

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM

HARRISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

OSA Project Registration Number: FY19-10089

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Executive Summary

Jackson Group completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Bluebird Solar project area in advance of planned development activities in Harrison County, Kentucky. The proposed project will consist of developing a utility-scale, ground mounted Solar Photovoltaic (PV) project comprised of approximately 550 ha (1,359 ac). This survey was undertaken prior to development activities without a request from KHC. As such, no regulatory authority, law, or statute was responsible for the initiation of this project.

The survey's principal objective was to identify potentially significant archaeological resources within the defined project boundary. The area of potential effect (APE) is defined as the limits of the proposed development. The total APE is approximately 550 ha (1,359 ac). No archaeological sites have been previously registered within 2 kilometers of the project area. Thirty-one new archaeological sites and Twenty-eight isolated finds were recorded within the project area.

Sites 15Hr84 and 15Hr111 are cemeteries and the client intends to avoid them by placing a preservation buffer (100 m) around them using temporary fencing.

The remaining twenty-six sites do not retain integrity or have low research potential. No further investigations are recommended for these sites.

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1.0 Introduction

Jackson Group and CEC completed an intensive Phase I archaeological survey in advance of the planned development activities for the proposed utility-scale, ground mounted Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Bluebird Solar project in Harrison County, Kentucky. The Bluebird Solar Project is within the territory of Eastern Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC). The project will interconnect with an EKPC Substation due north of the project area, near the community of Broadwell. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is comprised of 12 parcels covering approximately 550 ha (1,359 ac). No known archaeological surveys have been conducted within the APE. The APE is in a rural portion of Harrison County, Kentucky, approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) south of the community Broadwell (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2).

In accordance with the KHC's Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resources Assessments (Sanders 2017), and guidelines from Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) interested in the conducted work, this technical report describes the results of a Phase I archaeological investigation of the Bluebird Solar development site by the Jackson Group (OSA Project Registration Number: FY19-10089). This survey was undertaken prior to development activities without a request from KHC. As such, no regulatory authority, law, or statute was responsible for the initiation of this project. This intensive Phase I archaeology survey is being undertaken by the client as due diligence in advance of development.

The purpose of the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Bluebird Solar development is to locate and identify potentially significant archaeological resources in advance of planned development activities; to record their extent, significance, and the potential impact of the proposed project on cultural resources; and evaluate their potential for listing on the NRHP. This report presents the results of these investigations. Project tasks include the following: background research and site file review, Phase I archaeological survey/field work, laboratory work (processing and analysis of recovered artifacts), report preparation, and site form completion. The entire project area was surveyed and there were no restrictions on access. The project area and the APE are coterminous, which is defined as the limits of the proposed development and determined by parcel ownership. The current use of the property is agricultural consisting of corn fields, soybean fields, hay fields, cattle pastures, stock ponds, streams, and wetlands maintained by farmers or tenant farmers. Much of the project area is currently in open field bordered and broken up by wooded drainages and fence lines.

A search request for previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys was submitted to the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology on October 8, 2019, and to the Kentucky Heritage Council on April 1, 2019 prior to the start of field work. A second records check request was submitted to the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology on January 12, 2021. No archaeological sites have been previously registered within 2 kilometers of the project area. There are 56 historic resources entries within 2 kilometers of the Project area identified by the Kentucky Heritage Council.

The principal investigator for the project is Colleen Westmor, MA, RPA. Ms. Westmor meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for a professional archaeologist. In addition, Ms. Westmor is qualified as a Principal Investigator for Prehistoric and Historic Properties in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The field crew for this project consisted of Joseph T. Farenski (Field Supervisor), Alan D'Zurilla, Brandon Jewett, Elizabeth Kizior, Laura Reed, Meleah Inboden, Nathan Mathews, Raymond Baird, Tom Carmody, Christian Roberts, Ashley Brown, Bob Kotlarek, Joseph V. Farenski, and Sue Vlasek. Phase I field work occurred between October 28, 2019 - January 10, 2020, and July 22, 2020 - September 30, 2020. A total of 146 person days were spent in the field during this project. Field notes and a copy of this report are on file at the office of Jackson Group at 3945 Simpson Lane, Richmond, Kentucky 40475. All artifacts will be returned to the landowners.

No archaeological sites have been previously registered within 2 kilometers of the project area. Thirty-one new archaeological sites and twenty-eight isolated finds were recorded within the project area (Table 1).

SECTION ONE

Introduction

Table 1. Summary of Identified Archaeological Resources.

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | NRHP Recommendations |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric, Mid-19th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-002 | Isolated Find | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-003 | Isolated Find | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-005 | 15Hr80 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-006 | 15Hr85 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric, Late 18th to Early 19th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-008 | Isolated Find | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-009 | Isolated Find | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric, Early 19th to Early 20th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-011 | 15hr87 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric, Late 18 th to Late 19th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-012 | Isolated Find | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-013 | Isolated Find | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-014 | Isolated Find | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Whalen/McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-016 | Isolated Find | Sharp | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Sharp | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Silas Baptist Church | Unknown Prehistoric, Early 19th to Early 20th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-020 | 15Hr84 | Silas Baptist Church | Unknown Cemetery | Potentially Eligible |
| JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Hillard | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Hillard | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-032 | Isolated Find | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-033 | Isolated Find | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-034 | Isolated Find | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-035 | 15Hr90 | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-036 | Isolated Find | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-037 | Isolated Find | Wilson A | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Wilson A | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Wilson A | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |

SECTION ONE

Introduction

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | NRHP Recommendations |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|---|----------------------|
| JTF-040 | Isolated Find | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-042 | Isolated Find | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-043 | Isolated Find | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-044 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-045 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-046 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-048 | 15Hr95 | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-049 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-051 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-052 | 15Hr89 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric/Unknown Historic | Not Eligible |
| JTF-053 | 15Hr96 | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric /Mid-19 th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-058 | 15Hr105 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-059 | Isolated Find | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-060 | 15Hr106 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric /Early 19 th Century to Early 20 th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-062 | Isolated Find | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-063 | 15Hr108 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-064 | 15Hr109 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-065 | 15Hr110 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-066 | Isolated Find | Hines | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-067 | Isolated Find | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-068 | Isolated Find | Hines | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-069 | Isolated Find | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-070 | Isolated Find | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |

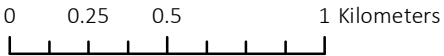
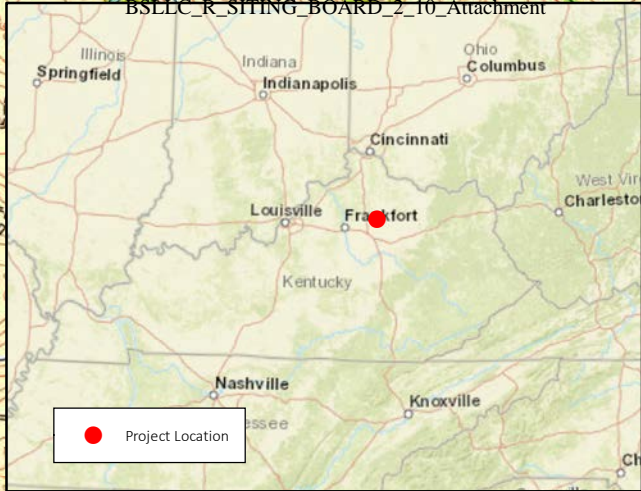
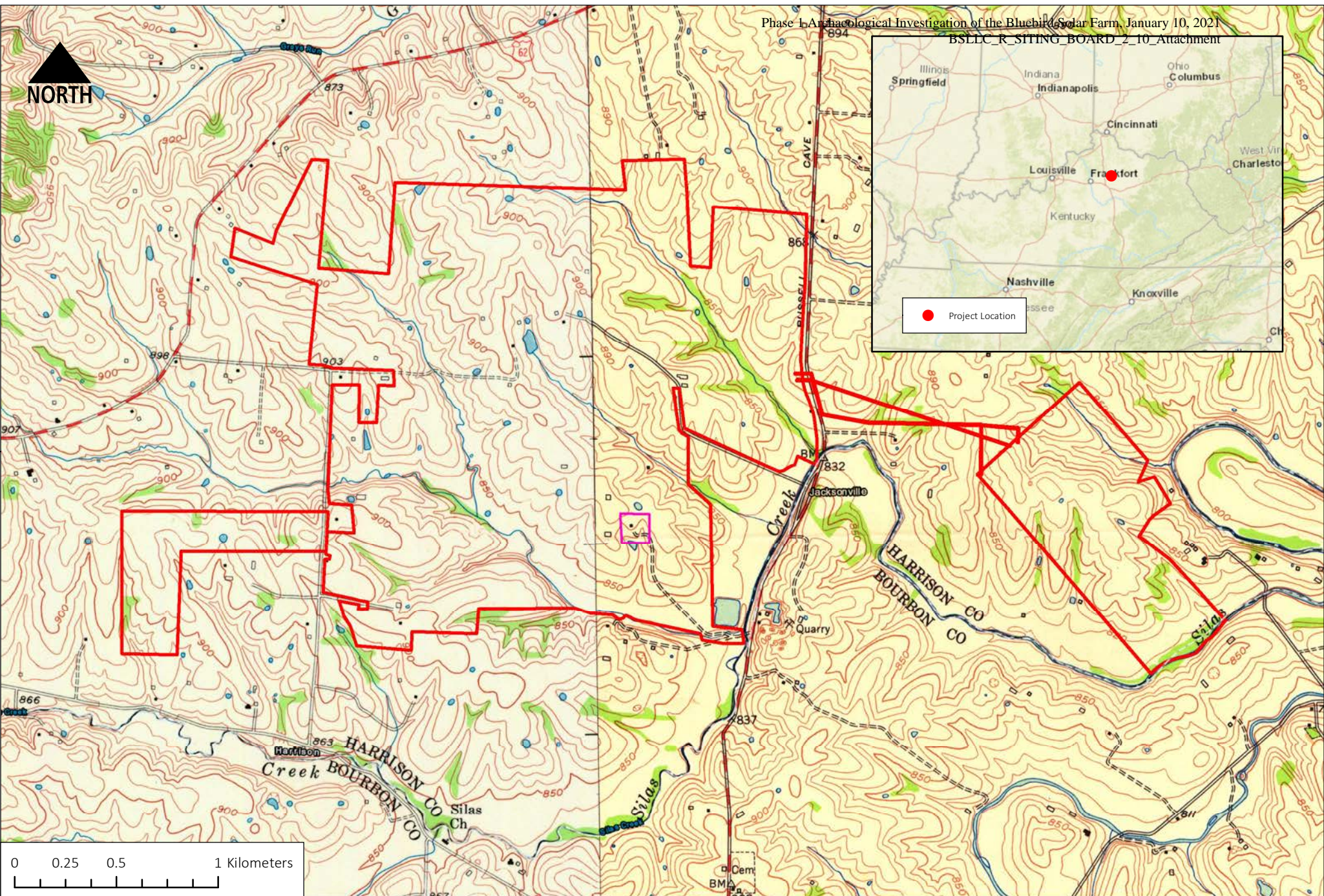
SECTION ONE

Introduction

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | NRHP Recommendations |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---|----------------------|
| JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Hines | Cemetery/Early 19 th Century to Early 20 th Century | Not Eligible |

Sites 15Hr84 and 15Hr111 are cemeteries and the client intends to avoid them by placing a preservation buffer (100 m) around them using temporary fencing.

The remaining twenty-six sites do not retain integrity or have low research potential. No further investigations are recommended for these sites.



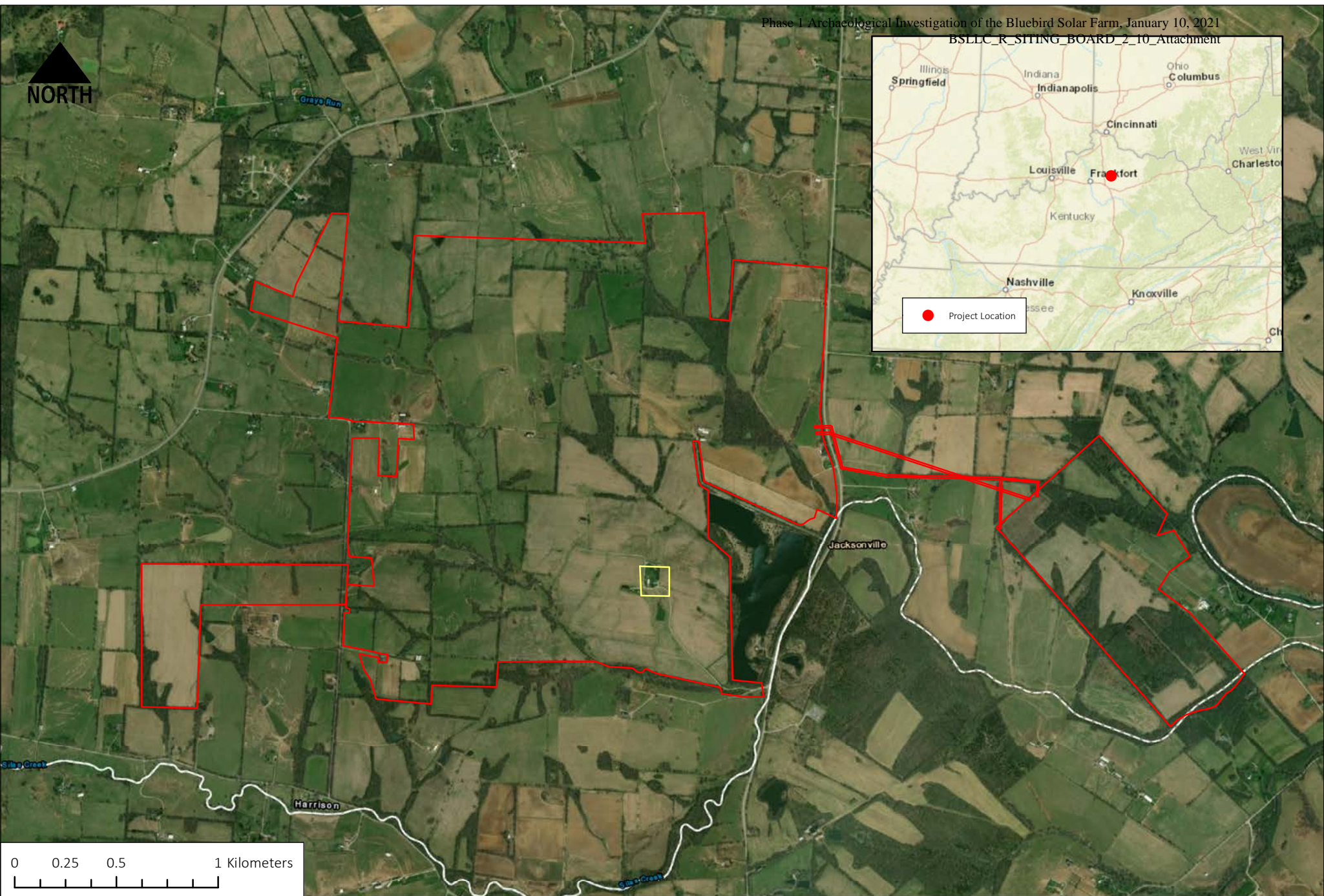
- Legend**
- Project Boundary
 - Not Within LOD

BayWa r.e.
 Bluebird Solar Farm
 Harrison County, KY

TITLE
 PROJECT AREA ON THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS QUADRANGLE



DATE 10/31/2020
 SCALE 1:24,000
 FIGURE



Legend

Project Boundary

Not Within LOD

 **BayWa r.e.**
Bluebird Solar Farm
Harrison County, KY

TITLE
PROJECT AREA LOCATION

JACKSON GROUP

| | |
|--------|------------|
| DATE | 10/31/2020 |
| SCALE | 1:24,000 |
| FIGURE | 1-2 |

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2.0 Project Location and Description

2.1 Project Area Description

The project area consists of 12 parcels totaling approximately 550 ha (1,359 ac). The project area and the APE are coterminous and determined by parcel ownership, 12 parcels lie within the APE (Arnold, Bradford, Dawson, Hilliard, Hines, McDaniel, McDowell, Reed, Sharp, Silas Baptist Church, Whalen, Wilson). The current use of the property is agricultural consisting of corn fields, soybean fields, hay fields, cattle pastures, stock ponds, streams, and wetlands maintained by farmers or tenant farmers. Much of the project area is currently in open field bordered and broken up by wooded drainages and fence lines (Figure 2-1).

2.2 Physiography and Topography

Kentucky can be divided into five primary regions: the Cumberland Plateau (Eastern Coalfields) in the east, the north-central Bluegrass Region, the south-central and western Pennyroyal Plateau, the Western Coal Fields, and the far-west Jackson Purchase. The Bluegrass Region is divided further into two regions - the Inner Bluegrass and the Outer Bluegrass. Harrison County lies within Inner Bluegrass Physiographic Region (Figure 2-2) of north-central Kentucky. The topography of the county is typically broad, gently sloping ridges and steeper areas with undulating hills of low to moderate relief (Richardson et al 1982).

The Bluebird Solar project is located within the Inner Bluegrass Physiographic Region of Kentucky. This region is characterized by gently rolling terrain and thick, fertile, residual soils (Perfect, E, et al. 2020). Underlying the region is Ordovician age limestone which is responsible for its somewhat karstic character (Pollack 2008). The gently rolling terrain is a result of the weathering of the limestone that characterizes the Ordovician strata of central Kentucky (Perfect, E, et al. 2020). The gently rolling terrain is also altered by karst features such as sinkholes, sinking streams, and springs. The soils of this region are fertile because the parent material limestone contains phosphate minerals that act as natural fertilizers (Perfect, E, et al. 2020). Within the project area the gently rolling hills and ridges are dissected by shallow drainages that carry or channel water.

2.3 Geology

The geology underlying the project area consists of strata deriving from Upper and Middle Ordovician Limestone from the Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs that were raised to their present position by uplift along the Cincinnati Arch. The Inner Bluegrass Physiographic Region, where the project lays, is underlain by limestone of the Cynthiana, Lexington, and High Bridge Formations. The Cynthiana Formation is primarily limestone interbedded with layers of calcareous shale. The High Bridge formation is found along the Kentucky River gorge and is the oldest exposed rock in the state. The Lexington Formation underlies most of the Inner Bluegrass area and is thin bedded, shaley limestone that is mainly phosphatic (University of Kentucky Geological Survey 2020). Rocks of Upper Ordovician were deposited in tropical latitudes in shallow marine water on a shelf that sloped gently northward (McDowell 1984). The project area is underlain primarily by the Lexington Formation (Blade 1978). The Pleistocene and Holocene geology consists of alluvium. Most alluvium is Holocene, but some is late Pleistocene in origin (McDowell 1984).

2.4 Hydrology

Harrison County lies within the Licking River. Water is present in the county as both surface and ground water. Surface water occurs as rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wetlands. Ground water occurs in the pore spaces within rocks and alluvium, in fractures, and in solution openings or conduits in areas underlain by limestone rocks. The median depth to ground water in the Bluegrass Region is about is approximately 6 m (19.7 ft). Surface water often enters the ground water system through sinkholes and cave openings due to the Karst topography of the county. Surface and ground water supplies in Harrison County are susceptible to pollution from natural, agricultural, and industrial sources (Perfect, E, et al. 2020).

SECTION TWO

Project Location and Description

The project area is drained by Silas Creek, which flows into the South Fork of the Licking River. The headwaters of Silas Creek originate to the southwest of Cynthiana in, and immediately around, the project area. Silas Creek also forms a portion of the county line between Harrison and Bourbon Counties while flowing in a northeast direction until its confluence with the South Forth of the Licking River. Generally, major streams within the Inner Bluegrass are deeply entrenched and with narrow floodplains that are ill-suited for human habitation (Pollack 2008). In addition to the many stream channels, numerous man-made ponds are located within the project area. One small lake, that was once a rock quarry, is located to the east of, and just outside, the project area. These man-made ponds are intentionally created impoundments consisting of berms erected perpendicular to a low, intermittently inundated natural drainages.

2.5 Soils

Soil formation within the Bluegrass Physiographic Region is dependent primarily upon topography, parent material, faunal or floral activities, and human modifications. The soil mapping units identified are a description of the soil primarily present within that unit, but variations within a unit are common. A group of soil pedons that are intertwined to such a point as to be difficult to separate can be grouped as a complex, while those that can be tied together geographically are grouped as a soil association. Twenty soil units are mapped within the project according to the US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. Accessed [10/20/2020]). Nine soil units are part of the Faywood-Loradale, Cynthiana-Faywood, and the Elk-Ashton-Huntington soil associations. Most of the soils found in Kentucky developed under the same formation processes and climate conditions. The differences in soils from one area to another are chiefly dependent on three factors: parent material, the topography where the soils are found, and the amount of time exposed to erosional forces. Soils within the project area consist of different types of silt loams, typically found in areas with less than 15% slopes, and are relatively well-drained. Soil unit boundaries are shown in Figure 2-3, and a basic description of these soil units is included in Table 2 (<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. Accessed [10/20/2020]).

Table 2. Description of Soil Units Within Project Area.

| Map Unit Symbol | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| AsB | Ashton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| AsC | Ashton silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes |
| CaB | Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| Eg | Egam silt loam |
| ErA | Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded |
| FcE | Fairmount and Cynthiana extremely rocky soils, 20 to 30 percent slopes |
| FwB | Faywood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| FwC | Faywood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes |
| FyB2 | Faywood silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded |
| FyC2 | Faywood silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded |
| FyD2 | Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded |
| HuA | Huntington silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes |
| La | Lanton silt loam |

SECTION TWO

Project Location and Description

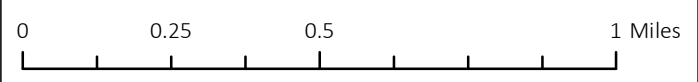
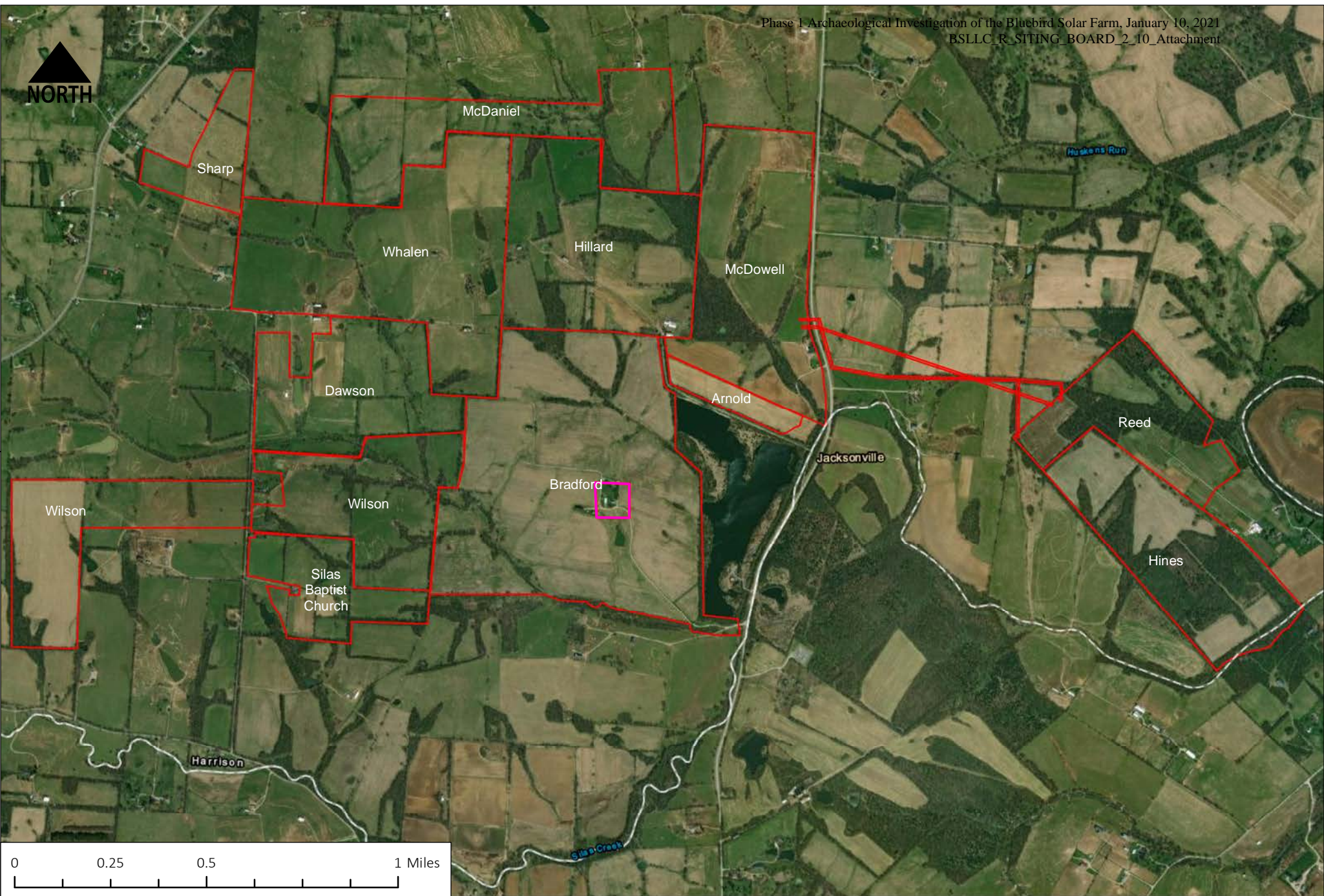
| Map Unit Symbol | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| Ld | Lindside silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded |
| MsD2 | McAfee silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded |
| MtB | Mercer silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| Ne | Newark silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded |
| Pt | Pits, quarries |
| uLfc | Lowell-Faywood silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes |
| uLsoB | Lowell-Sandview silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes |



2.6 Flora and Fauna

The project area is located within the Carolina Biotic Province (Dice 1943). Vegetation in the project area includes upland deciduous forest, open fields, and wetland vegetation. Mesophytic hardwood tree varieties in the region include oaks, hickories, tulip poplar, sugar maple, slippery elm, and hackberry. Evergreen species including cedars and pines present in moderate numbers (Braun 1950).

During the Pleistocene and the early Holocene, the difference in the climate within the region of the project area supported a difference ecosystem of flora and fauna. The temperature increases of the late Pleistocene led to the decline of boreal forests and the growth of deciduous forests, which brought hardwoods such as oak, hickory, ash, beech, birch, and walnut. Megafauna such as mammoths, mastodons, sloths, and camelids were present, and actively hunted by early humans, within the region until the early Holocene (Bense 1994).


Large faunal species that survived into the Holocene in what is now central Kentucky include white-tailed deer, black bear, coyote, and elk. Smaller mammals include raccoon, opossum, beaver, skunk, squirrel, rabbit, red fox, and gray fox. Reptiles often found in the area consist of cottonmouths, racers, black rat snakes, milk snakes, and the common garter snakes. Birds within the area include buzzards, red-tailed hawks, crows, quail, doves, turkeys, and several varieties of ducks and geese. Fish species include crappie, bass, catfish, and drum.

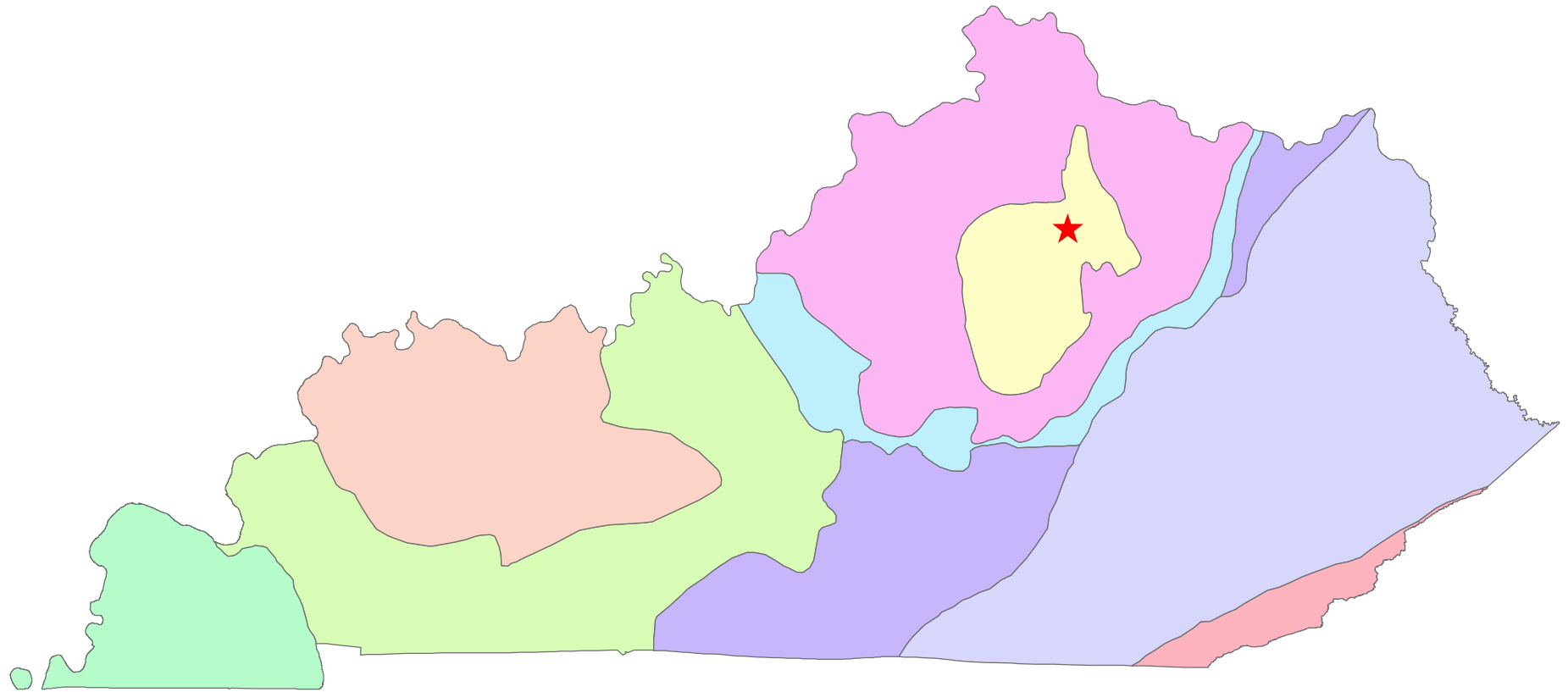


| | |
|---|-----------------|
|  | Parcel Boundary |
|  | Not Within LOD |



BayWa r.e.
 Bluebird Solar Farm
 Harrison County, KY

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| TITLE PARCEL BOUNDARIES ON AERIAL IMAGERY | DATE 10/31/2020 |
| | SCALE 1:20,500 |
|  | FIGURE 2-1 |



Legend

- Project Location
- Eastern Coal Field
- Outer Bluegrass
- Eastern Pennyroyal
- Purchase
- Inner Bluegrass
- Western Coal Field
- Cumberland Escarpment
- Knobs
- Western Pennyroyal

BayWa.r.e.
 Bluebird Solar Farm
 Harrison County, KY

TITLE
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF KENTUCKY

DATE 10/31/2020

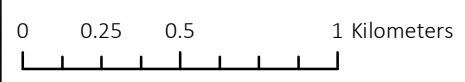
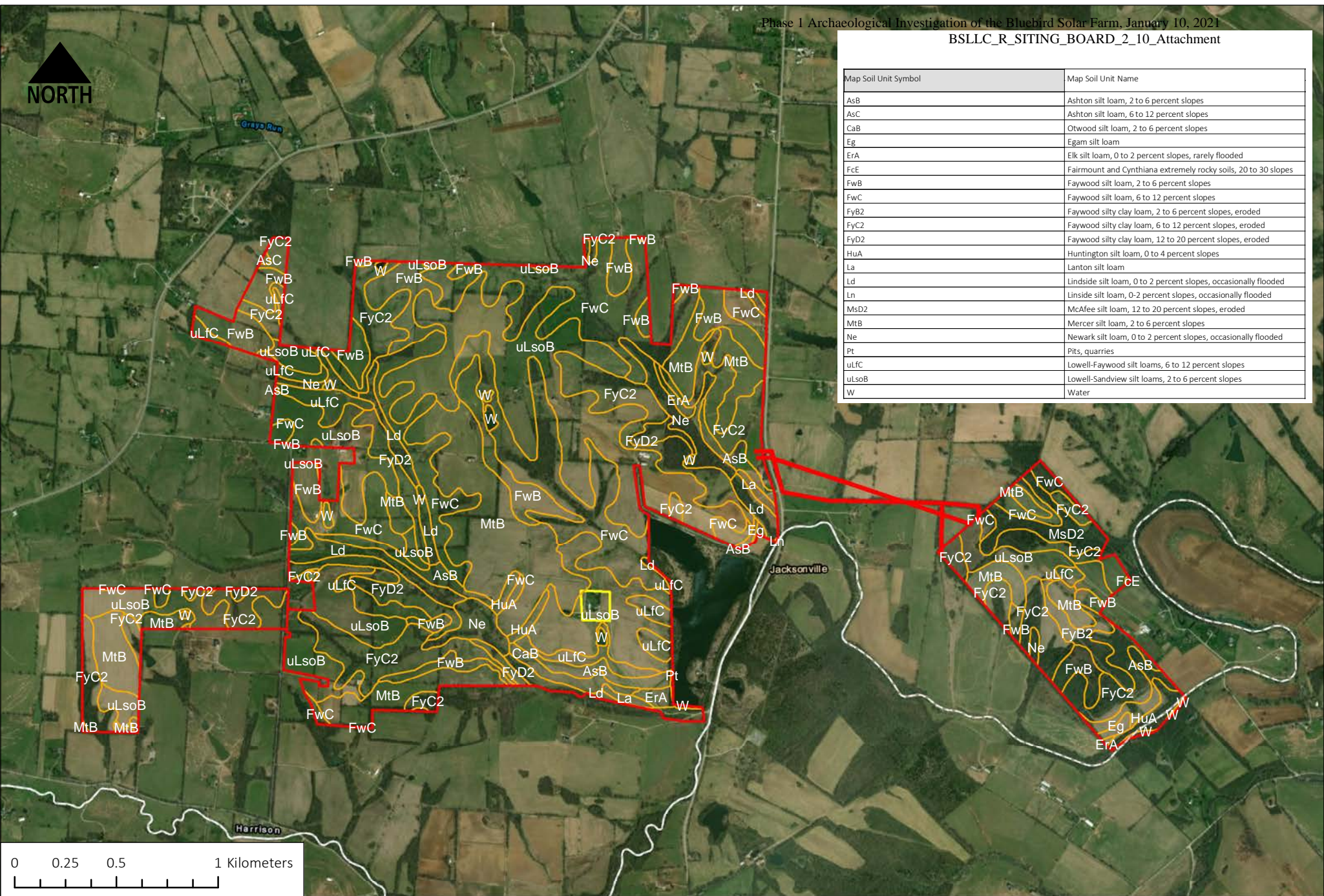
SCALE 1:3,500,000



FIGURE 2-2



| Map Soil Unit Symbol | Map Soil Unit Name |
|----------------------|--|
| AsB | Ashton silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| AsC | Ashton silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes |
| CaB | Otwood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| Eg | Egam silt loam |
| ErA | Elk silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded |
| FcE | Fairmount and Cynthiana extremely rocky soils, 20 to 30 slopes |
| FwB | Faywood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| FwC | Faywood silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes |
| FyB2 | Faywood silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded |
| FyC2 | Faywood silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded |
| FyD2 | Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded |
| HuA | Huntington silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes |
| La | Lanton silt loam |
| Ld | Linside silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded |
| Ln | Linside silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded |
| MsD2 | McAfee silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded |
| MtB | Mercer silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| Ne | Newark silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded |
| Pt | Pits, quarries |
| uLfc | Lowell-Faywood silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes |
| uLsoB | Lowell-Sandview silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes |
| W | Water |



- Legend**
- Project Boundary
 - Soil Unit Boundary
 - Not Within LOD



| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| TITLE PROJECT AREA USDA SOIL UNITS | DATE 10/31/2020 |
| | SCALE 1:24,000 |
| | FIGURE 2-2 |

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3.0 Cultural Context

3.1 Prehistoric and Historic Overview

The following overview is intended to provide an outline for the major prehistoric and historic period developments to contextualize the findings of this archaeological survey. This discussion is generalized and based on summaries provided in Kentucky Archaeology (Lewis 1996) and The Archaeology of Kentucky: Volumes I and II (Pollack 2008). Additional information from other relevant sources is provided where warranted.

3.1.1 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian (13,000–8,000 BCE) period represents the initial inhabitations of the Western Hemisphere by the ancestors of contemporary Native Americans. The initial peopling of the Americas occurred prior to 13,000 BCE (Halligan et al. 2016), a millennium or more before Clovis culture developed. Colonizing populations of Native Americans arrived during the end of ice-age near the end of the Pleistocene. The climate was cooler and drier and vegetative communities were radically different. Faunal communities likewise were different. Many species of now extinct mammals such as mammoth, mastodon, camel, horse, bison, and their predators including saber-toothed tiger, short-faced cave bear, lions, and dire wolf. A warming climate and changing ecologies occurred during this period, leading to the extinction of numerous large mammals, and triggered changes in human adaptations.

The Paleoindian period is divided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods that are marked by changes in stone tool technology. Early Paleoindian is strongly associated with lanceolate-shaped Clovis points, notable for their distinctive fluting, blades, and blade cores, and unifacial end scrapers (Tankersley 1996). Unfluted lanceolate projectile point forms follow Clovis and include Barnes, Redstone, and Beaver Lake and are diagnostic of the Middle Paleoindian period and Dalton points are diagnostic of the Late Paleoindian Period.

Settlement and subsistence patterns are interrelated. During the Early and Middle Paleoindian periods in Kentucky are associated with regions possessing lower topographic relief. Although present, sites are less often found in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. Historically Paleoindian subsistence has been assumed to have focused on hunting large mammals like mastodon and mammoth. While large mammals were part of the diet for Paleoindians, it is more probable that diet was broader and included a diversity of small and medium sized mammals in addition to plant resources, notably mast hickory and walnut. Warming associated with the end of the Pleistocene and beginning of the Holocene led to alterations of ecological communities. Transitions from coniferous to deciduous forest resulted in more productive environments and Late Paleoindian sites are found in regions only sporadically inhabited previously. Notably, the mountainous regions of eastern Kentucky. The progressive warming at the onset of the Early Holocene and alterations to the structure and composition of ecological communities led to changes in lifeways and material culture as late Paleoindian societies adapted to the changing world. These changes mark the onset of the Archaic period (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Tankersley 1996).

3.1.2 Archaic

Following the gradual warming at the end of the Pleistocene, further diversification of lifeways occurred across the southeast and Kentucky. The Archaic period (8,000–1,000 BCE) is conventionally divided into three sub-periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Changes in the form of hafted bifaces associated with each period are used as diagnostic criteria for identifying Archaic sub-periods. Other changes in subsistence, settlement, and social organization also occurred.

The Early Archaic (8,000–6,000 BCE) witnessed increasing global temperatures and the expansion of oak and hickory dominated forests (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Human populations were well established across the Southeastern U.S. by this time and adapted to the changing environments at the end of the Pleistocene. Some

continuity is evident between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic in land use patterns and stone tool technology (end scrapers). However, other aspects of lithic technology, notably stone tools occur with lanceolate forms of the Paleoindian period supplanted by side- and corner-notched hafted bifaces early-on (Thebes, St. Charles, Kirk Corner-Notched, Pine Tree) and later with bifurcate based (MacCorkle, Kanawha, LeCroy, St. Albans) and stemmed forms (Kirk Stemmed) occurring towards the end of the Early Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Justice 1987; Jefferies 1996). Subsistence practices of Early Archaic foragers emphasized small game and mast resources, particularly hickory and walnut. Aquatic resources (fish, shellfish) apparently were not important in Kentucky (Jefferies 1996). The wide distribution of Early Archaic bifaces in all environmental and physiographic contexts indicates populations were widely distributed and likely seasonally mobile. An important aspect of settlement during the Early Archaic is the extensive use of cave and rock shelter sites (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Walthall 1998).

The Middle Archaic (6,000–3,000 BCE) period is associated with regional diversification of lifeways and further changes in the environment. During the Middle Archaic a warm, dry period impacted the midcontinent and Southeast and is referred to as the Hypsithermal climatic interval, effecting ecological communities and humans alike. Subsistence practices reflect local conditions, and a broad-based foraging pattern is typical for this period where a diversity of plant and animal resources were utilized.

A major development is the extensive utilization of aquatic resources with fish and shellfish constituting a major portion of the subsistence base for groups inhabiting river valleys, lakes, and marshes. At some of these locations dense midden deposits accumulated (Jefferies 1996). The diversity in regional traditions during the Middle Archaic is reflected in a diversity of projectile point styles. Among the more common types are Morrow Mountain, Eva, Big Sandy, Godar, and Matanzas. End scrapers made on broken bifaces also occur. Ground stone tools are an important aspect of lithic technology currently and includes grooved axes, bannerstones, and nutting stones (Jefferies 1996). Settlement patterns during the Middle Archaic emphasize mobility and is reflected in the wide distribution of sites and their ephemeral nature. Exceptions are sites located adjacent to aquatic environments where midden deposits containing shellfish and other food remains and artifacts developed.

Alterations to the lifeways associated with climatic moderation after about 3,000 BCE are associated with the Late Archaic (3,000–1,000 BCE). Changes in technology associated with changes in lifeways is reflected in the stone tool technology. A diversity of stemmed forms dominates the Late Archaic compared to the notched forms typical of the Middle Archaic. Stem forms include straight, expanding, and contracting and include the Merom-Trimble, Lebetter, Gary, Wade, and McWhinney types (Jefferies 1996, Justice 1987). At some sites bone tools are present and include awls and pins. During this period, several significant developments occurred, notably evidence for emerging social differentiation among some groups, notably peoples inhabiting Green River shell mounds (Jefferies 1996). One significant development is the increased use of plants that would become domesticated cultigens during the succeeding Woodland period, notably starchy seeds such as goosefoot, marsh elder, and knot weed as well as tropical cultigens including squash and gourds (Jefferies 1996:57). Although plants that would later become domesticates were important, a significant use of hickory nuts and other mast resources were important in Late Archaic subsistence. Also important to subsistence are deer, turkey, small mammals, fish, and fruits. Overall a broad, generalized foraging pattern prevailed. Settlement systems are characterized by small base camps in floodplains, numerous small camps within flood plains, widely scattered across uplands, and rock shelters. Excluding base-camps, sites tend to be short-term occupations and their wide and uniform distribution within the Bluegrass indicates a uniform distribution of plant and animal resources across this region (Jefferies 1996).

3.1.3 Woodland

The Woodland period (1,000 BCE – 1,000 CE) is used to describe several well-defined archaeological cultures in the eastern U.S. to describe Native American groups who made pottery, constructed burial mounds and other earthworks, and who subsisted on hunting and gathering as well as gardening. The Woodland period is divided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods and reflect several changes in technology, settlement, and ritual practices.

The Early Woodland (1,000–200 BCE) is differentiated from Late Archaic in part by the widespread adoption of ceramic technology at or around 1,000 BCE. Within the Bluegrass, the earliest pottery is Fayette Thick. Fayette Thick vessels are barrel-shaped jars and large, deep basin-shaped jars decorated with cord-marking and fabric-impressing on pastes tempered with coarse grit and rocks (Griffin 1943). Several notched and stemmed haftable bifaces were produced and include Gary, Wade, Greeneville, Nolichucky, and Adena types (Railey 1996). The oldest preserved textiles are recovered from sites dating to the Early Woodland, many coming from rock shelters in eastern Kentucky. Early Woodland subsistence was largely hunting and gathering supplemented by gardening. Important subsistence resources include large and small mammals, fish, turkey, nuts, and cultigens including squash, sunflower, maygrass, goosefoot, amaranth, and knotweed (Railey 1996). Settlement patterns are similar to the Late Archaic and within the Bluegrass sites are widely distributed across the rolling uplands and consisted of numerous small, frequently shifting camps. Specialized ritual sites and an important addition during the Woodland period, mounds, and associated earthworks, occurring after about 500 BCE (Railey 1996). Notably absent in the Early Woodland are base camps and this indicates that there was little change in settlement systems between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (Railey 1996). Adena culture is often considered synonymous with Early Woodland, but this ritual and mortuary tradition spans both the late Early Woodland and early Middle Woodland.

Middle Woodland (200 BCE – 500 CE) witnessed a dramatic elaboration of ritual life and long-distance exchange networks and is manifest in the proliferation of burial mounds, earthworks, and non-local materials and exotic artifacts (Railey 1996). These elaborations in ritual, monument construction and exchange (for objects included in mortuary ritual) was not uniformly adopted across the midcontinent and there is considerable local variation in both the timing and intensity of participation in the ritual and mortuary programs of Adena and Hopewell. Materials associated with Adena includes objects of copper, galena, and other non-local minerals, smoking pipes, engraved stone tablets, and a variety of stone tools including projectile and knife forms including Adena stemmed. Adena ceramics are limestone or sandstone tempered, typically undecorated although incised, cord marked, and check stamped were made. Temporally, mound-building activities of Adena and Hopewell overlap in Kentucky. Hopewell influence is greatest north of the Ohio River although its influence in Kentucky is undeniable. According to Railey (1996), “Adena should be viewed as an early regional expression of Hopewell rather than as its predecessor. The decline of Adena and Hopewell exchange and ritual practices appears to have been less of an evolutionary (or cultural) transition and more of a full-scale break-down of long-distance relationships”.

The Late Woodland (500–1,000 CE), marked by a sharp decline in the construction of mounds and earthworks and long-distance exchange that was so significant in the preceding Middle Woodland, is one outcome of the collapse of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. Apart from these broader changes related to ritual and exchange, little else appears to have substantively changed with strong local cultural continuity. Ceramics and other tools remain essentially unchanged. An important technological development, however, is the introduction of the bow and arrow at approximately 800–900 CE and with it small, triangular projectile points (Railey 1996). Subsistence during the Late Woodland is little changed from the preceding Early and Middle Woodland. During the terminal Late Woodland, from 900–1,000 CE, maize-based horticulture was adopted although hunting and gathering remained important (Railey 1996). Settlement patterns vary geographically with some regions of the state showing a move towards nucleated, circular villages whereas others maintain a more dispersed settlement pattern. Within the Bluegrass there is considerable local variation and includes village locations as well as rock shelter occupations and are associated with the Newtown Complex (Railey 1996). Near the end of this period and prior to the development of

Ft. Ancient, nucleated villages are abandoned in central Kentucky and groups returned to a more dispersed settlement.

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric (Fort Ancient)

The late prehistoric inhabitants of central Kentucky are called Fort Ancient (1,000-1,700 CE). Following the Woodland period, groups in central and eastern Kentucky, although contemporaries of Mississippian groups located along the Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, were not full participants in the social and ritual transformations of the latter. Nor were they participants in the far-flung exchange networks of the Mississippians although they were not completely outside of these networks. Late prehistoric groups of Fort Ancient appear, rather, to reflect the changes manifest in the Late Woodland and their turn towards the local. Fort Ancient is divided into early, middle, and late sub-periods. Early Fort Ancient (1,000–1,200 CE) groups inhabited much of central and northeast Kentucky. Settlement may have consisted of scattered dwellings along ridges. Ceramics typically include plain and cord marked, limestone-tempered wares with strap or loop handles. Long, narrow “Type 2” triangular projectile points are common as are bone tools such as awls and reamers. Subsistence depended significantly on wild game: deer, elk, bear, turkey, raccoon, squirrel, among others. Aquatic resources contributed little to the diet. Corn cultivation was important and beans, erect knotweed, and sunflower were also grown. Middle Fort Ancient (1,200–1,400 CE) sites are well-documented, and settlements once again become nucleated, typically an array of houses around a central plaza and surrounded by a ring of midden deposits. Linear settlements are still present along ridgetops and river terraces. Some circular villages have small burial mounds on the plaza edge or burials in front of individual houses. Ceramics are shell- or limestone-tempered jars with lugged rims or thick strap or loop handles. Necks of some jars are decorated with incised designs, otherwise ceramics tend to be plain or cord marked. Subsistence practices are largely similar to Early Fort Ancient. Late Fort Ancient (1,400–1,700 CE) is marked by a few important changes. Significant among these are an increase in village size but a decrease in the number of villages, the disappearance of burial mounds and predominance of family cemeteries, and the homogenization of domestic pottery styles. Collectively these are referred to as the Madisonville horizon. European/American trade goods become part of the material culture of Late Fort Ancient groups and includes several gun parts, utilitarian goods, and ornaments. Although there are some similarities between the material culture and villages of Late Fort Ancient and the historic era Shawnee, demonstrating specific connections have not been satisfying and remain elusive.

3.2 Historic Era

Following European contact on the eastern coast of America, infectious diseases significantly reduced Native American populations and the rich and varied pre-contact cultures were forever changed. When Europeans began to descend the Ohio, Mississippi, and other rivers and cross the Appalachian Mountains in the 17th and 18th centuries, Native American groups inhabiting what is now Kentucky included the Shawnee, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Yuchi, Iroquois, and Mosopelea. In the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, the Shawnee were the principal Native American group. One Shawnee town, Eskippakhiki, was the last surviving Shawnee village in Kentucky and was in Clark County. The town was surrounded by a stockade estimated at 200 m (656 ft) in diameter and surrounded by 1,214–2,023 ha (3,000–5,000 ac) of cleared agricultural fields. A French census from 1736 estimates that 200 families were in residence with a population numbering 800–1,000. Eskippakhiki was apparently abandoned between 1752 and 1769.

The history of Europeans in Kentucky dates to the last quarter of the 17th century when the lands along the Mississippi River Valley, including Kentucky, were claimed by Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle for France. Following the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1762 these lands were ceded to the British Crown and became part of the Virginia Colony. Iroquois claims on much of Kentucky were settled when the British negotiated its purchase in the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768. In the decade that followed, increasing Euro-American settlement occurred throughout central and eastern Kentucky and the Bluegrass Region with numerous forts, stations, and settlements.

Daniel Boone and James Harrod are notable figures in the early history and settlement of Kentucky with the former having a profound presence in the area around Clark, Madison, and Fayette counties.

Harrison County was formed out of portions of Scott and Bourbon counties in 1793 and is named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, who wrote part of the Kentucky constitution. Cynthiana, the county seat, was built on a 60 ha (150 ac) tract donated by Robert Harrison and named for his two daughters, Cynthia, and Anna. The Cynthiana area was first settled in 1775, by Captain John Hinkston and a group of 15 men from Pennsylvania. The site was abandoned and reoccupied in 1779 by Isaac Ruddle, he named Ruddles Station. Agriculture and distilling were important early-on in the county. Livestock, and cattle, were important to the economy but declined in response to competition from western cattle transported east by rail in the late 19th century. In response, tobacco and hemp became important crops in the late-19th through mid-20th centuries. Manufacturing surpassed agriculture as the county's principal economic activity in the 1960s and remains both manufacturing and agriculture remain important today.

3.2.1 Historic Map Research

Historic maps depicting areas of Harrison County from USGS topographic maps, southwest of Cynthiana where the Bluebird project area is located, are available for study. The 1954 Shawhan, KY 7.5-minute USGS topographic map shows roads, waterways, and other features of note. The 1954 Leesburg, KY 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, likewise, depicts these same features. Comparison of these two maps permit an assessment of little change in land use from the current land use today. The 15-Minute 1934 Cynthiana, KY USGS map depicts some of the same features as the 1929 Cynthiana 15-minute x 15-minute USGS, and the 1954 Shawhan and Leesburg, KY 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps. The 1929 Cynthiana 15-minute x 15-minute USGS topographic map depicts some of the same features as the 1954 Shawhan and Leesburg, KY 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps. The 1978 Shawhan, KY 7.5-minute and the 1984 Leesburg, KY 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps were examined but did not contain information related to structures or landscape changes or land use practices within the project area during the late nineteenth century, likely because detail was not possible due to the large scale of these maps.

There are structures located near Russell Cave Rd, Allen Pike, and Leesburg Pike outside the project area and within the project area on these maps. Most of the structures are still standing and some have remnants of a foundation from where they once stood. The 1954 USGS 7.5' topographic maps also depict large ponds scattered throughout the project area that still remain today. In addition, the tobacco barns that are located throughout the entire project area are also shown on both 1954 USGS 7.5' topographic maps.

3.3 Previous Investigations and Previous Recorded Cultural Resources

Research on previous investigations in the project vicinity was requested from the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) on April 3, 2019 and January 7, 2021. Available data from the Kentucky Heritage Council was requested on April 2, 2019 and October 8, 2019. The primary goal of this research was to identify previous cultural resource investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites within a 2 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. This data comprises a cultural resources profile of the surrounding area and aids in the contextualization of the project area's archaeological potential and interpretation of results. No archaeological resources were identified within the records check area.

Three cultural resource surveys had been conducted within 2 km (1.2 mi) of the project area as of January 7, 2021, Crees & Associates, 1987, McMaha, Matthew, 2010, and Schock, Jack M., 1994 (Figure 3-1). These investigations identified three historic resources (Table 3). No previous investigations are within the project area. The Kentucky Heritage Council data identified one historic group and fifty-five historic resources entries [Table 4, (Figure 3-2)]. Historic resources HR 108 and 110 are located within the project area.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Sites from Cultural Resource Surveys within 2 km (1.2 mi) of the Project Area.

SECTION THREE

Cultural Context

| Site No. | Site Name | Site Type | Temporal Affiliation | Status |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| BB 3 | Hubbell Chinn House | House | 1800-1824 | Undetermined |
| BB 4 | Crenshaw-Shropshire House | House | 1800-1824 | Meets N/R Criteria |
| BB 8 | Locust Grove | Unknown | 1825-1849 | Undetermined |

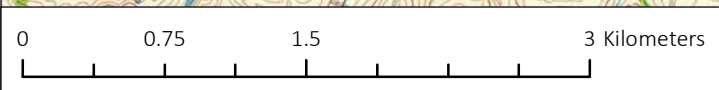
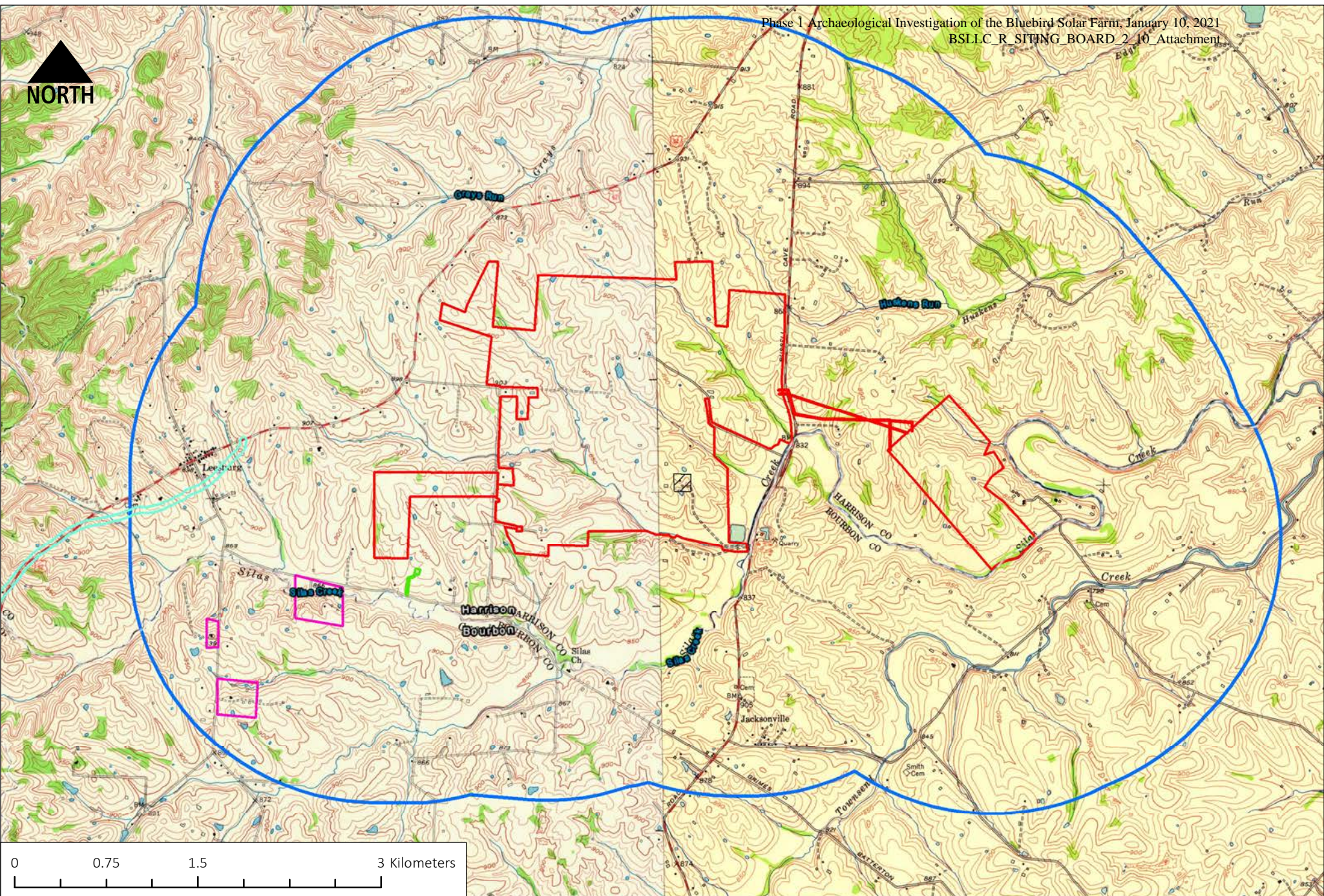
Table 4. Kentucky Heritage Council Historic Resource Entries within 2 km (1.2 mi) of the Project Area.







| Site No. | Site Name | Site Type | Temporal Affiliation | Status |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| HR 02 | Leesburg Historic District (Proposed) | Historic District | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| BB 3 | Hubbell Chinn House | House | 1800-1824 | Undetermined |
| BB 4 | Crenshaw-Shropshire House | House | 1800-1824 | Meets N/R Criteria |
| BB 5 | Silas Baptist Church | Church | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| BB 6 | Old Clark House | House | 1800-1824 | Undetermined |
| BB 7 | Log House | Log House | 1800-1824 | Undetermined |
| BB 8 | Locust Grove | Unknown | 1825-1849 | Undetermined |
| BB 33 | Appleton | Unknown | 1825-1849 | Undetermined |
| BB 34 | Jacksonville Cemetery | Cemetery | 1850-1874 | Undetermined |
| BB 36 | None | Church | Undetermined | Meets N/R Criteria |
| BB 37 | Smith House | House | Undetermined | Meets N/R Criteria |
| BB 38 | Beech Spring | Unknown | Undetermined | Meets N/R Criteria |
| BB 39 | Meat House | House | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| BB 40 | John Tucker House | House | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| BB 41 | Pleasant Green Cemetery | Cemetery | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| BB 42 | Pleasant Green Schoolhouse | School | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| BB 43 | Valley View | Unknown | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| BB 54 | Elias Rymil /Berry House | House | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| HR 100 | None | House | 1850-1874 | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 102 | Leesburg Christian Church | Church | 1875-1899 | Undetermined |
| HR 103 | None | House | 1875-1899 | Undetermined |
| HR 104 | None | House | Before 1800 | Demolished |
| HR 105 | None | House (Demolished) | 1850-1874 | Demolished |
| HR 106 | None | House (Demolished) | 1875-1899 | Demolished |
| HR 107 | None | House (Demolished) | Before 1800 | Demolished |
| HR 108 | None | House (Demolished) | Before 1800 | Undetermined |
| HR 109 | None | House | Before 1800 | Undetermined |
| HR 110 | None | House | 1825-1849 | Undetermined |
| HR 111 | None | House | Before 1800 | Undetermined |
| HR 112 | None | House | Before 1800 | Undetermined |
| HR 113 | None | House | 1850-1874 | Undetermined |
| HR 114 | None | House | 1825-1849 | Undetermined |
| HR 124 | None | House | 1850-1874 | Undetermined |
| HR 125 | None | House | Before 1800 | Undetermined |
| HR 126 | None | House | Before 1800 | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 183 | Bank of Leesburg | Bank | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 184 | Charles Barkley House | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 185 | Cogswell Tavern | Tavern | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 186 | Curran House | House | Undetermined | Undetermined |
| HR 187 | Blount House (Dr. Henry Clay Blount) | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 188 | Office of Henry Clay Blount | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 189 | Leesburg Presbyterian Church | Church | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 190 | Schandy Store | Store | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 191 | Kendall House | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 192 | Hart House | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |

SECTION THREE

Cultural Context

| Site No. | Site Name | Site Type | Temporal Affiliation | Status |
|----------|--|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| HR 193 | Anderson House | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 194 | Site of Anderson Blacksmith Shop | Blacksmith Shop | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 195 | Walker House | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 196 | Fryman House | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 197 | Frame Federal | | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 198 | Office of Walker Carding Mill | | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 199 | Stout House | House | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 200 | Parsonage of the Leesburg Nazarene Baptist | Church | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 201 | Leesburg Store | Store | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 202 | Carpenter Gothic | | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 203 | McClain House and McClain Grist Mill | House and Mill | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 204 | Boswell's Corner | | Undetermined | Suggested N/R Group |
| HR 274 | None | House | Undetermined | Undetermined |



| Legend | |
|---|--------------------------|
|  | Project Boundary |
|  | Schock, Jack M. , 1994 |
|  | Not Within LOD |
|  | McMahan, Matthew, 2010 |
|  | 2 km Radius |
|  | Cress & Associates, 1987 |

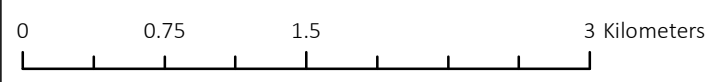
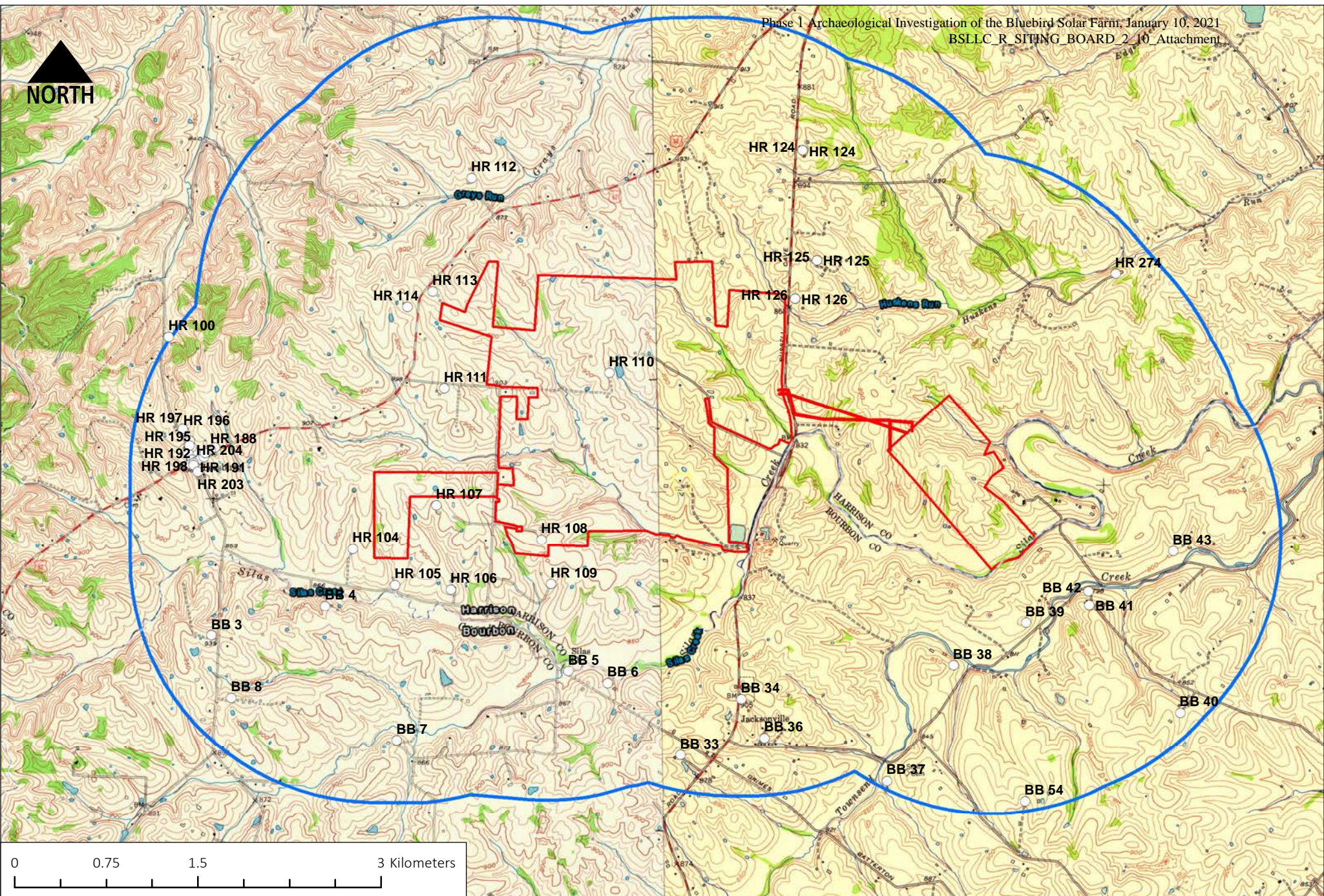
 **BayWa re.**
 Bluebird Solar Farm
 Harrison County, KY

TITLE
 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS ON ON THE 7.5-MINUTE
 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS QUADRANGLE

DATE 10/31/2020
 SCALE 1:40,000



FIGURE 3-1



- Legend
- Project Boundary
 - Not Within LOD
 - 2 km Radius
 - Historic Resource



TITLE
 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES ON THE
 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS QUADRANGLE



| | |
|--------|------------|
| DATE | 10/31/2020 |
| SCALE | 1:40,000 |
| FIGURE | 3-2 |

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4.0 Methodology

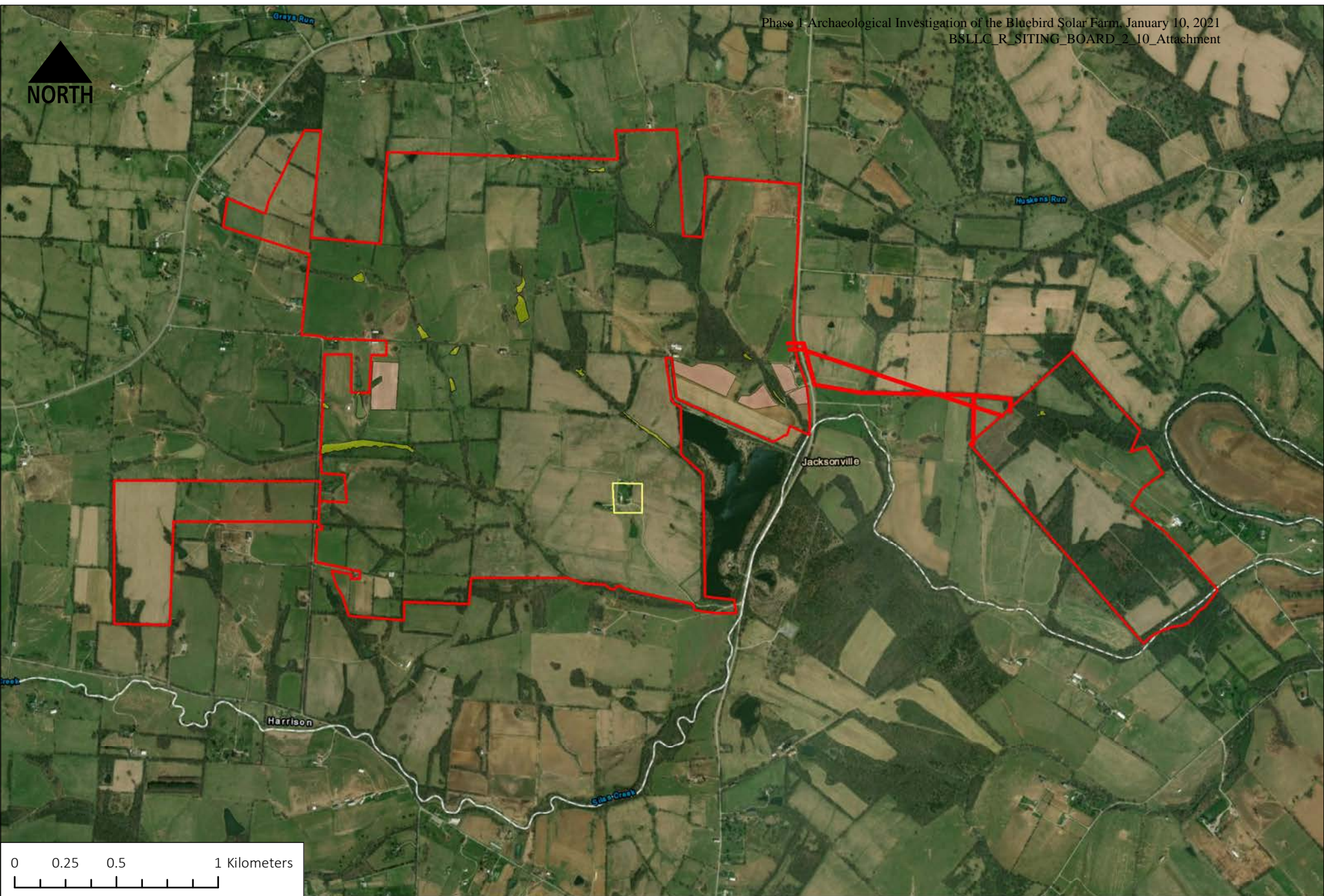
4.1 Field Methods

The Phase I archaeological survey was primarily accomplished through shovel test pit (STP) excavation at 20 m (66 ft) intervals throughout the project area. The absence of slopes greater than 15 percent and poor ground visibility necessitated a reliance on STPs for the identification of cultural resources. Surface conditions were inspected in wetland areas, but no STPs were excavated in the wetlands. Subsurface testing using STPs was the principal field method used for both identifying and determining the horizontal boundaries of sites since most of the project area is extensively vegetated, primarily grassy, with woodlands along low areas, drainages channels, and along fence lines. Where possible, exposed ground was inspected as a secondary means of site identification (Figure 4-1).

Pedestrian surveys consisted of walking transects spaced 20 m (66 ft) apart along agricultural fields with good ground visibility (50 percent or more free of vegetation or other cover). When artifacts were discovered, a more intensive surface investigation occurred to determine whether the finds were isolated or part of a larger site. STPs were then excavated in each cardinal direction, 10 m (33 ft) from the find or cluster, to assess subsurface integrity and refine site boundaries. Pedestrian surveys were conducted on portions of the Dawson and McDowell parcels, artifacts collected during pedestrian surveys were collected, bagged, and labeled numerically as surface finds by parcel.

STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals. Grids are aligned to property boundaries and fence lines primarily, and secondarily to natural features such as topographic rises and drainages. Establishing transects and navigation between STPs was accomplished using an Arrow 100 GPS unit, Suunto sighting compass, and pacing. This method allowed for both subsurface testing as well as an opportunity to visually inspect nearly the entire project area for the presence of artifacts and architectural remains, ground cover notwithstanding. STPs measure approximately 30x30 cm (12x12 in) in diameter and excavation proceeded 10cm (3.9 in) into the subsoil (typically clay) or until an impenetrable surface (limestone) was encountered. Soils were screened through 0.63 cm (1/4 in) hardware mesh to ensure uniform artifact recovery and all artifacts were retained for analysis. Artifacts recovered were placed into re-sealable plastic artifact bags and labeled with provenience information, materials collected, and depth of recovery. All STPs were marked on an aerial photograph and locations recorded with an Arrow 100 GPS unit and assigned a unique numerical designation. For each STP location, depth, soil profile, artifact yield, and other relevant information was recorded on standardized STP forms.

For all archaeological sites, identification of the boundaries, age of occupation(s), condition, and significance were evaluated based on STP data. Radial STPs were placed 10 m (33 ft) in all four cardinal directions, at locations where artifacts were found to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the site area. On large sites, the interval between STPs were no greater than 20 m (66 ft). Integrity was assessed through an evaluation of sediment profiles in STPs to determine the level of disturbance caused by both natural and human actions. Representative photographs were taken of sites and their surroundings.



Legend

- Project Boundary
- Not Within LOD
- Pedestrian Survey
- Visually Inspected

 **BayWa r.e.**
 Bluebird Solar Farm
 Harrison County, KY

TITLE
 CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODOLOGY



| | |
|--------|------------|
| DATE | 10/31/2020 |
| SCALE | 1:24,000 |
| FIGURE | 4-1 |

4.1.1 Field Conditions

Because of the extensive ground cover present within the project area, surface visibility is only slightly greater than zero. On a portion of the Dawson and McDowell parcels, surface visibility was greater than 50 percent, warranting a pedestrian survey. Given the limited surface visibility, most of the archaeological sites were found using subsurface testing. Most of the project area consists of gently rolling hills dissected by stream drainages that channel runoff during periods of precipitation. Much of the project area was traversed with many access roads, having both graveled roads and trails. Many of the properties were similar in agriculture, vegetation, and topography. While cattle pastures dominated most of the project area, some were harvested corn and soybean fields. Every landowner that was involved in agricultural practices within the project area used “no till” agriculture techniques. In no-till agriculture, the farmer uses a no-till planter to create a narrow furrow just large enough for seed to be placed. By not plowing or disking, cover crop residue remains on the surface, protecting the soil from crusting, erosion, high summer temperatures and moisture loss.

Thick vegetation and wooded areas were most prominent around streams, wetlands, ponds, and low-lying areas. Dominate vegetation included Osage orange, Honeysuckle bush, and Multiflora rose in the understory with a canopy dominated by Oaks, Hackberry, Maples, and Hickories. Farm ponds and tobacco barns were present throughout the project area. STPs were not placed inside barns due to age of barn/safety concerns, equipment, and subsoil being present on surface. Another feature that was scattered across the project area were cattle bale feeders, these feeders are where farmers place round bales of hay to feed cattle during the winter. Due to the intense traffic of cattle (leaving sub soil present on surface) these areas were not included in subsurface testing. Cumulatively, these characteristics support and confirm relatively recent disturbance and modification to the ground surface surrounding these natural drainages.

4.1.2 Evaluation of Field Methods Used

The field methods used to locate, identify, bound, and evaluate archaeological sites identified during this survey of the Bluebird Solar project area are appropriate given the current environmental conditions. An STP grid at 20 m (66 ft) intervals was utilized due to poor ground visibility. Orienting the grid to property boundaries and natural features introduced flexibility that permitted maintenance of a grid pattern without unnecessarily expending time required to maintain a single unified grid system across the project area.

Upon identified cultural materials, a temporary field site number was assigned. This designation began with the initials of the crew chief in charge when the materials were recovered, followed by the next available numerical number (i.e., #JTF-000). If material recovered was found to not be a cultural artifact greater than 50 years, the temporary field site number was voided. If the cultural materials recovered proved to be an isolated find, the temporary field site number became the isolated finds designation to better keep isolated finds distinguishable. Once enough cultural material was recovered to establish the field site as an archaeological site, a trinomial was requested from the state of Kentucky and the temporary field site number was replaced with the official archaeological site number.

Avoiding areas impacted by human activities (developed, part of current land use, reworked sediments), low-lying, poorly drained, and intermittently inundated locations permitted a more efficient use of limited time and resources while maintaining a good faith effort to locate and identify cultural resources within the project area. Moreover, not excavating STPs in the narrow strip of wooded area on the south side of the Silas Baptist Church parcel avoided the disturbance of possible remains in the cemetery (See Figure 5-111).

4.2 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered during field investigations were transported to an archaeological laboratory where they were cleaned, cataloged, and analyzed. Delicate and friable artifacts like bone, prehistoric Native American pottery, and artifacts that may be further damaged by exposure to water (nails, iron artifacts) were allowed to air dry and adhering sediments were brushed free. The objectives of laboratory analysis and cataloging were to determine the date, function, cultural affiliation, and significance of the artifacts to the extent possible, as well as to prepare the artifacts for curation.

4.2.1 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis

Prehistoric artifacts were analyzed following the procedures and terminology created by McNerney et. al. (1996). A four-tiered system of classification (group, material, class, and subclass) was used for all artifacts. The following basic information was recorded for lithics: count, weight, material type, group, class, and, as applicable, subclass. Weight was recorded to the nearest hundredth of a gram (g) using a calibrated digital scale. Lithic artifacts were sorted into formal tools, informal tools, and debitage. When possible formal and informal tools are identified to either formal established types or functional categories. A series of attributes and metric data were collected for specific prehistoric artifacts; the completeness and/or condition of an artifact presence or absence of cortex, evidence for thermal alteration, raw material type, and stage of reduction. Formal lithic tools were classified into established typologies if possible or otherwise were described in terms of function. Additional data collected include metric attributes, raw material type, evidence of thermal alteration, and use-related wear. Formal typologies and technological attributes, when discernible, were used to establish temporal placement of lithic tools. For prehistoric pottery, an attempt was made to place the specimen recovered into a defined typological category based on temper and surface decorations. Lacking clearly diagnostic surface treatments or decoration, classification of pottery was then based on temper type (shell, sand, limestone) added to the clay and the vessel element (lip, rim, body, base) represented.

Cortex percentage has long been used as an indicator of core and biface reduction stages, as the amount of cortex present on debitage is generally related to the manufacturing process. A greater amount of cortex is perceived as being indicative of an earlier stage of reduction, and a lack of cortex is indicative of later stages of reduction. Although percent cortex can be misleading as a sole source of proxy data (Sullivan and Rozen 1985), studies have demonstrated its usefulness for differentiating general reduction stages (e.g., Ahler 1989; Bradbury and Carr 1995).

4.2.1.1 Prehistoric Ceramics

Pottery was separated by temper (other materials added to the clay) and design (decoration that is on the outside of the pottery).

4.2.1.2 Raw Material Analysis

Raw material identification was based upon macroscopic inspection of artifacts in conjunction with an extensive comparative collection of geologic samples collected from source areas. Chipped-stone artifacts were sorted into six categories (discussed below) based on color, texture, inclusions, and form. Five of these categories represent chert types recognized during analysis. Chert types were quantified by count and weight, with weights rounded to the nearest 0.1 g. Chert type descriptions are presented below.

Burlington

Burlington chert is derived from the Burlington Limestone of the lower Valmeyeran Series of the Mississippian System. The Burlington Formation is rich in chert and is widely exposed in the uplands bordering the valley of the

Mississippi River and its tributaries (Morrow 1984). Burlington chert, on average, is medium to high-quality, white to light gray in color, and occurs as residuum and as bedded layers in limestone.

Breathitt Chert

In eastern Kentucky, Pennsylvanian-age Breathitt chert (also known as Flint Ridge of Morse), outcrops in eastern Breathitt County and southwestern Magoffin County in the upper Breathitt formation (Vento and Donahue 1982). Breathitt chert ranges in color from gray to bluish gray, very dark gray, and olive. This material occurs in nodular and tabular form and is microcrystalline to cryptocrystalline in structure. It is highly siliceous and contains monaxon sponge spicules (Vento and Donahue 1982).

Flint Ridge

Flint Ridge Chert is associated with the Van Port Member of the Allegheny Formation. In its raw form Flint Ridge Chert has a basic white to bluish hues with bands of light gray, reds, and yellows. In its heat-treated form colors become more vibrant and has multicolored banding which includes blue, green, lavender, yellow, gray, white, dark red and pink. The luster may range from dull in the raw form to a glassy vitreous in heat treated form. Knapping of raw material is difficult, while in the heat-treated form it becomes a much easier material to work (Converse, 2007).

Fort Payne

Fort Payne chert is also known as Muldraugh/Floyds Knob/Knob chert and is derived from the Muldraugh Limestone Formation, Sanders Group, Valmeyeran Series, in the Mississippian System (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998). This chert is found in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, southwestern Ohio, and Alabama. It can be found bedded in the parent material and as angular, blocky pieces in stream gravels. Fort Payne chert has a highly variable color due to mottling but is generally light and darker gray with some range into the tan to darker brown (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998). Heat-treatment imparts a red or pink hue. The chert has a fossiliferous and granular texture and heat treatment improves knappability (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998).

Mill Creek

Mill Creek chert is believed to be derived from the Salem Formation, and it commonly occurs as long, flat nodules formed in creek beds throughout the Middle Mississippi River basin (Projectilepoints.net 2020). It is a somewhat grainy, moderate-quality chert that ranges from light brown to light gray.

Sonora

Sonora chert outcrops are found throughout Kentucky, as well as in southern Ohio, southern Indiana, and northern Tennessee. Its luster is glassy, and it appears vibrant, ranging from tan to brown and light grey-blue to purple (Projectilepoints.net 2020).

St. Louis Green

This chert may sometimes be referred to as Newman or Lower Newman for the formation which contains the type. Outcrops are present in Carter, Fleming, Bath, Nicholas, Rowan, Lewis, Powell, and Bracken Counties in eastern Kentucky. This material is commonly a striking light to medium green. The material can oxidize and weather out to a cream to tan to light brown to a mustard yellow or dirty yellow color. This material is dull, porous, and earthy in luster. Its knappability is fair to excellent (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998).

Wyandotte chert

This chert, which is also referred to as Harrison County chert, is found in both nodular and bedded forms. The source for this chert is in Harrison and Crawford counties, Indiana, plus Meade, Breckenridge, and Hardin counties,

Kentucky (Tankersley 1989). The chert outcrops in the Fredonia member of the Ste. Genevieve Limestone formation, Blue River group, Valmeyeran series, Mississippian system (Bassett and Powell 1984). This is a very high-quality chert, usually glossy, a medium to dark blue gray in color with concentric or parallel banding (Munson and Munson 1984; Tankersley 1989).

4.2.1.3 Technological and Functional Analysis

Observations on use wear and morphology were used to sort tools and debris into 10 different categories. The categories were quantified by count. A 10x hand lens was used to examine the edges and surfaces of artifacts. Admittedly, this approach is not as precise as when high magnification is employed (e.g., Keeley 1980), but the goals of the analysis were simple: (1) separate tools from debitage and (2) place tools into general technological and functional categories. Debitage was separated into categories based on specific attributes such as amount of dorsal cortex, degree of platform faceting and lipping, flake shape and curvature, and overall size. Tool and debitage analysis were aided by prior experiments in stone tool production and use. Materials from these experiments were on hand for comparative purposes.

Cores

A core is any cobble or piece of chert from which one or more flakes have been removed but which has not been shaped into a tool or used extensively for a task other than that of a nucleus from which flakes have been struck. Cores range from chert cobbles or chunks that have had one or more flakes removed in a random fashion (amorphous cores) to highly formalized prepared cores that produce standardized flakes (conical or blade cores). Tested cobbles are also placed in this category; these artifacts are raw pieces of chert that have had one or two flakes removed to test the knapping quality of chert.

Projectile Points/Hafted Knives

These formal tools were predominantly designed to be hafted, and they functioned as projectile points and/or knives. Included in this category are halted bifaces that were recycled into hafted scrapers.

Informal Flake Tools

Flakes placed within this category functioned primarily as cutting and lightweight scraping tools with little to no prior modification. They are expedient flake-tools made from tertiary flakes, other flake types, as well as shatter.

Formal Flake Tools

Included within this category are all formalized and specialized flake tools; endscrapers, sidescrapers, graters, perforators, and notches or spokeshaves. Depending upon degree of modification, some of these tools could be considered expedient flake tools, but they are placed here because they are more specialized in their morphology (and inferred function) than the simple flake knives and scrapers in the previous category.

Primary and Secondary Decortication Flakes

Amount of cortex is the distinguishing characteristic of these two categories. Flakes and sizable flake fragments with greater than 50 percent dorsal cortex were placed within the primary decortication category, and those with 25-50 percent dorsal cortex were classified as secondary decortication flakes. Primary and secondary decortication flakes represent the first series of flakes detached from a nodule or cobble.

Tertiary Flakes

Flakes within this category possess no more than 25 percent dorsal cortex and do not exhibit attributes typical of biface thinning and retouching (resharpening) flakes. Tertiary flakes tend to be larger and more flattened in curvature than biface flakes, and they generally have irregularly shaped platforms with less than four facets. Tertiary flakes are by-products of the early stages of biface reduction as well as by-products of simple flake tool production.

Biface Thinning and Retouching Flakes

Flakes in these two categories exhibit attributes indicating their removal during the later stages of biface production (biface-1 flakes) or during biface maintenance (biface-2 flakes). Biface flakes possess platforms with an elliptical shape, multiple facets (four or more), lipping, and acute angles. The platforms are minute sections of what was the edge of the biface. Biface-1 flakes are substantially larger and more curved than biface-2 flakes.

Broken Flakes

Flake sections that cannot be readily identified as one of the above flake types were considered broken flakes. Flakes may be broken during any stage of reduction or by post-depositional factors such as trampling.

Preforms

Unfinished hafted bifaces placed in this category exhibit the attributes that are characteristic of finished hafted bifaces but lack a hafting element. Preforms are produced during late-stage biface production.

Blanks

Unfinished hafted bifaces placed in this category are thick relative to preforms, bilaterally asymmetrical, lack a lenticular cross-section, have irregular, sinuous edges, and frequently have small amounts of cortex remaining on their edges and faces. Blanks are classified as early-stage bifaces and late-stage bifaces. Early-stage bifaces have been edged or have been minimally modified from the parent material and show little evidence of shaping or significant thinning. Late-stage bifaces exhibit discernable shaping and thinning as well as more symmetry.

Angular Fragments

Chert fragments within this category include angular chunks and small splinters. These fragments are produced during stone tool manufacture, particularly if (1) poor quality (e.g., internally fractured) chert is used, (2) bipolar reduction is employed, and (3) lithic items are intensively reworked or recycled.

4.2.2 Historic Artifact Analysis

Historic artifacts were analyzed according to material type, manufacture, and function, when possible. Artifacts were first separated into five broad material categories: ceramics, glass, metal, mineral, and organic. Artifacts were then sorted into subcategories defined within each of the material categories. The artifacts were also grouped into functional categories adapted from previous studies (Mansberger 1988; Rogers et al. 1988; South 1977). The functional categories used in the present study include: (1) kitchen (serving, preparation and storage vessels for food and beverages, and non-food-related bottles and jars); (2) architecture (window glass, nails, brick, mortar, limestone, slate, and drainage tile); (3) clothing (insignia, medallions, buttons, buckles, rivets, and footwear); (4) personal (dog tags, religious medallions, combs, toothbrushes, perfume bottles, pipes, knives, toys, and coins); (5) transportation (vehicle parts, harness buckles, and horseshoes); (6) tools and Hardware (hatchet, screwdriver, machine parts, and hardware); (7) other (miscellaneous items that do not fit the above categories, and items that are potentially identifiable but cannot be identified as to function at the present time). In addition to the above referenced identification sources, Dating Guide to Historic Artifacts was also used for establishing date ranges for historic artifacts (Maples 1998). Together and in combination these different attributes provide a means to assess the chronology and function of historic era sites.

4.2.2.1 *Historic Ceramics*

The ceramic artifacts were initially sorted into the following ware types: ironstone, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, yellowware, redware, and stoneware. Ware types are distinguished based on hardness, porousness, paste color, paste texture, glaze, and decoration; attributes generally recognized as temporal indicators for historic ceramics. The ceramic classifications and chronologies formulated by Brown (1982), Cushion (1980), DeBolt (1994), Godden (1964), Lehner (1988), Lofstrom (1976), Majewski and O'Brien (1984), McBride (1984), Price (1979), South (1977), and Wegars and Carley (1982) were used to identify and date the ceramic types represented in each of the assemblages.

Ironstone

White-pasted refined ceramic fired at a higher temperature with a petuntse (a form of feldspar) inclusion within the paste. As a result, it is a more durable and less porous ware and will generally never stick or adhere to the tongue. Ironstone has an almost grayish-blue color, due to the addition of cobalt to the glaze, is generally thicker than whiteware and rarely decorated, although embossing is sometimes present on the vessel borders. The date range of ironstone is ca 1840–1910, although popularity was more prominent in the late 1800s. Vessel forms are most often thick-bodied tableware and utilitarian vessels.

Pearlware

Pearlware, a white-pasted refined earthenware ceramic type popular from 1780 to ca. 1830, is characterized by a greenish-blue tinge caused by the addition of cobalt to the clear lead glaze.

Whiteware

Whiteware has an off-white paste and is a refined ceramic fired at a much lower temperature than ironstone and porcelain. As a result, the paste is more porous and will generally stick or adhere when touched to the tongue, whereas ironstone and porcelain will not. Like the earlier earthenware, pearlware, cobalt was still added to the clear lead-free glaze. However, puddling is less noticeable on whiteware, except along the foot of the vessel. Whiteware was first produced as early as 1820 and is still in production today. By the mid-nineteenth century, most whiteware was decorated with styles including, edge decorated, transfer print, annular, hand painted mono- and polychrome floral, and sponge and spatter designs. Late nineteenth-century decorations included hand painted tea leaf, embossing on the rim, and gilding. Decalcomania had become popular by 1900 (McCorvie et. al. 1989).

Porcelain

Porcelain is a durable, highly vitrified ware with a translucent, thin body. Porcelain manufactured in England, Europe, or the United States was the most common type produced during the late nineteenth century (Haskell 1981). The manufacturing of true porcelain began as early as the 1700s; therefore, unless a porcelain sherd has a decoration of some sort, applying a date is next to impossible. Popular items manufactured from porcelain included not only tea ware and tableware, but also figurines, doll parts, toys, and toiletries.

Yellowware

Yellowware has a cream to buff colored paste and is an unrefined ceramic with a clear, lead, or alkaline-based glaze (Ketchum 1987). Overall, yellowware was produced ca. 1827-1940 (Ketchum 1987), most commonly occurring from 1830–1900 (Brown 1982). Yellowware was often decorated with bands of painted color or a mottled, brown sponge-like slip. This slip was often called Rockingham glaze (or ferromangiferous). Yellowware served primarily as utilitarian vessels such as mixing bowls and chamber pots.

Redware

Redware has a red or reddish-brown lead-glazed paste and is an unrefined ceramic. It is the earliest type of pottery made in America (ca. 1820–1930) and is the softest of the earthenwares due to a low firing temperature; therefore, the paste is porous. Locally produced American redware has been produced from the mid-eighteenth century to the twentieth century. Late nineteenth and twentieth century red-paste ceramics for kitchen use were high fired and more durable than the early wares. Redware dates as late as the 1920s in rural communities where local potters still produced it for local use.

Stoneware

Stonewares are nonporous and fine grained. They are fired at a higher temperature than earthenware, making them highly vitrified and impermeable (Gray 1983). These unrefined utilitarian wares were originally designed to serve the most basic functions and were produced in the northeastern part of United States as early as the 1630s (Ketchum 1991). By the early nineteenth century, this pottery industry had spread to the Midwest.

Stoneware surface treatments identified in the assemblage include lead glazed, salt glazed, slip glazed, and Bristol glazed. Slip glazes result when finely ground clays mixed to a creamy consistency are applied to the vessel. Salt glaze results when salt, used as a flux agent, is added during the firing process. The salt fuses with the clay body and coats the vessel surface with a thin clear glaze (McCorvie et al. 1989). Bristol glaze was developed to replace the commonly used lead glazing, after lead glazing was recognized as a health risk in the late nineteenth century (Rhodes 1973). Bristol glaze has calcined zinc oxide as the flux agent, which was safer than the lead glaze that it replaced. By the late nineteenth century, Bristol glaze was a common product of potteries in the United States.

4.2.2.2 Metal

The parent material such as iron, aluminum, brass, or lead first sorted metal artifacts. They were then classified by functional type, and finally by subtype if applicable. Metal fasteners such as screws and nails were included in this category.

4.2.2.3 Glass

Glassmaking underwent a "revolution" of change during the nineteenth century, resulting in numerous identifiable temporal markers. These manufacturing characteristics and their respective temporal ranges were identified for bottle/jar, tableware, window, and miscellaneous glass. The color and function of the glass items were also noted. Glass identification and temporal affiliation followed studies by Deiss (1981), Ketchum (1975), Lorrain (1968), McKay (1979), and Putnam (1965).

4.2.2.4 Mineral

On historic sites, mineral artifacts tend to be energy related items like coal or coke, special purpose lithic items like strike-a-lights or gunflints, or samples of architectural stone like roofing slate or footer/foundation blocks. During processing, mineral artifacts from the site were first categorized by the parent material then by function. If appropriate, item specific typographies were consulted for manufacturing and chronological information.

4.2.2.5 Organic

Organic artifacts are those manufactured from plant or animal components or the byproducts of the preparation and consumption of plant and animal resources. While this classification can include textiles like cotton and wool, those would be classified separately based on the infrequency with which they are encountered. Organic artifacts can also include bone handles from cutlery, leather from shoes, and the like. However, they are most often encountered as faunal waste and seeds/plant remains from food processing and consumption.

4.3 National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Sites

NRHP evaluation will follow the criteria for evaluation outlined in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. To qualify for listing on the NRHP, a historic property must be shown to satisfy one of the four Criteria of Eligibility (36CFR60.4) for National Register listing and integrity.

The four eligibility criteria are: Criterion A, associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B: associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; Criterion C: embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and Criterion D: have yielded or may be likely to yield information important to prehistory or history. Historical resources eligible for NRHP listing must satisfy at least one of these four criteria. In addition, the resource must also possess integrity. Integrity can be interpreted in several ways but is generally taken to mean that a historic property still contains or exhibits the qualities that make it important. This may include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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5.0 Results

5.1 Results Summary

The project area extended across twelve property parcels and consisted of about equal parts woodlands and active or fallow agricultural fields. The twelve properties included the Arnold Parcel, Bradford Parcel, Dawson Parcel, Hilliard Parcel, Hines Parcel, McDaniel Parcel, McDowell Parcel, Reed Parcel, Sharp Parcel, Silas Baptist Church Parcel, Whalen Parcel, and Wilson Parcel. In total, 12,507 STPs were excavated. Approximately 5.7 ha (14 ac) of agricultural fields within the McDowell parcel and approximately 2.8 ha (7 ac) within the Dawson parcel had sufficient surface visibility for pedestrian surveys. Surface conditions were inspected in wetland areas, but no STPs were excavated in the wetlands.

Thirty-one archaeological sites and twenty-eight isolated finds were recorded and a total of 532 artifacts were recovered. Seven sites had both prehistoric and historic components (15Hr79, 15Hr81, 15Hr87, 15Hr83, 15Hr89, 15Hr102, and 15Hr107). Three sites (15Hr86, 15Hr84, and 15Hr111) were historic. The remaining sites, as well as all twenty-eight isolated finds, were prehistoric.

5.2 Bradford Parcel

The Bradford Parcel (272 acres) is in the southeastern portion of the project area adjacent to the large quarry pond. This parcel is comprised of mostly agricultural fields and woodland areas along stream channels (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). Surface visibility was more than 50 percent in portions of the agricultural fields and sufficient for pedestrian survey. A series of east/west oriented transects spaced 20 m (66 ft) apart were walked along the entirety of the 4.9 ha (12 ac) field. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals (Figure 5-3). Three archaeological sites and four isolated finds were identified within the Bradford Parcel (Table 5).

Table 5. Sites Identified within Bradford Parcel.

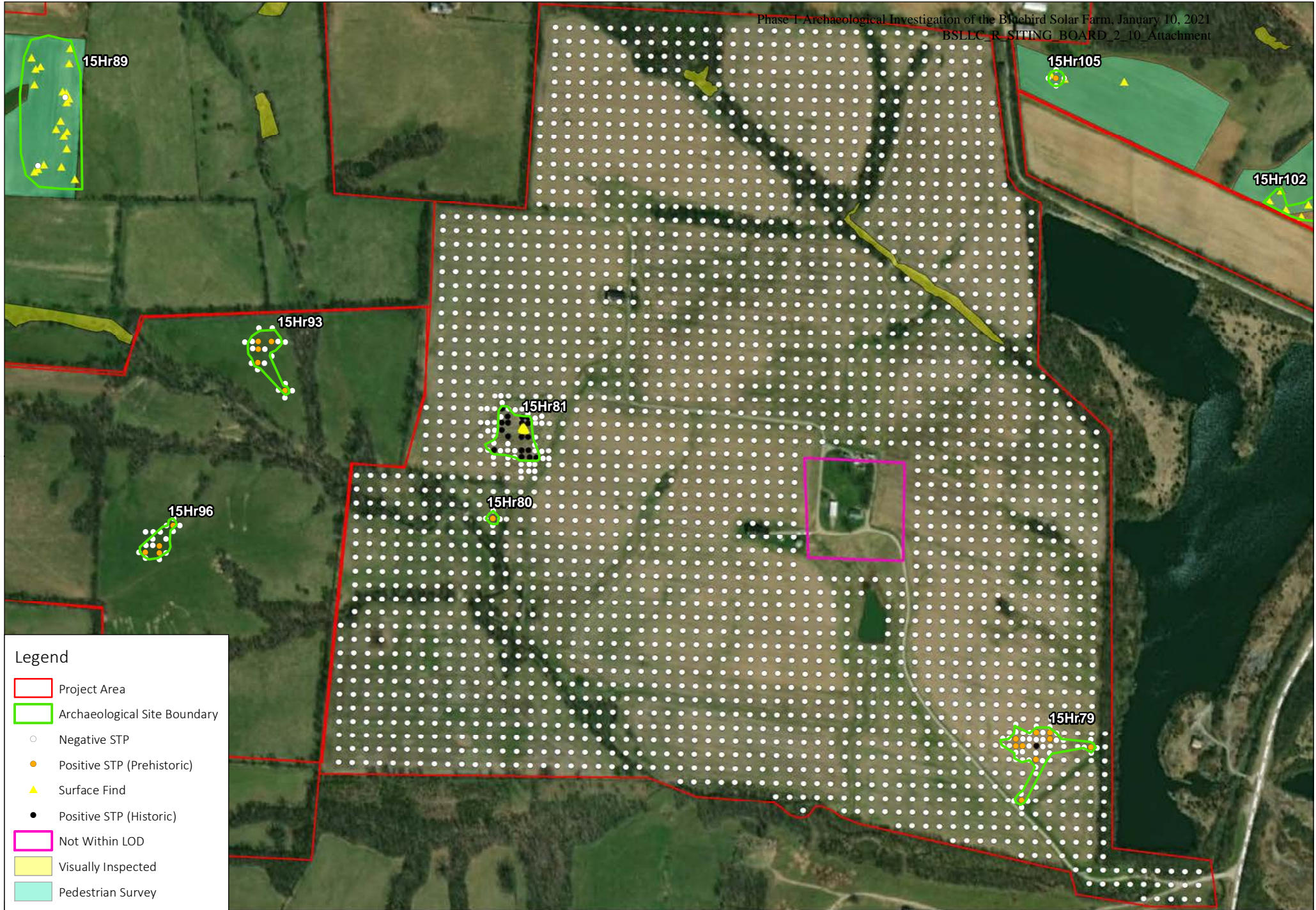
| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|--|--------------|
| JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric, Mid-19th Century | 11 |
| JTF-002 | | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-003 | | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-005 | 15Hr80 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric, Late 18th to Early 19th Century | 71 |
| JTF-008 | | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-009 | | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |



Figure 5-1. Overview of old tobacco barn and harvested corn in Bradford Parcel, facing east over site 15Hr81.

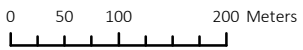


Figure 5-2. Overview of soybean field on Bradford Parcel, looking east.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Surface Find
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Not Within LOD
- Visually Inspected
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:7,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | | |
|----------------------|--|-----|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of the Bradford Parcel | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE | 5-3 |

5.2.1 15Hr79

Site 15Hr79 is in a gently rolling harvested soybean field just north of an unnamed tributary to Silas Creek and adjacent to a gravel road (Figure 5-4). The site has an area of 0.5 ha (1.2 ac). The site is located near the southeastern boundary of the parcel but did not extend outside of the parcel boundary. A large quarry pond is located just to the east of the site, outside the parcel boundary.

The investigation at 15Hr79 included STP excavation in the soybean stubble. In total, 52 STPs were excavated in the site area. Ten STPs were positive for artifacts (Figure 5-5).



Figure 5-4. Overview of 15Hr79

Soils recorded in the STPs were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–45 cm (11.8–17.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt clay (Figure 5-6).

Nine artifacts were recovered from the site. Two historic and seven prehistoric artifacts were identified (Table 6). Historic artifacts included two from the kitchen functional group. The historic artifact assemblage included one piece of yellowware with a blue glazed interior and exterior and one embossed aqua bottle base. Prehistoric artifacts included nine pieces of debitage. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone at depths ranging from 0–20 cm (0–7.9 in) below the ground surface.

Table 6. 15Hr79 Artifact Summary.

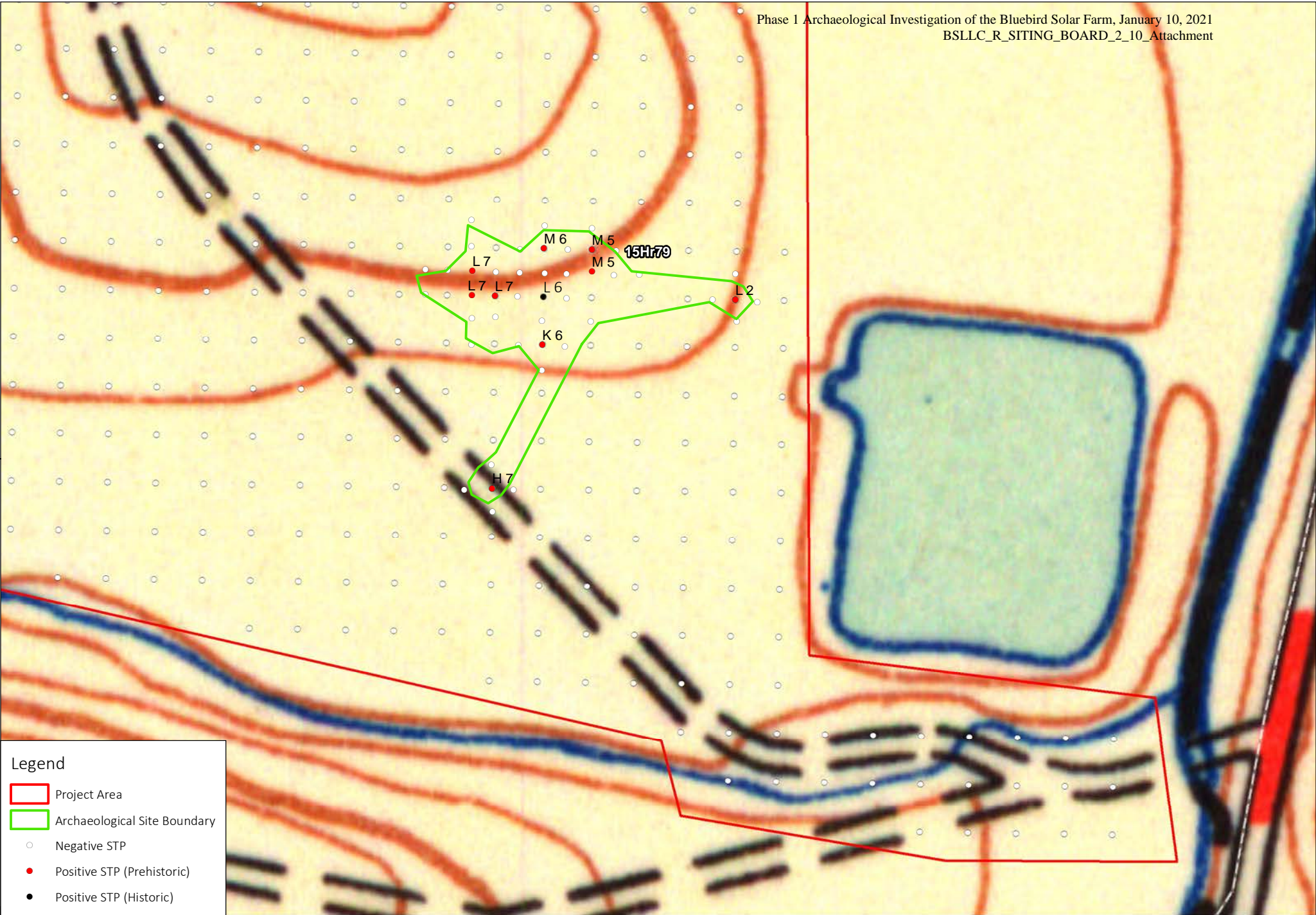
| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | N= |
|---------|---------------|------------------|------------|----|
| Kitchen | Yellowware | Annular ware | 1840-1900 | 1 |
| | Vessel | Glass bottle | | 1 |

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| Debitage | Biface-2 Thinning Flake | | | 4 |
| | Broken Flake | | | 4 |
| | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | | | 1 |
| Total | | | | 11 |

The historic artifacts indicate mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century deposition. Of the artifact assemblage diagnostic ceramics include yellowware made from 1840–1900. These artifacts suggest a domestic function (ceramics and container glass). It is probable that the materials from this site are associated with the four structures that were illustrated on the 7.5-Minute 1954 Leesburg and 1954 Shawhan USGS topographic map for the Bradford Parcel. All traces of these structure (including foundations) have been demolished and removed. The two historic artifacts were discovered in one STP near the center of the site.

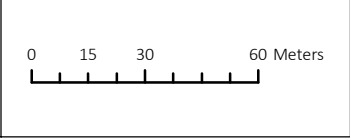
Site 15Hr79 consists of prehistoric and historicdebitage (n=11). The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of the area, however; it is unclear if all the flakes represent a single occupation, or repeated visits to the area. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. The modestdebitage assemblage points to late-stage tool maintenance or limited late-stage production activities. No archaeological features were identified.

15Hr79 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits although there is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing at 15Hr79. Most of the site disturbance, then, appears to be confined to the uppermost deposits at the site, confined largely to the upper 10–15 cm (3.9–5.9 in). However, considering that the clay sub-soil at the site typically occurs at 10–20 cm (3.9–7.9 in) below the ground surface, only about 5–10 (2–3.9 in) are relatively undisturbed. It appears that the integrity of 15Hr79 is substantially compromised. Due to the compromised integrity of 15Hr79, as well as the low level of diagnostic artifacts recovered, site 15Hr79 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work in 15Hr79 is recommended.



Legend

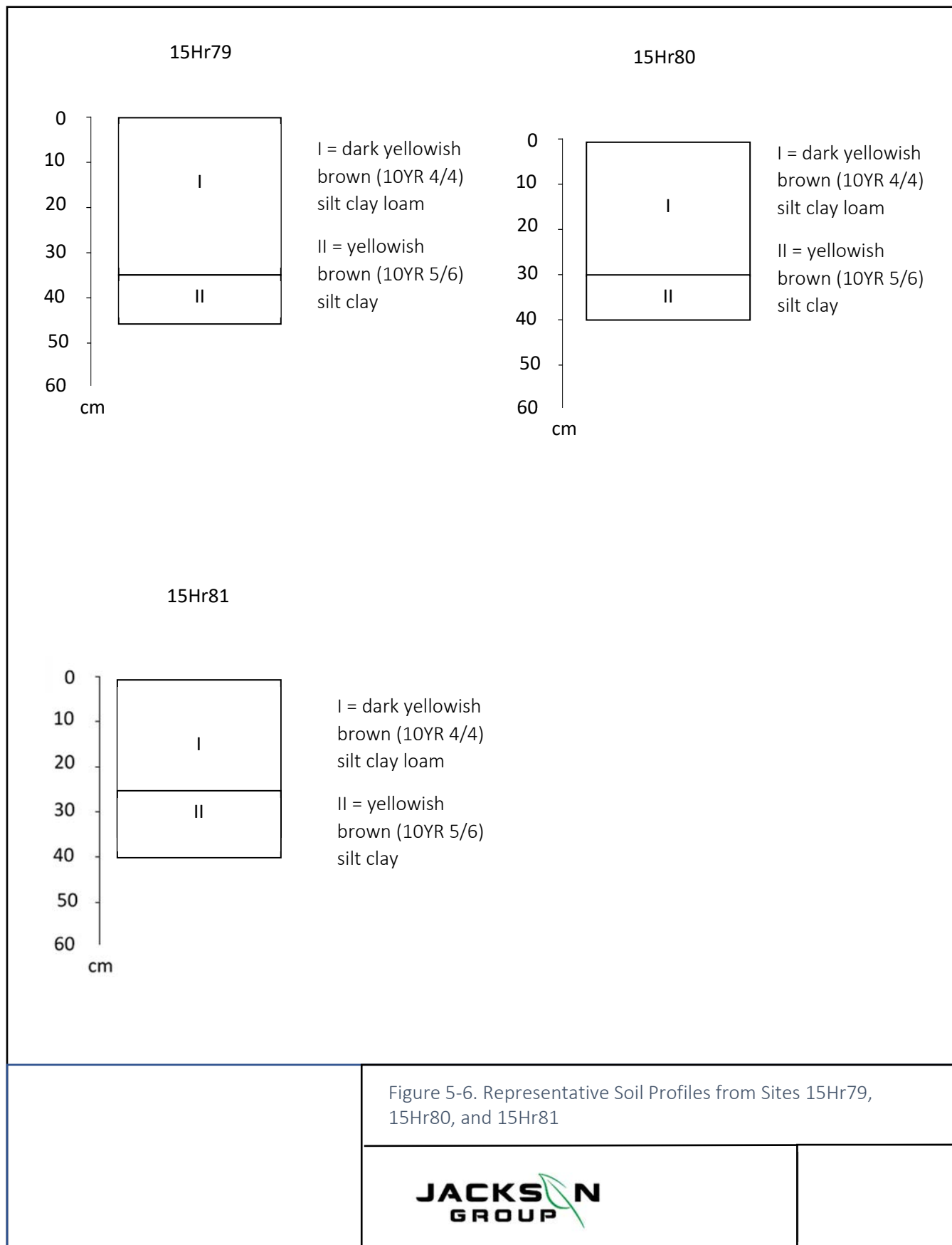
- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|--|------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr79 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-3 |



5.2.2 JTF-002

JTF-002 represents an isolated find. JTF-002 is located near the southeastern boundary of the parcel in a gently rolling harvested soybean field just south of a south-east oriented drainage. A large quarry pond is located just to the east of the site outside the parcel boundary. The investigation at JTF-002 included STP excavation in the soybean stubble. In total, 9 STPs were excavated in the area. Two STPs were positive for artifacts. Two biface-1 thinning flakes were recovered. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-002 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–20 cm (0–7.9 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 20–31 cm (7.9–12.2 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.2.3 JTF-003

JTF-003 represents an isolated find. JTF-003 is located near the southwestern corner of the parcel in a gently rolling harvested corn field just south-east of an unnamed tributary to Silas Creek. A small woodlot is located just to the south of the site outside the parcel boundary. The investigation at JTF-003 included STP excavation in the corn stubble. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. A single informal flake tool was found in the positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-003 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–22 cm (0–8.7 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was 22–32 cm (8.7–12.6 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.2.4 15Hr80

15Hr80 is in a lowland area that is currently be utilized for harvesting hay (Figure 5-7). Site 15Hr80 is just north-east of an unnamed tributary to Silas Creek located in the southwestern portion of the parcel. The site has an area of 0.01 ha (0.03 ac). A small woodlot along the unnamed tributary is located just to the west of the site.

The investigation at Site 15Hr80 included STP excavation in a harvested hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area (Figure 5-8). A single projectile basal fragment was found in the positive STP (Figure 5-9).



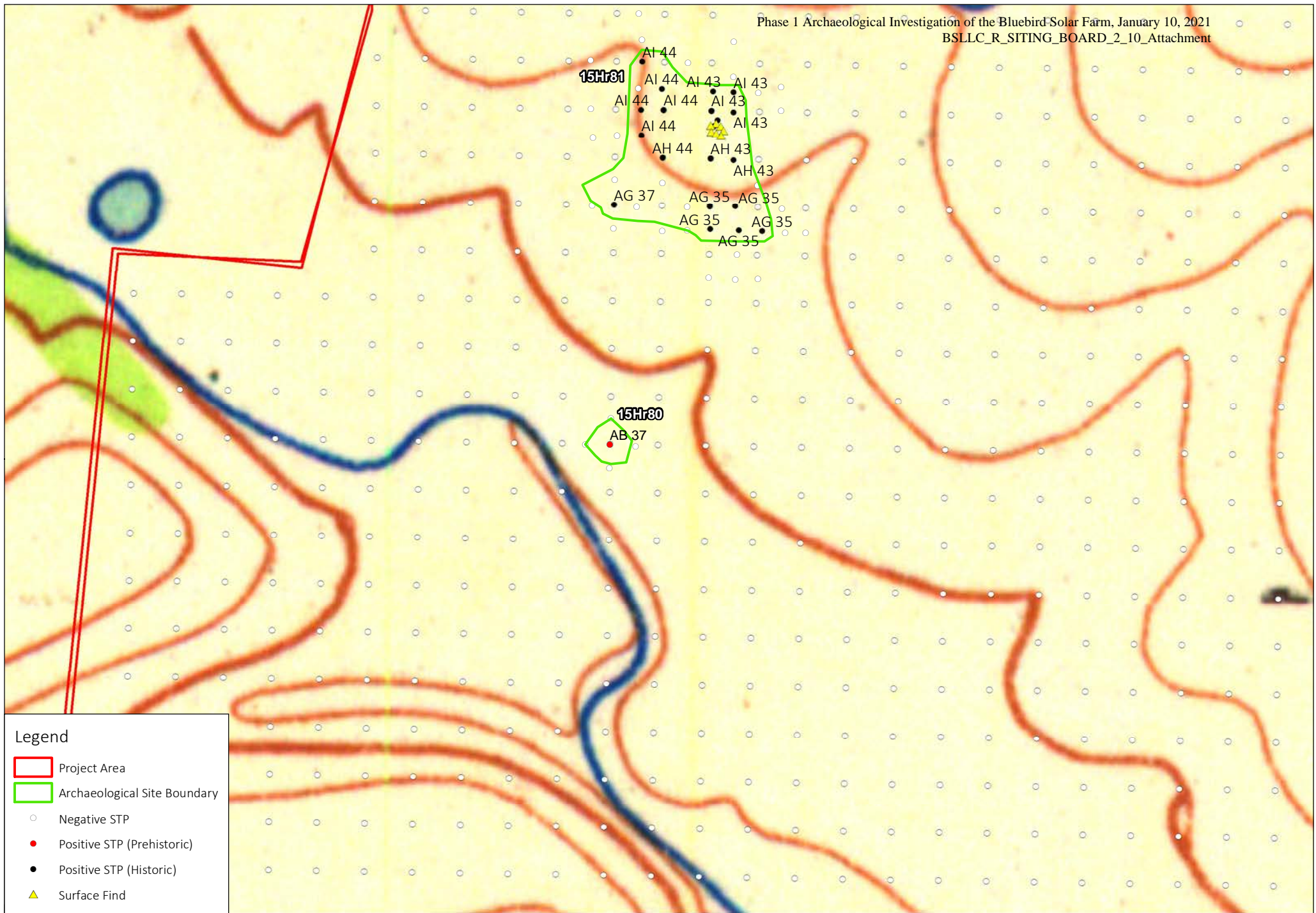
Figure 5-7. Overview of 15Hr80.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr80 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–40 cm (11.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-6).

Site 15Hr80 consisted of basal fragment of a projectile point [n=1 (Table 7.)] The projectile point was not identified. The artifact was found in Stratum I at 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in).

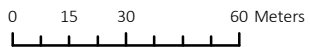
Table 7. 15Hr80 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|------------------|----------|
| Stone Tool | Projectile Point | 1 |
| Total | | 1 |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Surface Find



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr80 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



FIGURE 5-8



Figure 5-9. Flint Ridge chert basal half of a possible Greenbrier or Matanzas Side Notched projectile point.

Site 15Hr80 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits although there is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing at 15Hr80. Most of the site disturbance, then, appears to be confined to the uppermost deposits at the site, confined largely to the upper 10–15 cm (3.9–5.9 in). However, considering that the clay sub-soil at the site typically occurs at 10–20 cm (3.9–7.9 in) below the ground surface, only about 5–10 (2–3.9 in) are relatively undisturbed. It appears that the integrity of 15Hr80 is substantially compromised. Due to the compromised integrity of 15Hr80, as well as the low level of diagnostic artifacts recovered, site 15Hr80 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work in 15Hr80 is recommended.

5.2.5 15Hr81

Site 15Hr81 is in a gently rolling harvested corn field just north of an unnamed tributary to Silas Creek and adjacent to a gravel road (Figure 5-10). The site has an area of 0.38 ha (0.93 ac). The site is present near the west central boundary of parcel but did not extend outside of the parcel boundary. Several unnamed tributaries to Silas Creek are located just to the west of the site on the Wilson parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr81 included STP excavation in the corn stubble. In total, 51 STPs were excavated in the site area. Twenty-one STPs were positive for artifacts (Figure 5-11).



Figure 5-10. Overview of 15Hr81

Soils recorded in the STPs were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25 cm (0–9.8 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–40 cm (9.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-6).

Seventy-one artifacts were recovered from the site. Seventy historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact were identified (Table 8). Historic artifacts included six artifact types from the kitchen functional group, one from the fuel/energy group, three artifact types from the architectural functional group, and one artifact type from the faunal group. The prehistoric debitage consisted of one broken flake recovered at 25–40 cm (9.8–15.7 in). All historic artifacts were recovered from the plow zone at depths ranging from 0–35 cm (0–13.7 in) below the ground surface.

Table 8. 15Hr81 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | N= |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----|
| Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 6 |
| | | Pitcher | 1880-1918 | 1 |
| | Pearlware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 7 |
| | Buff bodied | Indeterminate type | | 4 |
| | Gray bodied | Indeterminate type | | 2 |
| | Whiteware | Plate | 1826-1831 (n=1) | 5 |
| | | Container | | 1 |

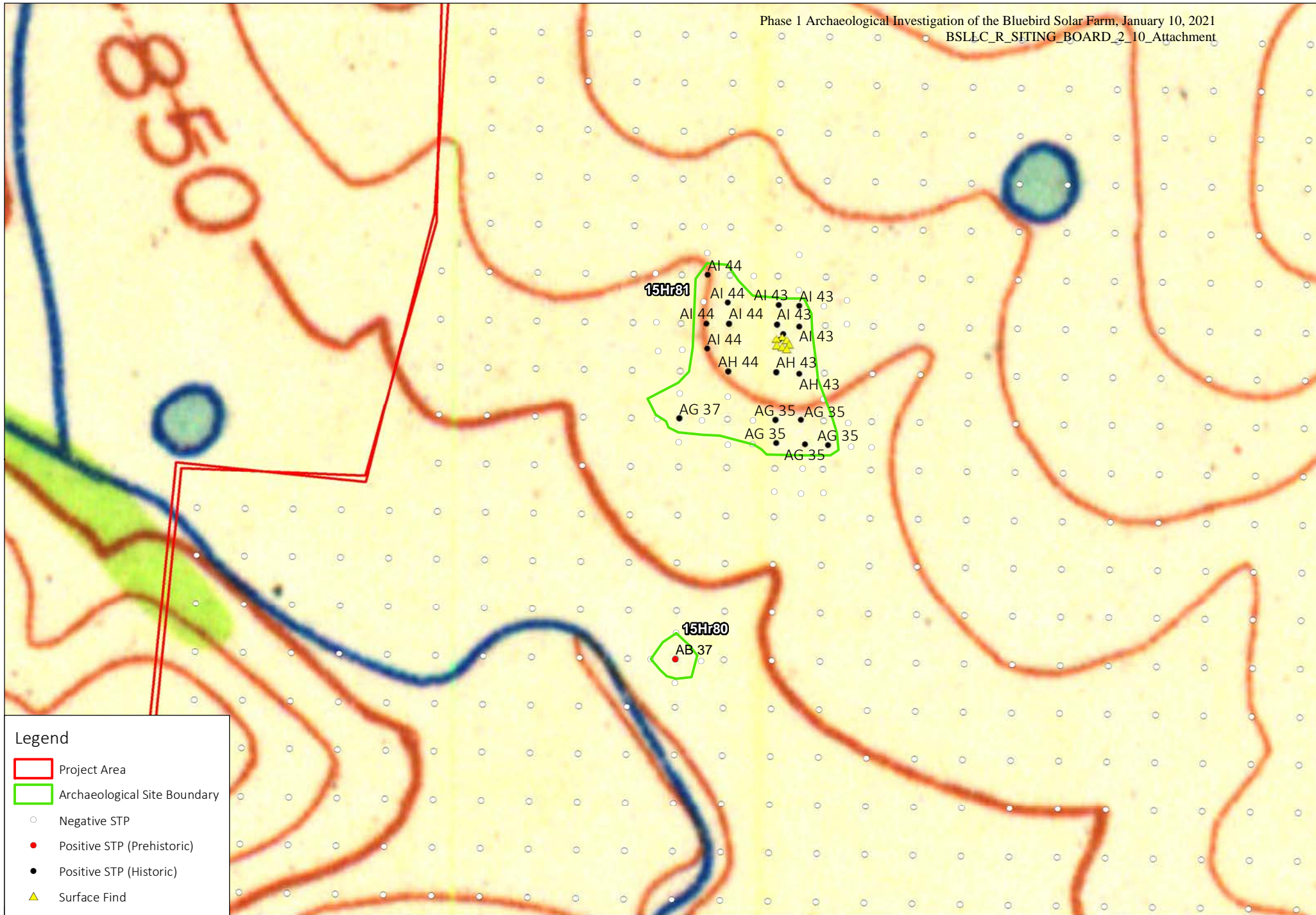
SECTION FIVE

Results

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | N= |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Indeterminate type | | 9 |
| | | Cup | | 1 |
| Fuel/Energy | Coal | Coal | | 3 |
| Architectural | Brick | Brick | | 8 |
| | Nail | Indeterminate type | | 2 |
| | | Cut | 1790-1890 | 12 |
| | | Wire | | 3 |
| Flat | Window | | 3 | |
| Faunal | Bone | Indeterminate type | | 2 |
| Debitage | Broken Flake | | | 1 |
| Total | | | | 71 |

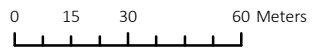
The historic artifacts indicate late-eighteenth to early-twentieth century deposition (Figures 5-12, 5-13, and 5-14). Diagnostic ceramics include a vessel made from 1880–1918 (n=1), whiteware made from 1826–1831 (n=1), and nails made from 1790–1890 (n=12). The diversity of the historic assemblage indicates a domestic function. It is probable that the materials from this site are associated with the structure that were illustrated on the 15-minute x 15-minute 1929 Cynthiana, KY USGS Quadrangle map located in the center of the site (See Figure 5-6). All traces of this structure (including foundations) have been demolished and removed. The historic artifacts were discovered in twenty one STPs scattered throughout the site. Site 15Hr81 also consists of a single broken flake (n=1).

15Hr81 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits although there is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing at 15Hr81. Most of the site disturbance, then, appears to be confined to the uppermost deposits at the site, confined largely to the upper 10–15 cm (3.9–5.9 in). However, considering that the clay sub-soil at the site typically occurs at 10–20 cm (3.9–7.9 in) below the ground surface, only about 5–10 (2–3.9 in) are relatively undisturbed. It appears that the integrity of 15Hr81 is substantially compromised. Due to the compromised integrity of 15Hr81, as well as the low level of diagnostic artifacts recovered, site 15Hr81 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work in 15Hr81 is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Surface Find



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr81 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP





Figure 5-12. Plate 1. Site 15Hr79, blue glaze exterior and interior fragment of yellowware.



Figure 5 -13. Plate 2. Site 15Hr79 Manganese solarized picture handle.



Figure 5-14. Plate 3. Light blue transfer print whiteware plate rim fragment.

5.2.6 JTF-008

JTF-008 is an isolated find located on gently sloped hill on the edge of an agricultural field comprised of soybean stubble. JTF-008 is just south of an unnamed tributary that likely drains into the quarry pond just east of the site. A small woodlot along the bluff of the quarry pond is located just to the east of the site. The investigation at Site JTF-008 included STP excavation in a harvested soybean field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. A single projectile point fragment (indeterminate) was found in the positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-008 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–24 cm (0–9.4 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 24–34 cm (9.4–13.4 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.2.7 JTF-009

JTF-009 is an isolated find in a harvested soybean field just north-east of an unnamed tributary that likely drains into the quarry pond adjacent to the site. The investigation at JTF-009 included STP excavation in the soybean stubble. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. A single broken flake was found in the positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-009 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–26 cm (0–10.2 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 26–36 cm (10.2–14.2 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.3 Dawson Parcel

The Dawson Parcel (95 acres) is in the western portion of the project area adjacent to Allen Pike. This parcel is comprised of pastureland with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-15 and 5-16). Surface visibility was more than 50 percent in portions of the agricultural fields and sufficient for pedestrian survey. A series of east/west oriented transects spaced 20 m (66 ft) apart were walked

SECTION FIVE

along the entirety of the 2.5 ha (6.22 ac) field. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals (Figure 5-17). Two archaeological sites and four isolated finds were identified within the Dawson Parcel (Table 13).

Table 9. Sites Identified within Dawson Parcel.

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------|
| JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | 18 |
| JTF-032 | | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-033 | | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-034 | | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-035 | 15Hr90 | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | 4 |
| JTF-036 | | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |



Figure 5-15. Overview of Dawson Parcel, looking south over 15Hr90.

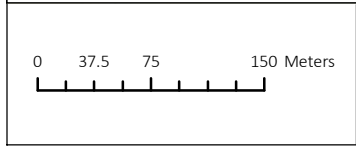


Figure 5-16. Overview of Dawson Parcel, looking northwest across JTF-032



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Surface Find
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Visually Inspected
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:5,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of Dawson Parcel | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE | 5-17 |

5.3.1 15Hr89

15Hr89 was identified while performing a surface survey of the agricultural field in the Dawson Parcel (Figure 5-18). The site is located on a gently sloped hill just north of an unnamed tributary to Silas Creek. Just to the west of the site is another unnamed tributary to Silas Creek. The site is approximately 1.8 ha (4.4 ac).

Investigations in the site area included pedestrian survey and excavation of STPs (Figure 5-19). Five clusters of surface finds were recorded within the site boundary. Four negative STPs were excavated in the site vicinity. In total, 18 artifacts were recovered, all of them prehistoric lithics (Table 10).



Figure 5-18. Overview of 15Hr89

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr89 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–10 cm (0–3.9 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 10–20 cm (3.9–7.9 in) yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 silty clay (Figure 5-20).

Table 10. 15Hr89 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Surface | N= |
|----------|-------------------------|---------|----|
| Debitage | Biface-2 Thinning Flake | 3 | 3 |
| | Broken Flake | 2 | 2 |
| | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | 3 | 3 |
| | Secondary Flake | 2 | 2 |
| | Tertiary Flake | 2 | 2 |

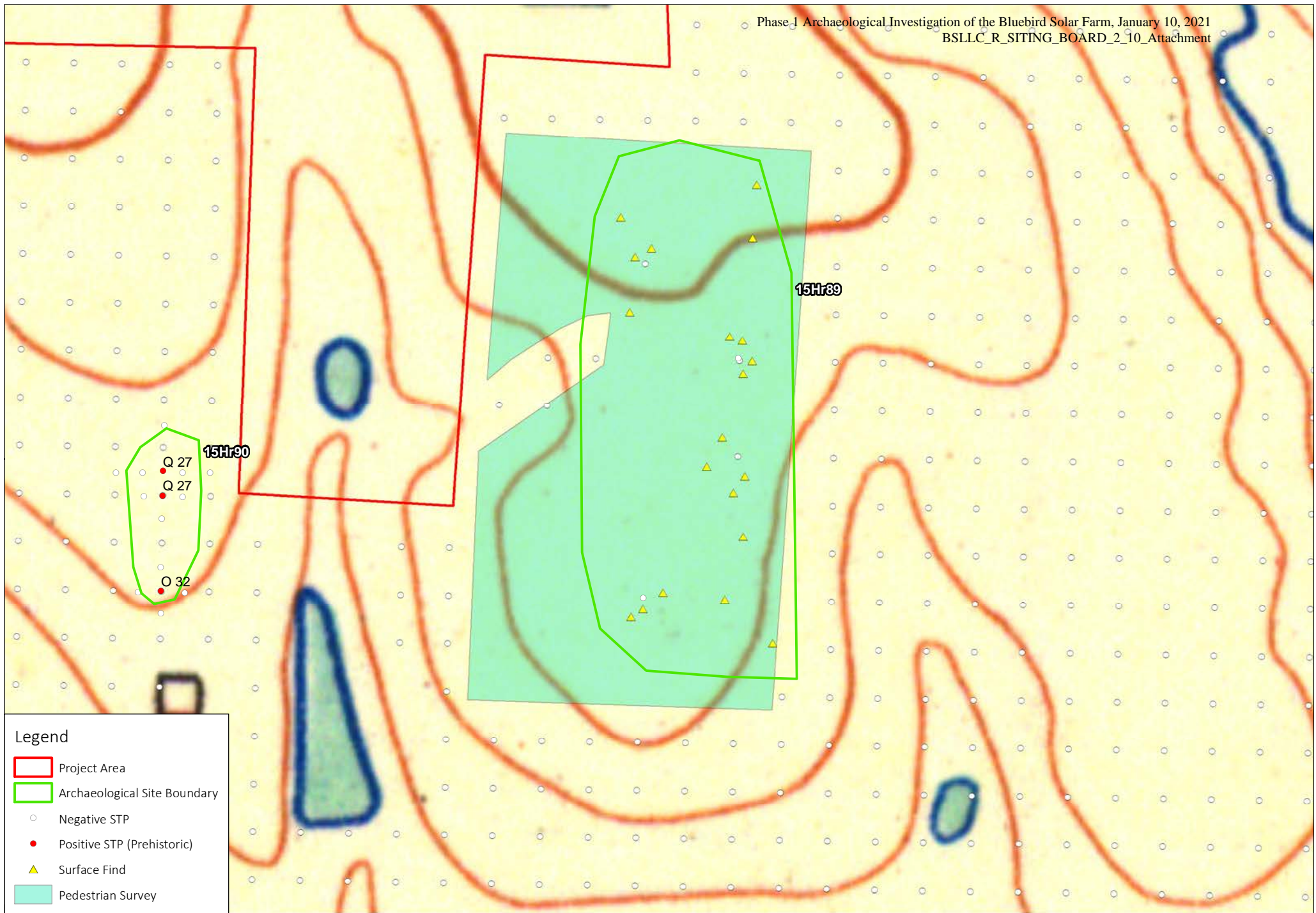
SECTION FIVE

Results

| Group | Artifact Type | Surface | N= |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Primary Flake | 1 | 1 |
| Stone Tools | Projectile Point | 3 | 3 |
| | Informal Flake Tool | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | | 18 |

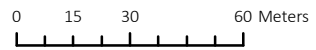
The artifact assemblage included a Lowe Expanding Stem projectile point base manufactured from Fort Payne chert (Figure 5-21). Additional chipped stone tools included a Flint Ridge chert projectile point medial fragment, a distal fragment of a projectile point manufactured from an unidentified chert type which was too fragmentary to allow further typological classification, and two informal flake tools. One of the flake tools was manufactured from Flint Ridge chert and the other from an unidentified chert type. The debitage assemblage included biface-1 thinning flakes (n=3), Biface-2 thinning flakes (n=3), broken flakes (n=2), primary flakes (n=1), secondary flakes (n=2), and tertiary flakes (n=2). The most common raw material in the debitage assemblage was Flint Ridge chert (n=9) followed by Fort Payne (n=2). Site 15Hr89 appears to represent a prehistoric temporary resource procurement camp. No archaeological features were identified.

Site 15Hr89 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. Due to the compromised integrity of 15Hr89, as well as the low level of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr89 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work in 15Hr89 is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Surface Find
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



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| TITLE SITE 15Hr89 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-19 |

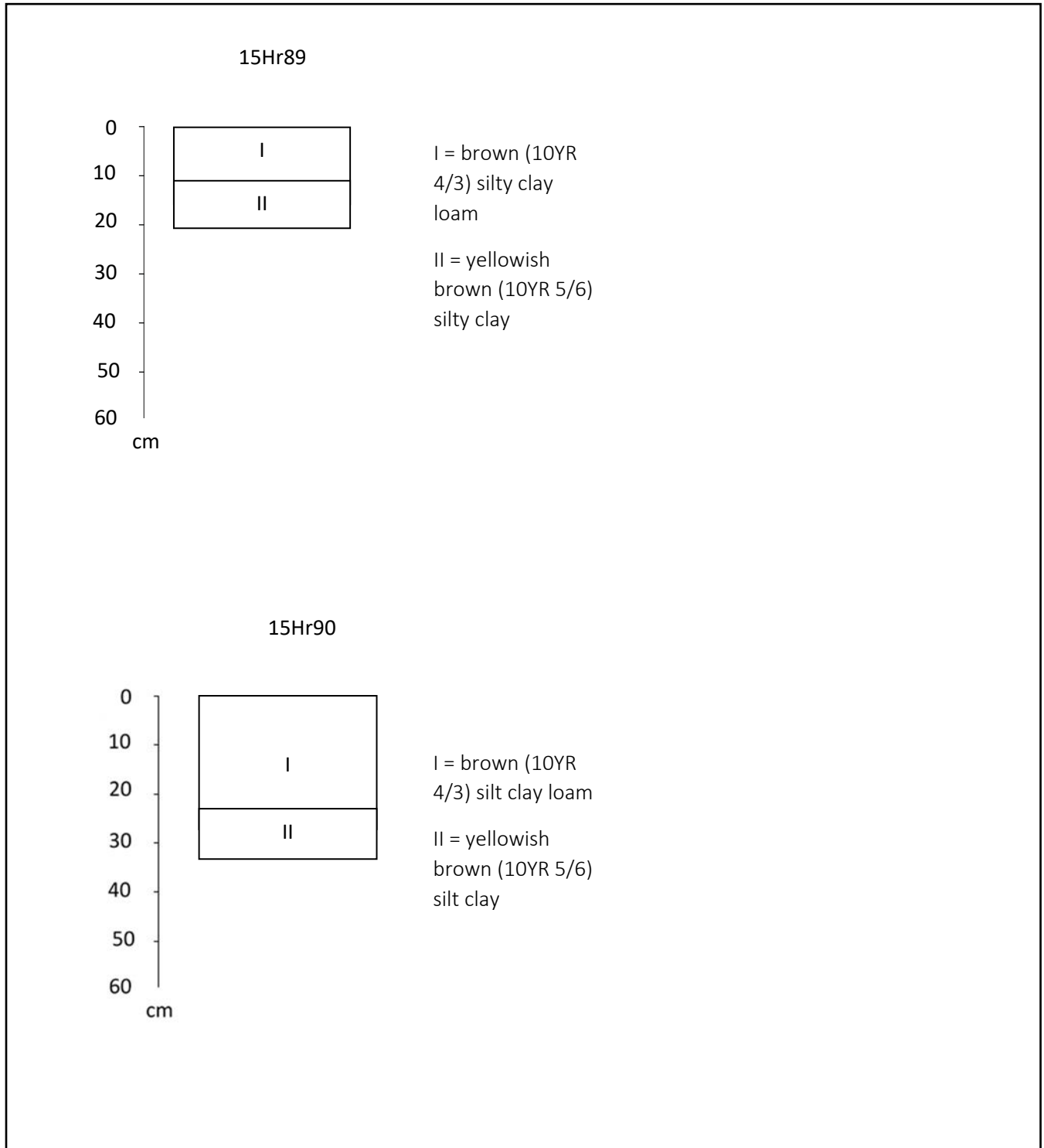


Figure 5-20. Representative Soil Profiles from Sites 15Hr89 and 15Hr90.





Figure 5-21. Plate 4. Fort Payne chert basal half of Lowe Flared Base projectile point.

5.3.2 JTF-032

JTF-032 is an isolated find in a pasture/hayfield adjacent to an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. JTF-032 is near the southeastern corner of parcel. The investigation at JTF-032 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 15 STPs were excavated in the area. Two STPs were positive for artifacts, both containing a single tertiary flake. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-032 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–32 cm (0–12.6 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 32–42 cm (12.6–16.6 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.3.3 JTF-033

JTF-033 is an isolated find in a pasture/hayfield just west of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-033 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 8 STPs were excavated in the area. One STP was positive and one surface find was documented. The positive STP had a broken flake and the surface find was an unidentified projectile point. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-033 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25 cm (0–9.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–35 cm (9.8–13.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.3.4 JTF-034

JTF-034 is an isolated find in a pasture/hayfield just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-034 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. One STP was positive for artifacts, containing two tertiary flakes. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-034 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–31 cm (0–12.2 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 31–41 cm (12.2–16.2 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.3.5 15Hr90

Site 15Hr90 is in a pasture/hayfield just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek (Figure 5-22). The site has an area of 0.15 ha (0.39 ac). The site is present near the northwest corner of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr90 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 15 STPs were excavated in the site area. Three STPs were positive for artifacts (Figure 5-23).



Figure 5-22. Overview of 15Hr90

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr90 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–24 cm (0–9.4 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 24–34 cm (9.4–13.4 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-20).

Site 15Hr90 consists entirely of prehistoric debitage [(n=4), Table 11.] It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

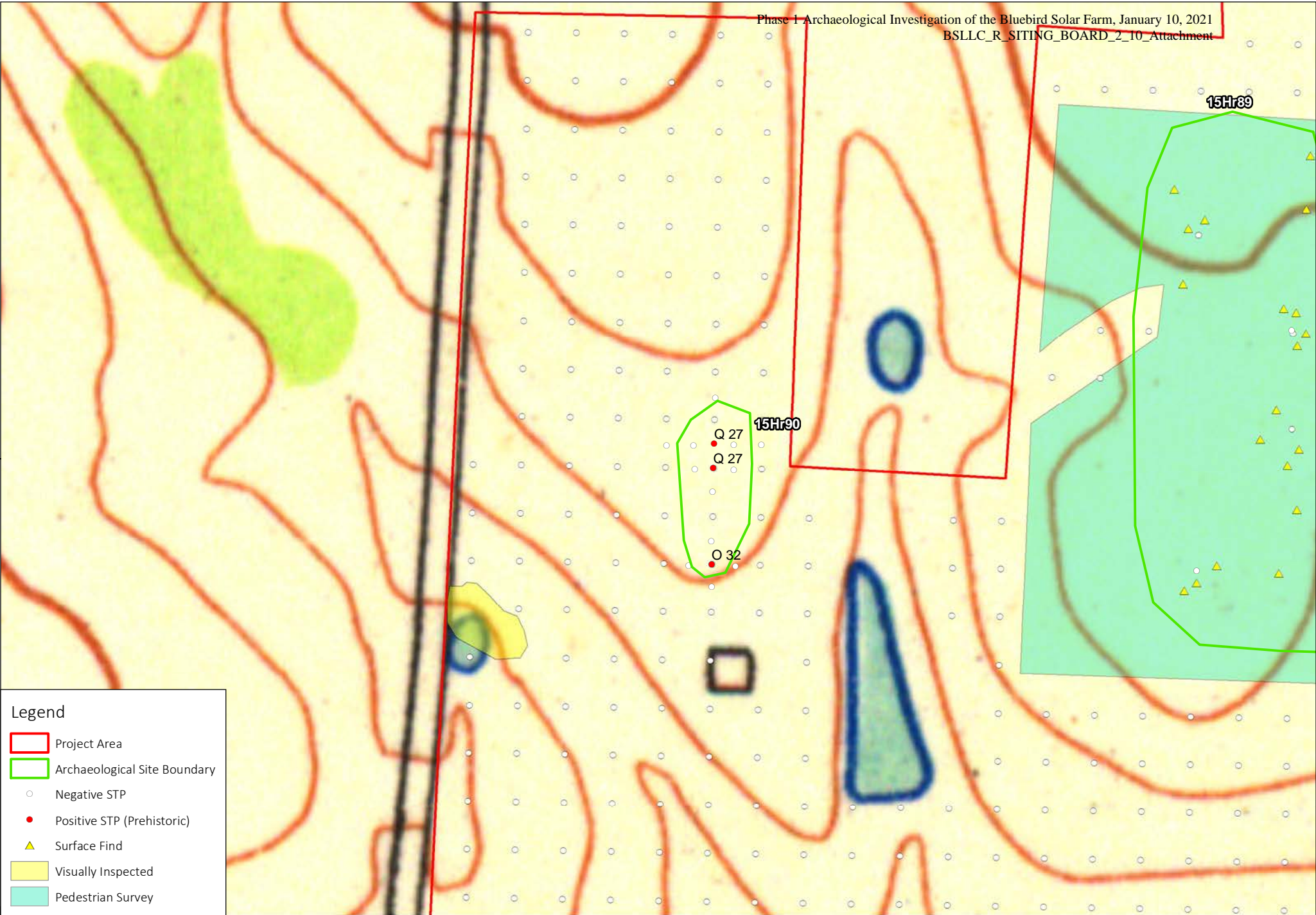
Table 11. 15Hr90 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Debitage | Secondary flake | 1 |
| | Biface-1 thinning flake | 2 |
| | Broken flake | 1 |
| Total | | 4 |

Site 15Hr90 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr90 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

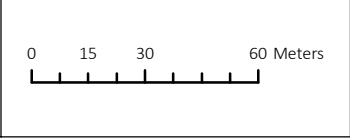
5.3.6 JTF-036

JTF-036 is an isolated find in a pasture/hayfield just west of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-036 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. One STP was positive for artifacts, containing a formal flake tool (Lamellar blade). Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-036 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–20 cm (0–7.9 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 20–30 cm (7.9–11.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Surface Find
- Visually Inspected
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



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| TITLE SITE 15Hr90 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-23 |

5.4 Hillard Parcel

The Hillard Parcel (139 acres) is in the northeastern corner of the project area. This parcel is comprised of pastureland with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-24 and 5-25). Surface visibility was poor throughout the parcel and not sufficient for a pedestrian survey. Shovel test pits were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (Figure 5-26). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. Two archaeological sites were identified within the Hillard Parcel (Table 20).

Table 12. Sites Identified within Hillard Parcel.

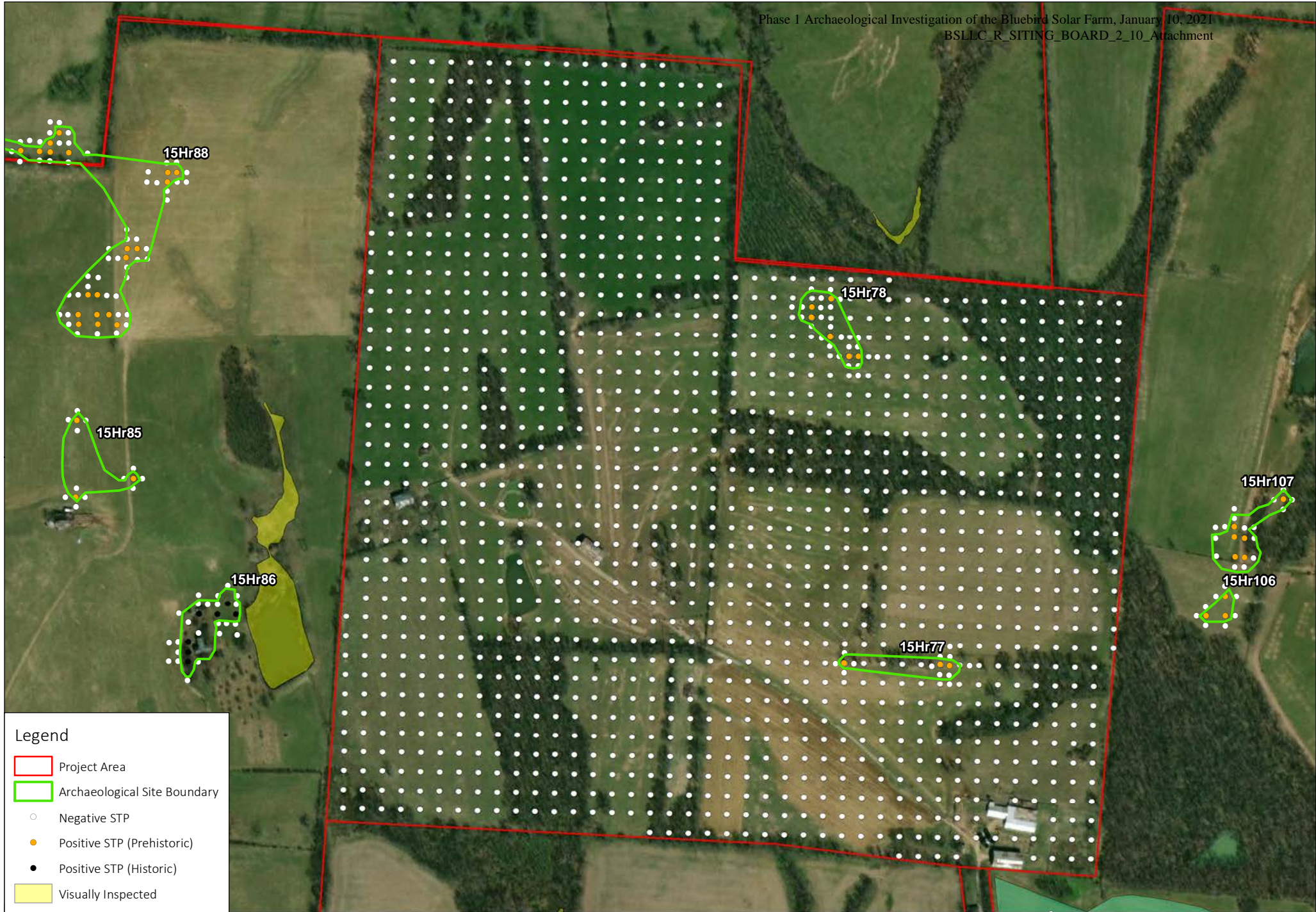
| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|---------------------|--------------|
| JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Hillard | Unknown Prehistoric | 3 |
| JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Hillard | Unknown Prehistoric | 6 |



Figure 5-24. Overview looking Hillard parcel, looking southeast across hay field over 15Hr78.

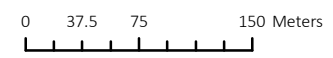


Figure 5-25. Photo showing Hillard parcel, facing west overlooking 15Hr77.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:5,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



NORTH

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of Hillard Parcel |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-26 |

5.4.1 15Hr77

Site 15Hr77 is in a pasture/hayfield just northeast of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek (Figure 5-27). The site has an area of 0.22 ha (0.54 ac). The site is present near the southeastern corner of parcel and adjacent to a gravel road.

The investigation at 15Hr77 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 22 STPs were excavated in the site area. Three STPs was positive for artifacts (Figure 5-28).



Figure 5-27. Overview of 15Hr77.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr77 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25 cm (0–9.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–35 cm (9.8–13.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-29).

Site 15Hr77 consists entirely of prehistoric lithics [(n=3), Table 13.] Debitage consisted of two broken flakes. A single indeterminate projectile point fragment was recovered from the surface (Figure 5-30). The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

Table 13. 15Hr77 Artifact Summary.

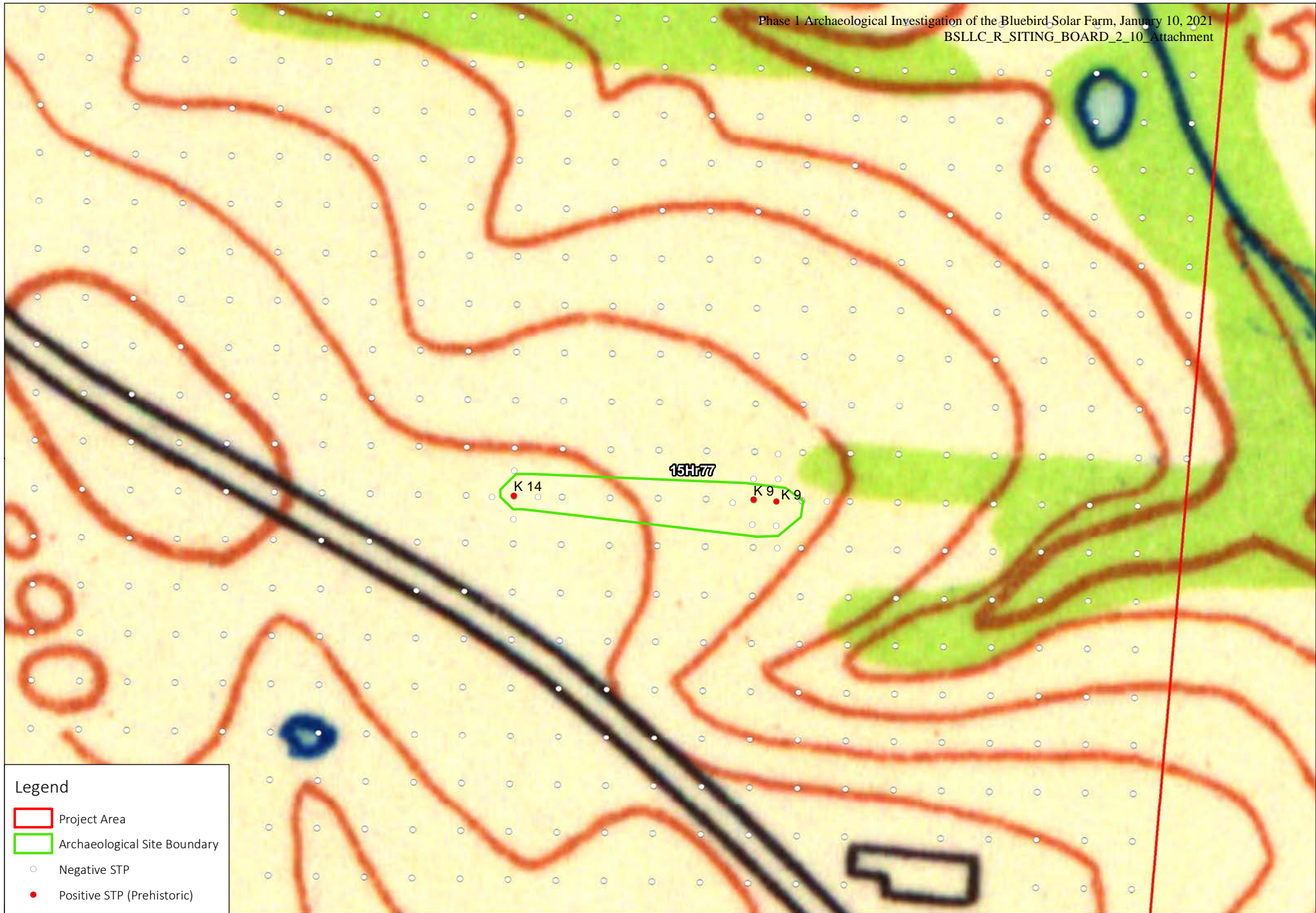
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|----------|---------------|----|
| Debitage | Broken Flake | 2 |

SECTION FIVE

Results

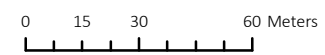
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|------------------|----------|
| Stone Tool | Projectile Point | 1 |
| Total | | 3 |

Site 15Hr77 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr77 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|----------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr77 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-28 |

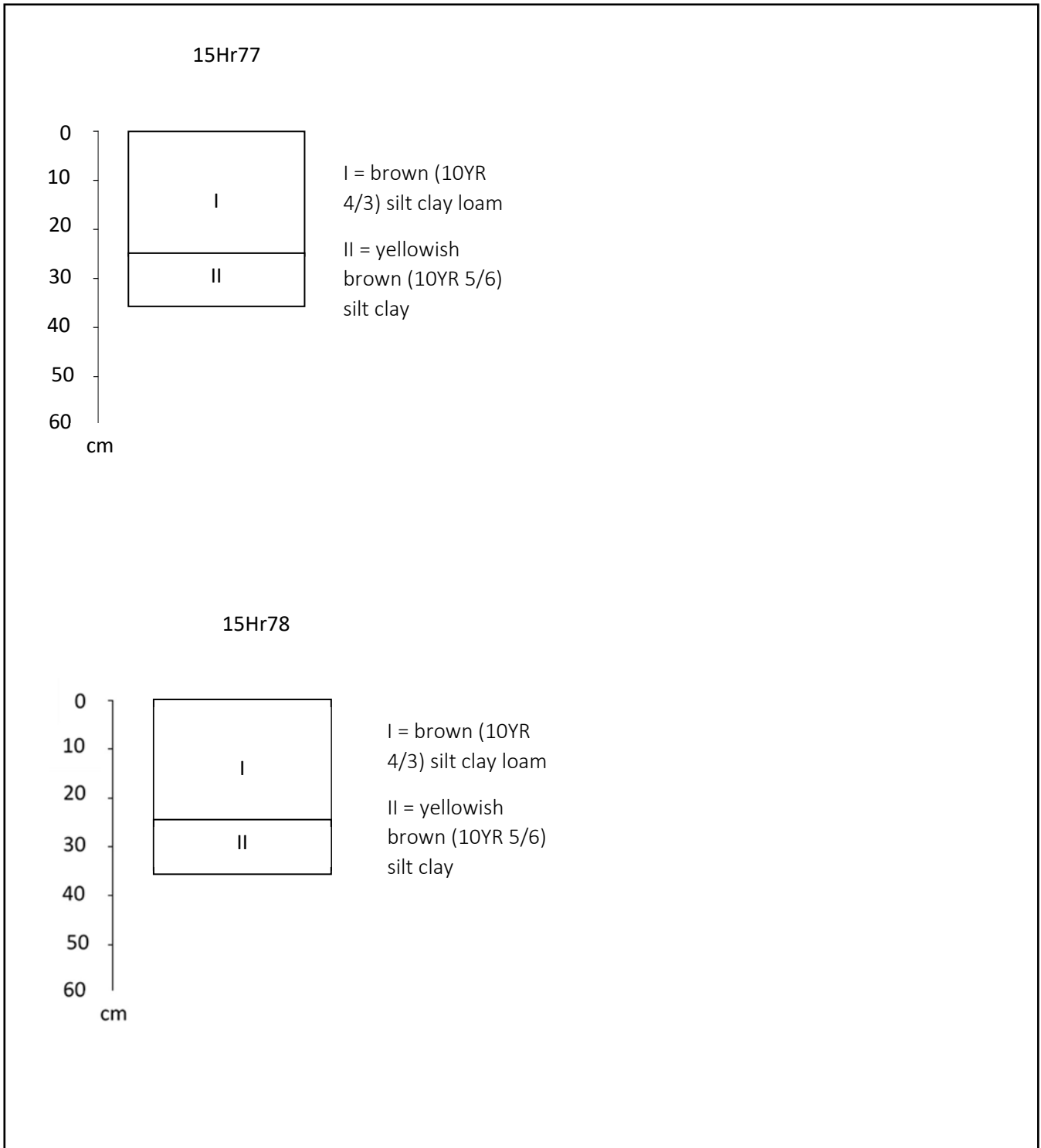


Figure 5-29. Representative Soil Profiles from Sites 15Hr77 and 15Hr78.





Figure 5-30. Plate 5. St. Louis Green chert Madison projectile point.

5.4.2 15Hr78

Site 15Hr78 is in a pasture/hayfield just west of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek (Figure 5-31). The site has an area of 0.25 ha (0.62 ac). The site is present near the northeastern corner of the parcel.

The investigation at 15Hr78 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 27 STPs were excavated in the site area. Six STPs was positive for artifacts (Figure 5-32).



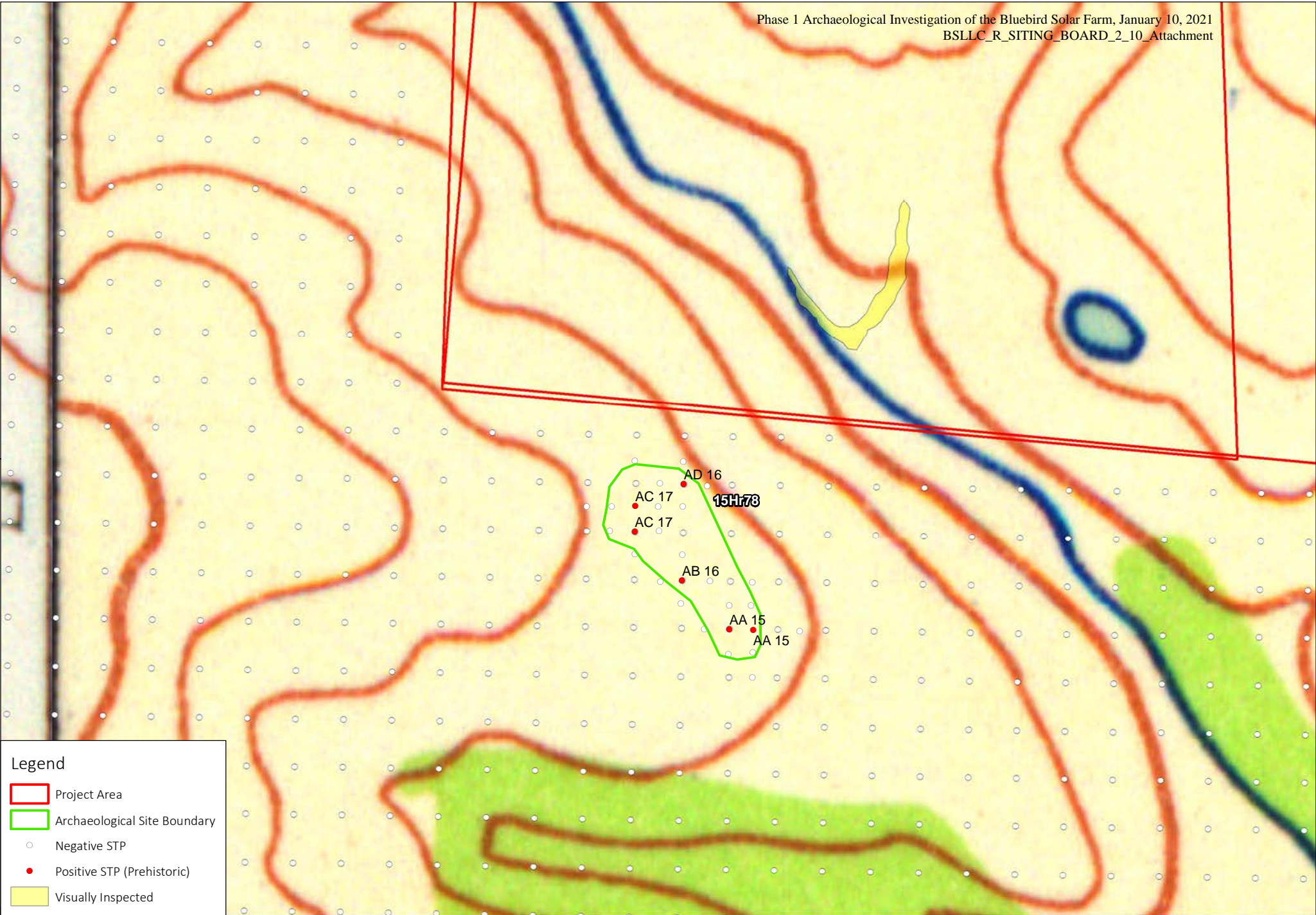
Figure 5-31. Overview of 15Hr78

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr78 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25cm (0–9.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–35 cm (9.8–13.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-29).

15Hr78 consists entirely of prehistoric lithics [(n=6), Table 14.] Debitage consists of a St. Louis Green chert Jack's Reef Pentagonal project point, a St. Louis Green chert indeterminate projectile point fragment, a Flint Ridge chert scraper, and three broken flakes (Figures 5-33 and 5-34). The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

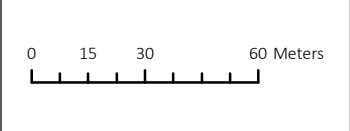
Table 14. 15Hr78 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| Debitage | Broken Flake | 3 |
| Stone Tool | Formal Flake Tool | 1 |
| Stone Tool | Projectile Point | 2 |
| Total | | 6 |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr78 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

JACKSON GROUP

FIGURE 5-32



Figure 5-33. Plate 6. St. Louis Green chert Jack's Reef Pentagonal projectile point.



Figure 5-34. Plate 7. Flint Ridge chert basal half of possible Madison projectile point.

Site 15Hr78 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr78 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.5 Hines Parcel

The Hines Parcel (111 acres) is in the southeastern corner of the project area. This parcel is comprised of mostly of agricultural fields with interspersed dense forest (Figures 35 and 36). Surface visibility was poor throughout the parcel and not sufficient for a pedestrian survey. Shovel test pits were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (Figure 5-37). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. One archaeological site and two isolated finds were identified within the Hines Parcel (Table 23).

Table 15. Sites Identified within Hines Parcel

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---|--------------|
| JTF-066 | | Hines | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-068 | | Hines | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Hines | Cemetery/Early 19th to Early 20th Century | 129 |



Figure 5-35. Overview of Hines parcel



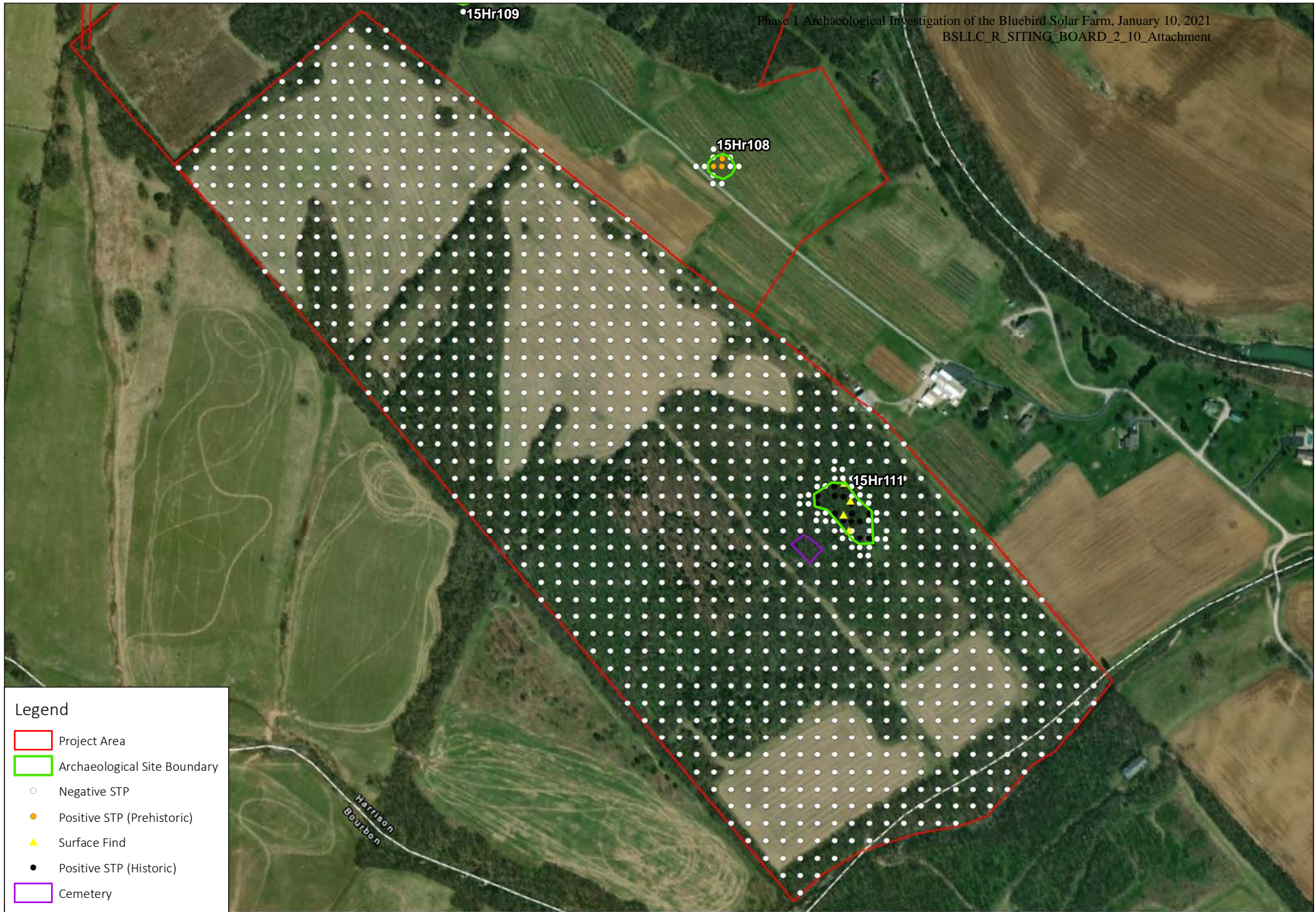
Figure 5-36. Overview of Hines parcel

5.5.1 JTF-066

JTF-066 is an isolated find in a wooded underbrush forest just northwest of the South Fork of the Licking River. The investigation at JTF-066 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. A single primary flake was found in a positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-066 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–15 cm (0–5.9 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 15–25 cm (5.9–9.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

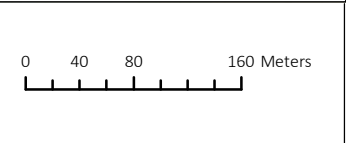
5.5.2 JTF-068

JTF-068 is an isolated find in an agricultural field just northwest of the South Fork of the Licking River. The investigation at JTF-068 included STP excavation in an agricultural field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. A single lithic core was found in the positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-068 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–40 cm (11.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Surface Find
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Cemetery



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:5,600 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE
 Survey Overview of Hines Parcel

JACKSON GROUP

| | |
|--------|------|
| FIGURE | 5-37 |
|--------|------|

5.5.3 15Hr111

Site 15Hr111 is in a wooded upland forest northwest of the South Fork of the Licking River (Figure 38). The site has an area of 0.28 ha (0.68 ac). The site is present near the east central boundary of the parcel but did not extend outside of the parcel boundary. Directly southwest is where the unnamed cemetery is located between the artifact assemblage and the access road through the center of the parcel.

The investigation at 15Hr111 included STP excavation in the forest. In total, 45 STPs were excavated in the site area. Fifteen STPs were positive for artifacts (Figure 5-39). The cemetery boundary was marked by a stacked stone wall on all four sides, shovel testing in and around the cemetery was avoided as to not disturb any burials.



Figure 5-38. Overview of 15Hr111.

Soils recorded in the STPs were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–10 cm (0–3.9 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 10–40 cm (3.9–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-40).

Site 15Hr111 consists entirely of historic artifacts [(n=129), Table 26.] One hundred and twenty-nine artifacts were recovered from the site. Historic artifacts included eight artifact types from the kitchen functional group, one from the personal group, three artifact types from the architectural functional group, and one artifact type from the undetermined group. All artifacts were recovered from depths ranging from 0–40 cm (0–15.7 in) below the ground surface (Figures 41-47).

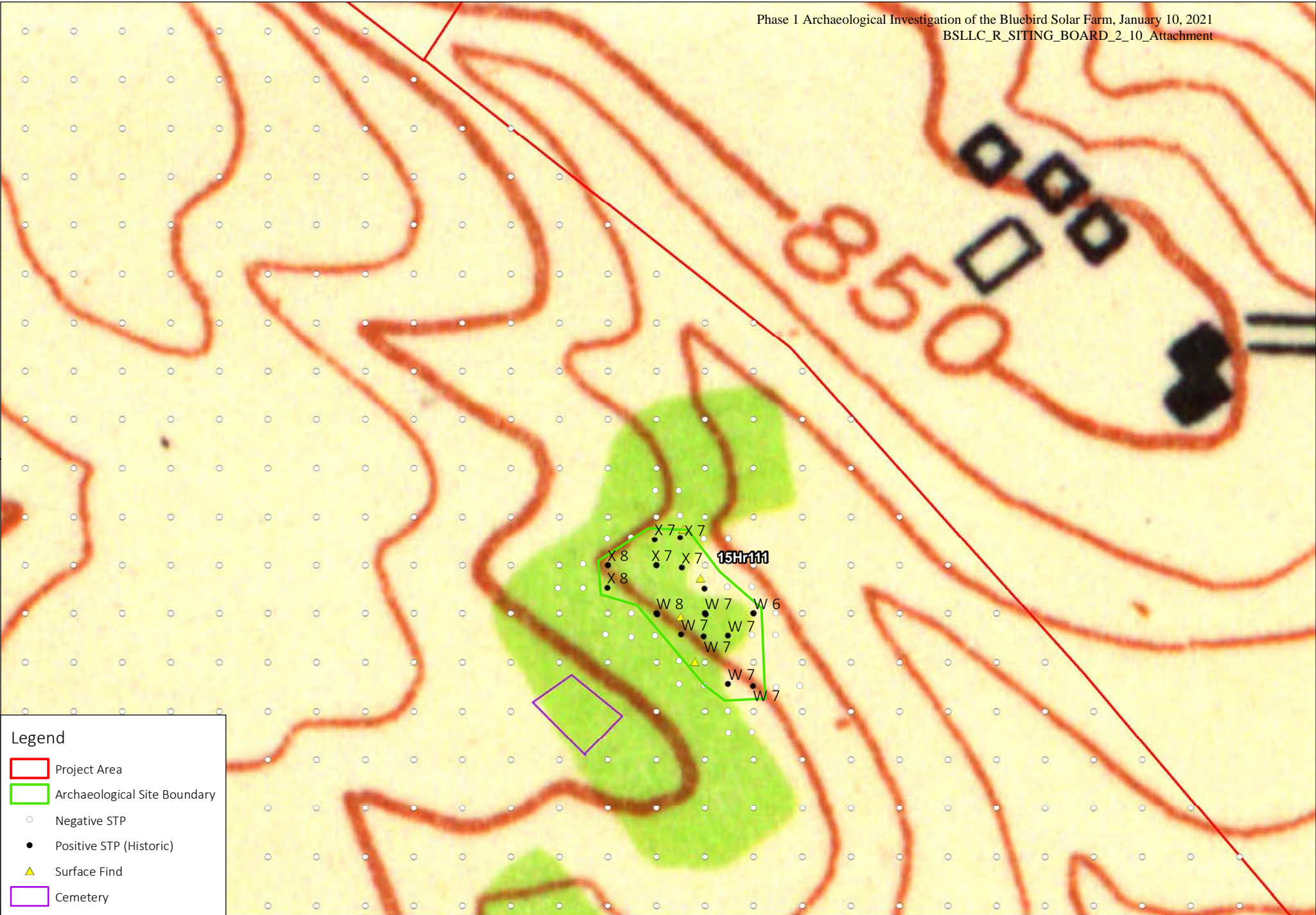
Table 16. 15Hr111 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Surface | N= |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------|---------|----|
| Architectural | Brick | Hand Stuck | 1830-1860 | | 1 |

SECTION FIVE

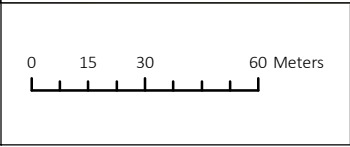
Results

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Surface | N= |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|------------|
| | Nail | Cut | | | 1 |
| | | Indeterminate Type | | | 4 |
| | | Wire | | | 4 |
| | Window | Flat | | | 5 |
| Kitchen | Bottle | Base | | | 2 |
| | | Body | | | 3 |
| | | Liquor | | | 1 |
| | Container | Body | 1880-1910 (n=1) | | 25 |
| | | Rim | | | 1 |
| | Cup | Body with Handle | | | 1 |
| | Fiestaware | Body | | | 1 |
| | Mason Jar Lid | Rim | | | 1 |
| | Plate | Base | 1820-1831 (n=2) | | 5 |
| | | Body | | | 32 |
| | | Rim | | | 8 |
| | Undetermined | Body | 1880-1910 (n=1) | | 15 |
| | | Indeterminate Type | | | 3 |
| | Vessel | Body | | | 1 |
| | | Teapot | | | 1 |
| Personal | Shoe | Top | | | 4 |
| Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | Undetermined | | | 10 |
| Total | | | | | 129 |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Surface Find
- Cemetery



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|-------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr111 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-39 |

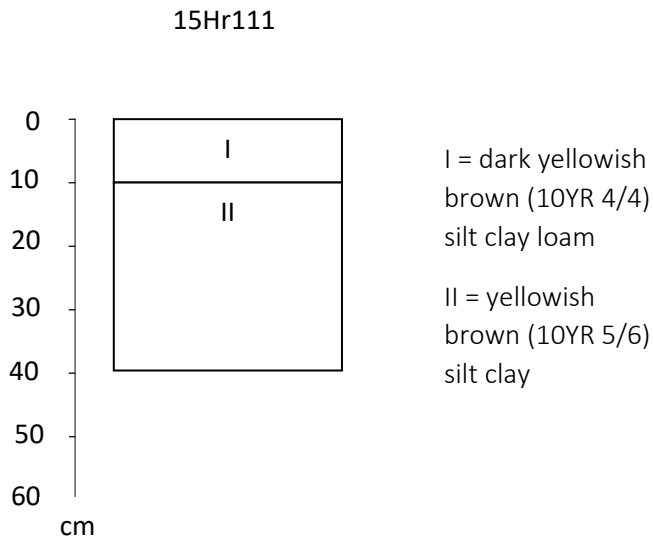


Figure 5-40. Representative Soil Profile from Sites 15Hr111.





Figure 5-41. Painted decal on a fragment of a molded teapot.



Figure 5-42. Manganese solarized fragment of container glass, dating to 1880-1990.



Figure 5-43. Dark blue transfer print on a fragment of a whiteware plate, dating to 1820–1831.



Figure 5-44. Maker's mark in dark blue transfer print on a fragment of a whiteware plate, dating to 1820–1831.

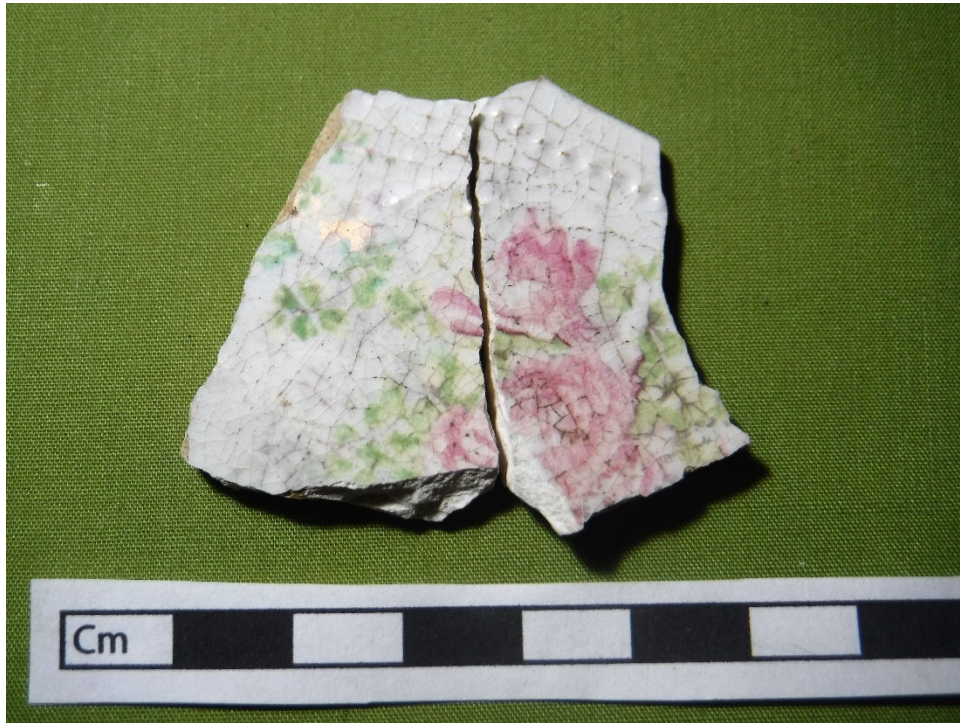


Figure 5-45. Red and green painted design on a fragment of a molded, whiteware plate.



Figure 5-46. Fragment of a hand stuck, redware brick, dating to 1830–1860.



Figure 5-47. A molded, colorless, liquor bottle.

The historic artifacts indicate mid-eighteenth to early-twentieth century deposition. Diagnostic ceramics include whiteware made from 1820–1831 (n=2), glass made from 1880–1910 (n=2), and a brick made from 1830–1860 (n=1). The diversity of the historic assemblage indicates a domestic function. It is probable that the materials from this site are associated with the cemetery. There is a metal pipe coming out of the ground approximately one meter, it is located inside the site with an unknown origin.

Site 15Hr111 also included an undocumented cemetery located approximately 25 m (82 ft) southwest of the historic artifact assemblage that was found. The cemetery was overgrown and unmaintained and included twelve visible grave markers surrounded on all four sides by a native stacked limestone wall measuring 20.4m (66.9 ft) in length (East to West) by 13.6m (44.6 ft) in width [North to South, (See Figure 38, Figures 48-54)]. The dimensions of the cemetery were determined by measuring the rock wall surrounding the grave markers. No grave markers were observed outside of the rock wall. Many of the grave markers were native limestone that where head and foot stones. Out of the dressed headstones and ledger stones only a few were legible [Table 17.] No visible paths were observed within the cemetery boundaries. Markers did not appear to be in rows and were facing both north and south. Of the twelve burials, eight had headstone markers and four had both headstone and footstone markers (Figure 55).



Figure 5-48. Unknown grave marker.



Figure 5-49. Dressed limestone grave marker dated 1793 (Left Image), Unknown grave marker (Right image).



Figure 5-50. Dressed limestone grave marker dated 1816 (Left Image), Unknown grave marker (Right image).



Figure 5- 51. Unknown grave markers.



Figure 5-52. Unknown grave markers.



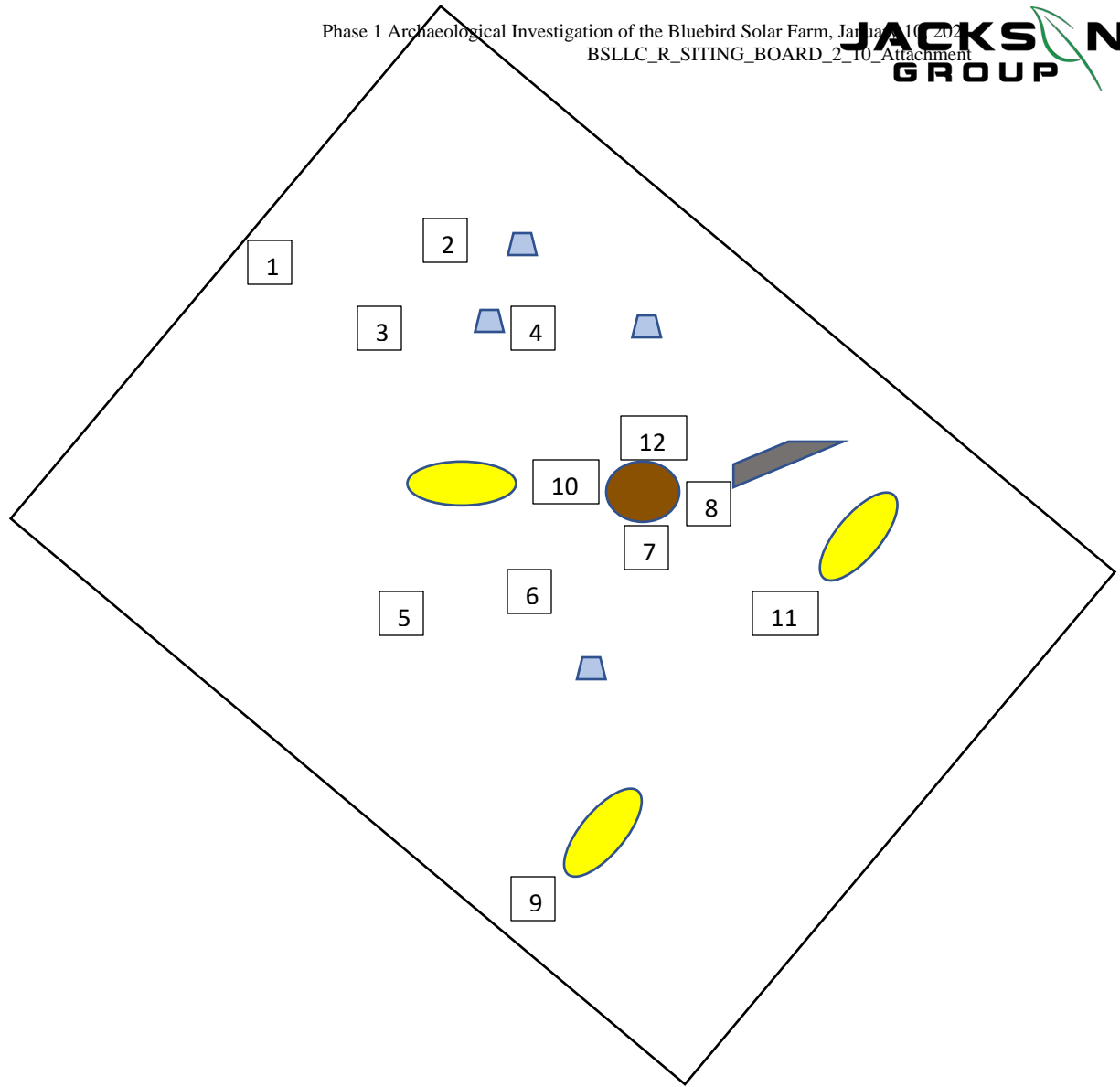
Figure 5-53. Unknown grave markers.



Figure 5-54. Unknown grave markers.

Table 17. 15Hr111 Cemetery Summary.

| Burial No. | Name | Date of Birth | Date of Death | Marker Material |
|------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Polly Tucker | February 7, 1793 | June 10, 1850 | Dressed Limestone |
| 2 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Native Limestone |
| 3 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Native Limestone |
| 4 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Native Limestone |
| 5 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Dressed Limestone |
| 6 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Dressed Limestone |
| 7 | John Jones | April 4, 1802 | May 14, 1859 | Dressed Limestone |
| 8 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Dressed Limestone |
| 9 | Nancy Sydnor | 1816 | September 2, 1836 | Dressed Limestone |
| 10 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Dressed Ledger Stone |
| 11 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Native Limestone |
| 12 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Dressed Ledger Stone |



Access Road

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| | Headstone and Number |
| | Footstone Marker |
| | Tree |
| | Grave Depression |
| | Marker |

Figure 5-55. 15Hr111 Cemetery Diagram.

Site 15Hr111 has been subjected to land clearing activities for timbering. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Most of the site disturbance, appears to be confined to the uppermost deposits at the site, confined largely to the upper 10–15 cm (3.9–5.9 in), comprising the entirety of Stratum I. It appears that the integrity of 15Hr111 is substantially compromised.

15Hr111 represents a dense historic scatter in association with a historic cemetery. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, the lack of culturally significant materials, and the lack of buried features or foundations, it is recommended that 15Hr111 be considered not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended within the historic scatter.

It is recommended that the cemetery be avoided. If any future work were to take place in the vicinity of the cemetery, it is recommended that a temporary fencing barrier be erected at a minimum of 50 m (164 ft) around the stone perimeter of the cemetery.

5.6 McDaniel Parcel

The McDaniel Parcel (110 acres) is the north most property of the project area. This parcel is comprised of pastureland with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-56 and 5-57). Surface visibility was poor throughout the parcel and not sufficient for a pedestrian survey. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals (Figure 5-58). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. Three archaeological sites and five isolated finds were identified within the McDaniel Parcel (Table 28).

Table 18. Sites Identified within McDaniel Parcel.

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| JTF-044 | | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-045 | | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-046 | | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | 8 |
| JTF-048 | 15Hr95 | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | 5 |
| JTF-049 | | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-051 | | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Whalen/McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | 14 |



Figure 5-56. Photo facing north overlooking 15Hr94 in field.



Figure 5-57. Overview facing east overlooking 15Hr95 in cattle pasture.

5.6.1 JTF-044

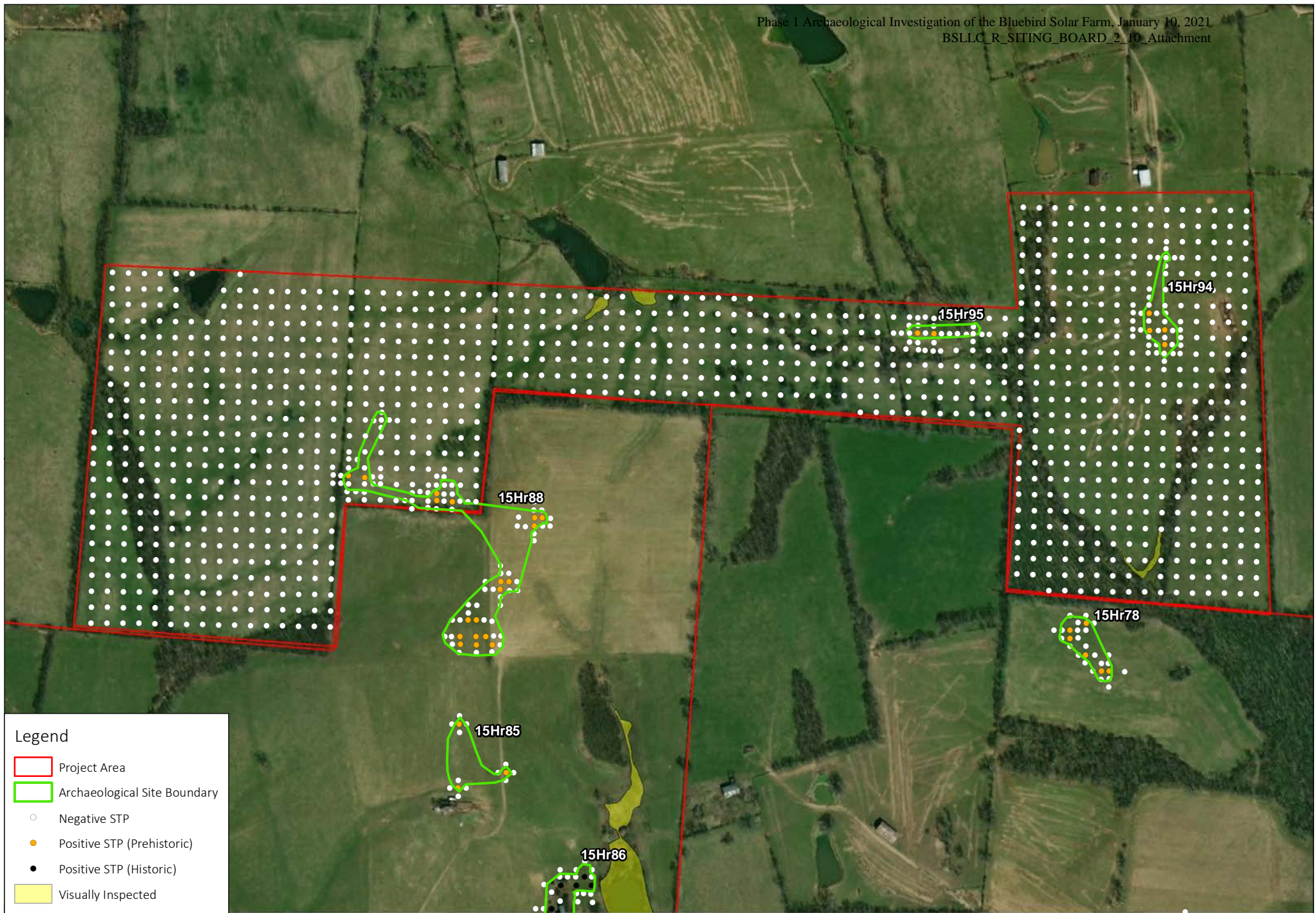
JTF-044 is an isolated find in a pasture/hayfield just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-044 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. A single biface 2- thinning flake was found in only the positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-044 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–35 cm (0–13.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 35–45 cm (13.8–17.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.6.2 JTF-045

JTF-045 is an isolated find in a pasture/hayfield northeast of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-045 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 10 STPs were excavated in the area. Two positive STP contained one biface-2 thinning flake and one secondary flake. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-044 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25 cm (0–9.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–35 cm yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

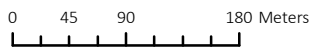
5.6.3 JTF-046

JTF-046 is an isolated find in a pasture/hayfield west of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-046 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. A single broken flake was found in one positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-046 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–10 cm (0–3.9 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 10–30 cm (3.9–11.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:6,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of McDaniel Parcel |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-58 |

5.6.4 15Hr94

Site 15Hr94 is in a pasture/hayfield northeast of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek (Figure 5-59). The site has an area of 0.24 ha (0.60 ac) and is located near the northeastern corner of the parcel.

The investigation at 15Hr94 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 31 STPs were excavated in the site area. Six positive STPs contained artifacts. (Figure 5-60).



Figure 5-59. Overview of 15Hr94

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr94 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–40 cm (11.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-61).

Site 15Hr94 consists entirely of prehistoric lithics [(n=8), Table 19.] Debitage consists of a primary flake (n=1), tertiary flakes (n=4), preform fragment (n=1), and broken flakes (n=2). The sites prehistoric component suggests a limited activity use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. No archaeological features were identified.

Table 19. 15Hr94 Artifact Summary.

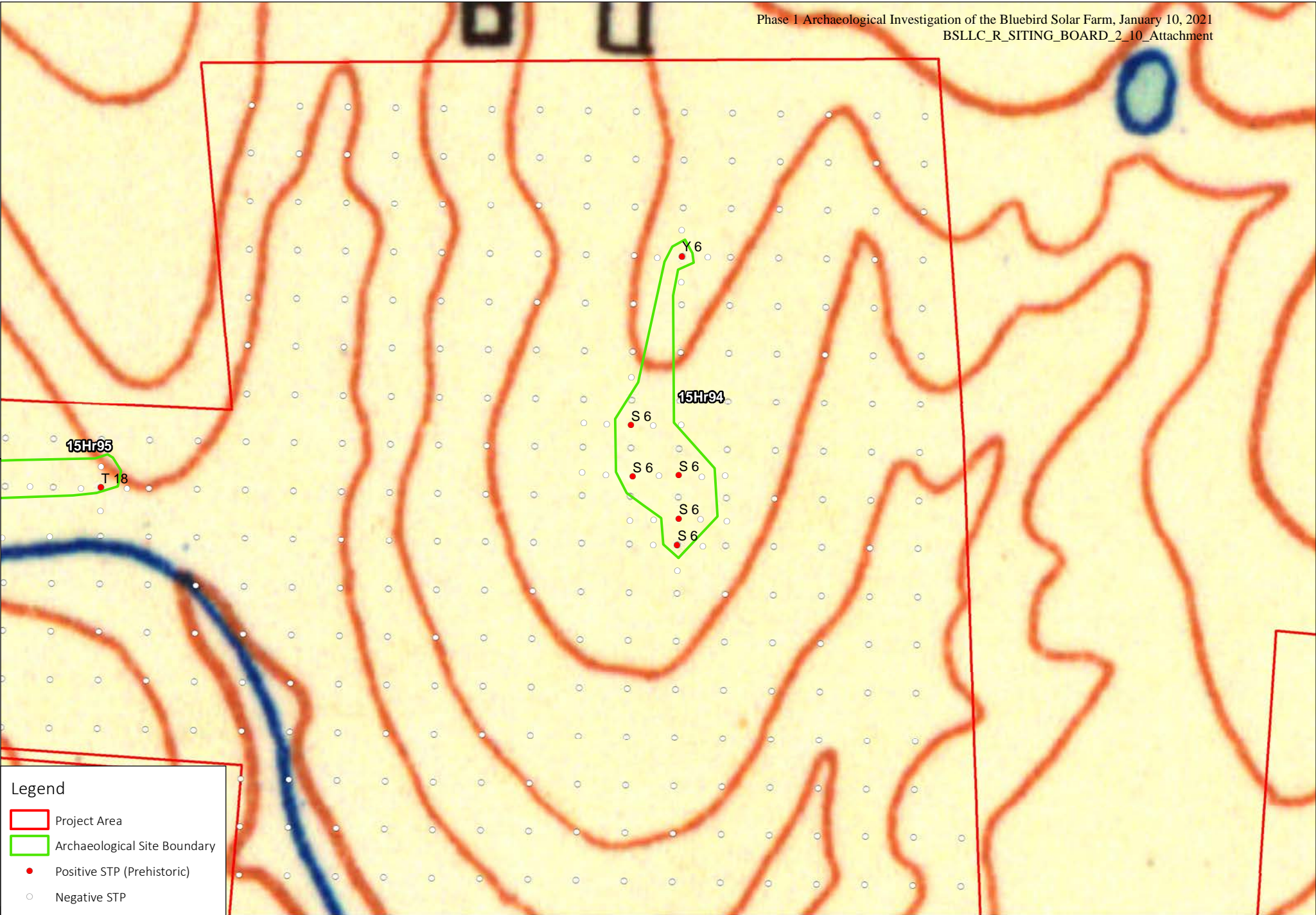
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|----------|------------------|----|
| Debitage | Primary flake | 1 |
| | Tertiary flake | 4 |
| | Preform fragment | 1 |

SECTION FIVE

Results

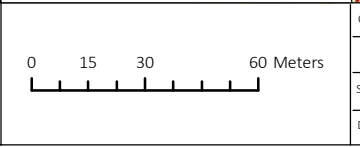
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|---------------|----------|
| | Broken flake | 2 |
| Total | | 8 |

Site 15Hr94 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr94 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Negative STP



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|--|-------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr94 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-60 |

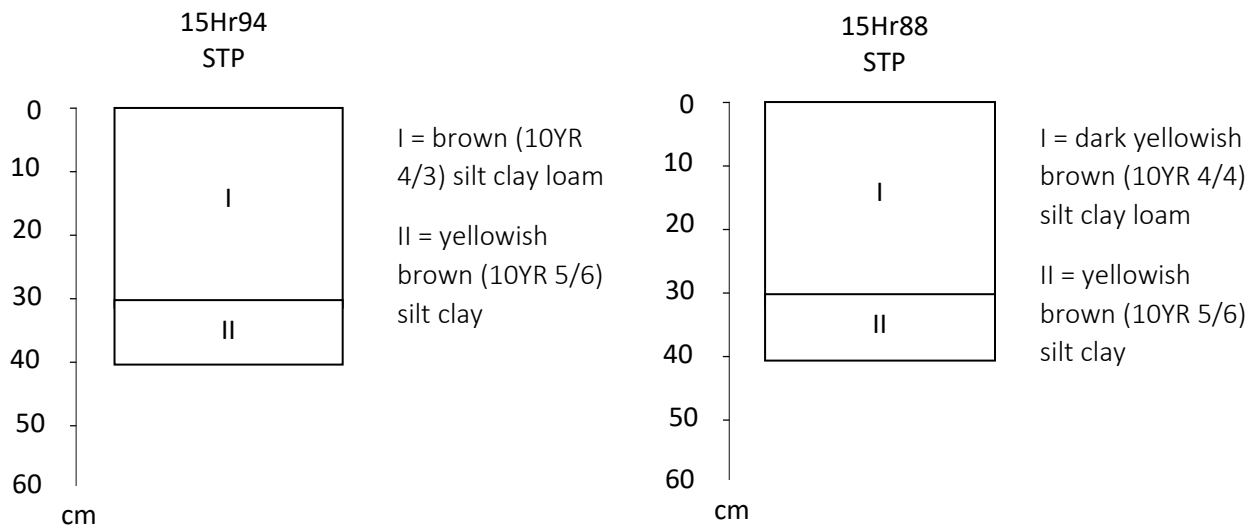


Figure 5-61. Representative Soil Profile from Sites 15Hr88, 15Hr94, and 15Hr95.



5.6.5 15Hr95

Site 15Hr95 is in a pasture/hayfield north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek (Figure 5-62). The site has an area of 0.13 ha (0.31 ac). The site is present near the eastern half of the parcel.

The investigation at 15Hr95 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 23 STPs were excavated in the site area. Four positive STPs contained artifacts. (Figure 5-63).



Figure 5-62. Overview of 15Hr95.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr95 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–24 cm (0–9.4 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 24–34 cm (9.4–13.4 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-61).

Site 15Hr95 consists entirely of prehistoric lithics [(n=5), Table 20.] Debitage consists of a primary flake (n=1), secondary flake (n=1), and broken flakes (n=3). The sites prehistoric component suggests a limited activity use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. No archaeological features were identified.

Table 20. 15Hr95 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|----------|-----------------|----|
| Debitage | Primary flake | 1 |
| | Secondary flake | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 3 |

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|---------------|----------|
| Total | | 5 |

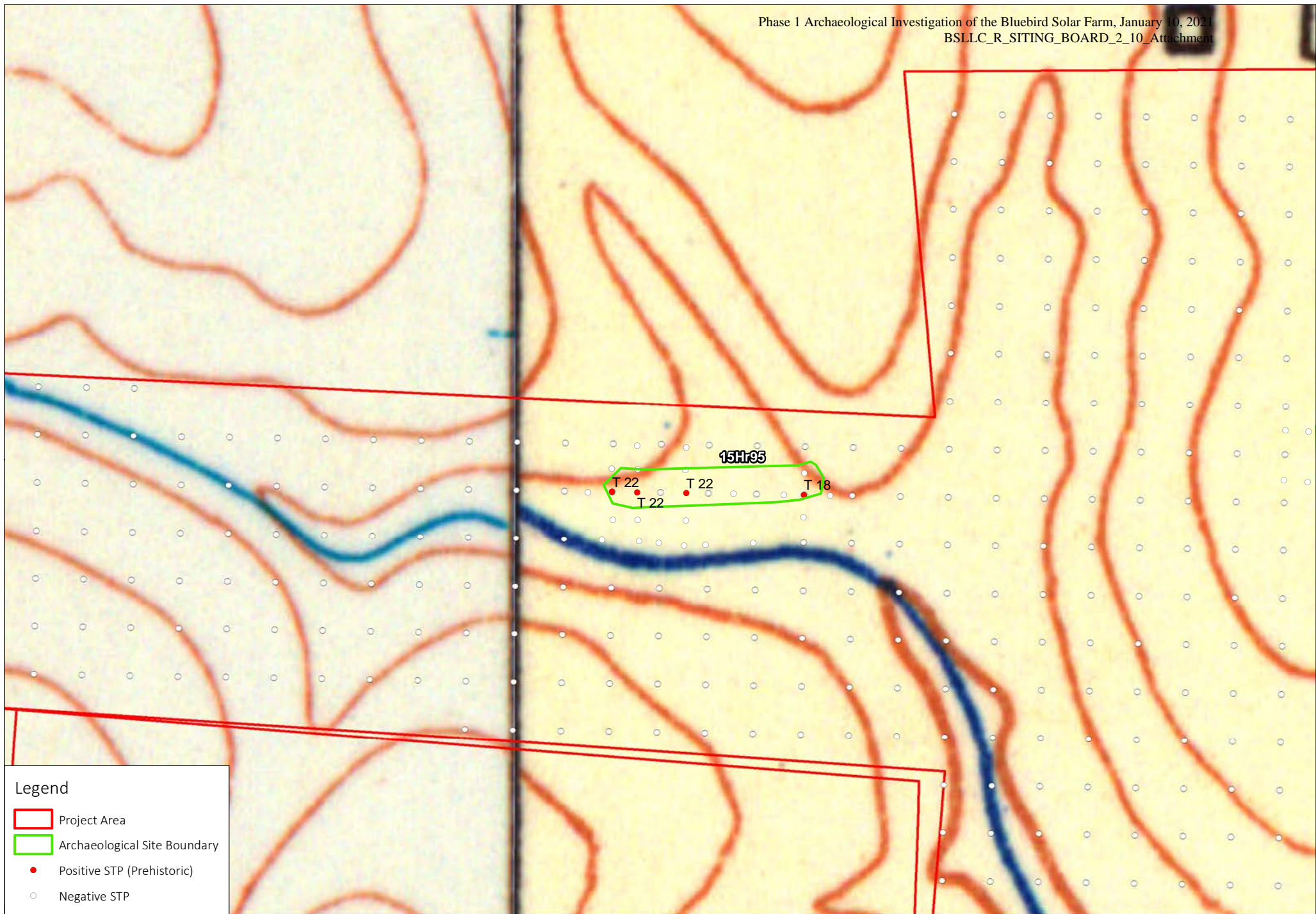
Site 15Hr95 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr95 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.6.6 JTF-049

JTF-049 is an isolated find located on gently sloped hill of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-049 is just east of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-049 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 14 STPs were excavated in the site area. Two positive STPs contained artifacts. Two prehistoric artifacts were recovered, one biface-2 thinning flake and one projectile point fragment of flint ridge chert. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-049 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–21 cm (0–8.3 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 21–31 cm (8.3–12.3 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

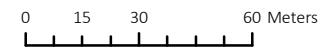
5.6.7 JTF-051

JTF-051 is an isolated find located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-051 is just east of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-051 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area. A single formal flake tool was found in the positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-051 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–33 cm (0–13 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 33–43 cm (13–17 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Negative STP



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr95 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

JACKSON GROUP

FIGURE 5-63

5.6.8 15Hr88 (Within McDaniel Parcel)

Site 15Hr88 is located at the top of a gently sloped hill of a pasture/hayfield and agricultural field, this site spans between two different properties [Whalen and McDaniel, (Figure 5-64)]. Site 15Hr88 is northeast of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The entire site has an area of 1.40 ha (3.47 ac), of which 0.38 ha (0.95 ac) is within the McDaniel parcel. The site is present near the northeastern corner of the Whalen parcel and southwestern corner of the McDaniel parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr88 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 44 STPs were excavated in the site area within the McDaniel parcel. Eleven positive STPs contained artifacts on the McDaniel parcel. (Figure 5-65).



Figure 5-64. Overview of 15Hr88.

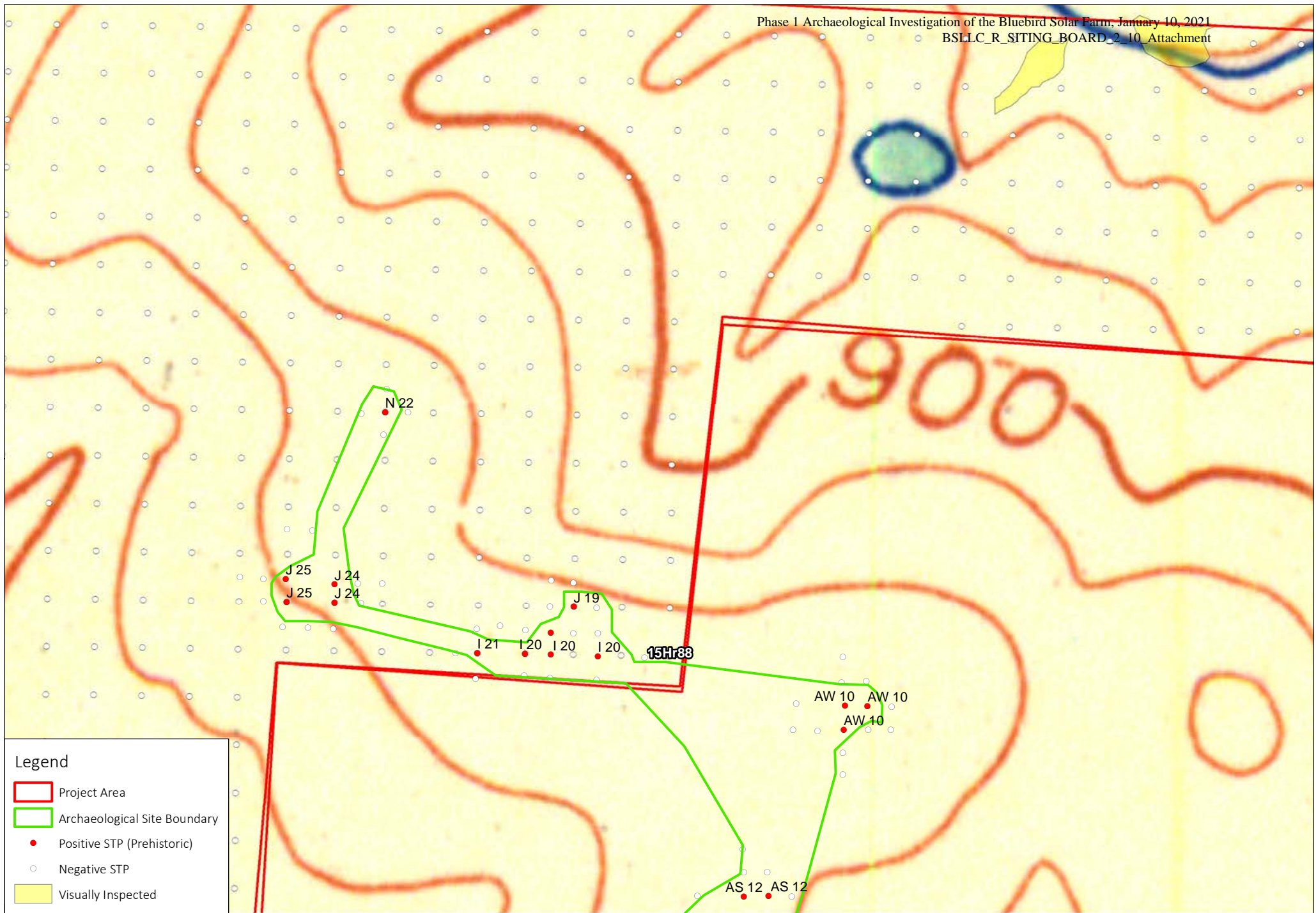
Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr88 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–40 cm (11.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-61).

15Hr88 prehistoric artifacts included one Flint Ridge biface-1 thinning flake (n=1), broken flakes (n=8), secondary flakes (n=2), and tertiary flakes (n=3) [n=14 (Table 36.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

Table 21. 15Hr88 (McDaniel Parcel) Artifact Summary.

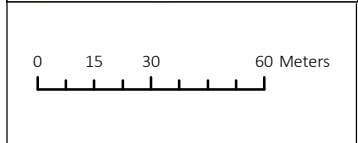
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Debitage | Biface-1 thinning flake | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 8 |
| | Secondary flake | 2 |
| | Tertiary flake | 3 |
| Total | | 14 |

15Hr88 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr88 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Negative STP
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|-------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr88 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| | FIGURE 5-65 |

5.7 McDowell Parcel

The McDowell Parcel (137 acres) is located east of the project area. This parcel is comprised of pastureland with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figure 5-66 and 5-67). Surface visibility was poor in the cattle pastures. Visibility was good throughout the agricultural fields, allowing for pedestrian surveying to be done in the agricultural fields. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals across (Figure 5-68). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. Six archaeological sites and three isolated finds were identified within the McDowell Parcel (Table 37).

Table 22. Sites Identified within McDowell Parcel.

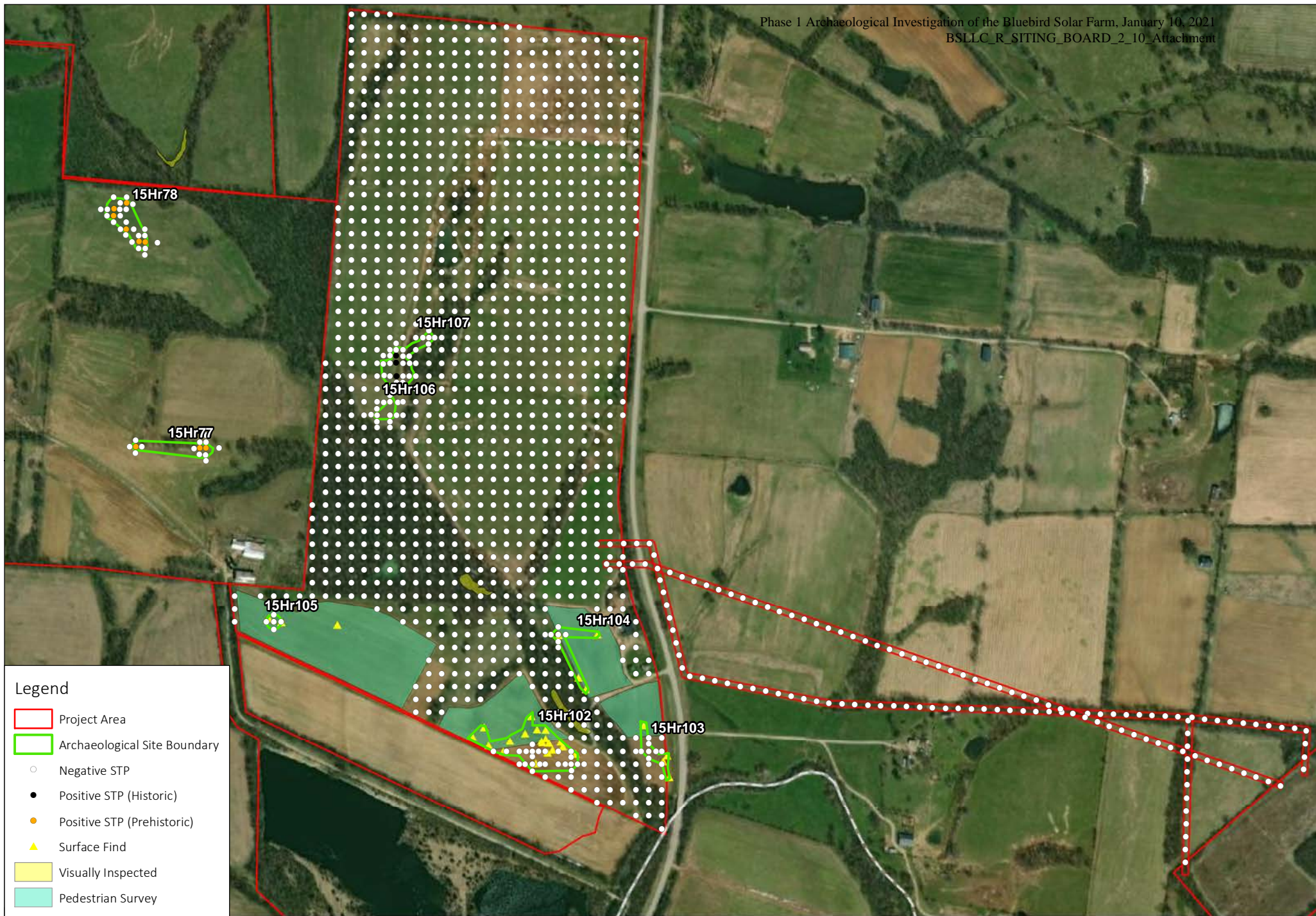
| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|---|--------------|
| JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric, Mid-19th Century | 31 |
| JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | 6 |
| JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | 6 |
| JTF-058 | 15Hr105 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | 5 |
| JTF-059 | | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-060 | 15Hr106 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | 4 |
| JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric, Early 19th Century to Early 20th Century | 39 |
| JTF-069 | | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-070 | | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |



Figure 5-66. Overview of McDowell parcel

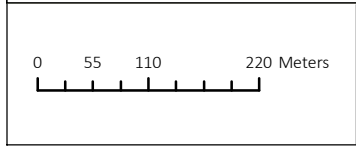


Figure 5-67. Overview of McDowell parcel



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Surface Find
- Visually Inspected
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:7,500 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of McDowell Parcel |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-68 |

5.7.1 15Hr102

Site 15Hr102 is located on a gently sloped hill of an agricultural field. Site 15Hr102 is west of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River (Figure 5-69). The site has an area of 0.69 ha (1.70 ac) and is located near the southeastern corner of the McDowell parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr102 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field and pedestrian survey through the corn field. In total, 14 STPs were excavated in the site area. Three positive STPs contained artifacts and twenty-six surface finds were collected at nineteen locations. (Figure 5-70).



Figure 5-69. Overview of 15Hr102

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr102 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25 cm (0–9.8 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–35 cm (9.8–13.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-71).

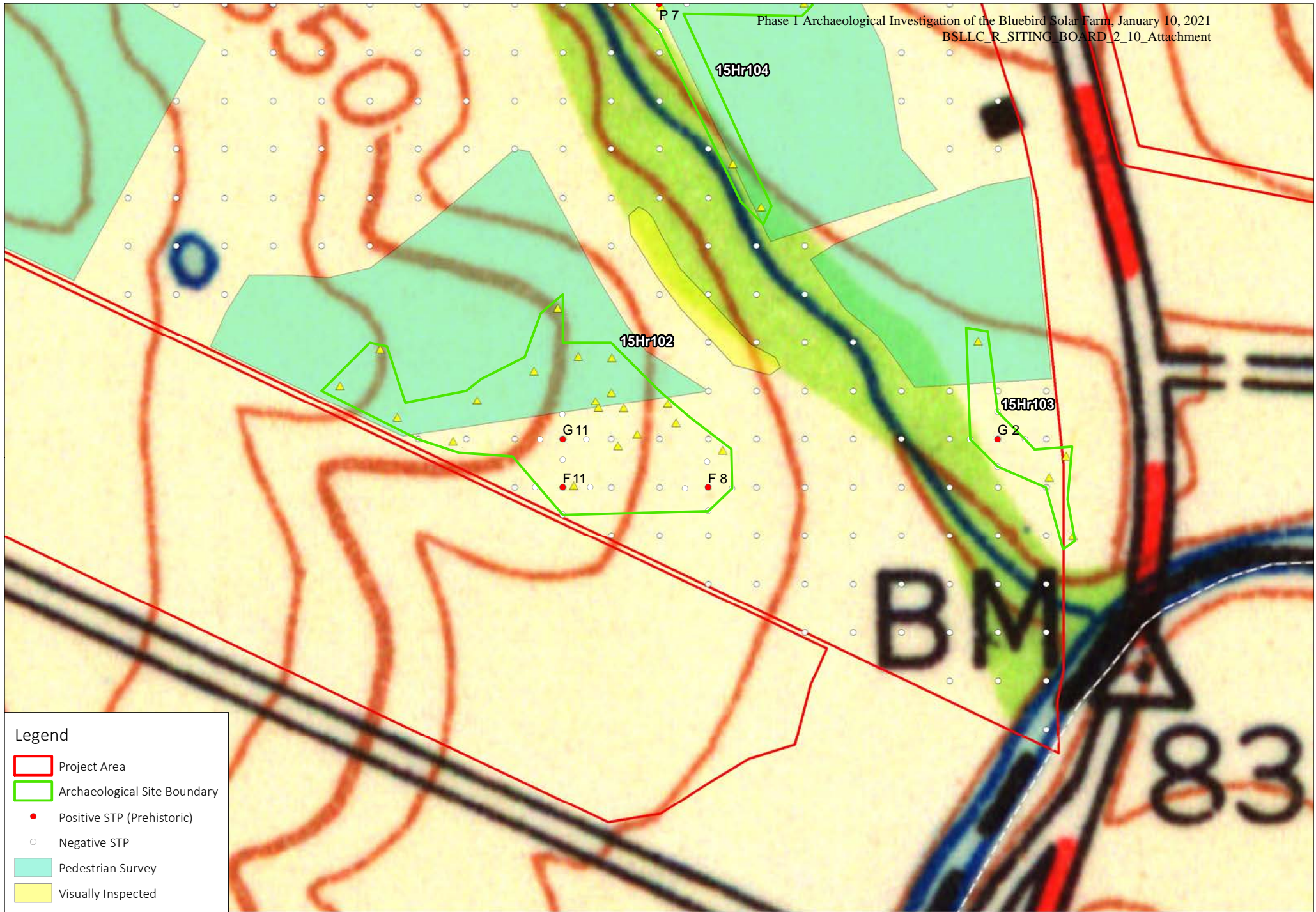
Site 15H102 contained one historic artifact, a container rim [n=1, (Figure 5-72)]. Prehistoric lithic artifacts included Breathitt, Fort Payne, Flint Ridge, Mill Creek, and Sonora chert types (Figure 5-73). Prehistoric artifacts included biface-1 thinning flakes (n=5), broken flakes (n=4), primary flakes (n=2), a secondary flake (n=1), tertiary flakes (n=5), blanks (n=4), a preform (n=1), formal flake tools [n=2 (Flint Ridge, Fort Payne)], informal flake tools (n=3) (Flint Ridge, Breathitt), projectile point (n=1), and projectile points fragments (n=2) [n=31 (Table 23.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

SECTION FIVE

Table 23. 15Hr102 Artifact Summary.

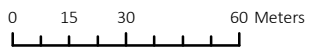
| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Surface | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Kitchen | Container | Rim | 1850-1875 | 1 | 1 |
| Debitage | Biface-1 thinning flake | | | 4 | 5 |
| | Blank | | | 4 | 4 |
| | Broken flake | | | 2 | 4 |
| | Primary flake | | | 1 | 2 |
| | Preform | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Secondary flake | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Tertiary flake | | | 5 | 5 |
| Stone Tool | Formal flake tool | | | 2 | 2 |
| | Informal flake tool | | | 3 | 3 |
| | Projectile Point | | | 2 | 3 |
| Total | | | | 26 | 31 |

Site 15Hr102 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, the lack of intact soil deposits, and the lack of features, site 15Hr102 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Negative STP
- Pedestrian Survey
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|-------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr102 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-70 |

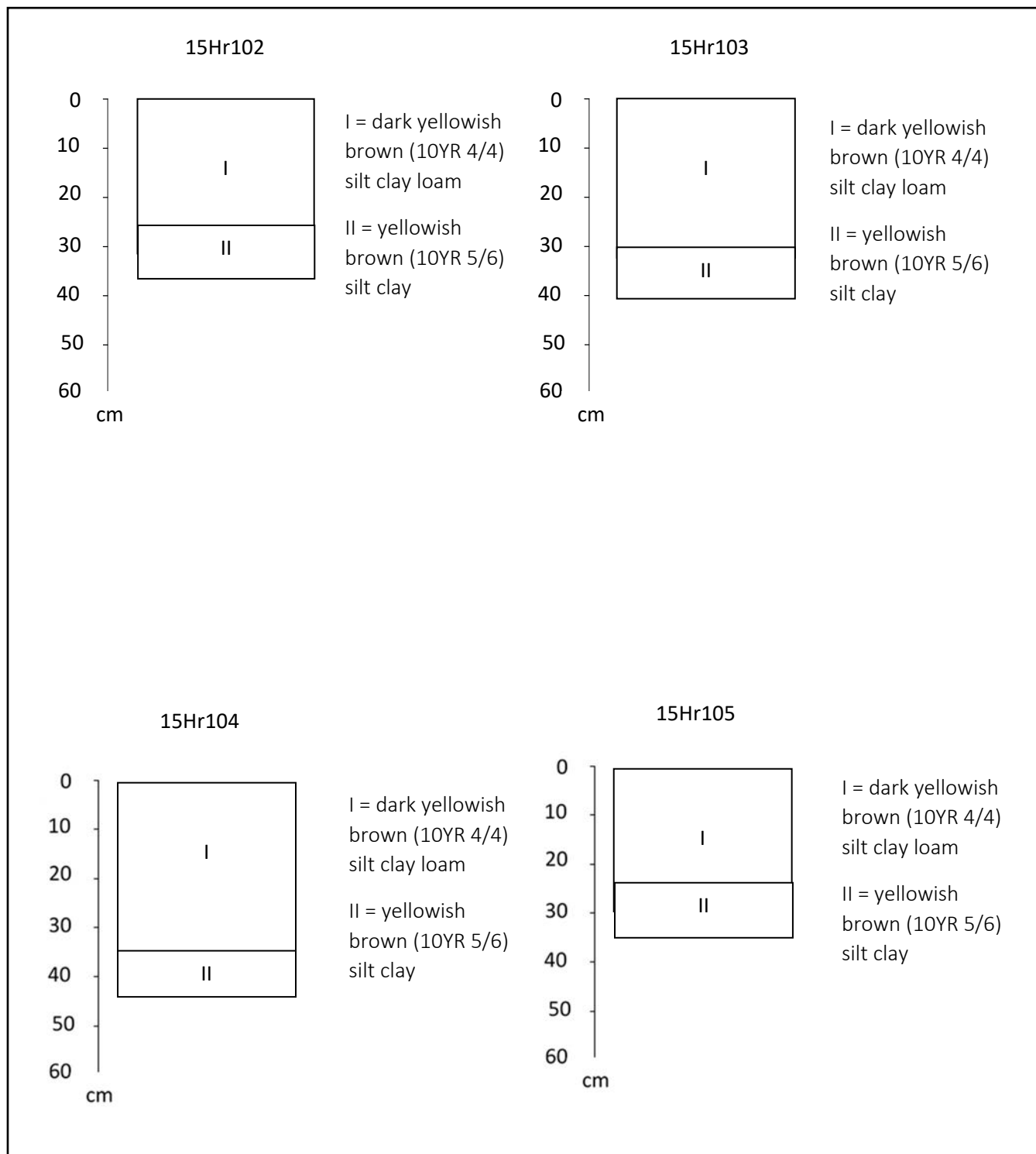


Figure 5-71. Representative Soil Profile from Sites 15Hr102, 15Hr103, 15Hr104, and 15Hr105.





Figure 5-72. Stoneware container rim fragments, dating 1850-1875.



Figure 5-73. Greenbriar projectile point, dating to the early archaic period.

5.7.2 15Hr103

Site 15Hr103 is located on in low spot of an agricultural field (Figure 5-74). Site 15Hr103 is east of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River. The site has an area of 0.12 ha (0.30 ac). The site is present near the southeastern corner of the McDowell parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr103 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field and pedestrian survey through the corn field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area. One positive STP contained artifacts along with four surface finds on the McDowell parcel (Figure 5-75).



Figure 5-74. Overview of 15Hr103.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr103 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–40 cm (11.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 71).

Site 15H103 prehistoric artifacts included Burlington, Flint Ridge, Mill Creek, and St. Louis Green chert types. Pre-historic artifacts included biface-1 thinning flakes (n=3), a broken flake (n=1), a secondary flake (n=1), and a tertiary flake (n=1) [n=6 (Table 24.)] The prehistoric components suggest ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

Table 24. 15Hr103 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Surface | N= |
|----------|-------------------------|---------|----|
| Debitage | Biface-1 thinning flake | 2 | 3 |

SECTION FIVE

Results

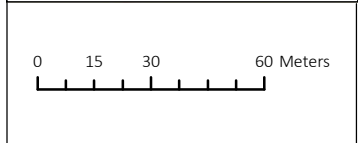
| Group | Artifact Type | Surface | N= |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | Broken flake | | 1 |
| | Secondary flake | 1 | 1 |
| | Tertiary flake | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 4 | 6 |

Site 15Hr103 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr103 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|-------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr103 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-75 |

5.7.3 15Hr104

Site 15Hr104 is located on a gently sloped hill of an agricultural field (Figure 5-76). Site 15Hr104 is east of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River. The site has an area of 0.19 ha (0.48 ac) and is present near the southeastern corner of the McDowell parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr104 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field and pedestrian survey through the corn field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area. One positive STPs along with four surface finds contained artifacts on the McDowell parcel (Figure 5-77).



Figure 5-76. Overview of 15Hr104.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr104 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–35 cm (0–13.8 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 35–45 cm (13.8–17.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-71).

Site 15H104 prehistoric artifacts included Brush Creek, Fort Payne, Flint Ridge chert types. Prehistoric artifacts included a biface-2 thinning flake (n=1), broken flakes (n=3), a secondary flake (n=1), and an informal flake tool (n=1) [n=6 (Table 25.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

Table 25. 15Hr104 Artifact Summary.

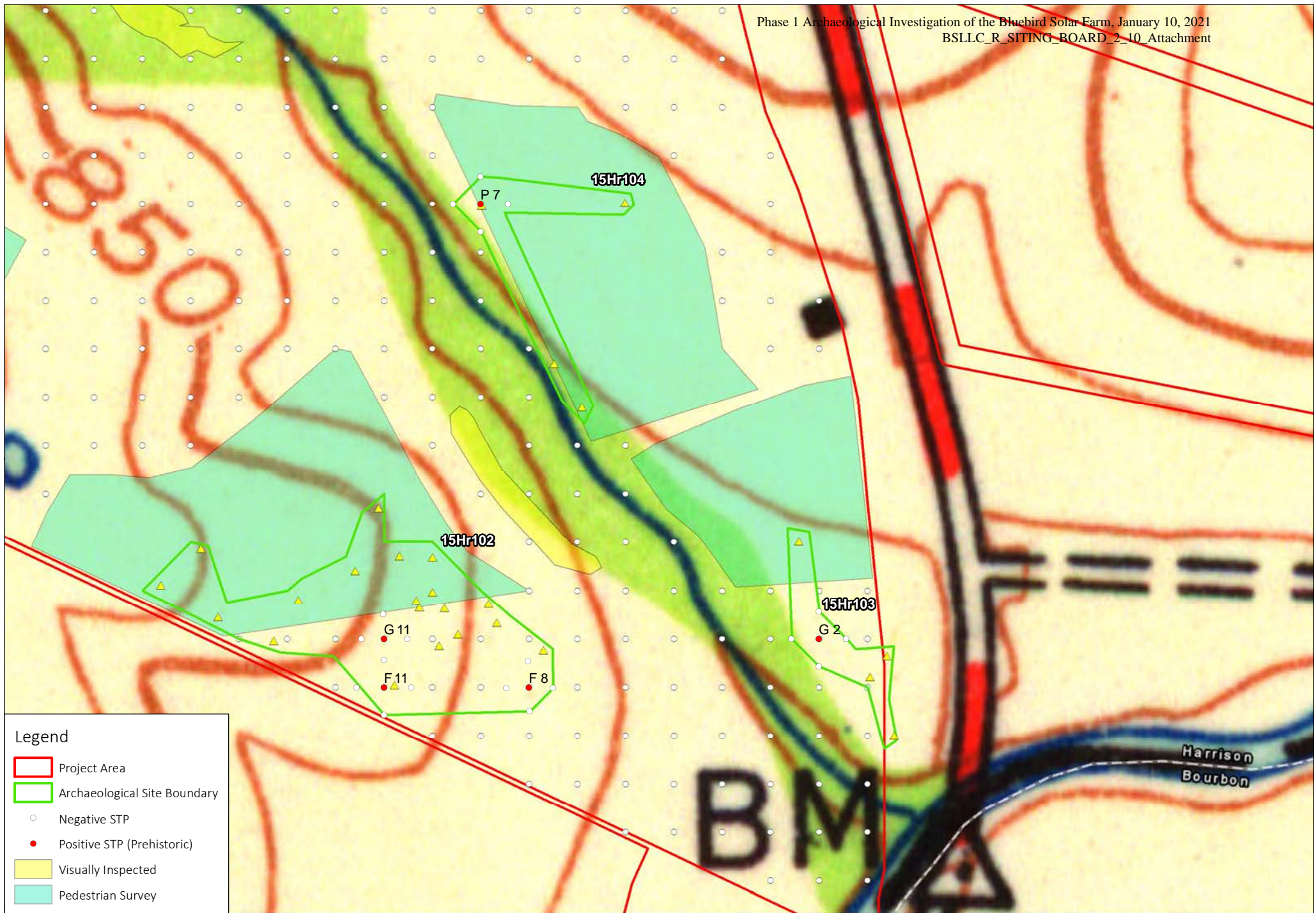
| Group | Artifact Type | Surface | N= |
|----------|-------------------------|---------|----|
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 2 | 3 |

SECTION FIVE

Results

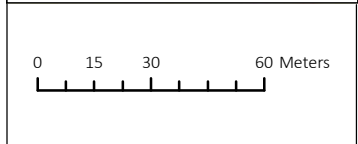
| Group | Artifact Type | Surface | N= |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| | Secondary flake | 1 | 1 |
| Stone Tool | Informal flake tool | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 4 | 6 |

Site 15Hr104 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr104 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|--|-------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr104 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-77 |

5.7.4 15Hr105

Site 15Hr105 is located on a gently sloped hill of an agricultural field (Figure 5-78). Site 15Hr105 is west of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River. The site has an area of 0.04 ha (0.10 ac) and is present near the southeastern corner of the McDowell parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr105 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field and pedestrian survey through the corn field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area. One positive STP was excavated along with three surface find locations contained artifacts on the McDowell parcel (Figure 5-79).



Figure 5-78. Overview of 15Hr105

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr105 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25 cm (0–9.8 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–35 cm (9.8–13.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-71).

Site 15H105 prehistoric artifacts included Fort Payne, Sonora, and Wyandotte chert types. Prehistoric artifacts included a core (n=1), broken flakes (n=3), and a tertiary flake (n=1) [n=5 (Table 26.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

Table 26. 15Hr105 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Surface | N= |
|----------|---------------|---------|----|
| Debitage | Core | 1 | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 2 | 3 |

SECTION FIVE

Results

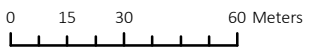
| Group | Artifact Type | Surface | N= |
|--------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| | Tertiary flake | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 4 | 5 |

Site 15Hr105 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr105 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr105 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



FIGURE 5-79

5.7.5 JTF-059

JTF-059 is an isolated find located on a gently sloped hill of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-059 is east of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River. The investigation at JTF-059 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 10 STPs were excavated in the site area. Two positive STPs contained artifacts, one contained a Flint Ridge utilized formal flake tool and one contained a tertiary flake (Figure 5-80). Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-059 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–10 cm (0–3.9 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 10–20 cm (3.9–7.9 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.



Figure 5-80. Fort Payne chert basal half of Lowe Flared Base projectile point.

5.7.6 15Hr106

Site 15Hr106 is located on a gently sloped hill of a pasture/hayfield (Figure 5-81). Site 15Hr106 is east of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River. The site has an area of 0.6 ha (0.16 ac) and is present near the western half of the McDowell parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr106 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 11 STPs were excavated in the site area. Three positive STPs contained artifacts on the McDowell parcel (Figure 5-82).



Figure 5-81. Overview of 15Hr106.

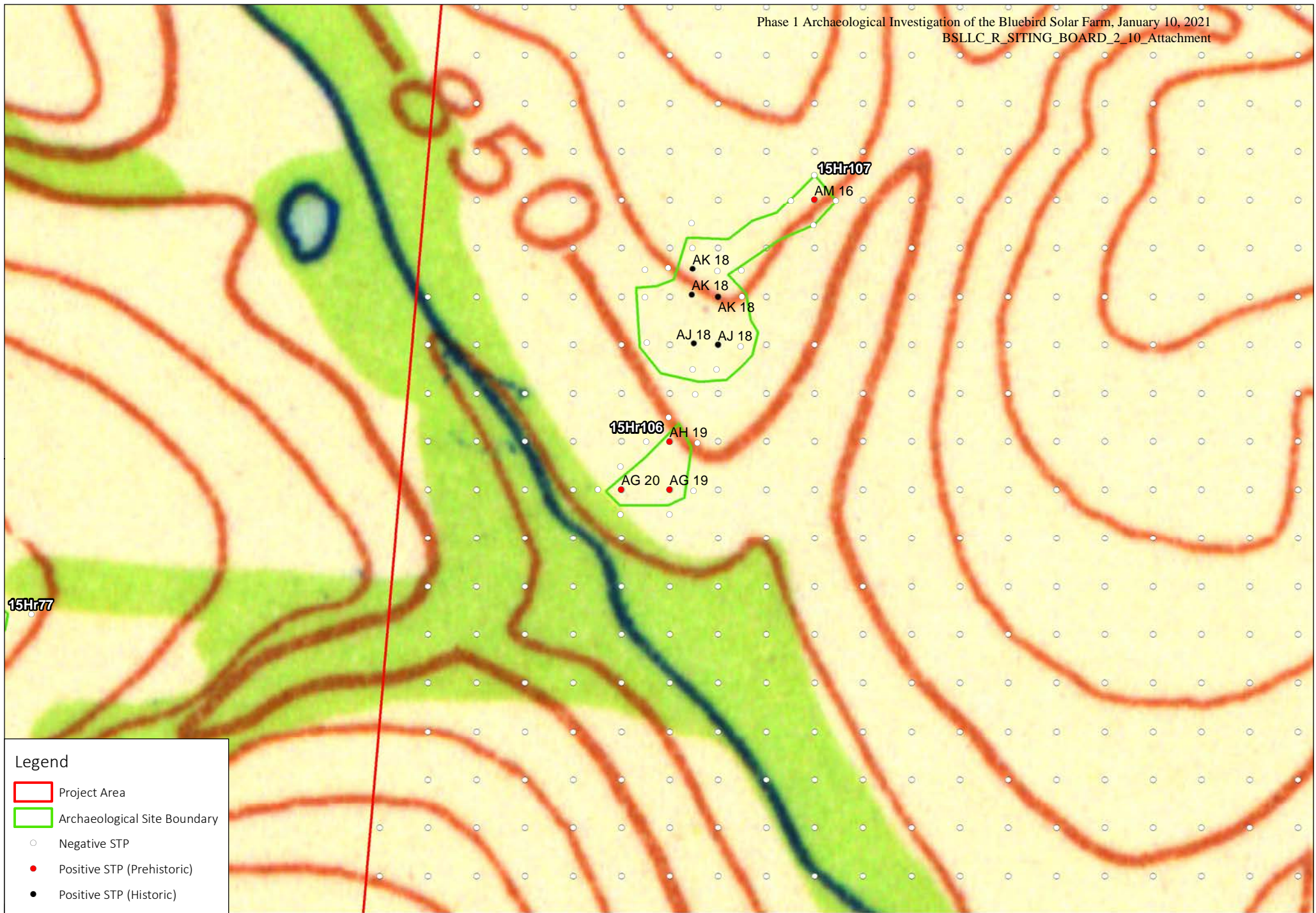
Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr106 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–10 cm (0–3.9 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 10–20 cm (3.9–7.9 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-83).

Site 15Hr106 prehistoric artifacts included Flint Ridge and Wyandotte chert types. Prehistoric artifacts included a biface-2 thinning flake (n=1), broken flakes (n=2), and a tertiary flake (n=1) [n=4 (Table 27.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

Table 27. 15Hr106 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 2 |
| | Tertiary flake | 1 |
| Total | | 4 |

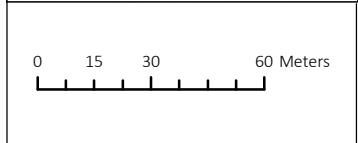
Site 15Hr106 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr106 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



15Hr77

Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|--|----------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr106 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-82 |

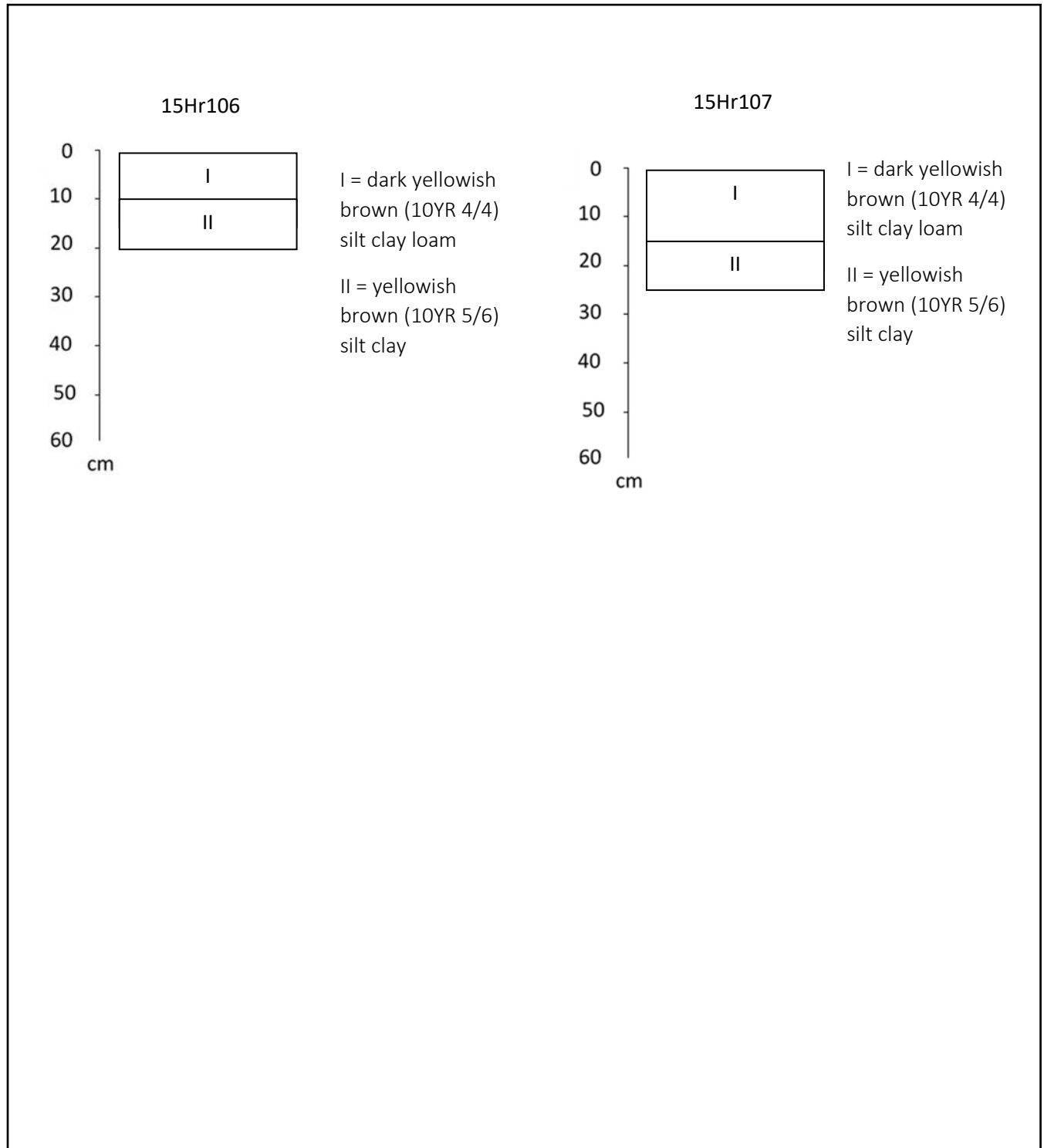


Figure 5-83. Representative Soil Profile from 15Hr106 and 15Hr107.



5.7.7 15Hr107

Site 15Hr107 is located on a gently sloped hill of a pasture/hayfield (Figure 5-84). Site 15Hr107 is east of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River. The site has an area of 0.27 ha (0.67 ac) and is present near the center of the McDowell parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr107 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 24 STPs were excavated in the site area. Six positive STPs contained artifacts on the McDowell parcel. (Figure 5-85).



Figure 5-84. Overview of 15Hr107.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr107 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–15 cm (0–5.9 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 15–25 cm (5.9–9.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-83).

Thirty-nine artifacts were recovered from the site. Thirty-eight historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact were identified (Table 28). Historic artifacts included five artifact types from the kitchen functional group and three artifact types from the architectural functional group. The prehistoric debitage consisted of one biface-2 thinning flake. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone at depths ranging from 0–25 cm (0–9.8 in) below the ground surface.

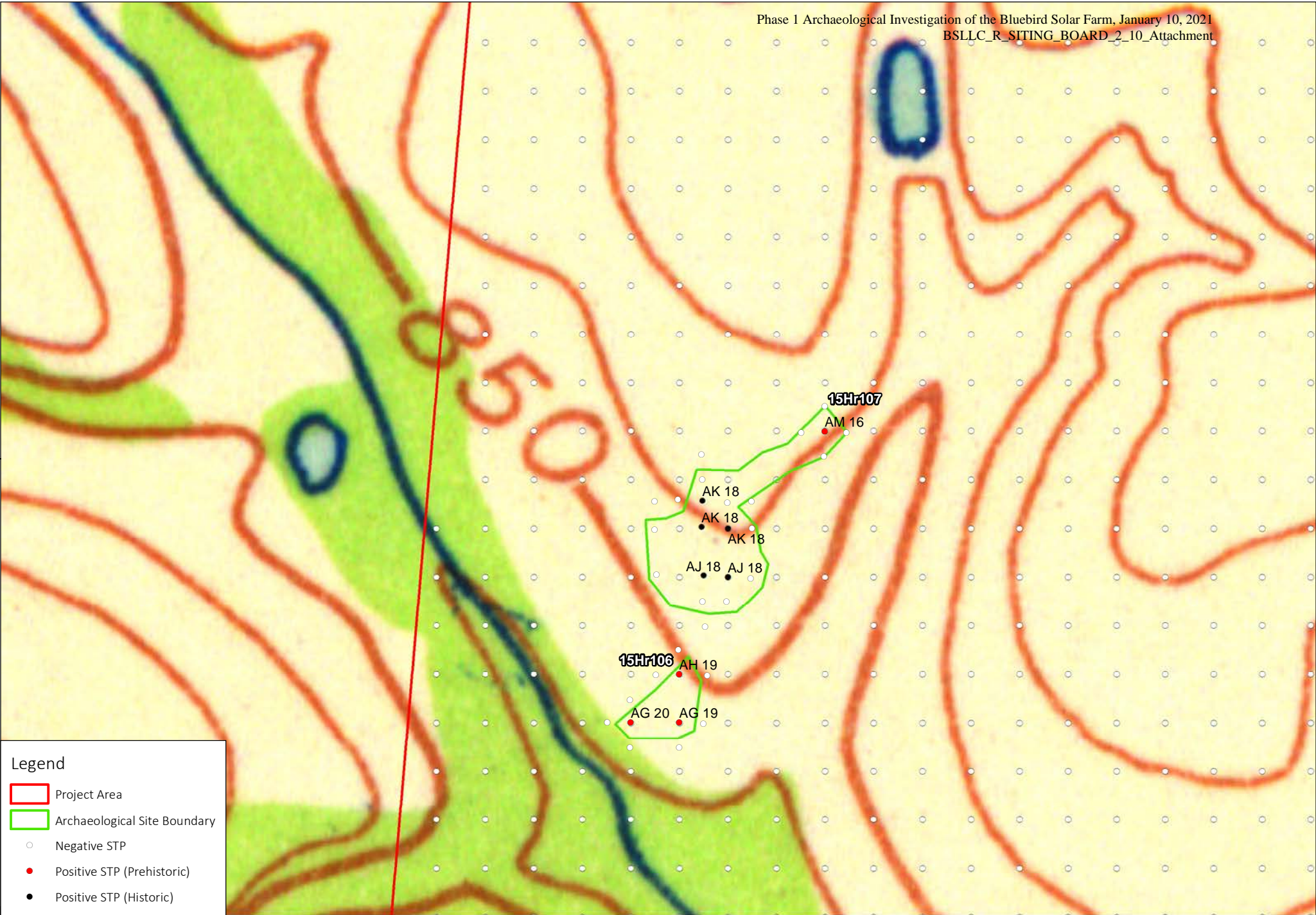
Table 28. 15Hr107 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | N= |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------|----|
| Architectural | Undetermined | Undetermined | | 1 |
| | Nail | Cut | | 1 |

SECTION FIVE

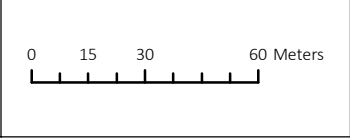
Results

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Wire | | 1 |
| | Window | Flat | | 5 |
| Kitchen | Bottle | Base | | 1 |
| | Container | Base | | 1 |
| | | Body | 1820-1900 (n=7) | 9 |
| | | Body/Rim | | 2 |
| | | Rim | | 2 |
| | Medicinal | Base | 1880-1918 | 1 |
| | Plate | Body | | 2 |
| | | Rim | | 1 |
| | Undetermined | Body | 1880-1918 (n=1) 1820-1900 (n=2) | 11 |
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | | 1 | |
| Total | | | | 39 |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|--|----------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr107 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-85 |

The historic artifacts indicate early-eighteenth to early-twentieth century deposition (Figures 5-86, 5-87, 5-88, and 5-89). Diagnostic ceramics include vessels made from 1880–1918 (n=2) and redwares made from 1820–1900 (n=9). The diversity of the historic assemblage indicates a domestic function. One prehistoric lithic, a biface-2 thinning flake, was also recovered within 0-10 cm (0-3.94 in) of 15Hr107. All artifacts were found in Stratum I within 0-10 cm below the surface.

Site 15Hr107 has been subjected to land clearing activities for agricultural use. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, cattle would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. Most of the site disturbance, appears to be confined to the uppermost deposits at the site, confined largely to the upper 10–15 cm (3.9–5.9 in). It appears that the integrity of 15Hr107 is substantially compromised. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr107 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

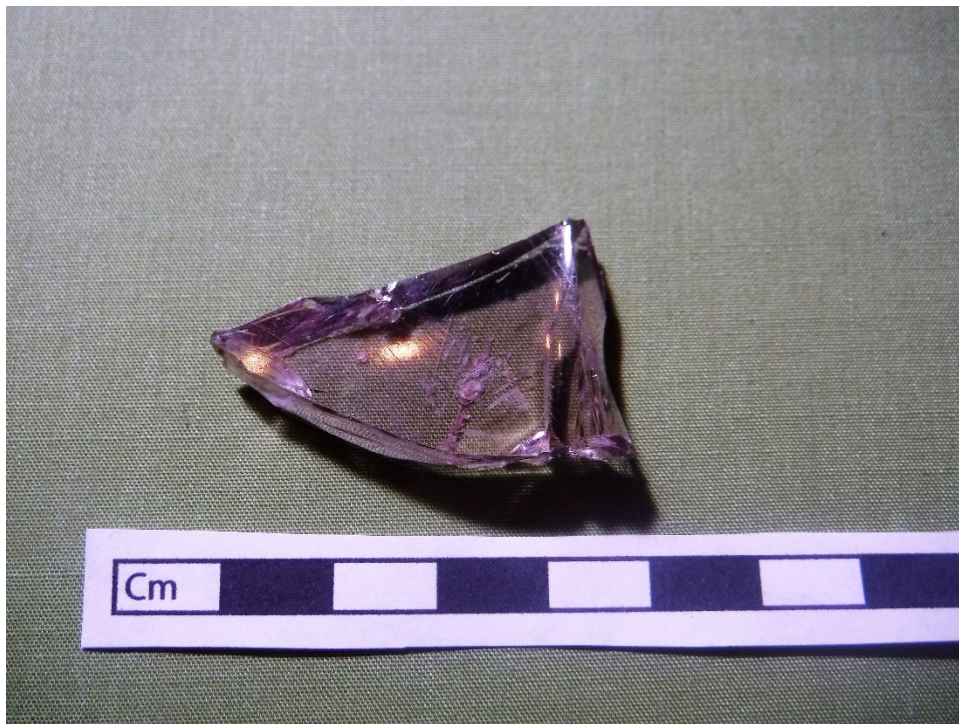


Figure 5-86. Manganese solarized glass fragment, dating to 1880-1918.



Figure 5-87. Manganese solarized glass medicine bottle fragment, dating to 1880-1918.



Figure 5-88. Redware container fragment with brown lead and manganese glaze, dating to 1820-1920.



Figure 5-89. Redware container fragment with brown lead and manganese glaze, dating to 1820-1920.

5.7.8 JTF-069

JTF-069 is an isolated find located on a gently sloped hill of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-069 is east of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River. The investigation at JTF-069 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area. A single biface-1 thinning flake was found in the positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-069 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–15 cm (0–5.9 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 15–30 cm (5.9–11.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.7.9 JTF-070

JTF-070 is an isolated find located on a gently sloped hill of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-070 is east of an unnamed tributary that drains into South Fork of the Licking River. The investigation at JTF-070 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area. A single biface-1 thinning flake was found in the positive STP. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-070 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–12 cm (0–4.7 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 12–30 cm (4.7–11.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

Site JTF-070 prehistoric artifacts included Breathitt biface-1 thinning flake (n=1). The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

5.8 Reed Parcel

The Reed Parcel (74 acres) is located on the eastern edge of the project area. This parcel is comprised of orchard rows with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-90 and 5-91). Surface visibility was poor in the orchard and agricultural fields. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals (Figure 5-92). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. Three archaeological sites and two isolated finds were identified within the Reed Parcel (Table 47).

Table 29. Sites Identified within Reed Parcel.

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------|
| JTF-062 | | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-063 | 15Hr108 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | 3 |
| JTF-064 | 15Hr109 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-065 | 15Hr110 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-067 | | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |



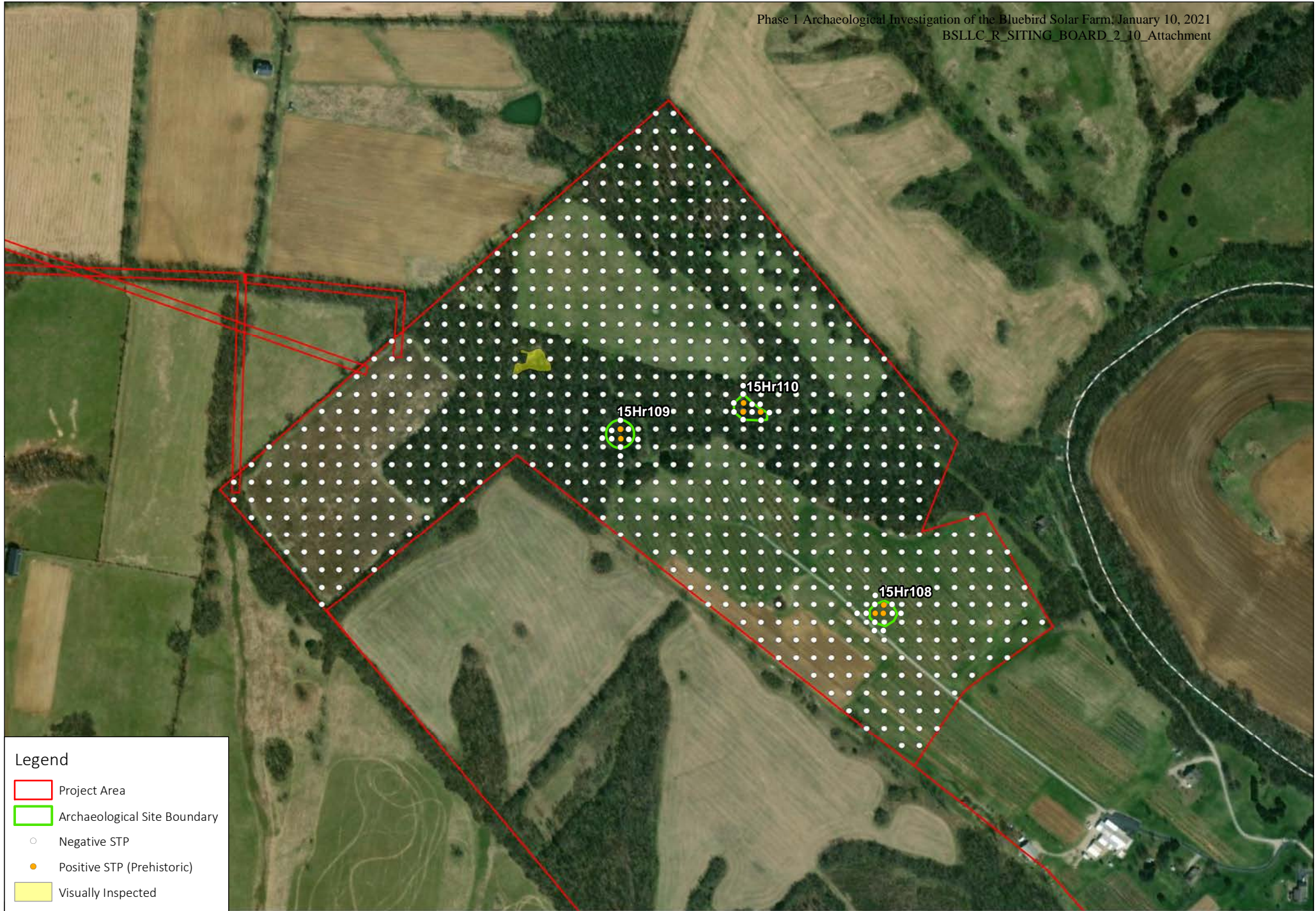
Figure 5-90. Overview of Reed parcel.



Figure 5-91. Overview of Reed parcel.

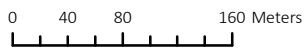
5.8.1 JTF-062

JTF-062 is located on a gently sloped hill of an orchard. JTF-062 is west of the South Fork of the Licking River. The investigation at JTF-062 included STP excavation in the orchard. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area. One positive STPs contained artifacts. Two prehistoric artifacts were identified, one broken flake and one primary flake. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-062 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–15 cm (0–5.9 in) dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 15–30 cm (5.9–11.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:5,500 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of Reed Parcel |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-92 |

5.8.2 15Hr108

Site 15Hr108 is located on a gently sloped hill of an orchard (Figure 5-93). Site 15Hr108 is west of the South Fork of the Licking River. The site has an area of 0.06 ha (0.16 ac) and is present near the southeastern corner of the Reed parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr108 included STP excavation in the orchard. In total, 14 STPs were excavated in the site area. Three positive STPs contained artifacts on the McDowell parcel. (Figure 5-94).



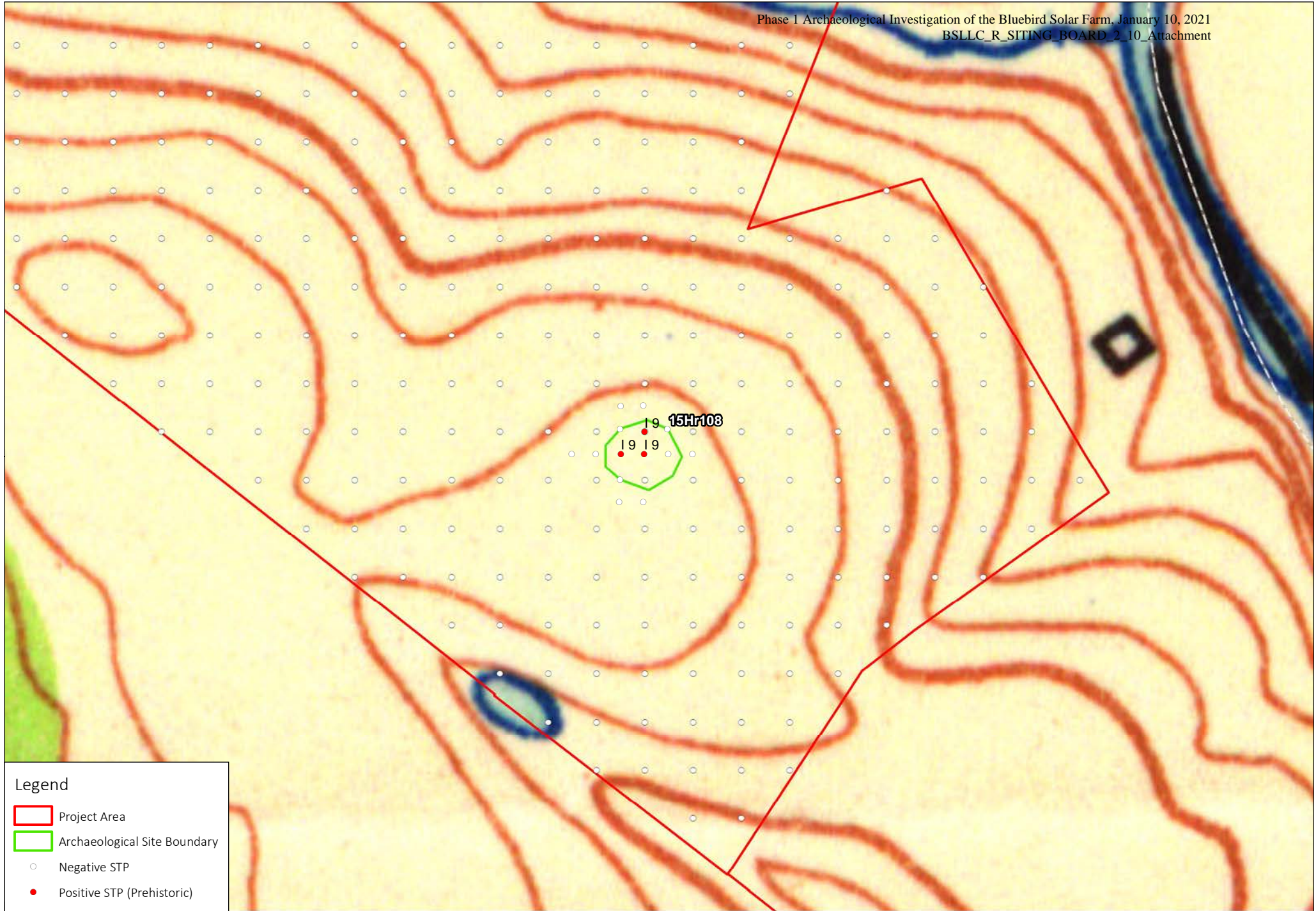
Figure 5-93. Overview of 15Hr108.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr108 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–10 cm (0–3.9 in) dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 10–40 cm (3.9–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay (Figure 5-95).

Site 15Hr108 prehistoric artifacts included a Flint Ridge informal flake tool [n=1, (Figure 5-96)] and broken flakes (n=2) [n=3 (Table 30.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

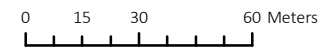
Table 30. 15Hr108 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|
| Debitage | Broken flake | 2 |
| Stone Tool | Informal flake tool | 1 |
| Total | | 3 |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



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|-------|---|------|
| TITLE | SITE 15Hr108 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| | FIGURE | 5-94 |

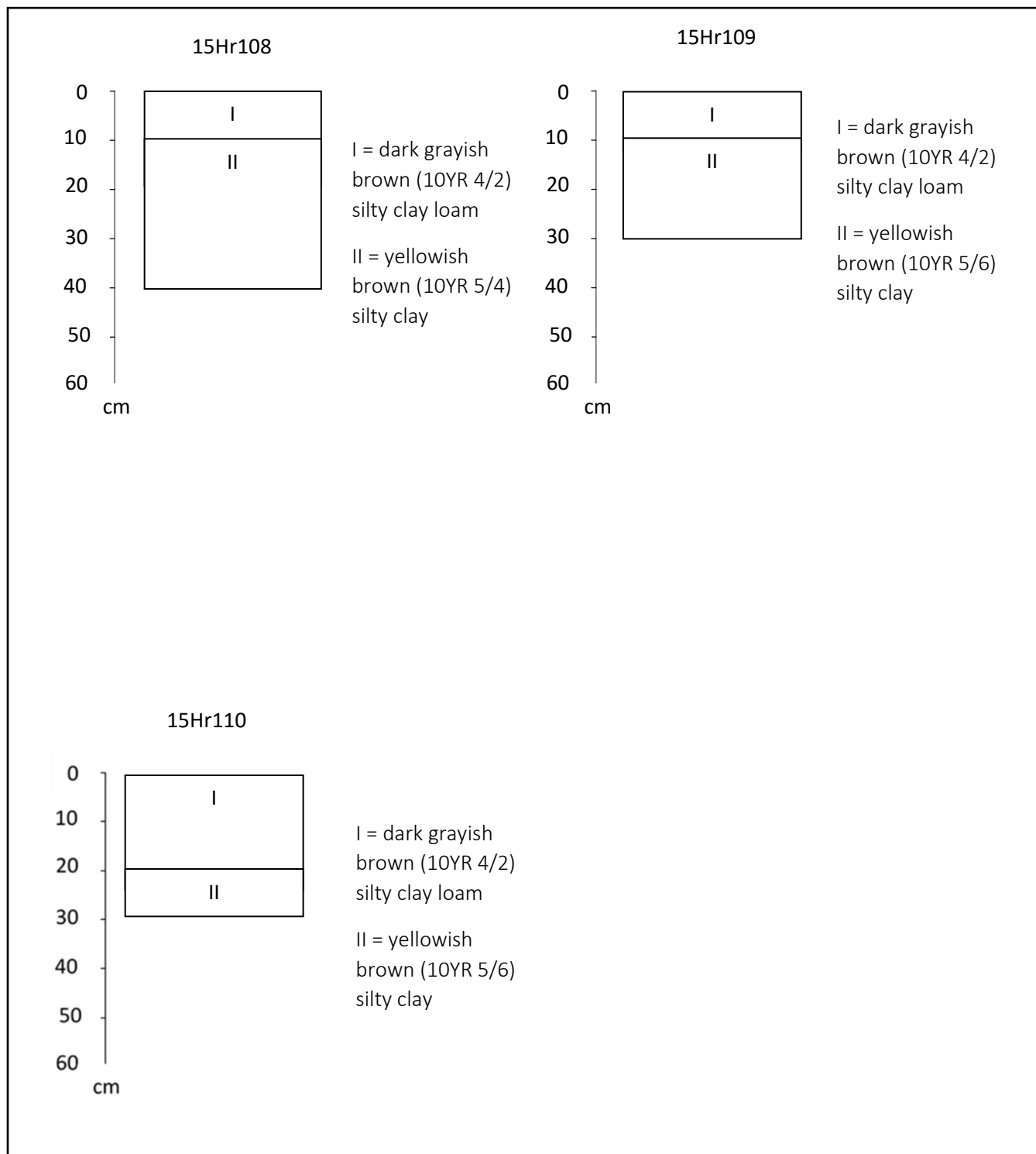


Figure 5-95. Representative Soil Profile from Sites 15Hr108, 15Hr109, and 15Hr110.





Figure 5-96. Informal Flake Tool.

Site 15Hr108 has been subjected to land clearing activities for orchard and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr108 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.8.3 15Hr109

Site 15Hr109 is in a dense forested area outside of the orchard (Figure 5-97). Site 15Hr109 is northwest of the South Fork of the Licking River. The site has an area of 0.08 ha (0.20 ac). The site is present near the central part of the Reed parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr109 included STP excavation in the orchard. In total, 10 STPs displaying eroded soils were excavated in the site area. Two positive STPs contained artifacts on the McDowell parcel. (Figure 5-98).



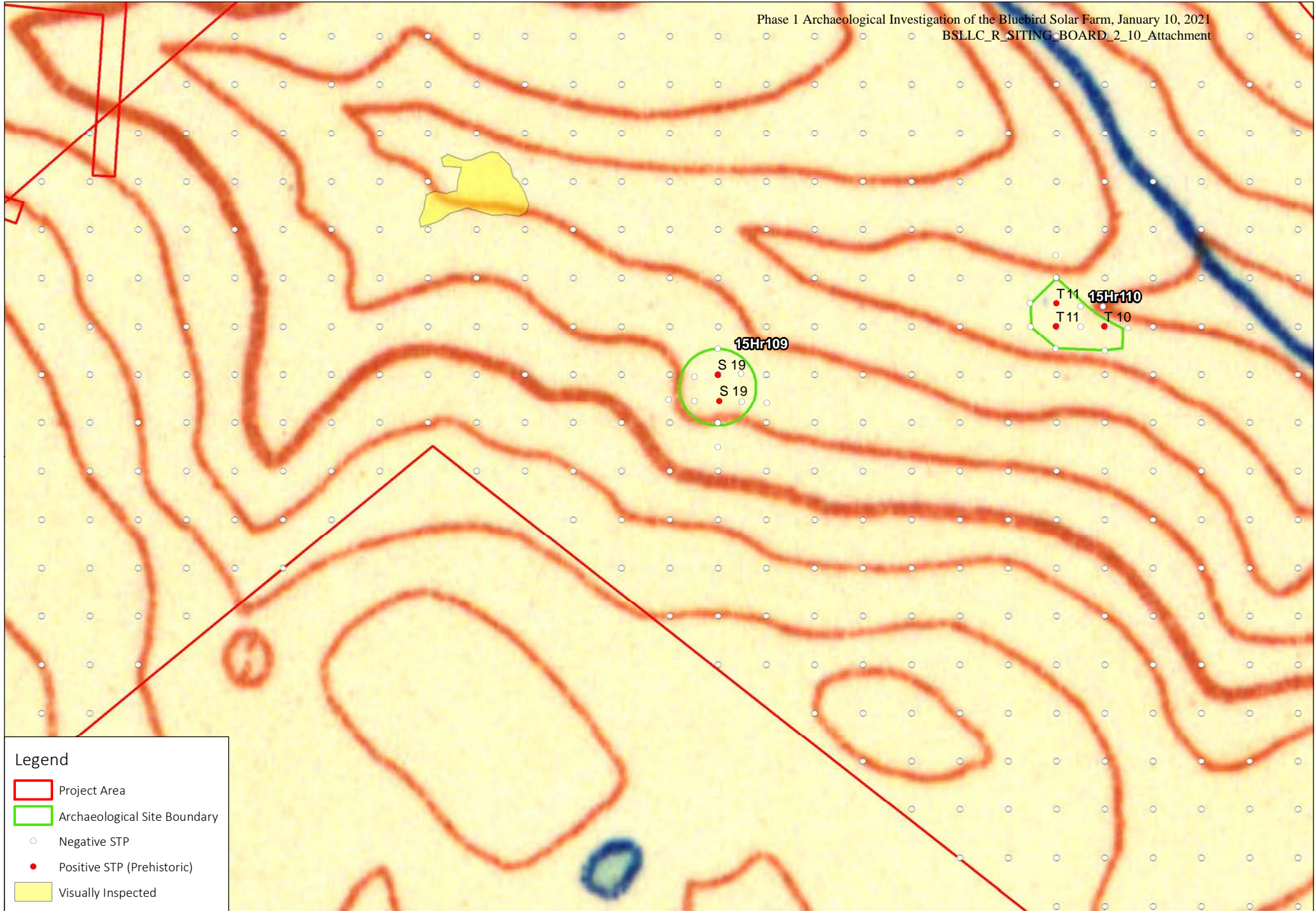
Figure 5-97. Overview of 15Hr109.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr109 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–10 cm (0–3.9 in) dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 10–30 cm (3.9–11.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay (See Figure 5-95). All artifacts were found in Stratum II.

Site 15Hr109 prehistoric artifacts included a shell and grog tempered pottery sherd [n=1, (Figure 5-99)] and a broken flake of Fort Payne chert (n=1) [n=2 (Table 31.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

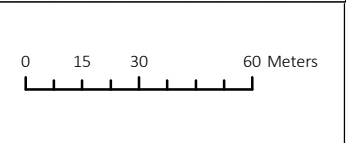
Table 31. 15Hr109 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|---------------|----------|
| Debitage | Broken flake | 1 |
| Pottery | Pottery sherd | 1 |
| Total | | 2 |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr109 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

JACKSON GROUP

FIGURE 5-98



Figure 5-99. Shell and Grog ceramic fragment.

Site 15Hr109 has been subjected to land clearing activities for orchard and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing.

5.8.4 15Hr110

Site 15Hr110 is in a dense forested area outside of the orchard (Figure 5-100). Site 15Hr110 is northwest of the South Fork of the Licking River. The site has an area of 0.06 ha (0.16 ac). The site is present near the central part of the Reed parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr110 included STP excavation in the orchard. In total, 12 STPs were excavated in the site area. Two positive STPs contained artifacts on the McDowell parcel. (Figure 5-101).



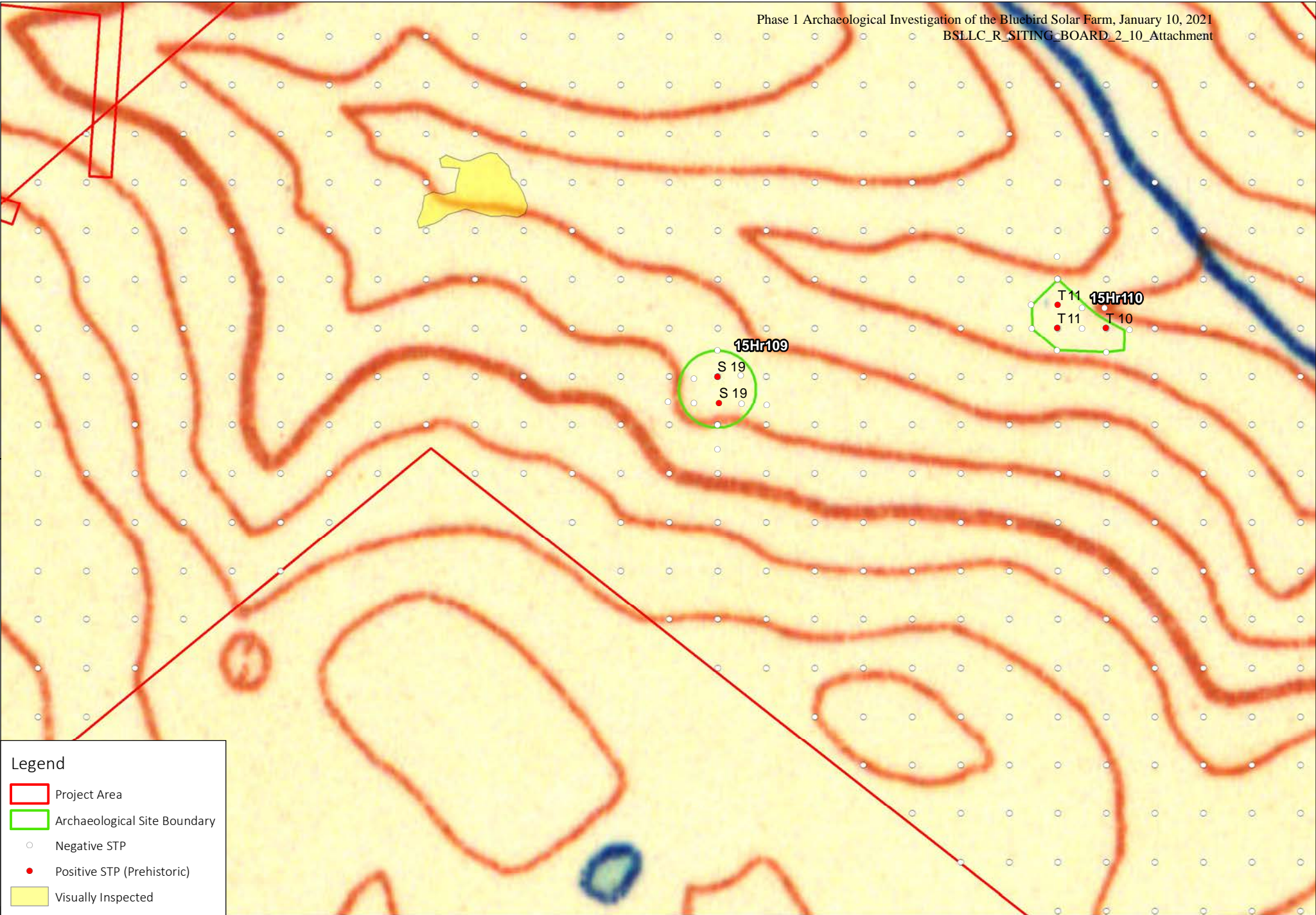
Figure 5-100. Overview of 15Hr110.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr110 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–20 cm (0–7.9 in) dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 20–30 cm (7.9–11.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay (See Figure 5-95).

Site 15Hr110 prehistoric artifacts included Flint Ridge and Fort Payne chert types. Artifacts included a projectile point [n=1, (Figure 5-102)] and biface-1 thinning flake (n=1) [n=2 (Table 32.)] Madison projectile points are characteristic of the Late Woodland to Mississippian periods, and typically date to approximately 1,100 - 300 B.P. The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

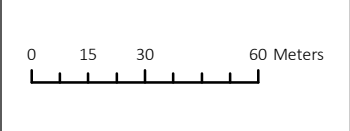
Table 32. 15Hr110 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Debitage | Biface-1 thinning flake | 1 |
| Stone Tool | Projectile point | 1 |
| Total | | 2 |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|--|-----------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr110 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-101 |



Figure 5-102. Madison projectile point.

Site 15Hr110 has been subjected to land clearing activities for orchard and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr110 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.8.5 JTF-067

JTF-067 is an isolated find located on a gently sloped hill in an agricultural field outside of the orchard. JTF-067 is northwest of the South Fork of the Licking River. The investigation at JTF-067 included STP excavation in the orchard. In total, 8 STPs were excavated in the area. Two positive STPs each contained a biface-2 thinning flake. One made from Flint Ridge chert and the other made from Fort Payne chert. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-067 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–10 cm (0–3.9 in) dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 10–20 cm (3.9–7.9 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay.

5.9 Sharp Parcel

The Sharp Parcel (33 acres) is located on the west edge of the project area. This parcel is comprised of pastureland with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-103 and 5-104). Surface visibility was poor in the cattle pasture and agricultural fields. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals across (Figure 5-105). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. One archaeological site and one isolated find were identified within the Reed Parcel (Table 33).

SECTION FIVE

Table 33. Sites Identified within Sharp Parcel.

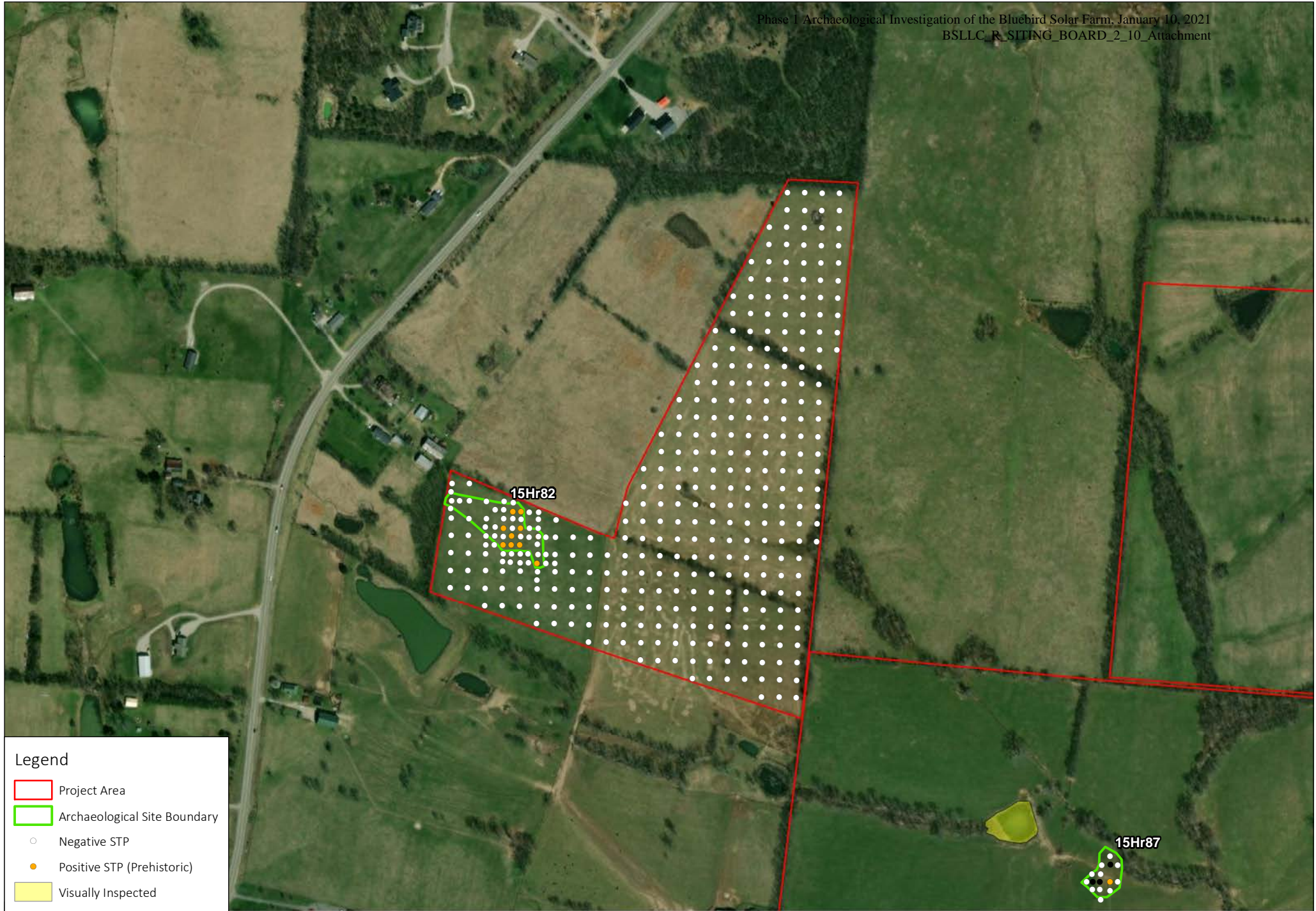
| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------|
| JTF-016 | | Sharp | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Sharp | Unknown Prehistoric | 21 |



Figure 5-103. Overview of Sharp Parcel facing south in cattle pasture.

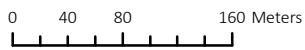


Figure 5-104. Photo facing east overlooking 15Hr82 in cattle pasture.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:5,500 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |


NORTH

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of Sharp Parcel |
|  | |
| FIGURE | 5-105 |

5.9.1 JTF-016

JTF-016 is located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-016 is just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at Site JTF-016 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 10 STPs were excavated in the area. Two positive STPs contained artifacts. One STP contained tertiary flake. The second positive STP contained a secondary flake. Both prehistoric flakes were produced from Fort Payne chert. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-016 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–26 cm (0–10.2 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 26 to 36 cm (10.2–14.2 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.9.2 15Hr82

Site 15Hr82 is located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a pasture/hayfield (Figure 5-106). Site 15Hr82 is just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The site has an area of 0.41 ha (1.01 ac). The site is present near the southwestern corner of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr82 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 41 STPs were excavated in the site area. Thirteen positive STPs contained artifacts on the Sharp parcel. (Figure 5-107).



Figure 5-106. Overview of 15Hr82.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr82 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–26 cm (0–10.2 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 26–31 cm (10.2–12.2 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-108).

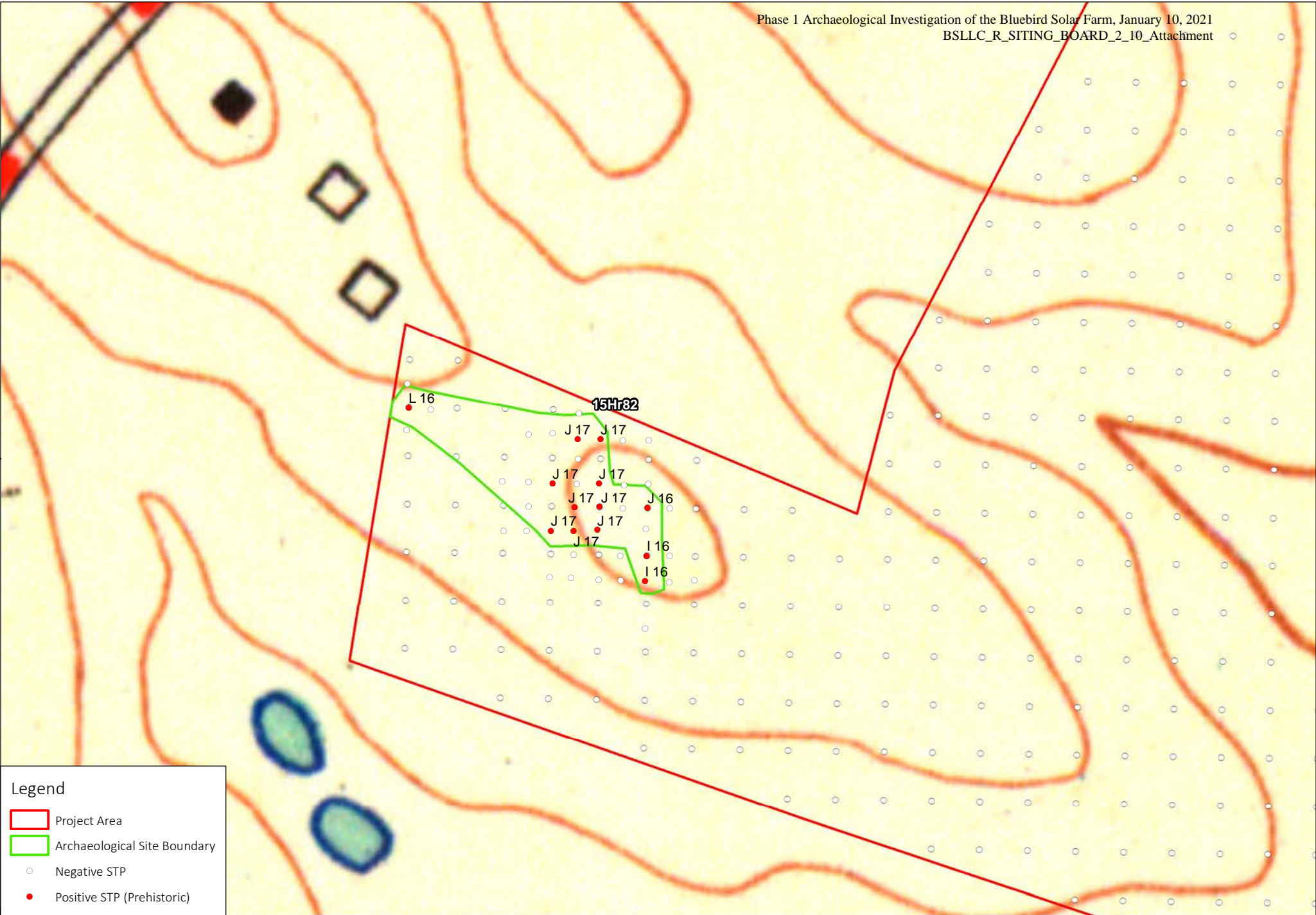
Site 15Hr82 prehistoric artifacts included Fort Payne, Flint Ridge, and Wyandotte chert types. Artifacts included a tertiary flake (n=1), biface-1 thinning flakes (n=2), biface-2 thinning flakes (n=2), broken flakes (n=15), a Fort Payne

formal flake tool (n=1), and an undecorated, grit tempered pottery sherd (n=1) [n=21 (Table 34.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

Table 34. 15Hr82 Artifact Summary.

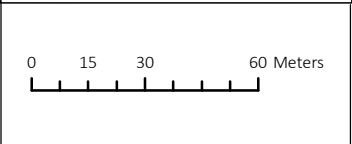
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Debitage | Tertiary flake | 1 |
| | Biface-1 thinning flake | 2 |
| | Biface-2 thinning flake | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 15 |
| Stone Tool | Formal flake tool | 1 |
| Pottery | Pottery sherd, plain, grit temper | 1 |
| Total | | 21 |

Site 15Hr82 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr82 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|--------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr82 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-107 |

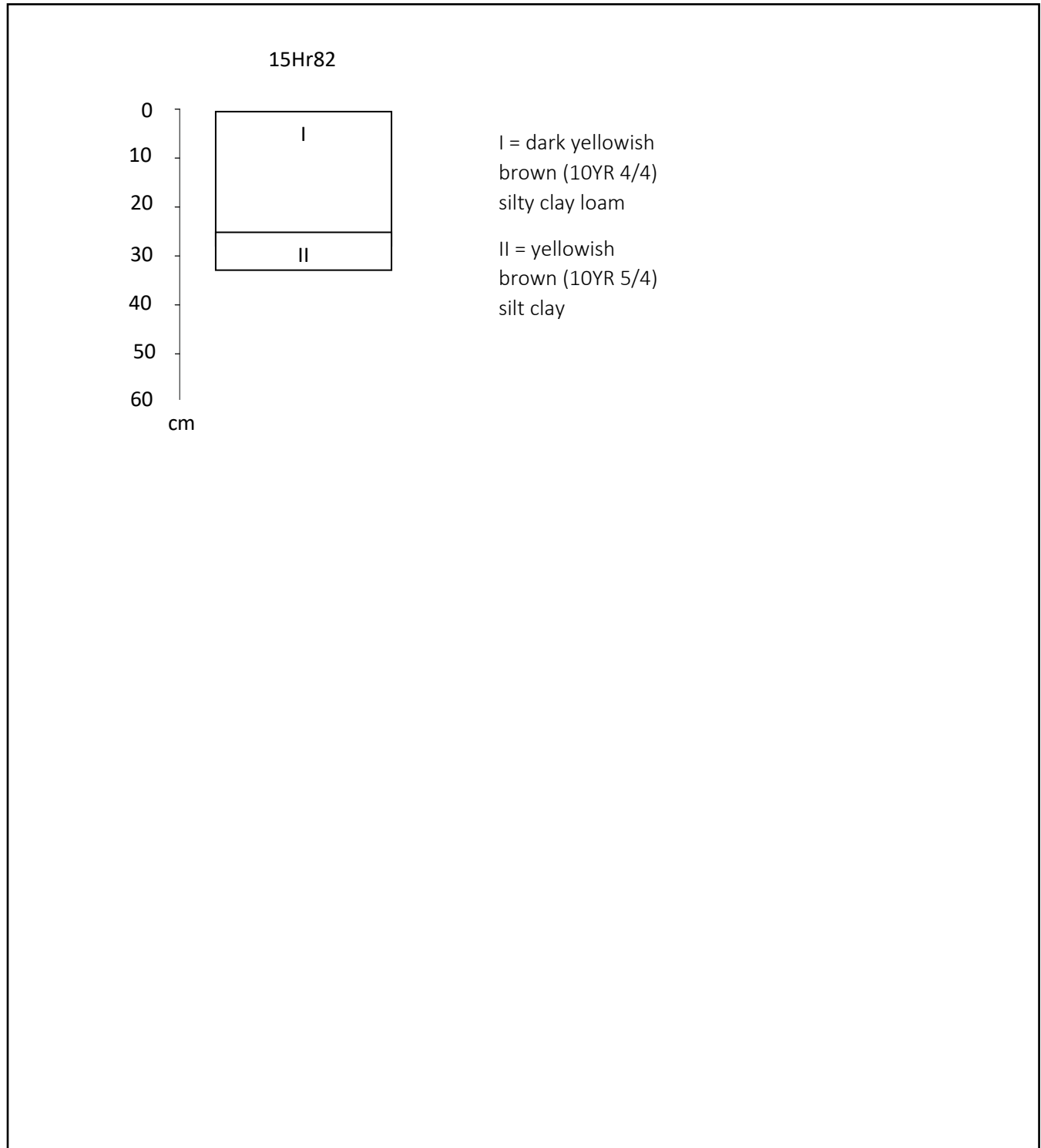


Figure 5-108. Representative Soil Profile from Site 15Hr82.



5.10 Silas Baptist Church Parcel

The Silas Baptist Church Parcel (51 acres) is in the southwestern portion of the project area. This parcel is comprised of pastureland with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-109 and 5-110). Surface visibility was poor in the pastures and agricultural fields. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals across 19.8 ha (49 ac) (Figure 5-111). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. Two archaeological sites were identified within the Silas Baptist Church Parcel (Table 35).

Table 35. Sites Identified within Silas Baptist Church Parcel.

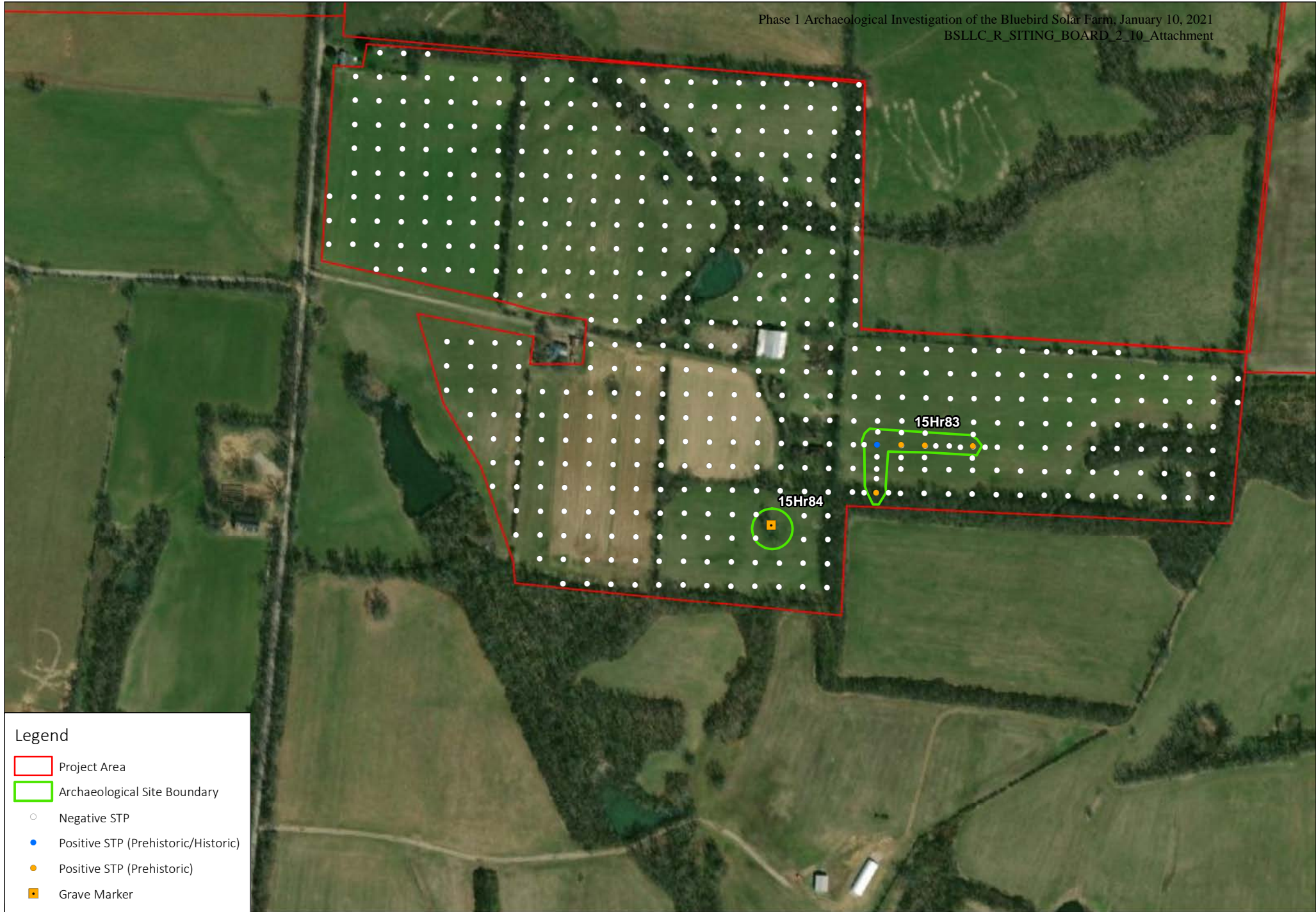
| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|--------------|
| JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Silas Baptist Church | Unknown Prehistoric, Early 19th to Early 20th Century | 8 |
| JTF-020 | 15Hr84 | Silas Baptist Church | Unknown Cemetery | 0 |



Figure 5-109. Photo facing west overlooking 15Hr83 in field.

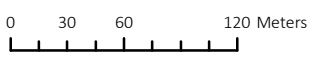


Figure 5-110. Photo facing north overlooking Cemetery (15Hr84) and School House in field.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric/Historic)
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Grave Marker



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:4,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|----------------------|--|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of Silas Baptist Church Parcel |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-111 |

5.10.1 15Hr83

Site 15Hr83 is in a hay field surrounded by brush north of the Silas Creek (Figure 5-112). The site has an area of 0.23 ha (0.58 ac). The site is present near the south boundary of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr83 included STP excavation in the hay field. In total, 20 STPs were excavated in the site area. Five positive STPs contained artifacts on the Silas Baptist Church parcel (Figure 5-113).



Figure 5-112. Overview of 15Hr83.

Soils recorded in the STPs were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–40 cm (11.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-114).

Site 15Hr83 consists of prehistoric and historic artifacts [(n=8), Table 36.] Historic artifacts included artifact types from the kitchen and clothing functional group. Prehistoric artifacts included a Flint Ridge biface-2 thinning flake (n=1). Also, indeterminate informal flake tool (n=1), a tertiary flake (n=1), and broken flakes (n=3). All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I at depths ranging from 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) below the ground surface.

Table 36. 15Hr83 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | N= |
|------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|----|
| Clothing | Prosser | Button | 1840-1930 | 1 |
| Kitchen | Redware | Container | 1820-1900 | 1 |
| Stone tool | Informal flake tool | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |

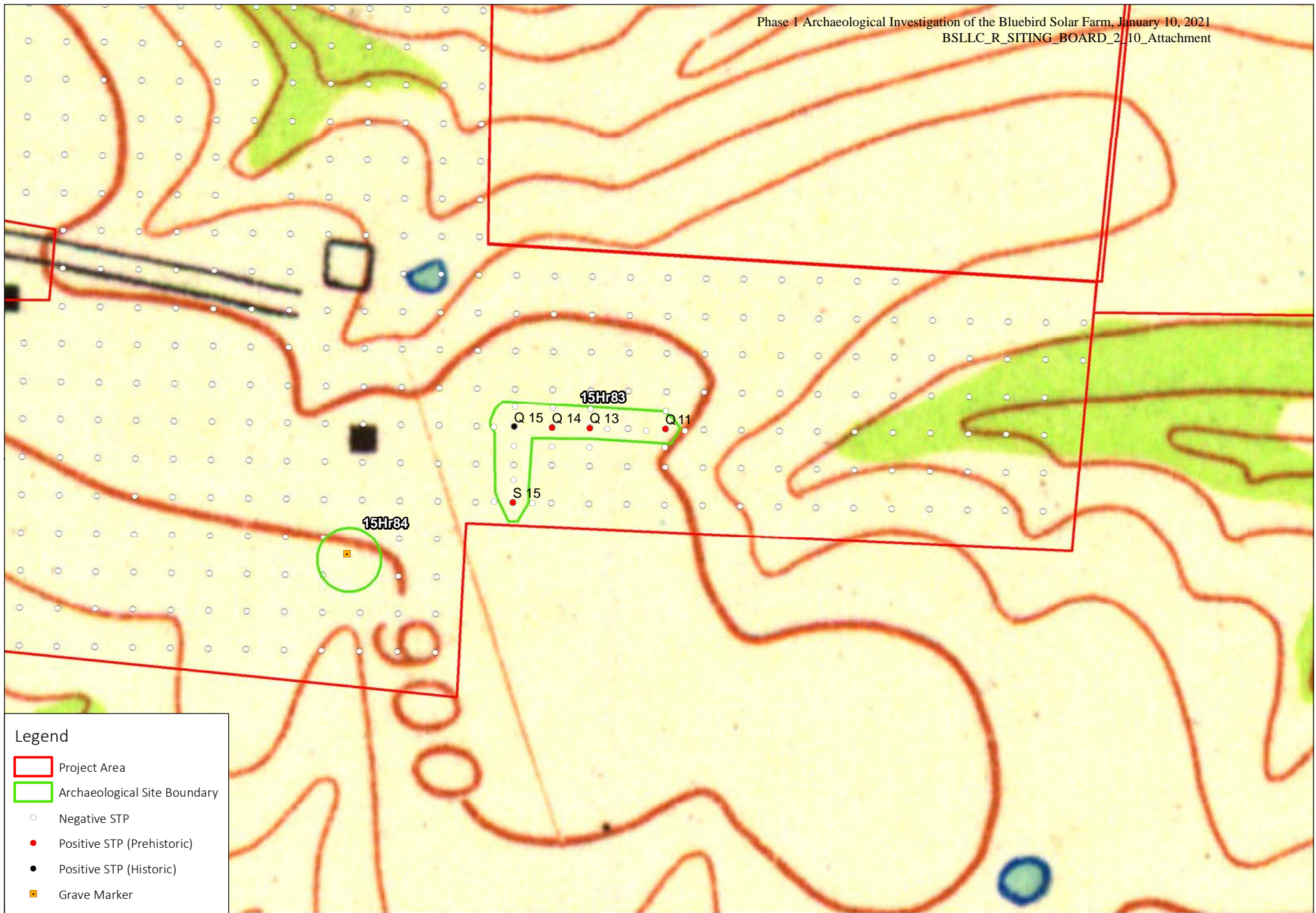
SECTION FIVE

Results

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|----------|
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | | 1 |
| | Tertiary flake | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| | Broken flake | Indeterminate type | | 3 |
| Total | | | | 8 |

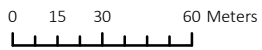
The historic artifacts indicate mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century deposition. Diagnostic ceramics include redware made from 1820–1900 (n=1) and a button made from 1840–1930 [n=1, Figure 5-115)]. The diversity of the historic assemblage indicates a domestic function. It is probable that the materials from this site are associated with the structure depicted just west of the site on the 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (See Figure 5-113).

The portion of site 15Hr83 within the project area has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, the portion of site 15Hr83 located within the project area should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Grave Marker



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,531 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|--------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr83 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| | FIGURE 5-113 |

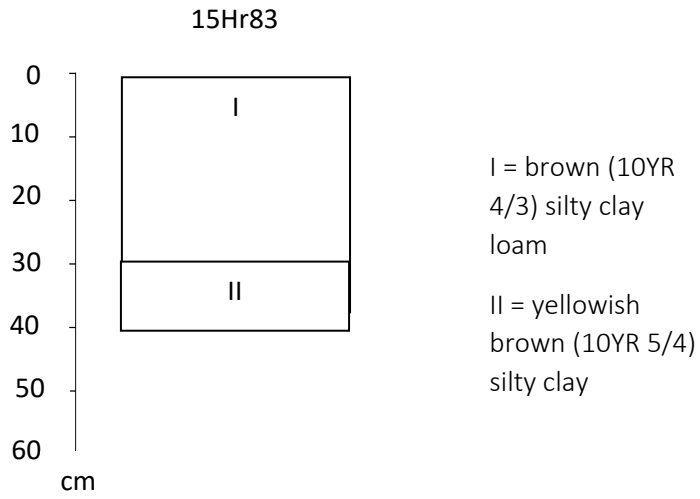


Figure 5-114. Representative Soil Profile from Site 15Hr83.





Figure 5-115. White 4-hole Prosser button.

5.10.2 15Hr84

Site 15Hr84 is an undocumented cemetery in a hay field surrounded by brush north of the Silas Creek (Figure 5-116). The site has an area of 0.09 ha (0.22 ac). The site is present near the south boundary of the parcel (See Figure 5-111 and 5-113).

The investigation at Site 15Hr84 included visual inspection of gravestone and depressions, no excavation was done in the boundary or within the cemetery. The cemetery was identified by the large, dressed limestone that laid in an overgrown brush area on Silas Baptist Church parcel (Figure 5-117).



Figure 5-116. Overview of 15Hr84.

Site 15Hr84 consists a large dressed limestone top that was broken into two pieces, the smaller piece measuring (28.5in x 36in) and the larger half measuring (45inx 36in) shown in Figure 5.10.2-2.



Figure 5-117. Dressed Limestone Top.

It is recommended that the cemetery be avoided. If any future work were to take place in the vicinity of the cemetery, it is recommended that a temporary fencing barrier be erected at a minimum of 50 m (164 ft) from the center of the cemetery.

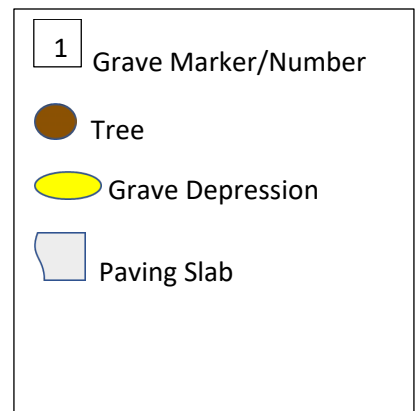
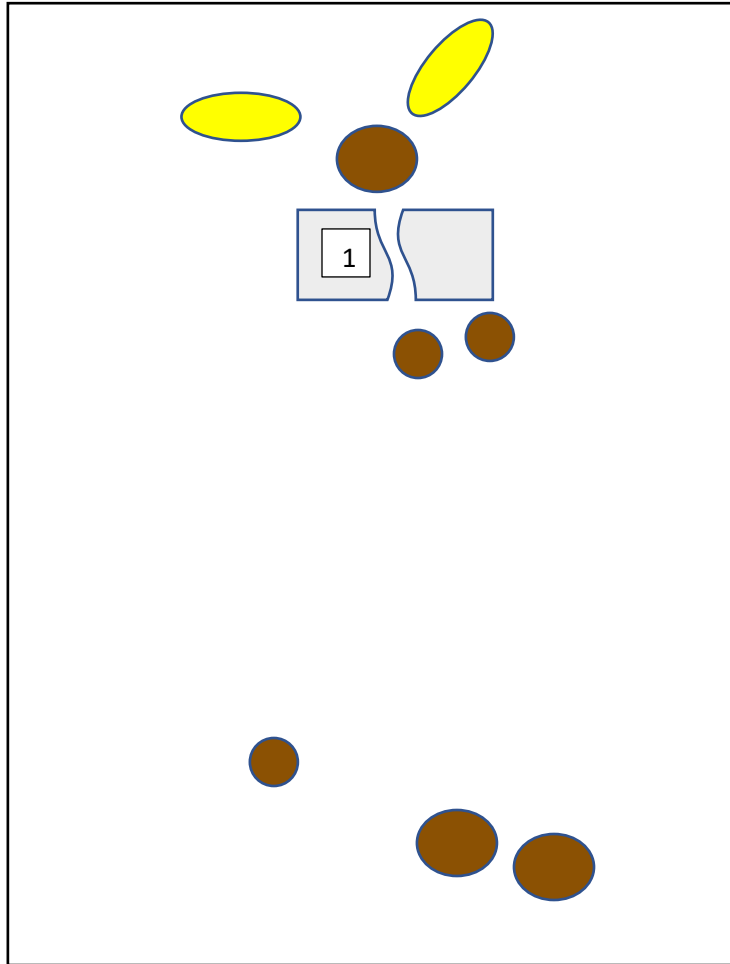


Figure 5-118. 15Hr84 Cemetery Diagram.

5.11 Whalen Parcel

The Whalen Parcel (183 acres) is in the northwestern portion of the project area. This parcel is comprised of pastureland with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-119 and 5-120). Surface visibility was poor in the pastures and agricultural fields. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals (Figure 5-121). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. Five archaeological sites and three isolated finds were identified within the Whalen Parcel (Table 59). 15Hr88 is a continuation from the site identified in the McDaniel Parcel.

Table 37. Sites Identified within Whalen Parcel.

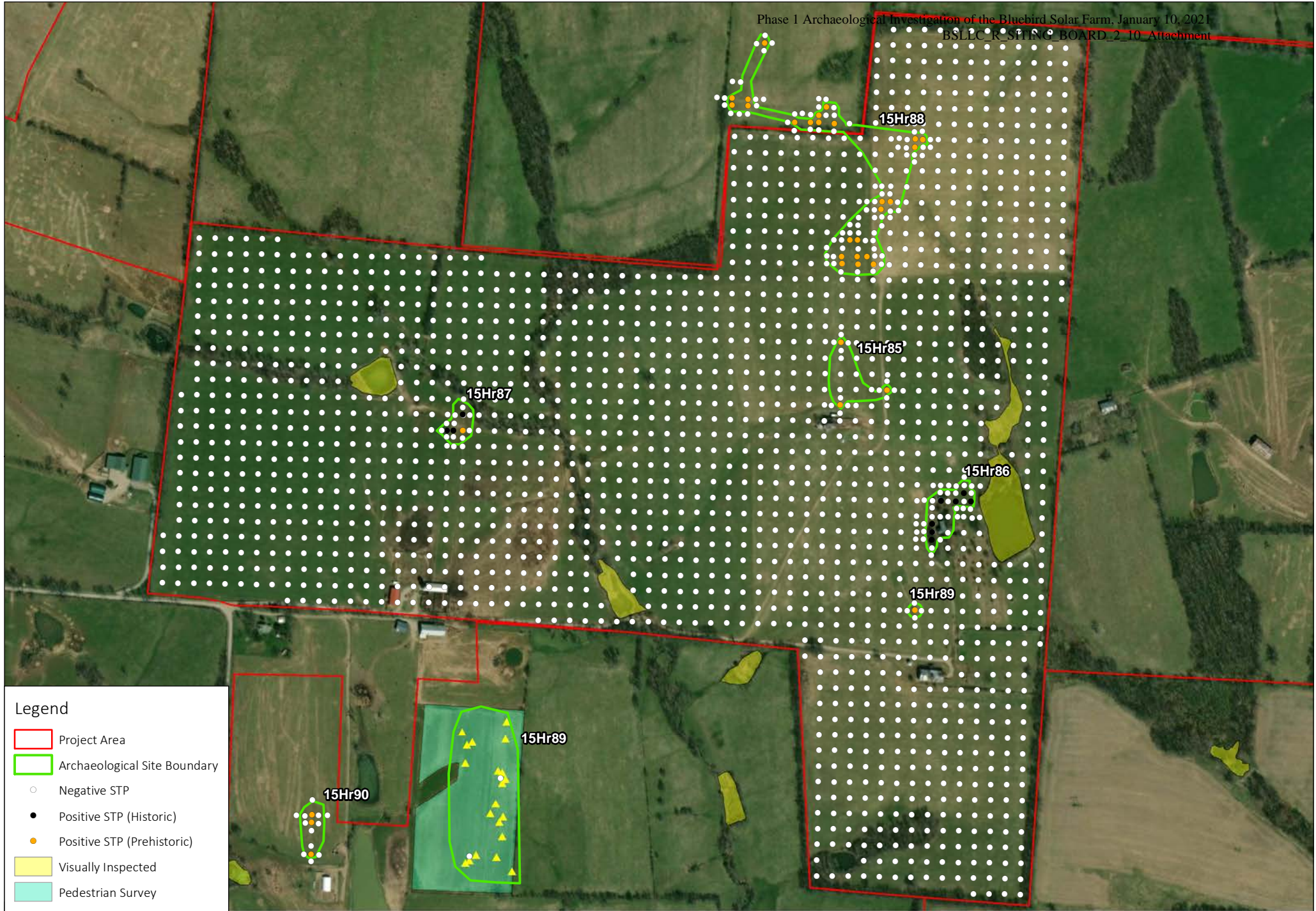
| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---|--------------|
| JTF-006 | 15Hr85 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | 3 |
| JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Whalen | Early 19th to Early 20th Century | 29 |
| JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric, Late 18th to Late 19th Century | 14 |
| JTF-012 | | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-013 | | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-014 | | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | 13 |
| JTF-052 | 15Hr89 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric, Unknown Historic | 4 |



Figure 5-119. Photo facing southwest overlooking abandoned house from site 15Hr86.

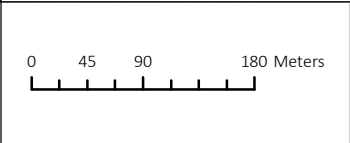


Figure 5-120. Overview facing south overlooking in cattle pasture in Whalen Parcel.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected
- Pedestrian Survey



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:6,100 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| TITLE | Survey Overview of Whalen Parcel |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-121 |

5.11.1 15Hr85

Site 15Hr85 is located on a gently sloped hill in the middle of a pasture/hayfield (Figure 5-122). Site 15Hr85 is just east of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The site has an area of 0.32 ha (0.79 ac). The site is present near the northeastern corner of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr85 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 20 STPs were excavated in the site area. Three positive STPs contained artifacts on the Whalen parcel. (Figure 5-123).



Figure 5-122. Overview of 15Hr85

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr85 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–26 cm (0–10.2 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 26–36 cm (10.2–14.2 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-124).

Site 15Hr85 prehistoric artifacts included informal flake tool [n=1, (Flint Ridge)], a whole projectile point [n=1, (Figure 5-125)], and a tertiary flake (n=1) [n=3 (Table 38.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

Table 38. 15Hr85 Artifact Summary.

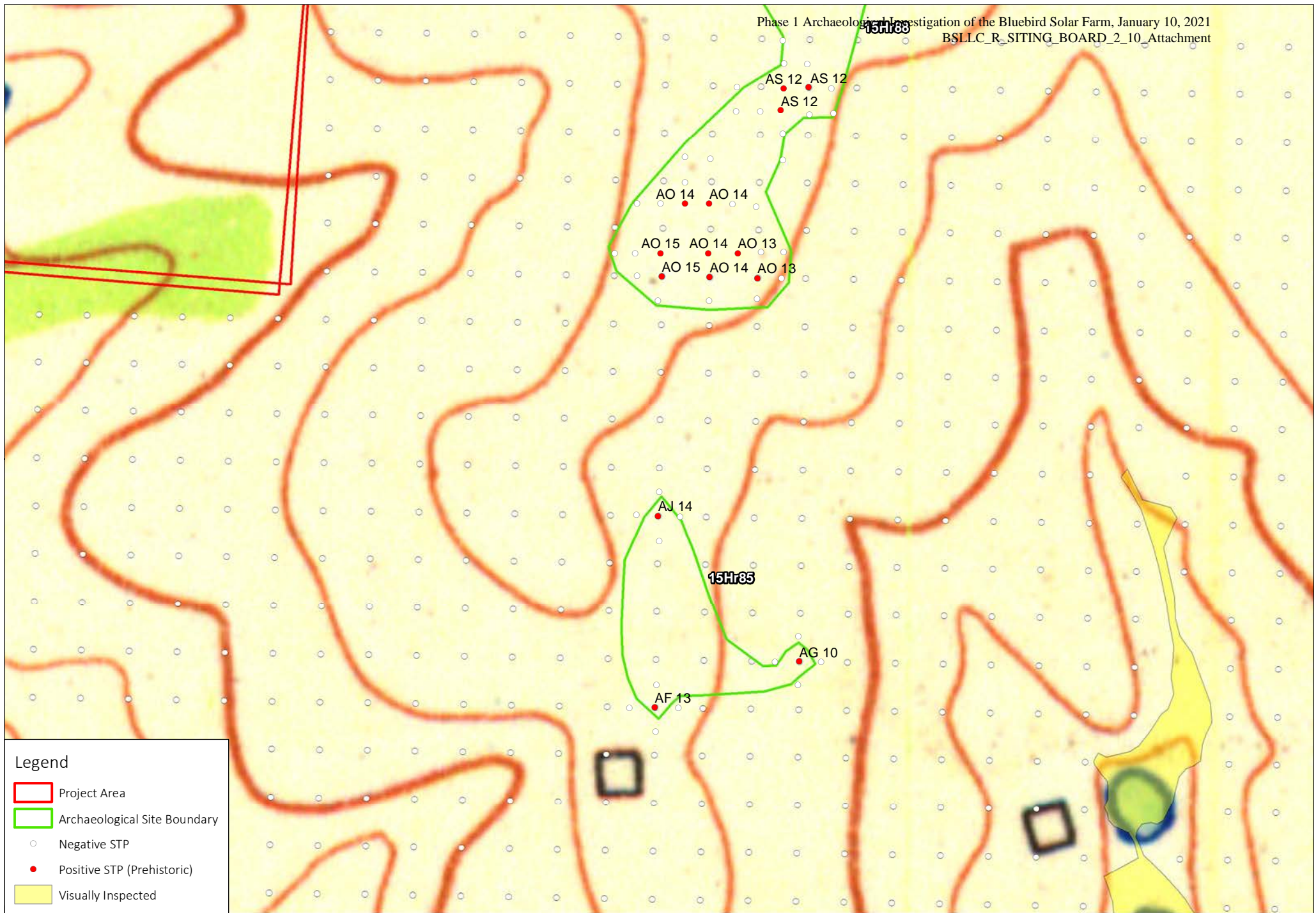
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|------------|------------------|----|
| Debitage | Tertiary flake | 1 |
| Stone Tool | Projectile point | 1 |

SECTION FIVE

Results

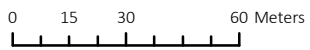
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|
| | Informal flake tool | 1 |
| Total | | 3 |

Site 15Hr85 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr85 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr85 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



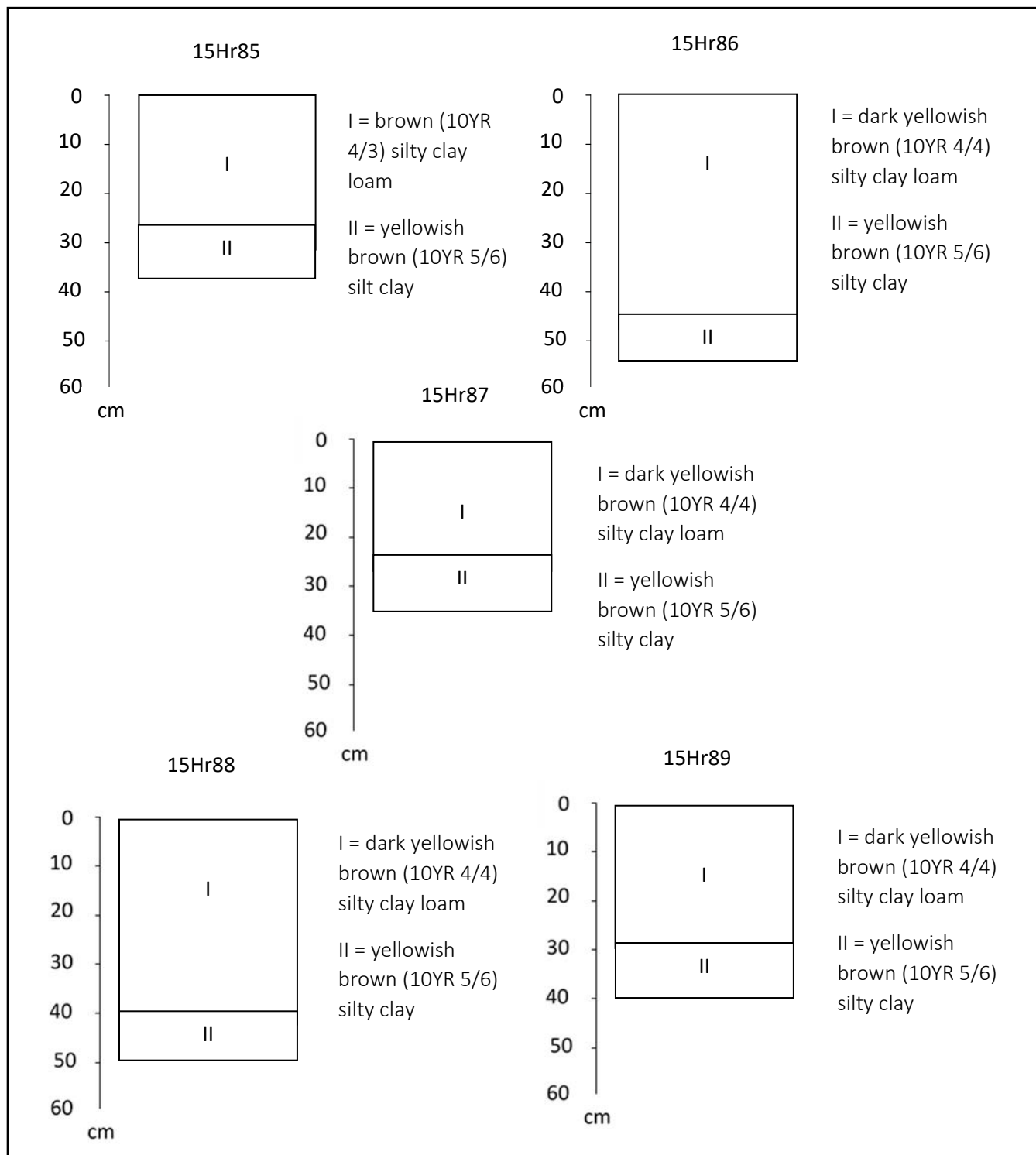


Figure 5-124. Representative Soil Profiles from Site 15Hr85, 15Hr86, 15Hr87, 15Hr88, and 15Hr89.





Figure 5-125. Possible Robeson constricted stem projectile point manufactured from an indeterminate chert type.

5.11.2 15Hr86

Site 15Hr86 is located on gently sloped hill in the middle of a pasture/hayfield and includes an 1825–1849 Antebellum vernacular historical residence (Figure 5-126). The site has an area of 0.72 acres (2,905 square meters). The site is present near the east central boundary of the parcel but did not extend outside of the parcel boundary. Directly west is where the house is located between the artifact assemblage and the access road though the center of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr86 included STP excavation in the hayfield/pasture and around the yard of the historical residence. In total, 36 STPs were excavated in the site area. Seven STPs were positive for artifacts (Figure 5-127). Each corner of the structure was marked using a submeter GPS unit.



Figure 5-126. Overview of 15Hr86.

Soils recorded in the STPs depth varied around the historical residence, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–44 cm (0–17.3 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 44–54 cm (17.3–21.3 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-124).

Site 15Hr86 consists entirely of historic artifacts [(n=28), Table 39.] Twenty-eight artifacts were recovered from the site. Historic artifacts included three artifact types from the kitchen functional group, one from the transportation group, two artifact types from the architectural functional group, and one artifact type from the tool/hardware group. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I at depths ranging from 0–40 cm (0–15.7 in) below the ground surface.

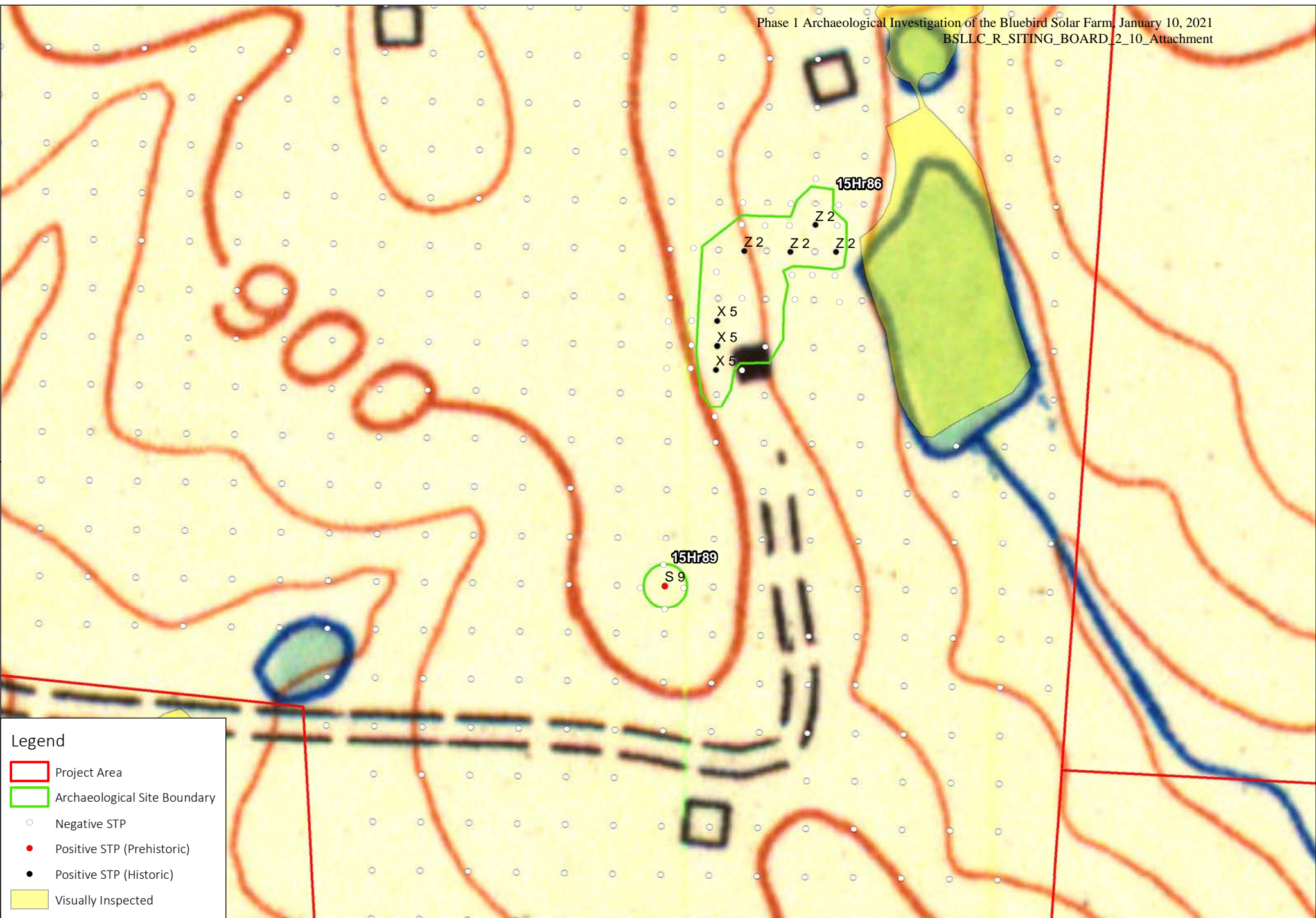
Table 39. 15Hr86 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Surface | N= |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|----|
| Architectural | Flat | Window | | | 3 |
| | Nail | Cut | 1790-1890 | | 1 |
| | | Wire | Post 1890 | | 2 |
| Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | | 1 |
| | | Container | | | 1 |
| | | Indeterminate | 1880-1918 (n=3) | | 11 |
| | | Teacup | | | 1 |
| | Whiteware | Container | 1820-Present | | 1 |

SECTION FIVE

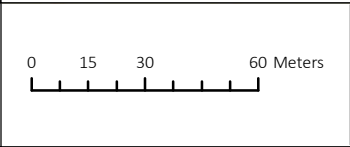
Results

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Surface | N= |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| | | Indeterminate | 1840-1860 (n=1) | | 4 |
| | Yellowware | Indeterminate | 1840-1900 | | 1 |
| Transportation | Horseshoe | Horseshoe | | | 1 |
| Tools/Hardware | Indeterminate | Indeterminate | | | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 28 |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr86 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

JACKSON GROUP

FIGURE 5-127

The historic artifacts indicate late-eighteenth to early-twentieth century deposition (Figures 5-128 and 5-129). Diagnostic ceramics include whiteware made from 1820–1860 (n=1), cut nail made from 1790–1890 (n=1), and a yellowware sherd made from 1840–1900 (n=1). The diversity of the historic assemblage, as well as their vicinity to a residential structure, indicates a domestic function. It is probable that the materials from this site are associated with the historic residence.



Figure 5-128. Plate 8. Yellowware fragment with white stripes, clear glaze exterior, and salt glaze interior.

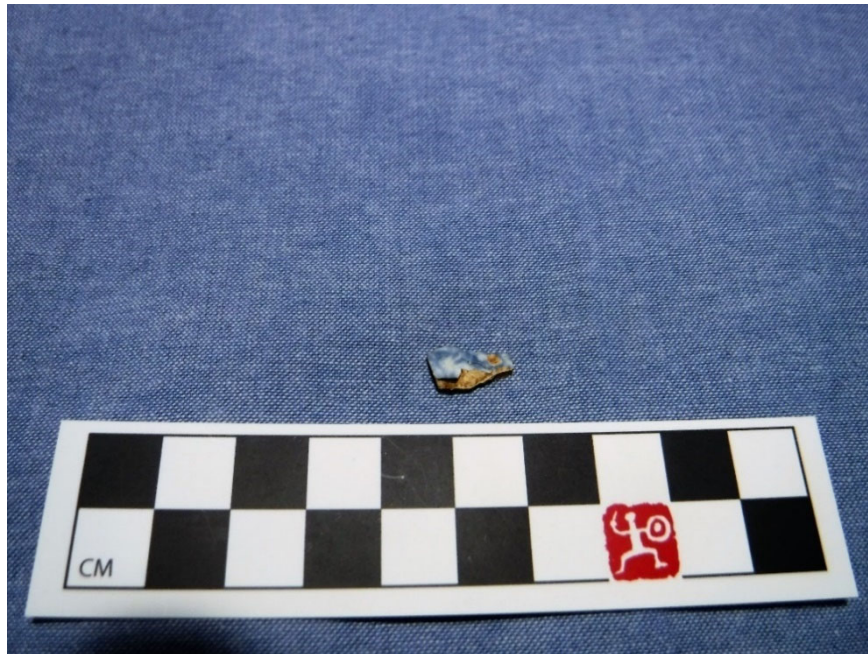


Figure 5-129. Whiteware fragment with light blue transfer print with black edge.

Site 15Hr86 has been subjected to land clearing activities for timbering. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. Most of the site disturbance, appears to be confined to the uppermost deposits at the site, confined largely to the upper 10–15 cm (3.9–7.9). It appears that the integrity of 15Hr86 is substantially compromised. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr86 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.11.3 15Hr87

Site 15Hr87 is located on gently sloped hill in the middle of a pasture/hayfield (Figure 5-130). The site has an area of 0.16 ha (0.39 ac). The site is present near the west central boundary of the parcel but did not extend outside of the parcel boundary.

The investigation at Site 15Hr87 included STP excavation in the hayfield/pasture. In total, 16 STPs were excavated in the site area. Four STPs were positive for artifacts (Figure 5-131).



Figure 5-130. Overview of 15Hr87

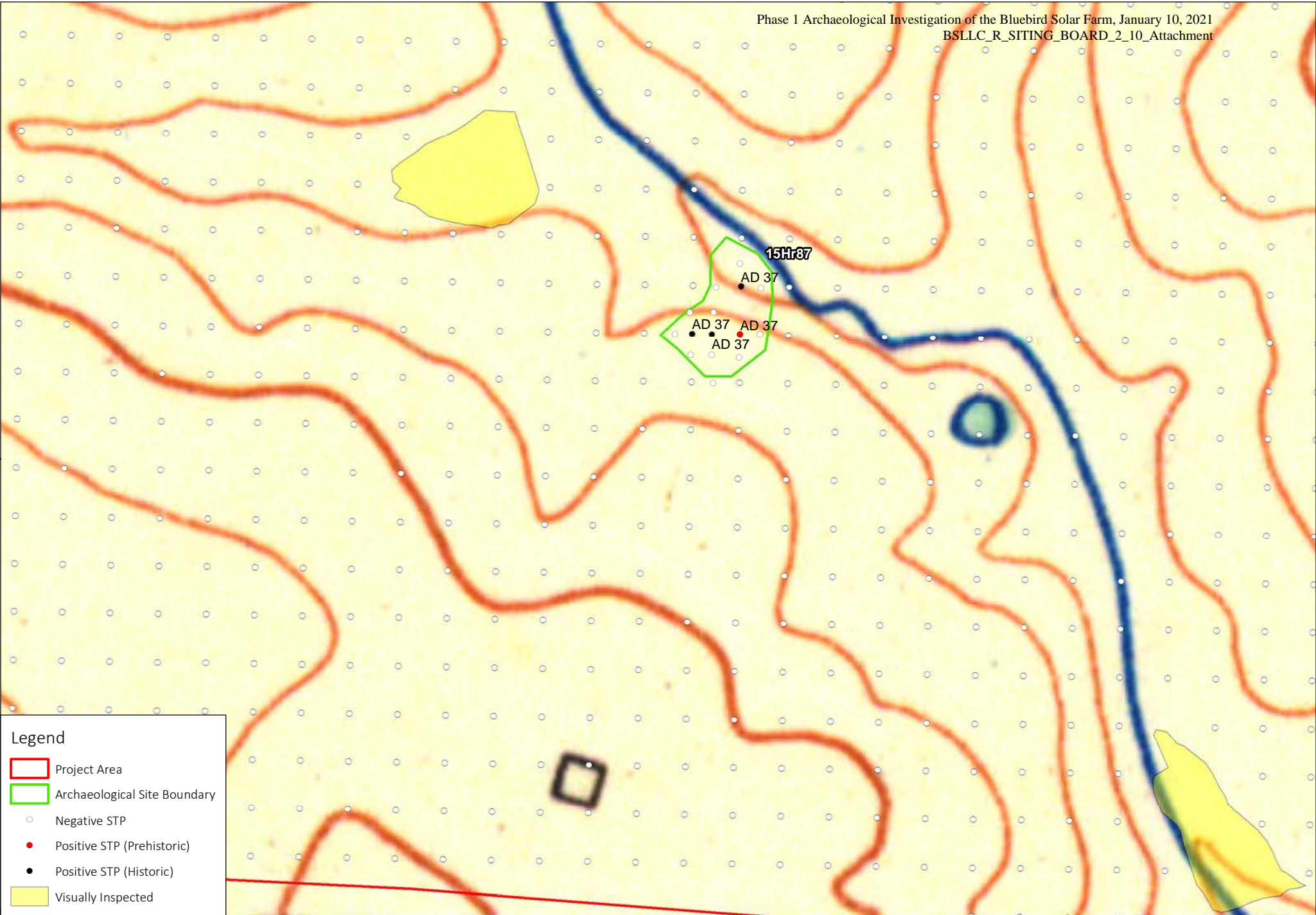
Soils recorded in the STPs were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–22 cm (0–8.7 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 22–35 cm (8.7–13.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-124).

Site 15Hr87 consists both of historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact [(n=14), Table 40.] Fourteen artifacts were recovered from the site. Historic artifacts included four artifact types from the kitchen functional group, two artifact types from the architectural functional group, and one Fort Payne informal flake tool (n=1). All artifacts were recovered at depths ranging from 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) below the ground surface.

SECTION FIVE

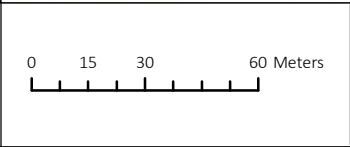
Table 40. 15Hr87 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Surface | N= | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Architectural | Flat | Window | | | 2 | |
| | Nail | Cut | 1790-1890 | | 1 | |
| Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | | 1 | |
| | Bluff bodied | Indeterminate | | | 1 | |
| | Redware | Indeterminate | | | 2 | |
| | Whiteware | Plate | | 1840-1860 | | 1 |
| | | Indeterminate | | 1820-1860 (n=2) | | 5 |
| Stone Tool | Informal flake tool | | | | 1 | |
| Total | | | | | 14 | |



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr87 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

JACKSON GROUP

FIGURE 5-131

The historic artifacts indicate late-eighteenth to early-twentieth century deposition (Figures 5-132, 5-133, and 5-134). Diagnostic ceramics include whiteware made from 1820–1860 (n=3) and a cut nail made from 1790–1890 (n=1). The diversity of the historic assemblage indicates a domestic function. It is probable that the materials from this site are associated with the structure associated with site (15Hr86).



Figure 5-132. Plate 9. Whiteware rim fragment, embossed with hand painted green and black.



Figure 5-133. Plate 10. Whiteware fragment with dark blue transfer print.



Figure 5-134. Whiteware fragment with light blue transfer print.

Site 15Hr87 has been subjected to land clearing activities for timbering. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. Most of the site disturbance, appears to be confined to the uppermost deposits at the site, confined largely to the upper 10–15 cm (3.9–5.9 in). Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr87 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.11.4 JTF-012

JTF-012 is an isolated find located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-012 is just south of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-012 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. One positive STPs contained a single biface-2 thinning flake. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-012 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–35 cm (0–13.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 35–45 cm (13.8–17.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.11.5 JTF-013

JTF-013 is an isolated find located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-013 is just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-013 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. One positive STPs contained a single Forty Payne informal flake tool. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-013 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–45 cm (0–17.7 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 45–55 cm (17.7–21.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.11.6 JTF-014

JTF-014 is an isolate find located on a gently sloped hill on the edge of a pasture/hayfield. JTF-014 is just south of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-014 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. One positive STP contained a single biface-1 thinning flake. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-014 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–27 cm (0–10.6 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 27–37 cm (10.6–14.6 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

5.11.7 15Hr88 (Whalen Parcel)

Site 15Hr88 is located at the top of a gently sloped hill of a pasture/hayfield and agricultural field, this site spans between two different properties [Whalen and McDaniel, (Figure 5-135)]. Site 15Hr88 is northeast of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The site has an overall area of 1.40 ha (3.47 ac), of which 1.01 ha (2.52 acres) is within the boundaries of the Whalen parcel. The site is present near the northeastern corner of the Whalen parcel and southwestern corner of the McDaniel parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr88 within the Whalen parcel included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 70 STPs were excavated in the site area. Thirteen positive STPs contained artifacts on the Whalen parcel. (Figure 5-136).



Figure 5-135. Overview of 15Hr88

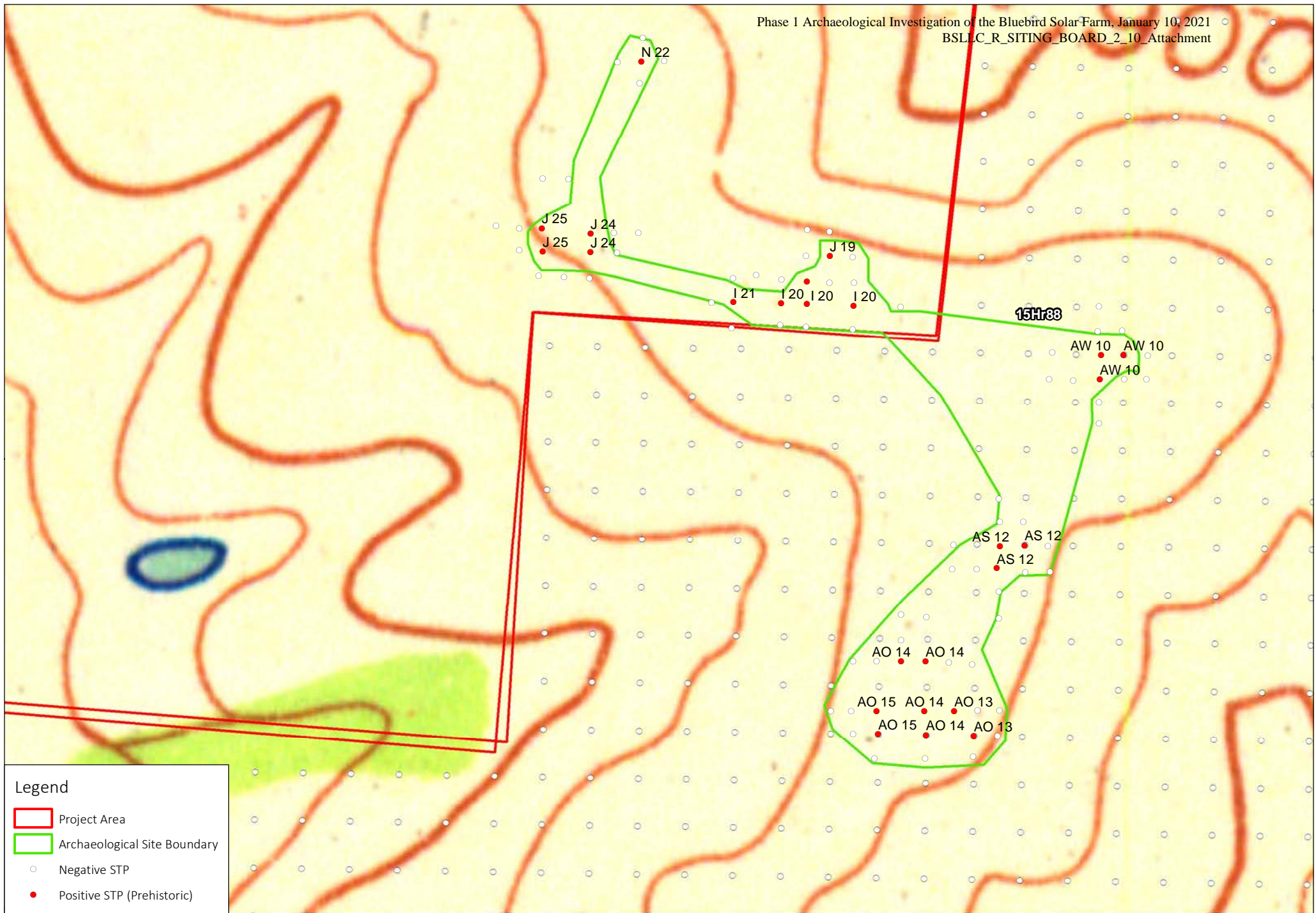
Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr88 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–40 cm (0–15.7 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 40–50 cm (15.7–19.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-124).

Within the Whalen parcel, site 15Hr88 prehistoric artifacts included one Flint Ridge biface-1 thinning flake (n=2), broken flakes (n=4), secondary flakes (n=2), and biface-2 thinning flakes (n=5) [n=13 (Table 41.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek. It may represent a kill/butchering site or a small resource gathering camp. No archaeological features were identified.

Table 41. 15Hr88 Whalen Parcel Artifact Summary.

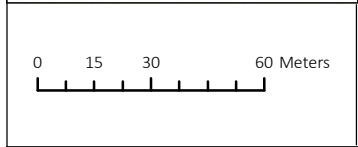
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Debitage | Biface-1 thinning flake | 2 |
| | Broken flake | 4 |
| | Secondary flake | 2 |
| | Biface-2 thinning flake | 5 |
| Total | | 13 |

Site 15Hr88 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr88 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|--|--------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr88 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-136 |

5.11.8 15Hr89

Site 15Hr89 is located on gently sloped hill in the middle of a pasture/hayfield (Figure 5-137). The site has an area of 0.01 ha (0.03 ac). The site is present near the west central portion of the Whalen parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr89 included STP excavation in the hayfield/pasture. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the site area. One STPs were positive for artifacts (Figure 5-138).



Figure 5-137. Overview of 15Hr89

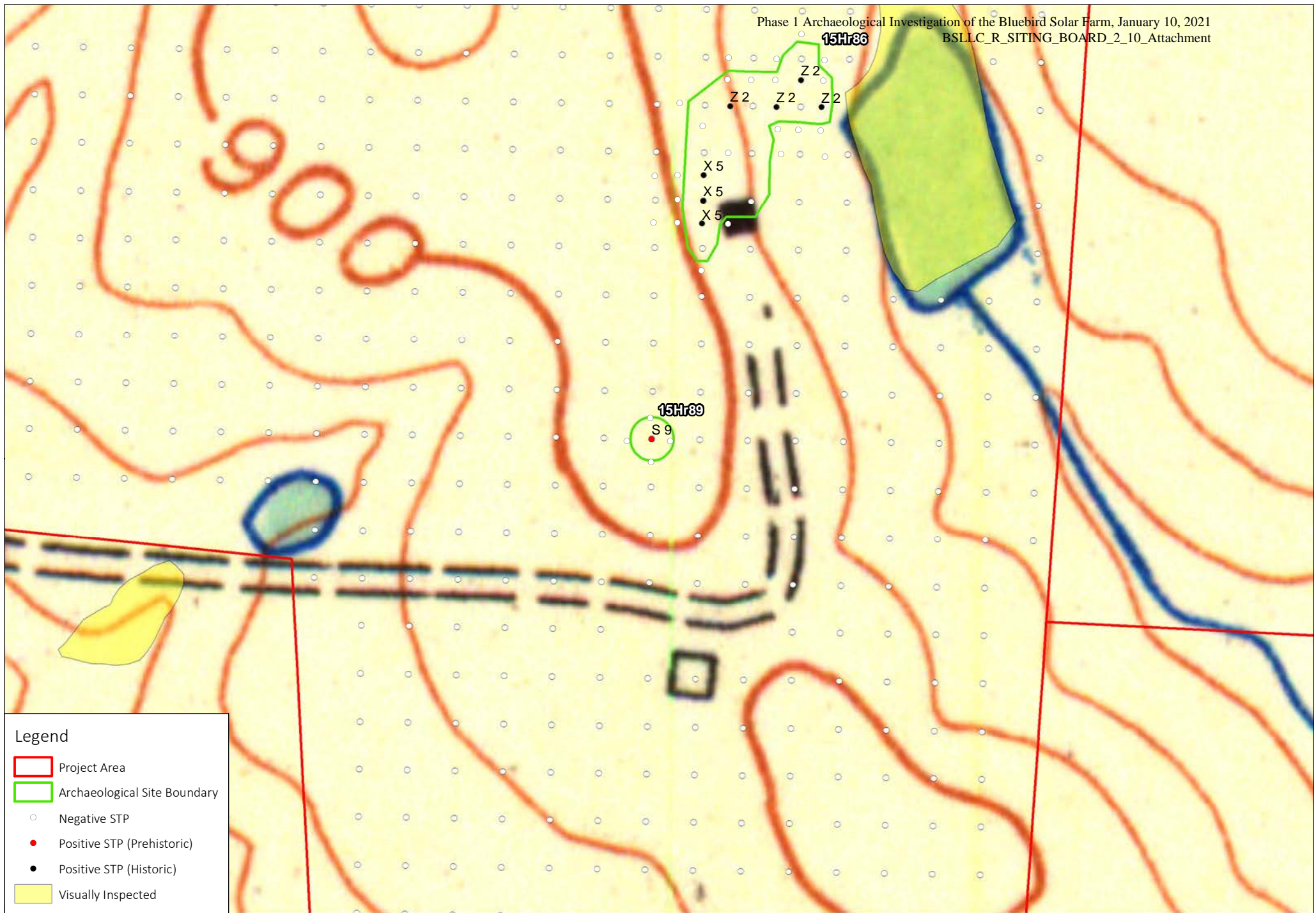
Soils recorded in the STPs were consistent across the site including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–29 cm (0–11.4 in) dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 29–40 cm (11.4–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-124).

Site 15Hr89 consists both of historic and prehistoric artifacts [(n=4), Table 42.] Four artifacts were recovered from the site. Historic artifacts included an indeterminate type of ceramic porcelain, broken flakes (n=2) and one biface-2 thinning flake (n=1). All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone at depths ranging from 20–30 cm (0–11.8 in) below the ground surface.

Table 42. 15Hr89 Artifact Summary.

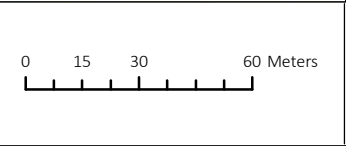
| Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Surface | N= |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| Other | Indeterminate | Porcelain | | | 1 |
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | | | | 1 |
| | Broken flake | | | | 2 |
| Total | | | | | 4 |

Site 15Hr89 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr89 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Historic)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|--|--------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr89 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-138 |

5.12 Wilson Parcel

The Wilson Parcel (91 acres) is in the southwestern portion of the project area, the parcel is split across Allen Pike Rd. This parcel is comprised of pastureland with interspersed agricultural fields, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-139 and 5-140). Surface visibility was poor in the pastures and agricultural fields. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals (Figure 5-141). Sites were identified by STPs and site boundaries were defined with subsequent STP excavations. Four archaeological sites and four isolated finds were identified within the Wilson Parcel (Table 68).

Table 43. Sites Identified within Wilson Parcel.

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | Artifact N = |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|--------------|
| JTF-037 | | Wilson | Unknown Prehistoric | 3 |
| JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Wilson | Unknown Prehistoric | 29 |
| JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Wilson | Unknown Prehistoric | 2 |
| JTF-040 | | Wilson | Unknown Prehistoric | 12 |
| JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Wilson | Unknown Prehistoric | 7 |
| JTF-042 | | Wilson | Unknown Prehistoric | 1 |
| JTF-043 | | Wilson | Unknown Prehistoric | 13 |
| JTF-053 | 15Hr96 | Wilson | Unknown Prehistoric | 4 |



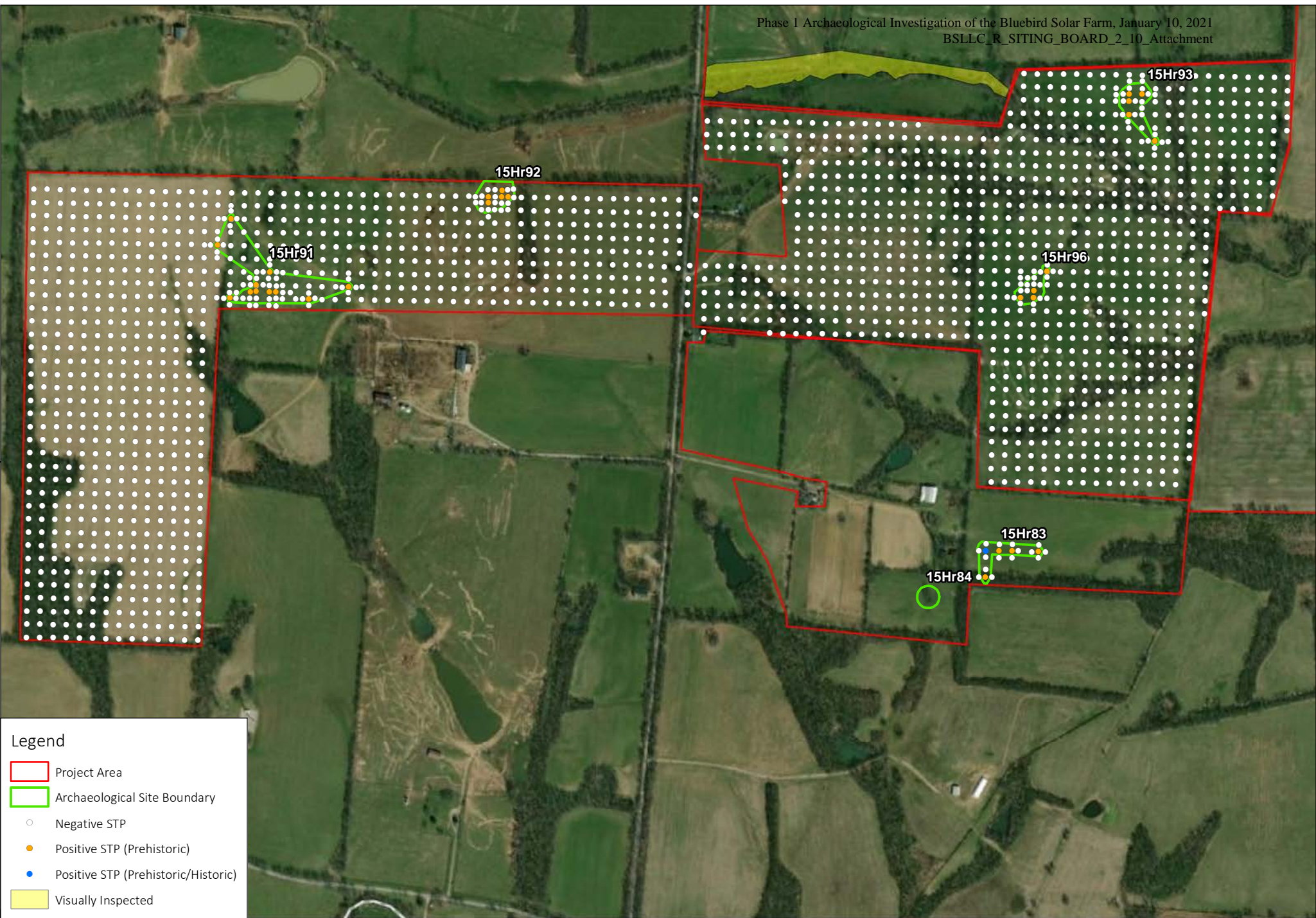
Figure 5-139. Photo facing east overlooking 15Hr91 in cattle pasture.



Figure 5-140. Overview facing northeast overlooking 15Hr96 in cattle pasture.

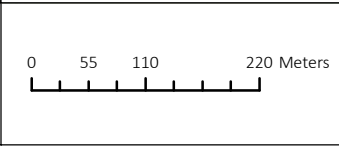
5.12.1 JTF-037

JTF-037 is located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a harvested corn field. JTF-037 is just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-037 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 11 STPs were excavated in the area. Two positive STPs contained artifacts. One STP contained one secondary flake made from Flint Ridge chert, the second STP contained a broken flake. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-037 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25 cm (0–9.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–35 cm (9.8–11.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Positive STP (Prehistoric/Historic)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:7,300 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE
 Survey Overview of Wilson Parcel

JACKSON GROUP

FIGURE
 5-141

5.12.2 15Hr91

Site 15Hr91 is located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a harvested corn field and in a cattle pasture (Figure 5-142). Site 15Hr91 is just south of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The site has an area of 0.94 ha (2.33 ac). The site is present near the western half of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr91 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 52 STPs were excavated in the site area. Eleven positive STPs contained artifacts on the Wilson parcel. (Figure 5-143).



Figure 5-142. Overview of 15Hr91.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr91 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–40 cm (11.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (Figure 5-144).

Site 15Hr91 prehistoric artifacts included Flint Ridge and Wyandotte chert types. Artifacts included a biface-2 thinning flake (n=1), a tertiary flake (n=1), an indeterminate formal flake tool (n=1) and broken flakes (n=9) [n=12 (Table 44.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

Table 44. 15Hr91 Artifact Summary.

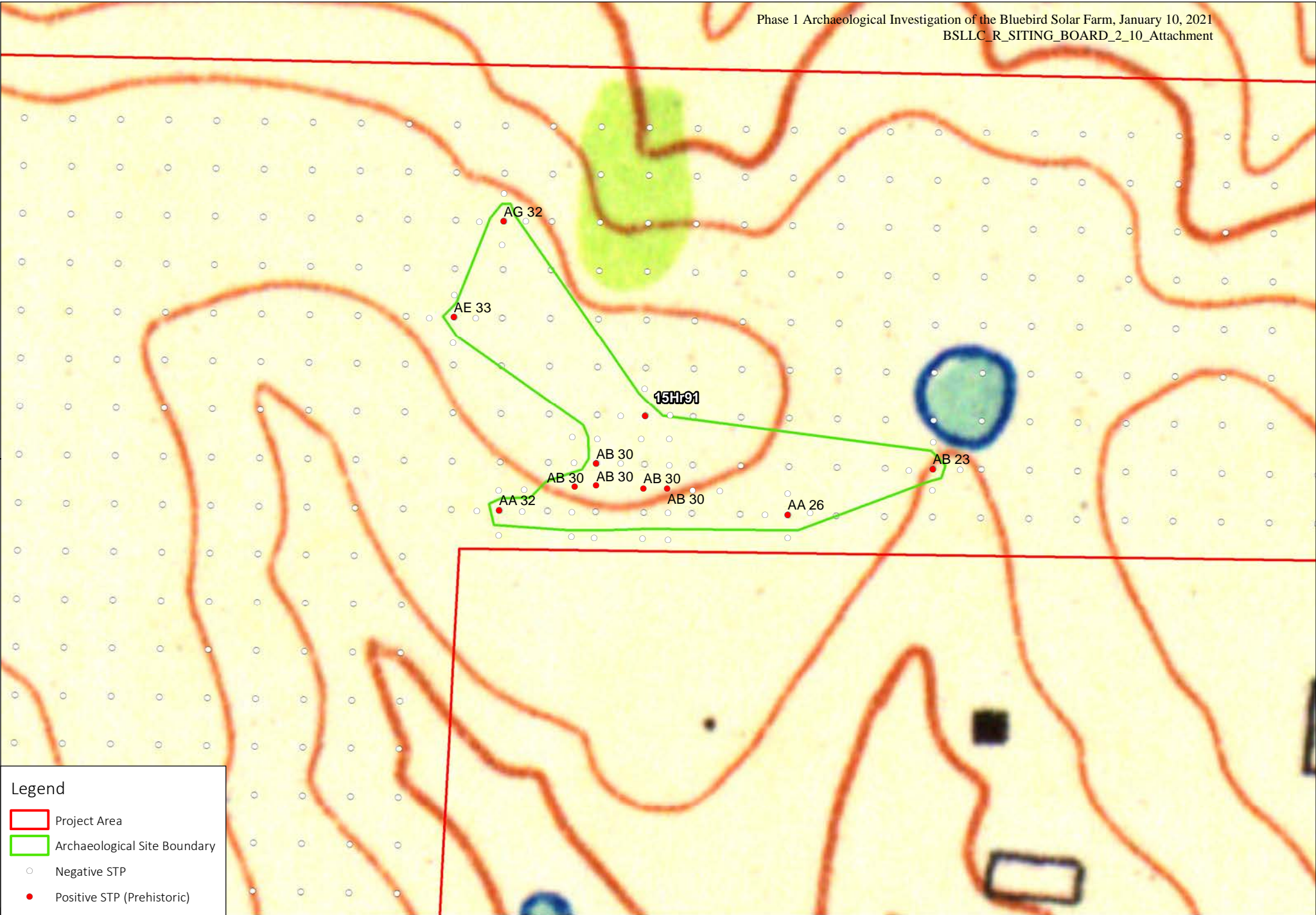
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|----------|-------------------------|----|
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 9 |

SECTION FIVE

Results

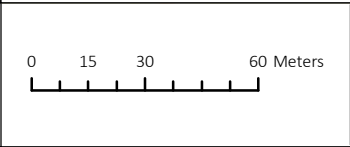
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Tertiary flake | 1 |
| Stone Tool | Formal flake tool | 1 |
| Total | | 12 |

Site 15Hr91 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the infrequency of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr91 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|--------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr91 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| JACKSON GROUP | FIGURE 5-143 |

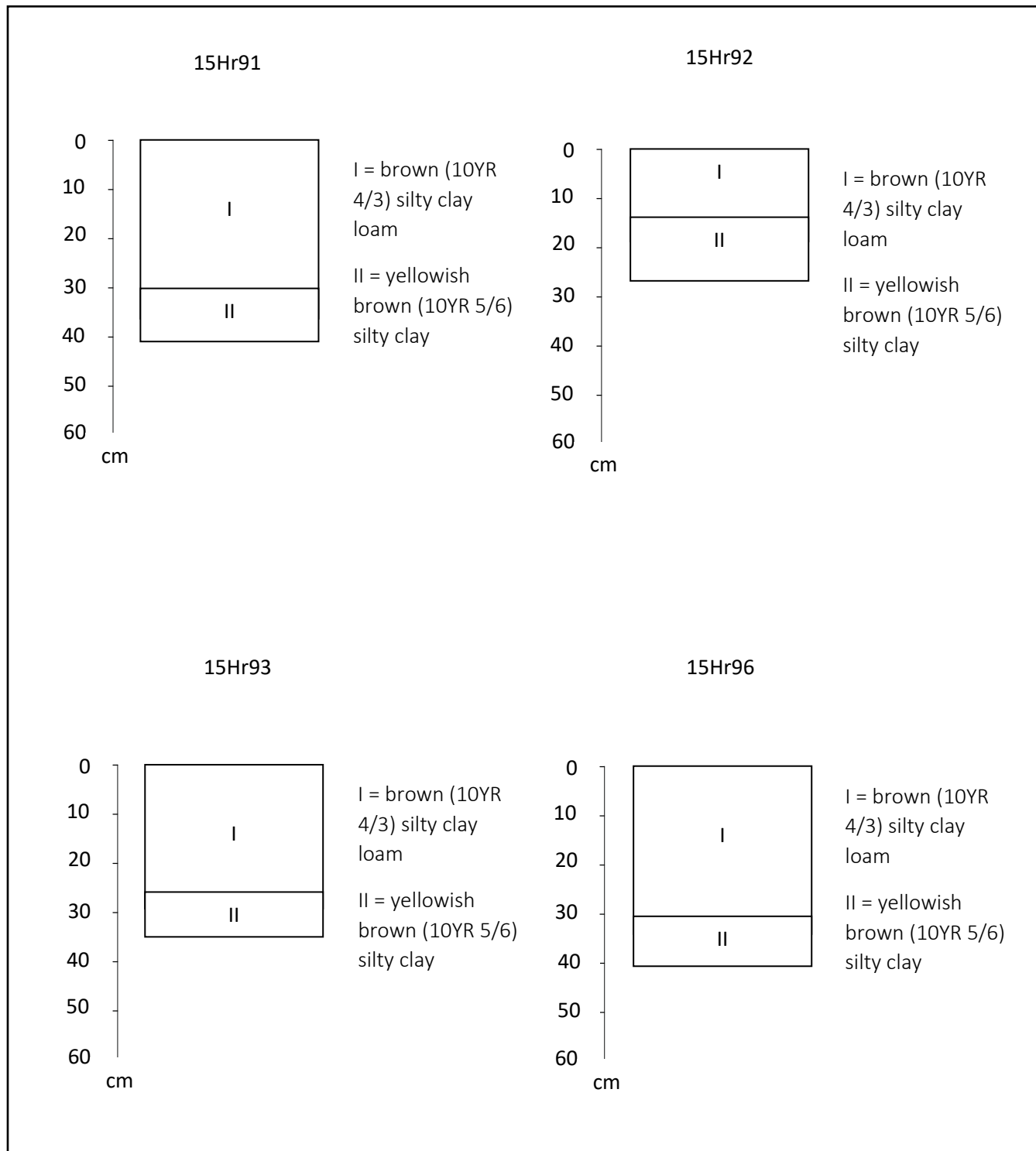


Figure 5-144. Representative Soil Profile from Site 15Hr91, 15Hr92, 15Hr93, and 15Hr96.



5.12.3 15Hr92

Site 15Hr92 is located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a cattle pasture (Figure 5-145). Site 15Hr92 is just south of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The site has an area of 0.22 ha (0.54 ac) and is present near the northwestern half of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr92 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 17 STPs were excavated in the site area. Five positive STPs contained artifacts on the Wilson parcel. (Figure 5-146).



Figure 5-145. Overview of 15Hr92.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr92 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–14 cm (0–5.5 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 14–26 cm (5.5–10.2 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-144).

Site 15Hr92 prehistoric artifacts included Flint Ridge and Fort Payne chert types. Artifacts included a biface-2 thinning flake (n=1), a biface-1 thinning flake (n=1) and broken flakes (n=5) [n=7 (Table 45.)] It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

Table 45. 15Hr92 Artifact Summary.

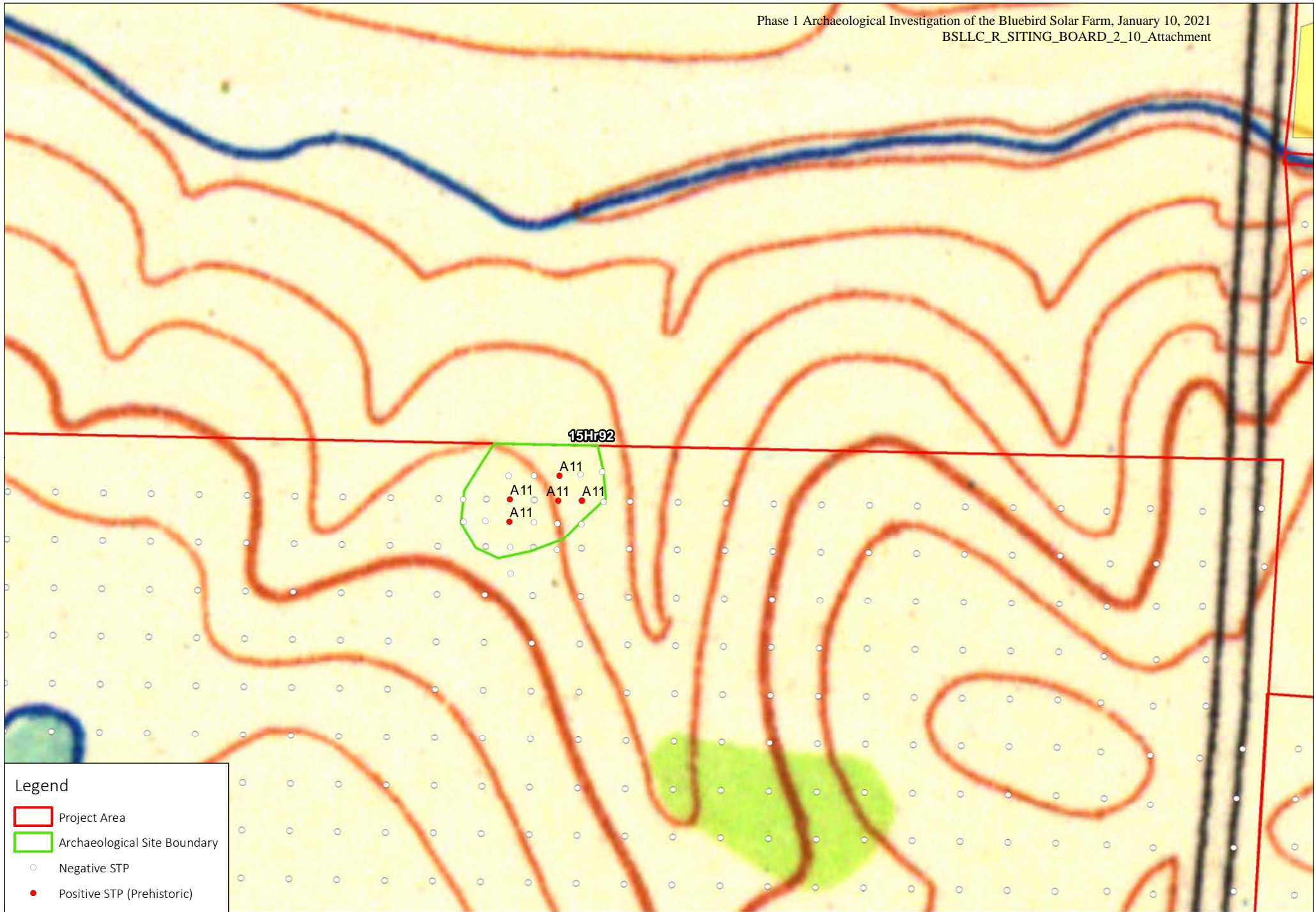
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|----------|-------------------------|----|
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | 1 |
| | Biface-1 thinning flake | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 5 |

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|---------------|----------|
| Total | | 7 |

The portion of site 15Hr92 with the project area has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the portion of the site within the project area, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, the portion of site 15Hr92 within the project area should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

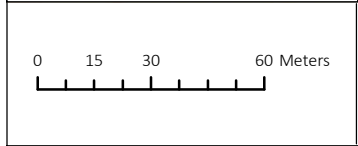
5.12.4 JTF-040

JTF-040 is an isolated find located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a cattle pasture. JTF-040 is just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at Site JTF-040 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 11 STPs were excavated in the area. Two positive STPs contained artifacts. One STP contained a tertiary flake made from Wyandotte chert. The second STP contained a broken flake. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-040 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–35 cm (0–13.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 35–45 cm (13.8–17.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr92 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

JACKSON GROUP

FIGURE 5-146

5.12.5 15Hr93

Site 15Hr93 is located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a cattle pasture (Figure 5-147). Site 15Hr93 is just west of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The site has an area of 0.25 ha (0.63 ac). The site is present near the northeastern corner of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr93 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 26 STPs were excavated in the site area. Five positive STPs contained artifacts on the Wilson parcel. (Figure 5-148).



Figure 5-147. Overview of 15Hr93.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr93 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–25 cm (0–9.8) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 25–35 cm (9.8–13.8 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-144).

Site 15Hr93 prehistoric artifacts included Flint Ridge biface-2 thinning flake (n=1), Flint Ridge informal flake tools (n=2), and broken flakes (n=4) [n=7 (Table 46.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

Table 46. 15Hr93 Artifact Summary.

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|----------|-------------------------|----|
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 4 |

| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|---------------------|----------|
| Stone Tool | Informal flake tool | 2 |
| Total | | 7 |

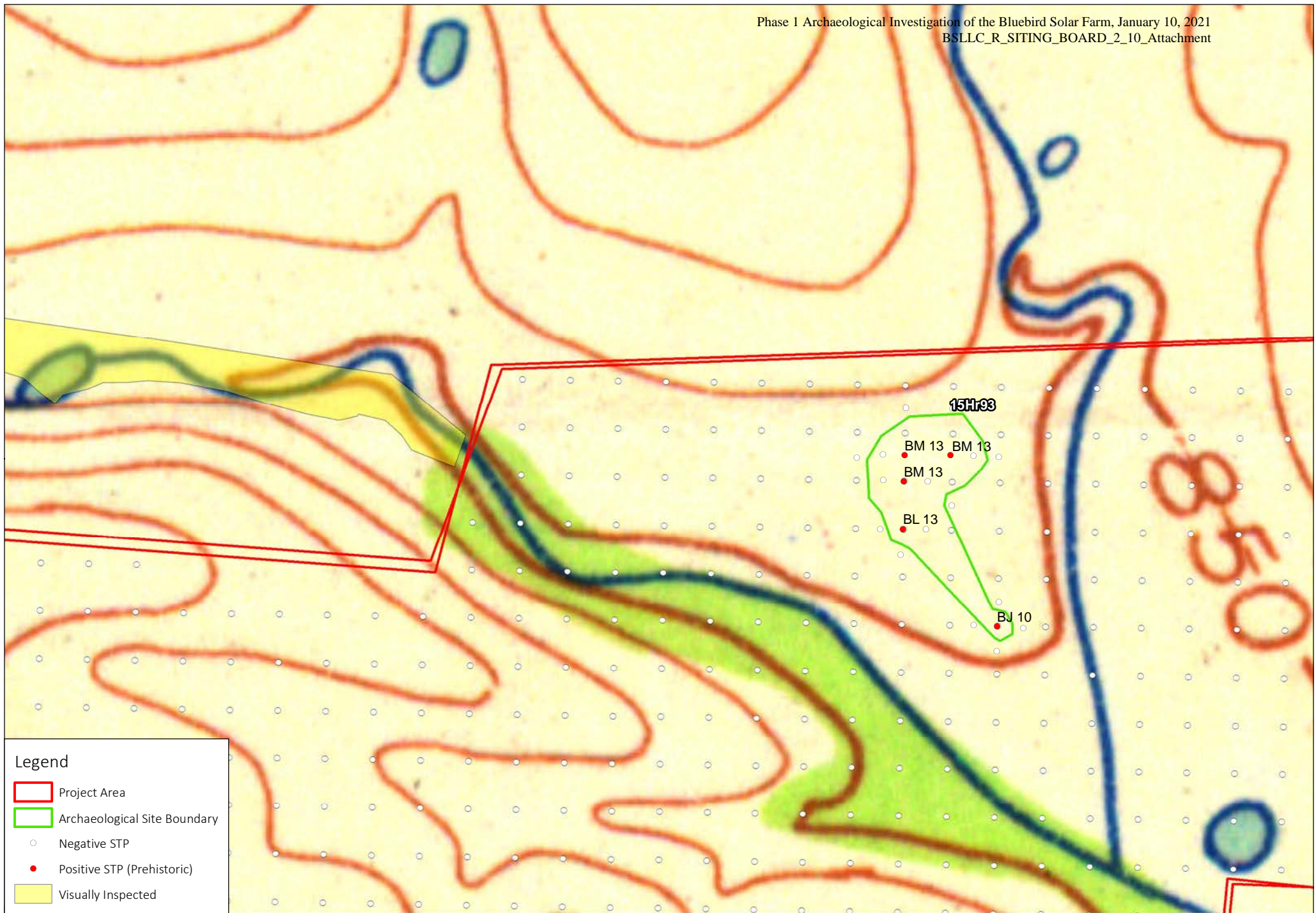
Site 15Hr93 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr93 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

5.12.6 JTF-042

JTF-042 is an isolated find located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a cattle pasture. JTF-042 is just north of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at Site JTF-042 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. One positive STPs contained a single broken flake. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-042 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–35 cm (0–13.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 35–45 cm (13.8–17.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.

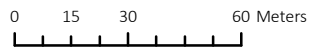
5.12.7 JTF-043

JTF-043 is an isolated find located on gently sloped hill on the edge of a cattle pasture. JTF-043 is just east of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The investigation at JTF-043 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 5 STPs were excavated in the area. One positive STPs contained a single biface-2 thinning flake made from Breathitt chert. Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at JTF-043 were consistent across the area, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–27 cm (0–10.6 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 27–37 cm (10.6–14.6 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE SITE 15Hr93 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954
 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



FIGURE

5.12.8 15Hr96

Site 15Hr96 is located on a gently sloped hill in the middle of a cattle pasture (Figure 5-149). Site 15Hr96 is just south of an unnamed tributary that drains into Silas Creek. The site has an area of 0.15 ha (0.38 ac). The site is present in the central area of the parcel.

The investigation at Site 15Hr96 included STP excavation in a pasture/hay field. In total, 21 STPs were excavated in the site area. Four positive STPs contained artifacts on the Wilson parcel. (Figure 5-150).



Figure 5-149. Overview of 15Hr96.

Soils profiles recorded in the STPs at 15Hr96 were consistent across the site, including two strata. Stratum I was a 0–30 cm (0–11.8 in) brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam. Stratum II was a 30–40 cm (11.8–15.7 in) yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay (See Figure 5-144).

Site 15Hr96 prehistoric artifacts included Flint Ridge and Fort Payne chert types. Artifacts included an indeterminate biface-2 thinning flake (n=1), a Flint Ridge formal flake tool (n=1), a Flint Ridge primary flake (n=1), a Flint Ridge secondary flake (n=1) and a Fort Payne broken flake (n=1) [n=5 (Table 47.)] The sites prehistoric component suggests ephemeral use of this area. It is unclear if all the artifacts represent a single occupation, or a palimpsest of repeated visits to the location. The site would have been a potentially favorable location for people exploiting the resource rich flood plain of the creek.

Table 47. 15Hr96 Artifact Summary.

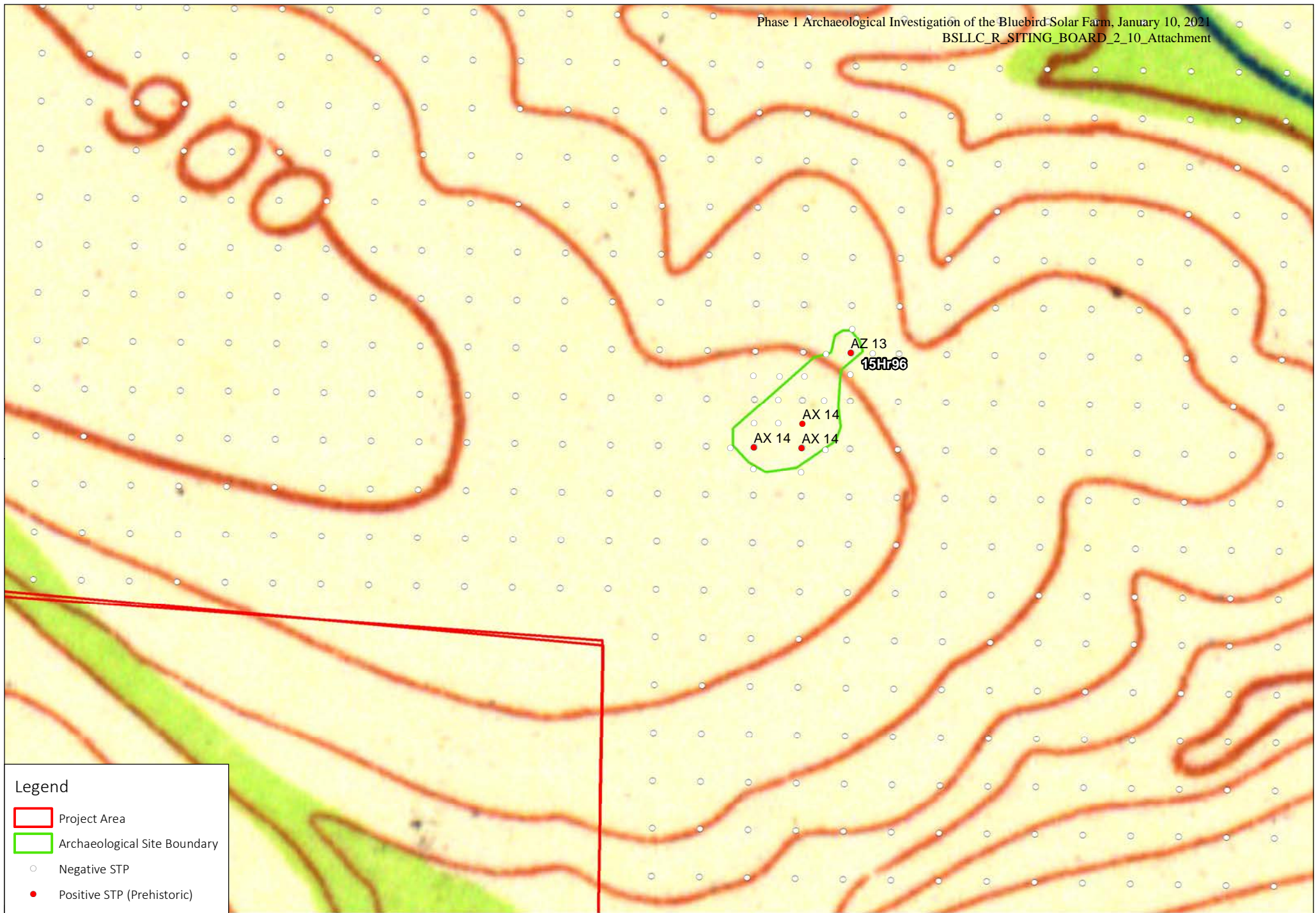
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|----------|-------------------------|----|
| Debitage | Biface-2 thinning flake | 1 |
| | Broken flake | 1 |

SECTION FIVE

Results

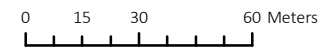
| Group | Artifact Type | N= |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|
| | Primary flake | 1 |
| | Secondary flake | 1 |
| Stone Tool | Formal flake tool | 1 |
| Total | | 5 |

Site 15Hr96 has been subjected to land clearing activities for pasture and field. Such clearing activities would have impacted subsurface deposits at the site. Moreover, plowing would have further and more substantively disturbed site deposits. There is no clear evidence confirming extensive or repeated plowing. Due to the compromised integrity of the site, as well as the lack of diagnostic artifacts recovered and the lack of features, site 15Hr96 should not be considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:2,000 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



| | |
|---|--------------|
| TITLE SITE 15Hr96 ON A PORTION OF THE 7.5-MINUTE 1954 LEESBURG AND 1954 SHAWHAN, KY USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP | |
| | FIGURE 5-150 |

5.13 Arnold Parcel

The Arnold Parcel (15 acres) is located east of the project area. This parcel is comprised of pasture/hayfield, forested areas along stream channels, and fence lines (Figures 5-151 and 5-152). Surface visibility was poor in the in the pasture/hayfield. STPs were excavated on a grid pattern spaced at 20 m (66 ft) intervals (Figure 5-153). No archaeological sites were identified on the Arnold Parcel.



Figure 5-151. Overview of Arnold parcel.

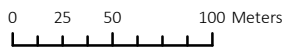


Figure 5-152. Overview of Arnold parcel.



Legend

- Project Area
- Archaeological Site Boundary
- Negative STP
- Positive STP (Prehistoric)
- Visually Inspected



| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| CLIENT | BayWa r.e. |
| PROJECT | BLUEBIRD SOLAR FARM |
| SCALE | 1:3,785 |
| DATE | 11-15-2020 |



TITLE
 Survey Overview of Arnold Parcel



FIGURE

5-153

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SECTION SIX

Summary and Recommendations

6.0 Summary and Recommendations

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey of 550 ha (1,359 ac) of the proposed Bluebird project property in Cynthiana, Kentucky was conducted by archaeologists from the Jackson Group from October 28, 2019 - January 10, 2020, and July 22, 2020 – September 30, 2020. In total, 13,846 STPs were excavated, and 536 artifacts were recovered. Thirty-one archaeological sites and Twenty-eight isolated finds were identified (Table 77).

Table 48. Summary of Archaeological Sites.

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | NRHP |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric, Mid-19th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-002 | Isolated Find | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-003 | Isolated Find | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-005 | 15Hr80 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-006 | 15Hr85 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric, Late 18th to Early 19th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-008 | Isolated Find | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-009 | Isolated Find | Bradford | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric, Early 19th to Early 20th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-011 | 15hr87 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric, Late 18 th to Late 19th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-012 | Isolated Find | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-013 | Isolated Find | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-014 | Isolated Find | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Whalen/McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-016 | Isolated Find | Sharp | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Sharp | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Silas Baptist Church | Unknown Prehistoric, Early 19th to Early 20th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-020 | 15Hr84 | Silas Baptist Church | Unknown Cemetery | Potentially Eligible |
| JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Hillard | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Hillard | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-032 | Isolated Find | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-033 | Isolated Find | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-034 | Isolated Find | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |

SECTIONSIX

Summary and Recommendations

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | NRHP |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|---|--------------|
| JTF-035 | 15Hr90 | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-036 | Isolated Find | Dawson | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-037 | Isolated Find | Wilson A | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Wilson A | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Wilson A | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-040 | Isolated Find | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-042 | Isolated Find | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-043 | Isolated Find | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-044 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-045 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-046 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-048 | 15Hr95 | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-049 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-051 | Isolated Find | McDaniel | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-052 | 15Hr89 | Whalen | Unknown Prehistoric/Unknown Historic | Not Eligible |
| JTF-053 | 15Hr96 | Wilson B | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric /Mid-19 th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-058 | 15Hr105 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-059 | Isolated Find | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-060 | 15Hr106 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric /Early 19 th Century to Early 20 th Century | Not Eligible |
| JTF-062 | Isolated Find | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-063 | 15Hr108 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-064 | 15Hr109 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |
| JTF-065 | 15Hr110 | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | Not Eligible |

SECTION SIX

Summary and Recommendations

| Temp Field Site No. | State Site No. | Parcel | Age | NRHP |
|---------------------|----------------|----------|---|--------------|
| JTF-066 | Isolated Find | Hines | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-067 | Isolated Find | Reed | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-068 | Isolated Find | Hines | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-069 | Isolated Find | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-070 | Isolated Find | McDowell | Unknown Prehistoric | n/a |
| JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Hines | Cemetery/Early 19 th Century to Early 20 th Century | Not Eligible |

This survey identified twenty-eight isolated prehistoric find spots. These locations were subject to decreased STP intervals to confirm no other buried materials or features were within the vicinity. No further work is recommended for these locations.

This survey identified two unrecorded cemeteries: 15Hr84 and 15Hr111.

Site 15Hr84 is in a hay field surrounded by brush north of the Silas Creek. Cemeteries are typically not eligible for listing in the NRHP and this cemetery is not associated with persons of transcendent importance or historic events. If future development plans are revised and the cemetery may be affected, then relocation would need to occur.

Site 15Hr111 is an undocumented historic cemetery in a wooded upland forest northwest of the South Fork of the Licking River. An associated historic secondary deposit was recorded in association with 15Hr111. No intact soil deposits or features were found in association with this deposit and no further work is recommended. Cemeteries are typically not eligible for listing in the NRHP and this cemetery is not associated with persons of transcendent importance or historic events. If future development plans are revised and the cemetery may be affected, it is recommended that a barrier fence be erected around a 30.

This survey identified twenty-six additional archaeological sites: 15Hr77, 15Hr78, 15Hr79, 15Hr80, 15Hr81, 15Hr82, 15Hr83, 15Hr85, 15Hr86, 15Hr87, 15Hr88, 15Hr89, 15Hr90, 15Hr91, 15Hr92, 15Hr93, 15Hr94, 15Hr95, 15Hr96, 15Hr102, 15Hr103, 15Hr104, 15Hr105, 15Hr106, 15Hr107, 15Hr108, 15Hr109, and 15Hr110. Sites 15Hr83 and 15Hr92 extend beyond the boundary of this survey. The portions of these two sites located within the scope of this survey, and the entirety of the other seventeen sites, are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

It is recommended that both cemeteries, 15Hr84 and 15Hr111, be preserved with protective fencing to prevent any damage during construction.

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Appendix A

Prehistoric Artifact Catalog

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Description | Lithic Raw Material | Count | Weight | Comments |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--|
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 2.0 | |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 3.1 | |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.2 | |
| Bradford | JTF-002 | | Biface-1 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.2 | |
| Bradford | JTF-002 | | Biface-1 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.3 | |
| Bradford | JTF-003 | | Informal flake tool | Indeterminate | 1 | 2.9 | |
| Bradford | JTF-005 | 15Hr80 | Projectile point | Flint Ridge | 1 | 5.0 | Basal half, possible Greenbrier or Matanzas Side Notched |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.5 | |
| Bradford | JTF-008 | | Projectile point | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.9 | Fragment, indeterminate section |
| Bradford | JTF-009 | | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Projectile point | Fort Payne | 1 | 16.7 | Low Flared Base, Basal half |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Broken flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 4.1 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.7 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Projectile point | Flint Ridge | 1 | 2.3 | Medial fragment |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Primary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 2.5 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Secondary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.0 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Informal flake tool | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.6 | fragment |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 3.8 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Informal flake tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.4 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Tertiary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 2.5 | |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Description | Lithic Raw Material | Count | Weight | Comments |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Discard | Discard | Discard | Discard | Discard, coal, natural |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Projectile point | Indeterminate | 1 | 2.8 | Distal fragment |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Secondary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 12.8 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.2 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Tertiary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.8 | |
| Dawson | JTF-031 | 15Hr89 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Dawson | JTF-032 | | Tertiary flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 0.7 | |
| Dawson | JTF-032 | | Tertiary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.4 | |
| Dawson | JTF-033 | | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.0 | |
| Dawson | JTF-033 | | Projectile point | Flint Ridge | 1 | 14.8 | Basal half, modified |
| Dawson | JTF-034 | | Informal flake tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 4.1 | fragment |
| Dawson | JTF-035 | | Secondary flake | St. Louis Green | 1 | 3.8 | |
| Dawson | JTF-035 | 15Hr90 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.4 | |
| Dawson | JTF-035 | 15Hr90 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Dawson | JTF-035 | 15Hr90 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.5 | |
| Dawson | JTF-036 | | Formal flake tool | Indeterminate | 1 | 2.4 | Lamellar blade |
| Hilliard | JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 2.3 | |
| Hilliard | JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Hilliard | JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Projectile point | St. Louis Green | 1 | 3.4 | Madison |
| Hilliard | JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Projectile point | St. Louis Green | 1 | 15.7 | Jack's Reef Pentagonal |
| Hilliard | JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Projectile point | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.9 | Basal half, Madison |
| Hilliard | JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.7 | |
| Hilliard | JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Secondary Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.6 | |
| Hilliard | JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Informal flake tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 2.3 | scraper |
| Hilliard | JTF-022 | 15Hr78 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Hilliard | JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 2.3 | |
| Hilliard | JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Hilliard | JTF-021 | 15Hr77 | Projectile point | St. Louis Green | 1 | 3.4 | Madison |
| Hines | JTF-066 | | Primary Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 5.4 | Hines |
| McDaniel | JTF-044 | | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.6 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-045 | | Secondary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 3.9 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-045 | | Biface-1 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 2 | 0.5 | |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Description | Lithic Raw Material | Count | Weight | Comments |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|------------|
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Tertiary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.8 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Sonora | 1 | 0.1 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Secondary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 22.0 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.5 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.2 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.6 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Tertiary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.3 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Tertiary flake | Sonora | 1 | 0.7 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Secondary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.8 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.4 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-046 | | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | Primary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.7 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | Tertiary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.3 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | Tertiary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.2 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | Tertiary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.3 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | Tertiary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.4 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | Preform fragment | Indeterminate | 1 | 10.4 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-047 | 15Hr94 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.4 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-048 | 15Hr95 | Primary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.2 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-048 | 15Hr95 | Secondary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.1 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-048 | 15Hr95 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-048 | 15Hr95 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 2 | 8.9 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-049 | | Biface-2 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 5.5 | |
| McDaniel | JTF-049 | | Projectile point | Flint Ridge | 1 | 7.1 | Fragment |
| McDaniel | JTF-051 | | Formal flake tool | Breathitt | 1 | 2.4 | Spokeshave |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.6 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.4 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Breathitt | 1 | 1.4 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Blank | Flint Ridge | 1 | 8.3 | Broken |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Blank | Fort Payne | 1 | 7.5 | Broken |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Blank | Sonora | 1 | 7 | Broken |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Blank | Flint Ridge | 1 | 15.3 | Broken |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Broken Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Broken Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Description | Lithic Raw Material | Count | Weight | Comments |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Broken Flake | Sonora | 1 | 0.4 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Broken Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.8 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Discarded | Discarded | Discarded | Discarded | Discarded |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Formal Flake Tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.4 | Broken |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Formal Flake Tool | Fort Payne | 1 | 5.6 | Biface multi-function tool |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Informal Flake Tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.6 | Broken |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Informal Flake Tool | Breathitt | 1 | 1.1 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Informal Flake Tool | Breathitt | 1 | 0.5 | Utilized Flake |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Preform | Fort Payne | 1 | 10.4 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Primary Flake | Breathitt | 1 | 3.2 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Primary Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 10.9 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Projectile Point | Flint Ridge | 1 | 2.6 | Basal fragment |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Projectile Point | Flint Ridge | 1 | 9.8 | Greenbrier |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Projectile Point | Fort Payne | 1 | 7.7 | Medial Fragment |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Secondary Flake | Breathitt | 1 | 1.7 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Tertiary Flake | Mill Creek | 1 | 4.1 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Tertiary Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 2 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Tertiary Flake | Breathitt | 1 | 2.7 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Tertiary Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 3.7 | |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Tertiary Flake | Breathitt | 1 | 2 | |
| McDowell | JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Burlington | 1 | 0.3 | |
| McDowell | JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1 | |
| McDowell | JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | St. Louis Green | 1 | 1.6 | |
| McDowell | JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | Broken Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.5 | |
| McDowell | JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | Secondary Flake | Mill Creek | 1 | 6.6 | |
| McDowell | JTF-056 | 15Hr103 | Tertiary Flake | Mill Creek | 1 | 1.9 | |
| McDowell | JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | Biface-2 Thinning Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| McDowell | JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | Broken Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 2.4 | |
| McDowell | JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | Broken Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.4 | |
| McDowell | JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | Broken Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.5 | |
| McDowell | JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | Informal Flake Tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 6.8 | |
| McDowell | JTF-057 | 15Hr104 | Secondary Flake | Brush Creek | 1 | 18.6 | |
| McDowell | JTF-058 | 15Hr105 | Broken Flake | Fort Payne | 2 | 0.8 | |
| McDowell | JTF-058 | 15Hr105 | Broken Flake | Sonora | 1 | 0.4 | |
| McDowell | JTF-058 | 15Hr105 | Core | Wyandotte | 1 | 6.3 | |
| McDowell | JTF-058 | 15Hr105 | Tertiary Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 8.4 | |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Description | Lithic Raw Material | Count | Weight | Comments |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| McDowell | JTF-059 | | Formal Flake Tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 2.7 | Possible pre-form or Blank, utilized |
| McDowell | JTF-059 | | Tertiary Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.1 | |
| McDowell | JTF-060 | 15Hr106 | Biface-2 Thinning Flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 0.2 | |
| McDowell | JTF-060 | 15Hr106 | Broken Flake | Indeterminate | 2 | 2.1 | |
| McDowell | JTF-060 | 15Hr106 | Tertiary Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1 | |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Biface-2 Thinning Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.2 | |
| McDowell | JTF-069 | | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.2 | |
| McDowell | JTF-070 | | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Breathitt | 1 | 0.4 | |
| Reed | JTF-062 | | Primary Flake | Undetermined | 1 | 2.3 | |
| Reed | JTF-062 | | Broken Flake | Undetermined | 1 | 1.9 | |
| Reed | JTF-063 | 15Hr108 | Broken Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.8 | |
| Reed | JTF-063 | 15Hr108 | Broken Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Reed | JTF-063 | 15Hr108 | Informal Flake Tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.7 | |
| Reed | JTF-064 | 15Hr109 | Pottery Sherd | Shell and Grog | 1 | 5.7 | 2 pieces |
| Reed | JTF-064 | 15Hr109 | Broken Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.6 | |
| Reed | JTF-065 | 15Hr110 | Projectile Point | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.8 | Madison |
| Reed | JTF-065 | 15Hr110 | Biface-1 Thinning Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.6 | |
| Reed | JTF-067 | | Biface-2 Thinning Flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Reed | JTF-067 | | Biface-2 Thinning Flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Sharp | JTF-016 | | Tertiary flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 4.1 | |
| Sharp | JTF-016 | | Secondary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.1 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.9 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.9 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.08 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.6 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Pottery Sherd, plain, grit temper | NA | 1 | 3.8 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Tertiary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 11.3 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 2 | 0.2 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 3 | 1.9 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.4 | |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Description | Lithic Raw Material | Count | Weight | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Sharp | JTF-017 | 15Hr82 | Formal Flake Tool | Fort Payne | 1 | 2.5 | scraper |
| Silas Baptist Church | JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Silas Baptist Church | JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Silas Baptist Church | JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Informal flake tool | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.2 | Fragment |
| Silas Baptist Church | JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Silas Baptist Church | JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Silas Baptist Church | JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Tertiary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 1.1 | |
| Whalen | JTF-006 | 15Hr85 | Tertiary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 3.3 | |
| Whalen | JTF-006 | 15Hr85 | Projectile point | Indeterminate | 1 | 3.6 | possible Roberson constricted stem |
| Whalen | JTF-006 | 15Hr85 | Informal flake tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 11.5 | broken edge, patina |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Informal flake tool | Fort Payne | 1 | 1.9 | Scraper |
| Whalen | JTF-012 | | Biface-2 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Whalen | JTF-013 | | Informal flake tool | Fort Payne | 1 | 2.3 | Scraper |
| Whalen | JTF-014 | | Biface-1 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.9 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.7 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.6 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Secondary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.3 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Secondary flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.9 | |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Description | Lithic Raw Material | Count | Weight | Comments |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------------|
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.4 | |
| Whalen | JTF-015 | 15Hr88 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Whalen | JTF-052 | 15Hr89 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Whalen | JTF-052 | 15Hr89 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 2 | 0.2 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Tertiary flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 6.3 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 0.5 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 3.0 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Wyandotte | 3 | 1.4 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Formal flake tool | Indeterminate | 1 | 23.3 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.0 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-038 | 15Hr91 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.5 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.6 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.4 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Biface-1 thinning flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.6 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-039 | 15Hr92 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 2 | 0.3 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-037 | | Secondary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 10.0 | |
| Wilson A | JTF-037 | | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-040 | | Tertiary flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 1.4 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-040 | | Broken flake | Wyandotte | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-043 | | Biface-2 thinning flake | Breathitt | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-053 | 15Hr96 | Formal flake tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 8.9 | Side Scraper |
| Wilson B | JTF-053 | 15Hr96 | Primary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 16.9 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-053 | 15Hr96 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-053 | 15Hr96 | Secondary flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.1 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-053 | 15Hr96 | Broken flake | Fort Payne | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-042 | | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 2 | 0.3 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Informal flake tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.4 | Fragment |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Description | Lithic Raw Material | Count | Weight | Comments |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|----------|
| Wilson B | JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Informal flake tool | Flint Ridge | 1 | 1.4 | Fragment |
| Wilson B | JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.9 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Broken flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Biface-2 thinning flake | Flint Ridge | 1 | 0.3 | |
| Wilson B | JTF-041 | 15Hr93 | Broken flake | Indeterminate | 1 | 0.3 | |

Appendix B

Historic Artifact Catalog

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Functional Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Count |
|----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Kitchen | Yellowware | Annular ware | 1840-1900 | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-001 | 15Hr79 | Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Fuel/Energy | Coal | | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Brick | Brick | | 2 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Buff bodied | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Faunal | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Buff bodied | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 2 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Gray bodied | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Brick | Brick | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Brick | Brick | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Gray bodied | Indeterminate type | 1850-1875 | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Pearlware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Vessel | | 1880-1918 | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Cut | 1790-1890 | 2 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Container | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Cut | 1790-1890 | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Brick | Brick | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Flat | Window | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Cut | | 7 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Wire | | 2 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Vessel | Pitcher | 1880-1918 | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Cut | 1790-1890 | 1 |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Functional Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Count |
|----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Wire | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Flat | Window | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Brick | Brick | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Fuel/Energy | Coal | | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Fuel/Energy | Coal | | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Brick | Brick | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Flat | Window | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Buff bodied | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Gray bodied | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | 1826-1831 | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Nail | Cut | 1790-1890 | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Cup | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Buff bodied | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Architectural | Brick | Brick | | 1 |
| Bradford | JTF-007 | 15Hr81 | Faunal | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 3 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Window | Flat | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Base | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Nail | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Vessel | Teapot | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Bottle | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Body | 1880-1910 | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 2 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Window | Flat | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Nail | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Fiestaware | Body | | 1 |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Functional Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Count |
|----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Vessel | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Undetermined | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Undetermined | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 2 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Undetermined | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 2 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Body | | 31 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Rim | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Base | | 2 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Rim | | 6 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Rim | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Base | 1820-1830 | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Plate | Base | 1820-1831 | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Bottle | Base | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 12 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Bottle | Base | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Rim | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Bottle | Body | | 2 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | 1880-1910 | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Window | Flat | | 3 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Nail | Cut | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 5 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 5 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Undetermined | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 3 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 2 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Nail | Indeterminate Type | | 2 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Undetermined | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Nail | Wire | | 4 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Mason Jar Lid | Rim | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Personal | Shoe | Top | | 4 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Undetermined | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Indeterminate Type | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 2 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Cup | Body with handle | | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Architecture | Brick | Hand Stuck | 1830-1860 | 1 |
| Hines | JTF-071 | 15Hr111 | Kitchen | Bottle | Liquor | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-055 | 15Hr102 | Kitchen | Container | Rim | 1850-1875 | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Container | Base | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 4 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 1 |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Functional Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Count |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------|
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Container | Rim | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Architecture | Window | Flat | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Plate | Rim | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | 1880-1918 | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Bottle | Base | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Architecture | Undetermined | Undetermined | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Container | Body | 1820-1900 | 7 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Medicinal | Base | 1880-1918 | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Architecture | Window | Flat | | 2 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Architecture | Nail | Cut | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Architecture | Nail | Wire | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Plate | Body | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Plate | Body | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Architecture | Window | Flat | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Container | Rim | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | 1820-1900 | 2 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Undetermined | Body | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Container | Body | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Architecture | Window | Flat | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Container | Body/Rim | | 1 |
| McDowell | JTF-061 | 15Hr107 | Kitchen | Container | Body/Rim | | 1 |
| Silas Baptist Church | JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Kitchen | Redware | Container | 1820-1900 | 1 |
| Silas Baptist Church | JTF-019 | 15Hr83 | Clothing | Prosser | Button | 1840-1930 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Container | 1820-present | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Transportation | Horseshoe | Horseshoe | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Tools and hardware | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Architectural | Flat | Window | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Yellowware | Indeterminate type | 1840-1900 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Teacup | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | 1840-1860 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | 1880-1918 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Architectural | Flat | Window | | 2 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 1 |

| Tract | Site Number | State Number | Functional Group | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Date Range | Count |
|--------|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Architectural | Nail | Cut | 1790-1890 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | 1880-1910 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | 1880-1910 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Container | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | | 2 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Vessel | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-010 | 15Hr86 | Architectural | Nail | Wire | Post 1890 | 2 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | 1820-1845 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Redware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Redware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Vessel | Bottle | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Architectural | Flat | Window | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Buff bodied | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | 1820-1860 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Indeterminate type | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Architectural | Flat | Window | | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Architectural | Nail | Cut | 1790-1890 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-011 | 15Hr87 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | 1840-1860 | 1 |
| Whalen | JTF-052 | 15Hr89 | Other | Indeterminate type | Indeterminate type | | 1 |