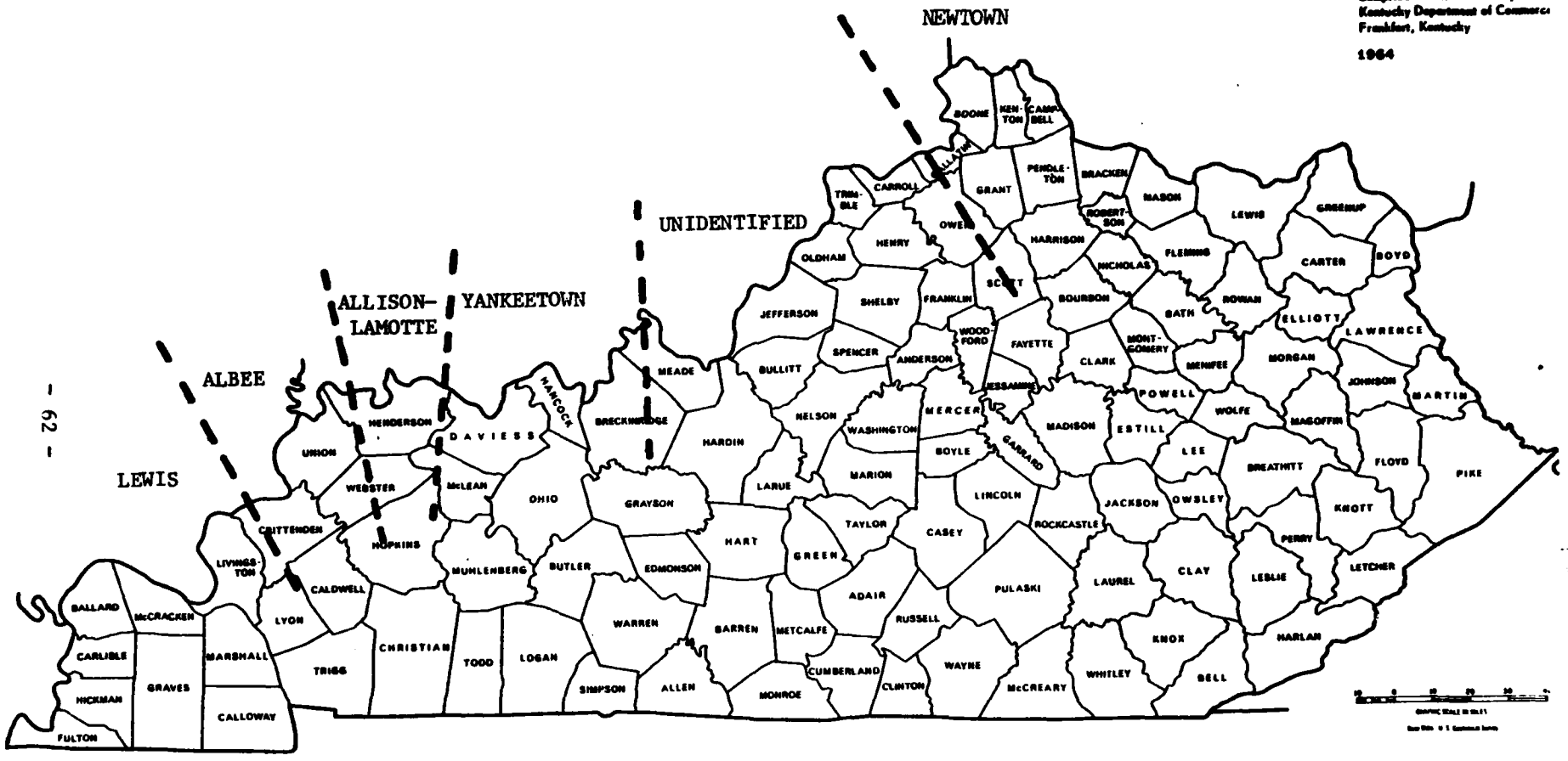


FIGURE 10 LATE WOODLAND MANIFESTATIONS*

* Note: All boundaries are approximate.

Hopewell, but due to the common Woodland origins as well as probable contact with Mississippian peoples moving into the area.

It has been subbested that the development of the subsequent Middle Mississippian culture was assisted by Late Woodland peoples, or that it was merged with the Upper Mississippian, but in any case, Maxwell (Ibid.) states the likelihood of its demise before historic times due to the lack of Late Woodland association with European trade goods.

One regional expression of southern Illinois, Indiana and northern Kentucky known as Yankeetown Phase (Kellar 1973) that has been placed alternately with Late Woodland and Mississippian is thought to be transitional between the two. This Yankeetown focus contains elements from both periods. Its ceramics appear to be Woodland. They are cordmarked, grog tempered, and contain elements of Woodland form. The other artifacts, however, appear to be Mississippian in nature - small stemless triangular projectile points, pottery disks, discoidals, etc. Maize was found to be cultivated in Yankeetown. Large villages based upon this subsistence pattern are not known.

Indeterminate Late Woodland Diagnostic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Jack Reef's Corner-Notched (Ritchie 1961)
Levanna (Ritchie 1961)

Pottery

(See Table 9, Late Woodland)

Yankeetown Diagnostic Artifacts

Pottery

(See Table 9, Late Woodland)

The Mississippian Tradition (900 - 1,600 A.D.) (Figure 11)

The highest cultural development in North America occurred during the Mississippian Tradition. Mississippian peoples represented a new migration into this area from the Lower Mississippi area and their culture became developed in the middle Mississippi River Valley, as seen by the large sites that are clustered there. The Cahokia site (Moorehead 1928, et. al 1932;

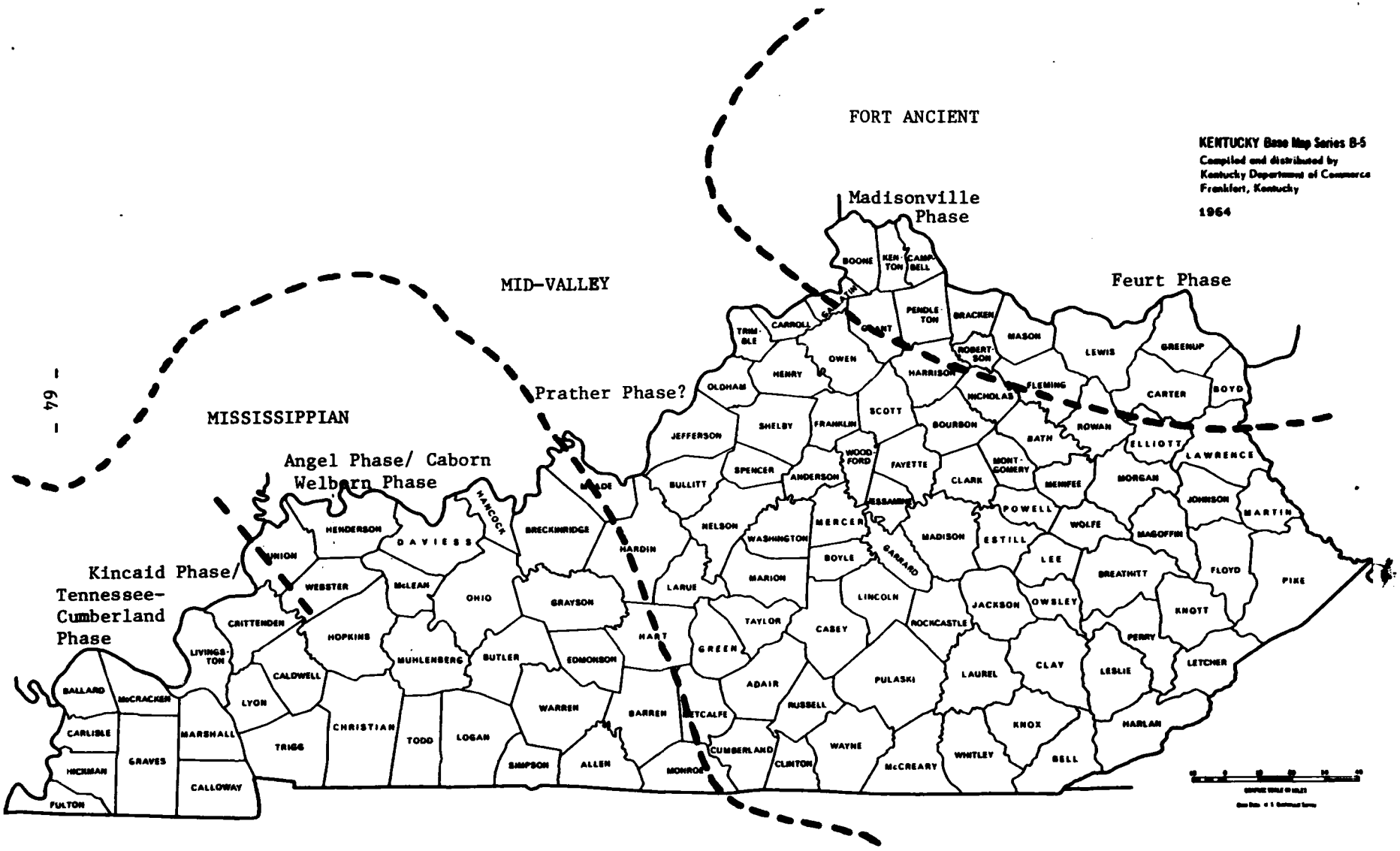


FIGURE 11 MISSISSIPPIAN TRADITION*

* Note: All boundaries are approximate

Kelly 1933) near St. Louis is the largest ceremonial center of this and integrated large numbers of villages into a coherent stable society. This village integration pattern spread to the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland River bottoms in Kentucky. Large palisaded villages replicated the pattern of the large ceremonial centers of Mesoamerica with plazas, large truncated mounds upon which political or ceremonial buildings were constructed, other smaller mounds for burial purposes and hundreds of houses. Some of these village sites include hundreds of acres and could have housed several thousand people (Kellar 1973). Fortifications were also built. The palisades were made of logs covered with clay daub and had bastions (Ibid.). Houses were rectangular, of wattle and daub construction, had wall trenches, log foundations and thatched roofs.

A large population increase at this time is obvious, and it was supported by intensive agriculture practiced in restricted but fertile bottomlands. Maize, beans, and squash were grown. Hunting and fishing completed the subsistence base. Small farming homesteads or hamlets lay outside the villages and were probably under their protection and dominion.

The population supported by the economy and organized by the centralization of authority was large and craft specialization was probably practiced. This is shown by the burial caches of the tools or effigys found in large groups of almost perfect duplication on pre-selected materials which were regularly procured from specific sources. The pottery also indicates craft specialization in the clear distinction between ceremonial and utilitarian wares. Pottery vessels were made in many specialized forms of a fine shell-tempered paste. Bottles, dishes, bowls, cups and other forms were decorated by painting, incising or molding effigy forms, as were the elbow pipes used for smoking the tobacco which was also regularly grown.

Small, thin stemless projectile points, pottery dishes, stone discoidals, flint and shell hoes and celts are among the Mississippian assemblage. Art was often exhibited in life-like clay figurines whose detail reveal much of everyday life.

The people used many forms of ornamentation such as gorgets, bracelets, and necklaces of various types of beads and pendants. Artificial head deformation was also practiced. Burials gave evidence of social stratification or status rank in the numbers of grave goods, retainer sacrifice and even effigy figurines of those of high status. Others were interred without goods, extended in shallow stone box graves or within the floors of the houses, usually below the hearth. Some burials continued to be placed beneath mounds.

Two contemporary Mississippian groups were living in the Ohio Valley at this time. That life style just described is representative of classic Mississippian, or the Middle Mississippian culture. The term "Middle" refers to geographic location on the Mississippi River. The central Ohio Valley is included in its range. The Upper Ohio Valley was inhabited by the "Upper" Mississippian, represented in Kentucky by the group of people known as Fort Ancient.

Middle Mississippian, described above, has two variations in the study area. The Angel Phase, named after the Angel site (Black 1944), near Evansville, Indiana, was a large village with several large truncated platform mounds, a number of other burial mounds, a central plaza, and could have contained 200 houses capable of accommodating 1000 people at any one tome. The whole was encircled by a palisade (Kellar 1973). The Angel Phase is not thought to have lasted until historic times.

The second Middle Mississippian expression is called Caborn-Welborn Phase. It differs from Angel in that distinct cemetery areas have been found with it, and burials are associated with grave goods. Kellar (1973) notes the presence of brass, limestone dish pipes, copper spirals, and artifacts from bison bones all of which are not found in Angel. Pottery decorations are also different. Caborn-Welborn is thought to have persisted into the early Historic period.

A number of attempts have been made to affiliate Mississippian people with the historic American Indian, and Chickasaw has been most often suggested. However, a number of tribes may have had their origins in this period.

One well known Mississippian site within the Kentucky study area is called the Tolu Site, excavated in 1929 by Webb and Funkhouser of the University of Kentucky, and is located in Crittenden County.

A number of other Mississippian sites are known in the State, but no others in the study area have been sytematically investigated.

Diagnostic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Mississippian Triangular (Perino 1970)
Mississippian Bird Tips (Perino 1970)
Mississippian Cahokia (Perino 1970)

Pottery

(See Table 9, Mississippian).

Upper Mississippian (Fort Ancient)

The Upper Mississippian culture best known in Kentucky is called Fort Ancient, and is centered in southern Ohio and north-central and northeastern Kentucky. It is seen as a blend of classic Mississippian and Woodland traits, explained by its strong Woodland background and contact with the Lower Mississippian peoples. Intensive agriculture of maize, beans and squash was practiced and supplemented by hunting and fishing. Much of the cultural inventory is similar to that of the Middle Mississippian peoples. Projectile points were small and triangular, shell and flint hoes were made, and shell tempered pottery in a multitude of forms and decoration is found. One form, the large flat dish known as the salt pan is especially common in the sites located near the various salt licks in central and eastern Kentucky. Villages were located near streams and supported smaller populations than those of the Middle Mississippians. Some were palisaded and contained rectangular or round houses of wattle and daub or pole and bark construction. Many large storage pits also characterize these villages. However, the truncated mound present in mid-Mississippian is absent.

Ceremonialism seems to have been derived from that of the Mississippian culture and from cultures to the south which participated in the Southern Cult. Incised shell gorgets and other decorated items with the buzzard, swastika, kneeling man, human face and weeping eye motifs demonstrate this association. The temple mounds are small but parallel those found elsewhere. Ornamentation was dominated by shell and bone beadwork allied with beads made of local coals. Burials were in stone slab boxes and placement of pottery vessels near the hips and head of the extended burials was quite common. Cranial deformation was practiced. Artistic expression was limited to incised decoration of pottery vessels in gilloches and to some effigy elbow pipes of stone or pottery. Trade does not appear to be widespread and although some intertribal contacts are evident, the Southern Cult and European trade goods appear to be the best indications of the limited network of exchange. Fort Ancient has tentatively been identified with the Shawnee tribe of Historic times.

Four phases or localized groups are known of Fort Ancient, two of which are in Kentucky (Griffin 1943; Rafferty 1974); Madisonville, of which the Fox Farm site in Mason County is well known, is centered along the lower valleys of the Great and Little Miami Rivers in Ohio and along the Licking River in Kentucky. The Feurt Phase is located near the mouth of the Scioto and along the Ohio. In the study area, the Fullerton Fields site in Greenup County excavated by Webb of the University of Kentucky in 1929 is an example of the Feurt Phase. Two mounds were discovered there, one with flexed burials, the other with extended burials. The Bintz site (MacCord 1953) also in the study area in Campbell County was excavated by

Howard MacCord of Northern Kentucky Archaeological Society in the late 1930's. It was composed of an upper village and lower village, and is assigned to the Madisonville Phase.

Diagnostic Artifacts

Projectile Points

Madison (Ritchie 1961)
Fort Ancient (Griffin 1966)

Pottery

(See Table 9 , Fort Ancient)

Historic Stage 1650 A.D.

Just prior to this period the resident populations of Kentucky were in a state of flux. Introduction of European trade goods through the coastal and Appalachian tribal middle men caused economic warfare when power was shifted to the advantageously situated tribes. White contacts with the Iroquois, Shawnee, Miami, Potawattami and Cherokee exacerbated rivalry and trade conflict. The "dark and bloody ground" legend had its origins in the disruption of settlements of the indigenous groups such as the Shawnee, during dominance related strife between tribes. The villages of this period were heavily fortified often with loopholes for use of the gun, now a stock trade item. Village stability increased with towns acting as trade centers with trading posts. As white settlement took place these towns were stratigically placed for trading or raiding settler's stations, such as Fort Boonesbourough in Kentucky. Soon after 1700 the stockaded log cabin of the settlers was adopted as a house type in most Indian towns. Common trade goods were the copper kettle or bucket which displaced pottery vessels, Venetian glass trade beads, brass rings, kaolin pipes, steel knives or tomahawks, scissors, needles and various other metal tools and ornaments which almost wholly displaced the lithic and bone tool industries of the Indian. By 1750 Indian settlements were virtually indistinct from white frontier settlements. Indian populations rapidly declined through disease, displacement or warfare.

Information on the periods and cultures in the preceding narrative are summarized in Table 10.

TABLE 10

MID-OHIO RIVER VALLEY (KENTUCKY) - ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND CHART

By [illegible] Granger

CULTURE	SETTLEMENT	DEMOGRAPHY & SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS	SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES	CEREMONIALISM	REPRESENTATIVE ARTIFACTS	TRADE
HISTORIC 1650 A.D. to 1800 A.D.	Large villages of cabins near white settlers' towns	Large centralized populations Population decline due to war & disease Confederations Tribes: Iroquois Cherokee Shawnee	Major rivers where white settlement also situated	Intensive Agriculture Hunting Fishing	Christian conversion European religious paraphernalia	Muskets Copper Kettles Beads Brass rings Marlin pipes	European goods from Atlantic coast Interaction with white settlers
FORT ANCIENT 1200 A.D. to 1650 A.D.	Small villages, some palisaded round or rectangular Houses of wattle and daub or pole and bark Large storage pits	Populations smaller than Mississippians Tribally: possibly Shawnee	Villages on alluvial fans near major streams and/or salt licks Restricted river bottom cultivation	Intensive Agriculture: Maize Beans Squash Hunting: Deer Fishing shellfish Use of various herbs, spices, medicinal plants, nuts & fruits	Southern Cult influences: weeping Eye Buzzards Swastikas Kneeling Man Temple Mounds rare stone slab graves [illegible] vessels near heads of Extended Burials	Pottery vessels, shell temper, decoration incised in guilloches, many forms, salt pans Elbow pipes Mano Mano/Metate Projectile points Bow & Arrow Shell & Bone Bead Ornaments Cannel Coal Beads	Limited connections to Southern Cult Limited European trade goods through middlemen near Atlantic & Gulf coasts Heavily influenced by Mississippians to west
MISSISSIPPIAN 1300 A.D. to 1800 A.D.	Large palisaded villages and centers: Bastions Rectangular Houses of Wattle & Daub & Log Foundations Sattelite communities Single Family Farmstead Sites	Large Population Villages integrated into stable society Chiefdom Social classes: Slaves Priests Craftsmen Specialized activities: Hunting Groups Quarry Groups Farming (women) Trading Groups	Villages near major streams River bottom cultivation, specific soils selected for fertility	Intensive Agriculture: Maize Beans Squash Tobacco Hunting: Deer Fishing Use of various herbs, spices, medicinal plants, nuts & fruits	Centers: Temple Mounds Plazas Burial Mounds Status Differentiation in Burials: Mound (High) Houses (Low) Retainer Sacrifice Burial Caches Head Deformation Tobacco Smoking Ceremonial wares differ from utilitarian wares	Pottery vessels: Shell temper Effigies Bottles, dishes bowls, cups Painted, incised Elbow pipes Hoes Bow & Arrow Projectile points on selected cherts Beads & pendants Game stones Effigy figurines Mano/Metate	Connections all along Mississippi drainage Gulf Coast Possibly Meso-America Ceremonial objects traded Trade surplus caches
WOODLAND Early - 1000 B.C. to 300 B.C. Middle - 300 B.C. to 300 A.D. Late - 300 A.D. to 900 A.D.	Settlements and houses not well known in area, possibly round of pole and bark Use of caves & rockshelters Large storage pits & earth ovens in open sites (Late)	Presently not well understood in Kentucky	Seasonal Rounds Major stream valleys used Spring through Fall Winters - restricted valleys with shelters and caves Deciduous forest adaption Mudflats may be exploited for agriculture	Horticulture-Incipient Agriculture Harvested: Goosefoot Nuts Marsh Elder Giant Ragweed Sunflower Cultivated: Maize Hunting eclectic Fishing Shellfish	Elements of Hopewellian Ceremonialism Miratilite used as purgative	Projectile points Pottery: Sherd Temper Some Decoration bowl Forms Grinding Stones Hoes (Late) Platform pipes Bird stones Gorgets Engraved Tablets Cache Blades Flake Knives	Connections with Hopewell Interaction Sphere: Elaborate Rituals Mound Burials Exotic trade items Some Incised pottery Cache Blades Copper /Specials Shell traded from Gulf area
ADENA 1000 BC to (?) Possibly 800 AD	Possibly small villages Round houses with everted walls Rockshelters inhabited	(Specialized Form of Late Archaic/ Early Woodland) Possibly ranked society Evidence points to small village populations - possibly kin groups Ohio Hopewell - extension and development of Adena patterns at 0 AD	Mounds on height above stream valleys Winter - Rock Houses in restricted valleys Mudflats-gathering	Horticulture: Seedplants Squash Nuts (acorns, hickory) Sunflower Hunting eclectic Fishing Shellfish Incipient Maize Agriculture possible on mudflats	Multiform and Conical burial Mounds built over burned houses Log tombs Multiple grave Goods in Mound (High Status) Mass Cremations (low Status) Geo Grave exotic material caches Earthen enclosure Totemic activities	Pottery-Thick Boat-Shape-Lugged Vessels Projectile Point Cache Blades Cut animal Jaws Animal tooth pendants Multiform gorget Tubular Pipes Beads of shell, bone, copper, galena cubes Decorated bone pins Mica ornaments Engraved tablets Gourd Cups Drills Hoes Scrapers Grinding Stones	Culmination of Late Archaic Trade Networks Exotic Materials sought, Local resources not known
ARCHAIC Early 8000 BC to 6000 BC Middle 6000 BC to 3000 BC Late 3000 BC to 1000 BC	Small camps to Large camps (Late) Houses not well known Rockshelters extensively used Seasonal round Recurrent occupations Shellmounds Storage Pits (Late) increasing regional restriction Camps task specific for: Processing Hunting Fishing Fabricating Quarrying Domestic	Band Organization Re-intergrating Kin-based groups Group size variable at differing seasons Inter-band bonds through exchange Large loosely intergrated populations task specific fissioning	Seasonal rounds Rivers-Spring Marshes-Summer Fall & Winter Hills: Rockshelters in restricted valley Open sites on major rivers & marshes Deciduous forest adaption Late-focal economy in restricted regions	Resources exploited Seasonally: Winters-Hunting deer Spring-Fall Hunting: Fowl Gathering Seedplants Nuts Fishing: Drumfish predominates Shellfish: Freshwater mussel Summer eclectic	Burials in living floors of shellmounds and rockshelters. Grave goods with flexed burials of females and infants: Bracelets Necklaces of teeth Engraved pins and Atl-atl weights are common. Log burials are common	Multiform Projectile Points adzes and Axes Atl-atl and Darts Atl-atl Weights Scrapers: Multiform Drills Knives (Blades) Grinding Stones Nutting Stones Bone: Fish Hooks Atl-atl Hooks Awls and pins Flutes Rattles [illegible] Small Beads Steatite Vessels Baskets Sandals Woven Nets Containers Twisted Cordage Specialized Tool Kits for Specific Tasks ie Fishing	Late- extensive trade in exotic items: Copper Non-Native lithic items Social Networks develop with the Trade Networks Balanced reciprocity
PALEO-INDIAN 13,000 BC to 6,000 BC	Fluted points in situ at only one site. No settlement data in this area	Mobile Bands (?) Population size not known	May have preferred valley peripheries and knolls above streams.	Hunted: Mammoth Mastodon Bison Horse Giant Peccary Ground Sloth Elk Deer Beaver Vegetable material gathered not known.	Unknown	Fluted Projectile Points: Clovis Cumberland Dalton Unfluted: (Late) Quad Beaver Lake	Popular chert materials for points non-local- Ohio

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SURVEY METHODS AND PARAMETERS OF THE HISTORIC SITE DATA

The historical site data acquired for this project was obtained from the sole source of the Kentucky Heritage Commission in Frankfort. All of the sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places that were on the Ohio River floodplain and no further than one (1) kilometer from its banks were placed on topographic maps, and the data on the sites are recorded on Historical Site Listings forms below. Those sites on the State Register, or pending approval for the National Register were handled in the same manner. At the time of this project, recent intensive county surveys of Boone, Ballard, and Jefferson counties were being processed and those sites in the study area were placed on topographic maps; however, the data on these sites were often very limited as to historical significance, date constructed, etc. The information was recorded where available. These sites were described as potentially eligible for the National Register. Several sites had no names, in which case the Kentucky Heritage Commission county field numbers, as well as the permanent county numbers, where available have been recorded.

In addition to this, we attempted to include the pertinent sites listed in the State Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky and those in the working files at the Kentucky Heritage Commission that have been added to it since its 1971 publication date. However, on going through these forms, the locational data was too limited for us to place them with accuracy on topographic maps, therefore, we could not determine which were in the study area within the time period allotted for this project. These sites were also designated as potentially eligible for the National Register.

All sites, except where noted above are listed on Historical Site Listings forms by county and name. All measurements are in meters; the conversion factor used was feet x .305 = meters. All measurements were taken from the topographic maps from the approximate center of the site. A Bibliography indexed by county and site lists specific references to each site and to County and State histories; there were obtained from the site files at the Kentucky Heritage Commission. A more general Bibliography on Ohio Valley History is also included.

Format For Historical Site Listings (Figure 12)

Site

Sites are listed numerically by County and preceded with an "H" to distinguish them from the archaeological sites, e.g., H6-Jf refers to the sixth historical site in Jefferson County. These

FIGURE 12

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS _____ COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS

numbers have been assigned by the University of Louisville Archaeological Survey, since few of the sites have been given any permanent number by the Kentucky Heritage Commission where the records are filed by County and name. Often more than one name is included, the first referring to the historical name of the place, and second referring to the name that the site is known by today. Where no name is recorded, the field and/or permanent numbers of the site as listed by the Kentucky Heritage Commission are noted. These will only apply to the counties of Boone, Ballard, and Jefferson, where county wide surveys were being completed by the Kentucky Heritage Commission at the time of this project, and no name was listed on their forms.

River Mile

Refers to the location of a site to the nearest lower Ohio River Mile, unless specifically stated to the the River Mile of a major tributary, e.g., a site that lies between Mile 686 and 687 is assigned to 686.

Meters From Bank

Distance from the nearest Ohio River Bank to the center of the site, unless noted specifically to be from the nearest river bank of a major tributary, and unless the edge of a site is contiguous with the river bank, in which case an "0" is coded.

AMSL In Meters

Records the elevation of the site in meters above mean sea level.

7.5' Quadrangle

Records the U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle on which the site is located.

UTM Reference

Records the Universal Transverse Mercator Reference for each site. Note: UTM Zone is 16 for all sites unless specifically noted to be otherwise on the form.

Easting

UTM easting reference to the nearest 10 meters.

Northing

UTM northing reference to the nearest 10 meters.

Type

Type of site (see codes).

Date Constructed

Specific date or dates building (or other) was constructed. Where date is unknown, a general period has been assigned by the Kentucky Heritage Commission.

NR Stat. (National Register Status)

NR - On the National Register of Historic Places.
PNR - On the State Register of Historic Places and pending approval for the National Register.
SS - State Survey sites of Boone, Ballard, and Jefferson counties that were ongoing at the time of this project. They are potentially eligible for the National Register.
EU - Eligibility for the National Register is unassessed.

Codes For Historical Site Listings

Type - Denotes type of Historical Site and its significance for preservation.

Residential
R - Residence
JH - Jailor's House

Political
CO - Courthouse
J - Jail
CI - City Hall
PO - Post Office

Commercial
HT - Hotel
B - Bank
CM - Commercial Office Building
ST - Store
MH - Market House

Educational
L - Library
SC - School

The Arts
OP - Opera House
TH - Theater

Community
HO - Hospital
PK - Park
HD - Historical District
A - Auditorium

Engineering
PS - Pumping Station
BR - Bridge

Religious
CH - Church

NR Status
National Register Status (see codes)

Remarks
Notes very briefly the historical significance of the site.

THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY HISTORY: HIGHWAY TO THE GULF

Looking at the Ohio River today, we see a major transportation artery from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi River and on to the Gulf of Mexico. From the Big Sandy to the Mississippi, all of the waters of the Ohio, to the low water mark on the right bank, belong to the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The effects of this great resource on the historical development of the State have been significant although rather late in Kentucky's growth. The earliest settlement of Kentucky came from a different direction rather than down the river; it moved overland via the Cumberland Gap to the Bluegrass. Why did settlement move over rough mountainous terrain rathern than down a natural highway from the Golden Triangle of Pennsylvania?

The Ohio Valley was an area of conflict even before the coming of Europeans. The Kentucky side of the river was an Indian hunting ground because the salines attracted great herds of buffalo and other game. Confrontation continued after European exploration began; both France and England laid claim to the river. La Salle claimed to have discovered and ascended the Ohio in 1669. Final resolution of the French and Indian War with the Treaty of Paris of 1763 eliminated French claims to the river although settlement was delayed by the 1763 Proclamation Line which prohibited English settlement west of the Appalachian watershed.

Two significant historical events led to early settlement in Kentucky on the Ohio River and subsequent expansion - The Revolutionary War and Pinckney's Treaty (1795). George Rogers Clark, leading a campaign against Kaskaskia and Vincennes, voyaged down the Ohio with about 150 volunteers to the Falls of the Ohio. Here he built a settlement on Corn Island in the spring of 1778. American independence led to the opening of settlement west of the Appalachians, but Spanish control of the mouth of the Mississippi restricted the flow of trade much beyond the Falls forcing the orientation of Kentucky toward the East rather than the West. Limestone (Maysville) was founded in 1780 and became the Ohio gateway to the Bluegrass region, the largest area of population in Kentucky at the end of the 18th century. Much of the population had come into the region by way of the Wilderness Trail, the most feasible route until 1790 because of the threat of Indian attack along the Ohio. Most of the pioneers who followed this route were from Virginia and North Carolina although some immigrants from further north moved down the Shenandoah Valley to the Wilderness Trail.

Many of the immigrants who came down the Ohio by flat boat were from Pennsylvania and Maryland. Despite the danger on the river, over 2,700 people on 177 flat boats were counted passing Fort Harmar, located across from Marietta, between October, 1786 and May, 1787.

It was estimated that more than 10,000 passed the same place in 1788. Thus, from an estimated population of more than 13,000 in 1783, Kentucky had more than 73,000 people in the first federal census of 1790. Those who disembarked at Maysville and Louisville moved into the Bluegrass overland.

A radical shift in orientation began with Pinckney's Treaty in 1795. The opening of New Orleans as a port of trade for Americans caused Louisville, on the Falls of the Ohio, to gain importance. Whether or not these should have been called "Falls" is of little importance; the perception of the early rivermen was the significant thing. In point of fact, the Falls in their natural setting were impressive - a mile wide and over two miles long with a fall of about 25 feet. The Falls would have been impassable, even for boats moving with the current if it had not been for three channels or "chutes" - The Town Chute on the Kentucky side, the Middle Chute, and the Indiana Chute. These chutes were only passable during high water and then only under the supervision of local pilots. In seasons of low water, the Falls were virtually impassable, thus Louisville and Shippingport served as break-in-bulk points on the Ohio.

Louisville was founded in 1779. Shippingport, at the lower end of the Town Chute, was platted in 1803 but did not really begin to grow until 1806. Portland was begun in 1814 in anticipation of the building of a canal around the Falls, a project which was completed in 1830. According to Brown (1948:243-244), boats ordinarily stopped at Louisville or Shippingport for one or more of several reasons:

1. Much freight was discharged at one port or the other to be consumed locally or redistributed to the back country.
2. Cargo bound upstream or downstream was also unloaded, to be carried through the city around the Falls and transferred to another vessel going in the same direction as the original. In other words, for many boats the Falls were the end of the line.
3. Cargo was sometimes off loaded to lighten a vessel before it attempted passage through the chute. The cargo was reloaded at the other end of the Falls.
4. Boats stopped at one port or the other to take on a pilot.

Thus, Louisville became somewhat of a gateway to the West and the Gulf of Mexico, ultimately draining the importance of the Bluegrass and becoming the most populous area in Kentucky.

There are currently 60 cities and towns on the river on the Kentucky side from the first embayment of the Big Sandy to the confluence with the Mississippi as shown on the official highway map of Kentucky. To discuss each of these in detail would take more space than allowed, therefore, the important historical sites are shown in the following tables.

(See also history sections of of the following)

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HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Boone (Be) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1 - Bn Platts Landing Winnfield Cottage	510	114	148	Rising Sun, KY-IN	685,660/ 4,307,810	R	c1800	NR	Example of early 19th century Ohio River architecture and birthplace of a distinguished military leader of the Civil War, Major General E.R.S. Canby.
H2 - Bn No Name Owner - Fletcher	514	53	145	Rising Sun, KY-IN	692,480/ 4,305,530	R	c1875-1900	SS	Architectural significance.
H3 - Bn No Name Owner - Schwenke	514	579.5	148	Rising Sun, KY-IN	691,630/ 4,307,340	R	1820	SS	Federal style architectural example.
H4 - Bn No Name Owner - G. Clore	512	854	151	Rising Sun, KY-IN	689,690/ 4,308,450	R	c1825-1850	SS	
H5 - Bn No Name Owner - Feldhaus	512	838.8	151	Rising Sun, KY-IN	689,400/ 4,308,510	R	1800s	SS	
H6 - Bn Old Trapp Place	507	640.5	160	Rising Sun, KY-IN	685,330/ 4,310,080	R	1840-1855	SS	
H7-Bn No Name Owner - Wilson	507	396.5	155.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	685,180/ 4,310,250	R	c1850-1875	SS	
H8-Bn Ryle House	507	61	146	Rising Sun, KY-IN	685,680/ 4,311,420	R	1913	SS	

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HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Boone (Be) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H9-Bn Stephen's General Store	506	76	145	Rising Sun, KY-IN	686,690/ 4,312,370	St	c1919	SS	Of architectural, commercial and community significance.
H10-Bn Berkshire	503	61	155.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,390/ 4,315,380	R	c1850-1875	SS	
H11-Bn Thomas Sutton House	503	99	155.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,420/ 4,315,710	R	c1800-1850	SS	
H12-Bn No Name Owner - Schwenke	503	335.5	155.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,650/ 4,315,800			SS	
H13-Bn Belleview School	502	274.5	155.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,280/ 4,317,080			SS	
H14-Bn Church of Christ	502	396.5	152.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,360/ 4,317,270	Ch	c1875-1900	SS	
H15-Bn Belleview Baptist Church	502	305	152.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,270 4,317,220	Ch	c1875-1900	SS	Of Architectural Significance.
H16-Bn (Mapped, but could locate no other information)	502	297	152.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,260 4,317,260			SS	

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Boone (Be) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H17-Bn (Mapped, but could locate no other information)	502	320	152.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,280/ 4,317,270			SS	
H18-Bn Burchan House	502	274.5	152.5	RisingSun, KY-IN	688,200/ 4,317,360	R	1900	SS	
H19-Bn Bill Roger's Place	502	800	155.5	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,680 4,317,570	R	cmid-1810's	SS	
H20-Bn No Name Owner - Catherine Clore	502	762.5	158.6	Rising Sun, KY-IN	688,440/ 4,318,090	R	c1900	SS	
H21-Bn No Name KHC 26 or 323	497	167.8	148	Aurora, IN-KY	683,120/ 4,323,620	R	c1850-1875	SS	
H22-Bn No Name KHC 27 or 322	497	335.5	152.5	Aurora, IN-KY	682,790/ 4,324,710	R	c1850-1875	SS	Architecturally significant.
H23-Bn No Name KHN 104 or 349	485	236	152.5	Addyston, OH-IN-KY	695,240/ 4,334,590			SS	
H24-Bn No Name Owner - Kottonmeyer	477	152.5	151.3	Burlington, KY-OH	705,320/ 4,327,060	R		SS	

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Boone (Be) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H25-Bn Anderson Ferry House	477	61	146.4	Burlington, KY-OH	705,340/ 4,327,150	FH	c1790-1820	SS	Federal style architecture-Significant for transportation on Ohio River
H26-Bn No Name KHC 114 or 344	477	137	151	Burlington, KY-OH	705,260/ 4,327,110	CM	c1900	SS	Utilitarian architectural style-commercial significance
H27-Bn KHC 113 or 352 No Name	478	213.5	151	Burlington, KY-OH	704,380/ 4,327,450	R	c1825-1850	SS	
H28-Bn No Name Owner - Vaugn Hemfling	481	374	158.6	Burlington, KY-OH	699,860/ 4,329,060	R	c1860	SS	
H29-Bn No Name KHC 25 or 324	497	945.5	157	Lawrenceburg, KY-IN-OH	683,900/ 4,323,860			SS	
H30-Bn No Name KHC 56 or 276	494	945.5	155.5	Lawrenceburg, KY-IN-OH	685,800/ 4,326,380				
H31-Bn No Name KHC 57 or 101	489	274.5	155.5	Lawrenceburg, KY-IN-OH	692,240/ 4,331,720				
H32-Bn Southgate	488	335.5	152.5	Lawrenceburg, KY-IN-OH	692,800/ 4,332,590	R	c1910	SS	Built of brick from Brown Mansion, where William H. Harrison lived.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Boone (Be) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H33-Bn No Name KHC 114 or 304	516	53	164.7	Patriot, KY-IN	692,100/ 4,303,240				
H34-Bn Petersburg Historic District	494	282	155.5	Lawrenceburg, KY-IN-OH	684,580/ 4,326,360	HD	c1800-1925	SS	C25 buildings of architectural, commercial, educational and early settlement significance.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Boyd (Bd) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE* EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Bd Paramount Theatre	322	396.5	169	Ashland, KY-OH	356,680/ 4,260,080	Th	1931	NR	Architecturally significant - Rare example of theatre design from the "Golden Age" of motion pictures.
H2-Bd First Presbyterian Church	322	366	169	Ashland, KY-OH	356,980/ 4,259,940	Ch	1857-1858	NR	Architecturally significant - Oldest structure in Boyd County, still being used as a church.
H3-Bd** Old Bank Building				Catlettsburg, OH-WV-KY		B	1885	NR	Principal financial institution in Catlettsburg when that city was the commercial center of eastern KY - Late Victorian architecture.
H4-Bd First United Methodist Church	317	137	167.8	Catlettsburg, OH-WV-KY	360,470 4,253,000	Ch	1867	NR	Largest of remaining old churches in Catlettsburg. Architecturally significant.
H5-Bd** Beechmoor Catletthouse				Catlettsburg, OH-WV-KY		R	c1812-1868	NR	Late Georgian architecture. Old log house part of newer structure. Home of Alexander Catlett, founder of city and home of Col. Laban T. Moore of Civil War
H6-Bd Catlettsburg Presbyterian Church	317	198	167.8	Catlettsburg, OH-WV-KY	360,440 4,253,120	Ch	1874-1875	NR	High Victorian Revival Gothic Architecture.

*Zone 17
** Not located on topographic maps.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Campbell (Cp) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Cp Sacred Heart Church	469	732	164.7	Newport, KY-OH	717,890/ 4,330,990	Ch	1892-1893	NR	Architecturally significant. Built by German imigrant culture.
H2-Cp Bellevue General James Taylor House	469	274.5	158.6	Newport, KY-OH	716,850/ 4,330,260	R	c1845	NR	Home of General James Taylor - Greek Revival Mansion - Taylor, one of first settlers and founder of Newport - Fought in War of 1812.
H3-Cp Southgate-Parker - Maddox House	469	213.5	155	Newport, KY-OH	716,520/ 4,329,920	R	1812-1821	PNR	Possibly the oldest surviving house of the Covington - Newport area.
Cp 300 Historic Dump	469	480	152.5	Newport, KY-OH	717,360/ 4,330,510	D	----	EU	Ceramic sherds, china, stoneware, glass and iron fragments found.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Carroll (C1) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-C1 Richard Masterson House	543	61	137.2	Carrollton, KY-IN	660,770/ 4,283660	R	c1790	NR	One of the oldest standing two-story structures along the Ohio River west of Pittsburgh.
H2-C1 Hunter's Bottom Historic District	549-556	0	131-152	Madison East, KY-IN and Carrollton, KY-IN	(Covers a large district)	HD	1800-1899	NR	Architecturally significant - A number of old homes of notable persons.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Daviess (Da) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Da Haphazard Mason-Triplett-Bell House	754	472.7	131	Owensboro East KY-IN	493,540/ 4,181,440	R	c1822	NR	Last remaining early house on a ridge along the river east of Owensboro, once the site of many prominent mansions.
H2-Da Old Trinity Episcopal Church	756	457.5	122	Owensboro East KY-IN	489,430/ 4,180,360	Ch	1875	NR	Architecturally significant.
H3-Da Benjamin Bransford Institute. City Hall of Owensboro.	756	396.5	122	Owensboro East KY-IN	490,250/ 4,180,400	SC	1822	SS	Originally school building - oldest remaining school building in Owensboro

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Greenup (Gp) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Gp McConnell-Wurts-Biggs Harris House	333	546	166	Greenup, KY-OH	344,120/ 4,268,380	R	1833-1834	NR	One of the earliest, largest, best constructed houses in NE Kentucky. Was built for John McConnell, State Senator.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Hancock (Ha) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Ha Immaculate Conception Church	724	122	122	Tell City, KY-IN	521,670/ 4,195,180	Ch	1871	NR	Most impressive structure in Hawesville, made of local limestone.
H2-Ha Hancock County Courthouse	723	305	106.7	Cannelton, IN-KY	522,030/ 4,194,640	Co	1859-1865	NR	Transitional in Kentucky Courthouse architectural history.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Hardin (Hd) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
Hl-Hd James Young House and Inn	629	122	134	Kosmosdale, KY-IN	592,670/ 4,206,170	Ht and R	c1798	PNR	Of early architectural significance.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Henderson (He) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-He Young E. Allison House 226 S. Elm Street	804		122	Henderson, KY-IND	*	R	1818	PE	Home of noted Kentucky author.
H2-He Walter Alves House 232 S. Main Street	804		122	Henderson, KY-IND	*	R		PE	House occupied by Mary Towles Sasseen, originator of Mother's Day.
H3-He Henderson School Yard Green and Center Streets	804		122	Henderson, KY-IND	*	SC	1887	PE	Here Mary Towles Sasseen originated Mother's Day observance.
H4-He Blackberry Hall 319 North Elm Street	803		122	Henderson, KY-IND	*	SC	1814	PE	An early 19th Century Academy at which Elizabeth Blackwell taught.
H5-He Lucy Furman Home Powell and Green Streets	804		128	Henderson, KY-IND	*	R		PE	Birthplace of the author who depicted the Kentucky mountain people with dignity.
H6-He Lazaras Powell House 220 South Elm Street	803		122	Henderson, KY-IND	*	R	1820	PE	Home of a Kentucky Governor.

*We have been unable to place these sites with accuracy on Topographic Maps.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Jefferson (Jf) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Jf *Christ Church Cathedral*	603	823.5	143	New Albany, IN-KY	609,050/ 4,234,280	CH	1824	NR	Oldest Church in Louisville. Still in use. Architecturally significant.
H2-Jf Jefferson County Courthouse	603	518.5	141.8	New Albany, IN-KY	608,580/ 4,234,580	CO	1835-1858	NR	Gideon Shyrock's principal work in Louisville.
H3-Jf Jefferson County Jail	603	640.5	140.3	New Albany, IN-KY	608,500/ 4,234,420	J	1902-1905	NR	Example of American civic architecture at the turn of the century.
H4-Jf L & N Railroad Office Trademart or Old Galt House	603	305	137	New Albany, IN-KY	609,140/ 4,235,810	CM	1877	NR	Mid-19th Century Italian Renaissance Revival Architecture - One of few of Whitestone's work left in Louisville.
H5-Jf Louisville Water Co. Pumping Station	600	91.5	138.7	Jeffersonville, IN-KY	613,580/ 4,237,560	PS	1858-1860	NR	Finest example in use of the symbolic and monumental function of industrial architecture - engineering significance.
H6-Jf Southern National Bank Old Bank of Louisville	603	289.7	140.3	New Albany, IN-KY	608,890/ 4,234,800	B	1837	NR	One of the best small scale examples of Greek Revival architecture in America. significant in Louisville's financial history.
H7-Jf West Main Street Historical District	603	244	140.3	New Albany, IN-KY	608,670/ 4,234,820	HD	1870-1890	NR PE	Shows Louisville's importance as a commercial center in late 19th century.** Site of old Fort Nelson - Architecturally *
H8 - Jf Seelbach Hotel	603	884.5	143	New Albany, IN-KY	608,670/ 4,234,170	H	1905	NR	Significant for art and architecture - Hotel contains one of 2 surviving Rockwood pottery ensembles on a large scale, and a series of painted murals by Arthur Thomas, 1904

*significant cast iron front buildings.

** Pending expansion.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Jefferson (Jf) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H9-Jf Old Portland Residential District	607	533.8	137	New Albany, IN-KY	604,600/ 4,236,800	HD	1800-1899	PNR	One of Louisville's oldest neighborhoods Was once independent entity. Represents the various architectural styles of area from 19th century. Also has religious*
H10-Jf Old Courier Journal Building	603	671	141.8	New Albany, IN-KY	608,780 4,234,420	CM	1874-1876	PNR	Architecturally significant and a symbol of 19th century journalism.
H11-Jf Louisville Park System (Shawnee Park)	608-610	0	131-137	New Albany, IN-KY	602,510/ 4,235,710	PK	cEarly 1890's	PNR	One of great achievements of late 19th century park movement.
H12-Jf Kaufman-Straus Building	603	671	793	New Albany, IN-KY	608,740/ 4,234,300	ST	c1902	PNR	Best and only remaining example of Sullivanesque period of architect, Mason Maury.
H13-Jf Butchertown Historic District	602	1159**	137.3	Jeffersonville, IN-KY	611,200/*** 4,234,700	HD	1800-1899	NR	Area of German heritage who dominated butcher business. The Stockyards are still in this area. Contains local architectural landmarks.
H14-Jf City Hall	603	457.5	140.3	New Albany, IN-KY	608,430/ 4,234,580	CI	1870-1873	NR	Example of Italian Architecture - First major work of John Andre Wartha
H15-Jf Louisville Trust Building	603	427	140.3	New Albany, IN-KY	608,600/ 4,234,650	B	1889-1891	NR	Largest and finest of Louisville's surviving Chicago style high-rise office buildings. Represents the collaboration of Louisville's most talented architects****
H16-Jf 1) Paget House 2) Heigold House Fascade	602	76.3	134.2	Jeffersonville, IN-KY	611,310/ 4,235,760	R	1) 1838 2) 1857	PNR	Art, architectural and political significance.

* commercial, and settlement history significance.

** At BM458

*** At BM 458 - c 1/2 of site outside a kilometer

**** Mason Maury and W.J. Dodd

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Jefferson (Jf) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H17-Jf U.S. Marine Hospital	605	305	140.3	New Albany, IN-KY	606,350/ 4,236,340	HO	1847-1851	PNR	Architectural Significance - Designed by prominent 19th century architect, Robert Mills.
H18-Jf Old U.S. Customs House and Post Office Chamber of Commerce Bldg.	603	701.5	140.3	New Albany, IN-KY	608,860/ 4,234,360	PO	1853-1858	PNR	First building erected by the federal government for the purpose of housing customs offices, the post office, and the federal courts.
H19-Jf Levy Brothers Building	603	411.8	141.8	New Albany, IN-KY	608,970/ 4,234,660	ST	1893	PNR	Architectural significance - Richardsonian - Romanesque design.
H20-Jf Cathedral of the Assumption	603	793	137.3	New Albany, IN-KY	608,610/ 4,234,280	CH	1849-1852	PNR	Architecturally significance.
H21-Jf No Name KHC 13 or 177	619	915	137.3	Lanesville, IN-KY	597,030/ 4,723,270	R	c1925-1930	SS	Tudor House
H22-Jf Dixie View Dairy	628	427	132.6	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	595,000/ 4,208,120	R	late 1800's	SS	
H23-Jf Jerry's Liquors	627	290	134.2	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	595,070/ 4,208,560		c1920	SS	Mission style architecture.
H24-Jf Old Steel Homeplace	627	83.9	132.6	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	595,030/ 4,208,900	HT	c1847-1849	SS	Flemish style architecture

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Jefferson (Jf) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H25-Jf Kosmosdale Depot	627	503.3	134.2	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	595,870/ 4,209,750	DP	c1906	SS	
H26-Jf Kosmos-Portland Cement Co. Office	627	366	135.7	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	595,630/ 4,210,060	CM	c1900	SS	Mission style architecture.
H27-Jf and (H27A-Jf)* Kosmos-Portland Cement Co. Office and Manager's House	626	244	135.7	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	595,730/ 4,210,470	R		SS	Part of a planned development constructed by Kosmos Cement Company.
H28-Jf Alanson-Moorman House	622	183	135.7	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	596,660/ 4,216,960	R	early 1800's	SS	
H29-Jf Farnsley-Moorman House	622	183	135.7	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	596,650/ 4,216,960			SS	
H30-Jf Aydelott House	622	213.5	135.7	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	596,710/ 4,217,640	R	1868	SS	Italiante style bungalow
H31-Jf Nourse House	621	396.5	137.2	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	596,820/ 4,218,400	R		SS	Greek Revival style architecture.
H32-Jf No Name KHC 15 or 189	620	289.8	134.2	Kosmosdale, IN-KY	596,470/ 4,219,950	R	c1900	SS	

*All measurements from H27-Jf.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Kenton (Ke) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Ke Riverside Drive Historic District	470	183	155	Covington, KY-OH	715,690/ 4,329,360	HD	cEarly 1800's	NR	Area selected by prominent people for building finest homes of city. 31 exceptional examples of various architectural styles.
H2-Ke Mother of God Roman Catholic Church	470	335.5	154	Covington, KY-OH	715,530/ 4,328,950	CH	1869	NR	First permanent building erected by descendants of residents of the area still in use. Of great architectural significance with valuable murals.
H3-Ke Licking Riverside Historic District	470	213.5	154	Covington, KY-OH	715,700/ 4,328,950	HD	c1846	NR	Architecturally significant; residences and institutions of notable personnages.
H4-Ke Hearne House	470	61	155	Covington, KY-OH	715,880/ 4,329,340	R	1874	NR	Home of noted citizen of Covington of late 19th century. Architecturally significant.
H5-Ke Carnegie Library and Auditorium Building	470	518.5	161	Covington KY-OH	715,670/ 4,328,410	L,A	1902	NR	French Rennaissance Revival style of Ecole des Beaux Arts - Significant for theater and education.
H6-Ke Thomas Carneal House*	470			Covington, KY-OH		R	1818	NR	One of four houses built by Carneal.
H7-Ke Covington - Cincinnati Suspension Bridge	470	0	152	Covington, KY-OH	715,390/ 4,329,850	BR	1856	NR	First permanent bridge to span the Ohio River; an example of fine engineering.
H8-Ke Dan Beard House	470	45.75	157	Covington, KY-OH	715,780/ 4,329,330	R	c1819	NR	Boyhood Home of Beard, one of key men who founded the Boyscouts of America.

*Not located on topographic maps.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Kenton (Ke) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H9-Ke Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption	470	671	157	Covington, KY-OH	715,570/ 4,328,200	Ch	1895-1910	NR	Medieval French Gothic Cathedral; Architectural merit and art treasures.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Lawrence (La) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE * EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
Hl-La Old Jailor's Residence American Legion Hall	Big Sandy	106.8	177	Louisa, KY-WV	359,580/ 4,219,620	JH	1889	NR	Birthplace and early home of Fred M. Vinson, 13th Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court

*UTM Zone 17

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Livingston (Lv) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Lv Gower House	920	183	102	Smithland, KY-IL	375,120/ 4,111,170	HT	c1780	NR	A luxury Inn built to accommodate travellers on the Ohio River, among whom were A. Lincoln, A. Jackson, Aarron Burr*
H2-Lv Conant House **				Smithland, KY-IL		R	1840's	PNR	Cannons were placed on this property during Civil War.

*U.S. Grant, Benedict Arnold, Henry Clay and J.J. Audobon
**No exact topographic location found for this site.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Mason (Ms) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE * EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-Ms West Fourth Street HISTORICAL DISTRICT	408	396.5	183	Maysville West KY-OH	259,150/ 4,280,940	HD	c1840-1849	NR	Five houses- Greek Revival style, built by German imigrants on Ohio River where imports and exports entered and left Northern Kentucky.
H2-Ms Washington Opera House	408	183	160	Maysville West KY-OH	259,170/ 4,281,200	OP	1898-1899	NR	First Theatre west of Allegheny to advertise an evening performance.
H3-Ms Old Library Building	408	152.5	158.6	Maysville West KY-OH	259,210/ 4,281,200	L	c1878-1880	NR	Architectural and Education significance
M4-Ms Courthouse Square Mechanics Row 11 HISTORICAL DISTRICT	408	259	160	Maysville West KY-OH	259,250/ 4,281,070	HD	c1816-1860	NR	Civic, religious and residentially significant of Ohio River trading town
H5-Ms Lee House	408	91.5	158.6	Maysville West KY-OH	259,240/ 4,281,250	HT	1840	PNR	Architecturally significant - Greek Revival Style Architecture.

*17 Zone

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS McCracken (McN) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
H1-McN Major David A. Yeiser House* Alben W. Barkley Museum	934	518.5	103.7	Paducah East, KY-IL	357,590/ 4,105,760	R	1852	NR	Rare example of Greek Revival architecture in Paducah and home of an early Paducah major.
H2-McN Grace Episcopal Church	934	1006	103.7	Paducah East, KY-IL	357,465/ 4,105,200	CH	1873	NR	Oldest Church in Paducah - Architecturally important
H3-McN Paducah Market House District	934	213.3	103.7	Paducah East, KY-IL	357,230/ 4,105,540	HD	1800-1900+	PNR	Architectural significance - Clark designated this as the market house district.
H4-McN Cohen Building	———	———	———	Paducah East, KY-IL	————	ST	c1850	SS	Early dry goods store.
H5-McN General William Clark Market House	934	213.5	103.7	Paducah East, KY-IL	358,230/ 4,105,540	MH	1905	SS	Greek Revival architecture significance. Site given by Clark to city.
H6-McN Paducah City Hall	934	503	103.7	Paducah East, KY-IL	358,030/ 4,105,270	CI	1965	SS	First building designed by internationally famous architect, Edward Durell Stone in Kentucky.

*101 South Second Street - Not located on topographic maps.

HISTORICAL SITE LISTINGS Pendleton (Pd) COUNTY, KENTUCKY

SITE	RIVER MILE	METERS FROM BANK	AMSL IN METERS	7.5' QUADRANGLE	UTM REFERENCE EASTING/ NORTHING	TYPE	DATE CONSTR.	NR STAT.	REMARKS
Hl-Pd Fryer House	Licking River	450	164.7	Butler, KY	*	R	1811	NR	Example of stonehouse construction in Kentucky, 1780-1820

*Butler, Kentucky Quadrangle is not ticked off in UTM Grid System.