

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received FEB 21 1986  
date entered APR 1 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic The Green River Shell Middens of Kentucky

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number

☒ not for publication

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_

state Kentucky code 21 county Muhlenberg and Ohio code

**3. Classification**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	NA being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
Thematic Group		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: cemetery

**4. Owner of Property**

name Multiple Ownership - see Individual Inventory Forms

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office of County Courthouses

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state Kentucky

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Kentucky Archaeological Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1928-1983 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Office of State Archaeology, University of Kentucky

city, town Lexington state Kentucky

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Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

1979-1983 State     X    

Kentucky Heritage Council  
Frankfort, Kentucky

Sites Previously Listed in the National Register

Indian Knoll  
(150h2)

Listed in the National Register on October 15, 1966

Designated a National Historic Landmark on June 2, 1978

Wilson-Seymour Shell Mound  
(15McL18)

Listed in the National Register on March 15, 1982

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved      date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

### Introduction

Among Kentucky's most famous and significant archaeological resources are the Archaic shell middens along the Green River and its tributaries (Pond, Rough, and Barren Rivers) in the west central part of the state (Map 1). These prehistoric middens are the remains of seasonal habitation sites which were situated near a stream in order to exploit the once abundant mussel beds.

With only a few exceptions, the distribution of shell midden sites in Kentucky is confined to the drainage of the Green River. Presently, 47 shell middens are recorded within the Green River drainage. Beyond the Green, two sites are recorded on the Kentucky River and perhaps four sites along the Ohio River. The concentration of Archaic shell midden sites in the Green River drainage is most remarkable, given the fact that mussel beds were common in streams throughout Kentucky.

While there is great variation between individual shell midden sites, characteristically they are located near a river or creek, have substantial midden accumulations in which mussel shells and gastropods constitute a significant portion of the midden matrix, and appear to have been most intensively occupied during the Late Archaic Period. Individually, there may be significant differences between sites in terms of environmental setting, size, shell density, and artifact types and frequencies. In turn, these may reflect differences in site function or length and season of occupation within this site type.

Because of the wealth of cultural, biological, and environmental data which are preserved, the investigation of Kentucky shell midden sites has produced significant information important in understanding this country's prehistory. Specifically, studies of the Green River shell middens have been instrumental in the development of the concept of the Archaic Tradition of the Eastern United States (Winters 1974:vii).

### Environment

The 37 shell middens in this nomination (Map 2) are restricted to a five county area (Butler, Henderson, McLean, Muhlenberg, and Ohio Counties) in the Western Coalfield region of the Commonwealth. The major environmental feature of this area is the Green River with its broad and flat alluvial valley (McFarlan 1943:164-165). A conspicuous feature of the floodplain are the "island hills of bedrock" which are partially buried by alluvium up to 175 feet in depth. This alluvium was deposited during the Pleistocene when the area was flooded by Green Lake (Stein 1982:24).

The Western Coalfield lies within the Western Mesophytic Forest region which is composed of a "mosaic pattern of climax vegetation types" rather than a single climax type (Braun 1950:122). The lower Green River also contains extensive alluvial swamps (Braun 1950:123).

### Prehistoric Context: The Archaic Tradition of the Green River Drainage

Enduring for roughly 7,000 years, the Archaic Tradition gradually evolved a complex set of regionalized settlement-subsistence patterns based on the exploitation of a

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variety of micro-environments (Caldwell 1958). These migratory hunting and gathering groups traveled within fixed territories in order to exploit seasonally available food resources. The Archaic Period has traditionally been divided into three developmental stages referred to as the Early, Middle, and Late.

The Late Archaic, dating from approximately 4000 B.C. to 1000 B.C., represents the final developmental stage of the Archaic and is characterized by the continued trends of adaptation and specialization to local environments, decreased mobility, and increased population. In many areas, the Late Archaic also exhibits an expansion and intensification of sites and artifact assemblages over the preceding periods. Most Late Archaic components are known from surface scatters in a wide range of environmental zones; however, large, intensively inhabited sites become common for the first time, suggesting a major shift in social organization, subsistence strategies, and settlement patterns.

Settlement/subsistence strategies of the Late Archaic continued a trend toward distinct regional adaptations which Dragoo (1976) and Fitzhugh (1972) believe to be directly related to ecological diversity and differential rates of ecological change. The subsistence economy stressed the procurement of white-tailed deer and other game, wild plant foods (particularly nut crops), and riverine resources in a seasonal cycle of exploitation. Additionally, the cultivation of squash, gourd, sunflower, and possibly marsh elder and chenopodium occur in the Late Archaic (Marquardt and Watson 1976:2).

Social structure during the Late Archaic was probably at the band level with organization on an egalitarian basis (Clay 1981:11). For the first time, burials became a prominent occurrence on sites. The quality and quantity of grave goods in some burials suggest a growing differentiation in status within some Late Archaic societies (Muller and Davis 1977). An elaboration of exchange systems is also indicated by the presence of exotic items on Late Archaic components.

In the Green River drainage, large scale excavations of a number of Late Archaic shell middens were conducted in the 1930's and 1940's. As a result of these investigations the Green River shell middens rapidly became known as a regional culture. This cultural unit has been referred to as the "Indian Knoll Focus" (Webb and DeJarnette 1942:319, Morgan 1952:84), the "Indian Knoll culture" (Martin, Quimby and Collier 1947:259-262, Spaulding 1955), "the Green River Focus of the Shell Mound Complex" (Morgan 1952:84), and the "Indian Knoll phase" (Willey 1966:256, Forbis 1975:78).

Radiocarbon determinations from the Late Archaic components of these sites show their greatest frequency between 3200 B.C. and 1400 B.C. with the earliest dates of 5424 B.C. at Carlston Annis (15Bt5) and 3759 B.C. at Indian Knoll (15Oh2) and an uncomfortably late date of 565 B.C. from the Carlston Annis site. For these reasons, the Indian Knoll Culture probably represents a composite of Archaic components and not a temporally discrete Late Archaic phase. Nevertheless, the Green River Archaic appears to contain distinctive cultural materials and features rarely documented in other Late Archaic components in the region.

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The Indian Knoll Culture is characterized by an artifact assemblage consisting of a series of stemmed, corner notched, and side notched projectile points; bell-shaped, conical, and cylindrical pestles; ground stone beads; a wide variety of bone and antler items; shell beads; conch containers and pendants; prismoidal and subrectangular bar atlatl weights; and fully grooved axes. Among the features associated with the components are specially prepared clay floors, caches of tools, post molds, and fired areas. Burials were common and sometimes contained grave goods. Winters (1974) has suggested the Indian Knoll Culture participated in a narrow-spectrum subsistence economy which was based on a few essential resources. Furthermore, Winters (1974) suggested the settlement pattern of the Indian Knoll Culture included settlements, base camps, transient camps, and hunting camps.

Previous Research

The Green River shell middens have been the focus of archaeological research for 70 years. The initial description and excavation of shell middens in this area was undertaken by Clarence B. Moore (1916), a wealthy Philadelphia artifact collector. Moore used his steamboat, the "Gopher", to search for sites along the Green River. Using the "Gopher" as a base of operations, he interviewed local farmers and spent nine weeks digging sites along the Green River including Indian Knoll (150h2), Austin (15McL15), Bluff City (15Hel60), Smallhouse (150h10), and Carlston Annis (15Bt5).

Stimulated by Moore's (1916) excavations, William D. Funkhouser and William S. Webb visited several of the Green River shell middens during the summer of 1924 (Funkhouser and Webb 1928:153). They made surface collections from several sites and conducted excavations at Chiggerville (150h1) as well as other unspecified sites. In their 1932, "Archaeological Survey of Kentucky", Funkhouser and Webb (1932:57-58, 255-257, 325-327) reported additional shell middens in Butler, Ohio, and McLean counties. No further investigations were undertaken until the advent of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1937 when a huge labor force became available. Under the general direction of William S. Webb, WPA labor was utilized to excavated several shell middens (Photographs 1 and 2). Between 1937 and 1941, Webb's field supervisors directed excavations at the following shell middens: Carlston Annis (Webb 1950a), Read (Webb 1950b), Chiggerville (Webb and Haag 1939), Indian Knoll (Webb 1946), Jackson Bluff (Rolingson 1967:66-68), Bowles (Rolingson 1967:54-56), Jimtown Hill (Rolingson 1967:68-71), Baker (Rolingson 1967:60-63), Butterfield (Webb and Haag 1947), and Barrett (Webb and Haag 1947). Webb's shell midden reports provided some of the earliest and most extensive data on the Archaic culture in the Eastern United States (Winters 1974:vi). For example, at Indian Knoll excavations resulted in the recovery of approximately 1,100 human burials, 21 dog burials, and more than 55,280 artifacts. Photographs 3 thru 28 illustrate the range of artifacts, burials, and features discovered by WPA crews at Indian Knoll and other Green River sites.

The tremendous quantity of data generated by the WPA excavations stimulated many specialized studies in the years during and following World War II. Webb and his associates continued their studies of the Indian Knoll material culture, including

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functional analysis of tools that resulted in specialized studies on the manufacturing of fish hooks (Webb 1950a), development and functions of the atlatl (Webb 1981), and the identification of animal bones from Archaic burials that may have been part of medicine bags (Webb 1950a). This massive data base has also been used for ceramic studies (Haag 1940; Hanson 1960), applications of chemical analysis (Gardner 1940), studies of aboriginal dogs (Haag 1948; Skaggs 1940), and mortuary customs (Winters 1968; Thiel 1972). The WPA collections have also been extensively used by physical anthropologists since they constitute the largest excavated Late Archaic skeletal population in the United States.

Perhaps the most significant research on Green River Shell middens since the WPA are the investigations of William H. Marquardt and Patty Jo Watson. In 1971, Marquardt and Watson extended their investigations of Late Archaic subsistence patterns to the shell midden sites in the Big Bend area of the Green River. This work was a continuation of their prior investigations in nearby Mammoth and Salts Caves, where they had identified an early horticultural complex that included squash and gourds but without maize or beans. In these caves they also found evidence for the early use of sunflower, sumpweed, and chenopod (Marquardt and Watson 1983b). Because there were no substantial archaeological deposits in the vicinity of the caves, the nearby shell midden sites afforded Marquardt and Watson their best opportunity to investigate the processes by which plant cultivation originated in this part of the Eastern Woodlands. During 1971, they relocated several of the shell middens reported by Webb. In 1972, twelve days were spent excavating a test unit at the Carlston Annis site (15Bt5) in Butler County (Marquardt 1972a, 1972b).

In 1974, Marquardt and Watson continued their excavations at the Carlston Annis site and also excavated a test unit at the Bowles site (15Oh13). The excavations at 15Bt5 focused on recovering plant remains (through flotation), obtaining a complete stratigraphic series of identifiable shells, and obtaining profiles of the deposits (Marquardt and Watson 1983a:114). Investigations by Marquardt and Watson at the Green River shell midden sites have produced evidence for some of the earliest known domesticates in the eastern United States. Their research has focused on midden formation processes and micro-stratigraphy in order that the stratigraphic relationships between artifacts, datable carbon, and floral and faunal remains could be accurately interpreted. Beginning with site specific questions, they are now extending their research interests to intersite spatial and temporal relationship of the region in order to reconstruct subsistence patterns, and to examine the role of the Late Archaic peoples of the Green River area in the patterns of exchange and communication with outlying areas.

Most recently, the Green River drainage has been the subject of surveys by the Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Office. Realizing the scientific and historical importance of the shell midden sites, the Heritage Council began a concentrated effort to survey and redocument these sites, and to nominate eligible sites to the National Register. The work was initiated in 1979, and intensified during the 1980, 1982, and 1983 field seasons.

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Survey Methodology

The KHC survey methodology for this thematic nomination was greatly influenced by the special characteristics of the Green River shell middens sites and by the history of prior archaeological investigations in this area. Because of the nature of this site type (highly visible with dense concentrations of shell and artifacts) and the regularity of their location (generally adjacent to a stream bank) shell middens can be easily located without need for intensive survey techniques. The Green River drainage has a record of more than 50 years of professional archaeological investigations, and over 70 years of intensive collector activity. As a result, the major sites were identified by 1940 and since then, only a few smaller midden sites have been discovered.

For the above reasons, it was determined that the most effective methodology for this thematic nomination was a combination of resurvey to confirm locations, boundaries, ownership, and current condition of sites recorded prior to ca. 1970, in conjunction with intensive work with local collectors and informants to identify known but unrecorded sites. The Kentucky Heritage Council's survey efforts along the Green River were initiated in 1979 and completed in 1983.

Individual sites were documented as follows. Boundaries were recorded as the maximum surface distribution of cultural materials. With few exceptions, surface visibility was not a problem since the sites were under cultivation. At the few sites where there were questions concerning boundaries, shovel tests, auger holes, examination of pot hole profiles and erosional areas, or a combinations of these methods were used to determine the maximum distribution of cultural materials. Since many previous surveyors had only recorded the distribution of surface shell, the above methodology frequently resulted in expanded site boundaries. Once boundaries were established, each site was measured by hand held tapes, and photographed from a variety of angles. Finally a selective surface collection of shell and artifacts was taken and a site survey form was completed.

We believe that the above efforts have resulted in a comprehensive listing of the Green River shell middens sites, with accurate locations and well justified site boundaries. However, it is certainly possible that more small shell middens will come to light as more of the Green River drainage is intensively surveyed.

This nomination is designed to incorporate 37 shell middens in western Kentucky into a single thematic group (Table 1). The sites are located along 135 miles of the Green River and its tributaries between Bluff City in Henderson County and Woodbury in Butler County. As has been previously mentioned, this area includes the majority of known Kentucky shell midden sites.

A few sites could not be examined because the land owners refused permission to enter their property or would not respond to Kentucky Heritage Council correspondence. In several of these instances, sites were sufficiently documented that recorded site boundaries could be used. If the location of an unvisited site was questionable, the

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site was excluded from the nomination. Table 2 lists the recorded Green River shell midden sites that could not be included in this nomination.

Disruption of Resources and Data Limitations

The Green River shell middens vary in their state of preservation but are for the most part well preserved. The most frequent source of disturbance is cultivation. Since the majority of these middens are situated on the fertile floodplain of the Green River, they have long been cultivated for row crops. Fortunately, plowing seldom extends more than 30 cm below the ground surface. Given the great depth of many shell middens (up to four meters), this type of disruption is not considered serious. Early twentieth century houses and barns were frequently constructed on shell middens since they are usually located on knolls and afford protection from annual floods. Most of the houses in this area had foundations consisting of cut sandstone piers laid on the ground surface. A few houses had solid stone foundations. Barns were supported by equally spaced post set into the ground. These structures resulted in very little disturbance to the middens and in fact may have actually protected the sites.

The most serious disruption to shell middens is vandalism by artifact collectors. Shell middens are very desirable targets for looters since they contain numerous human burials with associated mortuary offerings. Fortunately, only a few sites have been extensively damaged by looters and even in the worst cases, significant cultural deposits still remain intact.

Professional archaeological excavations, while obtaining a great deal of scientific data, have impacted several shell middens. These investigations range from a single one meter square unit to the extensive block excavations of the WPA era. However, the peripheral areas of the excavated shell middens are still intact, and continue to have potential for contributing further scientific data.



## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

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<b>Specific dates</b>	<b>Builder/Architect</b>	N/A
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### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The shell middens situated along the Green River in west central Kentucky represent a invaluable archaeological resource. These well preserved archaeological sites contain substantial concentrations of shell which has created an environment conducive to the preservation of floral and faunal remains, as well as human burials. Archaeological investigation of these sites over the last 70 years has recovered a tremendous quantity of artifacts, in addition to floral and faunal remains and human burials. Analysis of these materials has contributed greatly to our understanding of the Late Archaic Period in Kentucky and the Eastern Woodlands.

Winters (1974:iv) has noted that prior to the Works Progress Administration excavations of the Green River shell middens which are described in William S. Webb's publications, little had been written about Archaic sites. The publications by Webb and his co-workers set the tone for Archaic research in the Eastern Woodlands and these reports are still required reading for anyone interested in the Late Archaic period and shell midden archaeology in general.

Though shell midden sites vary in size, shape, thickness of midden, and quantity of shell in the midden matrix all contain intact cultural deposits dating to the Late Archaic period and substantial quantities of shell. Of the 47 shell midden sites identified in the Green River drainage, 10 were not included in this nomination. These sites were not excluded because they lacked significant quantities of shell or Late Archaic components. Rather, they were excluded because their exact location and boundaries could not be verified. For a few sites this was due to a landowner denying us permission to survey his or her land, but the majority of sites excluded from this nomination had been incorrectly plotted on site maps at the Office of State Archaeology. When the purported site locations were surveyed, no evidence of a shell midden or any other site were identified. If the location of any of the excluded shell midden sites can be verified in the future, they will be nominated to the National Register.

The Green River shell middens are of extreme significance because of their scientific data content. This data includes that which has already been recovered by archaeologists as well as the intact cultural deposits which still remain to be investigated at these sites. Known data categories such as artifactual remains, preserved human burials, floral and faunal remains, and features present excellent opportunities to address such research topics as chronology/cultural developments, subsistence strategies, ritual practices, biological anthropology, technology and function of artifactual remains, and settlement patterns.

Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dating methods could be employed to better date each sites occupation. This information could be used to refine the local Archaic chronology and to determine the temporal relationship of these sites (i.e. where they all occupied at the same time or do they represent a development sequence).

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Previous analyses of faunal and floral remains has provided archaeologists with important information on Archaic subsistence practices. In particular this research has documented the early domestication of native plants (Crawford 1982). Also, examination of the micro-stratigraphy of particular shell middens has provided archaeologists with insights into how these middens developed (Gorski 1981). Future research could provide additional subsistence information relating to diet and seasonality. This information can also be used to aid in the reconstruction of past environments. For instance, identification of mussel species has and will continue to provide biologists with information on what species were present in the Green River prior to the construction of locks and dams. In general, the Green River shell middens contain an abundance of significant information relating to Archaic subsistence practices.

The collection of more than 3,000 human burials recovered from these sites represent the largest assemblage of Archaic skeletal materials in the United States and in and of themselves, represent a significant archaeological resource. The study of these remains can address questions related to mortuary and religious practices and biological anthropology. Grave goods associated with interments could provide information concerning Late Archaic ritualism and ceremonial practices, as well as the nature of external relations which may have existed with other cultural groups. Additionally, the examination of the skeletal remains can address biological anthropological issues such as age of death, paleopathologies, nutrition, and child mortality.

Descriptive and functional analysis of various artifact classes and caches of artifacts could identify tool types associated with specific activities. Further, the artifacts could be examined for evidence of stylistic or function changes that might reveal the influx of external ideas or interaction with other groups. For example, additional research could build upon Winters (1968) study of prehistoric trade networks involving inter-regional exchange of conch shells and copper.

The Green River shell middens have the potential to address issues related to both inter-site and intra-site settlement patterns. As a class of sites they represent but one segment of a regional settlement system. Future research in the region could focus on the relationship of these intensively occupied sites to more temporary camps. Inter-site settlement pattern questions related to season of occupation, site function, size and structure and chronological developments could be addressed at these sites. Intra-site questions could focus on the spatial relationship of artifactual materials, features, and burials as well as the identification of activity areas.

The Green River shell middens represent a unique well preserved resource. Investigations of these sites has and will continue to provide archaeologists with invaluable information on the Archaic period in the eastern United States. In addition, investigation of these sites can address similar research topics for the earlier Archaic cultures and the subsequent Woodland and Mississippian cultures. Since these components are usually minor in comparison to the Late Archaic components, they have received very little attention. Future shell midden research should continue to enhance our understanding of the cultural historical developments which occurred in the Green River drainage.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See Individual Inventory Forms

Quadrangle name See Individual Inventory Forms

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See Individual Inventory Forms

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Individual Inventory Forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles D. Hockensmith, Thomas N. Sanders and David Pollack/Staff Archaeologists

organization Kentucky Heritage Council

date August 23, 1985

street & number 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower

telephone (502) 564-6661

city or town Frankfort

state Kentucky

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☒ national ☐ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*David L. Morgan*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 2-13-86

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*Lyonna D. Stewart*  
for Keeper of the National Register

date 4/11/86

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

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Table 1. Summary of Contributing Sites

Site Number	Site Name	INITIAL DOCUMENTATION			REDOCUMENTATION			LEVEL OF INVESTIGATION			Non-Contributing Elements
		Recorder	Date	Institution	Recorder	Date	Institution	Surface Survey	Sub-surface Testing	Excavation	
140h13	Bowles	Stout	1938	UKMA	Watson & Marquardt	1971	WU	X	X	X	1 house
150h19	Jimtown Hill	Baugh	1938	UKMA	Hockensmith	1983	KHC	X		X	
150h95	Barnard	Hockensmith	1981	KHC				X			
150h97		Hockensmith	1983	KHC				X			
150h98	Taylor	Hockensmith	1982	KHC				X			



KHC = Kentucky Heritage Council  
 UKMA = University of Kentucky Museum  
 of Anthropology  
 WU = Washington University

Table 1. SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTING SITES

\* Site already listed in National Register

Site Number	Site Name	INITIAL DOCUMENTATION			REDOCUMENTATION			LEVEL OF INVESTIGATION			Non-Contributing Elements
		Recorder	Date	Institution	Recorder	Date	Institution	Surface Survey	Sub-surface Testing	Excavation	
15Bt5	Carlston Annis	Moore	1916	None	Watson and Marquardt	1971	WU	X	X	X	1 barn
15Bt6	DeWeese	Webb and Funkhouser	1932	UKMA	Watson and Marquardt	1971	WU	X	X		1 house and 1 barn
15Bt10	Read	Brown	1939	UKMA	Watson and Marquardt	1977	WU	X		X	
15Bt11	Russell	Brown	1939	UKMA	Watson and Marquardt	1977	WU	X			
15Bt13		Brown	1939	UKMA	Hockensmith	1983	KHC	X			
15Bt41	Rayburn Johnson	Marquardt & Watson	1982	WU				X	X		
15Bt67	Woodbury	Hockensmith	1983	KHC				X			historic cemetery
15He160	Bluff City	Moore	1916	None	Hockensmith	1983	KHC	X		X	
15He580		Hockensmith	1983	KHC				X			
15He589	Gilles	Hockensmith	1983	KHC				X			
15He635		Hockensmith	1983	KHC				X			1 house

Table 1. Summary of Contributing Sites

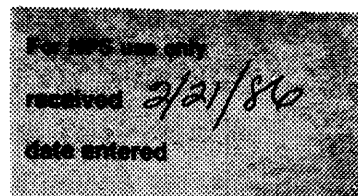
Site Number	Site Name	INITIAL DOCUMENTATION			REDOCUMENTATION			LEVEL OF INVESTIGATION			Non-Contributing Elements
		Recorder	Date	Institution	Recorder	Date	Institution	Surface Survey	Sub-surface Testing	Excavation	
15He637		Hockensmith	1983	KHC				X			
15He638		Hockensmith	1983	KHC				X			
15McL2/111	Ford	Webb & Funkhouser	1932	UKMA	Hockensmith	1981	KHC	X			
15McL4	Barrett	Webb & Funkhouser	1932	UKMA	Sanders & Hockensmith	1980	KHC	X		X	
15McL7	Butterfield	Elliott	1938	UKMA	Sanders & Hockensmith	1980	KHC	X		X	1 barn
15McL13	Yankee	Elliott	1938	UKMA	Sanders & Hockensmith	1980	KHC	X			
15McL15	Austin	Moore	1916	None	Sanders & Hockensmith	1980	KHC	X		X	
15McL16		Elliott	1938	UKMA	Sanders & Hockensmith	1980	KHC	X			1 house
15McL17		Elliott	1939	UKMA	Sanders & Hockensmith	1980	KHC	X			
*15McL18	Wilson-Seymour	Elliott	1938	UKMA	Sanders & Hockensmith	1980	KHC	X			1 oil well
15McL22		Elliott	1938	UKMA	Hockensmith & Sanders	1980	KHC	X			1 house, 1 mobile home and 2 out-buildings.
15McL24	Hollins	Elliott	1938	UKMA	Sanders & Hockensmith	1980	KHC	X			

Table 1. Summary of Contributing Sites

Site Number	Site Name	INITIAL DOCUMENTATION			REDOCUMENTATION			LEVEL OF INVESTIGATION			Non-Contributing Elements
		Recorder	Date	Institution	Recorder	Date	Institution	Surface Survey	Sub-surface Testing	Excavation	
15McL26		Elliott	1938	UKMA	Hockensmith	1983	KHC	X			3 houses & 1 garage
15McL109	Crowe	Hockensmith	1981	KHC				X			
15McL121	Ebelhar	Hockensmith	1982	KHC				X			
15Mu12	Baker	Stout	1938	UKMA	Sanders & Kryst	1979	KHC	X		X	
15Mu41		Long and Cornette	1960	None	Sanders & Kryst	1979	KHC	X			
15Oh1	Chiggerville	Webb and Funkhouser	1924	UKMA	Hockensmith	1983	KHC	X		X	
* 15Oh2	Indian Knoll	Moore	1916	None	Duffield	1976	UKMA	X		X	
15Oh10	Smallhaus	Moore	1916	None	Hockensmith	1983	KHC	X		X	
15Oh12	Jackson Bluff	Baugh	1938	UKMA	Hockensmith	1985	KHC	X		X	

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Green River Shell Middens of Kentucky TR

State KENTUCKY

COVER 4/1/86 James A. Stewart

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Carlston Annis Shell Mound (15Bt5) Entered in the Keeper  
National Register  
Attest

James M. McPherson  
4/1/86

2. Rayburn Johnson Shell Mound (15Bt41) Entered in the Keeper  
National Register  
Attest

James M. McPherson  
4/1/86

3. DeWeese Shell Mound (15Bt6) Substantive Review for Keeper  
Attest

4/1/86 James A. Stewart

4. Read Shell Mound (15Bt10) Entered in the Keeper  
National Register  
Attest

James M. McPherson  
4/1/86

5. Russell Shell Mound (15Bt11) Entered in the Keeper  
National Register  
Attest

James M. McPherson  
4/1/86

6. Woodbury Shell Midden (15Bt67) Entered in the Keeper  
National Register  
Attest

James M. McPherson  
4/1/86

7. Archeological Site KHC-3 (15He635) Entered in the Keeper  
National Register  
Attest

James M. McPherson  
4/1/86

8. Archeological Site KHC-4 (15He580) Substantive Review for Keeper  
Attest

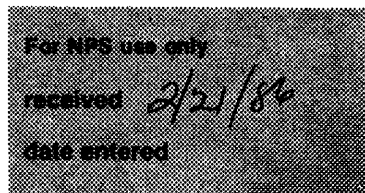
4/1/86 James A. Stewart

9. Bluff City Shell Mound (15He160) Entered in the Keeper  
National Register  
Attest

James M. McPherson  
4/1/86

10. James Gilles Shell Midden (15He589) Entered in the Keeper  
National Register  
Attest

James M. McPherson  
4/1/86

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic GroupName Green River Shell Middens of Kentucky TR  
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Archeological Site 15McL16 ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/8612. Archeological Site 15McL17 ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/8613. Archeological Site 15McL26 ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/8614. Austin Site (15McL15) ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/8615. Butterfield Site (15McL7) ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/8616. Crowe Shell Midden (15McL109) ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/8617. R.D. Ford Shell Midden (15McL2) ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/8618. Archeological Site 15 Mu41 ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

NOT ELIGIBLE  
Gronowh Stewart; 4/1/8619. Baker Site (15Mu12) ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/8620. Archeological Site KHC-6 (150h97) ~~Entered in the~~ ~~National Register~~ ~~for~~ Keeper

Attest

Jayne M. McPherson  
4/1/86

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Thematic Group

Name Green River Shell Middens of Kentucky TR  
State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Bowles Site (150h13)

for Keeper

Jayne M. McChesam  
4/1/86

Attest

22. Chiggerville Site (150h1)

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Jayne M. McChesam  
4/1/86

Attest

23. J.T. Barnard Shell Midden (KHC-1)

Substantive Review

for Keeper

4/1/86 Yvonne H. Stewart

Attest

24. Jackson Bluff Site (150h12)

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Jayne M. McChesam  
4/1/86

Attest

25. Jimtown Site (150h19)

Entered in the  
National Register

for Keeper

Jayne M. McChesam  
4/1/86

Attest

26. Smallhous Shell Mound (150h10)

for Keeper

Jayne M. McChesam  
4/1/86

Attest

27. Hollis Site (15McL24)

Determined Eligible

for Keeper

4/1/86 Yvonne H. Stewart

Attest

28. Archeological Site 15McL22

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION  
Substantive Review

for Keeper

Yvonne H. Stewart

Attest

29. Yankee Site (15McL13)

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION  
Substantive Review

for Keeper

4/1/86 Yvonne H. Stewart

Attest

30. Ebelhar Shell Midden (KHC-75)

Determined Eligible  
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

for Keeper

Yvonne H. Stewart

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name Green River Shell Middens of Kentucky TR

State KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Archeological Site 15Bt13 Determined Eligible for Keeper

4/1/86

Eligible G. Stewart

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review

Attest

32. Archeological Site 15He637

4/1/86

G. Stewart

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review  
Determined Eligible

Attest

33. Archeological Site 15He638

4/1/86

G. Stewart

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review

Attest

34. Taylor Shell Midden (150h98)

for Keeper

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

35. Barrett Site 15 McL 4

Substantive Review  
Determined Eligible

for Keeper

4/1/86

G. Stewart

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

36.

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

37.

Keeper

Attest

38.

Keeper

Attest

39.

Keeper

Attest

40.

Keeper

Attest