BACON | FARMER | WORKMAN
ENGINEERING & TESTING, INC.

# Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 75 Acres Proposed for Industrial Development
## Graves County, Kentucky

**Volunteered Report**

**OSA Project Registration No. FY21-11106**

**Prepared By:**
**A. Lee Foster, RPA**

**A. Lee Foster, RPA, December 2020**

**December 18, 2020**

December 2020
BFW Ref. # 20236

BACON | FARMER | WORKMAN
ENGINEERING & TESTING, INC.
500 SOUTH 17th STREET | PADUCAH, KY 42003

December 18, 2020

Ms. Wendy Puckett
Graves County Economic Development
201 East College Street
Mayfield, KY 42066

Re: **Phase I Archaeological Survey of 75 Acres – Holland Property**

Ms. Puckett:

Bacon Farmer Workman Engineering & Testing, Inc. (BFW) is pleased to submit our report describing the findings of the Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 75 Acres located off of Highway 45 which is proposed for new industrial development in Mayfield, Kentucky.

We appreciate the opportunity to serve you and look forward to future association with you on this and other projects. If you have questions concerning this report or require further clarification of the report findings, please call our office at (270) 443-1995.

Sincerely,
BACON | FARMER | WORKMAN
ENGINEERING & TESTING, INC.

Susannah Campbell
Environmental Manager

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# 1. ABSTRACT

On November 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18, Bacon Farmer Workman Engineering & Testing, Inc., (BFW) personnel conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of an approximately 75-acre area proposed for industrial development in Graves County, Kentucky. The project proponent, Graves County Economic Development, Mayfield, Kentucky, requested this study in voluntary compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as project activities will very likely result in significant ground disturbance over portions of the site. There is no current undertaking under Section 106 at this time. The study area, traditionally used for the cultivation of row crops and containing a small, wooded area with an abandoned cemetery, is comprised of flat to rolling terrain. The archaeological survey was accomplished by completing pedestrian reconnaissance with screened shovel testing in accordance with the guidelines contained in "Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Reports, Version 2.5" (Kentucky Heritage Council 2006).

A site file check completed on November 18, 2020, by the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology (OSA) (FY21-11106) revealed that no archaeological sites are recorded within the study area and that a single such site, a historic period cemetery (15Gv36) lies within a two-kilometer radius of the study area. In addition, six (6) previous archaeological studies have been conducted within this same area. A check of the National Register of Historic Places failed to identify any listed properties within or in close proximity to the study area.

The Principal Investigator and his assistant were able to accurately determine the boundaries of the proposed project area and neither the Principal Investigator nor his assistant experienced any encumbrances to impede this study.

Systematic pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing identified three (3) previously unrecorded archaeological sites, a mid-19th- to mid-20th century farmstead/residence with an associated historic period cemetery (15Gv61) and two (2) early to mid-20th century farmstead/residences (15Gv59 and 15Gv60). These sites lacked any undisturbed deposits or features, were highly disturbed as a result of decades-long agricultural practices and contained only sparse and unremarkable cultural materials. The historic period cemetery component of site 15Gv61 was highly disturbed through long-term neglect and possible vandalism; it was unremarkable both architecturally and historically. Research revealed that none of the individuals interred within the cemetery made notable contributions to local or regional history. The Principal Investigator concluded that none of the three sites appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and further study of these sites would be highly unlikely to contribute to our understanding of these types of cultural resources. In view of these findings, it is determined that no further archaeological studies are necessary for the study area.

# 2. INTRODUCTION

On November 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18, 2020, Bacon Farmer Workman Engineering & Testing, Inc., (BFW) personnel conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of an approximately 75-acre area proposed for industrial development in Graves County, Kentucky. The project proponent, Graves County Economic Development, Mayfield, Kentucky, requested this study in voluntary compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as project construction activities are likely to result in significant ground disturbance over portions of the site. There is no current undertaking under Section 106 at this time. The survey area is located in central Graves County (Figure 1-1), approximately two (2) kilometers north of the city of Mayfield and is bounded on the east by U.S. Highway 45. All fieldwork was personally conducted or directly overseen by A. Lee Foster and required approximately 80 staff hours to complete.

**Figure 1-1 – Location of Graves County, Kentucky**

## *2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION*

The project is proposed by Graves County Economic Development, Mayfield, Kentucky, in voluntary compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. While plans for development of the study area have not been finalized, it is acknowledged that future construction at the proposed location will result in ground disturbance likely to negatively affect in-ground archaeological resources. Figure 1-2 depicts the location of the area proposed for industrial development.

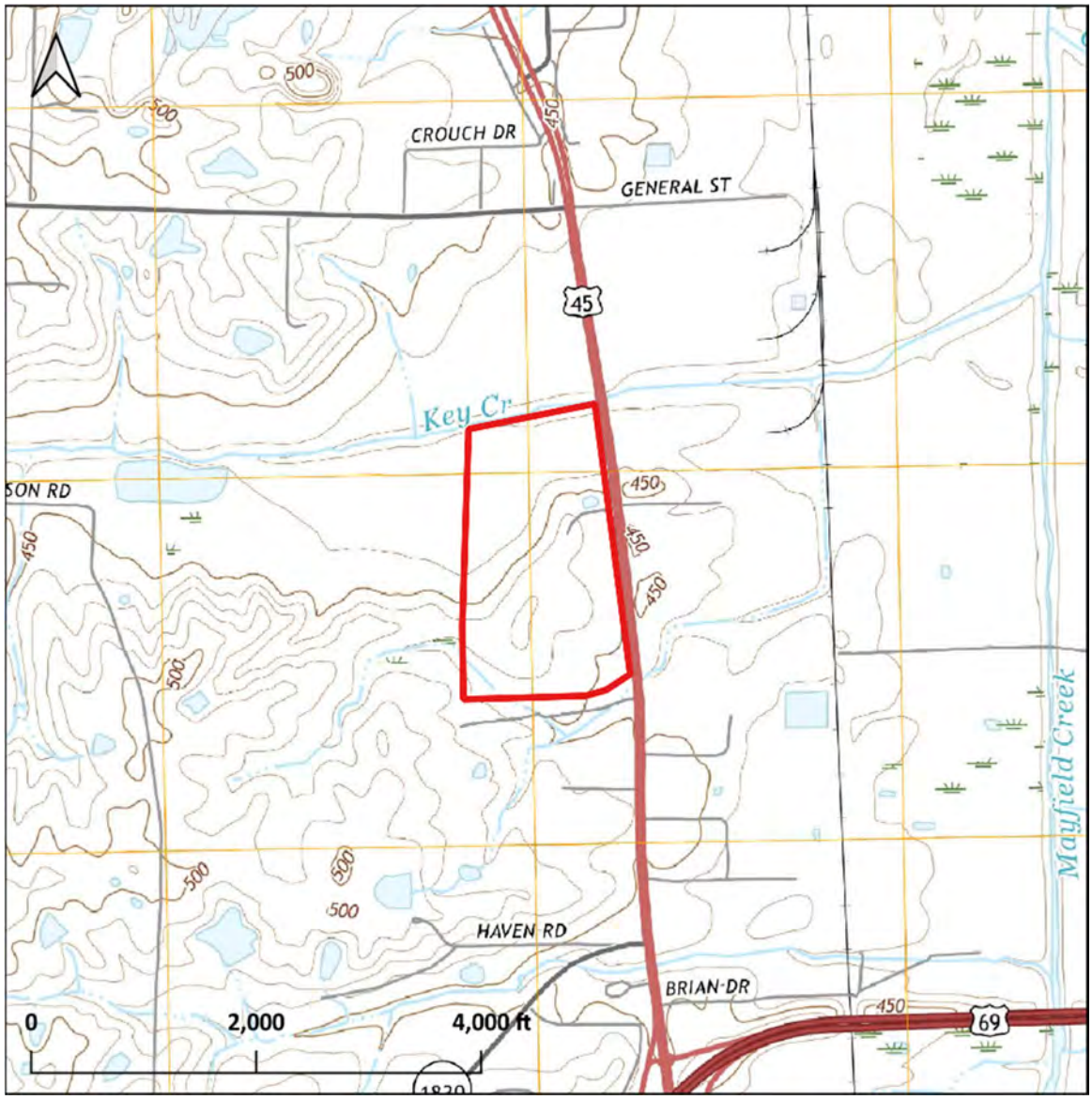


**Figure 1-2 – Section of the 2016 Hickory, Kentucky 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map depicting the approximately 75-acre area proposed for future industrial development in Graves County, Kentucky.**

The boundaries of the proposed project area were evident through maps and other imagery held by BFW and no restrictions were placed upon the Principal Investigator or his assistant during the survey. Figures 1-3, 1-4, and 1-5 show representative views of the proposed project area.

**Figure 1-3 – View to the northeast from the southwestern boundary of the study area**

**Figure 1-4 – View to the east from the southwestern boundary of the study area.**

**Figure 1-5 – View to the southwest from northeastern corner of the study area.**

## *2.2 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY*

This study was conducted to voluntarily comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, Protection of Historic Properties, at 36 CFR Part 800. The purpose of this assessment was to locate, describe, preliminarily evaluate, and make appropriate recommendations for the future treatment of any historic properties (i.e., sites or structures listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places) that may be affected by proposed project activities. For the purposes of this assessment, an archaeological site was defined as "…any location where human behavior has resulted in the deposition of artifacts, or other evidence of purposive behavior at least 50 years of age" (Kentucky Heritage Council 2006). A description of the study area, previous research areas, field methods used, cultural materials found or observed, and results of the project follow. This report is intended to conform to the "Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Reports, Version 2.5" (Kentucky Heritage Council 2006). Field notes, records, site photographs, and collected cultural materials will be filed with the Murray State Archaeology Laboratory, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky.

## *2.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS*

Three (3) previously unrecorded historic period archaeological sites were identified as a result of this survey. Sites 15Gv59 and 15Gv60 are small farmstead/residences dating to the first half of the 20th century. Shovel testing revealed a thin scatter of cultural materials and no undisturbed deposits or features; the sites appeared to lack integrity as a result of many years of ground-disturbing agricultural practices. Site 15Gv61 is a historic period farmstead/residence with an associated small family cemetery (Jerimiah Moody Adams Cemetery) dating from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century. The residential portion of this site yielded no undisturbed deposits or features and only a small number of unremarkable cultural materials. The cemetery, which contains nine (9) known

interments dating between 1854 and 1909, has been severely disturbed as a result of many years of neglect and possible vandalism and it is unremarkable architecturally. Research revealed that the cemetery is undistinguished in local or regional history and that none of the individuals interred there are notable in local or regional history. These types of sites are well-represented in Kentucky's archaeological record and it is the conclusion of this investigator that these sites fail to meet National Register of Historic Places Criteria and are ineligible for listing. No further archaeological studies of the proposed project area are deemed necessary.

# 3. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

## *3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY*

Mcintosh describes the physiography of Graves County as follows:

> "Graves County lies in the heart of Kentucky's Jackson Purchase Physiographic Region and is part of the larger Southern Mississippi Valley Silty Uplands. Most of the county is part of a gentle, northerly sloping undulating plain that has been modified by varying degrees of erosion. Approximately 55 percent of the county is characterized by nearly level to sloping uplands; 20 percent is hilly to steep uplands; and 25 percent is nearly level to gently sloping bottoms and stream terraces. Elevations range from 575 feet just west of Lynnville to 335 feet where the West Fork Clarks River exits the county northwest of Symsonia.
>
> Generally, the landscape consists of nearly level to sloping ridgetops dissected by a young, dendritic drainage system. The slopes on the valley sides commonly range from 6 to 15 percent with local relief seldom exceeding 50 feet. South of State Highway 94 the valley sides are considerably longer, steeper, and much more dissected with local relief ranging from 75 feet to as much as 100 feet. A similar landform occurs along the eastern side of the lower courses of Mayfield Creek and West Fork Clarks River.
>
> Two (2) major watershed divides occur within the [Graves County]. The Tennessee Valley Divide occurs along a southeast-northwest trend from just east of Farmington to the northern part of the county near where U.S. Highway 45 exits into McCracken County. The area east of this divide drains into the Tennessee River via West Fork Clarks River. West of the divide, the area drains into the Mississippi River via Mayfield Creek. A second prominent watershed divide occurs in the southern portion of the county, roughly parallel to State Highway 94. Approximately 90 percent of the [county] lies north of this divide. Water north of the divide drains into the Mississippi River through larger tributaries, such as Bayou de Chien, Obion Creek, and Mayfield Creek. South of the divide water exits the county through a series of tributaries flowing southward to the North Fork Obion River in Tennessee (2005:2-3)."

Elevation of the study area ranges between 430 feet and 470 feet AMSL. Key Creek (formerly Adams Creek) is a low order perennial watercourse that forms the northern boundary of the study area, feeding into Mayfield Creek approximately 1.25 kilometers to the east. Another unnamed low order creek flows across the southwestern and southeastern corners of the study area, also feeding into Mayfield Creek to the east. There was no evidence of the existence of natural springs within or near the study area.

## *3.2 SOILS*

Collins silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration (Cn), constitutes 49 percent of soils within the proposed project area. These moderately well-drained soils are found on floodplains at elevations between 330 and 540 feet AMSL. Parent material is course-silty alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. A typical profile is 0-12 inches: silt loam (Ap), 12-19 inches: silt loam (Bw), and 19-79 inches: silt loam (C). Grenada silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GrA), and 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded (GrB2), constitute 28 percent of the study area. These are moderately well-drained soils found on flats and ridges at elevations between 310 and 640 feet AMSL. Parent material is fine-silty noncalcareous loess. A typical profile for GrA is 0-5 inches: silt loam (Ap), 5-21 inches: silt loam (Bw), 21-28 inches: silt loam (E), 28-38 inches: silt loam (Btx/E) and 38-

80 inches: silt loam (Btx). Other soils found within the study area include the Purchase-Loring complex, 4 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded (PuB3) (12 percent) and Brandon-Purchase-Smithdale complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded (BdD2) (11 percent) (USDA 2020).

### *3.3 VEGETATION*

Vegetation across the greater part of the study area consisted of a variety of moderately sparse to dense low-growing weeds and grasses occurring within the cultivated portion of the 75 acres in which a soybean crop had recently been harvested. Stands of immature to mature hardwood trees occur within the central portion of the study area, along the northern and western margins, and in the southern portion through which an unnamed tributary of Mayfield Creek flows. Generally, the study area lies within the Western Mesophytic Forest (Braun 1950), which is characterized by a rich floral diversity with a variety of dominant tree species, principally oak and hickory (Pollack 2008).

### *3.4 CLIMATE*

Graves County has a temperate climate that is favorable for many kinds of plants and animals. In winter, the average temperature is 37.4 degrees Fahrenheit (all of temperatures that follow are given in degrees Fahrenheit) and the average daily minimum temperature is 27.3 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 76.8 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 88.2 degrees. The total annual precipitation is 52.88 inches. Of this, 25.27 inches, or 48 percent, usually falls in April through September. Thunderstorms occur on about 60 days each year, mostly in June. The average seasonal snowfall is 10.5 inches. On an average, on two (2) days per year at least one (1) inch of snow is on the ground. The number of such days varies greatly from year to year. The average relative humidity in mid-afternoon is about 58 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 86 percent. The sun shines 68 percent of the time in summer and 47 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the south. Average windspeed is highest, 9.7 miles per hour, in March (McIntosh 2005:7).

# 4. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

## *4.1 KENTUCKY OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY SITE CHECK RESULTS*

### 4.1.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within Two Kilometers of the Proposed Project Area

A search of records held by the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology (OSA) revealed that no archaeological sites are recorded within the proposed project area and a single site (15Gv36) within a two-kilometer radius of this area:

Site 15Gv36 was reported by Andrea D. Crider (2004) as a historic cemetery (Dunn Cemetery) with 11 interments dating from 1884 to 1979. This site is located approximately 1,500 meters southwest of the present study area. Due to the wide span of interment dates, including mid-20th century and non-historic burials, 15Gv36 was not considered by Crider to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Surveys Within Two Kilometers of the Proposed Project Area

OSA records also reveal that six (6) reports have been filed for archaeological surveys within two (2) kilometers of the study area:

In 1976, Gary S. Foster and Jack M. Schock of Western Kentucky University conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed realignment of U.S. 45 in Graves and McCracken Counties, Kentucky. The southern terminus of this surveyed area lies approximately 700 meters north of the present study area. This comprehensive survey covered a 27.35-kilometer (17 mile) corridor along the present alignment of U.S. Highway 45, from State Route (SR) 1276 to SR 339. The study employed direct observation of the ground surface with surface collection of artifacts and resulted in the identification of 29 archaeological sites and 34 “spot finds” in Graves and McCracken Counties (Foster and Schock 1976). None of the archaeological sites or spot finds are within two (2) kilometers of the present study area.

In 2001, Kenneth C. Carstens of Archaeological Services, Murray, Kentucky, conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of five (5) 100-square foot (9.29 square meter) areas for five (5) proposed cellular communication towers in Calloway, Marshall and Graves Counties, Kentucky. The cellular tower survey area closest to the present study area lies approximately 1,300 meters to the south. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing failed to identify any archaeological sites and no further work was recommended (Carstens 2001).

In 2004, Andrea D. Crider of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky, conducted an archaeological baseline survey of the proposed reconstruction of KY 1830 (Jimtown Road) in Graves County. The closest point of this survey lies approximately 650 meters south of the present study area. The entire project area covered 51 acres (19.6 hectares) and included shovel tests of undisturbed areas outside the existing right-of-way supplemented by pedestrian survey in sloped areas of good surface visibility. A single previously unrecorded archaeological site (15Gv36) was discovered. This historic period cemetery was located outside the right-of-way and was not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places due to the wide span of interment dates, including recent historic (mid-twentieth century) and non-historic burials. No

further work was recommended with the proviso that 15Gv36 was not physically affected by construction activities (Crider 2004).

In 2006, Kenneth C. Carstens of Archaeological Services, Murray, Kentucky, conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of a 20-acre area in Graves County, Kentucky. This was a volunteered report. The surveyed area lies approximately 750 meters north of the present study area. The survey utilized both screened shovel testing and systematic pedestrian transects. No archaeological sites were discovered as a result of the survey and no further archaeological investigations were recommended (Carstens 2006).

In 2007, Matthew D. McMahan and Jonathan P. Kerr of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky, conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Mayfield Cellular Communication Tower in Graves County. The surveyed area, comprising 0.2 hectares (0.5 acres), lies approximately 1,000 meters south of the present study area. Fieldwork consisted of screened shovel testing supplemented by intensive pedestrian survey. No sites were recorded as a result of the field investigation, and the proposed construction activities were determined to have no effect on archaeological sites listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (2007 McMahan and Kerr).

In 2020, A. Lee Foster ofBacon Farmer Workman Engineering & Testing, Inc., Paducah, Kentucky, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 12 acres proposed for the new Graves County Extension Office near Hickory, Graves County, Kentucky. The surveyed area lies approximately 1400 meters north of the present study area. The survey was completed using pedestrian reconnaissance with direct observation of the ground surface and screened shovel testing. No cultural materials indicative of the presence of prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were discovered within the proposed project area and no further archaeological investigations were recommended (Foster 2020).

# 5. SURVEY PREDICTIONS

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is subdivided into several management areas and sections to deal with the geographic distribution of prehistoric archaeological resources (Pollock 2008:12). Graves County is located within the Mississippi River Section of the Purchase Management Area. This management area is drained primarily by the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Graves County lies largely within the Mississippian Plateaus Physiographic Region that is characterized by rolling karst uplands and narrow stream valleys. Within this section, the Cumberland River flows through a narrow valley that contains areas of bottomland suitable for human settlement. Large numbers of sinkholes, springs, and caves are found in this physiographic region (2008:13).

Five (5) cultural landscapes are defined for Kentucky as a means to organize various sets of historic properties within geographic areas (2008:19). The study area is situated within the Purchase Cultural Landscape, a relatively flat region with productive agricultural farmlands. This was the last area in the state that was opened for settlement and many of the earliest buildings date to the 1820s and 1830s. The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers provided ready access to regional markets as did the Illinois Central Railroad (2008:20).

As previously mentioned, the current study area lies within the Purchase Management Area (Management Area 1). As of 2008, this management area contained 2,101 recorded archaeological sites. Of the 321 sites recorded within the Mississippi River Section, 198 or 61.7 percent were identified as open habitation without mounds. The second most common site type among those recorded for this section is historic farms (38 or 11.8 percent), followed by other (29 or 9.0 percent), earth mounds (22 or 6.9 percent) and open habitation with mounds (15 or 4.7 percent). The balance of the recorded archaeological sites within the Purchase Section comprise, in order of frequency, mound complexes, isolated finds, non-mound earthworks, cemeteries, quarries, and workshops.

Prehistoric use of the survey area was considered possible due to its proximity to two (2) low order perennially flowing streams, Key Creek and an unnamed stream, both of which are tributaries to Mayfield Creek, approximately 1.25 kilometers to the east. Occupation during the historic period was confirmed by review of historic USGS topographic maps.

## *5.1 CULTURAL OVERVIEW*

### 5.1.1 Kentucky's Prehistory and Early History

Human populations were present in Western Kentucky by at least 10,000 years prior to the establishment of modern biota in the area. Archaeological evidence points to the appearance and adaptation of eastern North American Indians to the changing post-glacial conditions of the region primarily in their technology. Specifically, those manufactured artifacts that have been preserved, such as inorganic remains like stone tools and ceramics. Three (3) distinct temporal-cultural traditions may be distinguished within the western area of Kentucky: prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic (Griffin 1967). Prehistory (circa 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600) refers to that time before the use of written records within a particular geographical region. Protohistory (A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1800) is the time period shared between two (2) or more cultural groups within the same area in which only one (1) group makes use of writing. All historic cultural groups use writing as a form of communication and record keeping. In Western Kentucky, history begins around A.D. 1780.

The major classificatory stages or cultural traditions of eastern United States

prehistory are Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late temporal subperiods. These subdivisions correspond to cultural developments within the major cultural stages, e.g., the development of ceramic manufacturing or mound building. The subdivisions also serve as convenient temporal divisions within the larger cultural traditions.

The Paleo-Indian period is the earliest cultural tradition or stage of prehistoric development in the New World. This stage of development (circa 10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C) is generally characterized by small bands or microbands of nomadic hunters and gatherers. These individuals lived during cold climatic conditions associated with the end of the Wisconsin glaciation. They manufactured fluted, lancolate projectile points and other types of bifacial and unifacial chipped stone tools. Although frequently referred to as “Big Game Hunters” (some Paleo-Indian artifacts have been found in association with extinct Pleistocene megafauna, e.g., mammoth and mastodon), the Paleo-Indians relied more frequently on the hunting of barren ground caribou, elk, white-tailed deer, black bear, bison, and numerous smaller vertebrates. Some Paleo-aged sites have been noted to contain vegetal processing tools that may have served as grinding implements which indicates that the Paleo-Indian gathered wild plant foods to complement a hunting diet. Very little is currently known, however, about the sociological or ideological aspects of Paleo-Indian culture (e.g., social organization, settlement system, and burial customs), although several plausible hypotheses have been posited about Paleo-Indian cultural adaptation in Kentucky (Tankersley 1990 in Pollack, ed.)

From about 8,000 B.C. to 1000 B.C., climatic conditions appear to have stabilized and yearly temperature averages in certain areas were even greater than those of today. This climatic period is called the Holocene. The cultural adaptations during this seven-thousand-year period appear to have been extremely successful and archaeological evidence of the Archaic Cultural Tradition is much more plentiful than that of the previous Paleo-Indian Tradition. This may be due to a general increase in population size, and/or the occurrence of more permanent settlement patterns and the accumulation of cultural material.

Regional variation in multi-niche exploitation appears to have been the subsistence theme during the Archaic Tradition. Oscillations between focal and diffuse subsistence economies were present (Cleland 1976), and probably related to regional cultural techno-environmental potential and exploitation techniques. Technological inventories of material culture were greatly expanded to perform the myriad tasks necessary for multi-niche exploitation. Assemblages included various projectile point forms, atlatls (spear throwers), scrapers, knives, burins, drills, bone awls, bone hooks, and a variety of ground stone adzes, grooved axes, pestles, grinding stones, and hammerstones. Some evidence of basketry and textile production also exists for the eastern United States Archaic cultures, especially from Kentucky (Watson, ed., 1974). Social organization appears to be more complex and religious expression more apparent, as seen in such status and religious markers as planned human burials with grave goods.

Near the end of the Archaic period, some Kentucky cultures demonstrate expansion in food subsistence activities (e.g., horticulture), manufacture of ceramics and/or stone bowl prototypes, and the establishment of long-distance trade routes through which ideas and rare, precious raw materials (e.g., copper from upper Michigan) were transmitted.

The Woodland cultures developed out of the Archaic Tradition, beginning about 1000 B.C. and lasting until about A.D. 900. The broad spectrum of cultural development, seen in the Archaic, is greatly expanded and embellished during the Woodland period by Ohio Valley cultural groups (e.g., the Adena circa 1000 B.C. to 300 B.C.) and Hopewell cultures (ca. 300 B.C. to A.D. 600).

During the early to middle portions of the Woodland Tradition (1000 B.C. to A.D. 600), religious/secular-elitism and aesthetic developments were emphasized, as is apparent in large mortuary mound centers with conical or platform mounds and elaborately furnished human burials for select individuals of society. These political, religious and population centers were surrounded by smaller permanent settlements of rounded- or square-walled house structures constructed in areas generally accessible to flat river bottomlands. These regions were used principally for horticultural pursuits; however, hunting still served as an important subsistence activity and many small, usually male-dominated hunting camp stations have been located in the Ohio Valley (Prufer, ed., 1967).

By A.D. 900, the mid-Ohio Valley region cultures continued Woodland development, but with added subsistence emphasis that included permanently settled, agriculturally oriented communities. These villages, several acres in size, were often fortified with palisaded walls and were generally located on small hilltops overlooking floodplains. Agricultural pursuits, including the growing of corn, beans and squash, were well developed. The bow and arrow were new technological inventions. This period saw the development of very elaborate art and religious systems, known as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. This ceremonial assemblage included various standardized designs on pottery, engraved and embossed in shell, and represented in clay, stone and wood sculptures. The society's elite were buried in separate cemeteries, in mounds, and in stone box graves with various rich grave goods such as copper, shell, ceramic and stone items. Some non-elite members of society were also buried in or near their houses or in cemeteries. Many of these post-Woodland cultural developments, termed Mississippian, appear to have persisted until the arrival of European missionaries and traders, circa A.D. 1650, although along the Mississippi River, many Mississippian towns appear to have been abandoned by A.D. 1350-1400. After this, with the influx of Europeans, Native American people suffered a major decline in populations primarily as a result of introduced European diseases to which the Native Americans had not developed a resistance.

Social disruption and cultural dislocation among various post-Woodland Indian groups occurred primarily during the Protohistoric period of ca. A.D. 1650 to A.D. 1750. Early in this period numerous bands of Shawnee Indians such as the "Chiouanons" or Chaouanon, were dispersed throughout the Ohio River area. By the late 17th and early 18th Centuries, disease, disruption, and turmoil had progressed to such an extent that specific territories in Kentucky were not held for any length of time by either Native American or European cultures.

By 1780, John Filson had visited Kentucky and in 1784 published a book stating that no Indian tribe laid claim to the area known as Kentucky. Kentucky, therefore, was "free" for White settlement (Filson 1784). Filson's book and its assertions were widely distributed throughout Europe and translated into several languages. White expansion into the famous Ohio Valley-Kentucky Chickasaw and Shawnee hunting grounds increased and resulted in the depletion of elk, buffalo, and deer

herds. Numerous conflicts between the two (2) cultures occurred thereafter.

### 5.1.2 History of Graves County, Kentucky

Graves County, with an area of nearly 557 square miles, was created in 1824 from part of Hickman County and was named in honor of Major Benjamin F. Graves, a Fayette County soldier killed at the Battle of River Raisin in the War of 1812. Mayfield is the county seat (Kleeber 1992).

McIntosh states the following:

> "The rights to the area known as the Purchase were acquired for $300,000 by the U.S. government in 1818 from the Chickasaw Indians. General Andrew Jackson was the chief negotiator for this land deal, thus establishing the common association of his name with this physiographic area. Historical records indicate that there were no permanent Indian settlements in Graves County. A young white man from South Carolina, John Anderson, along with his wife Nancy, arrived in 1810 and are considered the first permanent settlers to the area. The early settlers came from farther east in Kentucky and Virginia, eastern Tennessee, and the Carolinas. Virtually all of them were of American birth.
>
> Most of the small communities still in existence today were settled during the period 1825 to 1870. Feliciana, one of the earliest towns, was founded about 1826. Lowes was settled about 1828, and Fancy Farm was settled about 1830. The Farmington community was laid out in 1841. Water Valley and Wingo began as stations on the Memphis, New Orleans, and Northern railroad about 1854, Symsonia and Hickory were surveyed in 1860 and 1867, respectively.
>
> The population of Graves County has remained relatively constant since the late 1800's. In 1910, the population was 33,539; 30,778 in 1930; 31,364 in 1950; and 33,550 in 1993.
>
> From its earliest beginnings, Graves County has relied heavily on agricultural production as a way of life. For the early settlers, farming was mainly on a subsistence level with crops grown primarily for local consumption and meeting livestock needs (2005: 1-2)."

### 5.1.3 Documentary Research

Historic maps were consulted to check for structures or other features within the study area. These included the 1951 and 1969 (photo-revised 1986) Hickory, Kentucky 7.5' USGS topographic maps as well as the 1937 Highway and Transportation Map of Graves County, Kentucky and the 1954 Rural Highway Series Map of Graves County, Kentucky. In addition, the 1880 Atlas of Graves County (Griffing 1880) was carefully examined. Results of these map reviews are discussed in the archaeological site descriptions below. An exhaustive search of records contained in the Genealogy section of the Graves County Public Library failed to find any mention of Jeremiah Moody Adams or others interred in the Adams Cemetery.

# 6. FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

The field portion of this investigation utilized both systematic pedestrian transects with opportunistic observation of the ground surface (ground visibility in a few areas exceeded 50 percent) at 20-meter intervals and shovel testing with units placed at 20-meter intervals across the entire area of potential effects (n=520). In order to determine site boundaries, shovel test probes were placed at 10-meter intervals in the cardinal directions across the area containing site 15Gr61 and at five-meter intervals in the cardinal directions across the areas containing sites 15Gv59 and 15Gv60. Shovel test units were typically excavated to a diameter of not less than 30 cm and to a minimum depth of 30 cm. The locations of areas subjected to systematic placement of shovel test units within the study area are depicted in Figure 6-1.

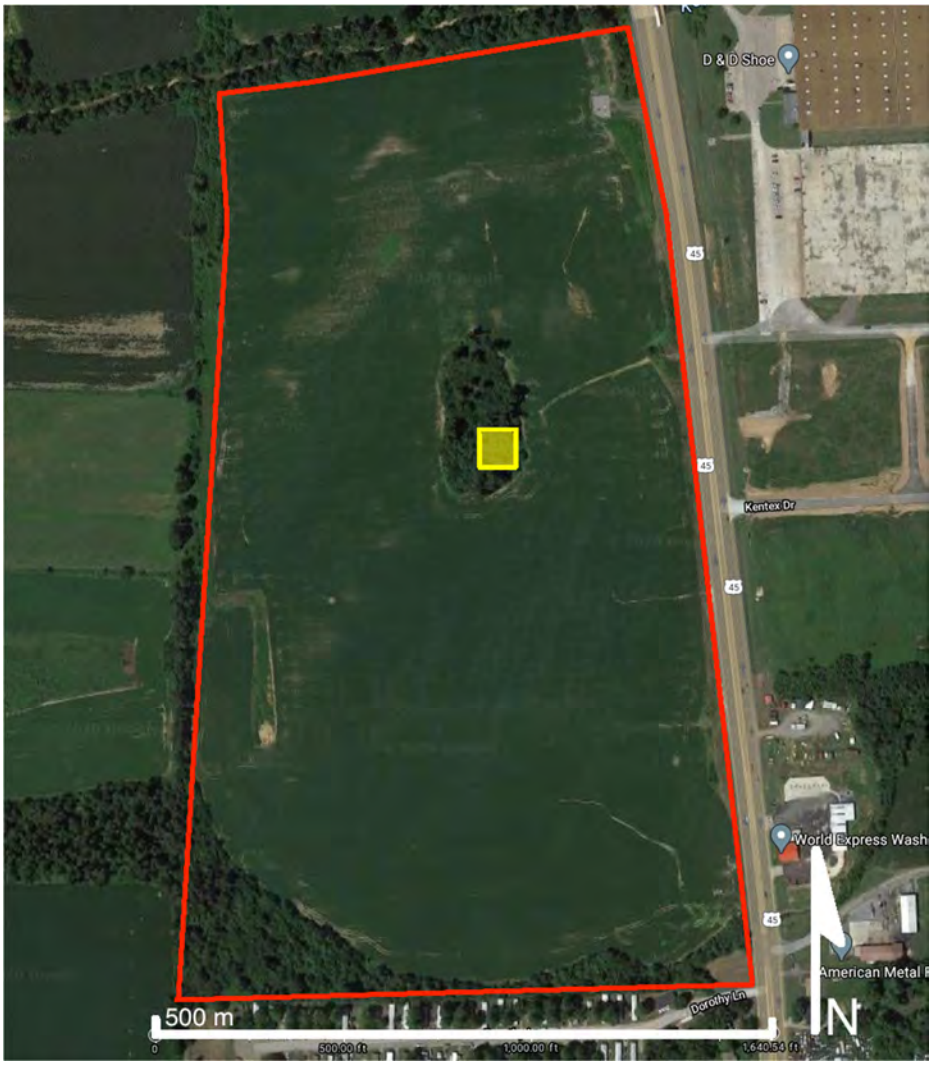


**Figure 6-1 – Orthophoto depicting the location of shovel test units which included the entire area of potential effects with the exception of the cemetery, noted in yellow, where no shovel test units were placed.**

Excavated matrix was screened through quarter inch hardware cloth, and soil profiles recorded, including soil type and color. Soil color was determined by numerical coloration key using the 2009 edition of the Munsell Soil-Color Charts (Munsell 2009). Soil texture was determined using

the USDA Soil Texturing Field Flow Chart (Midwest Geosciences Group 2011). General refuse and other items recently deposited within the study area, particularly along an adjacent to U.S. Highway 45, were neither noted nor collected.

A total of 520 shovel test units were excavated within the entire area of potential effects. Soil profiles were consistent with the Collins silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, and the Grenada silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes and 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, that predominated within the study area. Two (2) representative soil profiles from the study area are depicted in Figures 6-2 and 6-3 below.

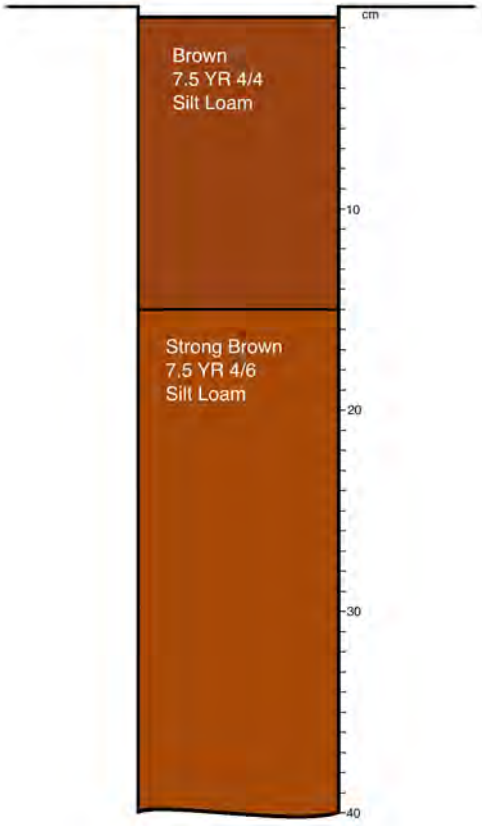


**Figure 6-2 – Representative soil profile from the northern section of the study area.**

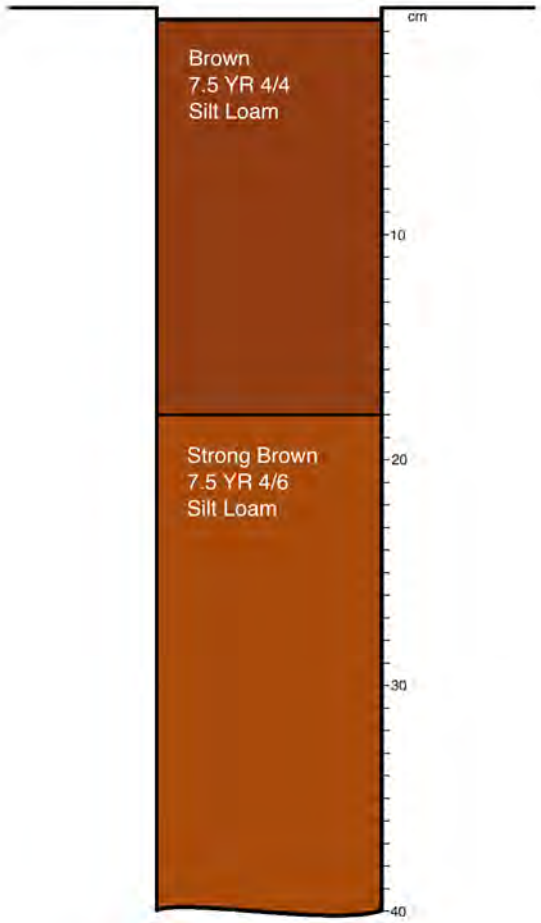


**Figure 6-3 - Representative soil profile from the southern section of the study area.**

# 7. MATERIALS RECOVERED

Artifacts were recovered from three (3) historic period residences/farmsteads: 15Gv59 (n=20), 15Gv60 (n=9) and 15Gv61 (n=27). Brick and mortar fragments were noted at all three (3) sites but were not collected. All artifacts were highly fragmented, reflecting many decades of significant ground disturbance as a result of soil cultivation using heavy equipment and, as observed at site 15Gv61, mechanical scraping. Artifacts were recovered from both the ground surface and from shovel test units. The historic artifact assemblages from all three (3) sites were classified and grouped according to function, for the purpose of giving insight into possible historic site function, the cultural background of a site's occupants, and regional behavior patterns (South 1977). Recovered materials are listed in Tables 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3 below. All glass and ceramic fragments are undecorated unless noted.

**Table 7-1 – Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Gr59**

| Glass | Fragments/Units |
|---|---|
| Clear windowpane fragments (thickness=2.40mm) | 6 |
| Milk glass container body fragment | 1 |
| Clear container body fragments | 2 |
| Clear container rim fragment | 1 |
| **Ceramics** | |
| Whiteware container body sherds | 2 |
| Whiteware container rim sherd | 1 |
| Stoneware container body sherd, blue and white glaze | 1 |
| Stoneware container body sherd, medium brown glaze | 1 |
| Stoneware container sherd, light gray glaze | 2 |
| **Metal** | |
| Bullet shell casing, brass | 1 |
| Indeterminate iron fragments, heavily oxidized | 2 |

**Table 7-2 – Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Gr60**

| Glass | Fragments/Units |
|---|---|
| Clear windowpane fragments (thickness=2.9mm) | 1 |
| Clear container body fragments | 3 |
| Clear container body fragments, embossed | 2 |
| **Ceramics** | |
| Stoneware body fragment, medium brown glaze | 1 |
| **Metal** | |
| Wire nail fragments, heavily oxidized | 2 |

**Table 7-3 – Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Gr61**

| Glass | Fragments/Units |
|---|---|
| Clear windowpane fragments (thickness=2.7mm) | 1 |
| Medium brown container base fragment, machine-made | 2 |
| Medium brown container body fragment | 4 |
| Clear container body fragment | 1 |
| **Ceramics** | |
| Ceramic tile fragments, gray, unglazed, linear embossing | 12 |
| **Metal** | |
| Non-ferrous metal fragment, white (2.2cm x 1.3cm) | 1 |
| Wire nail fragments, heavily oxidized | 3 |
| Indeterminate iron fragments, heavily oxidized | 3 |

## *7.1 MATERIALS RECOVERED BY FUNCTIONAL GROUP*

### 7.1.1 Architecture Group

Artifacts within the architecture group are directly related to the materials used to construct building interiors and exteriors and consist primarily of window glass, nails, spikes, bricks, shingles, construction hardware, and door lock parts. These items may have been lost or discarded on a site but most frequently are directly related to site architecture.

Clear glass windowpane fragments were recovered from all three (3) sites (15Gv59, n=6; 15Gv60, n=1; 15Gv61, n=1). The cylinder glass process was developed in the late 18th Century and continued through the early 20th Century at which time a plate glass production process was introduced. These flat glass fragments are identified in this report as windowpane. Several schemes have been developed to date flat glass because cylinder window glass was shown to increase in thickness over time. Sample size is important in determining the date of manufacture for window glass; thus, the very small number of windowpane fragments discovered at the three (3) sites would preclude assigning a reliable manufacture date. The range of thickness of the windowpane fragments places their possible manufacture dates between 1855 and 1990 (Weiland 2009).

Twelve (12) gray, unglazed ceramic tile fragments with linear embossing were recovered from Site 15Gv61. These are likely to have been used as a decorative or structure element within the residential structure.

The only identifiable metal items from the architecture group were two (2) heavily oxidized drawn wire nail fragments recovered from Site 16Gv61. Such nails date from the mid-19th century to the present (Adams 2002).

Highly fragmented mortar and brick fragments (15Gv59, n=6; 15Gv60, n=1; 15Gv61, n=1) were observed on the ground surface and in in shovel test units but were not collected.

### 7.1.2 Kitchen Group

The kitchen group is represented in part by container body and rim sherds (15Gv59, n=7; 15Gv60, n=1). These materials were collected from shovel tests. Whiteware paste is off-white in color. It is soft, but harder than the earlier pearlware (1779-circa 1820) or creamware (1750-circa 1820). Whiteware glaze is clear and

deeper than pearlware. Pearlware evolved into whiteware between 1820 and 1830 and is still manufactured. It was used primarily in the manufacture of table and tea wares, as well as kitchen and toilet wares (Brown 1982). Stoneware has a hard and non-porous paste and various types of glaze were used with salt-glaze one of the most popular. The earliest stonewares originated in Europe in the 16th century and they continued to be manufactured through the turn of the 20th century, primarily for kitchen, storage, tavern, toilet, table, and tea wares.

Additional kitchen group materials include 16 glass body and base container fragments (15Gv59, n=4; 15Gv60, n=5; 15Gv61, n=7). Colors include clear, medium brown, and milk glass. The highly fragmentary condition of these materials preclude a detailed analysis to determine method of manufacture, but seams on a container base fragment recovered from Site 15Gv61 indicate machine manufacture no earlier than the first part of the 20th century (Fike 2006).

### 7.1.3 Personal Group

The personal group was represented by a single item: a brass bullet shell casing, recovered from Site 15Gv59. The shell casing was corroded to the extent that no identifying marks could be detected.

# 8. SURVEY RESULTS

This archaeological investigation employed direct observation of the ground surface during systematic pedestrian survey and screened shovel testing resulting in the discovery of three (3) previously unrecorded archaeological sites: 15Gv59, 15Gv60 and 15Gv61 (Figure 6.1). Site report forms were subsequently filed with the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology for assignment of site trinomials.

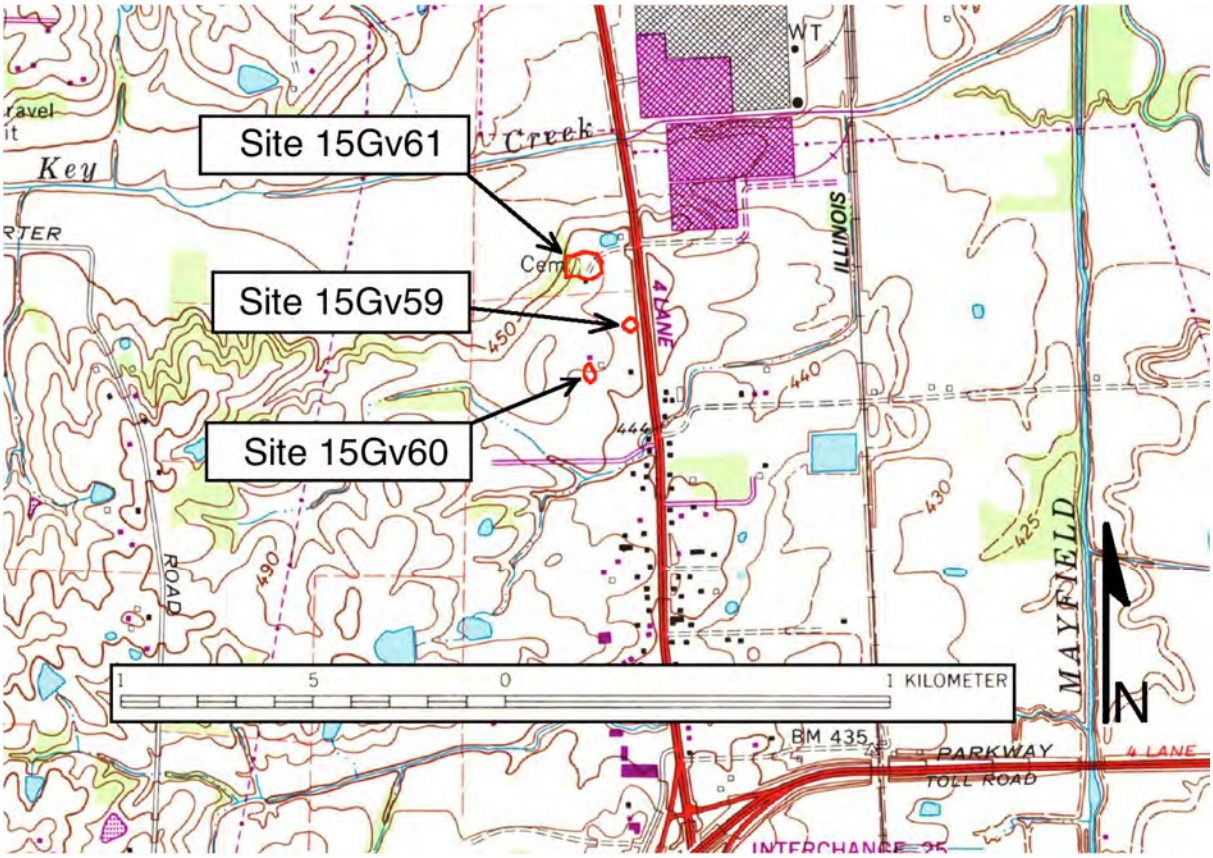


**Figure 8-1 – Location of sites 15Gv59, 15Gv60 and 15Gv61 as depicted on a section of the 1986 Hickory, Kentucky 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map**

## *8.1 SITE 15Gv59*

| | |
|---|---|
| Type: | Historic Non-Indian |
| UTM Coordinates: | Northing 4071787 |
| | Easting 353222 |
| Elevation: | 450 feet AMSL |
| Physiography: | Hillside |
| Aspect: | Southerly |
| Slope: | Moderate |
| Soil Type: | Silt loam |
| Proximity to Water: | 250 meters (Unnamed tributary to Mayfield Creek) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Vegetation: | Sparse low growing weeds and grasses, soybean stubble |
| Visibility: | 40 percent |
| Dimensions: | 20 meters by 30 meters |
| Site Condition: | Heavily disturbed |

**Site Description**

This site is located adjacent to US Hwy 45, approximately 2.5 kilometers north of Mayfield in central Graves County. It is situated in cropland at an elevation of approximately 450 feet AMSL on a slightly south-facing slope, approximately 250 meters northwest of an unnamed intermittent tributary of Mayfield Creek. The site measures approximately 20 meters east-west by 30 meters north-south. Cultural materials were recovered primarily from shovel test units although a small number of mortar and brick fragments were observed on the ground surface. Eight (8) of 14 shovel test units placed on north-south and east-west axes to identify site boundaries were positive. No features or undisturbed deposits were observed. There did not appear to be any concentrations of cultural materials that would prove to be informative regarding specific activity areas. Recovered materials were indicative of 20th-century occupation, including a brass shell casing and whiteware container fragments. Stoneware container fragments as well as milk glass fragments were also recovered, which could indicate a pre-20th century date, but in the absence of additional 19th-century materials, it is posited that this site dates to the 20th century. A structure was depicted at this location on the 1951 Hickory 7.5' USGS topographic map, but not on subsequent topographic maps. Review of the 1880 Graves County Atlas failed to identify any structures within the general area of this site. The site appears to have been negatively affected by decades of cultivation and it may have been disturbed by construction activities related to the widening of U.S. Highway 45. It is possible that the site continued further east prior to the widening of U.S. Highway 45.

A plan view and photographic image of Site 15Gv59 is presented in Figures 8-2 and 8-3. A representative soil profile is presented in Figure 8-4.

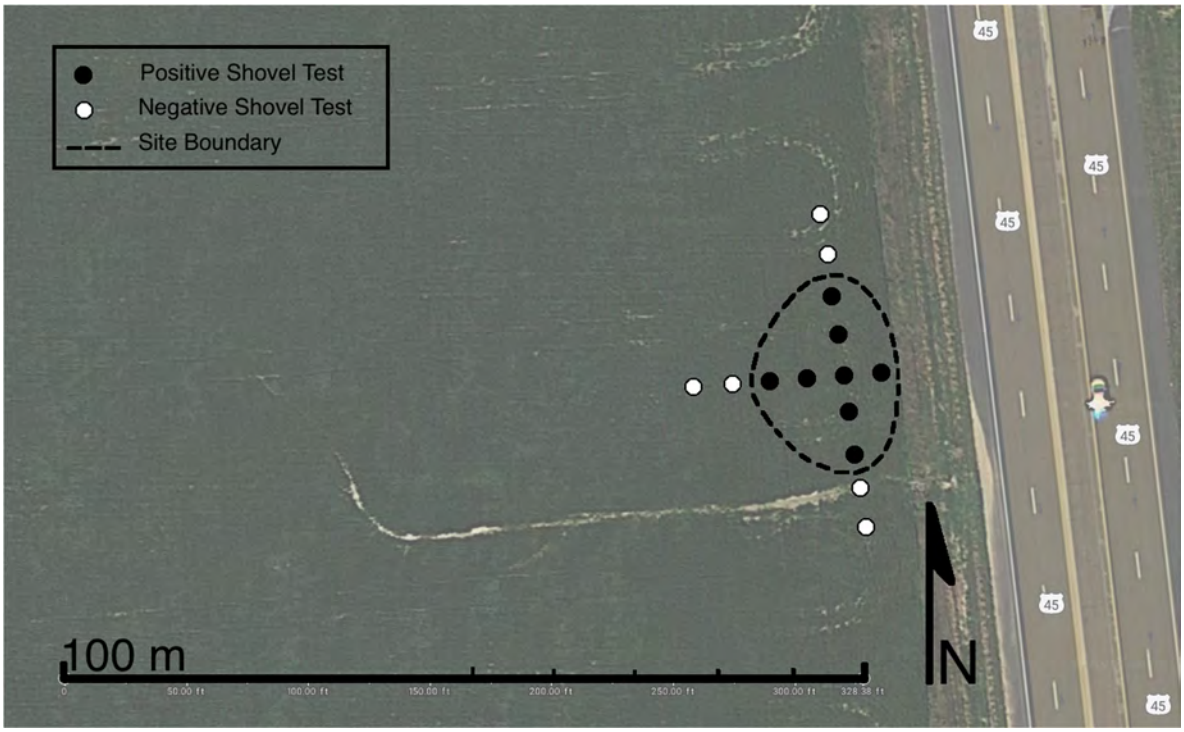


**Figure 8-2 – Plan view of Site 15Gv59.**

**Figure 8-3 – View to south-southeast of Site 15Gv59.**

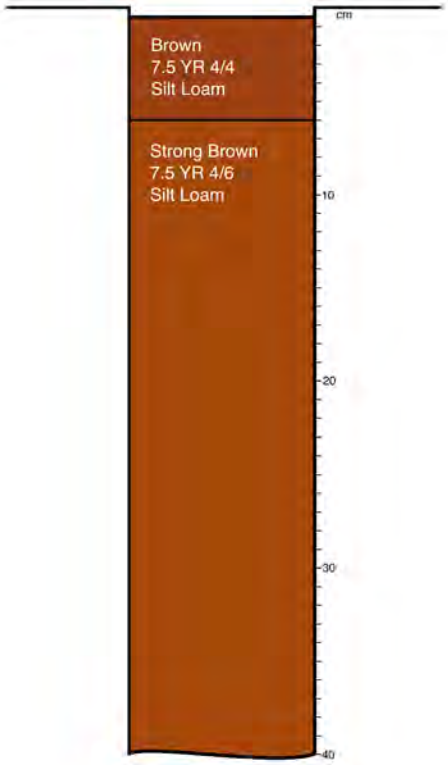


**Figure 8-4 – Representative soil profile from the central portion of Site 15Gv59.**

**Materials Recovered**

A total of 20 artifacts, all from shovel test units, were recovered from Site 15Gv59, a small early to mid-20th century residence/farmstead. The recovered materials were not patterned or concentrated in distinct loci and no conclusions could be reached regarding specific activity areas.

**Materials Observed by not Recovered**

A total of 12 very small mortar and brick fragments were observed on the ground surface in four (4) of the 14 shovel test units placed to determine the site boundary.

## *8.2 SITE 15Gv60*

| | |
|---|---|
| Type: | Historic Non-Indian |
| UTM Coordinates: | Northing 4071713 |
| | Easting 353179 |
| Elevation: | 445 feet AMSL |
| Physiography: | Hillside |
| Aspect: | Southerly |
| Slope: | Moderate |
| Soil Type: | Silt loam |

Proximity to Water: 150 meters (Unnamed tributary to Mayfield Creek)

Vegetation: Sparse low growing weeds and grasses, soybean stubble

Visibility: 40 percent

Dimensions: 20 meters by 40 meters

Site Condition: Heavily disturbed

**Site Description**

This site is located approximately 60 meters west of US Hwy 45 and approximately 2.5 kilometers north of Mayfield in central Graves County. It is situated in cropland at an elevation of approximately 445 feet AMSL on a slightly south-facing slope, approximately 150 meters north of an unnamed intermittent tributary of Mayfield Creek. The site measures approximately 20 meters east-west by 40 meters north-south. Cultural materials were recovered primarily from shovel test units although a small number of mortar and brick fragments were observed on the ground surface and in shovel test units, helping to define the site boundary. Four (4) of 12 shovel test units placed on north-south and east-west axes in order to determine the site boundary were positive. No features or undisturbed deposits were observed. There did not appear to be any concentrations of cultural materials that would be informative regarding specific activity areas. Recovered materials were indicative of 20th-century occupation and included two (2) wire nail fragments. A stoneware container fragment was recovered, which could indicate a pre-20th century date, but in the absence of additional 19th-century materials, it is posited that this site dates to the 20th century. A structure was depicted at this location on the 1951 and 1969 Hickory 7.5' USGS topographic maps. Review of the 1880 Graves County Atlas failed to identify any structures within the general area of this site. The site appears to have been negatively affected by decades of cultivation.

A plan view and photographic image of Site 15Gv60 is presented in Figures 8-5 and 8-6. A representative soil profile is presented in Figure 8-7.

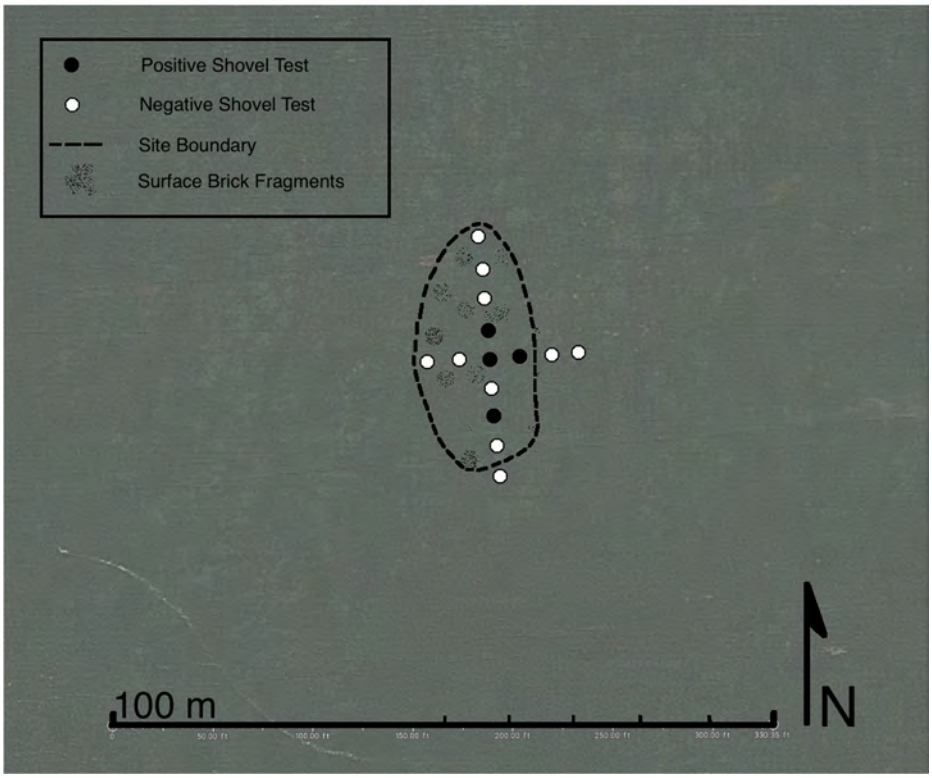


**Figure 8-5 – Plan view of Site 15Gv60.**

**Figure 8-6 – View to south of Site 15Gv60.**

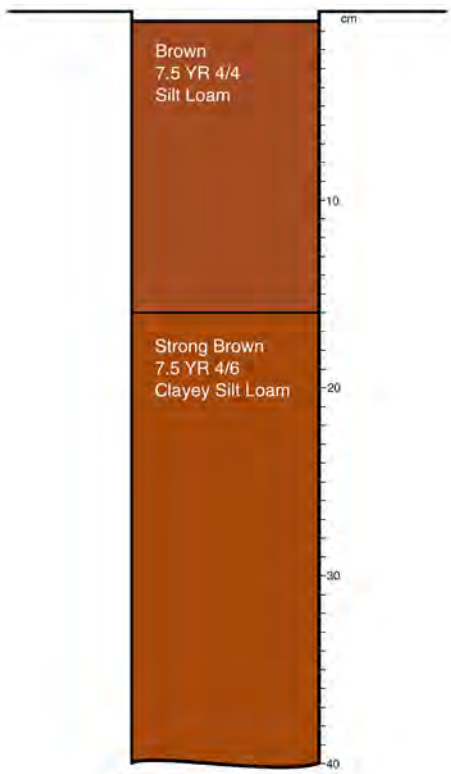


**Figure 8-7 – Representative soil profile from central portion of Site 15Gv60.**

## *8.3 SITE 15GV61*

| | |
|---|---|
| Type: | Historic Non-Indian |
| UTM Coordinates: | Northing 4071834 |
| | Easting 353110 |
| Elevation: | 460 feet AMSL |
| Physiography: | Hillside |
| Aspect: | Flat |
| Slope: | Flat |
| Soil Type: | Silt loam |
| Proximity to Water: | 290 meters (Unnamed tributary to Mayfield Creek) |
| Vegetation: | Sparse low growing weeds and grasses, soybean stubble |
| Visibility: | 40 percent |
| Dimensions: | 50 meters by 80 meters |
| Site Condition: | Heavily disturbed |

**Site Description**

This site is located approximately 100 meters west of US Hwy 45 and approximately 2.7

kilometers north of Mayfield in central Graves County. The residential portion of the site is situated in cropland while the cemetery component (Jeremiah Moody Adams Cemetery) is located in an adjacent heavily wooded area to the west. The site lies on a hilltop at an elevation of approximately 460 feet AMSL on nearly level ground, approximately 290 meters south of Key Creek (formerly Adams Creek). The site measures approximately 80 meters east-west by 50 meters north-south. Cultural materials were recovered primarily from shovel test units although numerous bricks and brick and mortar fragments were observed on the ground surface, helping to define the site boundary. Eleven (11) of 17 shovel test units placed on north-south and east-west axes at 10-meter intervals were positive for cultural materials. No features or undisturbed deposits were observed within the residential portion of the site and there were no concentrations of cultural materials that would be informative regarding specific activity areas. Recovered materials were sparse across the site, were indicative of 20th-century occupation and included three heavily oxidized drawn wire nail fragments. A structure was depicted at this location on the 1951, 1969 and 1986 Hickory 7.5' USGS topographic maps; however, review of the 1880 Graves County Atlas failed to identify any structures at this particular location. The residential portion of the site appears to have been negatively affected by decades of cultivation and mechanical scraping while the cemetery portion has suffered from abandonment and possible vandalism as several of the stone markers are broken and have been moved from their original location. A 1.5-meter high by 10-meter long earthen mound containing concrete and other structural materials was noted at the eastern margin of the wooded area between the residential portion of the site and the cemetery. This would indicate that the ground at the location of the residential portion of the site was mechanically scraped, thus damaging much of the site.

A completed Kentucky Cemetery Supplemental Site Form (OSA/KHC #273725; KHC Survey #220) for the cemetery portion of Site 15Gv61 is attached to this report as Appendix A.

A plan view and photographic image of Site 15Gv61 is presented in Figures 8-8 and 8-9. A representative soil profile is presented in Figure 8-10.

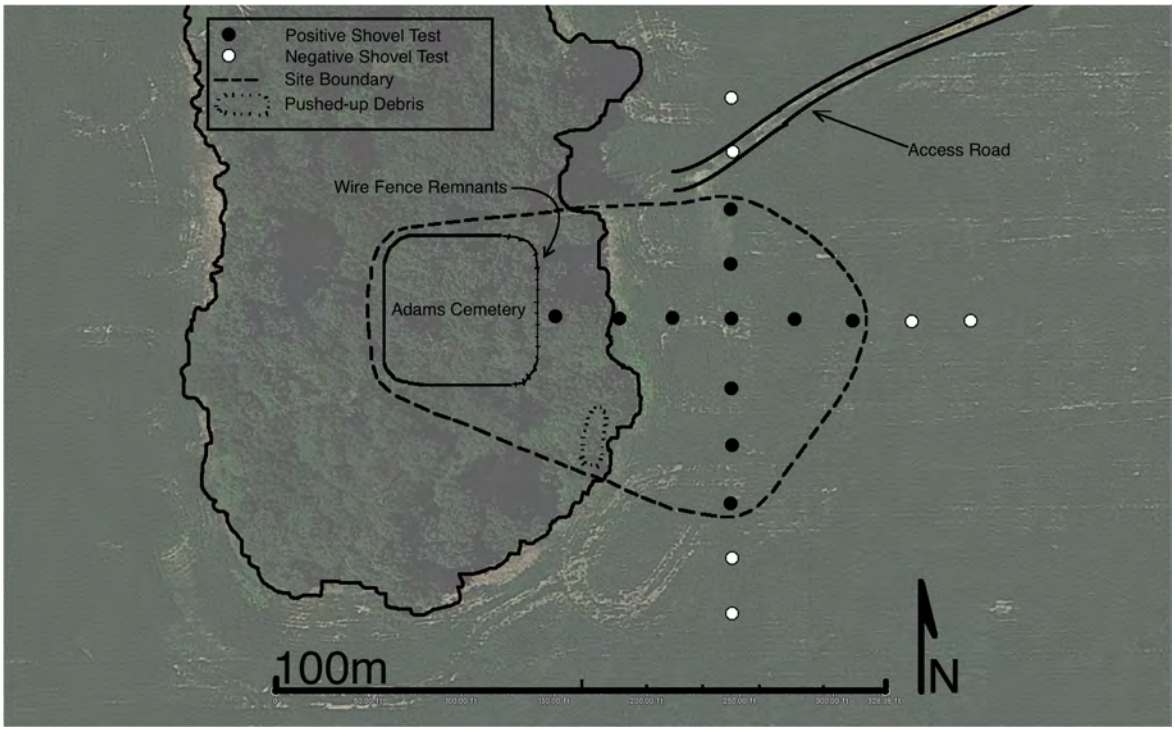


**Figure 8-8 – Plan view of Site 15Gv61.**

**Figure 8-9 – View to west of Site 15Gv61.**

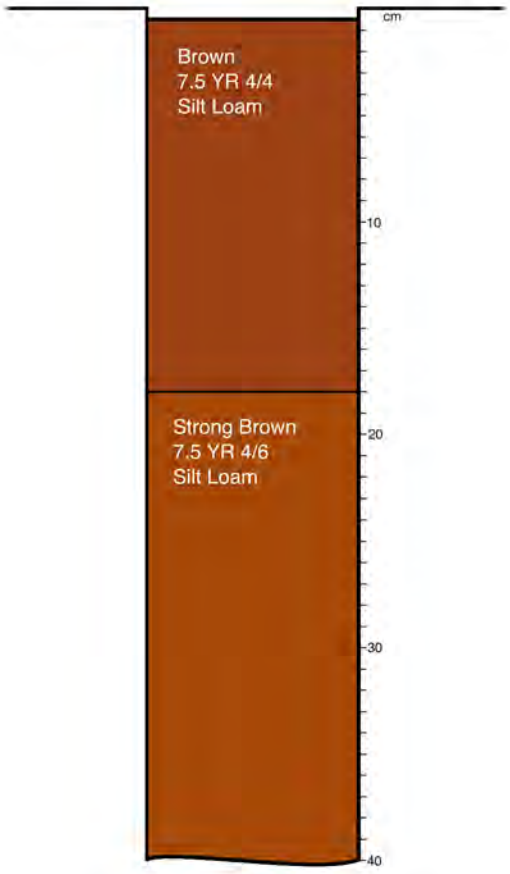


**Figure 8-10 – Representative soil profile from central portion of Site 15Gv61.**

### Materials Recovered

A total of nine (9) artifacts, all from shovel test units, were recovered from Site 15Gr61, a small mid-19th to mid-20th century residence/farmstead and cemetery. The recovered materials were not patterned or concentrated in any distinct loci and no conclusions could be reached regarding specific activity areas.

### Materials Observed but not Collected

A total of 32 bricks and very small mortar and brick fragments were observed on the ground surface in three (3) of the 12 shovel test units placed to determine the site boundary.

# 9. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On November 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18, 2020, the Principal Investigator, A. Lee Foster and archaeological field technician Brian Foster of Bacon Farmer Workman Engineering & Testing, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of an approximately 75-acre area in central Graves County, Kentucky. As a result of systematic pedestrian survey supplemented with 520 screened shovel test units, three (3) previously unrecorded historic period archaeological sites were identified. Sites 15Gv59 and 15Gv60 are small farmstead/residences dating to the first half of the 20th century. Shovel testing revealed a thin scatter of cultural materials and no undisturbed deposits or features; the sites appeared to lack integrity as a result of many years of ground-disturbing agricultural practices. Site 15Gv61 is a historic period farmstead/residence and small family cemetery (Jerimiah Moody Adams Cemetery) dating from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century. The residential portion of this site yielded no undisturbed deposits or features and only a small number of cultural materials. The cemetery, which contains nine (9) known interments dating between 1854 and 1909, has been severely disturbed as a result of many years of neglect and possible vandalism and it is unremarkable architecturally. Research revealed that the cemetery is undistinguished in local or regional history and that none of the individuals interred there are notable in local or regional history. These types of sites are well-represented in Kentucky's archaeological record and it is the conclusion of this investigator that these sites fail to meet National Register of Historic Places Criteria and are, in all likelihood, ineligible for listing. No further archaeological studies of the proposed project area are deemed necessary.

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# Appendix A

Jeremiah Adams Cemetery Information

# Appendix 2

## Optional Forms for Recording Historic Graves and Cemeteries

When documenting a cemetery, complete either a KHC or OSA site survey form, plus the following optional cemetery forms: Kentucky Cemetery Supplemental Site Form, Kentucky Cemetery Field Log, and Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form. When completing these forms:

- Assign a separate number in sequential order for each cemetery burial component (i.e., Headstone, Footstone, Crude Field Stone, and Possible Grave Depression).
- Draw a sketch map showing the approximate distribution and location of all markers, crude field stones, and depressions showing non-native plantings and other "site specific" anomalies (i.e., fences, entrance gates, large trees if not in forested environment, etc.).
- Note any evidence of vandalism, and describe extent and specific markers affected.
- If recording one or more isolated graves, complete those portions of the Kentucky Cemetery Site Form that apply, plus the Field Log and Grave Marker forms.
- If recording one or more clusters of historic graves within a larger cemetery containing modern graves, it is not necessary to document the entire cemetery. Provide a sketch of the overall cemetery organization showing the location of the historic cluster. Then complete the appropriate forms for the historic cluster.
- If recording a cemetery that is primarily historic but with some modern graves, include the modern graves as part of the documentation.

OSA/KHC # 273725

# KENTUCKY CEMETERY SUPPLEMENTAL SITE FORM

**Project Name:** Holland Property **Date:** 10/16/2020 **Time of Day:** _____ **County:** Graves
**Cemetery Name:** Jeremiah Adams Cemetery **Project Site Number:** _____
**Name & Address of Owner:** Graves Co. Economic Development, 211 E. College St., Mayfield, KY 42066
**Quadrangle/Date:** 2019 Hickory, KY **UTM Zone** ☐ 16; ☐ 17 **Elevation:** ~ 500
**Northing:** 3/6/./5/4/8/1/7/4/7/; **Easting:** 8/8/./7/1/1/3/1/1/
**Ownership Type:** ☑ Private; ☐ City; ☐ County; ☐ Federal; ☐ Unknown
**Location** (if within current City limits, give street address or street intersection; if rural give directions from two highway intersections) Located West of Highway 45 and South of Key Creek (formerly Adams Creek), across from General Tire & Rubber Co., Hickory, KY.

**Cemetery Type:** ☐ Memorial Park; ☐ Religious; ☑ Family; ☐ Community; ☐ Military (not National); ☐ National; ☐ Municipal; ☐ "Rural Movement"; ☐ Company Town; ☐ Epidemic; ☐ Fraternal Order; ☐ Potter's Field; ☐ Prison/Institutional; ☐ Other (describe) _____
**Ethnic groups interred:** ☑ White; ☐ African-American; ☐ Asian; ☐ American Indian; ☐ Other _____ **Setting:** ☐ hill/ridge top; ☐ spur; ☐ terrace; ☐ hollow/valley; ☐ floodplain; ☑ upland; ☐ other _____ **Dimensions:** _____ ft x _____ ft **Soil ph:** _____ **Soil Association:** _____
**Orientation of Cemetery** (i.e., north-south axis): _____ **Direction burials face:** Assumed East
**Current Status:** ☐ used for burials; ☐ maintained but not used; ☑ unattended or abandoned
**Overall Condition:** ☐ well maintained; ☐ some areas maintained, others neglected; ☐ poorly maintained; ☐ overgrown w/ weeds & brush; ☑ overgrown with brush & trees; ☐ disturbed by rodents or farm animals
**Enclosure:** ☐ none present or surviving; ☑ wire fence; ☐ wrought iron or steel; ☐ wood post or plank; ☐ picket or rail; ☐ stone wall; ☐ brick wall; ☐ concrete wall; ☐ brush/hedge; ☐ other: _____
**Number of burials observed with:** 7 inscribed markers; _____ uninscribed markers; _____ scraped earth; _____ earth mounds; _____ shell cover; _____ stone rubble cover; _____ possible grave depressions
**List non-native plants and flowers observed** (i.e., yucca or rose) _____
**Number of Monument Types Observed:** _____ dressed stone, flush with ground; _____ rough field stone, flush with ground; _____ upright tablet; _____ above ground box tomb with rectangular or coffin-shaped slab;
_____ above ground table marker; _____ die on base; _____ obelisk; _____ figural; _____ grave house; _____ other _____
**Materials used for markers:** ☐ wood; ☐ dressed limestone; ☐ native limestone; ☐ native sandstone; ☐ brick; ☐ metal; ☐ marble; ☐ ceramic; ☐ concrete; ☐ other _____
**Stone Cutter's marks or manufacturing information:** _____
**Condition of markers:** ☐ generally in good condition; ☐ some sunken or tilted; ☐ some broken or in fragments; ☐ generally in poor condition; ☐ many sunken or tilted; ☐ many broken or in fragments; ☐ vandalized
**Grave surface:** ☐ scraped ground; ☐ mounded earth; ☐ stone rubble cover; ☐ shell cover
**Grave offerings:** (list any observed) _____
**Describe any structures**: mausolea or grave houses _____
chapel _____
entrance gate _____
**Range of Death Dates:** Earliest 1854 Most Recent 1909
**Number of Death Dates by Years**: _____ 1700s to 1800; _____ 1801 to 1825; _____ 1826 to 1850; 1 1851 to 1875; 3 1876 to 1900; 2 1901 to 1925; _____ 1926 to present

**Military Interments:** ❒ Revolutionary War; ❒ War of 1812; ❒ Mexican War; ❒ Civil War; ❒ Spanish American War; ❒ WWI; ❒WWII; ❒ Korean War; ❒ Vietnam War

**Surnames represented:** _____

_____

***Potential Significance for National Register of Historic Places***

❒ **Not Considered Eligible** (Justify in terms of site integrity and failure to meet National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

❒ **Considered Eligible under National Register Criteria A**

Briefly summarize historic event or development: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

❒ **Considered Eligible under National Register Criteria B**

List People Important in Local, State, or National History buried in the Cemetery:

Name: _____ Significance: _____

_____

Name: _____ Significance: _____

_____

Name: _____ Significance: _____

_____

❒ **Considered Eligible under National Register Criteria C**

Discuss significant architectural features, distinctive characteristics, style or methods of construction, or artistic values that would qualify: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

❒ **Considered Eligible under National Register Criteria D**

Discuss important contributions to knowledge or significant scientific information that could be addressed by investigation of the cemetery: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

**Photos** (roll/exposure): color _____ B/W _____

**Local Contacts/Informants**: _____

**References and/or Inclusion in other surveys:** _____

**This form completed by:** Jeff Herod **Affiliation:** Bacon Farmer Workman Engineering & Testing, Inc.

***Use blank sheet for Additional Notes or Sketch Map of Cemetery and Grave locations**

# KENTUCKY CEMETERY FIELD LOG

**Project Name:** Holland Property **County:** Graves
**Cemetery Name:** Jeremiah Adams Cemetery **Site Number:**
**Recorded By:** **Affiliation:**

| Burial No. | Name | DOB | DOD | Marker Material | Epitaph (Y/N) | Comments (Commercial Marker, Statuary, Military Info., etc) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | See Attached Table | | | | | |
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| Burial No. | Name | DOB | DOD | Marker Material | Epitaph (Y/N) | Comments (Commercial Marker, Statuary, Military Info., etc) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

## Kentucky Grave Marker Documentation Form

**Cemetery:**_____ **County:**_____ **Site No.:**_____

**Burial** _____ Name:_____
DOB_____ DOD_____ Material_____
Inscription_____
_____
_____
Comments_____
_____
_____
_____
Photos: Roll_____Frames_____ Roll_____Frames_____

**Burial** _____ Name:_____
DOB_____ DOD_____ Material_____
Inscription_____
_____
_____
Comments_____
_____
_____
_____
Photos: Roll_____Frames_____ Roll_____Frames_____

**Burial** _____ Name: _____

DOB_____ DOD_____ Material_____

Inscription_____

_____

_____

Comments_____

_____

_____

_____

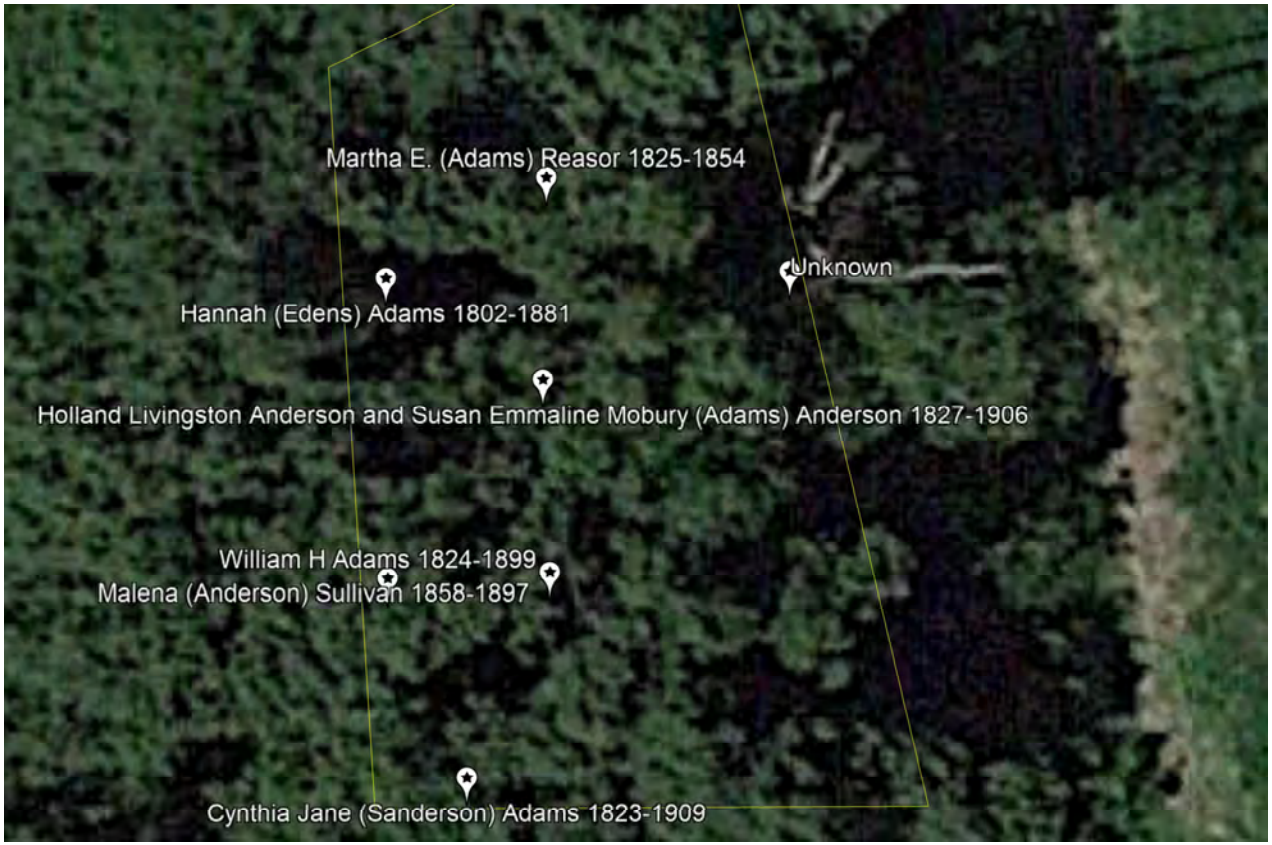
Photos: Roll_____Frames_____ Roll_____Frames_____

| Burial No. | Name | DOB | DOD | Marker Material | Epitaph (Y/N) | Comments (Commercial Marker, Statuary, Military Info., etc) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hannah (Edens) Anderson Adams | June 3, 1802 | November 2, 1881 | Stone | | |
| 2 | Holland Livingston Anderson | October 18, 1823 | September 20, 1877 | Stone | | HLA and SEMA share head marker. Father on base. |
| | Susan Emmaline Mobury (Adams) Anderson | July 4, 1827 | November 3, 1906 | Stone | | |
| 3 | William H Adams | February 15, 1824 | March 16, 1899 | Stone | | |
| 4 | Cynthia Jane (Sanderson) Adams | June 4, 1823 | May 1, 1909 | Stone | | |
| 5 | Malena Anderson Sullivan | April 19, 1858 | February 23, 1897 | Stone | | |
| 6 | Unknown | | | Stone | | Cannot read the head marker. This could be JMA. Questionable because of the location - not near HEA. |
| Not Found | Jeremiah Moody Adams | October 16, 1978 | March 24, 1872 | Not found | | Assumed his grave is here since cemetery is named for him. Probably in north section that is overgrown. |

Table 1. Jeremiah Adams Cemetery, Hickory, Kentucky. Name, location, and comments of the deceased.

| Name | Lat | Lon | Markers | Photo Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jeremiah Moody Adams<br>***16 Oct 1798 - 24 Mar 1872***<br>(Son of Zadock Adams/ Elizabeth Isabella Parish Adams; Spouse HEA) | ----NA---- | ----NA---- | No markers found. | |
| Hannah (Edens) Adams<br>***3 June 1802 - 2 Nov 1881*** (Daughter of James and Fereby Edens; Spouse JMA) | N 36º 46' 52.0" (head)<br>N 36º 46' 51.9" (foot) | W -88º 38' 47.6"<br>W -88º 38' 47.4" | Head & Foot Stone | #1 and #2 |
| Holland Livingston Anderson<br>***18 Oct 1823 - 20 Sep 1877***<br>(Son of Crawford Anderson/ Jincey Cunningham Anderson; Spouse SEMA) | N 36º 46' 51.9" (head)<br>N 36º 46' 51.8" (foot) | W -88º 38' 47.4"<br>W -88º 38' 47.3" | Head and Foot Stone (shared head with Susan Emmaline Mobury Adams Anderson (SEMA)) | #3 and #4 (head)<br>#5 (foot) |
| Susan Emmaline Mobury (Adams) Anderson<br>***4 July 1827 - 3 Nov 1906*** (Daughter of JMA/ HEA; Spouse HLA) | N 36º 46' 51.9" (head)<br>N 36º 46' 52.0" (foot) | W -88º 38' 47.4"<br>W -88º 38' 47.4" | Head and Foot Stone (shared head with HLA) | #3 and #6 (head)<br>#7 (foot) |
| William H Adams<br>***15 Feb 1824 - 16 Mar 1899*** (Son of JMA/ HEA; Spouse of CJSA) | N 36º 46' 51.7" (head) | W -88º 38' 47.6" | Head Stone | #8 and #9 (head) |
| Cynthia Jane (Sanderson) Adams<br>***4 June 1823 – 1 May 1909***<br>(Daughter of Jacob J. Sanderson/ Emily Millie Sullivan; Spouse WHA) | N 36º 46' 51.5" (head)<br>N 36º 46' 51.4" (foot) | W -88º 38' 47.5"<br>W -88º 38' 47.4" | Head and Foot Stone | #10 (head)<br>#11 (foot) |
| Martha E. (Adams) Reasor<br>***25 June 1825 – 30 May 1854*** (Daughter of JMA/ HEA; Spouse of William Fredrick Reasor) | N 36º 46' 52.1" (foot) | W -88º 38' 47.4" | Foot Stone | #12 (foot) |
| Malena Anderson Sullivan<br>***19 Apr 1858 – 23 Feb 1897*** (Daughter of HLA/ SEMA; Spouse of John Francis Sullivan) | N 36º 46' 51.7" (head) | W -88º 38' 47.4" | Head Stone | #13 (head)<br>#14 (head) |
| Unknown | N 36º 46' 52.0" (head) | W -88º 38' 47.1" | Head Stone | #15 (head) |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) General Site Photographs*




Locations of markers that were located (n=7 out of 11). One head marker is shared between husband and wife (HLA and SEMA). See table for more information. There are several fence posts which were assumed to be the boundary markers.

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | General site photo showing some of the markers and the current conditions. Tree debris has fallen and may be responsible for knocking over head marker. Head marker is shared (HLA and SEMA). |
|  | Photo shows boundary corner post. There were posts and some fencing still standing. |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Picture of boundary fence. The fence is not entirely intact. There are corner posts. |
|  | Photos shows multiple markers. |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | North area of cemetery. May contain grave sites. Very overgrown and could not access at the time of the site visit. |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ***Picture # 1***<br><br>Hannah (Edens) Adams foot marker |
|  | ***Picture # 2***<br><br>Hannah (Edens) Adams head marker |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

***Picture # 3***

HLA and SEMA head marker. The head marker and base for the head marker are shared.

***Picture # 4***

HLA and SEMA head marker base (“FATHER”)

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ***Picture # 5***<br><br>HLA foot stone |
|  | ***Picture # 6***<br><br>HLA and SEMA head marker base (“MOTHER”) |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ***Picture # 7***<br><br>HLA and SEMA head marker base (“MOTHER”) |
|  | ***Picture # 8***<br><br>William H Adams head marker |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ***Picture # 9***<br><br>William H Adams head marker |
|  | ***Picture # 10***<br><br>Cynthia Jane (Sanderson) Adams head marker |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ***Picture # 11***<br><br>Cynthia Jane (Sanderson) Adams foot marker |
|  | ***Picture # 12***<br><br>Martha (Adams) Reasor (foot) |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

| | |
|---|---|
|  | ***Picture # 13***<br><br>Malena (Anderson) Sullivan (head) |
|  | ***Picture # 14***<br><br>Malena (Anderson) Sullivan (head) |

# *South Holland Site (#20236) Grave Photographs*

***Picture # 15***

Unknown (head)

Find A Grave

Cynthia Jane *Sanderson* Adams
4 Jun 1823 – 1 May 1909

Hannah *Edens* Adams
3 Jun 1802 – 2 Nov 1881

Rev Fr Jeremiah Moody Adams • No grave photo
16 Oct 1798 – 24 Mar 1872

No grave photo

Nancy Jane *Taylor* Adams
8 Mar 1844 – 20 Sep 1882

William H Adams
15 Feb 1824 – 16 Mar 1899

Holland Livingston Anderson
18 Oct 1823 – 20 Sep 1877

Susan Emmaline Mobury *Adams* Anderson
4 Jul 1827 – 3 Nov 1906

Florence Clementine *Anderson* Dunn • No grave photo
1866 – 17 Nov 1894

No grave photo

Martha E. *Adams* Reasor
25 Jun 1825 – 30 May 1854

Malena A. *Anderson* Sullivan ✿
19 Apr 1858 – 23 Feb 1897

Unknown
Birth and death dates unknown.