

## PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 162 ACRES OF AN APPROXIMATE 457  
ACRE PROJECT AREA PROPOSED FOR DEVELOPMENT IN DOVER, MASON AND  
BRACKEN COUNTIES, KENTUCKY

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## ABSTRACT

From May 11 through June 6, 2018, consulting archaeologist Vincent Versluis of Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 162 acres of a 457 acre project area proposed for development in western Dover, Mason and Bracken counties, Kentucky. The 295 acre portion of the project area, located southeast across the CSX railroad from the 162 acres, was not archaeologically surveyed at this time, but might be surveyed in the future based on funding and other considerations following review of this report.

The survey, which consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing, was performed to identify archaeological resources in the project area, and if found, to determine whether the material might be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey was performed at the request of Owen McNeill, Economic Development Director of the Maysville-Mason County Industrial Development Authority, and Amy Kennedy of the Buffalo Trace Area Development District. The survey was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

An archaeological site check was performed on May 8, 2018 by staff at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) (Registration Number FY18-9617) followed by a more in-depth review of the site files by Versluis on May 11, 2018 at the OSA. These reviews indicated that several archaeological sites have been previously recorded within 2km of the project area including one reported earth mound, 15Ms5, located in the 295 acre portion of the project area that was not archaeologically surveyed. No previously recorded archaeological sites exist in the 162 acre portion of the project area that was surveyed. Also, an historic resources check was performed on May 7, 2018 by staff at the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) (Registration Number FY18-3112). This review indicated the existence of two previously recorded historic buildings within the 295 acre portion of the project area that was not surveyed. No previously recorded historic resources exist in the surveyed 162 acre portion of the project area.

A total of ten archaeological sites, 15Ms253-256 and 15Bk48-53, were documented during the course of the survey. Sites 15Bk48, 15Bk49, 15Bk51, 15Bk52 and 15Bk53 and 15Ms254 and 15Ms256 are prehistoric lithic scatters or open habitations, with sites 15Bk48, 15Ms254 and 15Ms256 consisting of Late Archaic, Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Middle Archaic components, respectively. No significant artifact concentrations or intact archaeological deposits were identified at sites 15Bk48, 15Bk49, 15Bk51, 15Bk52, 15Bk53 and 15Ms254 and 15Ms256. These sites have limited significance in terms of the National Register criteria and project clearance is recommended for these areas.

Site 15Ms255 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting of an Early Woodland component, chert tools and debitage, and a dense scatter of fire-crack rock (FCR). Based on the presence of FCR and chert artifact concentrations, the site is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50 are historic early to late nineteenth century farmstead/residences, each of which contains a small prehistoric component including a Late Woodland projectile point at 15Ms253. Based on the presence of dense artifact concentrations, these sites are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Phase II testing is recommended at sites 15Ms253, 15Ms255 and 15Bk50, in lieu of site avoidance.

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## INTRODUCTION

From May 11 through June 6, 2018, consulting archaeologist Vincent Versluis of Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 162 acres of a 457 acre project area proposed for development and located along the southern shore of the Ohio River, west of the town of Dover in Mason and Bracken counties, Kentucky (Figure 1). The 295 acre portion of the project area, located southeast across the CSX railroad from the 162 acres, was not archaeologically surveyed at this time, but might be surveyed in the future based on funding and other considerations following review of this report.

This archaeological survey, which consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing, was performed to identify archaeological resources in the project area, and if found, to determine whether the material might be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey was performed at the request of Owen McNeill, Economic Development Director of the Maysville-Mason County Industrial Development Authority, and Amy Kennedy of the Buffalo Trace Area Development District. The survey was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The investigation was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and follows the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2006) issued by the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC).

An archaeological site check was performed on May 8, 2018 by staff at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) (Registration Number FY18-9617) followed by a more in-depth review of the site files by Versluis on May 11, 2018 at the OSA. These reviews indicated that several archaeological sites have been previously recorded within 2km of the project area including one reported prehistoric earth mound, 15Ms5, located in the 295 acre portion of the project area that was not archaeologically surveyed. No previously recorded archaeological sites exist in the 162 acre portion of the project area that was presently surveyed. Also, an historic resources check was performed on May 7, 2018 by staff at the KHC (Registration Number FY18-3112). This review indicated the existence of two previously recorded historic buildings within the 295 acre portion of the project area, but no previously recorded historic resources exist in the 162 acre portion of the project area that was surveyed.

A total of ten archaeological sites, 15Ms253-256 and 15Bk48-53, were documented during the course of the survey. Sites 15Bk48, 15Bk49, 15Bk51, 15Bk52 and 15Bk53 and 15Ms254 and 15Ms256 are prehistoric lithic scatters or open habitations, mostly of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation, with sites 15Bk48, 15Ms254 and 15Ms256 consisting of Late Archaic, Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Middle Archaic components, respectively. No significant artifact concentrations or intact archaeological deposits were found at sites 15Bk48, 15Bk49, 15Bk51, 15Bk52, 15Bk53 and 15Ms254 and 15Ms256. These sites have limited significance in terms of the National Register criteria and project clearance is recommended for these areas.

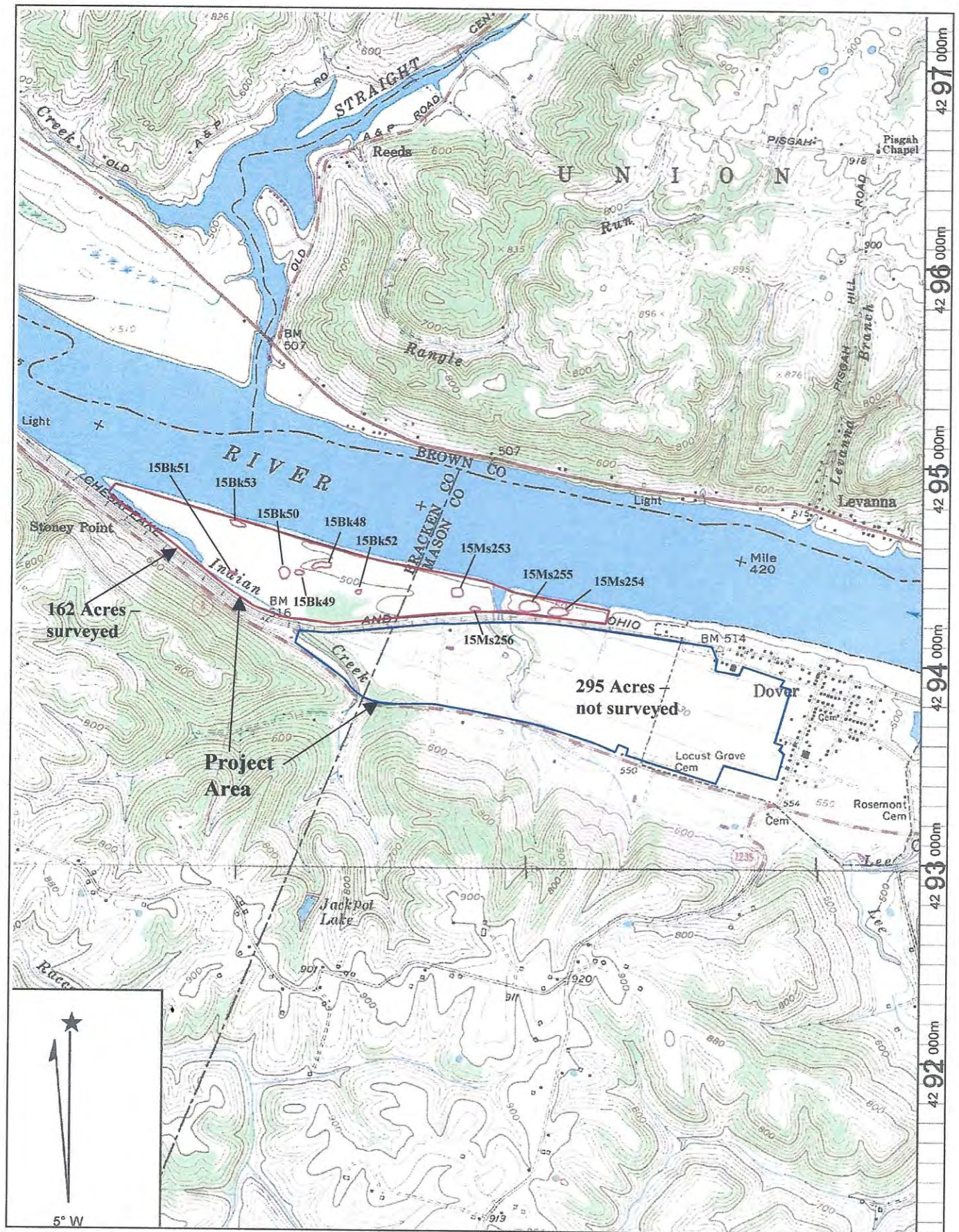


Figure 1. Project Area and Archaeological Sites Identified during the Phase I Survey on the 1961 (revised 1979) U.S.G.S. 7.5' Higginsport, OH-KY Topographic Quadrangle Map.

Site 15Ms255 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting of an Early Woodland component, chert tools and debitage, and a dense scatter of FCR. While no intact archaeological deposits were presently found at the site, the dense scatter of FCR as well as the occurrence of artifact concentrations indicate that intact cultural deposits likely exist at the site. The site could yield information important to the prehistory of the region and is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If this site cannot be avoided with a buffer zone of at least 100 feet, Phase II testing should be conducted to include the excavation of a number of test units. It also may be necessary to mechanically remove strips of plowzone from portions of the site in order to expose intact cultural deposits that might exist buried beneath the plowzone.

Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bks50 are historic early to late nineteenth century farmstead/residences, each of which contains a small prehistoric component including a Late Woodland projectile point found at site 15Ms253. Both sites contain dense artifact concentrations indicating that intact cultural deposits. The sites could yield information important to the history of the region and are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D of 36 CFR Part 63. If these two sites cannot be avoided with a buffer zone of at least 100 feet, Phase II testing should be conducted to include the excavation of a number of test units. It also may be necessary to mechanically remove strips of plowzone from portions of each site in order to expose intact cultural deposits that might exist buried beneath the plowzone. In addition, a more in-depth review of archival sources should be performed for the two historic sites.

In addition and as advised by the KHC, based on the location in the bottoms of the Ohio River, the project area could contain deeply buried cultural deposits making it necessary to mechanically deep test portions of the project area. Five trenches, about 5-10m long, should be excavated to a depth of 4m with a backhoe or backhoe and auger within the 457 acre project area that includes the 162 acre portion of the project area presently surveyed, and the 295 acres not yet surveyed.

In the unlikely event that any extensive or intensive archaeological resources are discovered, in addition to those documented in this report, which would be impacted by the proposed project, all activity in the vicinity of the cultural material must cease and the KHC (502/564-6661) should be contacted so a representative of the agency may evaluate the material. Also, if human remains are discovered, regardless of age or cultural affiliation, all activity in the vicinity of the remains must cease immediately. The KHC, local coroner, and local law enforcement agency must be contacted, as stipulated in KRS 72.020.

The total time spent in the field was 96 hours. No restrictions were encountered during any phase of the archaeological survey. Owen McNeill and Amy Kennedy provided aerial maps of the project area, and Dale Appelman, who farms the land, provided access to the project area and readily allowed for the pedestrian survey and limited shovel testing in the open fields prior to soybean and tobacco planting. Three copies of this report were sent to the KHC, one of which was sent to the Kentucky OSA, and one to Murray State University. One copy was sent to Owen McNeill of the Maysville-Mason County Industrial Development Authority, and two copies of this report are filed at Great Rivers Archaeological Services, where project records and artifacts are stored prior to their return to the landowner. Should the landowner not want the artifacts, they will be curated at the University of Kentucky William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, pending approval.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The eastern part of the project area is located in northwestern Mason County and the western section is located in northeastern Bracken County. Both counties lie in the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Division (Office of State Archaeology 1982:17), and are situated in the Eastern Bluegrass Section of the Bluegrass Management Area and Outer Section of the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape (Pollack 1990:22-23).

### **Physiography**

The counties are underlain with Ordovician to Silurian consolidated sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated Quaternary sediments. On the surface, the oldest rocks are of the Lexington Limestone that were deposited in shallow seas during the Middle Ordovician Period 490 million years ago. During the Late Ordovician, “the seas became relatively shallow, as indicated by the amounts of mud (shale) in the sediments. When the waters were clear and warm a profusion of animal life developed, particularly brachiopods and bryozoa. Over the last million years, unconsolidated Quaternary sediments have been deposited along the larger streams and rivers” (University of Kentucky 2004a, 2004b).

Mason County is characterized as rolling to hilly with the lowest relief in the southern part of the county and the greatest relief is in the Ohio Valley vicinity. Elevations in the county range from about 520 feet AMSL along the Ohio River floodplains to 1,000 feet AMSL on a ridge top west of Mays Lick. Elevations of 900 feet AMSL are common on ridgetops throughout the county (University of Kentucky 2004a).

Bracken County is moderately to well dissected with the greatest relief along the Ohio Valley in the northern part of the county. Uplands here rise 300 to 400 feet above the river. Elevations in the county range from about 500 feet AMSL along the Ohio River floodplains to 980 feet AMSL, which is the highest point recorded in Bracken County and occurs on the ridges dividing the Licking River and small tributaries that flow in the Ohio River (University of Kentucky 2004b). The project area is drained by Indian Creek that runs along the southern and western edge of the project area, and an unnamed tributary that extends through the center of the project area, both of which drain into the Ohio River.

## Soils

The project area is underlain with soils belonging to the Elk silt loam (EoA, ErB), Newark silt loam (Ng), Nolin silt loam (No), Otwood silt loam (OtB), Wheeling loam and silt loam (WhA, WhB, WhF), and Wheeling-Nolin silt loam (Wn). The information for this soil series was gathered from the Web Soil Survey that provides soil data produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS 2017).

Elk silt loam, 0-2% slopes (EoA) – This Elk soil is well drained that occurs on stream terraces. The parent material for this soil is mixed fine-silty alluvium. The typical surface soil is a 0-9 inch thick silt loam underlain with a 9-65 inch silty clay loam.

Elk silt loam, 2-6% slopes (ErB) – This Elk soil is well drained that occurs on stream terraces. The parent material for this soil is mixed fine-silty alluvium over mixed loamy alluvium. The typical surface soil is a 0-8 inch thick silt loam underlain with a 8-15 inch silt loam, 15-46 inch silty clay loam, and 46-80 inch silty clay loam.

Newark silt loam, ponded (Ng) – This soil is somewhat poorly drained that occurs on floodplains. The parent material for this soil is mixed fine-silty alluvium. The typical surface soil is a 0-10 inch thick silt loam underlain with a 10-32 inch silty clay loam and 32-62 inch silty clay loam.

Nolin silt loam, 0-2% slopes, frequently flooded (No) - Nolin soils are well drained that occur on floodplains. The parent material for this soil is mixed fine-silty alluvium. The typical surface soil for Nolin is a 0-8 inch thick silt loam underlain with a 8-72 inch silt loam, and 72-85 inch loam.

Otwood silt loam, 2-6% slopes (OtB) – This soil is moderately well drained that occurs on stream terraces. The parent material for this soil is mixed fine-silty alluvium. The typical surface soil is a 0-10 inch thick silt loam underlain with a 10-30 inch silt loam, 30-56 inch silty clay loam, and 56-80 inch silty clay loam.

Wheeling silt loam, 0-4% slopes (WhA) – This soil is well drained that occur on stream terraces. The parent material is mixed fine loamy-alluvium. The typical surface soil for this soil is a 0-9 inch thick silt loam underlain with a 9-52 inch silty clay loam, and 52-82 inch stratified very gravelly sand to very fine sand.

Wheeling silt loam, 2-6% slopes (WhB) – This soil is well drained that occurs on stream terraces. The parent material for this soil is mixed fine-loamy alluvium. The typical surface soil for this soil is a 0-23 inch thick loam underlain with a 23-57 inch silty clay loam, and 57-80 inch stratified very gravelly sand to very fine sand.

Wheeling silt loam, 12-55% slopes (WhF) – This soil is well drained that occurs on stream terraces. The parent material for this soil is mixed fine-loamy alluvium. The typical surface soil is a 0-23 inch thick silt loam underlain with a 23-57 inch silty clay loam, and 52-80 inch stratified very gravelly sand to very fine sand.

Wheeling-Nolin silt loam (Wn) – This soil is well drained that occurs on stream terraces. The parent material for this soil is mixed fine-loamy alluvium. The typical surface soil is a 0-9 inch thick silt loam underlain with a 9-52 inch silty clay loam, and 52-82 inch stratified very gravelly sand to very fine sand.

### **Flora and Fauna**

The project area falls within the Western Mesophytic Forest region, which is characterized by a mosaic of vegetational communities including oak-hickory, mixed mesophytic, swamp forest and prairies of barrens (Braun 1950:157-158). Oak and hickory dominate in this region but are accompanied by a wide range of other species (Pollack 1990:7). The flora in the study area would have provided food and raw materials for prehistoric people, as well as food and shelter for a number of animal species.

The more important game during prehistoric times in what is now Kentucky included white-tail deer, turkey, elk, bison, black bear, beaver, turtles, birds, opossum, raccoon, fish and river mussels (Tankersley 1996:35; Jefferies 1996:45,56; Railey 1996:84; and Lewis 1996b:129). At present, a large and diverse group of fauna still exists within the region and the county's ample water systems are also habitat to a number of aquatic fauna and a variety of fish species.

## **CULTURAL BACKGROUND**

The following section outlines the general prehistory of the eastern United States and the cultural development unique to northern Kentucky and the Middle Ohio Valley region. The background of this area in Kentucky has been divided into five periods of cultural development: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Fort Ancient and Historic. The Archaic and Woodland periods are divided into Early, Middle, and Late temporal-cultural periods.

### **The Paleoindian Period**

The Paleoindian period is the earliest conclusively documented cultural development in the region. This stage of development (10,000 B.C. to 8000 B.C.) is generally characterized by mobile microbands of nomadic hunters and gatherers (Lewis 1996a:17-18). The migration of Paleoindians into the region was closely associated with the movements of Pleistocene glaciers and the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciation. Adapting to this cold environment, Paleoindians manufactured fluted and non-fluted, lanceolate projectile points that were used to hunt large game or megafauna. Large game exploitation is seen in the archaeological record at sites in the United States, where fluted points have been found in direct association with bison or mammoth remains (Tankersley 1996:26).

Although emphasis may have been on hunting large game, such as mastodon and bison, Paleoindian subsistence probably included plant foods and smaller animals (Childress and Buchner 1999:16). Late in the Paleoindian period, populations began to rely more on smaller game as megafauna, including mammoth, mastodon, bison, ground sloth, horse, musk ox, stag-moose, and peccary, all of which were native to Kentucky, became extinct or migrated north with the retreat of the ice glaciers (Tankersley 1996:21, 36).

Paleoindian sites in Kentucky tend to be located in specific landscapes such as, terraces or floodplains near major stream or tributary confluences; margins of bogs, ponds and saline springs, and in areas of large amounts of high quality lithic material (Tankersley 1996:37). As of 1990, a total of 51 Paleoindian sites have been recorded in the Bluegrass Management Area (Tankersley 1990:98), where the project area is situated.

Flaked or chipped stone knives and scrapers were common tools in the Paleoindian toolkit in the eastern United States, and “were necessary for butchering game and processing plant fibers for cordage” (Tankersley 1996:24). Other flaked-stone tools include, graters, perforators or drills, and *pièces esquillée* or wedges (Tankersley 1996:32). Diagnostic Paleoindian points found in the eastern United States include lanceolate forms such as *Clovis*, *Cumberland*, *Plainview*, *Agate Basin*; Late Paleoindian points include *Dalton*, *Beaver Lake*, *Quad*, *Greenbrier* and *Hardaway Side Notched* points (Justice 1987:17-42).

### **The Archaic Period**

The Archaic period is characterized by more stabilized climatic conditions with average temperatures, in some areas, greater than those of today. The archaeological record of the Archaic period is more abundant than that of the previous Paleoindian period, which probably is due to increases in population size, and/or the occurrence of longer term, intensive occupation (Jefferies 1990:151). The Archaic period has been divided into three subperiods: Early (8000-6000 B.C.), Middle (6000-4000 B.C.), and Late (4000-1000 B.C.). Each division consists of certain assemblages and distinctive point types that serve as general temporal-cultural markers.

The type of settlement pattern that appears to have emerged during the Archaic period was one of more seasonal occupation with semi-permanent base camps. Subsistence relied on hunting such animals as whitetail deer and, to a lesser extent, gathering a limited number of nutritious plant foods (Chapman 1977; Cleland 1966). A more diversified subsistence strategy during the Middle and Late Archaic periods is seen in an increased number of groundstone, food processing tools, such as pestles and grinding slabs, and plant remains in Middle and Late Archaic assemblages (Jefferies 1990:151, 1996:73). In addition, the importance of plant foods in the Archaic diet is suggested by the substantial amounts of fire-cracked rock in Archaic sites. Fire-cracked rocks (FCR) which are the by-products of rock-boiling activity, are seen to represent intensive exploitation of food resources (Childress and Buchner 1999:17).

Near the end of the Archaic period, the archaeological record indicates that populations in the region were occupying sites for longer periods, and some groups were expanding food subsistence activities to include cultivation of plants (Jefferies 1990:153). Evidence also suggests that Late Archaic cultures were beginning to manufacture ceramics and/or stone bowl prototypes, and were developing long-distance trade routes through which exotic materials were diffused (Steponaitis 1986; Chapman 1985). Trading activities are reflected in the archaeological record with the appearance of such Late Archaic items as grooved axes, atlatl weights and tubular pipes made of non-local material (Griffin 1952:355-356; Jefferies 1990:145).

Early Archaic lithic assemblages in the eastern United States include: mullers, grinding slabs, pitted cobbles, polished celts, atlatls, scrapers, and drills (Bense 1994:65; Chapman 1985:43-46). Diagnostic points of the Early Archaic include: side notched types such as *Big*

*Sandy* and *Raddatz Side Notched* and *St. Albans Side Notched* points; and corner notched types like *Kirk Corner Notched*, *Decatur*, *Palmer Corner Notched*, *Charleston Corner Notched* and *Pine Tree Corner Notched* points; and stemmed types such as *Kirk Stemmed*, *LeCroy Bifurcated Stemmed* and *Kanawha Stemmed* points (Justice 1987:60-96).

Middle Archaic lithic assemblages in the eastern United States include: atlatl weights, used to increase velocity of the projectile point, grooved stone axes, and netsinkers to keep fish nets under water (Bense 1994:75). Diagnostic points of the Middle Archaic include: *White Springs* and *Sykes* point types, basally notched types such as *Eva I* and *Eva II* points; stemmed types such as *Stanly Stemmed*, and *Morrow Mountain I* and *Morrow Mountain II* points (Justice 1987:97-110).

Late Archaic lithic assemblages in the eastern United States include stone containers made of steatite or sandstone (Steponaitis 1986; Bense 1994:86). Diagnostic points of the Late Archaic include: stemmed forms such as *Benton Stemmed*, *Elk River Stemmed*, *Ledbetter Stemmed*, *Pickwick*, *Saratoga Stemmed* and *Savannah River Stemmed* (Justice 1987:111-158).

### **The Woodland Period**

The Woodland cultures developed out of the Archaic period, beginning about 1000 B.C. and lasting until about A.D. 900. The Woodland period has been divided into three subperiods: Early (1000-300 B.C.), Middle (300 B.C.-A.D. 600), and Late (A.D. 600-900). This stage of cultural development is generally marked by the emergence of pottery, construction of burial mounds and other earthworks, and a rudimentary form of plant cultivation along with hunting and gathering (Stoltman 1978). Woodland agriculture is currently viewed by most archaeologists to play more marginal of a role than once thought (Railey 1990:247).

Early Woodland groups throughout many parts of eastern United States constructed earthen mounds for human burial, but perhaps the most extensive form of ceremonial/mortuary practice was that developed in the Ohio Valley region, known as the Adena complex (Griffin 1983). Centered north of the Ohio River, the impact of the Adena complex extended beyond the Ohio Valley and into parts of the southeastern United States (Bense 1994:121). The Adena complex is marked by mortuary mound centers with conical or platform mounds and human burials elaborately furnished with Adena ornaments. Late Adena mounds are larger than those earlier in the period and include projectile points; tubular pipes, gorgets, bifacial blades, hematite celts, copper bracelets, mica cutout ornaments, beads, crescents, effigy pipes; and engraved stone tablets and marine shell (Seeman 1986; Railey 1996:96-97, Figures 4.13 and 4.16).

During the later stages of the Adena complex, which extends into the Middle Woodland period, there is evidence of Hopewellian elements. Railey (1996:100) notes that in north-central Kentucky, Hopewellian features include square-to-rectangular structure at the Riley Mound in Boone County (Webb 1943), and sand tempered, stamped ceramics at the Wright Mound in Montgomery County (Haag 1940). Like the Adena, the Hopewell complex represented a system of exchange, ceremonial practices and mortuary goods, more than it represented a group of people (Muller 1986).

The Late Woodland period saw the collapse of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere and the sharp decline of such Hopewellian characteristics as earthwork construction and long-distance trade (Railey 1996:110). During this time, horticulture intensified, although archaeobotanical evidence suggests that wild plants and animals remained the focus of Late Woodland subsistence (Railey 1996:111, 1990:256). In some areas of Kentucky, Late Woodland populations occupied nucleated villages, with houses, work areas and refuse areas spaced around a central public zone (Railey 1996:111-112).

Early Woodland ceramics in the Bluegrass Management Area include Fayette Thick pottery which is a thick form tempered with coarse lithic and that are plain or exhibit cordmarked or fabric-impressed surfaces. Fayette Thick vessel forms are generally barrel shaped with flat bottoms (Railey 1990:249). Diagnostic points of the Early Woodland in the eastern United States include: stemmed types such as *Turkey-tail*, *Delhi*, *Wade*, *Adena Stemmed*, and *Little Bear Creek* points; and corner notched types such as *Motley* (Justice 1987:173-201).

Middle Woodland ceramics in Kentucky's Bluegrass Management Area are characterized by plain exterior surfaces. Vessel forms include conoidal, barrel-shaped, or flower pot-shaped jars with flat, rounded, subconoidal and pointed bases (Railey 1990:251). Haag (1942:341-342) states that common Adena ceramics are Adena Plain, which are tempered with sandstone or limestone (Railey 1990:253). Other Adena ceramic types include Montgomery Incised and other forms with simple stamped and check stamped decoration (Haag 1941:264-265; Setzler 1930; Railey 1990:253). Diagnostic points of the Middle Woodland include: corner notched types such as *Snyders*; stemmed types such as *Steuben Expanded Stemmed*, *Bakers Creek*, and *Lowe Flared Base* points; and triangular types such as *Copena* (Justice 1987:201-214).

Late Woodland artifact assemblages throughout Kentucky are generally similar to those of the Middle Woodland, but without decoration on ceramics and other elements associated with the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere. Late Woodland ceramics include cordmarked, subglobular and subconoidal jars and by the end of the Late Woodland there is greater regional variability in ceramic style (Railey 1990:256). Diagnostic points of the Late Woodland include: pentagonal types such as *Jack's Reef Pentagonal*; corner notched types such as *Jack's Reef Corner Notched* (Justice 1987:215-220); and incurvate triangular forms such as *Hamilton Incurvate* (Justice 1987:229-230).

### **The Fort Ancient Period**

In the Middle Ohio Valley, the Late Prehistoric period is represented by the cultural tradition known as Fort Ancient that dates from about A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1750. The Fort Ancient developed in the central Ohio River Valley and occurred in present day north-central and northeastern Kentucky, southeastern Indiana, southern Ohio, and western West Virginia (Sharp 1996:161). The Bluegrass Management Area has the most recorded Fort Ancient sites in Kentucky, which numbered 101 in 1990 (Sharp 1990:495).

Fort Ancient and Mississippian societies were contemporaneous and shared many attributes such as: increased sedentism: a large, complex social structure: and an emphasis on food production of corn and beans, supplemented by hunting, fishing and gathering (Sharp 1990:469). Traits that distinguish Fort Ancient from Mississippian groups include the absence of

platform mounds in the Fort Ancient culture and the lack of hierarchical organization in the Fort Ancient settlement system (Jefferies 1996:121). Also, Fort Ancient culture differs from that of the Mississippian in that Fort Ancient populations emphasized hunting large game such as whitetail deer, elk, and bear, while Mississippian groups focused on whitetail deer but also smaller game such as raccoons, wild turkeys and fish (Smith 1986; Sharp 1996:178).

Early Fort Ancient sites (before A.D. 1200) represent a period of transition to a more sedentary way of life, with corn, bean and squash cultivation. Villages were composed of “scattered” households, such as those of the Muir Site that occupied a broad ridge crest near Jessamine Creek in Jessamine County, Kentucky (Sharp 1996:162). By A.D. 1200, Fort Ancient groups were building nucleated villages in central and eastern Kentucky. These villages were spatially organized in circular and elliptical configurations, set around central plazas, and sometimes surrounded by palisades. Other villages included linear arrangements of structures built along terraces or ridges (Sharp 1990:469, 1996:181-182).

The presence of items of non-local origin found at Fort Ancient sites suggests that these populations exchanged goods with regions beyond the Fort Ancient area, but Sharp (1996:180) notes that the volume of trade was “light” until A.D. 1400. Interaction between Mississippian and Fort Ancient groups, for example, is indicated by the presence of spatulate celts and Mississippian-like ceramics at Fort Ancient sites in southwestern Ohio (Cowan 1987; Sharp 1996:180). Other Fort Ancient sites in Kentucky, such as Hardin Village site (A.D. 1500 to the early 1600s) and the Bentley site (A.D. 1700s) in Greenup County, contain Euro-American items, indicative of indirect or direct contact with Euro-Americans (Sharp 1996:171-175).

Ceramics are considered to be the most common marker of Fort Ancient cultures (Sharp 1990:469). Early Fort Ancient ceramics include grit-tempered, cordmarked jars with loop handles that date to before A.D. 1200. Middle Fort Ancient ceramics include Manion phase shell- or limestone-tempered, cordmarked jars with loop handles, and incised or punctated designs, which date from A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1400. Late Fort Ancient ceramics include: Madisonville series shell-tempered cordmarked, and plain globular jars with thin strap handles; hemispherical bowls with small effigy figurines on the rim; and shallow bowls or salt pans that date to after A.D. 1400 (Sharp 1990:164-175).

Fort Ancient points include various triangular forms, including the long isosceles triangular type called *Fort Ancient* (Justice 1987:227-228). The Fort Ancient assemblage includes: the bow and arrow; sandstone pipes; clay elbow pipes; discoidals; earspools; bone reamers and awls; grooved abraders; bone and shell beads; pottery disks; bifacial end scrapers; antler tools; pestles; anvils; balls; rattles; spoons; pendants; celts, and decorated shell gorgets and masks (Sharp 1996; 1990:469).

### **The Historic Period**

By the time of Euro-American colonization of Kentucky in the late 1700s, Mississippian villages had probably long been abandoned (Lewis 1996b:159). It is unclear when the first Europeans explored what is now Kentucky, but by the late seventeenth century, Marquette and Joliet at least viewed parts of Kentucky during their trip down the Mississippi River in 1673 (McBride and McBride 1990:583). Early settlers in eastern Kentucky include French and English

traders, such as those at a Shawnee village called Lower Shawneetown, which was a major village on the Ohio River from the 1730s to 1758 (Henderson et al. 1986; Sharp 1996:175). In addition to Shawnees and the few European traders, the village was composed of members of the Five Nations Iroquois and Canadian Iroquois, as well as other Native American groups (Sharp 1996:175).

By the late 1760s, “Long Hunters” from the eastern United States were also venturing into the area, via the Cumberland Gap, for months and years at a time. Following the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 and the subsequent Treaty of Pittsburgh in 1775, the area south of the Ohio River was opened for settlement (McBride and McBride 1990:587-589). Daniel Boone, negotiating with the Cherokee, built the Wilderness Road, which became the primary overland route through Kentucky from 1775 to 1818 (Ison et al. 1991:11). Settlers from western North Carolina and western Virginia arrived primarily through the gaps, such as Cumberland Gap, and others from Pennsylvania, western Maryland and western Virginia came down the Ohio River. In 1775, the first settlements in Kentucky were established in Harrodstown (now Harrodsburg) by individuals who came down the Ohio River, and in Boonesborough by those who arrived through the Cumberland Gap (McBride and McBride 1990:589).

With the advent of the Revolutionary War, which saw most of the Native populations such as the Shawnee allied with the British, Euro-American settlement remained slow until the war’s end in 1783. At this time, Kentucky had a relatively small population of about 8,000 people in 1782. After the Revolutionary War, the population in the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape increased rapidly and by 1784 it reached 30,000 (Rohrbaugh 1978:25; McBride and McBride 1990:590). At this time some settlers established farmsteads located apart from the stations and forts, and some of these stations were developing into towns. For example, Lexington had reached a population of 834 by 1792 (Perkins 1987:5; Share 1982:9; McBride and McBride 1990:591). Other large towns developing at this time included Bardstown with 216 persons, Louisville with 200, Danville with 150, and Washington in Mason County with a population of 462 (Cotterill 1917:244; McBride and McBride 1990:244).

In 1792, statehood was granted to Kentucky. In 1795, with the Treaty of Greenville, Ohio Valley and Midwestern Native Americans relinquished all claims to Kentucky, except for the Jackson Purchase Cultural Landscape in the western end of the state that was controlled by Chickasaws. This treaty resulted in a larger number of Euro-Americans migrating to Kentucky as reflected in a population increase in Kentucky from 73,677 in 1790 to 220,955 in 1800. By 1800, a total of 41 counties had been formed in Kentucky (McBride and McBride 1990:594).

Mason County was formed in 1788, and named after George Mason (Calvert and Klee 1986:3). Maysville, known as Limestone prior to 1790, was made a town in 1787 and then a city in 1833. The first station, Kenton’s Station, in what was to become Mason County was established in 1784 by Simon Kenton. In 1786, the town of Washington was established and officially laid out by Arthur Fox, Sr. and William Wood, on land owned by Simon Kenton and then purchased by Arthur Fox, Sr. and William Wood in 1789 (Deed Book A:1). Washington was the county seat of Mason County until it was replaced by Maysville in 1848. Early settlers to the county came from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Maryland, with many Irish and German immigrants arriving after the Civil War. Crops grown by early settlers included corn, wheat, flax, hemp and tobacco (Clift 1936:1-2). Bracken County was formed in

1796 out of Mason and Campbell counties. The county may have been named after William Bracken, an early explorer of the area. The first county seat was Augusta and then was changed to Brooksville in 1839 (Toncray 2012).

The project area is located just west of the town of Dover, along the Ohio River. Dover is about twelve miles west and down river from Maysville. The bottomlands surrounding what was to become Dover were acquired from treasury warrants by Arthur Fox, Sr., in 1784 and earlier. Dover was officially established in 1818 by Arthur Fox, Jr., and named after Dover, England which was the birth place of his father, Arthur Fox, Sr. The town of Dover was chartered in 1836 with a post office established in 1823 (Curran 1902).

Jeremiah Washburn was the first settler in the town of Dover, who in 1786 with his son Cornelius "Neal," built a log block house on the west bank of Lees Creek for protection against Native Americans and wild animals. This land was given to him by Arthur Fox, Sr. for the assistance he provided in carrying the stakes and chains for most of Arthur Fox, Sr.'s surveys. Pioneers, such as Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, would stay overnight at the blockhouse while travelling from Ohio to Kentucky. After 1794 and until about 1812, there were between 20 to 30 log houses, each about 30 x 20 feet and 1 ½ stories high, built along the Ohio River bottoms near where Market, Second and Hall streets were later established (Mason County Genealogical Society 1991).

Dover developed into a major tobacco and livestock shipping port on the Ohio River. By the 1840s, Dover had become the world's main leaf tobacco market for shipment to New Orleans and Boston. Many nineteenth century businesses and establishments developed in the town including several mills, a tobacco factory and warehouses, a brick factory, a button factory, a creamery, banks, churches, various stores, and later a Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) railroad station (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991; Rennick 2018). The C&O station was built in the late nineteenth century with the C&O opening service to Cincinnati in 1888 following the southern bank of the Ohio River from Ashland to Covington and Cincinnati (American-Rails.com 2018). In the early nineteenth century, Dover was also used as a port to ship human slaves south to Natchez, Mississippi and New Orleans, Louisiana. For example, one slave trader in Mason County, John W. Anderson, purchased local slaves and held them chained in his slave pen on his farm. From there the enslaved were walked down to the dock at Dover and shipped down river and sold as human livestock (Bache 2015).

The 1859-1860 business directory for Dover lists the population as 900 and notes "several churches, large steam flouring and saw mills, some twelve or fifteen stores and tobacco warehouses, and an equal number of mechanical trades" (Hawes 1859). The business directory includes school teachers, blacksmiths, carpenters, councilmen, general stores, a livery stable, a hotel, a Marshall, saloons, a saw mill, dealers in coal and lumber, a wagon maker, a Methodist preacher, a postmaster, dealers in drugs and groceries, a shoe maker, a police judge, a village clerk, physicians, a tailor, a steam flouring mill, and a grocery store (Hawes 1859).

The 1876-1877 business directory for Dover lists the population as 800 and lists a steam saw mill, two churches and three schools (Polk 1876). This directory includes a milliner, a wagonmaker, a lawyer, tobacco dealers, a justices of the peace, an undertaker, carpenters, a general store, a saw mill, a butcher, a saloon, blacksmiths, a druggist, a grocer, an express agent,

a general store, washing machines, boots and shoes, a brick and coal dealer, physicians, a manufacturer of Catawba wine, a hotel, a livery, and a broom manufacturer (Polk 1876).

By 1884, the population of Dover is listed as 600. In addition to three churches and three schools at Dover, several business and occupations are listed at this time including general stores, tobacco, shoemakers, a wagonmaker, a lawyer, justices of peace, a postmaster, saw and planning mills, an undertaker, a carpenter, a piano tuner, carding mills, physicians, a meat market, a hotel, a wharf boat, a constable, washing machines, brick and coal, a saloon, stoves and tinware, a baker and confectioner, a milliner, and a livery (Polk 1884).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Repositories/Consultation

An archaeological site check was performed on May 8, 2018 by staff at the OSA (Registration Number FY18-9617) followed by a more in-depth review of the site files by Versluis on May 11, 2018 at the OSA. These reviews indicated that several archaeological sites have been previously recorded within 2km of the project area, but none exist in the 162 acre portion of the project area that was surveyed. Also, an historic resources check was performed on May 7, 2018 by staff at the Kentucky Heritage Council (Registration Number FY18-3112). This review indicated the existence of no previously recorded historic buildings in the 162 acre portion of the project area that was surveyed (see below).

The literature review also included examination of the 1961 and 1961 (revised 1979) U.S.G.S. 7.5' Higginsport, OH-KY topographic maps, the 1931 U.S.G.S. 15' Higginsport, OH-KY topographic map, the 1876 *An Illustrated Atlas of Mason County, Kentucky* (Lake et al. 1876), and the 1884 *An Atlas of Bracken and Pendleton Counties, Kentucky* (Lathrop 1884). None of these maps showed buildings in the 162 acre portion of the project area surveyed except for the 1876 Mason County atlas map that depicts a building owned by L. H. Long at the locale of site 15Ms253 recorded during this survey (see Figure 6 below).

### Previous Archaeological Research

In Kentucky, more than 13,000 archaeological sites have been recorded over the past 170 years (Pollack 1990:1). Archaeological research in Kentucky began with explorations in the early nineteenth century of large prehistoric sites such as mounds and earthworks. Archaeological work during this “speculative period” was conducted partly to ascertain the origin of the builders of the mounds, since many people during this time did not think Native Americans capable of constructing such mounds and earthworks (Lewis 1996a:6).

One of the earliest “archaeologists” in Kentucky was a naturalist by the name of Constantine Rafinesque who was the first to try and describe all of the known archaeological sites in Kentucky in an appendix of a volume published in 1824 (Lewis 1996a:7). From the mid nineteenth to early twentieth century, the Kentucky Geological Survey was instrumental in much archaeological research in the state, where it contributed to regional geological or geographical

studies (Lewis 1996a:8). Other archaeological research in Kentucky during this time includes excavations carried out by amateur archaeologist, Clarence B. Moore (Moore 1916).

The first more professional archaeological work in Kentucky was that by William D. Funkhouser and William S. Webb in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Webb and Funkhouser founded the University of Kentucky's Anthropology Department in 1927, the second anthropology department in the Midwest, and served as its two faculty (Griffin 1976:5; Lewis 1996a:10). Webb, a University of Kentucky physicist and Funkhouser, a zoology professor at the university, conducted several archaeological surveys and excavations across Kentucky (Lewis 1996a:10). One of their publications identified significant prehistoric sites on a county to county basis throughout Kentucky (Funkhouser and Webb 1932).

In Mason County, 26 sites were listed by Funkhouser and Webb (1932:274-277) including a village site with mounds and burial fields, other stone graves, earth mounds and mound groups and a fortification of rough stone work. No sites were recorded in Bracken County by Funkhouser and Webb in this publication (Funkhouser and Webb 1932), but they note that local individuals informed them that "the town of Augusta is believed to have been built on the site of an ancient cemetery" and that human skeletons and associated artifacts had been uncovered during excavations for business construction in Augusta.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, William Webb directed several archaeological projects in Kentucky and in the southeastern United States, which were funded by the New Deal-era relief agencies (Lyon 1982; Milner and Smith 1986; Lewis 1996a:11). During this time, a great deal of archaeological research in Kentucky and elsewhere in southeastern United States was funded by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Works Projects Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In 1966, with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the establishment of the Kentucky Heritage Council in the same year, archaeological research took on the form of federally mandated cultural resource management (CRM) studies. With the creation of CRM archaeology, the level of archaeological research in Kentucky grew sharply, as reflected in that more than 80% of the sites recorded in Kentucky's archaeological files have been documented since 1966 (Clay 1988:27; Lewis 1996a:12).

### **Previously Recorded Sites within 2km of the Project Area**

As mentioned above, a number of archaeological sites have been previously recorded within 2km of the project area, none of which exist in the 162 acre portion of the project area surveyed. These include sites 15Ms5, 15Ms27, 15Ms48 and 15Ms49 (Table 1).

Site 15Ms5 is one of the prehistoric sites (#5) reported by Funkhouser and Webb (1932). The site is reportedly a prehistoric earth mound located along the eastern side of an unnamed tributary in the center of the 295 acre portion of the project area that was not presently archaeologically surveyed. The site is listed as a "large mound" that "has not been excavated and its type is unknown" (Funkhouser and Webb 1932:276). The archaeological site card notes that no cultural material was found at the mound including on its surface, but a small hole in the mound top was noted (Webb n.d.).

Site 15Ms27 is a prehistoric earth mound located in the town of Dover approximately 250m east of the eastern end of the 295 acre portion of the project area not surveyed. This site, known as “The Dover Mound,” is listed as a large earth mound on which no cultural material was found but that the mound was previously investigated “years ago” with “a pit sunk in the top,” and the owner, Perry Barrett, has “some blades” from the mound (Webb 1947). In 1950-1951, excavations were carried out at the mound and numerous Adena human burials were uncovered along with grave goods including layers of bark, pottery, shell beads, sheets of mica, red ochre, chert projectile points, worked animal bone, woven textile, and copper pendants, rings and bracelets (Webb and Snow 1959).

Site 15Ms48 is another prehistoric earth mound located in the town of Dover approximately 750m east of the eastern end of the 295 acre portion of the project area not surveyed. This site is listed as a small earth mound on which no cultural material was found and that the mound was not previously investigated (Webb 1947).

Site 15Ms49 is a prehistoric village, possibly dating to the Adena, located 2km southeast of the eastern end of the 295 acre portion of the project area not surveyed. This site is listed as a village consisting of dark midden with “abundant artifacts” including Adena type projectile points that were collected from the site’s previous owner, Edward Pabst (Webb 1947).

In addition, an unconfirmed site is noted in the site check by staff at the OSA (Registration Number FY18-9617). This unconfirmed site is listed as a shell button manufacturing area and is located north and outside of the project area along the shore of the Ohio River.

Site #	Site Type	Cultural Periods	Cultural Material	National Register	Reference
15Ms5	Earth Mound	Prehistoric	Not reported	Not assessed	Funkhouser and Webb 1932; Webb n.d.
15Ms27	Earth Mound “Dover Mound”	Prehistoric Adena	Human remains, bark, pottery, shell beads, mica, red ochre, chert projectile points, worked animal bone, woven textile, and copper pendants, rings and bracelets	Not assessed	Webb 1947; Webb and Snow 1959
15Ms48	Earth Mound	Prehistoric	Not reported	Not assessed	Webb 1947
15Ms49	Village	Prehistoric, possibly Adena	Midden and abundant artifacts	Not assessed	Webb 1947

Table 1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 2km of the Project Area.

In addition, one archaeological survey was previously conducted within 2km of the project area that resulted in the discovery of no archaeological sites. This “no find” survey, located east and south of the project area, was performed by George Arnold (2005) for the proposed western Mason County water line extension.

## **Previously Recorded Historic Resources within the Project Area**

Also, an historic resources check was performed on May 7, 2018 by staff at the KHC (Registration Number FY18-3112). This review indicated that no previously recorded historic resources exist in the 162 acre portion of the project area surveyed. In the 295 acre portion of the project area not presently surveyed, two previously recorded historic resources exist. One of these is MS 531, the E. Fox Farm, which is located on the northern side of the Mary Ingles Highway (KY 8) between Indian Creek and an unnamed tributary that drains into the Ohio River. This site meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The other is BK 318, the Adam Sroufe House, which is located along Indian Creek on the northern side of the Mary Ingles Highway. National Register status for this site is currently undetermined.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Field Methods**

The type of terrain and vegetation in the project area determined the methodology that was employed for the investigation. If the ground surface visibility was greater than 50% and/or the ground slope was greater than 20 degrees, the preferred method was pedestrian survey. If the surface visibility was less than 50% and the ground slope was less than 20 degrees, systematic shovel probing was employed (Figure 2). The project area was largely situated on a broad stretch of floodplains of the Ohio River used for cultivation. At the time of survey, these fields were not yet planted with crops and surface visibility was 75-100%, which were investigated by walking in transects spaced in 20m intervals. Areas of good ground surface visibility also included the banks of the Ohio River and Indian Creek which were inspected for cultural material (Plates 1-4).

Other areas in the project area consisted of wooded slopes and ravines, such as along Indian Creek and an unnamed tributary of the Ohio River, and a wet, swampy area in the center of the project area just north of the CSX railroad tracks. These sloped areas were walked over but no shovel testing was conducted in these areas due to slope and/or water inundation. Level areas in the floodplain not in cultivation and covered in trees, weeds and secondary growth were investigated by means of systematic shovel testing. Shovel testing consisted of placing a grid of shovel test pits (STP) spaced at 20m intervals in level areas in the project area (Plates 5-8).

When artifacts were found on the ground surface, the site area was pedestrian surveyed which involved walking in 5m transects until no artifacts were observed. Artifacts were flagged and collected and mapped in 5m x 5m grids. A limited number of shovel tests were also placed in the sites. These shovel probes typically measured 30cm in diameter and were excavated into the subsoil. Shovel pit matrix was examined by screening through a 6.25mm hardware cloth and the soil was documented using a Munsell soil chart prior to backfilling (Munsell 1994).

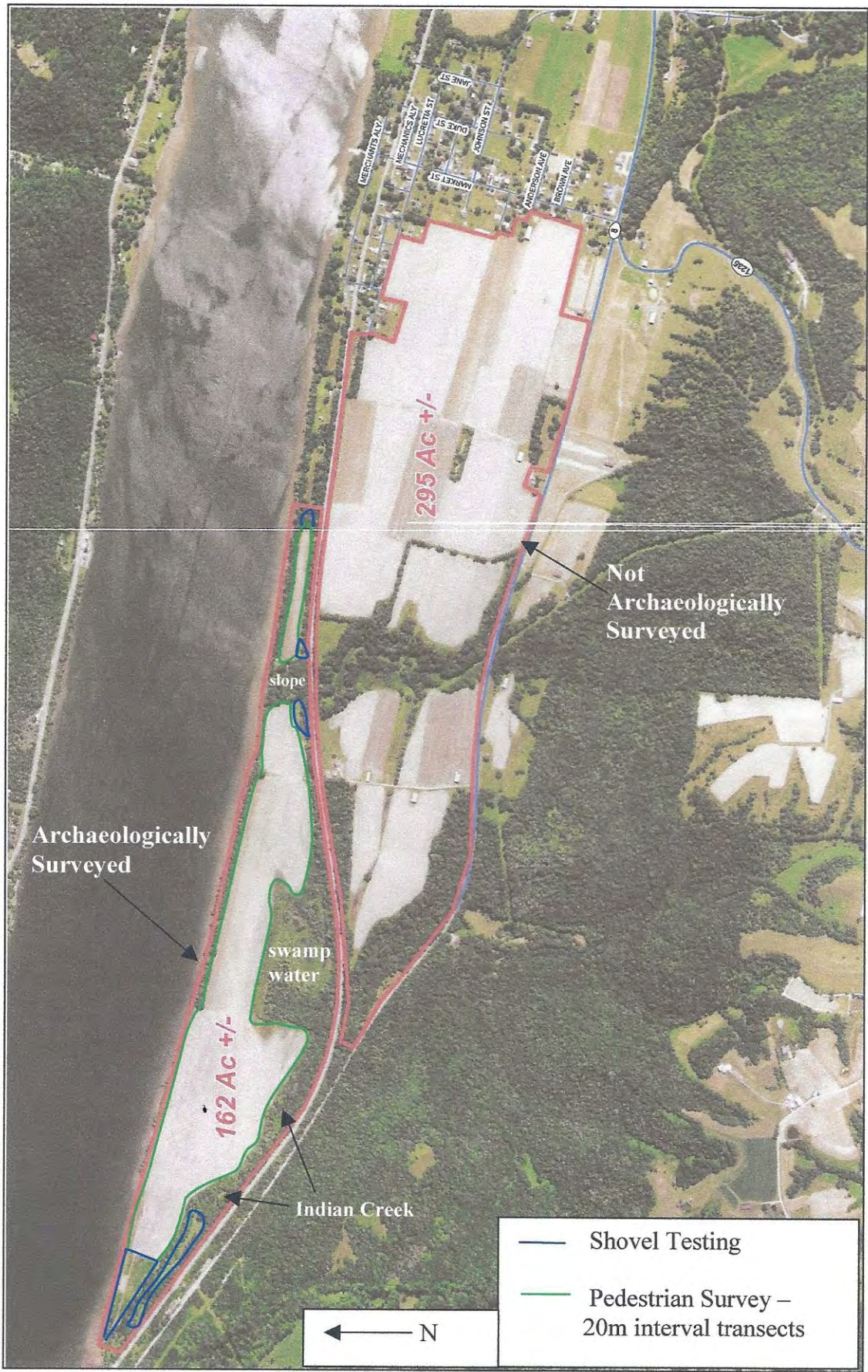


Figure 2. Project Area and Zones of Shovel Testing and Pedestrian Survey on the Project Aerial Plan Map.



Plate 1. Level Plowed/Disked Field in 162 Acre Portion of Project Area, Pedestrian Survey in 5m Intervals: View to East from Northwestern End of Project Area.



Plate 2. Level Plowed/Disked Field in 162 Acre Portion of Project Area, Pedestrian Survey in 5m Intervals: View to West from Northcentral Part of Project Area.



Plate 3. Shore of Ohio River in 162 Acre Portion of Project Area, Pedestrian Surveyed: View to East from Northwestern End of Project Area.



Plate 4. Indian Creek in 162 Acre Portion of Project Area, Pedestrian Surveyed: View to East from Western End of Project Area.



Plate 5. Wooded Sloped Area in 162 Acre Portion of Project Area near Unnamed Tributary and Railroad Tracks, Pedestrian Surveyed: View to East.



Plate 6. Wooded Level Area in 162 Acre Portion of Project Area, Shovel Tested: View to West from Northwestern End of Project Area.



Plate 7. Thick Weedy Level Area in 162 Acre Portion of Project Area, Shovel Tested: View to East from Northwestern End of Project Area.



Plate 8. Weedy Level Area along Indian Creek in 162 Acre Portion of Project Area, Shovel Tested: View to East from Western End of Project Area.

The ten archaeological sites were mapped in the field and photographed, and artifacts found on the ground surface and in shovel test pits were collected for curation. A Trimble GeoExplorer 3 handheld GPS system was used to record each site locale and coordinates for this data were provided in the UTM system NAD 1983, Zone 17. The recovered artifacts were transported to Great Rivers Archaeological Services for laboratory analysis prior to curation at the University of Kentucky William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, pending approval and providing the landowner does not want the cultural material.

### **Laboratory Methods**

In the laboratory, site artifacts were washed, left to dry, and were placed back in their respective artifact field bags. Each of these artifacts was then analyzed, labeled and catalogued and sealed in its designated, labeled plastic bag. Material analysis involved tabulating the artifacts and sorting them into classes, as discussed in the following section. Christina Pappas, Assistant Director at the Kentucky OSA, assigned the site numbers 15Ms253-256 and 15Bk48-53 for the newly identified archaeological sites found during the survey.

## **ARTIFACT TYPOLOGY OF MATERIAL IDENTIFIED**

The following section outlines the typologies used in the description and classification of the prehistoric artifacts from sites 15Ms253-256 and 15Bk48-53; and historic artifacts identified at sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50. Table 2 displays the prehistoric artifacts identified at the sites, and Table 3 displays the historic artifacts collected from the sites (see also Appendix I Artifact Inventory).

### **Prehistoric Artifact Typology**

Prehistoric artifact types were categorized into functional classes or groups. A total of 382 prehistoric chert artifacts were recovered during the Phase I investigation. Fire-cracked rock (FCR) was also observed at some of the prehistoric sites but was not quantified or collected. These artifacts fall into one of the following broadly defined functional categories: Subsistence Processing, General Utility, and Lithic Manufacturing (Table 2).

### **SUBSISTENCE PROCESSING**

This category includes those tools that are directly involved with the process, preparation and storage of food and may be regarded as the “Kitchen” Group. For this study, artifacts in this group consist solely of **fire-cracked rocks (FCR)** that might be associated with subsistence processing.

**FCR** - These stone artifacts are often angular in shape as a result of cracking apart under extreme heat conditions (e.g., hearths). Those found during the survey were all sandstone and were not always easily distinguished from natural parent rock, but they often have blackened or reddened sides and sharp angles along the fracture lines as a result of the rapid heating and cooling process to which they are subjected. FCR was not collected or quantified during the survey.

## SUBSISTENCE PROCUREMENT

This group of artifacts includes those directly associated with food acquisition activities such as hunting, fishing and gathering (Bader 1996:97). Artifacts found during the study that fall into this category consist of **projectile points** (Plate 9).

**Projectile Point** – A projectile point is a bifacially flaked stone tool that is the product of late-stage manufacture and reworking or thinning. Following Justice (1987), the term “point” includes artifacts described as arrow points, spear points, knives, and saws. The edge angle generally ranges between 25 and 45 degrees (Callahan 1979:10; Bamann 1997). It should be noted that because of the various possible uses of these tools, projectile points could fall under Subsistence Processing or General Utility categories as knife or saw tools, but for this study projectile points are categorized as Subsistence Procurement tools. A total of ten projectile points or point fragments, dating to the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Archaic/Early Woodland, and Late Woodland were recovered during this Phase I study.

## GENERAL UTILITY

This category includes those activities not related to food preparation such as hide scraping, sewing and woodworking. Artifacts belonging to this group include **scrapers**, **spokeshaves**, **gravers** and **retouched flakes** (Plate 10).

**Scraper** – A scraper is defined as a unifacially flaked stone tool which has steeply beveled and retouched edges. As the name implies, scrapers are used for scraping the surface of such material as hides or skins. Scraper varieties include *end scrapers* and *side scrapers*. A total of five scrapers and scraper fragments were recovered during the survey.

*Side scraper* – This type of scraper has the working edge on one or both sides of a unifacially retouched flake or blade (Waldorf and Waldorf 1987:230; Dragoo 1990). Two side scrapers were recovered.

*End scraper* - This type has the working edge usually on one end which is steeply beveled, often fan shaped and formed from a unifacially retouched blade or flake (Converse 1994:150). End scrapers may also have retouched side edges. Two end scrapers were recovered during the survey.

**Spokeshave** – A spokeshave is a form of scraper with a steeply beveled, unifacially retouched concave edge used for scraping various convex surfaces, such as bark off of saplings. Some (Waldorf and Waldorf 1987:232) refer to this artifact type as an “hafted shaft scraper.” Six spokeshaves were found during the survey, some of which may also have functioned as gravers.

**Graver** – This tool is an engraving instrument represented by a small, isolated spur made by unifacial or bifacial retouch flaking. Use of this tool may cause blunting of the spur and wear on unworked edges (Ritchie and Funk 1973:27; Bamann 1997). Three gravers were recovered, some of which may also have functioned as spokeshaves.



Plate 9. Select Prehistoric Projectile Points from Project Area: (a) Levanna, Late Woodland, 15Ms253, SF78; (b) Merom Expanding Stemmed, Late Archaic, 15Bk48, SF29; (c) Unidentified, 15Bk49, SF13; (d) Hebron Turkey-tail, Late Archaic/Early Woodland, 15Ms255, SF12; (e) Unidentified, 15Ms254, SF55; (f) Unidentified, 15Ms254, SF71; (g) Fulton Turkey-tail, Early Woodland, 15Ms254, SF83; (h) Stanly Stemmed, Middle Archaic, 15Ms256, SF11.



Plate 10. Select Prehistoric Artifacts from Project Area: (a) Graver, 15Bk48, SF5; (b) Stage 3 Biface, 15Bk49, SF2; (c) Stage 3 Biface, 15Bk53, SF5; (d) Side Scraper, 15Bk53, SF24; (e) Spokeshave, 15Ms254, SF18; (f) End Scraper, 15Ms255, SF44; (g) Graver, 15Ms255, SF81; (h) Spokeshave, 15Ms254, SF51.

**Retouched Flakes** – This artifact is an expedient tool that exhibits shallow and/or irregular retouching on one or more edges of the flake (Ritchie and Funk 1973:21-27; Bamann 1997) or core. A total of 38 retouched flakes were recovered including 13 retouched primary flakes, and 25 retouched secondary flakes.

## LITHIC MANUFACTURING

This category represents the stone tools and stone by-products associated with the manufacturing and maintenance of lithics. Artifacts in this group include **bifaces**, **cores**, **flakes**, and **shatter**.

**Biface** – A biface can be technically defined as any flaked stone artifact that has had flakes removed from two opposing faces, along one or more edges of the piece. For this study, the definition of **biface** is limited to those flaked stone artifacts or blanks that were not yet functional, finished tools. This biface category does include many of the broken and fragmented bifacially flaked artifacts, which could not clearly be identified as projectile points. A total of 14 bifaces and biface fragments were recovered during the survey (Plate 10).

Bifaces may be further categorized by stage of manufacture and include *Stage 1 bifaces* (edged blanks), *Stage 2 bifaces* (preforms) and *Stage 3 bifaces* (refined bifaces) (Whittaker 1994:200-203). For those bifaces that were fragmented, stage of manufacture was estimated based on projected width and length measurements.

*Stage 1 bifaces* represent the earliest stage of manufacture with bifacially-worked edges as well as untouched facets. These are distinguished in part from cores, in that the edges are more bifacially worked around the piece. Cortex is often present on Stage 1 bifaces. As a general guideline, these bifaces are roughly two times or less as wide as they are thick (Whittaker 1994:201-202). Three Stage 1 bifaces were recovered.

*Stage 2 bifaces* are early stage bifaces that have flakes and irregularities removed across the faces. These are somewhat symmetrical, but they are still relatively thick (Whittaker 1994:202). As a general guideline, for this study, Stage 2 bifaces are roughly two to three times as wide as they are thick. One Stage 2 biface was recovered during the survey.

*Stage 3 bifaces* represent later stage reduction. These bifaces have flattened cross-sections (Whittaker 1994:203). For this study, these are defined as being three times or more as wide as they are thick. Nine Stage 3 bifaces were recovered.

**Core** – A core is a nucleus or cobble of raw material that consists of at least one intentional flake scar resulting from the testing of the raw material, removal of cortex, or platform preparation. A core is defined to represent acquisition and initial reduction of raw material (Driskell 1986:50; Bamann 1997). This category includes fragments of cores that could otherwise be categorized as a form of blocky debitage. These core fragments are generally thick and blocky to semi-pyramidal in shape and exhibit at least one intentional flake scar and often some cortex. Their blocky shape helps distinguish cores and core fragments from primary and secondary flakes. A total of 39 cores and core fragments were recovered during the survey.

**Chert Debitage** – Chert debitage is an overall category used to describe the material produced as a by-product during the manufacturing of flaked stone tools.

Primary Flake – A primary flake or flake fragment represents initial stages of flaked stone reduction (Whittaker 1994:17). This type of flake is characterized by the presence of cortex on more than 25% of the dorsal surface. The flake may be thick and irregular in shape but will have a bulb of percussion (Driskell 1986:172-173; Bamann 1997). A total of 79 primary flakes were recovered during the survey.

Secondary Flake – A secondary flake or flake fragment is characterized by the presence of less than 25% or no cortex on the dorsal surface. The flake is moderately thick to thin and the bulb of percussion is pronounced to flattened (Driskell 1986:172-173; Bamann 1997). Fragments may show no bulb of percussion but are included in this category based on thinness. This type of flake may represent the flake product of early stage reduction of bifaces (see Boyko et al. 1993:40). A total of 159 secondary flakes were recovered during the survey.

Tertiary Flake – A tertiary flake or flake fragment is produced from late stage soft-hammer percussion or pressure flaking (Ritchie and Funk 1973:30; Bamann 1997). Tertiary flake characteristics overlap with secondary flakes and include flattened bulb of percussion, and a thin sharp termination. Like secondary flakes, tertiary flake fragments may exhibit no bulb of percussion but are included in this category based on thinness. Following Lopinot et al. (1982:48) and Bamann (1997), an arbitrary size of less than 10mm in maximum length is used here to distinguish tertiary flakes from secondary flakes. A total of 28 tertiary flakes were recovered during the survey.

Shatter - Shatter is irregular in shape, lacks flake attributes, such as striking platforms and bulbs of percussion, and lacks core and core fragment attributes such as flake scars. Shatter is the product of uncontrolled breakage during lithic reduction (Lennox 1990:39; Bamann 1997). The lack of flake scars in shatter helps distinguish shatter from core fragments. Three pieces of chert shatter were recovered during the survey.

Site #	15Ms253	15Bk48	15Bk49	15Bk50	15Bk51	15Bk52	15Bk53	15Ms254	15Ms255	15Ms256	Total
<b>Artifacts</b>											
Fire-cracked Rock		X	X				X	X	X		X
<b>SUBSISTENCE PROCESSING GROUP Total</b>		X	X				X	X	X		X
Projectile Points	3	1	1					3	1	1	10
<b>SUBSISTENCE PROCUREMENT GROUP Total</b>	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	10
Graver		1							2		3
Side Scraper							1		1		2
End Scraper								1	1		2
Spokeshave		1						2	3		6
Retouched Primary Flake		3			1	1		2	6		13
Retouched Secondary Flake	2	1		1		1	2	10	7	1	25
<b>GENERAL UTILITY GROUP Total</b>	2	6	-	1	1	2	3	15	20	1	51
Biface	1	2	3				2	2	3		13
Core		7	4			2	7	4	12	3	39
Primary Flake	1	15	6		2		16	15	20	4	79
Secondary Flake	1	23	8		2	2	8	48	64	3	159
Tertiary Flake		4		1			6	11	5	1	28
Shatter		1							2		3
<b>LITHIC MANUFACTURING GROUP Total</b>	3	52	21	1	4	4	39	80	106	11	321
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>382</b>
<b>X = present</b>											

Table 2. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered by Site during the Phase I Survey.

### **Prehistoric Chert Types**

Chert types are discussed using Tony DeRegnaucourt's and Jeff Georgiady's (1998) *Prehistoric Chert Types of the Midwest*. Lithic material found during the study are Haney, Paoli, St. Louis Green, Fort Payne, Kanawha, Breathitt and Harrison County. For this study, the chert specimens were examined macroscopically and some of the identifications are not conclusive. The color descriptions, however, which are recorded for each chert artifact and are part of the artifact listings in Appendix I, may prove useful for relative comparisons with other chert assemblages.

### St. Louis Green

St. Louis Green is light to medium green with oxidized specimens ranging from cream, tan to light brown and mustard yellow. The color is homogenous with no banding or mottling and the texture is dull to earthy in luster. This chert outcrops in eastern Kentucky and its artifacts occur along both sides of the Ohio River in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky from at least as far west as Harrison County, Indiana and at least as far east as Huntington, West Virginia (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:157-161). A total of 184 St. Louis Green chert artifacts were recovered during the survey.

### Paoli

Paoli is a vitreous and colorful chert of brown, orange, yellow, tan and red color. Artifacts made from this chert are common on both sides of the Ohio River and occur from Erie County, Ohio to Delaware County, Indiana to West Virginia. Paoli chert nodules can be found, among other locations, near the point where Bracken, Pendleton, Harrison and Robertson counties join at the main branch of the Licking River in north central to northeastern Kentucky (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:154-157). A total of 81 Paoli chert artifacts were recovered.

### Fort Payne

Fort Payne is mottled grey and tan chert. This type is fossiliferous and granular in texture but its knappability is enhanced by heat treatment that creates mottled hues of pink and red. Fort Payne chert occurs along the Ohio River and tributaries along the southern Indiana counties and northern Kentucky counties adjoining the Ohio River (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:150-151). A total of 48 Fort Payne chert artifacts were recovered.

### Breathitt

Breathitt is a vitreous to waxy type of chert with a dark brown or chocolate color with some having tan inclusions including hematite in fissures. This type of chert has a dark brown to red cortex. This chert outcrops in eastern Kentucky and artifacts of this chert are found commonly along the Ohio River from Huntington, West Virginia to southeastern Indiana (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:138-139, 141-142). A total of 45 Breathitt chert artifacts were recovered.

### Kanawha

Kanawha is granular to earthy, dark grey to black type of chert with tan to dark yellow cortex and sometimes reddish in color if hematitic (Vento 1982:707; DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:40).. Artifacts made of this chert are found throughout the Kanawha River Valley and the surrounding areas of southwestern Pennsylvania, southeastern Ohio, and eastern Kentucky (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:40-43). A total of 17 Kanawha chert artifacts were recovered.

## Harrison County

Harrison County chert, also known as Wyandotte or Indiana Hornstone, is grey to grey-blue with occasional banding. It is homogenous, very fine grained and waxy to porcelaneous in luster. This type outcrops in Harrison County, Indiana and across the Ohio River in Meade County, Kentucky. Harrison County chert was widely traded, having been found from Missouri to New York and Ontario to Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, but the center of its usage is in northcentral Kentucky and southern Indiana (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:109-113; Waldorf and Waldorf 1987; Ritchie 1961). A total of five Harrison County chert artifacts were recovered.

## Haney

This type, which is also called Newman chert (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:140; see Maynard and Gatus 1979), is a light tan, cream to grey chert with tinges of olive green. Some specimens also have bands or stripes of granular texture that resemble brown sugar. Artifacts made of this type occur mostly around where the chert outcrops in northeastern Kentucky including neighboring Fleming, Robertson and Lewis counties (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:140-144). A total of 2 Haney chert artifacts were recovered.

## **Historic Artifact Typology**

A total of 724 historic artifacts were recovered during the survey. These artifacts were categorized primarily by using Cleland's (1983) classification system for nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts and South's (1977) functional classes and groups for historic artifacts. Table 3 shows the number and functional distribution of historic artifacts recovered from the sites. These artifacts fall into the Kitchen, Architectural, Furniture, Arms, Clothing, Faunal and Other functional groups (also see Appendix I for artifact descriptions and provenience).

### **KITCHEN GROUP**

**Ceramics** – All of the historic period ceramics found during the survey belong to the Kitchen Artifact Group. Following Cleland (1983), these ceramics have been classified as earthenware and are further grouped into types and varieties based on such attributes as paste and decoration (see Plates 11-13 below).

Earthenware – Earthenware types are numerous and include: *whiteware*, *pearlware*, *redware* and *yellowware*.

*Whiteware* – Whiteware is a white paste earthenware with a clear glaze that appears as plain or decorated. This type of ceramic was developed in England ca. 1800, and became the dominant ware by the 1830s, and continues to be produced today (Feldhues 1995; Majewski and O'Brien 1987:119-120; Miller 1980:16-18; McCorvie et al. 1989:101). Ironstone, which is a type of refined white paste earthenware intermediate in hardness between porcelain and whiteware (Feldhues 1995), has been grouped with whiteware due to the difficulty in distinguishing whiteware and ironstone (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:121). A total of 335 whiteware sherds were collected during the survey, including 228 plain clear glazed, and 107 with some form of

decoration including one with green glaze and 106 with **transfer printed, sponge decorated, hand painted, annular, mocha, edge decorated, border striped, or unpainted mold decorated.**

**Transfer Printed** – Transfer printed whiteware, and pearlware, exhibit designs, elements and motifs that were etched into a metal plate, on which paint was applied and a damp paper or tissue was used to transfer the print to the ceramic vessel's underglaze or onglaze surface (Cleland 1983:35). Transfer printed whiteware exhibit a wide range of representational and non-representational decoration printed in a variety of colors (Feldhues 1995; Lofstrom et al. 1982:14). *Blue* transfer printed whiteware production ranges from 1830-1860; *red* transfer printed whiteware from 1830-1850; *purple* transfer printed whiteware from 1830-1860; *green* transfer printed whiteware from 1830-1850; *black* transfer printed whiteware from 1830-1850 (Feldhues 1995; Lofstrom et al. 1982:14); and *polychrome* transfer printed whiteware from 1840-1880 (Feldhues 1995; Huser 1993; McCorvie 1987). A total of 68 whiteware sherds have transfer print decoration including 39 blue, seven red, six purple, seven black, seven green, one green and yellow, and one green and red.

One type of blue transfer decoration is *Old blue*, which is like blue transfer print except that the former is densely applied to cover most or at least more than 50% of the vessel surface but the sherd must be large enough to identify it as Old blue transfer (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:178; Cleland 1983:36). Old blue transfer print dates from 1820-1825 (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:178). Most of the blue transfer sherds found during the survey had more blue than white surface area and very well may be Old blue transfer, but all of these sherds were not large and complete enough to identify them as such with certainty.

**Sponge Decorated** – Sponge decorated whiteware vessels exhibit mottled or cloud-like designs that are applied to the vessel's surface with a sponge, and are then covered with a clear glaze (Charles 1974:66,246; Cleland 1983:32). This type of decoration occurs in red, yellow, green, purple, blue, pink, brown and black and appears in 1840-1860 (Feldhues 1995; Huser 1993; McCorvie 1987; ODOT 1991). Three sponge decorated whiteware sherds were found including one black, one green and one blue.

**Hand Painted** – Hand painted whiteware, and pearlware, display various designs, elements and motifs painted underglaze or overglaze with a brush (Cleland 1983:33). Hand painted whiteware comes in a variety of colors and in general dates from 1820 to the present (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:177). A total of 13 hand painted whiteware sherds were recovered including two polychrome, six blue, three green, one black hand painted that also has blue annular decoration, and one red hand painted that also has red border striped decoration.

**Edge Decorated**– Edge decorated whiteware and pearlware vessels have painted bands over an impressed (receded) or embossed (raised) molded design or motif around the vessel's rim. Edge decorated whiteware and pearlware may have *scalloped* rims, which imitate the shape of a scallop shell. Scalloped rims generally predate unscalloped rims that became popular after circa 1850. Edge decorated whiteware comes in different colors

but blue and green are the most commonly used colors (Cleland 1983:29-32). Molded edge decorated whiteware and pearlware include common shell edge design variations such as *curved lines* and *straight lines*, and motifs such as a naturalistic expression of the cockle shell referred to by Miller as *Rococo*. This Rococo or “bud” style with a scalloped rim was popular from 1813 to 1834 (Miller 1987; Stelle 2011). In general, edge decorated whiteware dates from about 1820-1860 (Majewski and O’Brien 1987; Feldhues 1995). After 1830, edge decorated treatment consisting only of the blue or green painted band, without embossed or impressed molding, was becoming more common and was the terminal express of edge decoration (Stelle 2011). Eleven whiteware sherds with painted edge decoration were recovered including seven blue, two green and two red.

**Annular** – Annular decoration on whiteware and pearlware consists of horizontal colored slip band(s) raised above undecorated surface and should not be confused with striped and banded edge decoration which are not in relief (see below). Annular bands may be embellished with hand painted designs (Feldhues 1995; Majewski and O’Brien 1987: 163; Lofstrom et al. 1982:10). Whiteware with annular decoration appears between 1820 and 1850 (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:177). Five annular decorated whiteware sherds were recovered including one green; two brown, one of which also has mocha dendritic; and two blue, one of which also has black hand paint and one which also has yellow glaze.

**Mocha** – This is dendritic decoration that involves the application of an acidic mixture dripped on colored slip that spreads into designs that resemble trees, seaweed, and fronds (Majewski and O’Brien 1987:163; Feldhues 1995). This type of decoration on whiteware dates from 1820-1890 (ODOT 1991; Feldhues 1995). Two whiteware sherds with brown mocha dendritic decoration on orange slip were found including one also with brown annular decoration.

**Border striped/banded** - Another form of edge decorated whiteware is monochrome *bands* and *stripes* hand painted along or near the vessel’s rim that are not raised (which if raised would be annular banded) (Feldhues 1995; Majewski and O’Brien 1987:160, 163; Lofstrom et al. 1982:14). This decorated whiteware was popular in the early twentieth century and striped decoration was used during the late nineteenth century with polychrome decals (Feldhues 1995). Four whiteware sherds with border striped decoration were found including three black border striped, and one red border striped that also has red hand painted decoration.

**Unpainted Mold Decorated** – Unpainted mold decorated whiteware vessels have unpainted, impressed (receded) or embossed (raised) geometric, floral and other designs that occur usually around the vessel rim. This type of decorated ware usually post-dates 1840 (Feldhues 1995; Majewski and O’Brien 1987:153-157; Price 1979). Three unpainted mold decorated whiteware rim sherds were found during the survey.

*Pearlware* – This type of earthenware has a white colored paste with a clear lead glaze and bluish puddling in the crevices (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:54). Pearlware dates from around 1780-1840 (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:177). Toward the later stages of pearlware production, the cream colored fabric to which the glaze was applied had become increasingly

whitened, and the applied glazes ranged from deep blue to almost colorless (Sussman 1977:105-106). As noted by Stelle (2011), these later developments in pearlware production can make it difficult to distinguish some of the more whitened pearlware from whiteware. For this study, some of the whiteware sherds found have a slightly blueish tinge and may well be pearlware, but only those specimens with clearly defined blue tones, especially those with puddling in the crevices, have been classified as pearlware. A total of 33 pearlware sherds were recovered, including 16 plain clear glazed, and 17 with some form of decoration including **transfer printed, hand painted, edge decorated, annular**, as well as one with **unpainted mold** decoration.

**Transfer Printed** (see whiteware transfer printed) – Transfer printed vessels exhibit a wide range of representational and non-representational decoration printed mostly in blue (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Feldhues 1995). Transfer printed pearlware dates from about 1795-1840 (South 1977; Huser 1993; Feldhues 1995). A total of 13 pearlware sherds were found that have transfer print decoration, all are blue transfer print.

**Edge Decorated** (see whiteware edge decorated) – Edge decorated pearlware comes in different colors but blue is the most common with green a distant second (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:149; Feldhues 1995). In general, green and blue edge decorated pearlware appears from about 1780-1830 (Noël Hume 1970; Feldhues 1995). One edge decorated pearlware was recovered, a blue shell edge decorated sherd.

**Hand Painted** (see whiteware hand painted) – Hand painted pearlware comes in a variety of colors and in general dates from 1780-1820 (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:177). One polychrome hand painted pearlware sherd was recovered.

**Annular** (see whiteware annular) – Annular decorated pearlware appears between 1790 and 1820 (Feldhues 1995; Huser 1993; South 1977). One pearlware sherd was recovered with green annular decoration.

**Unpainted Mold Decorated** (see whiteware mold decorated) – For whiteware, this type of decorated ware usually post-dates 1840 (Feldhues 1995; Majewski and O'Brien 1987:153-157; Price 1979). One unpainted mold decorated pearlware sherd was found during the survey. Since pearlware generally dates prior to 1840 or before (Feldhues 1995; Huser 1993; South 1977), it is possible that this sherd is part of a larger piece that has some form of painted decoration.

*Yellowware* – Yellowware is a type of earthenware with a yellow paste covered with a clear transparent glaze. Yellow paste vessels date from 1830 to the present (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:177). A total of 17 yellowware sherds were recovered from during the survey including eleven plain clear glazed and six with some form of decoration including two brown glazed and also four with **Dendritic, Annular, or Rockingham**.

**Dendritic** – Also called **mocha dendritic**, these are tree-like patterns that were applied to bands of colored slip often that date from 1840-1900 (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991). One yellowware sherd was recovered with blue dendritic decoration.

**Annular** - Annular decoration on yellowware consists of horizontal colored slip bands or rings of white, blue, black, or brown that encircle the vessel and are used in combination, for example, with dendritic decoration (Stelle 2011; Ramsay 1939:149). Annular decorated yellowware dates from about 1840 to 1930 (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991). Two of the yellowware sherds have annular bands including one cream, and one white annular band also with blue hand painted line decoration that might be dendritic but this is uncertain.

**Rockingham** – Rockingham includes a *clouded* type of decoration of brown, mottled glaze applied over the yellow surface of this yellowware that resembles a tortoise shell (Cleland 1983:41). This type of Rockingham dates from 1845-1900 (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:70). Another type of Rockingham is *brown* which is a non-mottled, solid brown color covering the yellow surface. This type of Rockingham dates from 1830-1900 (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:70). Three Rockingham yellowware sherds were recovered during the survey, one clouded and two brown.

*Redware* – Redware is a common nineteenth century type of earthenware and was produced from a wide variety of clays, resulting in various shades of red and brown when fired (Cleland 1983:42). Glazes for this porous type of ware included clear lead glaze, a dark brown to black lead glaze with manganese (Stelle 2011).

A total of 27 redware sherds were recovered during the survey. A total of 18 of these have at least one surface of clear lead glaze, and six have manganese lead glaze. In addition, one consists of tan glaze, one with blue and white glaze, and one unglazed.

*Creamware* – Creamware is a type of earthenware with a cream colored paste with a clear lead glaze. Yellow or green puddling often occurs around molded areas (Feldhues 1995; ODOT 1991:54). Creamware dates range from 1762 to 1820 (Feldhues 1995; Lofstrom et al. 1982). One plain clear glazed sherd of creamware was recovered.

*Stoneware* – Stonewares are high-temperature fired clays and are used primarily for utilitarian vessels such as *jugs, bottles, crockery, and bowls*. This ware may be distinguished from whiteware in that the paste is nearly impermeable so that it does not readily stick to the tongue (Cleland 1983:43). A total of 52 stoneware sherds were recovered during the survey including grey glazed and tan glazed, those with **salt glaze** and/or **Albany slip**, as well as **Bristol glaze**.

**Salt Glazed** – Salt glazed has a pitted surface that resembles an orange peel that varies from fine to heavy. It was the most common glaze variety during the nineteenth century (Cleland 1983:44). A date range of 1830-1880+ is given by Georgeanna Greer (1981) for this type of stoneware (Longmire 2003:33). Noël Hume (1969:112) explains, however, that salt glazed stoneware was manufactured in England, and also used in Colonial America, as early as the late seventeenth century and that “true white salt glaze...became the typical English tableware of the mid-eighteenth century.” A total of twelve stoneware sherds were found during the survey with at least one surface salt glazed including eight salt glazed with Albany slip.

**Albany Slip** – Albany slip is a chocolate brown glaze made of natural clays and was mostly applied to the vessel interior. Albany slip stoneware is named for where it was first extracted in Albany, New York. Burrison (1975) dates Albany slip stoneware from 1840–1900+ (Cramer 1984). A total of 36 stoneware sherds were found with at least one surface of Albany slip. These include eight with salt glaze, 17 with tan glaze, and one with grey glaze.

**Bristol** - Bristol glazed stoneware has an off-white to white surface color with a hard and glossy texture. This type of stoneware was first produced in Bristol, England and became more common after 1890, replacing Albany slip in the twentieth century Stelle (2011). One Bristol glazed stoneware sherd was recovered.

Porcelain – This type of ceramic is a highly vitreous, refined, white-bodied ware that includes hardpaste and softpaste forms (Cleland 1983:44; Feldhues 1995; Majewski and O’Brien 1987:124). By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, hard paste Oriental porcelain was being mass produced for the North American market, and Euro-American hard past porcelain were widely manufactured by the beginning of the nineteenth century (Cleland 1983:45). Porcelain was an expensive ceramic type that was commonly used for finer pieces of kitchenware, such as teaware (Miller 1980:32; McBride and McBride 1996:196, 206).

Although porcelain production in the United States began as early as the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it did not flourish until after the Civil War (Cleland 1983:46), and “was limited at best” during the nineteenth century (Moore 2009:personal communication). The limited production of porcelain in the United States in the nineteenth century suggests that the porcelain found at sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50, which historic component dates from the early nineteenth century, was probably produced in Europe or England, rather than in the United States. A total of twelve porcelain sherds were found, including nine plain clear glazed. Decorated porcelain recovered include one brown hand painted, one red embossed and one unpainted embossed.

**Container Glass** – These curved glass artifacts also belong to the Kitchen Group and include bottles and jars that appear in a variety of forms including medicinal, liquor and soda glass containers. A total of 105 pieces of container glass were recovered during the survey. Most of the container glass pieces found during the present study are broken body fragments of unidentified form and mode of manufacture. At least four specimens, however, were complete enough to identify as having applied finish (see Plate 14 below).

Applied finish – This was the most common form of glass bottle finishing during the 1800s and late 1880s, especially between about 1840 and 1885. This method involved the application of hot glass to a formed bottle at the cracked-off point of the neck, which was manipulated with different finishing tools to form a variety of glass bottle finishes. One distinguishing characteristic of applied finishes is that the side mold seam ends terminates abruptly at the lower edge of the finish. (Lindsey 2017).

Glass Color - The two common kinds of glass in the nineteenth century were soda glass, consisting of sand, soda and limestone; and lead glass, consisting of sand, lead and potash. Soda glass is naturally a light blue-green but becomes darker green to “black” when iron oxide is

added to the sand in increasing amounts and the glass is fired in a reducing atmosphere. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, manganese oxide was used by manufacturers to decolor glass. When exposed to the sun over time, this clear glass takes on an amethyst/purple color called solarized glass (Cleland 1983:4).

The wide variety of colors of nineteenth and twentieth century glass may be used to help date sites containing these artifacts. Following Feldhues (1995), aqua dates from as early as about 1800 to 1910 (IMACS 1984); amethyst/purple glass dates from about 1880 to 1925 (Newman 1970:74); olive green to olive amber dates from at least as early as 1800 to about 1900 after which these are generally very uncommon (Lindsey 2017); green glass appear from ca.1860 to present (IMACS 1984); amber/brown glass dates from as early as ca.1860 to the present (IMACS 1984); clear glass dates from ca. 1875 to the present (IMACS 1984); and blue from the 1840s into at least the 1930s (Lindsey 2017).

Another variety of glass is milk glass that was popularized in the late 1870s. This type is an opaque glass that was created through the process of adding tin or zinc to the glass batch (Cleland 1983:18). Milk glass was redeveloped by the Venetians in the early sixteenth century (Polak 1975:58; Jones and Sullivan 1985:14) and became widely used in the nineteenth century for tablewares, containers and lighting devices (Jones and Sullivan 1985:14). As recent as the late 1960s, milk glass was still popular as a decorative tableware (Moore 2009:personal communication).

Makers Marks – One clear glass bottle base fragment from site 15Bk50 has an embossed “W” in a diamond, which is the makers mark of Whitney Glass Works that dates from about 1890 to about 1914 (Lindsey 2017).

**Glassware or Glass Tableware** – This Kitchen Artifact Group includes such glass containers as dishes, tumblers, cups, tankards, goblets, and wine glass (Cleland 1983:18; South 1977:95). All of the glassware pieces found during the present study are of undetermined form due to their fragmentary nature. Three glassware pieces were found during the survey including one from site 15Ms253 and two from site 15Bk50.

**Milk Glass Lid Liners** – Milk glass lid liners also belong to the Kitchen Artifact Group. These were developed in 1869 by Lewis R. Boyd and were used with zinc screw-top caps, which were invented in 1858 by John L. Mason for fruit canning jars. The lid liners functioned to prevent the zinc from discoloring canned foods sealed in by the zinc screw cap (Cleland 1983:7). Two milkglass lid liners were found during the survey, both at site 15Bk50.

## ARCHITECTURAL GROUP

**Window Glass** – Window glass or flat glass falls under the Architectural Group. The specimens found are made of light blue-green or clear glass. A total of 88 window glass fragments were recovered during this survey, 32 from site 15Ms253 and 56 from site 15Bk50.

**Nails** - Nails are fastening devices with a head, shank and tapered end that are driven into softer material such as wood. The nails found during the survey belong to the Architectural Group. A total of seven nails were recovered during the survey, all machine cut nails (Plate 14).

Machine cut nails – Machine cut nails are made by machine and have square shanks that taper on only two opposing sides and are thick at the head and appeared significantly during the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Cleland 1983:61). In general, these nails date from about 1790 to 1880 (Smith 1975:5-7; Maples 1998:112), however, they were used for special purposes with wire nails well into the twentieth century (Nelson 1963; Cleland 1983:61).

**Bricks** – Bricks fall under the Architectural group and include common building bricks and the more heat-resistant and larger fire bricks. In the nineteenth century, at least two methods of molding brick were being used in the United States: the soft-mud technique and the stiff-mud technique (Hockensmith 1996). The brick fragments recovered during the survey were small and mode of manufacture was not determined. A sample of 16 brick fragments were collected during the survey, including seven from site 15Ms253 and nine from site 15Bk50.

Soft Mud Bricks - Soft-mud bricks were manufactured initially by hand, and by the middle nineteenth century by machine. As explained by Hockensmith (1996:47), the soft-mud method involved placing a soft, wet mixture of clay into a wooden mold that contained several compartments, and removing, or striking off, the excess clay by pulling a board or some other straight edge across the top of the mold. This process often leaves distinctive parallel lines and occasional gouges where pebbles and impurities were pulled across the one struck surface. These strike marks are one trait that aid in the identification of soft-mud bricks, as opposed to stiff mud bricks, that are all made by machine, and have wire cut lines that occur on the two faces of the brick, both side-cut and end-cut (Hockensmith 1996:49). Another step involved with making soft-mud bricks by hand is the adding of a lubricant, such as sand or water, to the mold to aid in the removal of the brick from the mold. The terms “sand struck” or “water struck” refers to those bricks that were made either in a sand lubricated mold or water lubricated mold (Gurcke 1987:15).

Machine made soft mud bricks were made in a fashion modeled after the hand made technique, where the machine compressed the clay mixture into the mold and automatically removed the excess clay from the top of the mold. Like hand made soft-mud bricks, then, those made by machine leave the distinctive strike marks across one face of the brick (Hockensmith 1996:47). Machine made and hand made soft-mud bricks are not easily distinguishable, but machine made bricks were often impressed with a brand name (Hockensmith 2001:10), such as in an indented rectangle called a frog (Gurcke 1987:112,124).

## CLOTHING GROUP

**Buttons** – Buttons belong to the Clothing Group and come in a variety of material including milk glass, bone, and such metal forms as brass, iron and soft white metal. Buttons include sew through varieties, which have molded holes for the thread to pass all the way through the button’s body, and self-shank varieties, which have a shank or eye as part of the body through which the thread passes (Cleland 1983:6).

Jet Black Glass – Most of the glass of the nineteenth century were jet black buttons that emerged after about 1861 and were popular until World War I in the early twentieth century (Whittemore 1992). One two-hole sew through jet black glass button was recovered from site 15Bk50 (Plate 14).

*Prosser* – These buttons were made of clay consisting of finely ground quartz that was pressed into cast-iron molds and fired at high temperatures to create a hard button (Demers 2018). This type of button dates to after 1849 and resembles milkglass or opaque glass except for the orange-peel surface on its backs. The most common types are the white, black or calico, four-hole dish type (Demers 2018; IMACS 1984). Two four-hole sew through white Prosser buttons were recovered from site 15Bk50 (Plate 14).

## FURNITURE GROUP

**Furnishings** – This category of the Furniture Group includes parts related to room furnishings and includes such items as *lamp chimney glass*.

*Lamp chimney glass* – Chimney glass is the cylindrical part that contains the flame. They have cylindrical bases that expand in the center and contract at the top (Cleland 1983:7, 64). The specimens found during this study were fragmentary and were distinguished from container glass by their thinness and curvature. One piece of lamp chimney glass was found during the survey from site 15Bk50.

## ARMS GROUP

**Cartridge Cases** – Cartridge cases are the metal jackets which hold the cartridge's primer and powder charge used for propelling the firearm's ball or bullet. Spent cases, such as those of 22 32 and 38 calibers, are common on late nineteenth century sites. Most headstamps on the base of the case show the caliber of the cartridge and manufacturer (Cleland 1983:51). One 22 caliber cartridge case was found at site 15Bk50. It has no stamp.

## FAUNAL GROUP

**Faunal Material** – A sample of 18 bivalve shells were found during the survey, twelve from site 15Ms253 and six from site 15Bk50 (Plate 14).

## OTHER GROUP

**Unidentified Metal Piece** – One unidentified ornamental metal piece of what appears to be silver was found at site 15Bk50. The piece has embossed and impressed geometric decoration and was probably used as decorative trim such as for a rifle (Plate 14).

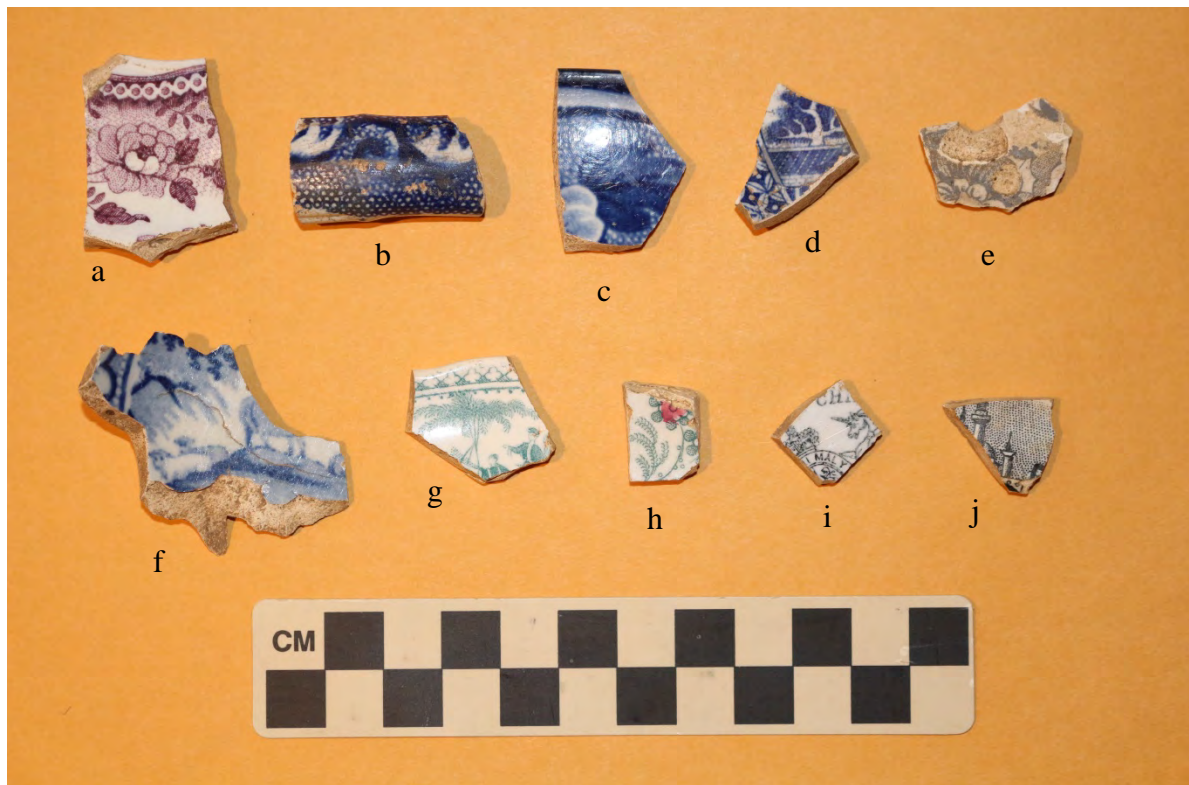


Plate 11. Select Transfer Print Ceramics from Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50: (a) Purple Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF22; (b) Blue Whiteware (handle), 15Ms253, SF46; (c) Blue Pearlware, 15Ms253, SF56; (d) Blue Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF62; (e) Black Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF80; (f) Blue Pearlware, 15Ms253, STP2; (g) Green Whiteware, 15Bk50, SF29; (h) Green and Red Whiteware, 15Bk50, SF37; (i) Black Whiteware (makers mark), 15Bk50, SF67; (j) Black Whiteware, 15Bk50, SF56.

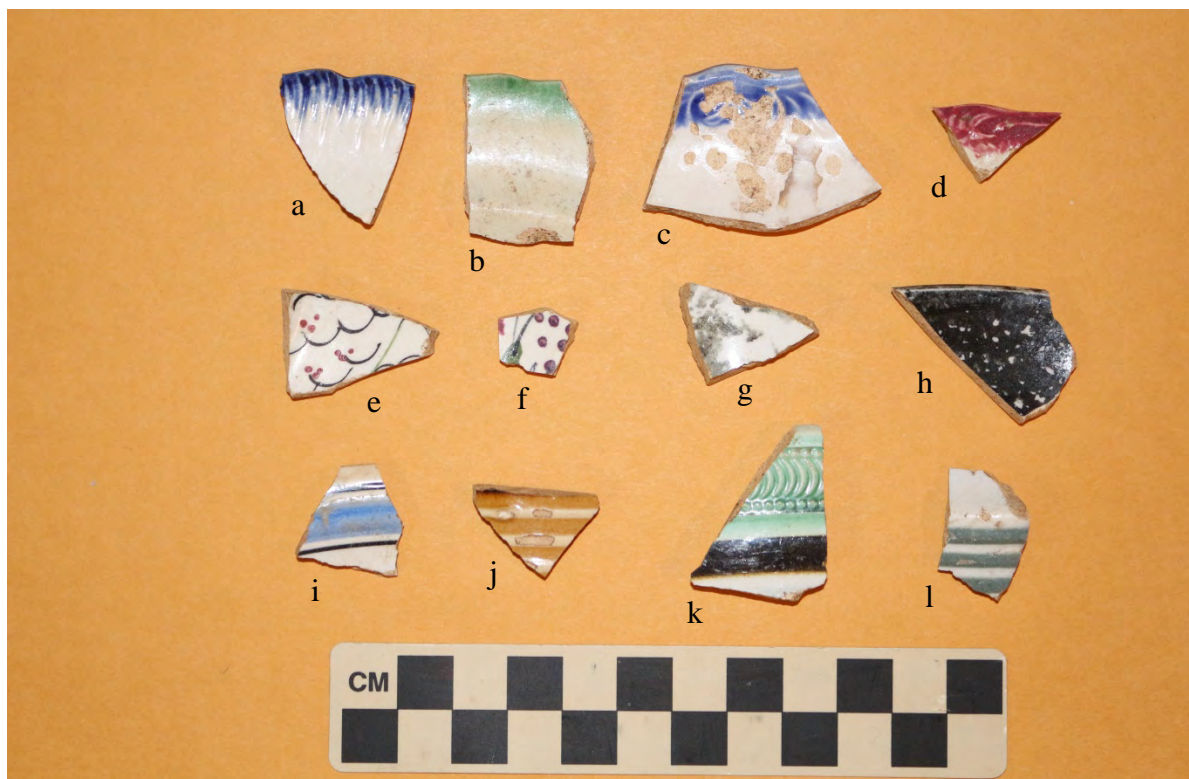


Plate 12. Other Select Ceramics from Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50: (a) Blue Shell Edge Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF69; (b) Green Unmolded Edge Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF73; (c) Blue Rococo Edge Whiteware, 15Ms253, STP1; (d) Red Floral Edge Whiteware, 15Bk50, SF51; (e) Polychrome Hand Painted Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF70; (f) Polychrome Hand Painted Whiteware, 15Bk50, SF18; (g) Green Sponge Whiteware, 15Bk50, SF63; (h) Black Sponge Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF73; (i) Blue Annular/Black Line Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF2; (j) Cream Annular Yellowware, 15Ms253, SF77; (k) Brown Annular/Green Impressed Whiteware, 15Bk50, SF54; (l) Green Annular Whiteware, 15Bk50, SF63.



Plate 13. Other Select Ceramics from Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50: (a) Creamware, 15Ms253, SF77; (b) Brown Mocha Dendritic Whiteware, 15Ms253, SF69; (c) Clouded Rockingham Yellowware, 15Bk50, STP1; (d) Clear Lead Glaze Redware, 15Ms253, SF19; (e) Manganese Lead Glaze Redware, 15Ms253, SF40; (f) Albany Slip Stoneware, 15Ms253, SF15; (g) Grey Salt Glaze Stoneware, 15Ms253, SF71.



Plate 14. Other Select Artifacts from Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50: (a) Olive Green Glass Bottle, Applied Finish, 15Ms253, SF35; (b) Machine Cut Nail, 15Bk50, SF23; (c) Ornamental Metal Piece, 15Bk50, SF30; (d) Jet Black Glass Button, 15Bk50, SF47; (e) Prosser Button, 15Bk50, SF28; (f) Prosser Button, 15Bk50, SF46; (g) Bivalve Shell, 15Ms253, SF52.

<b>Artifact Type / Site #</b>	<b>15Ms253</b>	<b>15Bk50</b>	<b>Total</b>
Whiteware, Plain	134	94	228
Whiteware, Blue Transfer Print	32	7	39
Whiteware, Red Transfer Print	4	3	7
Whiteware, Purple Transfer Print	5	1	6
Whiteware, Black Transfer Print	3	4	7
Whiteware, Green Transfer Print	2	5	7
Whiteware, Green and Yellow Transfer Print	1	-	1
Whiteware, Green and Red Transfer Print	-	1	1
Whiteware, Mocha Dendritic on Orange Slip	1	-	1
Whiteware, Brown Annular/Mocha Dendritic on Orange Slip	1	-	1
Whiteware, Blue Annular/Black Hand Painted Lines	1	-	1
Whiteware, Brown Annular	-	1	1
Whiteware, Green Annular	-	1	1
Whiteware, Blue Annular and Yellow Glazed	-	1	1
Whiteware, Black Border Striped Rim	3	-	3
Whiteware, Red Border Striped Rim/Red Hand Painted	-	1	1
Whiteware, Green Hand Painted	1	2	3
Whiteware, Blue Hand Painted	1	5	6
Whiteware, Polychrome Hand Painted	1	1	2
Whiteware, Black Sponge	1	-	1
Whiteware, Blue Sponge	-	1	1
Whiteware, Green Sponge	-	1	1
Whiteware, Green Edge	2	-	2
Whiteware, Blue Edge	5	2	7
Whiteware, Red Edge	1	1	2
Whiteware, Unpainted, Embossed	1	2	3
Whiteware, Green Glazed	-	1	1
Pearlware, Plain	9	7	16
Pearlware, Blue Transfer Print	12	1	13
Pearlware, Blue Edge	1	-	1
Pearlware, Polychrome Hand Painted	-	1	1
Pearlware, Green Annular	-	1	1
Pearlware, Unpainted, Embossed	-	1	1
Creamware, Plain	1	1	2
Redware, Clear Lead Glazed	18	-	18
Redware, Manganese Lead Glazed	5	1	6
Redware, Tan Glazed	1	-	1
Redware, Blue and White Glazed	1	-	1
Redware, Unglazed	1	-	1
Yellowware, Plain	8	3	11
Yellowware, Cream Annular	1	-	1
Yellowware, White Annular/Blue Hand Painted Lines	1	-	1
Yellowware, Blue Dendritic	1	-	1
Yellowware, Rockingham	1	2	3
Stoneware, Salt Glaze	2	2	4
Stoneware, Albany Slip	5	5	10
Stoneware, Salt Glaze/Albany Slip	5	3	8
Stoneware, Tan Glaze/Albany Slip	9	8	17
Stoneware, Grey Glaze/Albany Slip	1	-	1
Stoneware, Bristol Glazed	1	-	1
Stoneware, Grey Glazed	4	1	5

<b>Artifact Type / Site #</b>	<b>15Ms253</b>	<b>15Bk50</b>	<b>Total</b>
Stoneware, Tan Glazed	3	3	6
Porcelain, Plain	4	5	9
Porcelain, Red Embossed	1	-	1
Porcelain, Brown Hand Painted	-	1	1
Porcelain, Unpainted, Embossed	-	1	1
Container Glass	50	55	105
Glassware	1	2	3
Lid Liners, Milkglass	-	2	2
<b>KITCHEN GROUP Total</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>588</b>
Nails, Machine Cut	3	4	7
Window Glass	32	56	88
Brick Fragments (sample)	7	9	16
Door Knob	-	1	1
<b>ARCHITECTURAL GROUP Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>112</b>
Lamp Chimney Glass	-	1	1
<b>FURNITURE GROUP Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Button	-	3	3
<b>CLOTHING GROUP Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Cartridge Case	-	1	1
<b>ARMS GROUP Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Shell, Bivalve (sample)	12	6	18
<b>FAUNAL GROUP Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>
Metal Ornamental Piece	-	1	1
<b>OTHER GROUP Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>724</b>

Table 3. Historic Material Recovered at Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50 during the Phase I Survey.

## SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

The ten archaeological sites identified during the Phase I investigation are described and evaluated in the following section. A brief outline of each site is presented followed by more detailed descriptions and recommendations.

### **Site 15Ms253**

**Components:** Historic Early to Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century / Prehistoric Late Woodland

**Site Type:** Historic Residence/Farmstead / Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

**Quadrangle:** U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

**UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 69:** NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294440, Easting: 247690

**Site Size:** 55m x 45m (2475 square meters)

**Topography:** Floodplain

**Soil Series:** Wheeling silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes (WhA)

**Ground Cover:** Plowed/disked with corn plant debris

**Surface Visibility:** 75-90%

**Previous Disturbance:** Agriculture

Site 15Ms253 has multi-components consisting primarily of historic artifacts with a small prehistoric component. Archival and archaeological data indicate that the historic component dates to the early to late nineteenth century. The prehistoric component is represented by a small number of chert artifacts including a projectile point that dates to the Late Woodland (Justice 1987:224-228). The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 50m south of the Ohio River and 150m west of an unnamed tributary that empties into the Ohio River east of the site. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 55m east-west x 45m north-south (Figure 3) (Plates 15-16).

No standing buildings or structures remain at the site but two parallel bands of limestone block fragments and concentrated artifacts were observed in an area measuring about 20m x 10m in the northeastern part of the site. These limestone block fragments are likely a portion of the house or building that once stood at this site. A building is shown in the site area on the on the 1876 *Atlas of Mason County* (Lake et al. 1876) as owned by L. H. Long and as being part of his farm. No building is shown in the site area on the 1961 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Higginsport, OH-KY topographic map, and the 1931 U.S.G.S. 15' Higginsport, OH-KY topographic map (Figures 4-6).

At the time of survey, the site was situated in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Two shovel tests were also placed in the site including one in the concentration of limestone block fragments. The soil was screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh and these shovel tests revealed a 30-35cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/3 dark brown silt clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR3/4 to 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam clay (Munsell 1994).

A total of eight prehistoric chert artifacts were found in eight surface grids, and none were found in the shovel test pits. These chert artifacts consist of three projectile points and fragments, two retouched secondary flakes, one Stage 1 biface; one primary flake; and one secondary flake (Table 4). One of the points is a Levanna type, or possibly Fort Ancient, that dates to the early Late Woodland, and the other two are fragments of unidentified type and temporal/cultural affiliation. Four of these artifacts are made of St. Louis Green chert (50%), two are Paoli chert (25%), one is Fort Payne chert (12.5%), and one is Haney chert (12.5%). Prehistoric artifacts were recovered mostly in the northeastern part of the site near the former house locale where seven of the eight artifacts were found in a 25m x 10m area.

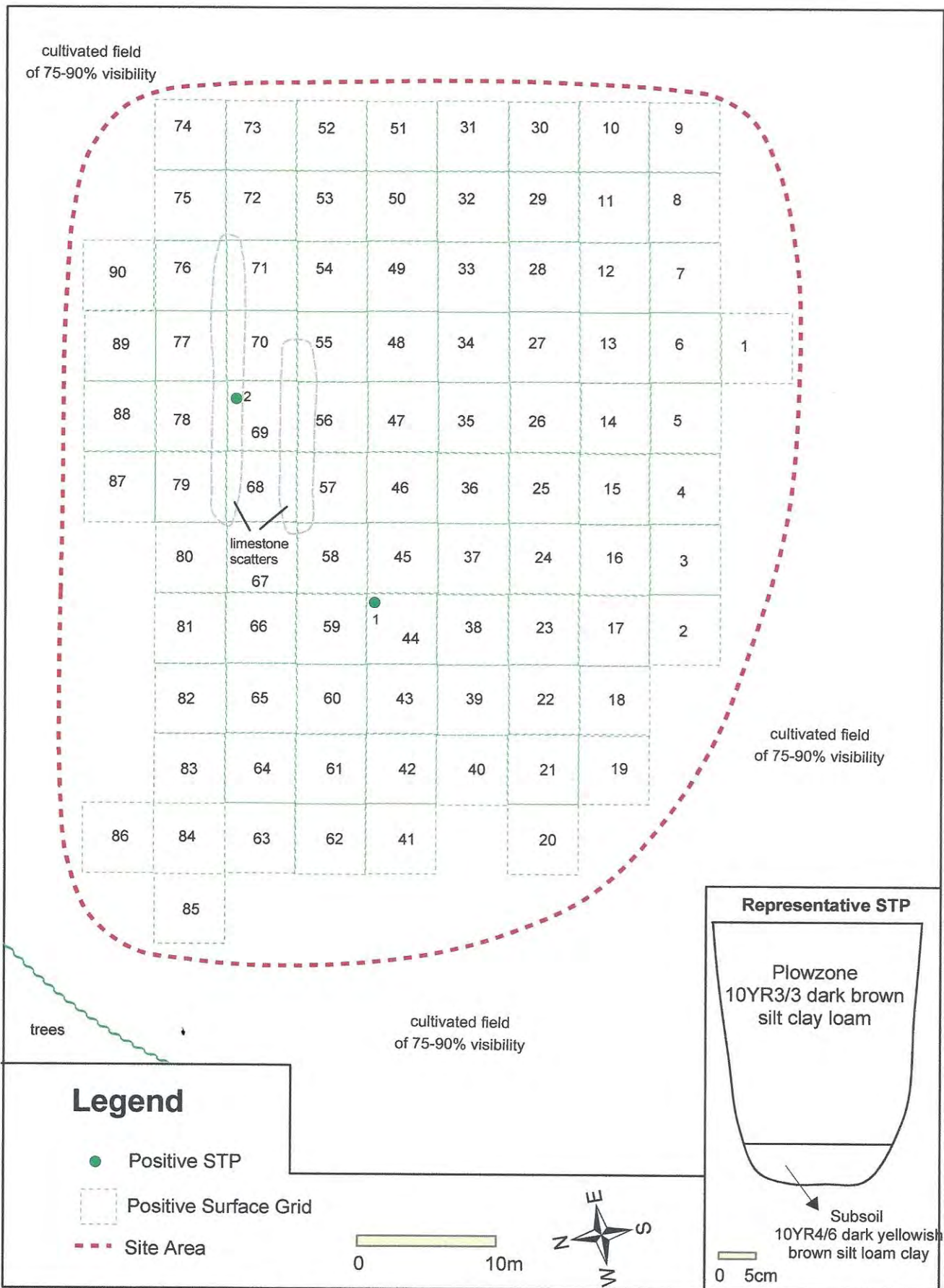


Figure 3. Phase I Site Plan of 15Ms253



Plate 15. Site 15Ms253, Gridded with Pin Flags: View to West.



Plate 16. Site 15Ms253, Gridded with Pin Flags: View to East.

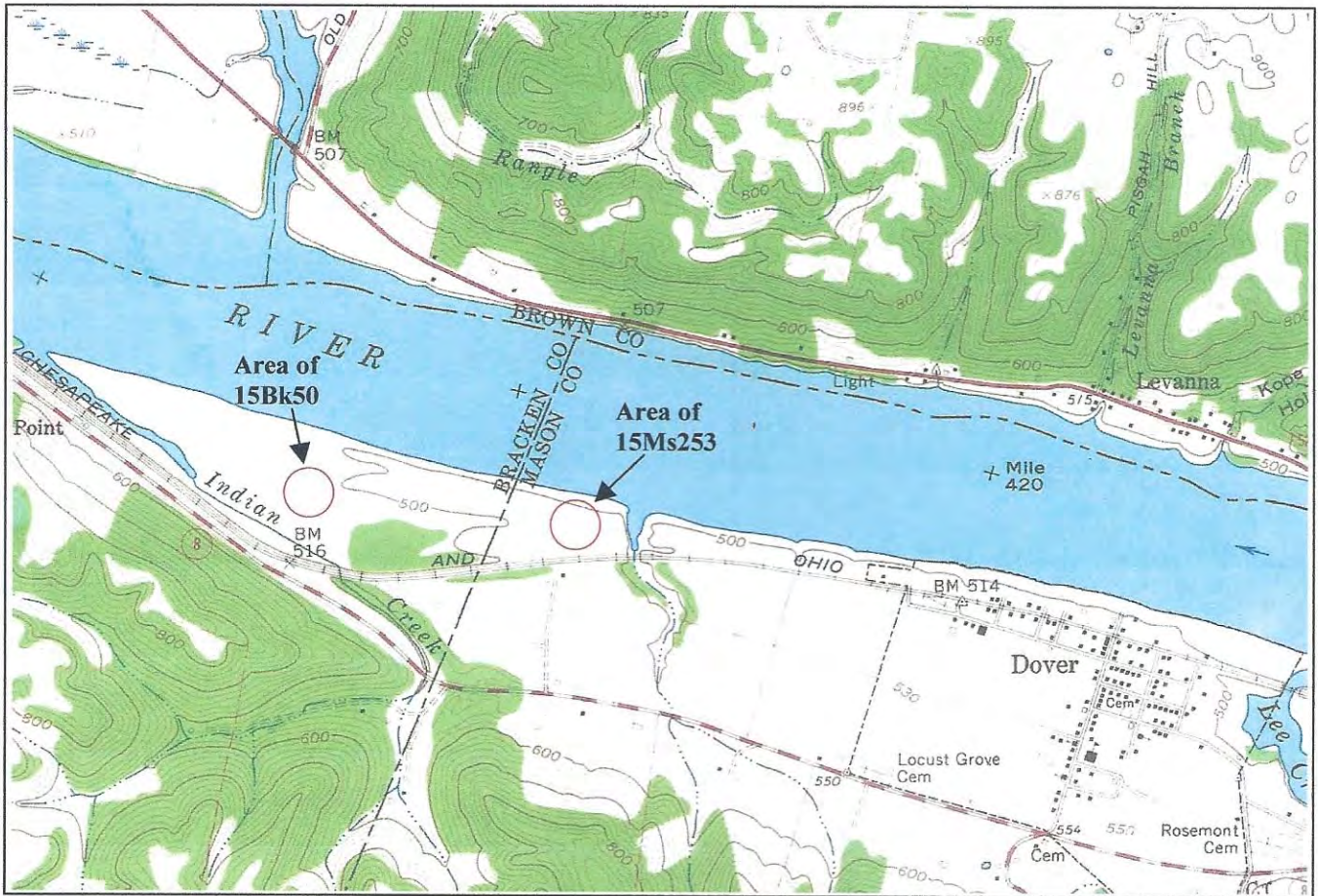


Figure 4. No Buildings Shown in Site Areas of 15Ms253 and 15Bk50 on the 1961 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Higginsport, OH-KY Topographic Quadrangle Map.

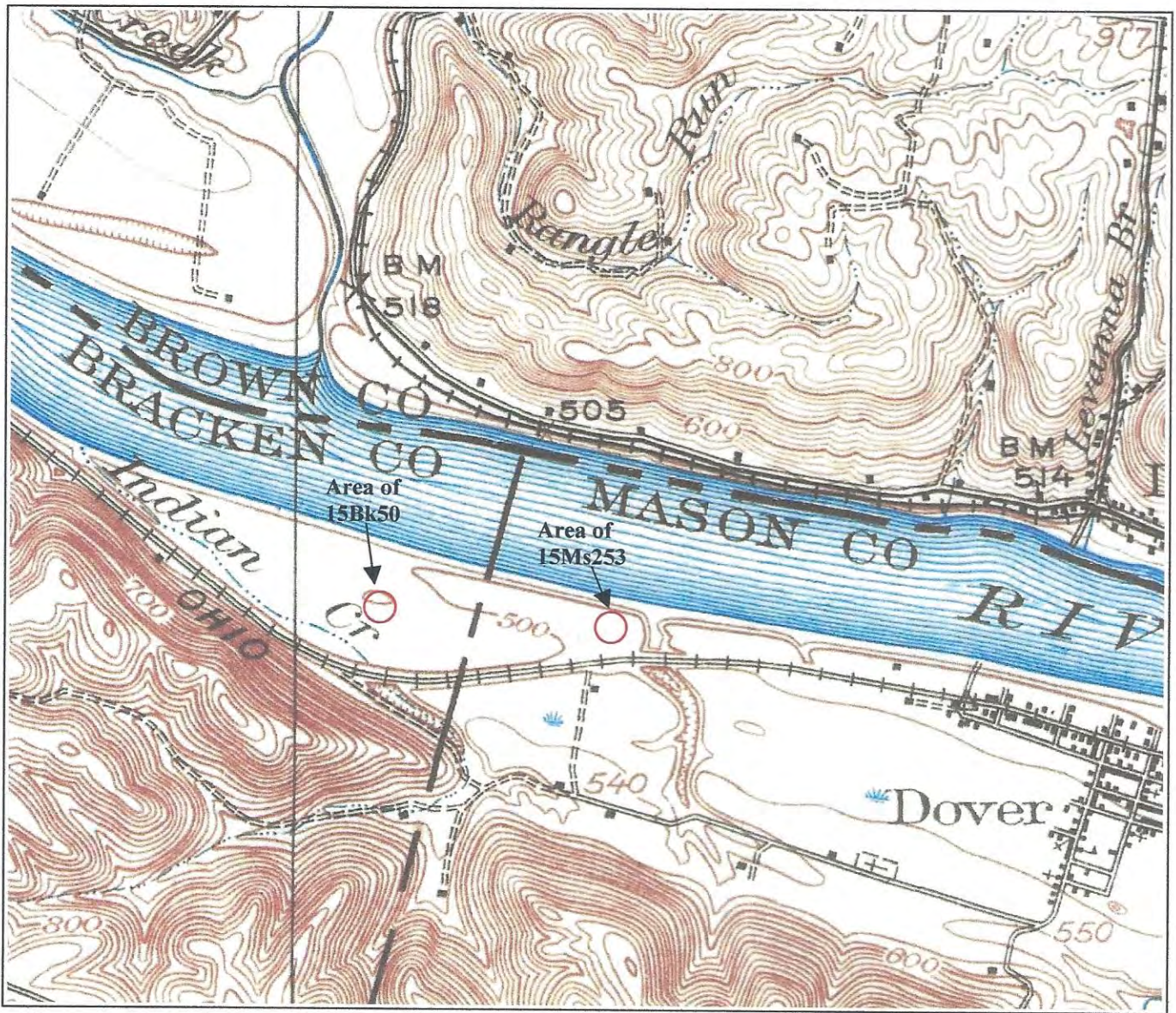


Figure 5. No Buildings Shown in Site Areas of 15Ms253 and 15Bk50 on the 1931 U.S.G.S. 15' Higginsport, OH-KY Topographic Map.

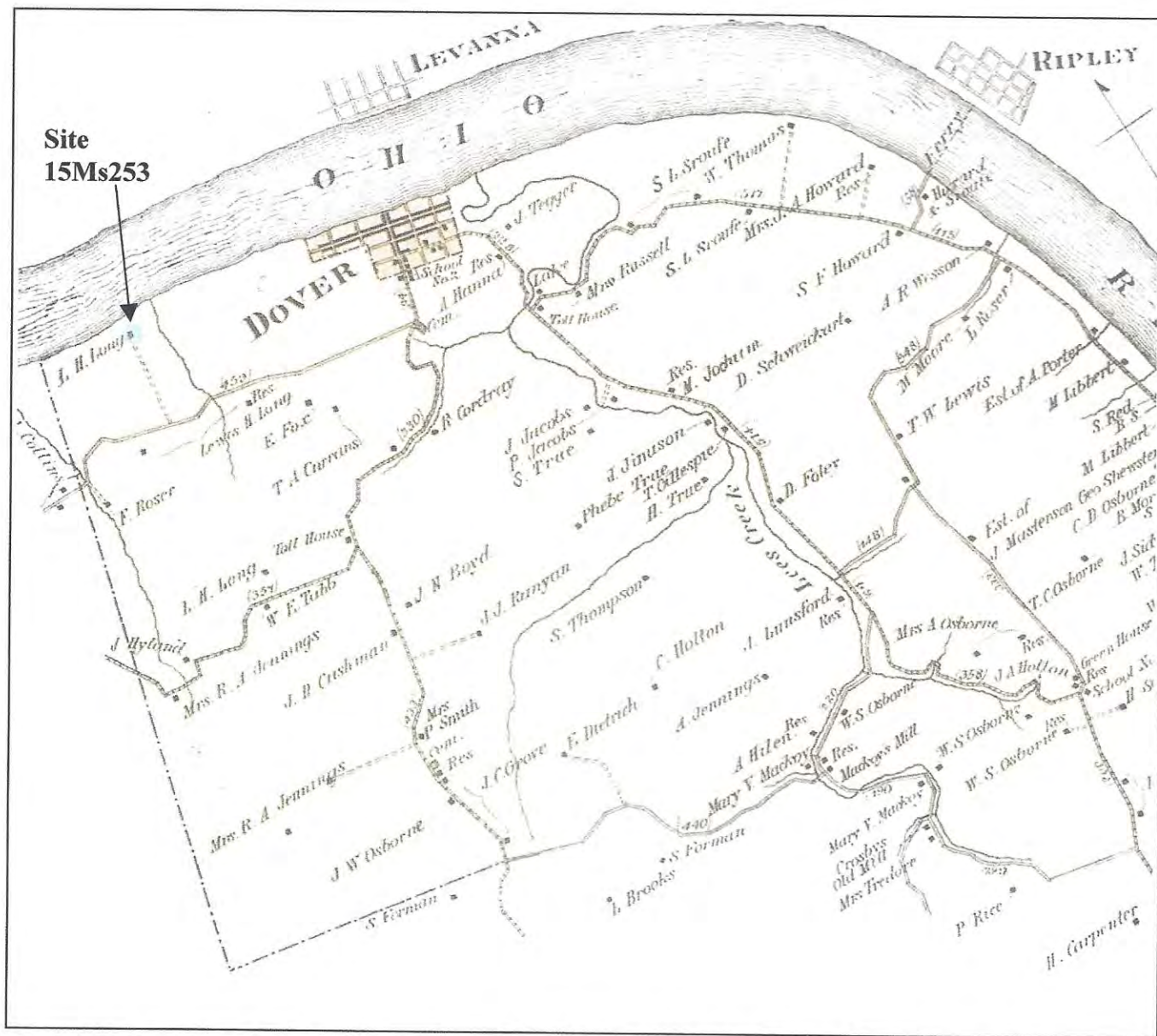


Figure 6. Building of Archaeological Site 15Ms253 on the 1876 Atlas of Mason County, Kentucky.

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Retouched Secondary Flake	Stage 1 Biface	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Total
<b>Provenience</b>						
SF 19		1				1
SF 33	1					1
SF 47		1				1
SF 54	1					1
SF 70				1		1
SF 76			1			1
SF 78	1					1
SF 90					1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 4. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Ms253.

A total of 401 historic artifacts were recovered in 90 surface grids and two shovel test pits. These artifacts consist mostly of Kitchen group ceramic artifacts and include 134 plain whiteware; 66 decorated whiteware including transfer print, shell edge, mocha dendritic, annular, border striped, sponge, hand painted and embossed unpainted; nine plain pearlware; 13 decorated pearlware including transfer print and shell edge; one plain creamware; 26 redware including clear lead glazed, manganese lead glazed, blue/white glazed, tan glazed and unglazed; eight plain yellowware; four decorated yellowware including annular, dendritic, and brown Rockingham; 30 stoneware including salt glazed, Albany slip, Bristol glazed, grey glazed and tan glazed. Other Kitchen group artifacts recovered include 50 pieces of container glass and one glassware piece. Architecture group artifacts include three machine cut nails, 32 pieces of window glass, and a sample of seven brick fragments. Also recovered were a sample of twelve bivalve shells (Table 5).

As seen in Table 6, the date ranges for the site's ceramic artifacts generally date to the early to late nineteenth century, with some (e.g., pearlware) that may date to as early as the late eighteenth century. Other artifacts recovered that are consistent with the ceramic dates are the machine cut nails, which is the type that dates from about 1790 to 1880 (Smith 1975:5-7; Maples 1998:112). Also, two bottle lip/neck fragments, one olive green glass and one amethyst glass, have applied finishes, which was the most common form of glass bottle finishing during the 1800s and late 1880s, especially between about 1840 and 1885 (Lindsey 2017).

Historic artifacts were recovered in every grid but concentrations were identified mostly in the northeastern zone of the site where nine grids and one shovel test contained seven or more artifacts per grid or shovel test pit. Particularly dense were the artifacts in surface find grids (SF) 69, 70 and 77 and shovel test pit (STP) 2, located in and at the edge of the two bands of limestone block fragments. All artifacts observed at the site were collected except for the bivalve shells and brick fragments of which a sample was collected.

Artifacts	Provenience																Total	
	Whiteware, Plain	Whiteware, Decorated	Pearlware, Plain	Pearlware, Decorated	Creamware, Plain	Redware	Yellowware, Plain	Yellowware, Decorated	Porcelain, Plain	Porcelain, Decorated	Stoneware	Container Glass	Glassware	Window Glass	Machine Cut Nail	Brick (sample)		Shell, Bivalve (sample)
SF 1	1																	1
SF 2	1	1				2		1			1							6
SF 3	1					1												2
SF 4	1	1									3					1		6
SF 5							1											1
SF 6											3					1		4
SF 7	1																	1
SF 8								1										1
SF 9																	1	1
SF 10	3										3							6
SF 11	2										2		1					5
SF 12	1		1														1	3
SF 13	2																	2
SF 14	1										1	2						4
SF 15	2										2							4
SF 16	3			1							3						1	8
SF 17	3	2									1							6
SF 18	1	2					1											4
SF 19		1				2	1											4
SF 20	1					1									1			3
SF 21	2					1												3
SF 22	2	1				1												4
SF 23	1										1	1						3
SF 24	1														1			2
SF 25	2										1							3
SF 26	3	1				1												5
SF 27	1										1	1						3
SF 28	1	1																2
SF 29	2	1				1					1							5
SF 30	2					1												3
SF 31	1										1							2
SF 32	1	1												1				3
SF 33											1							1
SF 34	1						1											2
SF 35	1						1				1		1					4
SF 36	2										2							4
SF 37	1																1	2
SF 38	1	2					1											4
SF 39	2	1						1			1			1			1	7
SF 40	1					2					1							4
SF 41	2	1				1					1							5
SF 42	1						1					1					1	4
SF 43	1	2																3
SF 44		1		1		1						1					1	5

Artifacts	Provenience																Total
	Whiteware, Plain	Whiteware, Decorated	Pearlware, Plain	Pearlware, Decorated	Creamware, Plain	Redware	Yellowware, Plain	Yellowware, Decorated	Porcelain, Plain	Porcelain, Decorated	Stoneware	Container Glass	Glassware	Window Glass	Machine Cut Nail	Brick (sample)	
SF 45	1	1															2
SF 46	2	1								2							5
SF 47	2	1				1								1		1	6
SF 48	1	1											1				3
SF 49	4					1					3		1				9
SF 50	3	2								1							6
SF 51	2										1						3
SF 52	4									1	2					1	8
SF 53	2					1							1				4
SF 54	1	2							1		2		1				7
SF 55	3	1										1	1			1	7
SF 56				2									3				5
SF 57		1				1				1	1						4
SF 58	2																2
SF 59	2			2							1						5
SF 60	2	1	1	1		1					1		1				8
SF 61	1	2								1	1						5
SF 62		1	1				1						1				4
SF 63	1	2								1							4
SF 64	2		1								1						4
SF 65	1	1														1	3
SF 66	1					2		1									4
SF 67	3	1	1														5
SF 68	1		1	1											1		4
SF 69	2	5		1		1					5		4				18
SF 70	3	4					1			1	3		1		1		14
SF 71	1		1	1						1	1						5
SF 72	1										3						4
SF 73	4	2									2		1				9
SF 74	1	1									1						3
SF 75	1	2									1				1		5
SF 76	1	3															4
SF 77	4	1			1		1			1			1		1		10
SF 78	5	3											1				9
SF 79			1										2				3
SF 80	3	1		1													5
SF 81		1								1							2
SF 82	2												1			1	4
SF 83						1					1						2
SF 84	2																2
SF 85	3	4															7
SF 86						1		1									2
SF 87	2					1											3
SF 88				1													1

Artifacts	Provenience																	
	Whiteware, Plain	Whiteware, Decorated	Pearlware, Plain	Pearlware, Decorated	Creamware, Plain	Redware	Yellowware, Plain	Yellowware, Decorated	Porcelain, Plain	Porcelain, Decorated	Stoneware	Container Glass	Glassware	Window Glass	Machine Cut Nail	Brick (sample)	Shell, Bivalve (sample)	Total
SF 89											1							1
SF 90	2																	2
STP 1		1	1			1						1						4
STP 2		1		1										7		1		10
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>401</b>

Table 5. Provenience of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 15Ms253.

Types Used	N	Date Range	Median Date	Reference
Whiteware, plain	134	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, black transfer printed	3	1830-1850	1840	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, blue transfer printed	31	1830-1860 **	1845	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, red transfer printed	4	1830-1850	1840	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, purple transfer printed	5	1830-1860	1845	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, green transfer printed	2	1830-1850	1840	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, green and yellow transfer printed	1	1840-1880	1860	Huser 1993
Whiteware, black spongeware	1	1840-1860	1850	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, polychrome hand painted	1	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, green hand painted	1	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, blue hand painted	1	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, black border striped rim	3	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, blue shell edge, straight lines	1	1820-1860	1840	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Whiteware, blue shell edge, curved lines	4	1820-1860	1840	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Whiteware, red shell edge, curved lines	1	1820-1860	1840	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Whiteware, blue shell edge, Rococo	1	1813-1834	1824	Miller 1987; Stelle 2011
Whiteware, green edge, unidentified decoration	1	1820-1860	1840	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Whiteware, green edge, unmolded band	1	1820-1860	1840	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Whiteware, mocha dendritic	1	1820-1890	1855	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, brown annular/mocha dendritic	1	1820-1890*	1855	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, blue annular/black hand painted lines	1	1820-present*	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, unpainted, embossed decoration	1	1850-1865	1857	Huser 1993
Pearlware, plain	9	1780-1840	1810	ODOT 1991
Pearlware, blue transfer printed	12	1795-1840	1818	Huser 1993
Pearlware, blue shell edge, straight lines	1	1780-1830	1805	Huser 1993
Creamware, plain	1	1762-1820	1791	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Yellowware, plain	8	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Yellowware, annular	1	1840-1930	1885	ODOT 1991
Yellowware, annular/hand painted lines	1	1840-present*	-	ODOT 1991
Yellowware, dendritic	1	1840-1900	1870	ODOT 1991
Yellowware, brown Rockingham	1	1830-1900	-	ODOT 1991
Redware, clear lead glazed	18	19th century	-	Cleland 1983

Types Used	N	Date Range	Median Date	Reference
Redware, manganese lead glazed	5	19 <sup>th</sup> century	-	Cleland 1983
Redware, tan glazed	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century	-	Cleland 1983
Redware, blue and white glazed	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century	-	Cleland 1983
Redware, unglazed	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century	-	Cleland 1983
Stoneware, salt glazed/Albany slip	5	1840-1900+*	-	Burrison 1975
Stoneware, Albany slip	5	1840-1900+	-	Burrison 1975
Stoneware, salt glazed	2	1830-1880+	-	Greer 1981
Stoneware, Bristol glazed	1	1890+	-	Stelle 2011
Stoneware, Albany slip/other glaze	10	1840-1900+*	-	Burrison 1975
Stoneware, other glazed	7	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	Greer 1981
Porcelain, plain	4	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	Cleland 1983
Porcelain, hand painted	1	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	Cleland 1983
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>296</b>			
* Decorative technique with the latest (most recent) date range is applied.				
** Most appear to be Old blue transfer, dating 1820-1825, but were not complete enough to be certain.				

Table 6. Ceramic Kitchen Artifacts Found at Site 15Ms253.

The conveyance records for this area containing site 15Ms253 were reviewed in the Mason County Courthouse in Maysville and were traced back to the middle nineteenth century (Table 7). The site and encompassing land is currently owned by Heritage Development Corporation who acquired the 88.5 acre tract from Stanford and Shirley Boster in 1995 (Deed Book 260:724). In 1992, Stanford and Shirley Boster purchased the 88.5 acres from Frederick L. Kelsch (Deed Book 244:597). This 88.5 acres was acquired in 1955 by Frederick Kelsch and Frances E. Kelsch, both unmarried, from Herbert Williams, Jr. (Deed Book 153:422), who in the same year of 1955, acquired the 88.5 acres from Frederick Kelsch and Frances Kelsch (Deed Book 153:420).

Frederick Kelsch and Elizabeth Frances Kelsch, inherited the property from their parents Pete A. Kelsch, Sr. and Lida Rose Kelsch (Will Book 4:115), both of whom died in 1954 (Deed Book 153:420). In 1942, Pete A. Kelsch, Sr. inherited the property from Augusta Kelsch, single, and other Kelsch family members (Deed Book 139:301). In 1914, Fred Kelsch willed the property including the “home and 25 acres of land” to his wife Elizabeth Kelsch and their children including Pete A. Kelsch and Augusta E. Kelsch (Will Book 3:87). In 1882, Frederick Kelsch acquired the property, what was 192 acres in Mason and Bracken counties, from Charles B. Pearce and his wife Maria, described as “being part of the Lewis H. Long farm formerly so known lying on the south bank of the Ohio River below the town of Dover” (Deed Book 84:13). Three years earlier in 1879, Charles B. Pearce and others including Eliza C. Long, acquired the property from Lewis H. Long and his wife Ann H. which is described as “certain tracts or parcels of land situated in (Mason) County and the County of Bracken on the Ohio River below the town of Dover where said parties of the first part (Lewis and Ann Long) now reside” (Deed Book 80:497).

In 1866, Lewis Long acquired this 190 acre tract “on the waters of the Oho River just below the town of Dover” from Arthur Fox and his wife Frances L. of Louisville (Deed Book 71:590). This Arthur Fox is the son of Arthur Fox, Jr., the latter having died in 1855. The deed (Deed Book 71:590) further states this property was “assigned to Lucretia Fox, the widow of Arthur Fox, deceased, as dower out of his Real Estate and now in her possession and occupancy...containing 190 acres including the mansion house and orchard and vineyard.”

<b>Year of Transaction</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Tract Size</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1784	Treasury warrants	Arthur Fox, Sr.	Dover bottoms, acreage	-
1794	Arthur Fox, Sr.	Arthur Fox, Jr.	2200 acres	-
1855	Arthur Fox, Jr.	Lucretia Fox	190 acres	Cited in Deed Book 71:590
1866	Arthur Fox, III and Frances L. Fox	Lewis Long	190 acres	Deed Book 71:590
1879	Lewis and Ann Long	Charles Pearce, Eliza Long and others	certain tracts, acreage not listed	Deed Book 80:497
1882	Charles and Maria Pearce	Frederick Kelsch	192 acres	Deed Book 84:13
1914	Fred Kelsch	Elizabeth Kelsch (wife) and Augusta Kelsch (daughter) and other children	Property including home and 25 acres	Will Book 4:115
1942	Augusta Kelsch and others	Pete Kelsch, Sr.	75.1 acres and 14.4 acres	Deed Book 139:301
1951	Pete Kelsch, Sr.	Lida Kelsch (wife) and Frederick Kelsch (son), E. Frances Kelsch (daughter) and others	Property, acreage not listed	Will Book 4:115
1955	Frederick Kelsch and Frances Kelsch	Herbert Williams, Jr.	88.5 acres	Deed Book 153:420
1955	Herbert Williams, Jr.	Frederick Kelsch and Frances Kelsch	88.5 acres	Deed Book 153:422
1992	Frederick Kelsch	Stanford and Shirley Boster	88.5 acres	Deed Book 244:597
1995	Stanford and Shirley Boster	Heritage Development Corporation	88.5 acres	Deed Book 260:724

Table 7. Chain of Title for Property Containing Site 15Ms253.

The land containing the site originally belonged to Arthur Fox, Jr.’s father, Arthur Fox, Sr., one of the earliest pioneers and principal surveyor of Mason County who owned several thousand acres in the county. The entire Dover bottoms were acquired by Arthur Fox, Sr., in 1784 from treasury warrants. Arthur Fox, Sr., was born in Dover, England in 1764 and arrived in Kentucky from Virginia in 1780. He came from a prominent English family whose grandfather was Lord Bailey and cousin was Charles James Fox, the English statesman and sympathizer of American independence. Arthur Fox, Sr. served as the first representative of the Virginia Legislature from Mason County, which was at that time, Bourbon County, Virginia. His extensive land holdings in Kentucky included thousands of acres purchased from pioneer, Simon Kenton (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991). These lands included 320 acres that Arthur Fox, Sr. and Baptist preacher, William Wood, purchased from Simon Kenton in 1789, “on which part of the Town by the name of Washington is now established” (Deed Book A:1).

Arthur Fox, Sr., along with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Limestone (later Maysville), and was the principal surveyor, land owner, official, and pioneer of Mason County (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991).

In 1894, Arthur Fox, Sr. died in Washington, Kentucky at the young age of 40. His widow, Mary Young Fox was remarried to General Henry Lee (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991). He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and cousin of famed Revolutionary War veteran, General Lighthorse Harry Lee, who is the father of Robert E. Lee, General of the Confederate Army during the Civil War (Cottrell 2018; Lee 1908). Like Arthur Fox, Sr., General Henry Lee came to Kentucky as a surveyor, was a member of the Virginia Legislature from Kentucky and amassed a great deal of wealth. In his will, Arthur Fox, Sr. bequeathed his estate to his wife, Mary Young Fox, and their four children in equal parts. Arthur Fox, Jr., the eldest son, and had three sisters, Elizabeth, Matilda and Mary, and one brother, Richard. The importance that he placed on education in his children's lives is shown in his will where he states that some of his land was "to be sold and the money used in educating his children in the best manner" (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991).

Arthur Fox, Sr., gave to Arthur Fox, Jr., his oldest son, 2200 acres of land "lying on the Ohio River at the mouth of Lee's Creek: excluding the 40 acres sold to Jeremiah Washburn." Jeremiah Washburn was the first settler in what was to become Dover, who in 1786 built a log block house on the west bank of Lees Creek for protection against Native Americans. This land was given to him by Arthur Fox, Sr. for the assistance he provided in carrying the stakes and chains for most of Arthur Fox, Sr.'s surveys (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991).

Arthur Fox, Jr. was born in 1792 in Washington, Kentucky. Following his enlistment in the War of 1812, during which he was in the Battle of Thames, he came back home to Mason County and married Lucretia Taylor in 1814. Lucretia's sister was wife of John Chambers, Governor of Iowa Territory. Arthur Fox, Jr. built a large "mansion" house he called Webster, a portion of which was completed in 1812, and established his farm on this tract along the Ohio River in 1818 located just west of Dover, which he officially laid out and established as a town in 1818 (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991).

Like his father, Arthur Fox, Sr. and General Henry Lee, who his mother married following the death of his father, Arthur Fox, Jr. had considerable wealth. On his farm he raised 150 Kentucky thoroughbreds that he raced in New Orleans, Memphis and other locations. He reportedly owned fifty slaves. Arthur and Lucretia had 13 children, eleven of whom reached maturity. These children were Thomas Hall Fox who married Mary Wood; Charles James Fox who married Mary Nelson; Arthur Fox, III who married Fanny Lightfoot Taylor; Edward Jefferson Fox; Elizabeth Graham Fox who married William Greer; Mary Fox; Jane Matilda Fox who married Hon. Thomas Respass; Hannah Chambers Fox who married Capt. Thomas Curran; Lucretia H. Fox who married Dr. James Cross; Nannie Leticia Fox who married Squire Leonard Anderson; and Theodosia Fox who married James Cross (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991). Arthur Fox, Jr. died in 1855 and his wife died twenty years later in 1875.

One notable event associated with one of the members of the Fox family, Thomas Respass, husband of Jane Matilda Fox, is the Metcalfe-Casto duel that occurred in Bracken County near the northwestern corner of the project area. The duel was between William Casto, a

lawyer and former Mayor of Maysville and Leonidas Metcalfe, a Colonel in the U.S. Army and son of former Governor of Kentucky, Thomas Metcalfe. Thomas Respass was a close personal friend of William Casto and was chosen as one of his seconds whose job in part was to inspect the dueling weapons and see to it that the duel was carried out under honorable conditions (Coleman 1953).

The duel was precipitated when William Casto was charged and arrested for being an “active Secessionist” who aided and abetted the “Confederate States of America.” In 1861, Colonel Metcalfe, acting on orders from General Nelson, arrested Casto and he was sent to Fort Lafayette, the Federal prison in New York harbor. After some months, Casto was released in early 1862 after signing an order issued by Secretary of War Seward, stating that he would no longer provide aid to enemies of the United States. Upon his return to Maysville, Casto challenged Col. Metcalfe to a duel, as he solely blamed Metcalfe for his arrest and incarceration at Fort Lafayette. The duel took place on May 8, 1862 on the banks of the Ohio River in northeastern Bracken County just east of the mouth of Stony Creek (Coleman 1953). This places the duel location within or just west of the northwestern tip of the project area.

The “mansion” house built by Arthur Fox, Jr., as shown on the *1876 Atlas of Mason County* (Lake et al. 1876) when owned by Lewis H. Long, is situated south of the site and project area, on the southern side of Mary Ingles Highway (KY 8). This house is still standing and occupied today. According to staff at the Kentucky Gateway Museum in Maysville (personal communication 2018), the burial plot and tombstones of Arthur Fox, Jr. and his wife were found on the property near the house by the current owners and occupants of the house.

Site 15Ms253 is possibly the “home and 25 acres of land” that Fred Kelsch bequeathed to his wife in 1914 (see Will Book 3:87 above), which was part of the 192 acres he had purchased in 1882 (see Will Book 3:87 and Deed Book 84:13 above). This “home and 25 acres” alternatively could be the farm’s main house, the mansion built and occupied first by Arthur Fox, Jr. and then Lewis Long that is located south and outside of the project area. As seen in the illustration of the “Webster Farm, Res. of L. H. Long” in the *1876 Atlas of Mason County* (Lake et al. 1876) (Figure 7), the mansion residence of Lewis Long, and Arthur Fox, Jr. before him, is the furthest south from the river of all the buildings shown. The house at site 15Ms253 is shown in the illustration as a smaller residence with an outbuilding and barn in the river bottoms.

Lewis Hoskins Long, who was born in 1818, moved to Dover in 1822 with his parents Edmond and Rosa Long. Although he grew up poor in Dover, he became very wealthy (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991). Lewis was married to Ann H., who was born in 1817, and they had one son, Lewis Frank Long, and three grandchildren, Lewis Hoskins Long, Hord Long and Carolyn Long Russell. Lewis Hoskin. Lewis H. Long died in 1904 and his wife Ann died 18 years earlier in 1886 (Obsessive Journey 2013). Like Arthur Fox, Jr. before him, Lewis Long appears to have raised Kentucky thoroughbreds on his Webster farm, as the *1876 Atlas of Mason County* (Lake et al. 1876) lists his occupation as “Breeder of Fine Horses and Short Horned Cattle” and also shows some of these thoroughbreds and cattle in the atlas’s illustration of the “Webster Farm, Res. of L. H. Long.”

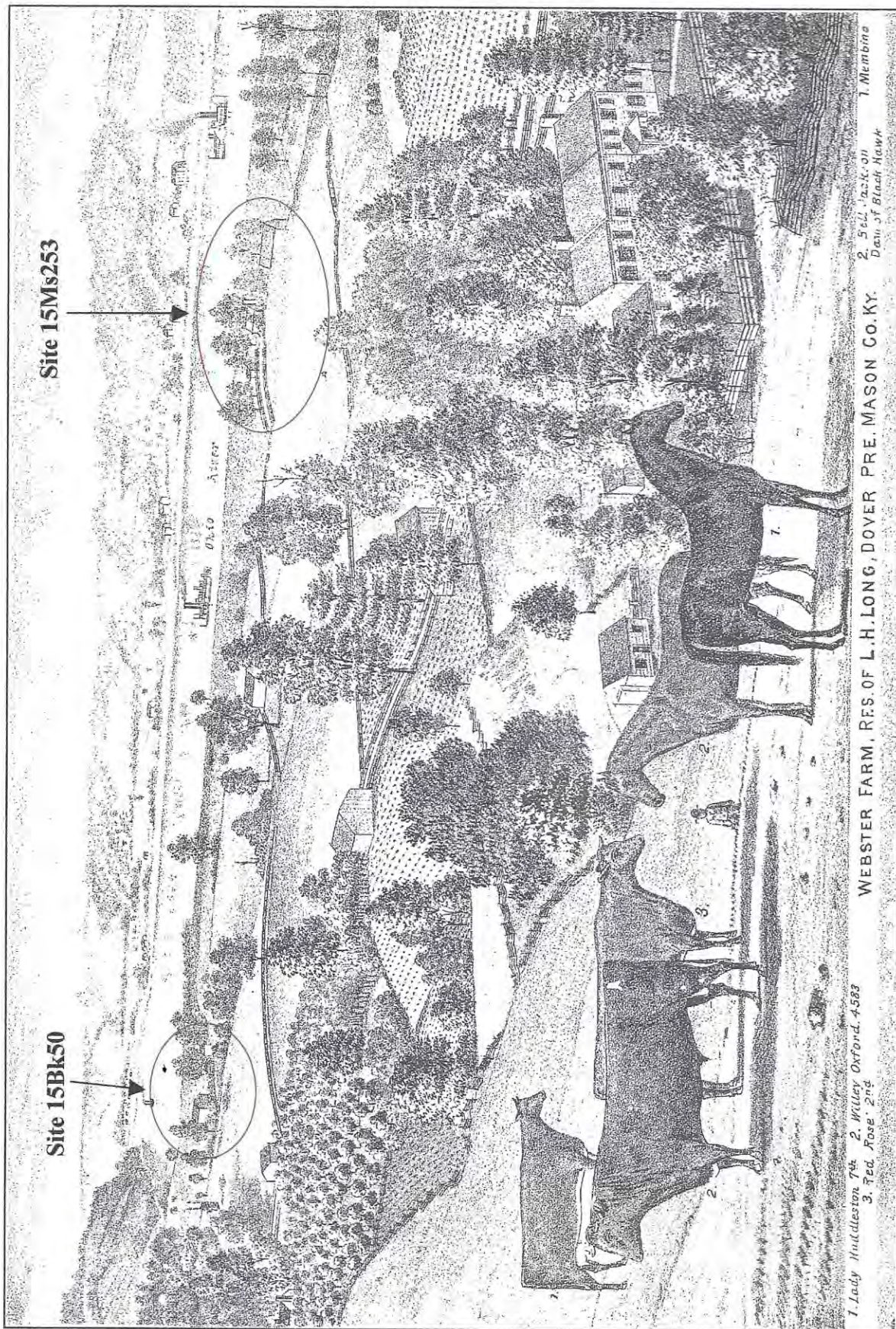


Figure 7. Buildings of Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bk50 in the Illustration of the Webster Farm, Residence of Lewis H. Long, in the 1876 *Atlas of Mason County, Kentucky*.

Charles B. Pearce, who with others purchased the site and surrounding 192 acres from Lewis H. Long in 1879 and then sold it three years later to Frederick Kelsch (see Deed Book 80:497 and Deed Book 84:13), was a prominent banker in Kentucky. He organized the private bank of Pearce and Wallingford that he later converted to the State National Bank of Maysville (Johnson 1912:1293). His large house in Maysville was acquired and used as the C&O train depot in 1887 (Spencer 2018).

Archival and archaeological data indicate that the historic residential site dates to the early to late nineteenth century. The site also has a small prehistoric component including a point that dates to the Late Woodland. No standing structures or buildings remain at the site, however, artifacts were found densely scattered around a concentration of limestone block fragments, some of which may be intact, where the site's house once stood. The limestone block fragments likely represent part of the former house foundation and this area was minimally disturbed from agriculture as it appeared to be avoided when plowed/disked. The prehistoric component is small and occurs in agriculturally disturbed contexts and is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register. The historic component's area of concentrated artifacts and limestone likely contains intact archaeological deposits. The site could yield information important to the history of the region and is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D of 36 CFR Part 63. It is recommended that Phase II archaeological testing be conducted at the site in lieu of site avoidance.

#### **Site 15Bk48**

Components: Prehistoric Late Archaic

Site Type: Prehistoric Open Habitation

Quadrangle: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 33: NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294580, Easting: 246950

Site Size: 85m x 25m (2125 square meters)

Topography: Floodplain

Soil Series: Wheeling silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (WhB)

Ground Cover: Plowed/disked with corn plant debris

Surface Visibility: 75-90%

Previous Disturbance: Agriculture

Site 15Bk48 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting mostly of chert debitage and FCR but also chert tools including a Merom Expanding Stem projectile point that dates to the Late Archaic (Justice 1987:130-132). The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 150m south of the Ohio River and 250m north of Indian Creek that empties into the Ohio River in the northwestern end of the project area. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 85m east-west x 25m north-south (Figure 8) (Plates 17-18).

At the time of survey, the site was situated in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Two shovel tests were also placed in the site and the soil screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh. These shovel tests revealed a representative 30cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/3 dark brown silt/sand clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR4/4 to 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silt/sand loam clay (Munsell 1994).

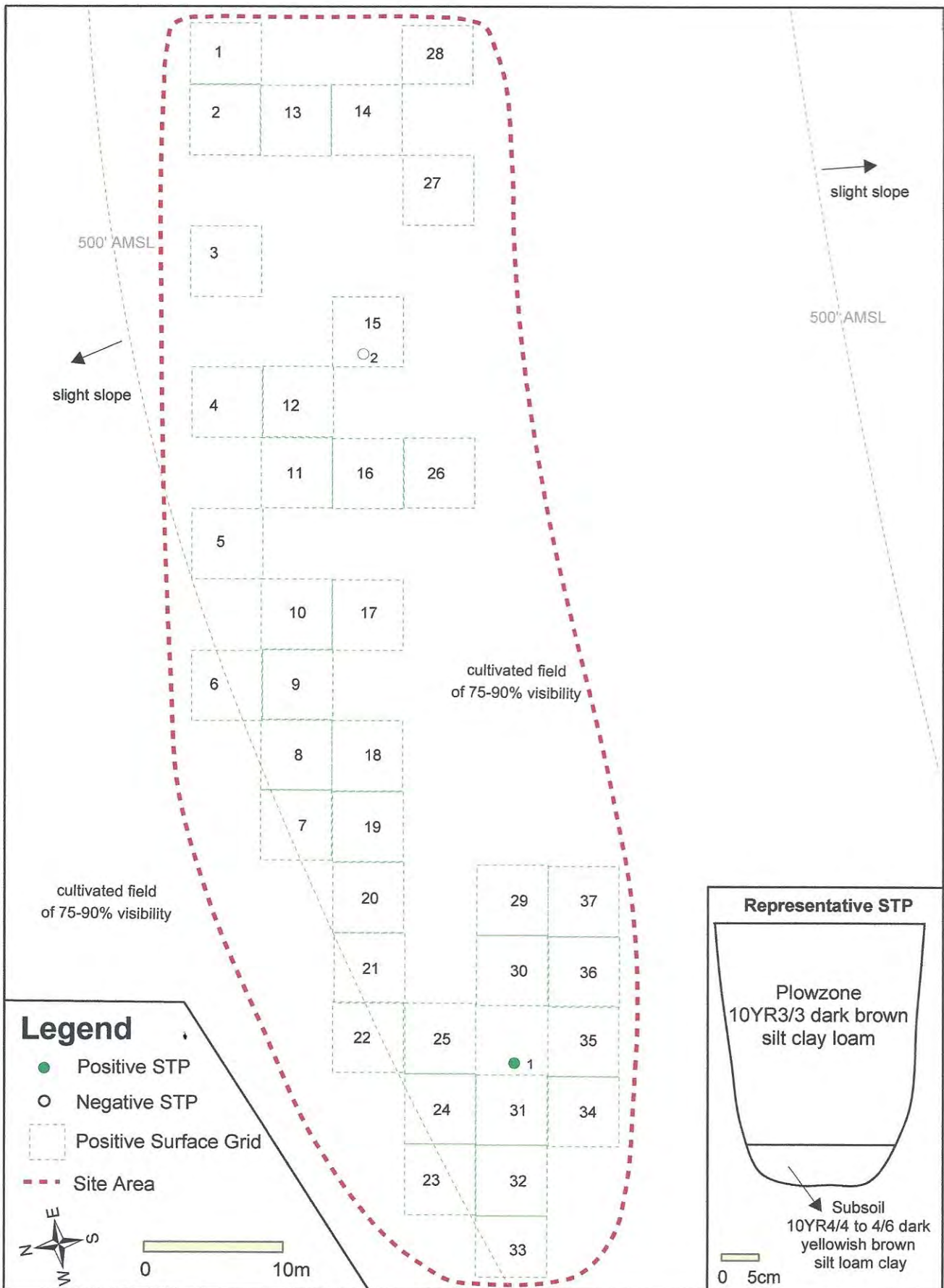


Figure 8. Phase I Site Plan of 15Bk48.



Plate 17. Site 15Bk48, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 15: View to West.



Plate 18. Site 15Bk48, Gridded with Pin Flags: View to East.

A total of 59 prehistoric chert artifacts were found in 37 surface grids, and one shovel test pit. In addition to FCR observed on the ground, prehistoric chert artifacts consist of one Merom Expanding Stem projectile point, a type dating to the Late Archaic; one graver, one small spokeshave, three retouched primary flakes; one retouched secondary flake; one Stage 1 biface; one Stage 3 biface; seven core fragments; 15 primary flakes; 23 secondary flakes; four tertiary flakes; and one shatter (Table 8). A total of 23 of these artifacts are St. Louis Green chert (40%), followed by Kanawha (13; 22%), Paoli (9; 15%), Fort Payne (9; 15%) and Breathitt (5; 8%).

Prehistoric artifacts were scattered relatively evenly across the site, with slightly more located in the western end of the site, such as in surface grids (SF) 21, 29, 34 and shovel test pit (STP) 1, each of which had three artifacts. No significant artifact concentrations were identified and no intact archaeological deposits were found at the site. All chert artifacts found were collected and the FCR was noted as present at the site but not collected.

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Graver	Spokeshave	Retouched Primary Flake	Retouched Secondary	Stage 1 Biface	Stage 3 Biface	Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Shatter	Total
SF 1									1				1
SF 2									1				1
SF 3										1			1
SF 4									1	1			2
SF 5		1											1
SF 6										1			1
SF 7										2			2
SF 8										2			2
SF 9							1			1			2
SF 10					1			1					2
SF 11												1	1
SF 12										1			1
SF 13								1					1
SF 14									1				1
SF 15										1			1
SF 16				1									1
SF 17									1				1
SF 18				1									1
SF 19										2			2
SF 20									1				1
SF 21			1							2			3
SF 22				1									1
SF 23										1			1
SF 24										2			2
SF 25								1		1			2
SF 26								1					1
SF 27											1		1
SF 28								1		1			2
SF 29	1							1		1			3
SF 30									1				1
SF 31									1	1			2

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Graver	Spokeshave	Retouched Primary Flake	Retouched Secondary	Stage 1 Biface	Stage 3 Biface	Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Shatter	Total
Provenience													
SF 32									1	1			2
SF 33									1				1
SF 34								1	2				3
SF 35									1				1
SF 36						1					1		2
SF 37									1		1		2
STP 1									1	1	1		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>

Table 8. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Bk48.

Site 15Bk48 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting of FCR and chert artifacts including a projectile point that dates to the Late Archaic. Despite good ground surface visibility, relatively few artifacts were found at the site. Artifact density was low and no artifact concentrations and no intact archaeological deposits were identified. Site 15Bk48 is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register and project clearance is recommended for this area.

### **Site 15Bk49**

**Components:** Prehistoric Unassigned

**Site Type:** Prehistoric Open Habitation

**Quadrangle:** U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

**UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 13:** NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294560, Easting: 246900

**Site Size:** 45m x 15m (675 square meters)

**Topography:** Floodplain

**Soil Series:** Wheeling silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (WhB)

**Ground Cover:** Plowed/disked with corn plant debris

**Surface Visibility:** 75-90%

**Previous Disturbance:** Agriculture

Site 15Bk49 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting mostly of chert debitage and FCR but also one projectile point fragment of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 200m south of the Ohio River and 200m north of Indian Creek that empties into the Ohio River in the northwestern end of the project area. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 45m east-west x 15m north-south (Figure 9) (Plates 19-20).

At the time of survey, the site was situated in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Two shovel tests were also placed in the site and the soil screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh. These shovel tests revealed a representative 30cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/3 dark brown silt clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR4/4 to 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam clay (Munsell 1994).

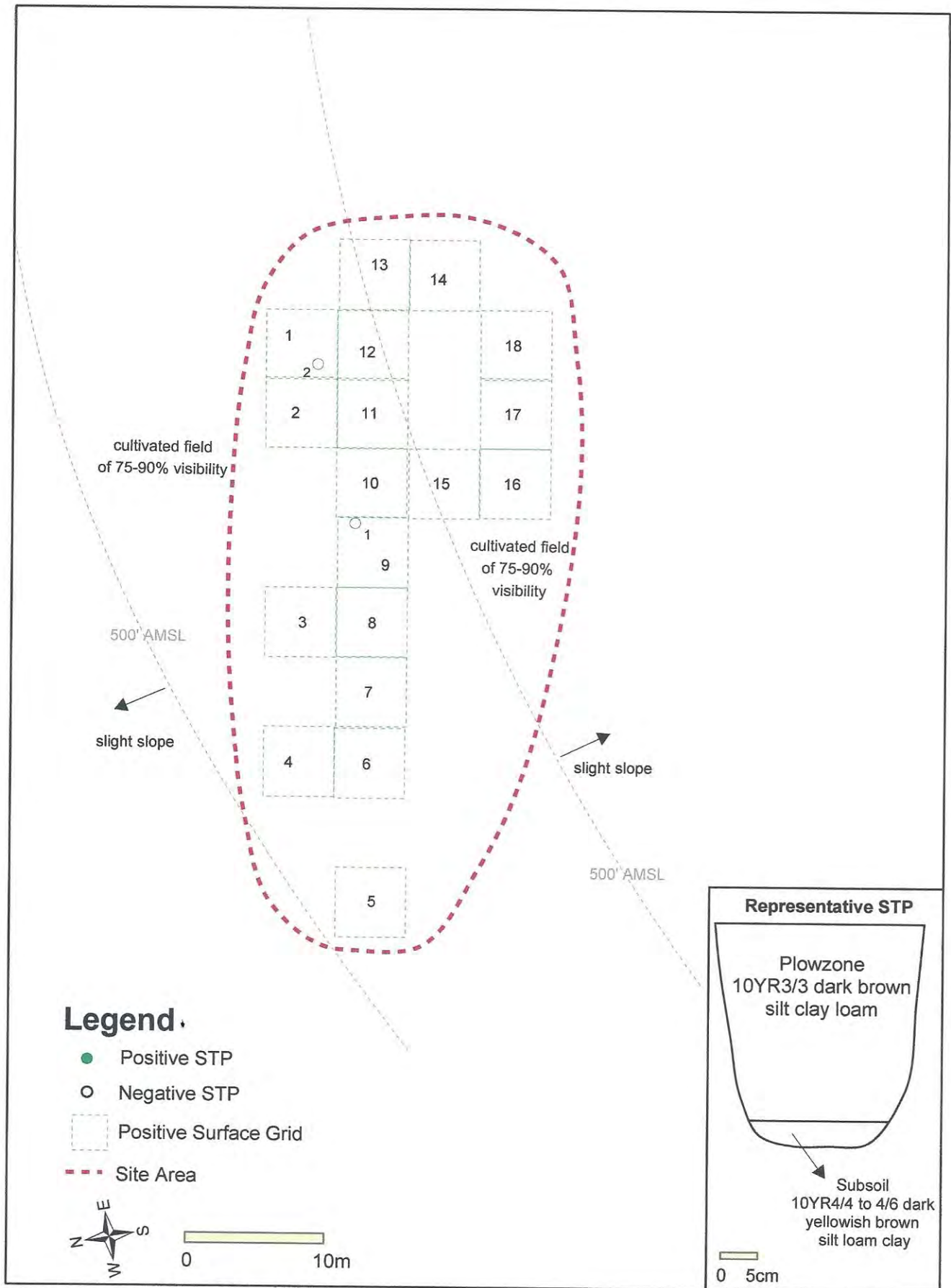


Figure 9. Phase I Site Plan of 15Bk49.



Plate 19. Site 15Bk49, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 9: View to West.



Plate 20. Site 15Bk49, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 9: View to East.

A total of 22 prehistoric chert artifacts were found in 18 surface grids, and no cultural material was found in the shovel test pits. In addition to FCR observed on the ground surface, prehistoric chert artifacts consist of one projectile point tip/medial fragment of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation; one Stage 2 biface; two Stage 3 bifaces; four core fragments; six primary flakes; and eight secondary flakes (Table 9). Ten of these artifacts are St. Louis Green (45%), followed by Fort Payne (5; 23%), Paoli (4; 18%) and Breathitt (3; 14%).

Prehistoric artifacts were scattered relatively evenly across the site, with slightly more located in the central part of the site, such as in surface grids (SF) 2, 9 and 11, each of which had two or three artifacts. No significant artifact concentrations were identified and no intact archaeological deposits were found at the site. All chert artifacts found were collected and the FCR was noted as present at the site but not collected.

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Stage 2 Biface	Stage 3 Biface	Core/Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Total
Provenience							
SF 1				1			1
SF 2		1	1	1			3
SF 3					1		1
SF 4						1	1
SF 5						1	1
SF 6					1		1
SF 7						1	1
SF 8					1		1
SF 9						2	2
SF 10				1			1
SF 11					2		2
SF 12			1				1
SF 13	1						1
SF 14				1			1
SF 15						1	1
SF 16						1	1
SF 17					1		1
SF 18						1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>

Table 9. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Bk49.

Site 15Bk49 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting of FCR and chert artifacts including a projectile point of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. Despite good ground surface visibility, relatively few artifacts were found at the site. Artifact density was low and no artifact concentrations and no intact archaeological deposits were identified. Site 15Bk49 is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register and project clearance is recommended for this area.

### **Site 15Bk50**

Components: Historic Early to Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century / Prehistoric Unassigned

Site Type: Historic Residence/Farmstead / Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Quadrangle: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 49: NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294560, Easting: 246840

Site Size: 55m x 45m (2475 square meters)

Topography: Floodplain

Soil Series: Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (ErB)

Ground Cover: Plowed/disked with corn plant debris

Surface Visibility: 75-90%

Previous Disturbance: Agriculture

Site 15Bk50 has multi-components consisting primarily of historic artifacts with a small prehistoric component. Archival and archaeological data indicate that the historic component dates to the early to late nineteenth century. The prehistoric component is represented by two chert flakes of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 210m south of the Ohio River and 190m north of Indian Creek that empties into the Ohio River in the northwestern end of the project area. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 55m north-south x 45m east-west (Figure 10) (Plates 21-22).

Like at historic site 15Ms253, no standing buildings or structures remain at 15Bk50 but a concentration of limestone block fragments were identified in an area measuring about 30m x 20m in the central-eastern part of the site. These limestone block fragments are likely a portion of the house that once stood at this site. No building is shown in the site area on any of the reviewed nineteenth and twentieth century maps including the *1884 Atlas of Bracken County* (Lathrop 1884), the 1961 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Higginsport, OH-KY topographic maps, and the 1931 U.S.G.S. 15' Higginsport, OH-KY topographic map (Figure 11 and see Figures 4-5).

At the time of survey, the site was situated in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Two shovel tests were also placed in and along the concentration of limestone block fragments. The soil was screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh and these shovel tests revealed a 30-35cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/3 dark brown silt clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR4/4 to 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam clay (Munsell 1994).

Two prehistoric chert artifacts were found in two of the surface grids, and none were found in the shovel test pits. These two artifacts are one retouched secondary flake, and one tertiary flake, both of unidentified type and temporal/cultural affiliation. The flakes, both made of Paoli chert, occurred in different areas of the site.

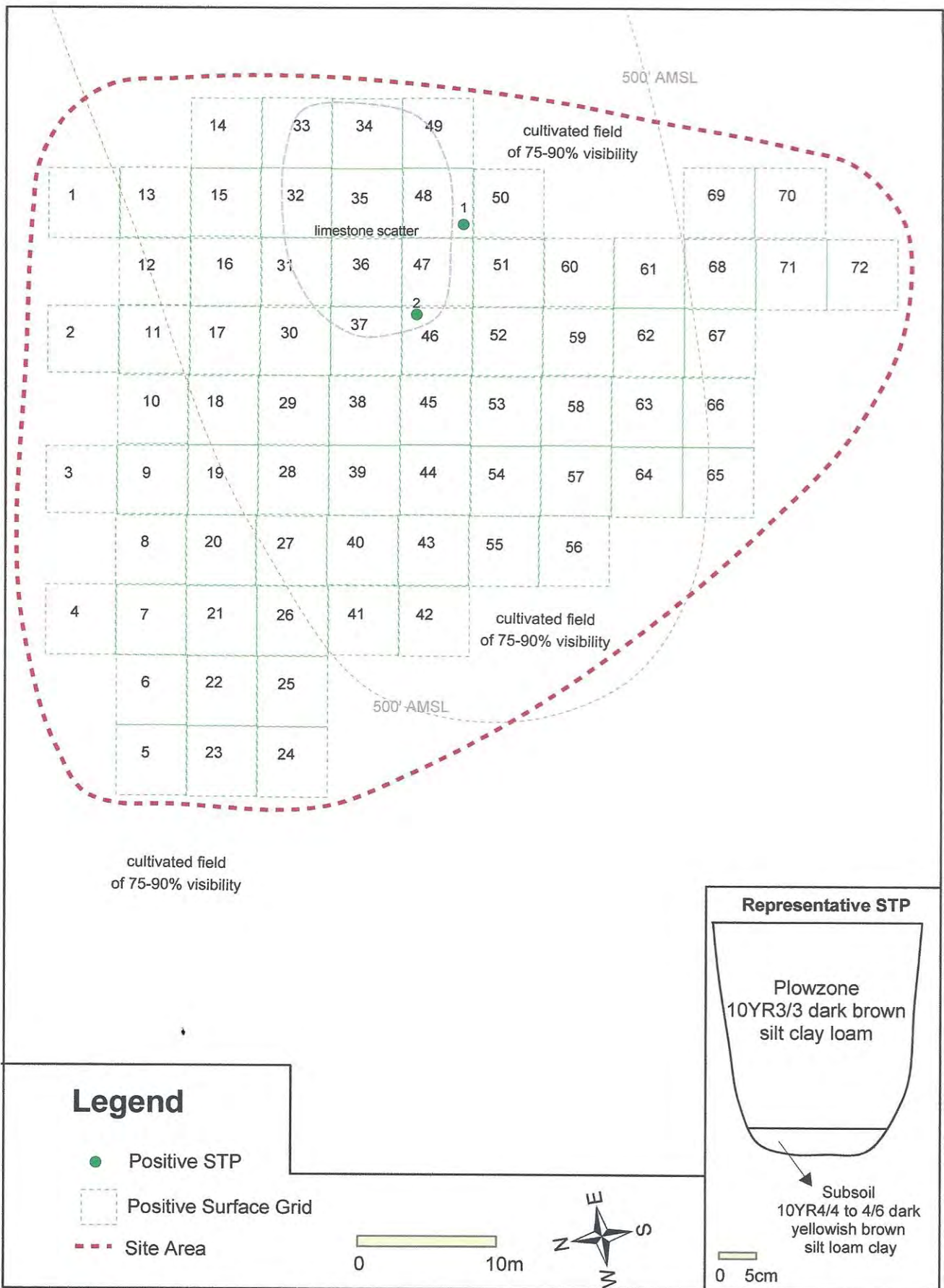


Figure 10. Phase I Site Plan of 15Bk50.



Plate 21. Site 15Bk50, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 49: View to West.



Plate 22. Site 15Bk50, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 49: View to North.



A total of 323 historic artifacts were recovered in 72 surface grids and two shovel test pits. The historic artifacts recovered consist mostly of Kitchen group ceramic artifacts and include 94 plain whiteware; 41 decorated whiteware including transfer print, shell edge, annular, border striped, sponge, hand painted and unpainted/embossed; seven plain pearlware; four decorated pearlware including transfer print, hand painted, annular and unpainted/embossed; one plain creamware; one manganese lead glazed redware; three plain yellowware; two decorated yellowware including one brown Rockingham and one clouded Rockingham; 22 stoneware including salt glazed, Albany slip, grey glazed and tan glazed. Other Kitchen group artifacts recovered include 55 pieces of container glass, two glassware, and two milkglass lid liners. Architecture group artifacts include four machine cut nails, 56 pieces of window glass, and a sample of nine brick fragments. Other artifacts recovered were one lamp chimney glass piece; one .22 cartridge case (unstamped); three buttons, all sew-through types including two white Prosser and one Jet Black glass; one porcelain door knob; one ornamental metal silver (?) piece, possibly decorative trim of a rifle; and a sample of six bivalve shells (Table 10).

As seen in Table 11, the date ranges for the ceramic artifacts recovered from the site generally date to the early to late nineteenth century, with some (e.g., creamware and pearlware) that could date to as early as the late eighteenth century. Other artifacts that are consistent with these early to late nineteenth century dates are the machine cut nails, which is the type that dates from about 1790 to 1880 (Smith 1975:5-7; Maples 1998:112). Also, two bottle lip/neck fragments, one clear glass and one aqua glass, have applied finishes, which was the most common form of glass bottle finishing during the 1800s and late 1880s, especially between about 1840 and 1885 (Lindsey 2017). One later nineteenth century artifact recovered is a clear glass bottle base fragment marked with an embossed “W” in a diamond, which is the makers mark of Whitney Glass Works that dates from about 1890 to about 1914 (Lindsey et al. 2018). Other artifacts dating from the middle to late nineteenth century are the three buttons. The two white Prosser buttons are types that post-date 1849 (IMACS 1984) and the Jet Black Glass button is a type that dates from after 1861 (Whittemore 1992).

Historic artifacts were recovered in every grid but concentrations were identified mostly in the central part of the site along and just north of the northern edge of the concentration of limestone fragments. In this area, seven surface grids (SF) and one shovel test pit (STP) contained ten or more artifacts per grid or shovel test pit, namely in SF 30, 38, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 54 and STP 2. All artifacts observed at the site were collected except for the bivalve shells and brick fragments of which a sample was collected.

Artifacts															Total										
	Prov.	Whiteware, Plain	Whiteware, Decorated	Pearlware, Plain	Pearlware, Decorated	Creamware, Plain	Redware	Yellowware, Plain	Yellowware, Decorated	Porcelain, Plain	Porcelain, Decorated	Stoneware	Container Glass	Glassware		Lid Liner	Window Glass	Machine Cut Nail	Brick (sample)	Lamp Chimney Glass	Cartridge Case	Button	Door Knob	Ornamental Metal Piece	Shell, Bivalve (sample)
SF 1	1														1										2
SF 2															1										1
SF 3	3																								3
SF 4	1				1																				2
SF 5											2														2
SF 6	1											1													2
SF 7	2						1																	1	4
SF 8	4																								4
SF 9	1																1								2
SF 10	1								1		1					1									4
SF 11		2	1							1						1									5
SF 12																1		1							2
SF 13	1																								1
SF 14									1															1	2
SF 15												1				1									2
SF 16																1									1
SF 17	1											1													2
SF 18		1														1									2
SF 19	1		1									2				1									5
SF 20	1										1														2
SF 21	1	1																							2
SF 22												1					1								2
SF 23	1																1								2
SF 24	1																								1
SF 25	1											1													2
SF 26	1																								1
SF 27											1	2													3
SF 28												1									1				2
SF 29	1	1										1	1	1			1								6
SF 30	2	2										3			2								1		10
SF 31	1	2	1												1										5
SF 32	2																								2
SF 33											1	1													2
SF 34												2	1					1							4
SF 35	1	1																1		1					4
SF 36	1	2										1													4
SF 37	1	2							1			1			3										8
SF 38	4										1	3			2		1	1							12
SF 39	2										1	1			2										6
SF 40	1											1			1										3
SF 41											1														1
SF 42	1																								1
SF 43	1	1										2													4
SF 44	2		2				1				1				3				1						10

Prov.	Artifacts																				Total			
	Whiteware, Plain	Whiteware, Decorated	Pearlware, Plain	Pearlware, Decorated	Creamware, Plain	Redware	Yellowware, Plain	Yellowware, Decorated	Porcelain, Plain	Porcelain, Decorated	Stoneware	Container Glass	Glassware	Lid Liner	Window Glass	Machine Cut Nail	Brick (sample)	Lamp Chimney Glass	Cartridge Case	Button		Door Knob	Ornamental Metal Piece	Shell, Bivalve (sample)
SF 45	5	1	2				1				2			5										16
SF 46	2	3								1	2			3						1				12
SF 47	3	3								3	4			5						1				19
SF 48		2		1							2			2										7
SF 49																1								1
SF 50											2													2
SF 51	4	1									2			2										9
SF 52	4																							4
SF 53	4									1				1		1							1	8
SF 54	3	1		1				1		1				3										10
SF 55	1										1			1									1	4
SF 56	1	2								1	1													5
SF 57	4	1																						5
SF 58	3	1																						4
SF 59														1										1
SF 60	2																							2
SF 61	1	1								1			1	1										5
SF 62	1																						1	2
SF 63	2	2																						4
SF 64	3	1						1			1													6
SF 65	1	1									3			1										6
SF 66				1						1	1													3
SF 67	1	2					1			1	1													6
SF 68	2								1	1													1	5
SF 69	1										1													2
SF 70							1						1											2
SF 71	1										1													2
SF 72										1											1			2
STP 1	2	1					1				1			1										6
STP 2		3		1							4			6	1	1								16
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>323</b>

Table 10. Provenience of Historic Artifacts Identified at Site 15Bk50.

Types Used	N	Date Range	Median Date	Reference
Whiteware, plain	94	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, black transfer printed	4	1830-1850	1840	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, blue transfer printed	7	1830-1860 **	1845	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, red transfer printed	3	1830-1850	1840	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, purple transfer printed	1	1830-1860	1845	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, green transfer printed	5	1830-1850	1840	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, green and red transfer printed	1	1840-1880	1860	Huser 1993
Whiteware, blue spongeware	1	1840-1860	1850	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, green spongeware	1	1840-1860	1850	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Whiteware, polychrome hand painted	1	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, green hand painted	2	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, blue hand painted	5	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, red border striped rim/ red hand painted	1	1820-present*	-	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, blue edge, unmolded straight lines	1	1820-1860	1840	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Whiteware, blue shell edge, curved lines	1	1820-1860	1840	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Whiteware, red edge, floral and leaf	1	1820-1860	1840	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Whiteware, brown annular	1	1820-1850	1835	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, green annular	1	1820-1850	1835	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, blue annular/yellow glazed	1	1820-1850	1835	ODOT 1991
Whiteware, unpainted, embossed decoration	2	1850-1865	1857	Huser 1993
Whiteware, green glazed	1	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Pearlware, plain	7	1780-1840	1810	ODOT 1991
Pearlware, blue transfer printed	1	1795-1840	1818	Huser 1993
Pearlware, polychrome hand painted	1	1795-1815	1805	Huser 1993
Pearlware, green annular	1	1790-1820	1805	Huser 1993
Pearlware, unpainted, embossed	1	1780-1830	1805	Huser 1993
Creamware, plain	1	1762-1820	1791	Lofstrom et al. 1982
Yellowware, plain	3	1820-present	-	ODOT 1991
Yellowware, Rockingham	1	1845-1900	1873	ODOT 1991
Yellowware, brown Rockingham	1	1830-1900	-	ODOT 1991
Redware, manganese lead glazed	1	19th century	-	Cleland 1983
Stoneware, salt glazed/Albany slip	3	1840-1900+*	-	Burrison 1975
Stoneware, Albany slip	5	1840-1900+	-	Burrison 1975
Stoneware, salt glazed	2	1830-1880+	-	Greer 1981
Stoneware, Albany slip/other glaze	8	1840-1900+*	-	Burrison 1975
Stoneware, other glazed	4	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	Greer 1981
Porcelain, plain	5	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	Cleland 1983
Porcelain, hand painted	1	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	Cleland 1983
Porcelain, unpainted, embossed	1	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	-	Cleland 1983
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>			
* Decorative technique with the latest (most recent) date range is applied.				
** Most appear to be Old blue transfer, dating 1820-1825, but were not complete enough to be certain.				

Table 11. Ceramic Kitchen Artifacts Found at Site 15Bk50.

The conveyance records for the land containing site 15Bk50 were reviewed in the Bracken County Courthouse in Brooksville and were traced back to the middle nineteenth century (Table 12). The site and encompassing land is currently owned by Heritage Development Corporation that acquired the 37.7 acre tract from George E. Scheek in 1995 (Deed Book 139:724). Six years earlier in 1989, George E. Scheek acquired the 37.7 acres from Earl T. Scheek, both of whom inherited the property from their parents, Henry and Anna Scheek (Will Book R:365), who died in 1943 and 1983, respectively (Deed Book 118:53).

In 1928, Henry Scheek acquired what was at this time 21.46 acres from Duncan Mackey and his wife Violet, and is listed as being part of the tract of land conveyed to Duncan Mackey by Audubon Mineral Water Company (Deed Book 64:192). The deed for this transaction from Audubon Mineral Water Company to Duncan Mackey was not found during the study, but a search of the deed indices indicated that Audubon Mineral Water Company acquired 177 acres from Charles E. Curran in 1911 (Deed Book 47:580). This 177 acres is thought to be the tract on which the site exists based on the descriptions and familiar reference points given in the deeds.

In 1911, Charles Curran acquired these 177 acres from Sallie P. Jenkins, J. Porter Perrie and Anne H. Perrie (Deed Book 47:532), who received in 1906 the 177 acres from W. B. McMillan and his wife Elizabeth, and J. J. McMillan (Deed Book 43:235). In 1888, W. B. McMillan and J. J. McMillan inherited the 177 acres from P. C. McMillan and his wife Josephine. This 177 acres is listed as being located on the Ohio River, mostly in Bracken County with some of it in Mason County, and as being the same land conveyed to James McMillan by C. A. Lyon (Deed Book 27:439). In 1859, Charles A. Lyon acquired what is at this time 111 acres from Langhorne Tabb and his wife Eliza P., and William E. Tabb. This 111 acres is located on the Ohio River, partially at the “corner of Lee’s heirs near the river bank” and was “part of Arthur Fox’s patent of 451 acres” (Deed Book W:428). In 1849, C. A. Lyons and W. E. Tabb & Co. and heirs acquired the land from Arthur F. Dobyms (Deed Book Q:267). This tract of land is described as being “patented to Wood and Fox containing 451 acres all that part formerly belonging to Mrs. Mary Dobyms amounting to about 56 acres be it more or less from which the said A. F. Dobyms holds a bond from Andrew Wood for a conveyance for the same and the said A. F. Dobyms has possession of the said land herein conveyed and is living upon the same at this time” (Deed Book Q:267).

<b>Year of Transaction</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Tract Size</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1784	Treasury warrants	Arthur Fox, Sr.	Dover bottoms, acreage	-
1794	Arthur Fox, Sr.	Arthur Fox, Jr.	2200 acres	-
Pre-1849	Arthur Fox, Jr. (?)	Arthur Fox, Jr. and Andrew Wood	451 acres	Cited in Deed Book Q:267
Pre-1849	Arthur Fox, Jr. and Andrew Wood	A. F. Dobyms	56 acres	Cited in Deed Book Q:267
1849	Arthur F. Dobyms	C. A. Lyons and W. E. Tabb & Co. and heirs	56 acres	Deed Book Q:267
1859	Longhorne and Eliza P. Tabb and William E. Tabb	Charles A. Lyon	111 acres	Deed Book W:428

<b>Year of Transaction</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Tract Size</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Not listed, b/w 1859-1888	C. A. Lyon and wife	James McMillan	Not listed, but presumably about 177 acres	Cited in Deed Book 27:439
1888	P. C. and Josephine McMillan	W. B. McMillan and J. J. McMillan	177 acres	Deed Book 27:439
1906	W. B. and Elizabeth McMillan and J. J. and Josephine McMillan	Sallie Jenkins, Annie Perrie and J. Porter Perrie	177 acres	Deed Book 43:235
1911	Sallie Jenkins, Anne Perrie and J. Porter Perrie	Charles E. Curran	177 acres	Deed Book 47:532
1911	Charles E. Curran	Audubon Mineral Water Co.	177 acres	Deed Book 47:580
Not listed, b/w 1911-1928	Audubon Mineral Water Co.	Duncan Mackey	Not listed, but more than 21.46 acres	Cited in Deed Book 64:192
1928	Duncan and Violet Mackey	Henry Scheek	21.46 acres	Deed Book 64:192
1941	Henry Scheek	Anna G. Scheek and children Earl Scheek and George Scheek	Property, acreage not listed	Will Book R:365
1989	Earl Scheek	George Scheek	37.7 acres	Deed Book 118:53
1995	George Scheek	Heritage Development Corporation	37.7 acres	Deed Book 139:92

Table 12. Chain of Title for Property Containing Site 15Bk50.

Arthur Fox Dobyns is the son of Lawson and Mary Fox Dobyns, who is one of the sisters of Arthur Fox, Jr. So, Arthur Fox Dobyns is the nephew of Arthur Fox, Jr. and also nephew of Andrew Wood and Matilda Fox Wood, who is another sister of Arthur Fox, Jr. (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991). Col Arthur Fox Dobyns is listed in the 1876-1877 business directory as Dover's Justice of the Peace (Polk 1876) and is mentioned as a prominent citizen of Dover (Curran 1902). As noted in the discussion of site 15Ms253 (see above), the entire Dover bottoms were acquired by Arthur Fox, Sr., in 1784, and of this land 2200 acres he bequeathed to Arthur Fox, Jr. (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991). The 451 acres containing site 15Bk50 was owned by Arthur Fox, Jr., and his brother-in-law Andrew Wood, and partially located at the "corner of Lee's heirs near the river bank" (see Deed Book W:428).

The "Lee's heirs" may refer to the descendants of General Henry Lee and Mary Young Fox Lee or to his step children, that is, the five children (Arthur Fox, Jr. and siblings) of Mary Young Fox and Arthur Fox, Sr. prior to the latter's death in 1894. General Henry Lee and Mary Young Fox were married in 1795, one year after the death of her first husband, Arthur Fox, Sr. General Henry Lee and wife Mary had ten of children of their own including four sons and six daughters whose married last names included Shultz, McChord, Nelson, Anderson, and Mannen (Lee 1908). Like their parents, the children, and their children, were generally well connected socially and economically. For example, daughter Charlotte Lee married Christian Shultz, and their daughter Maria Shultz married Charles B. Pearce, the prominent Maysville banker mentioned in site 15Ms253 (see above) (Johnson 1912:1293).

The house that once stood at site 15Bk50 is not shown on any of the maps including the *1884 Atlas of Bracken County*, although it does appear to be shown with an outbuilding on the illustration of the “Webster Farm, Res. of L. H. Long” in the *1876 Atlas of Mason County* (see Figure 6). In addition, one account of the 1862 Metcalfe-Casto duel states that the duel took place in northeastern Bracken County “2 miles down the river from Dover” and “on the farm owned by Louis Long” (Coleman 1953). More specifically, the direction from Maysville to the spot of the duel is described as: “thence out the Augusta-Dover turnpike to Fox’s Lane (site of School No. 1), and down this dirt road past the farm of Peter Kelsch (on the right) to the Dover ‘fishing shore,’ a short distance east of the mouth of Stony Creek” (Coleman 1953:105). This description puts the duel location in or just west of the northwestern end of the project area where Stony Creek (Stony Point) formerly emptied into the Ohio River (prior to construction of the railroad). The *1884 Atlas of Bracken County* (see Figure 11) shows School No. 1, the dotted line dirt road extending north from the school (presumably Fox’s Lane), the Peter Kelsch farm (on the left, not right), and Stony Point creek located further west down river than that shown on the 1961 topographic map (see Figure 1).

The location of the Metcalfe-Casto duel near the northwestern end of the project area, about 1km west of site 15Bk50, and Coleman’s (1953) account that the duel took place on the Louis Long farm, would suggest that site 15Bk50 was part of the farm owned by Lewis Long as early as 1862. However, based on the deed descriptions, such as the land “being located on the Ohio River, mostly in Bracken County with some of it in Mason County” (see Deed Book 27:439), the site is at least tentatively thought to not have been part of the Lewis Long farm but rather was owned by members of the Tabb, Lyon and McMillan families during the middle to late nineteenth century.

While the building at site 15Bk50 is shown in the 1876 atlas illustration, it may just be included in the drawing as part of the farm’s surroundings. More consistent with the deed conveyances, that show McMillan as owning the site and surrounding land in the late nineteenth century, is the *1884 Atlas of Bracken County* that depicts a house of James McMillen located due south of site 15Bk50 along the northern side of Mary Ingle’s Hwy (KY 9) and outside of the project area (see Figure 11). The deed records and age of the archaeological material found at site 15Bk50 suggest that in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, site 15Bk50 represents the house on 56 acres in which Arthur Fox Dobyns was “living upon” in 1849 (see Deed Book Q:267).

Among the Tabb family who owned the site and surrounding land was Langhorne Tabb, Sr., who was born in 1800 and died in 1894. He was a member of member of the firm Tabb and Lyon (General Anderson Lyon) who were the prominent tobacco purchaser in the 1840s when Dover was the world’s principal leaf tobacco market. Hundreds of wagons of tobacco were unloaded in Dover and the tobacco shipped to New Orleans and Boston. Member of his family also became prominent citizens and included bankers and manufacturers (Curran 1902; The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991). The 1859-1860 Dover business directory lists an L. Tabb (presumably Langhorne Tabb, Sr.) as Councilman (Hawes 1859). The 1876-1877 Dover business directory lists L. Tabb as not only a tobacco dealer with W. E. Tabb, but also a manufacturer of Catawba wine (Polk 1876).

W. E. Tabb is noted as another prominent and wealthy citizen of Dover. W. E. Tabb & Co. was a private bank in Dover in 1860. W. E. Tabb and Langhorne Tabb, Sr. and his brother H. G. Tabb and S. T. Evans built a large wooden mill in Dover in 1863. The mill burned down in 1875 amounting to a loss of \$100,000 (The Mason County Genealogical Society 1991). W. E. Tabb & Co. is listed as one of the merchants in Dover in the 1846 *Kimball's Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana State Register* (Kimball 1846). The 1859-1860 Dover business directory lists the W. E. & Co. as proprietor of a steam flouring mill (Hawes 1859). The 1876-1877 Dover business directory lists him as a tobacco dealer with L. Tabb (Polk 1876).

Another owner of the land containing the site, James McMillan, was married to Nancy Claybrook. He died in the late nineteenth century and is remembered as prominent Dover citizen who left a large family (Curran 1902). J. J. McMillan and W. B. McMillan who later owned the site, are listed in the 1876-1877 Dover business directory as a grocer and express agent, respectively. J. J. McMillan is also listed as the postmaster (Polk 1876). In 1884, the Dover business directory shows John J. McMillan occupation in the wharf boat business and William B. McMillan as a constable (Polk 1884).

For this study, no information was currently found for Charles A. Lyon. He might be related to General Anderson Lyon who was part of the firm Tabb and Lyon as previously discussed.

Archival and archaeological data indicate that the historic residential site 15Bk50 dates to the early to late nineteenth century. The site also has a small prehistoric component of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. No standing structures or buildings remain at the site, however, artifacts were found densely scattered around a concentration of limestone block fragments. This concentration of limestone fragments likely represents remnants of the former house foundation. The prehistoric component is small and occurs in agriculturally disturbed contexts and is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register. The historic component's area of concentrated artifacts and limestone likely contains intact archaeological deposits and the site could yield information important to the history of the region. Site 15Bk50 is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D of 36 CFR Part 63. It is recommended that Phase II archaeological testing be conducted at the site in lieu of site avoidance.

**Site 15Bk51**

Components: Prehistoric Unassigned

Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Quadrangle: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 4: NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294560, Easting: 246570

Site Size: 35m x 5m (175 square meters)

Topography: Floodplain

Soil Series: Elk silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (ErB)

Ground Cover: Plowed/disked with corn plant debris

Surface Visibility: 75-90%

Previous Disturbance: Agriculture

Site 15Bk51 is a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of five chert flakes of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 50m north of Indian Creek and about 280m south of Ohio River. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 35m east-west x 5m north-south (Figure 12) (Plates 23-24). No FCR was observed at the site.

At the time of survey, the site was situated in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Two shovel tests were also placed in the site and the soil screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh. These shovel tests revealed a representative 30cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/3 dark brown silt clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam clay (Munsell 1994).

Five prehistoric chert artifacts were found in four surface find grids (SF) and one of the shovel test pits (STP) excavated in the site. These chert artifacts consist of one retouched primary flake, two primary flakes, and two secondary flakes (Table 13). Most of the chert artifacts are St. Louis Green (3; 60%), followed by Paoli (1; 20%), and Breathitt (1; 20%). Prehistoric artifacts were scattered evenly across the site, with no artifact concentrations identified and no intact archaeological deposits found at the site.

<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Retouched Primary Flake</b>	<b>Primary Flake</b>	<b>Secondary Flake</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Provenience</b>				
SF 1	1			<b>1</b>
SF 2		1		<b>1</b>
SF 3			1	<b>1</b>
SF 4			1	<b>1</b>
STP 1		1		<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 13. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Bk51.

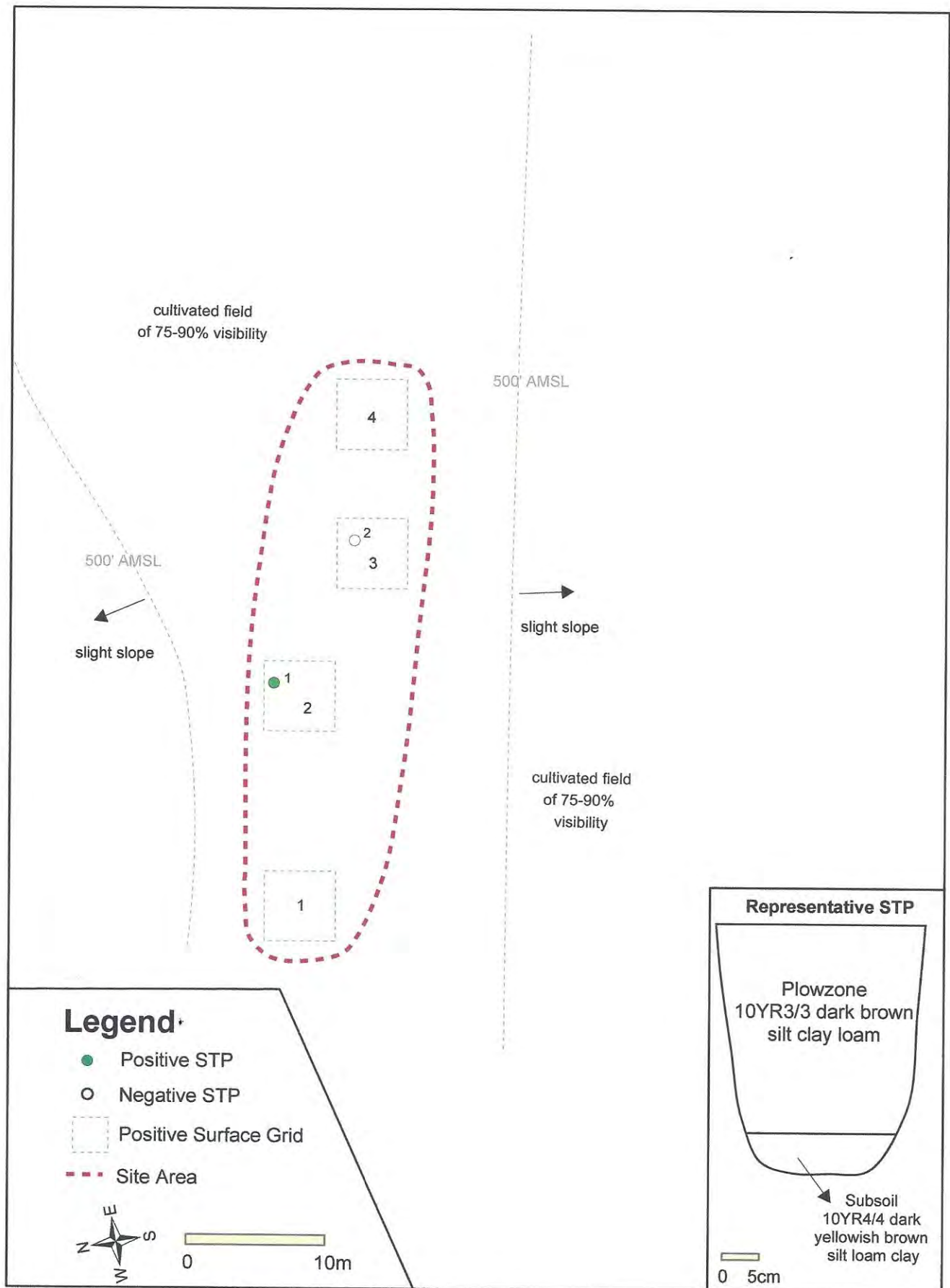


Figure 12. Phase I Site Plan of 15Bk51.



Plate 23. Site 15Bk51, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 2: View to West.



Plate 24. Site 15Bk51, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 2: View to East.

Site 15Bk51 is a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of chert flakes of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. Despite good ground surface visibility, few artifacts were found, artifact density was very low and no artifact concentrations and no intact archaeological deposits were identified at the site. Site 15Bk51 is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register and project clearance is recommended for this area.

**Site 15Bk52**

Components: Prehistoric Unassigned

Site Type: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Quadrangle: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 1: NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294540, Easting: 247200

Site Size: 25m x 20m (200 square meters)

Topography: Floodplain

Soil Series: Wheeling silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (WhB)

Ground Cover: Plowed/disked with corn plant debris

Surface Visibility: 75-90%

Previous Disturbance: Agriculture

Site 15Bk52 is a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of six chert flakes of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 200m south of the Ohio River and about 600m west of an unnamed tributary that empties into the Ohio River east of the site. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 25m east-west x 20m north-south (Figure 13) (Plates 25-26). No FCR was observed at the site.

At the time of survey, the site was situated in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Two shovel tests were also placed in the site and the soil screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh. These shovel tests revealed a representative 30cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/3 dark brown silt clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam clay (Munsell 1994).

Six prehistoric chert artifacts were found in six surface grids and no cultural material was found in the shovel test pits excavated in the site. The chert artifacts found consist of one retouched primary flake, one retouched secondary flake, two cores, and two secondary flakes (Table 14). Three of these artifacts found at the site are St. Louis Green (50%), followed by Paoli (2; 33%), and For Payne (1; 17%). Prehistoric artifacts were scattered evenly across the site, with no artifact concentrations identified and no intact archaeological deposits found at the site.

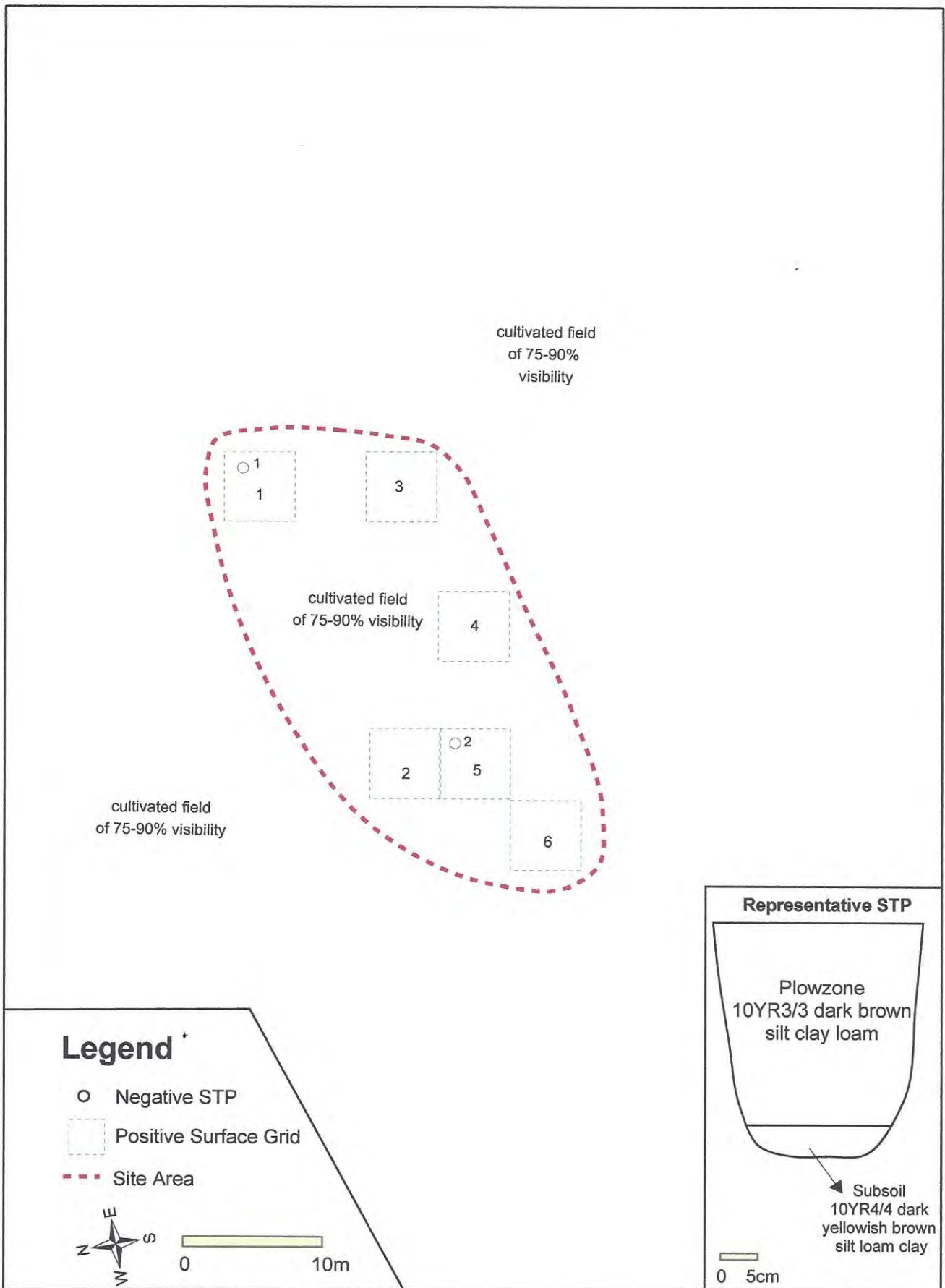


Figure 13. Phase I Site Plan of 15Bk52.



Plate 25. Site 15Bk52, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 1: View to West.



Plate 26. Site 15Bk52, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 1: View to North.

Artifacts	Retouched Primary Flake	Retouched Secondary Flake	Core	Secondary Flake	Total
<b>Provenience</b>					
SF 1			1		1
SF 2				1	1
SF 3			1		1
SF 4	1				1
SF 5				1	1
SF 6		1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 14. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Bk52.

Site 15Bk52 is a prehistoric site of lithic scatter consisting of chert flakes of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. Despite good ground surface visibility, artifact density was very low with just a few artifacts found, and no artifact concentrations and no intact archaeological deposits were identified at the site. Site 15Bk52 is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register and project clearance is recommended for this area.

### **Site 15Bk53**

Components: Prehistoric Unassigned

Site Type: Prehistoric Open Habitation

Quadrangle: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 5: NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294830, Easting: 246550

Site Size: 75m x 25m (1875 square meters)

Topography: Floodplain

Soil Series: Wheeling silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (WhB)

Ground Cover: Plowed/disked with corn plant debris

Surface Visibility: 75-90%

Previous Disturbance: Agriculture

Site 15Bk53 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting mostly of chert debitage but also one side scraper and a small amount of FCR, all of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 20m south of the Ohio River and about 270m north of Indian Creek that empties into the Ohio River in the northwestern end of the project area. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 75m east-west x 25m north-south (Figure 14) (Plates 27-28).

At the time of survey, the site was situated in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Two shovel tests were also placed in the site and the soil screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh. These shovel tests revealed a 30-35cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/3 dark brown silt/sand clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR4/4 to 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silt/sand loam clay (Munsell 1994).

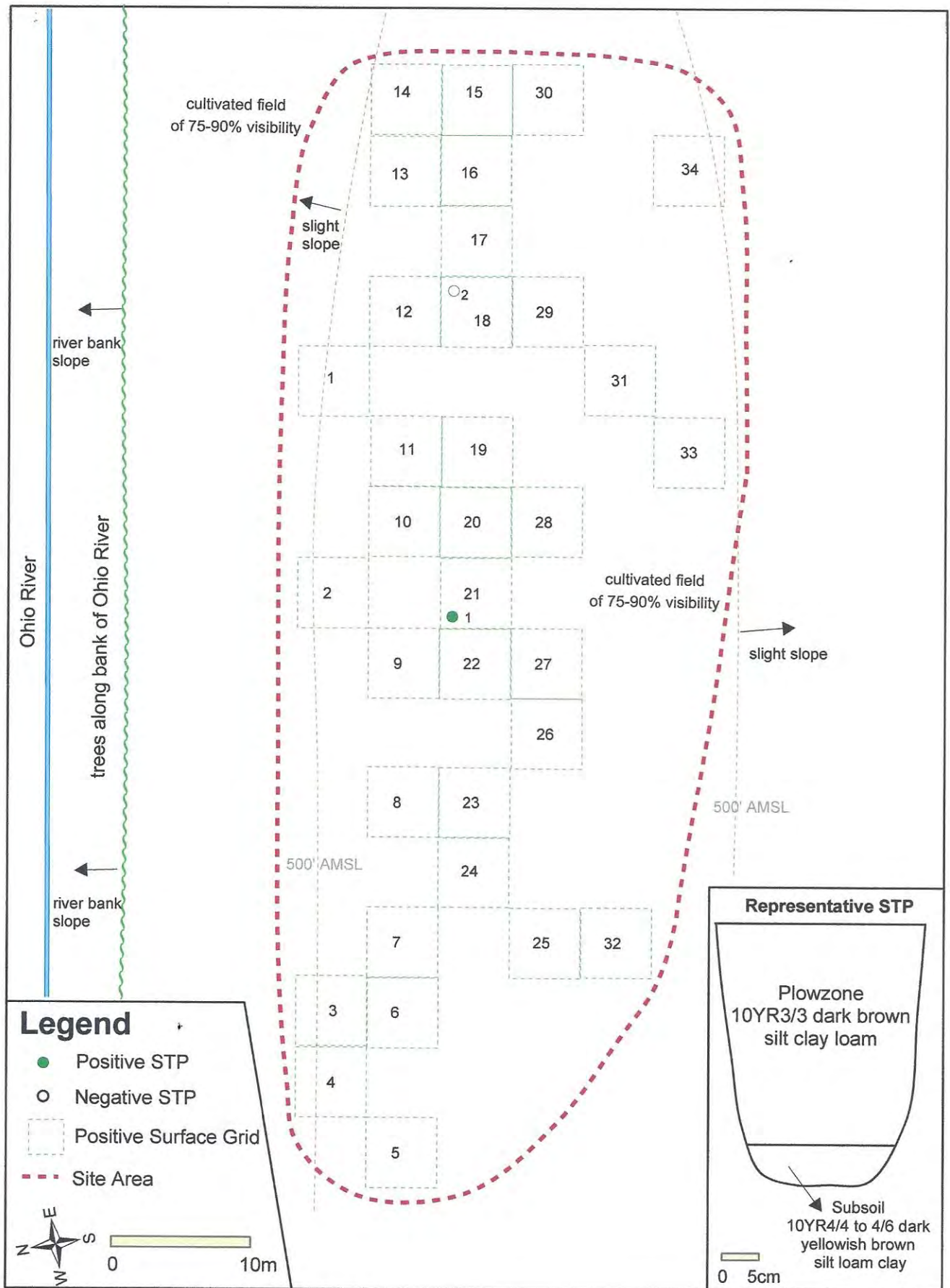


Figure 14. Phase I Site Plan of 15Bk53.



Plate 27. Site 15Bk53, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 5: View to West.



Plate 28. Site 15Bk53, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 1: View to SW.

A total of 42 prehistoric chert artifacts were found in 34 surface grids (SF), and one of the shovel test pits (STP) excavated in the site. In addition to the small amount of FCR observed on the ground surface, prehistoric chert artifacts consist of one side scraper, two Stage 3 bifaces, two retouched secondary flakes, seven core and core fragments, 16 primary flakes, eight secondary flakes, and six tertiary flakes (Table 15). The majority of artifacts recovered are St. Louis Green chert (27; 64%), followed by Breathitt (7; 17%), Paoli (5; 12%) and Fort Payne (3; 7%). Prehistoric artifacts were scattered evenly across the site with no artifact concentrations, and no intact archaeological deposits identified. All chert artifacts found were collected and the FCR was noted as present but not collected.

Artifacts	Side Scraper	Retouched Secondary Flake	Stage 3 Biface	Core/Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Total
Provenience								
SF 1				1				1
SF 2				1				1
SF 3				1				1
SF 4		1						1
SF 5			1				1	2
SF 6			1					1
SF 7					1			1
SF 8					1			1
SF 9						1	1	2
SF 10					1			1
SF 11					1			1
SF 12				1				1
SF 13						1		1
SF 14				1	1			2
SF 15					1			1
SF 16					1			1
SF 17						1		1
SF 18		1			1			2
SF 19					1			1
SF 20					1			1
SF 21				1	2			3
SF 22				1			1	2
SF 23						1		1
SF 24	1							1
SF 25						1		1
SF 26							1	1
SF 27						1		1
SF 28					1			1
SF 29						1		1
SF 30					1			1
SF 31							1	1
SF 32					1			1
SF 33					1			1
SF 34						1		1
STP 1							1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>

Table 15. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Bk53.

Site 15Bk53 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting of chert artifacts and a small amount of FCR, all of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation. Despite good ground surface visibility, artifact density was low and no artifact concentrations and no intact archaeological deposits were identified. Site 15Bk53 is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register and project clearance is recommended for this area.

#### **Site 15Ms254**

Components: Prehistoric Early Woodland

Site Type: Prehistoric Open Habitation

Quadrangle: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 73: NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294320, Easting: 248140

Site Size: 95m x 40m (3800 square meters)

Topography: Floodplain

Soil Series: Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (OtB)

Ground Cover: Plowed/disked with corn plant debris; woods/secondary growth

Surface Visibility: 75-90%; less than 10% in woods/secondary growth

Previous Disturbance: Agriculture

Site 15Ms254 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting mostly of chert debitage and FCR but also chert tools including a Fulton Turkey-tail (fkrs) projectile point that dates to the Early Woodland (Justice 1987:173-179). The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 50m south of the Ohio River and 230m east of an unnamed tributary that empties into the Ohio River west of the site. The site lies about 50m east of site 15Ms255 and might be an extension of this prehistoric open habitation which also had an Early Woodland component. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 95m east-west x 40m north-south (Figure 15) (Plates 29-30).

At the time of survey, the site was situated in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Two shovel tests were also placed in the site and the soil screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh. These shovel tests revealed a representative 30cm thick plowzone of 10YR4/3 brown to 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silt clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown 10YR5/6 yellowish brown silt loam clay (Munsell 1994). The southern edge of the site is covered in woods and dense secondary growth at survey time. Due to the dense underbrush, this area was not shovel tested but artifacts likely extend another 5m south from the southernmost surface finds to the bank of the CSX (formerly C&O) railroad tracks.

A total of 98 prehistoric chert artifacts were found in 84 surface grids (SF), and one shovel test pit (STP). In addition to FCR observed on the ground, prehistoric chert artifacts consist of three projectile points including one Fulton Turkey-tail (fkrs) projectile point stem/shoulder fragment, a type dating to the Early Woodland, and two projectile point fragments of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation; two spokeshaves; one end scraper; two retouched primary flakes; ten retouched secondary flakes; one Stage 3 biface fragment; one Stage 1 biface; four core and core fragments; 15 primary flakes; 48 secondary flakes; and eleven tertiary flakes (Table 16). A total of 46 of these artifacts are St. Louis Green chert (47%), followed by Paoli (22; 23%), Breathitt (14; 14%); Fort Payne (10; 10%), Harrison County (3; 3%); Kanawha (2; 2%); and Haney (1; 1%).





Plate 29. Site 15Ms254, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 29: View to East.



Plate 30. Site 15Ms254, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 29: View to West.

Prehistoric artifacts were scattered relatively evenly across the site, with no recognizable concentrations and no intact archaeological deposits identified at the site. All chert artifacts found were collected and the FCR was noted as present at the site but not collected.

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Spokeshave	End Scraper	Retouched Primary Flake	Retouched Secondary Flake	Stage 3 Biface	Stage 1 Biface	Core/Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Total
Provenience												
SF 1										1		1
SF 2									1	1		2
SF 3										2		2
SF 4										1		1
SF 5										2		2
SF 6										1		1
SF 7										1		1
SF 8											1	1
SF 9										1	1	2
SF 10									1			1
SF 11										1		1
SF 12										1		1
SF 13											1	1
SF 14										1		1
SF 15										1		1
SF 16										1		1
SF 17				1					1	1		3
SF 18		1								1		2
SF 19										1		1
SF 20								1				1
SF 21										1		1
SF 22										1		1
SF 23											1	1
SF 24										1		1
SF 25					1							1
SF 26								1				1
SF 27									1	1		2
SF 28										1	1	2
SF 29									1			1
SF 30									1			1
SF 31										1		1
SF 32					1							1
SF 33										1		1
SF 34					1					1		2
SF 35										1		1
SF 36					1							1
SF 37					1							1
SF 38									1			1
SF 39										1		1
SF 40						1						1
SF 41										1		1
SF 42					1							1

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Spokeshave	End Scraper	Retouched Primary Flake	Retouched Secondary Flake	Stage 3 Biface	Stage 1 Biface	Core/Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Total
Provenience												
SF 43											1	1
SF 44			1									1
SF 45								1				1
SF 46										1		1
SF 47										1		1
SF 48										1		1
SF 49									1			1
SF 50										1	1	2
SF 51		1										1
SF 52										1		1
SF 53									1			1
SF 54										1		1
SF 55	1											1
SF 56											1	1
SF 57										1		1
SF 58										1		1
SF 59											1	1
SF 60								1				1
SF 61					1							1
SF 62										1		1
SF 63									1			1
SF 64									1			1
SF 65									1			1
SF 66									1	1		2
SF 67					1		1					2
SF 68										1		1
SF 69										1		1
SF 70										1		1
SF 71	1											1
SF 72										1		1
SF 73										1		1
SF 74											1	1
SF 75									1			1
SF 76					1							1
SF 77				1								1
SF 78										1		1
SF 79					1							1
SF 80									1			1
SF 81											1	1
SF 82										1		1
SF 83	1											1
SF 84										1		1
STP 1										1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>98</b>

Table 16. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Ms254.

Site 15Ms254 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting of FCR and chert artifacts including a projectile point that dates to the Early Woodland. Although a considerable amount of artifacts were found, no artifact concentrations and no intact archaeological deposits were identified at the site. Site 15Ms254 is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register and project clearance is recommended for this area.

### **Site 15Ms255**

Components: Prehistoric Late Archaic/Early Woodland

Site Type: Prehistoric Open Habitation

Quadrangle: U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 28: NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294350, Easting: 247990

Site Size: 100m x 55m (5500 square meters)

Topography: Floodplain

Soil Series: Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (OtB)

Ground Cover: Plowed/disked with corn plant debris; groomed grass & woods/secondary growth

Surface Visibility: 75-90%; less than 10% in grass/woods/secondary growth

Previous Disturbance: Agriculture

Site 15Ms255 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting mostly of chert debitage and FCR but also chert tools including a Hebron Turkey-tail projectile point that dates to the terminal Late Archaic/Early Woodland (Justice 1987:173-179). The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 50m south of the Ohio River and 80m east of an unnamed tributary that empties into the Ohio River west of the site. The site lies 50m west of site 15Ms254 with which it might be associated, although no artifacts were found between the sites. Artifacts were found at 15Ms255 in an area measuring about 100m east-west x 55m north-south (Figure 16) (Plates 31-32).

At the time of survey, the site was situated mostly in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The southern edge is covered partly in groomed grass and partly in woods/ dense secondary growth extending to the bank of the CSX (formerly C&O) railroad tracks. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Five shovel tests were also placed in the site and the soil screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh. These shovel tests revealed a representative 30cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/3 dark brown to 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silt clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam clay (Munsell 1994).

A total of 127 prehistoric chert artifacts were found in 84 surface grids, and five shovel test pits. In addition to a large amount of FCR observed on the ground and shovel test pits, prehistoric chert artifacts consist of one Hebron Turkey-tail projectile point stem/shoulder fragment, a type dating to the terminal Late Archaic/Early Woodland; two graters; three spokeshaves at least one of which may have also functioned as a grater; one side scraper; one end scraper; six retouched primary flakes; seven retouched secondary flakes; three Stage 3 biface fragments; twelve core and core fragments; 20 primary flakes; 64 secondary flakes; five tertiary flakes; and two shatter (Table 17). A total of 60 of these artifacts are St. Louis Green chert (47%), followed by Paoli (30; 24%), Fort Payne (18; 14%), Breathitt (15; 12%), Kanawha (2; 1.5%) and Harrison County (2; 1.5%).

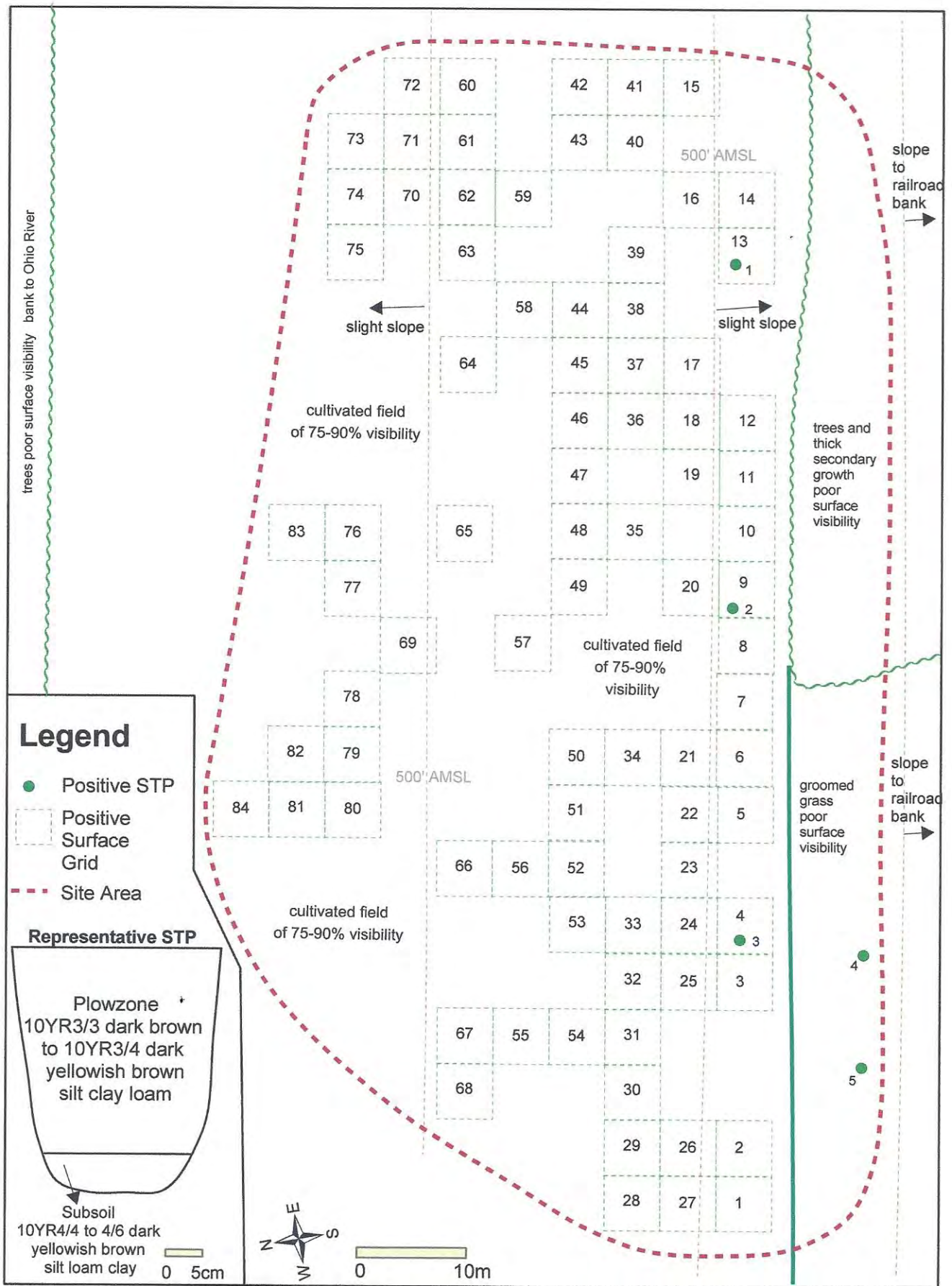


Figure 16. Phase I Site Plan of 15Ms255.



Plate 31. Site 15Ms255, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 28: View to West.



Plate 32. Site 15Ms255, Gridded with Pin Flags, Shovel at Surface Grid 28: View to SE.

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Graver	Spokeshave	Side Scraper	End Scraper	Retouched Primary Flake	Retouched Secondary Flake	Stage 3 Biface	Core/Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Shatter	Total
Provenience														
SF 1											1			1
SF 2											1		1	2
SF 3											2			2
SF 4										2	2			4
SF 5											1			1
SF 6											1			1
SF 7									1		2			3
SF 8											2			2
SF 9											1			1
SF 10											1			1
SF 11											1			1
SF 12	1													1
SF 13								1			1			2
SF 14											1			1
SF 15											2			2
SF 16										1				1
SF 17							1							1
SF 18							1							1
SF 19						1								1
SF 20											1			1
SF 21											1			1
SF 22									1					1
SF 23											2			2
SF 24			1								1	1		3
SF 25										2				2
SF 26										1				1
SF 27										1				1
SF 28									1		1			2
SF 29									1		2			3
SF 30											1	1		2
SF 31										2				2
SF 32											1			1
SF 33											2			2
SF 34												1		1
SF 35										1	1			2
SF 36						1								1
SF 37							1							1
SF 38										1				1
SF 39										1				1
SF 40												1		1
SF 41			1				1				1			3
SF 42										1				1
SF 43											1			1
SF 44					1									1
SF 45											1			1
SF 46											1			1
SF 47									1					1

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Graver	Spokeshave	Side Scraper	End Scraper	Retouched Primary Flake	Retouched Secondary Flake	Stage 3 Biface	Core/Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Shatter	Total
Provenience														
SF 48							1							1
SF 49			1											1
SF 50							1							1
SF 51											2			2
SF 52											1			1
SF 53											1			1
SF 54						1					2			3
SF 55						1								1
SF 56										2				2
SF 57													1	1
SF 58									1		1			2
SF 59								1						1
SF 60											1			1
SF 61											1			1
SF 62										1				1
SF 63									1					1
SF 64										1	1			2
SF 65									1					1
SF 66										1				1
SF 67											1			1
SF 68											1			1
SF 69											1			1
SF 70						1	1							2
SF 71		1									2			3
SF 72									1		1			2
SF 73										1		1		2
SF 74						1								1
SF 75											1			1
SF 76								1						1
SF 77									1					1
SF 78											1			1
SF 79									1					1
SF 80											2			2
SF 81		1												1
SF 82									1					1
SF 83				1										1
SF 84											1			1
STP 1											1			1
STP 2										1	1			2
STP 3											1			1
STP 4											1			1
STP 5											2			2
STP 6											1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>127</b>

Table 17. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Ms255.

Prehistoric artifacts were scattered relatively evenly across the site, with some concentrations occurring in the eastern end of the site in surface find grids (SF) 71 and 41, and in the western end of the site in grids (SF) 4, 7, 24, 29 and 54, each of which had three or more chert artifacts. No intact archaeological sites were presently found in the five shovel tests (STP), although a dense occurrence of FCR was observed on the ground surface and in all shovel test pits. All chert artifacts found were collected and the FCR was observed but not collected for this Phase I study.

Site 15Ms255 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting mostly of chert debitage but also chert tools including the base of a Hebron Turkey-tail projectile point that dates to the terminal Late Archaic/Early Woodland (Justice 1987:173-179). Although no intact archaeological deposits were presently found in the shovel test pits, the large amount of FCR observed on the ground surface and shovel test pits indicates that intact cultural deposits likely exist at the site. Site 15Ms255 could yield information important to the prehistory of the region and is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D of 36 CFR Part 63. It is recommended that Phase II archaeological testing be conducted at the site in lieu of site avoidance.

### **Site 15Ms256**

**Components:** Prehistoric Middle Archaic

**Site Type:** Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

**Quadrangle:** U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute, Higginsport, OH-KY, 1961 (revised 1979)

**UTM Coordinates at Surface Grid 1:** NAD 1983, Zone 17, Northing: 4294350, Easting: 247750

**Site Size:** 35m x 20m (700 square meters)

**Topography:** Floodplain

**Soil Series:** Wheeling silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes (WhA)

**Ground Cover:** Plowed/disked with corn plant debris

**Surface Visibility:** 75-90%

**Previous Disturbance:** Agriculture

Site 15Ms256 is a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting mostly of chert debitage but also one Stanly Stemmed projectile point dating to the Middle Archaic (Justice 1987:97-99). The site lies on a level floodplain approximately 160m south of the Ohio River and about 110m west of an unnamed tributary that empties into the Ohio River west of the site. Artifacts were found in an area measuring about 35m east-west x 20m north-south (Figure 17) (Plates 33-34). No FCR was observed at the site.

At the time of survey, the site was situated mostly in a plowed/disked field covered in corn stalk and plant debris that provided about 75-90% ground surface visibility. The site was mostly investigated by pedestrian survey which involved walking in 5m transects and flagging artifacts in 5m x 5m grids. Ten shovel tests were placed in south of the site, a low rise covered in weeds and secondary growth, and no cultural material was found in these shovel tests. The soil in the shovel tests was screened through a 6.25mm wire mesh that revealed a representative 30cm thick plowzone of 10YR3/4 dark yellowish brown silt clay loam underlain with a subsoil of 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam clay (Munsell 1994).

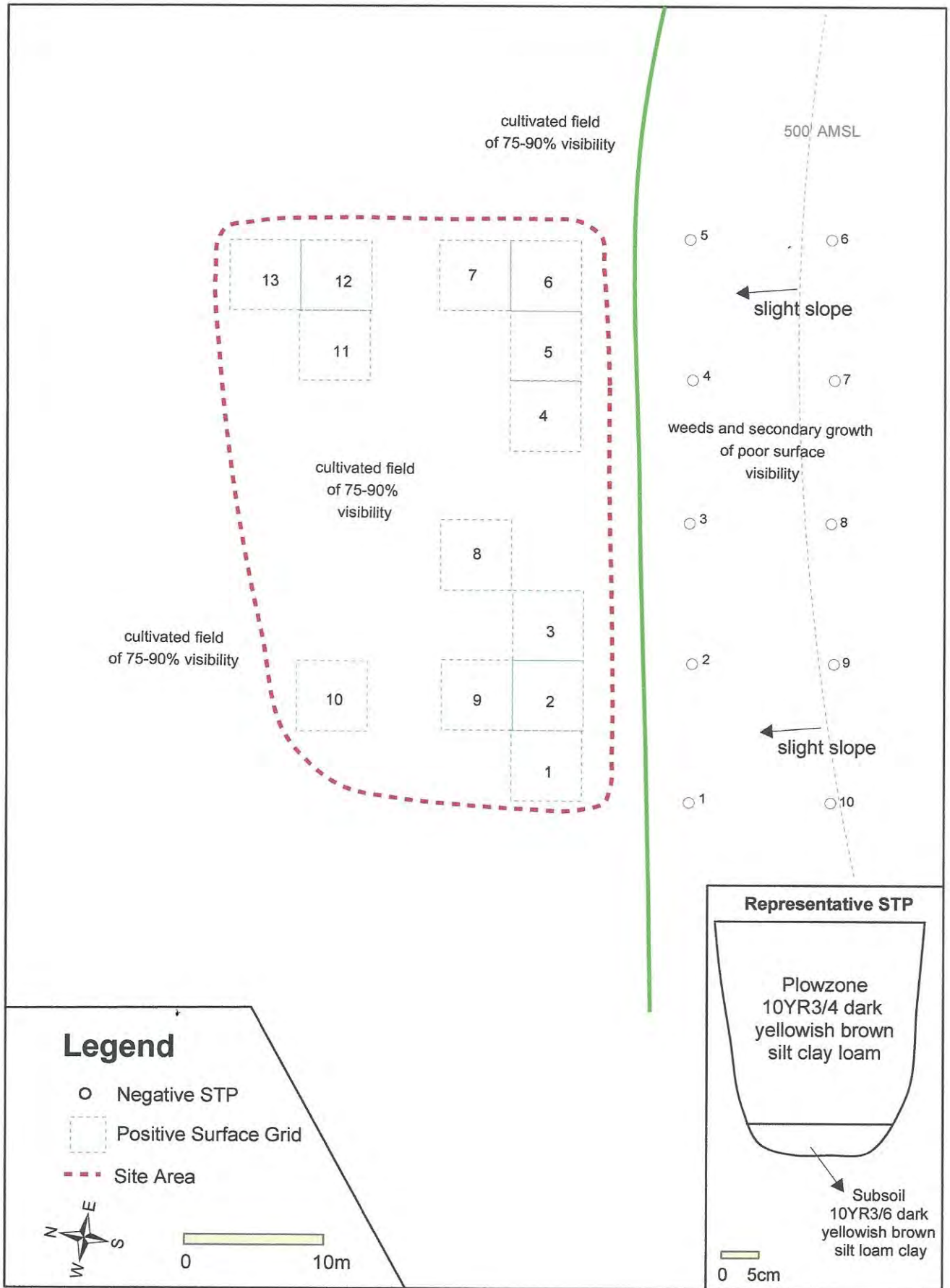


Figure 17. Phase I Site Plan of 15Ms256.



Plate 33. Site 15Ms256, Gridded with Pin Flags: View to East.



Plate 34. Site 15Ms256, Gridded with Pin Flags: View to West.

A total of 13 prehistoric chert artifacts were found in 13 surface find grids (SF), and no cultural material was found in the shovel test pits (STP). The chert artifacts consist of one Stanly Stemmed projectile point dating to the Middle Archaic; one retouched secondary flake; three core/core fragments; four primary flakes; three secondary flakes; and one tertiary flake (Table 18). Most of the chert artifacts found at the site are St. Louis Green (8; 62%), followed by Paoli (4; 31%), and Fort Payne (1; 7%). Prehistoric artifacts were scattered evenly across the site, with no artifact concentrations identified and no intact archaeological deposits found at the site.

Artifacts	Projectile Point	Retouched Secondary Flake	Core/Core Fragment	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Total
Provenience							
SF 1					1		1
SF 2				1			1
SF 3			1				1
SF 4		1					1
SF 5				1			1
SF 6					1		1
SF 7						1	1
SF 8					1		1
SF 9			1				1
SF 10				1			1
SF 11	1						1
SF 12			1				1
SF 13				1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>

Table 18. Provenience of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from Site 15Ms256.

Site 15Ms256 is a prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of chert artifacts including a projectile point that dates to the Middle Archaic. Despite good ground surface visibility, few artifacts were found at the site. Artifact density was very low and no artifact concentrations and no intact archaeological deposits were identified at the site. Site 15Ms256 is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register and project clearance is recommended for this area.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From May 11 through June 6, 2018, consulting archaeologist Vincent Versluis of Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 162 acres of a 457 acre project area proposed for development and located along the southern shore of the Ohio River, west of the town of Dover in Mason and Bracken counties, Kentucky. The 295 acre portion of the project area, located southeast across the CSX railroad from the 162 acres, was not archaeologically surveyed at this time, but might be surveyed in the future based on funding and other considerations following review of this report.

This archaeological survey, which consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing, was performed to identify archaeological resources in the project area, and if found, to determine whether the material might be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey was performed at the request of Owen McNeill, Economic Development Director of the Maysville-Mason County Industrial Development Authority, and Amy Kennedy of the Buffalo Trace Area Development District. The survey was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The investigation was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and follows the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2006) issued by the KHC.

A total of ten archaeological sites, 15Ms253-256 and 15Bk48-53, were documented during the course of the survey. Sites 15Bk48, 15Bk49, 15Bk51, 15Bk52 and 15Bk53 and 15Ms254 and 15Ms256 are prehistoric lithic scatters or open habitations, mostly of unidentified temporal/cultural affiliation, with sites 15Bk48, 15Ms254 and 15Ms256 consisting of Late Archaic, Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Middle Archaic components, respectively. No significant artifact concentrations or intact archaeological deposits were found at sites 15Bk48, 15Bk49, 15Bk51, 15Bk52, 15Bk53 and 15Ms254 and 15Ms256. These sites have limited significance in terms of the National Register criteria and project clearance is recommended for these areas.

Site 15Ms255 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting of an Early Woodland component, chert tools and debitage, and a dense scatter of FCR. While no intact archaeological deposits were presently found at the site, the dense scatter of FCR as well as the occurrence of artifact concentrations indicate that intact cultural deposits likely exist at the site. The site could yield information important to the prehistory of the region and is considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If this site cannot be avoided with a buffer zone of at least 100 feet, Phase II testing should be conducted to include the excavation of a number of test units. It also may be necessary to mechanically remove strips of plowzone from portions of the site in order to expose intact cultural deposits that might exist buried beneath the plowzone.

Sites 15Ms253 and 15Bks50 are historic early to late nineteenth century farmstead/residences, each of which contains a small prehistoric component including a Late Woodland projectile point found at site 15Ms253. Both sites contain dense artifact concentrations indicating that intact cultural deposits. The sites could yield information important to the history of the region and are considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D of 36 CFR Part 63. If these two sites cannot be avoided with a buffer zone of at least 100 feet, Phase II testing should be conducted to include the excavation of a number of test units. It also may be necessary to mechanically remove strips of plowzone from portions of each site in order to expose intact cultural deposits that might exist buried beneath the plowzone. In addition, a more in-depth review of archival sources should be performed for the two historic sites.

The following recommendations outlined in Table 19 are given for the archaeological sites documented in the 162 acre project area. The 295 acre portion of the project area has not yet been archaeologically surveyed and project clearance is not recommended for this portion of the 457 acre project area. In addition, and as advised by the KHC, based on the location in the bottoms of the Ohio River, the project area could contain deeply buried cultural deposits making it necessary to mechanically deep test portions of the project area. Five trenches, about 5-10m long, should be excavated to a depth of 4m with a backhoe or backhoe and auger within the 457 acre project area that includes the 162 acre portion of the project area presently surveyed, and the 295 acres not yet surveyed.

<b>Site #</b>	<b>Cultural Periods and Site Type</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
15Ms253	Historic Early-Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Residence/Farmstead; Prehistoric Late Woodland Lithic Scatter	Historic component possibly eligible for National Register; Phase II archaeological work recommended
15Bk48	Prehistoric Late Archaic Open Habitation	Not eligible for National Register; No additional archaeological work recommended
15Bk49	Prehistoric Unassigned Open Habitation	Not eligible for National Register; No additional archaeological work recommended
15Bk50	Historic Early-Late 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Residence/Farmstead; Prehistoric Unassigned Lithic Scatter	Historic Component Possibly eligible for National Register; Phase II archaeological work recommended
15Bk51	Prehistoric Unassigned Lithic Scatter	Not eligible for National Register; No additional archaeological work recommended
15Bk52	Prehistoric Unassigned Lithic Scatter	Not eligible for National Register; No additional archaeological work recommended
15Bk53	Prehistoric Unassigned Open Habitation	Not eligible for National Register; No additional archaeological work recommended
15Ms254	Prehistoric Early Woodland Open Habitation	Not eligible for National Register; No additional archaeological work recommended
15Ms255	Prehistoric Late Archaic/Early Woodland Open Habitation	Possibly eligible for National Register; Phase II archaeological work recommended
15Ms256	Prehistoric Middle Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not eligible for National Register; No additional archaeological work recommended
457 project area (162 acres and 295 acres)		Mechanical deep testing
295 acres		Phase I archaeological survey

Table 19. Phase I Results and Recommendations of the Project Area.

In the unlikely event that any extensive or intensive archaeological resources are discovered, in addition to those documented in this report, which would be impacted by the proposed project, all activity in the vicinity of the cultural material must cease and the KHC (502/564-6661) should be contacted so a representative of the agency may evaluate the material. Also, if human remains are discovered, regardless of age or cultural affiliation, all activity in the vicinity of the remains must cease immediately. The KHC, local coroner, and local law enforcement agency must be contacted, as stipulated in KRS 72.020.

The total time spent in the field was 96 hours. No restrictions were encountered during any phase of the archaeological survey. Owen McNeill and Amy Kennedy provided aerial maps of the project area. Dale Appelman, who farms the land, provided access to the project area and

readily allowed for the pedestrian survey and shovel testing prior in the open fields prior to soybean and tobacco planting. Three copies of this report were sent to the KHC, one of which was sent to the Kentucky OSA, and one to Murray State University. One copy was sent to Owen McNeill of the Maysville-Mason County Industrial Development Authority, and two copies of this report are filed at Great Rivers Archaeological Services, where project records and artifacts are stored prior to their return to the landowner. Should the landowner not want the artifacts, they will be curated at the University of Kentucky William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, pending approval.

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**GRAS Project 18-03, Mason and Bracken Counties, Kentucky**

**APPENDIX I. PHASE I ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

**LEGEND**

STP = shovel test pit	P = Paoli chert
SF = surface find 5m x 5m grid	SLG = St. Louis Green chert
	FP = Fort Payne chert
	K = Kanawha chert
	H = Haney chert
	B = Breathitt chert
	HC = Harrison County chert

<b><u>Provenience</u></b>	<b><u>Spec#</u></b>	<b><u>N</u></b>	<b><u>Artifact Type</u></b>	<b><u>Material Description</u></b>
<b><u>Site 15Ms253</u></b>				
<b><u>Surface Find Grids</u></b>				
SF 1	1	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 2	2	1	whiteware	blue annular band decoration bordered by black hand painted lines
	3	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	4	1	porcelain	plain, clear glazed
	5	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	6	1	redware	unglazed exterior, tan glazed interior
	7	1	container glass	olive amber
SF 3	8	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	9	1	redware	manganese lead glazed
SF 4	10	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	11	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	12	1	brick fragment	red-brown
	13	3	container glass	aqua (1), clear (2-one base fragment)
SF 5	14	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
SF 6	15	3	stoneware	Albany slip (1); Albany slip interior, grey salt glazed exterior (2)
	16	1	brick fragment	red
SF 7	17	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 8	18	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed with possible blue dendritic decoration
SF 9	19	1	shell	bivalve
SF 10	20	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	21	3	container glass	aqua (1), milkglass (1), clear (1)
SF 11	22	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	23	2	container glass	aqua (1), clear (1)
	24	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 12	25	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	26	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	27	1	shell	bivalve
SF 13	28	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 14	29	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed

	30	1	stoneware	tan salt glazed
	31	2	container glass	aqua
SF 15	32	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	33	2	stoneware	Albany slip interior, tan glazed exterior
SF 16	34	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	35	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
	36	3	stoneware	Albany slip interior, grey to tan glazed exterior (2), grey glazed exterior, unglazed interior (1)
	37	1	shell	bivalve
SF 17	38	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	39	1	whiteware	blue embossed curved line shell edge decoration
	40	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed (one of these later identified as plain porcelain after report had already been submitted)
	41	1	stoneware	grey salt glazed
SF 18	42	1	whiteware	purple transfer print decoration
	43	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	44	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	45	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
SF 19	46	1	whiteware	red transfer print decoration
	47	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	48	1	redware	manganese lead glazed
	49	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	50	1	retouched secondary flake	red, brown, tan, grey, vitreous P (prehistoric)
SF 20	51	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	52	1	redware	manganese lead glazed
	53	1	nail	machine cut
SF 21	54	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	55	1	redware	clear lead glazed
SF 22	56	1	whiteware	purple transfer print decoration
	57	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	58	1	redware	clear lead glazed
SF 23	59	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	60	1	stoneware	Albany slip
	61	1	container glass	aqua
SF 24	62	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	63	1	nail	machine cut
SF 25	64	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	65	1	container glass	amethyst (base fragment)
SF 26	66	1	whiteware	green transfer print decoration
	67	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	68	1	redware	clear lead glazed
SF 27	69	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	70	1	stoneware	grey glazed
	71	1	container glass	blue milkglass
SF 28	72	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	73	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 29	74	1	whiteware	blue transfer print and embossed mold dot rim decoration
	75	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	76	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	77	1	container glass	clear

SF 30	78	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	79	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 31	80	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	81	1	container glass	aqua
SF 32	82	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	83	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	84	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 33	85	1	stoneware	tan salt glazed exterior, Albany slip interior
	86	1	projectile point tip, unidentified type	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (prehistoric)
	87	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 34	88	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	89	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 35	90	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	91	1	container glass	olive green – bottle lip, applied finish
	92	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 36	93	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	94	2	stoneware	Albany slip interior, tan glazed exterior
SF 37	95	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	96	1	shell	bivalve
SF 38	97	1	whiteware	green (yellowish) hand painted decoration
	98	1	whiteware	unpainted, embossed mold decoration
	99	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 39	100	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	101	1	whiteware	purple transfer print decoration
	102	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	103	1	porcelain	plain, clear glazed
	104	1	stoneware	Albany slip
SF 40	105	1	window glass	light blue-green
	106	1	shell	bivalve
	107	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	108	1	redware	manganese lead glazed
	109	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	110	1	stoneware	tan glazed
SF 41	111	1	whiteware	green and yellow transfer print decoration
	112	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	113	1	redware	clear lead glazed
SF 42	114	1	stoneware	Albany slip exterior, tan glazed interior
	115	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	116	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	117	1	container glass	aqua
SF 43	118	1	shell	bivalve
	119	2	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	120	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 44	121	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
	122	1	whiteware	black hand painted border striped decoration, rim
SF 45	123	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	124	1	container glass	clear
	125	1	shell	bivalve
	126	1	whiteware	green unidentified edge decoration
SF 46	127	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	128	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration (handle)
	129	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	130	1	stoneware	Albany slip

	131	1	stoneware	tan/orange glazed with incision that looks like a "2"
SF 47	132	1	whiteware	blue hand painted decoration
	133	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	134	1	redware	blue glazed exterior, white glazed interior
	135	1	nail	machine cut
	136	1	shell	bivalve
	137	1	retouched secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (prehistoric)
SF 48	138	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	139	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 49	140	1	window glass	light blue-green
	141	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	142	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	143	3	container glass	aqua (2), clear (1)
SF 50	144	1	window glass	aqua
	145	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	146	1	whiteware	black transfer print (probably maker's mark, unidentified)
SF 51	147	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	148	1	stoneware	tan salt glazed exterior, Albany slip exterior
	149	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 52	150	1	container glass	amethyst
	151	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 53	152	1	stoneware	tan glazed exterior, Albany slip interior
	153	2	container glass	aqua (1), clear (1)
	154	1	shell	bivalve
	155	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 54	156	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	157	1	window glass	light blue-green
	158	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	159	1	whiteware	black transfer print maker's mark (unidentified)
	160	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	161	1	porcelain	red hand painted on embossed mold decoration
	162	2	container glass	aqua (1), blue milkglass (1)
	163	1	window glass	light blue-green
	164	1	projectile point medial fragment, unidentified type	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP (prehistoric)
SF 55	165	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	166	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	167	1	glassware	clear, embossed leaf decoration
	168	1	window glass	light blue-green
	169	1	shell	bivalve
SF 56	170	2	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
	171	3	window glass	light blue-green
SF 57	172	1	whiteware	red transfer print decoration
	173	1	redware	unglazed (possibly worn-off clear lead glaze) (handle)
	174	1	stoneware	Bristol glazed
	175	1	container glass	amethyst
SF 58	176	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 59	177	2	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
	178	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed

SF 60	179	1	container glass	clear
	180	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration (possibly Flow blue whiteware)
	181	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	182	1	whiteware	purple transfer print decoration
	183	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	184	1	redware	clear lead glazed
SF 61	185	1	container glass	aqua
	186	1	window glass	aqua
	187	1	whiteware	blue embossed curved line shell edge decoration
	188	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	189	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 62	190	1	stoneware	tan glazed
	191	1	container glass	aqua
	192	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	193	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	194	1	yellowware	brown Rockingham
	195	1	window glass	aqua
SF 63	196	2	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	197	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 64	198	1	stoneware	Albany slip interior, tan glazed exterior
	199	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
SF 65	200	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	201	1	container glass	aqua
	202	1	whiteware	red transfer print decoration
SF 66	203	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	204	1	shell	bivalve
	205	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	206	1	porcelain	plain, clear glazed
SF 67	207	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	208	1	redware	manganese lead glazed
	209	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
SF 68	210	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	211	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	212	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
SF 69	213	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	214	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	215	1	brick fragment	red-brown
	216	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
	217	1	whiteware	blue impressed curved line shell edge decoration
	218	1	whiteware	brown mocha dendritic decoration on orange slip
SF 70	219	1	whiteware	black hand painted border striped decoration, rim
	220	2	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	221	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	222	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	223	1	container glass	amethyst – neck/lip, applied finish
	224	4	container glass	clear (2), aqua (1), yellow (1)
	225	4	window glass	aqua
	226	2	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration (1), blue transfer print makers mark (1 – unidentified, partially labeled “...one china”)

	227	1	whiteware	polychrome red, black and green hand painted decoration
	228	1	whiteware	black hand painted border striped decoration, rim
	229	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	230	1	yellowware	white annular band decoration bordered by blue hand painted lines
	231	1	stoneware	Albany slip
	232	3	container glass	amethyst (1), olive green (1 – partially embossed with “...END”)
	233	1	window glass	aqua
	234	1	brick fragment	red-orange
	235	1	primary flake	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan/brown cortex SLG (prehistoric)
SF 71	236	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
	237	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	238	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	239	1	stoneware	Albany slip interior, tan salt glazed exterior
	240	1	container glass	aqua
SF 72	241	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	242	3	container glass	clear (1), amber (1), olive green (1)
SF 73	243	1	whiteware	unmolded, green band edge decoration
	244	1	whiteware	black sponge decoration
	245	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	246	2	container glass	aqua (1), amethyst (1)
	247	1	window glass	aqua
SF 74	248	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	249	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	250	1	container glass	aqua
SF 75	251	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	252	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	253	1	container glass	aqua
	254	1	shell	bivalve
SF 76	255	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	256	1	whiteware	red transfer print decoration
	257	1	whiteware	green transfer print decoration
	258	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	259	1	Stage 1 biface	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (prehistoric)
SF 77	260	1	creamware	plain, clear glazed
	261	1	whiteware	blue embossed straight line shell edge decoration
	262	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	263	1	yellowware	cream annular band decoration
	264	1	stoneware	grey glazed
	265	1	window glass	light blue-green
	266	1	brick fragment	red-brown
SF 78	267	2	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	268	1	whiteware	purple transfer print decoration
	269	5	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	270	1	window glass	light blue-green
	271	1	projectile point, Levanna, early Late Woodland	dark brown with olive green hue, vitreous H (prehistoric)
SF 79	272	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed

	273	2	window glass	aqua
SF 80	274	1	pearlware	blue embossed curved line shell edge decoration
	275	1	whiteware	black transfer print decoration
	276	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 81	277	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	278	1	stoneware	grey glazed
SF 82	279	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	280	1	window glass	aqua
	281	1	shell	bivalve
SF 83	282	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	283	1	container glass	aqua
SF 84	284	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 85	285	3	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	286	1	whiteware	red embossed curved line shell edge decoration
	287	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 86	288	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	289	1	porcelain	plain, clear glazed
SF 87	290	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	291	1	redware	clear lead glazed
SF 88	292	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
SF 89	293	1	stoneware	Albany slip interior, grey glazed exterior
SF 90	294	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	295	1	secondary flake	red, brown, orange, tan, cream, vitreous P (prehistoric)
<i><u>Shovel Test Pits</u></i>				
STP 1	296	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	297	1	whiteware	blue embossed Rococo shell edge decorated
	298	1	redware	clear lead glazed
	299	1	container glass	clear
STP 2	300	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration, pastoral scenery including at least two sheep
	301	1	whiteware	brown annular band and brown mocha dendritic decoration on orange slip
	302	7	window glass	aqua and light blue-green
	303	1	brick fragment	red-orange
<i><u>Site 15Bk48</u></i>				
<i><u>Surface Find Grids</u></i>				
SF 1	1	1	primary flake	mottled grey and tan, earthy FP
SF 2	2	1	primary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with light brown cortex SLG
SF 3	3	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP
SF 4	4	1	primary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
	5	1	secondary flake	dark grey/black, grainy K
SF 5	6	1	graver	tan/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 6	7	1	secondary flakes	dark grey/black, grainy K
SF 7	8	2	secondary flakes	brown/red with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); tan, grey and yellow vitreous P (1)
SF 8	9	2	secondary flakes	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); dark grey/black, grainy K (1)

SF 9	10	1	Stage 3 biface	dark grey/black, grainy K
	11	1	secondary flake	brown/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 10	12	1	core fragment	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous with dark brown cortex B
	13	1	retouched secondary flake	mottled tan and grey, semi-vitreous, FP
SF 11	14	1	shatter	dark grey/black, grainy K
SF 12	15	1	secondary flake	mottled tan and brown, semi-vitreous FP
SF 13	16	1	core fragment	red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous, SLG
SF 14	17	1	primary flake	dark grey/black, grainy with brown cortex K
SF 15	18	1	secondary flake	dark grey/black, earthy K
SF 16	19	1	retouched primary flake	tan, grey, yellow and orange, vitreous with light brown cortex P
SF 17	20	1	primary flake	grey/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex, SLG
SF 18	21	1	retouched primary flake	grey and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 19	22	2	secondary flakes	grey and tan, vitreous P (1); dark grey/black, grainy K (1)
SF 20	23	1	primary flake	dark brown/dark grey/black, semi-vitreous with dark brown/red cortex B
SF 21	24	1	spokeshave	grey and tan, vitreous P
	25	2	secondary flakes	mottled tan and grey, semi-vitreous FP
SF 22	26	1	retouched primary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, earthy with brown cortex SLG
SF 23	27	1	secondary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 24	28	2	secondary flakes	dark grey/black, grainy K (1); mottled tan and red/cream, earthy FP (1)
SF 25	29	1	core fragment	dark grey and grey with tan inclusions, semi-vitreous B
	30	1	secondary flake	light grey/white with greenish hue, semi-vitreous P
SF 26	31	1	core fragment	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with orange/brown cortex SLG
SF 27	32	1	tertiary flake	brown/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 28	33	1	core fragment	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous with dark brown cortex B
	34	1	secondary flake	dark grey/black, grainy K
SF 29	35	1	projectile point, Merom Expanding Stemmed,	
	36	1	Late Archaic core fragment	grey and tan, vitreous P
	37	1	secondary flake	grey and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 30	38	1	primary flake	cream/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	39	1	primary flake	dark grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 31	39	1	primary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with dark brown cortex SLG
	40	1	secondary flake	grey, tan and yellow, vitreous P

SF 32	41	1	primary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, earthy with light brown cortex SLG
	42	1	secondary flake	dark grey/black, grainy K
SF 33	43	1	primary flake	light grey/cream, semi-vitreous with tan cortex SLG
SF 34	44	1	core fragment	dark grey/black, grainy with tan and dark grey cortex K
	45	2	primary flakes	dark grey/chocolate brown with tan inclusions, semi-vitreous with grey and tan cortex B (1); dark grey/black, grainy with dark grey cortex K (1)
SF 35	46	1	primary flake	mottled grey and pink/red, semi-vitreous with tan/red cortex FP
	47	1	secondary flake	cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 36	48	1	Stage 1 biface	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP
	49	1	tertiary flake	light grey and red/brown, vitreous P
SF 37	50	1	primary flake	red, tan, yellow, grey, brown, vitreous with tan cortex P
	51	1	tertiary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
<i><u>Shovel Test Pits</u></i>				
STP 1	52	1	primary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan/brown cortex SLG
	53	1	secondary flake	mottled tan and grey, semi-vitreous FP
	54	1	tertiary flake	cream/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
<i><b>Site 15Bk49</b></i>				
<i><u>Surface Find Grids</u></i>				
SF 1	1	1	core fragment	red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous, SLG
SF 2	2	1	Stage 2 biface fragment	grey, vitreous P
	3	1	Stage 3 biface fragment	grey/blue with tan inclusions, earthy B
	4	1	core	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 3	5	1	primary flake	dark brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan/brown cortex SLG
SF 4	6	1	secondary flake	mottled tan and grey, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 5	7	1	secondary flake	grey, red, brown and tan, vitreous P
SF 6	8	1	primary flake	cream/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
SF 7	9	1	secondary flake	tan, cream, yellow and grey, vitreous P
SF 8	10	1	primary flake	dark grey/blue/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous with tan/crown cortex B
SF 9	11	2	secondary flake	mottled cream and red/brown, semi-vitreous FP
SF 10	12	1	core fragment	cream/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 11	13	2	primary flakes	tan/cream with greenish hue, earthy with tan/brown cortex; and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 12	14	1	Stage 3 biface fragment	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP

SF 13	15	1	projectile point tip/medial fragment, unidentified type	dark grey/chocolate brown/blue with tan inclusion, semi-vitreous B
SF 14	16	1	core (tested cobble)	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 15	17	1	secondary flake	grey, tan, red/brown, vitreous P
SF 16	18	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and red/brown, semi-vitreous FP
SF 17	19	1	primary flake	grey/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
SF 18	20	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP

**Site 15Bk50**

**Surface Find Grids**

SF 1	1	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	2	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 2	3	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 3	4	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 4	5	1	creamware	plain, clear glazed
	6	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 5	7	2	stoneware	Albany slip, tan glazed (1); grey salt glazed (1)
SF 6	8	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	9	1	container glass	clear
SF 7	10	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	11	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	12	1	shell	bivalve
SF 8	13	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 9	14	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	15	1	brick fragment	red/orange
SF 10	16	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	17	1	porcelain	plain, clear glazed
	18	1	stoneware	tan glazed
	19	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 11	20	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	21	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	22	1	whiteware	unpainted, embossed mold edge decoration
	23	1	porcelain	unpainted, embossed mold decoration
	24	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 12	25	1	window glass	light blue-green
	26	1	brick fragment	red/orange
SF 13	27	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 14	28	1	porcelain, miniature square shaped container	plain, clear glazed
	29	1	shell	bivalve
SF 15	30	1	container glass	aqua
	31	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 16	32	3	window glass	light blue-green
SF 17	33	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	34	1	container glass	clear
SF 18	35	1	whiteware	polychrome black, purple, green and red hand painted decoration
	36	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 19	37	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	38	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed

	39	2	container glass	aqua (1), clear (1)
	40	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 20	41	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	42	1	stoneware	Albany slip
SF 21	43	1	whiteware	unpainted, embossed mold edge decoration
	44	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 22	45	1	container glass	aqua
	46	1	nail	machine cut
SF 23	47	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	48	1	nail	machine cut
SF 24	49	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 25	50	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	51	1	container glass	aqua
SF 26	52	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 27	53	1	stoneware	Albany slip
	54	2	container glass	aqua (1), clear (1)
SF 28	55	1	container glass	olive green
	56	1	button	white, Prosser, circular, undecorated, four hole sew through
SF 29	57	1	whiteware	green transfer print geometric and scenic decoration including images of a man and woman and (of Asian descent?) directing their attention to a fern bush type plant
	58	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	59	1	container glass	clear
	60	1	lid liner	milkglass
	61	1	window glass	light blue-green
	62	1	brick fragment	orange
SF 30	63	2	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	64	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	65	3	container glass	aqua (2), clear (1)
	66	2	window glass	light blue-green
	67	1	ornamental metal piece	silver (?) with embossed and impressed geometric decoration (decorative trim of rifle?)
SF 31	68	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	69	1	whiteware	red border striped with red hand painted decoration on vessel body
	70	1	whiteware	blue hand painted decoration
	71	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	72	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 32	73	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 33	74	1	stoneware	Albany slip
	75	1	container glass	green
SF 34	76	2	container glass	clear (1), aqua (1)
	77	1	glassware	amethyst
	78	1	brick fragment	brown/red
SF 35	79	1	whiteware	red transfer print decoration
	80	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	81	1	brick fragment	orange/red
	82	1	cartridge case	brass, .22 caliber, no stamp
SF 36	83	1	whiteware	red transfer print decoration
	84	1	whiteware	purple transfer print decoration
	85	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	86	1	container glass	aqua
SF 37	87	1	whiteware	green and red transfer print decoration

	88	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	89	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	90	1	porcelain	plain, clear glazed
	91	1	container glass	aqua
SF 38	92	3	window glass	light blue-green
	93	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	94	1	stoneware	Albany slip
	95	3	container glass	aqua (1), clear (1), amethyst (1)
	96	2	window glass	light blue-green
	97	1	nail	machine cut
	98	1	brick fragment	orange/red
SF 39	99	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	100	1	stoneware	Albany slip
	101	1	container glass	clear
	102	2	window glass	light blue-green
SF 40	103	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	104	1	container glass	blue with light blue embossed band
	105	1	window glass	aqua
SF 41	106	1	stoneware	Albany slip, grey salt glazed
	107	1	tertiary flake	tan, yellow, grey and red/brown, vitreous P (prehistoric)
SF 42	108	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 43	109	1	whiteware	green hand painted
	110	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	111	2	container glass	aqua
SF 44	112	2	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	113	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	114	1	redware	manganese lead glazed
	115	1	stoneware	Albany slip, tan salt glazed (1), grey glazed (1)
	116	3	window glass	aqua
	117	1	lamp chimney glass	light blue-green
SF 45	118	2	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	119	1	whiteware	black transfer print decoration
	120	5	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	121	1	yellowware	brown Rockingham
	122	2	container glass	clear
	123	5	window glass	aqua to light blue-green
SF 46	124	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	125	1	whiteware	green transfer print decoration
	126	1	whiteware	red transfer print decoration
	127	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	128	1	stoneware	Albany slip, tan glaze
	129	2	container glass	olive green (1); clear - W in diamond makers mark of Whitney Glass Works of Glassboro, New Jersey which dates from ca. 1890-ca. 1914 (1)
	130	3	window glass	light blue-green
	131	1	button	white, Prosser, circular, undecorated, four hole sew through
SF 47	132	1	whiteware	black transfer print decoration
	133	1	whiteware	green transfer print decoration
	134	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration (probably)
	135	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	136	3	stoneware	Albany slip, tan glaze (1); tan glaze (1), grey glaze (1)

	137	1	container glass	clear – bottle lip, applied finish
	138	3	container glass	aqua
	139	5	window glass	light blue-green
	140	1	button	jet black glass, circular, undecorated, two hole sew through
	141	1	retouched secondary flake	tan, cream and grey, vitreous P (prehistoric)
SF 48	142	1	pearlware	unpainted, embossed mold decoration
	143	1	whiteware	green transfer print decoration
	144	1	whiteware	blue hand painted on embossed decoration
	145	2	container glass	aqua
	146	2	window glass	light blue-green to aqua
SF 49	147	1	brick fragment	red/brown
SF 50	148	2	container glass	aqua (1), amethyst (1)
SF 51	149	1	whiteware	red embossed leaf/floral edge decoration
	150	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	151	2	container glass	clear (1), amethyst (1)
	152	2	window glass	light blue-green
SF 52	153	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 53	154	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	155	1	stoneware	Albany slip, tan/greenish glaze
	156	1	window glass	light blue-green
	157	1	brick fragment	orange
	158	1	shell	bivalve
SF 54	159	1	pearlware	green annular band decoration
	160	1	whiteware	brown annular band with green impressed geometric decoration
	161	1	whiteware	green glazed
	162	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	163	1	porcelain	plain, clear glazed
	164	1	stoneware	grey salt glazed
	165	3	window glass	light blue-green
SF 55	166	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	167	1	container glass	green
	168	1	window glass	light blue-green
	169	1	shell	bivalve
SF 56	170	1	whiteware	black transfer print scenic decoration including partial image of a woman's head and Taj Mahal-like architecture including minarets
	171	1	whiteware	blue impressed curved line shell edge decoration
	172	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	173	1	stoneware	tan glazed
	174	1	container glass	aqua – lip fragment (heavy patina)
SF 57	175	1	whiteware	blue hand painted on embossed mold decoration
	176	4	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 58	177	1	whiteware	blue hand painted decoration
	178	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 59	179	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 60	180	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 61	181	1	pearlware	plain, clear glazed
	182	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	183	1	stoneware	Albany slip, tan glaze

	184	1	lid liner	milkglass
	185	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 62	186	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	187	1	shell	bivalve
SF 63	188	1	whiteware	green annular band decoration
	189	1	whiteware	green (olive) sponge decoration
	190	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
SF 64	191	1	whiteware	blue transfer print decoration
	192	3	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	193	1	porcelain	plain, clear glazed
	194	1	container glass	clear
SF 65	195	1	whiteware	blue hand painted decoration (possibly transfer print)
	196	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	197	3	container glass	aqua (2), olive green (1)
	198	1	window glass	light blue-green
SF 66	199	1	pearlware	red, green and black polychrome hand painted floral decoration
	200	1	stoneware	Albany slip, tan glaze
	201	1	container glass	olive green
SF 67	202	1	whiteware	black transfer print makers mark, unidentified – partially labelled ...MALY...
	203	1	whiteware	unmolded, blue straight line edge decoration
	204	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	205	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	206	1	stoneware	Albany slip, tan glaze
	207	1	container glass	clear
SF 68	208	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	209	1	porcelain	brown hand painted (worn) floral decoration
	210	1	stoneware	Albany slip, tan glaze
	211	1	shell	bivalve
SF 69	212	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	213	1	container glass	brown
SF 70	214	1	yellowware	plain, clear glazed
	215	1	glassware	clear
SF 71	216	1	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	217	1	container glass	aqua
SF 72	218	1	stoneware	Albany slip, grey salt glaze
	219	1	porcelain	door knob
<i><u>Shovel Test Pits</u></i>				
STP 1	220	1	whiteware	green hand painted decoration
	221	2	whiteware	plain, clear glazed
	222	1	yellowware	mottled clouded Rockingham
	223	1	container glass	aqua – bottle lip and neck fragment, applied finish
	224	1	window glass	light blue-green
STP 2	225	1	pearlware	blue transfer print decoration
	226	1	whiteware	green transfer print floral decoration
	227	1	whiteware	blue annular band and yellow glaze decoration
	228	1	whiteware	blue sponge decoration (possibly hand painted or transfer print)
	229	4	container glass	brown (1), clear (1)
	230	6	window glass	light blue-green to aqua

231	1	nail	machine cut
232	1	brick fragment	red/brown

**Site 15Bk51**

Surface Find Grids

SF 1	1	1	retouched primary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown with tan inclusions, semi-vitreous with tan/brown cortex B
SF 2	2	1	primary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, earthy with dark brown cortex SLG
SF 3	3	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 4	4	1	secondary flake	grey, tan and cream, vitreous P

Shovel Test Pits

STP 1	5	1	primary flake	tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
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**Site 15Bk52**

Surface Find Grids

SF 1	1	1	core	tan, grey, orange and dark grey/brown, vitreous P
SF 2	2	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and grey/blue, semi-vitreous FP
SF 3	3	1	core	grey and tan/cream with greenish hue, earthy SLG
SF 4	4	1	retouched primary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 5	5	1	secondary flake	grey and tan, vitreous P
SF 6	6	1	retouched secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG

**Site 15Bk53**

Surface Find Grids

SF 1	1	1	core fragment	dark grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 2	2	1	core fragment	dark grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 3	3	1	core fragment	tan and grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 4	4	1	retouched secondary flake	dark grey/brown, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 5	5	1	Stage 3 biface	mottled tan, grey and red/brown, semi-vitreous FP
	6	1	tertiary flake	mottled grey and grey/blue, semi-vitreous FP
SF 6	7	1	Stage 3 biface (heavy spalling)	grey/blue with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 7	8	1	primary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
SF 8	9	1	primary flake	grey/brown with green hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 9	10	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown/blue, semi-vitreous B

	11	1	tertiary flake	red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 10	12	1	primary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
SF 11	13	1	primary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
SF 12	14	1	core fragment	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 13	15	1	secondary flake	dark grey/ brown/blue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 14	16	1	core fragment	tan/cream and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	17	1	primary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 15	18	1	primary flake	dark grey/ brown, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 16	19	1	primary flake	grey and tan, vitreous with tan/brown cortex P
SF 17	20	1	secondary flake	dark grey/blue with tan inclusion, semi-vitreous B
SF 18	21	1	retouched secondary flake	cream/tan with greenish hue, earthy SLG
	22	1	primary flake	tan/grey and cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 19	23	1	primary flake	tan/grey and red/brown, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 20	24	1	primary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan/brown cortex SLG
SF 21	25	1	core	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	26	2	primary flakes	grey/red/brown with greenish hue, earthy with tan and red/brown cortex SLG (1); and grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan/brown cortex SLG (1)
SF 22	27	1	core	grey, tan, cream, red/brown, yellow, orange, vitreous P
	28	1	tertiary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 23	29	1	secondary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, earthy SLG
SF 24	30	1	side scraper	tan, cream, yellow and grey, vitreous P
SF 25	31	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and dark grey, semi-vitreous FP
SF 26	32	1	tertiary flake	grey, red and brown, vitreous P
SF 27	33	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 28	34	1	primary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan cortex SLG
SF 29	35	1	secondary flake	grey/tan with green hue SLG
SF 30	36	1	primary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous with dark brown cortex B
SF 31	37	1	tertiary flake	red, grey and brown, vitreous P
SF 32	38	1	primary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous with tan/brown cortex B
SF 33	39	1	primary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous with tan/brown cortex B
SF 34	40	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
<i>Shovel Test Pits</i>				
STP 1	41	1	tertiary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B

***Site 15Ms254***  
***Surface Find Grids***

SF 1	1	1	secondary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 2	2	1	primary flake	banded grey, waxy with tan cortex HC
	3	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 3	4	2	secondary flakes	brown with green hue, semi-vitreous to waxy SLG (1); mottled grey and tan, grainy FP (1)
SF 4	5	1	secondary flake	red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 5	6	2	secondary flakes	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP (1)
SF 6	7	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 7	8	1	secondary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 8	9	1	tertiary flake	mottled tan and grey, semi-vitreous FP
SF 9	10	1	secondary flake	dark grey/blue/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
	11	1	tertiary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 10	12	1	primary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
	13	1	secondary flake	light grey/blue with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 12	14	1	secondary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 13	15	1	tertiary flake	red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 14	16	1	secondary flake	mottled grey, semi-vitreous FP
SF 15	17	1	secondary flake	grey, brown, tan, and cream, vitreous P
SF 16	18	1	secondary flake	grey, tan and cream, vitreous P
SF 17	19	1	retouched primary flake	red, brown and orange, vitreous with tan cortex P
	20	1	primary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
SF 18	21	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
	22	1	spokeshave	cream/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 19	23	1	secondary flake	dark grey/black, grainy K
	24	1	secondary flake	dark brown with olive green hue and tan granular banding, vitreous H
SF 20	25	1	core fragment	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 21	26	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 22	27	1	secondary flake	grey and tan, vitreous P
SF 23	28	1	tertiary flake	grey and tan, vitreous P
SF 24	29	1	secondary flake	grey and tan, vitreous P
SF 25	30	1	retouched secondary flake	mottled grey, red/white and red/brown, semi-vitreous FP
	31	1	core fragment	dark grey/blue with tan inclusions, semi-vitreous B
SF 27	32	1	primary flake	tan and grey, vitreous with tan cortex P

	33	1	secondary flake	grey, vitreous P
SF 28	34	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
	35	1	tertiary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, vitreous B
SF 29	36	1	primary flake	grey/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 30	37	1	primary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, vitreous with tan cortex B
SF 31	38	1	secondary flake	tan, brown and cream, vitreous P
SF 32	39	1	retouched secondary flake	dark grey/black/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 33	40	1	secondary flake	grey, vitreous P
SF 34	41	1	retouched secondary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	42	1	secondary flake	tan and grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 35	43	1	secondary flake	grey/tan/red with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 36	44	1	retouched secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, vitreous B
SF 37	45	1	retouched secondary flake	mottled grey and red/cream, grainy with quartz inclusion FP
SF 38	46	1	primary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
SF 39	47	1	secondary flake	tan, cream and red/brown, vitreous P
SF 40	48	1	Stage 3 biface	mottled grey, tan and brown/red, semi-vitreous FP
SF 41	49	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 42	50	1	retouched secondary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 43	51	1	tertiary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 44	52	1	end scraper	brown/red, grey and tan/cream, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 45	53	1	core fragment	tan/cream, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 46	54	1	secondary flake	grey, white, cream, orange, vitreous P
SF 47	55	1	secondary flake	grey and brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 48	56	1	secondary flake	red/brown, vitreous
SF 49	57	1	primary flake	red/brown and tan, vitreous with tan cortex P
SF 50	58	1	secondary flake	grey with olive green tinge, vitreous P
	59	1	tertiary flake	grey and tan, vitreous P
SF 51	60	1	spokeshave	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 52	61	1	secondary flake	tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 53	62	1	primary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 54	63	1	secondary flake	grey and tan, vitreous P
SF 55	64	1	projectile point tip, unidentified type	mottle grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP
SF 56	65	1	tertiary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 57	66	1	secondary flake	mottle grey, cream and red/brown, semi-vitreous FP

SF 58	67	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, vitreous B
SF 59	68	1	tertiary flake	cream/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 60	69	1	core fragment	grey, waxy with white/tan cortex HC
SF 61	70	1	retouched secondary flake	dark grey/blue/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 62	71	1	secondary flake	tan, grey, and cream, vitreous P
SF 63	72	1	primary flake	grey, waxy with white/tan cortex HC
SF 64	73	1	primary flake	grey and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 65	74	1	primary flake	pink, grey, cream, orange, brown/red, vitreous with grey and tan cortex P
SF 66	75	1	primary flake	dark grey/black, grainy with dark grey cortex K
	76	1	secondary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 67	77	1	retouched secondary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	78	1	Stage 1 biface	grey/cream/tan with green hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 68	79	1	secondary flake	tan and grey with greenish hue, earthy and semi-vitreous SLG
SF 69	80	1	secondary flake	grey and cream/red, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 70	81	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 71	82	1	projectile point base, unidentified type	mottled grey and tan, grainy FP
SF 72	83	1	secondary flake	dark grey/blue, semi-vitreous B
SF 73	84	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 74	85	1	tertiary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 75	86	1	primary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 76	87	1	retouched secondary flake	grey/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 77	88	1	retouched primary flake	tan and grey, vitreous with tan cortex P
SF 78	89	1	secondary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 79	90	1	retouched secondary flake	grey, vitreous P
SF 80	91	1	primary flake	red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 81	92	1	tertiary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 82	93	1	secondary flake	grey/white with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 83	94	1	projectile point, Fulton Turkey-tail, (fkr) Early Woodland	grey and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 84	95	1	secondary flake	grey, red/brown and cream, vitreous P

Shovel Test Pits

STP 1	96	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
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SF 1	1	1	secondary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 2	2	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and tan, grainy FP
SF 3	3	1	shatter	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	4	2	secondary flakes	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); orange, tan, brown, cream, vitreous P (1)
SF 4	5	2	primary flakes	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous with tan and brown cortex B
	6	2	secondary flakes	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); tan, red, grey, orange, cream, vitreous P (1)
SF 5	7	1	secondary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 6	8	1	secondary flake	cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
SF 7	9	1	core fragment	tan, grey and cream, vitreous P
	10	2	secondary flakes	grey and tan, vitreous P (1), and tan, orange, red, brown and grey, vitreous P (1)
SF 8	11	2	secondary flakes	dark grey/blue and chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B (1); grey/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1)
SF 9	12	1	secondary flake	mottled grey, cream and tan/red, grainy FP
SF 10	13	1	secondary flake	dark grey/black, grainy K
SF 11	14	1	secondary flake	brown, tan, cream and grey, vitreous P
SF 12	15	1	projectile point, Hebron Turkey-tail, Late Archaic/Early Woodland	dark grey and tan/brown with green hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 13	16	1	Stage 3 biface	tan with green hue, earthy SLG
	17	1	secondary flake	mottled tan and grey, grainy FP
SF 14	18	1	secondary flake	light grey/blue with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 15	19	2	secondary flakes	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); orange, brown, tan and cream, vitreous P (1)
SF 16	20	1	primary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 17	21	1	retouched secondary flake	grey and tan, vitreous P
SF 18	22	1	retouched secondary flake	grey and dark grey/blue/chocolate brown with tan inclusions, semi-vitreous B
SF 19	23	1	retouched primary flake	brown, tan, cream, yellow and grey, vitreous with tan/cream cortex P
SF 20	24	1	secondary flake	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 21	25	1	secondary flake	dark grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG

SF 22	26	1	core	tan and grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 23	27	2	secondary flakes	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); mottled tan and cream, semi-vitreous FP (1)
SF 24	28	1	spokeshave	tan, grey and cream, semi-vitreous P
	29	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
	30	1	tertiary flake	tan, red, orange, cream and grey, vitreous P
SF 25	31	2	primary flakes	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan cortex SLG (1); red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG (1)
	32	1	primary flake	grey/red/brown, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 27	33	1	primary flake	grey/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 28	34	1	core fragment	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 29	35	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	36	1	core	grey/tan, semi-vitreous SLG
	37	2	secondary flakes	tan, brown, grey and cream, vitreous P (1), and red, brown, cream, grey, vitreous P (1)
SF 30	38	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and red/brown, grainy FP
	39	1	tertiary flake	red, orange, brown, vitreous P
SF 31	40	2	primary flakes	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG (1), grey/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG (1)
	39	1	secondary flake	mottled tan and grey, semi-vitreous FP
SF 33	40	2	secondary flakes	brown and grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); dark grey/chocolate brown, vitreous B (1)
SF 34	41	1	tertiary flake	tan and grey, vitreous P
SF 35	42	1	primary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
	43	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	44	1	retouched primary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan cortex SLG
SF 37	45	1	retouched secondary flake	tan/cream with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 38	46	1	primary flake	tan and grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan cortex SLG
SF 39	47	1	primary flake	tan, cream, grey and brown, vitreous with tan/brown cortex P
SF 40	48	1	tertiary flake	red, brown and grey, vitreous P
SF 41	49	1	spokeshave	dark grey/chocolate brown and grey with tan inclusions, semi-vitreous B
	50	1	retouched secondary flake	tan/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	51	1	secondary flake	tan and grey, semi-vitreous FP
SF 42	52	1	primary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan cortex SLG
	53	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 44	54	1	end scraper	tan, grey and cream, vitreous P

SF 45	55	1	secondary flake	tan, grey and brown, vitreous P
SF 46	56	1	secondary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 47	57	1	core fragment	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 48	58	1	retouched secondary flake	dark grey, grainy K
SF 49	59	1	spokeshave	grey with greenish hue, vitreous SLG
SF 50	60	1	retouched secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 51	61	2	secondary flakes	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1), dark grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1)
SF 52	62	1	secondary flake	mottled tan and red/brown, semi-vitreous FP
SF 53	63	1	secondary flake	dark grey/blue/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous B
SF 54	64	1	retouched primary flake	tan/cream and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
	65	2	secondary flakes	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP (1); dark grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1)
SF 55	66	1	retouched primary flake	grey, tan and cream, vitreous with tan/brown cortex P
SF 56	67	2	primary flakes	red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 57	68	1	shatter	grey and red/brown, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 58	69	1	core fragment	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP
	70	1	secondary flake	dark grey/blue with tan inclusion, semi-vitreous B
SF 59	71	1	Stage 3 biface	banded grey, waxy HC
SF 60	72	1	secondary flake	grey, cream and tan, vitreous P
SF 61	73	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and cream, semi-vitreous FP
SF 62	74	1	primary flake	dark grey/blue/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous with chocolate brown cortex B
SF 63	75	1	core fragment	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 64	76	1	primary flake	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with brown cortex SLG
	77	1	secondary flake	mottled grey and red/brown, semi-vitreous FP
SF 65	78	1	core fragment	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 66	79	1	primary flake	grey and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 67	80	1	secondary flake	red, brown and tan, vitreous P
SF 68	81	1	secondary flake	grey/blue with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 69	82	1	secondary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 70	83	1	retouched primary flake	red/brown/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with grey/tan cortex SLG
	84	1	retouched secondary flake	mottled tan/red and grey, grainy FP
SF 71	85	1	graver	grey, waxy HC
	86	2	secondary flakes	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG

SF 72	87	1	core	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
	88	1	secondary flake	tan, grey, cream and brown, vitreous P
SF 73	89	1	primary flake	orange, brown, tan and cream, vitreous with tan cortex P
	90	1	tertiary flake	white/grey with greenish hue, vitreous SLG
SF 74	91	1	retouched primary flake	dark grey/chocolate brown with tan inclusions, grainy B
SF 75	92	1	secondary flake	grey/chocolate brown, grainy B
SF 76	93	1	Stage 3 biface	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP
SF 77	94	1	core fragment	grey/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 78	95	1	secondary flake	red, brown, cream, orange, yellow, tan and purple, vitreous P
SF 79	96	1	core	grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP
SF 80	97	2	secondary flakes	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP
SF 81	98	1	graver	grey/chocolate brown, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 82	99	1	core	tan/grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 83	100	1	side scraper	dark grey/chocolate brown and tan, semi-vitreous B
SF 84	101	1	secondary flake	red, orange, grey and cream, vitreous P
<i><u>Shovel Test Pits</u></i>				
STP 1	102	1	secondary flake	light grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
STP 2	103	1	primary flake	tan, grey and cream, vitreous with tan cortex P
	104	1	secondary flake	tan, grey and cream, vitreous P
STP 3	105	1	secondary flake	tan and grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
STP 4	106	1	secondary flake	yellow, red, brown and cream, vitreous P
STP 5	107	2	secondary flakes	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG (1); mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP (1)
STP 6	108	1	secondary flake	grey, tan and cream, vitreous P
<i><u>Site 15Ms256</u></i>				
<i><u>Surface Find Grids</u></i>				
SF 1	1	1	secondary flake	tan, cream and grey, vitreous P
SF 2	2	1	primary flake	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/tan cortex SLG
SF 3	3	1	core fragment	grey and tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG
SF 4	4	1	retouched secondary flake	orange, brown and grey, vitreous P
SF 5	5	1	primary flake	grey/red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG
SF 6	6	1	secondary flake	tan and cream with greenish hue, grainy to earthy SLG
SF 7	7	1	tertiary flake	mottled grey and tan, semi-vitreous FP
SF 8	8	1	secondary flake	grey, tan and cream, vitreous P
SF 9	9	1	core fragment	tan and brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG

SF 10	10	1	primary flake	grey/tan with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with tan cortex SLG
SF 11	11	1	projectile point, Stanly Stemmed, Middle Archaic	
SF 12	12	1	core fragment	brown and tan/grey, vitreous P
SF 13	13	1	primary flake	grey with greenish hue, semi-vitreous SLG grey and red/brown with greenish hue, semi-vitreous with red/brown cortex SLG