NORTHERN KENTUCKY VIEWS PRESENTS:

Grant County



W. D. Funkhouser and W.S. Webb

••••••

Excerpted From

Reports in Archeology and Anthropology, V. II University of Kentucky September, 1932

www.nkyviews.com

GRANT COUNTY

Grant County is situated in northern Kentucky in the Outer Bluegrass Region of the state. It has an area of 268.41 square miles and an average elevation of about 950 feet above sea level.

Physiographically Grant County is part of a maturely dissected plain. Its topography is rough to hilly with many ridges and with very little flat land either in the valleys or on the uplands. It is drained on the east by local tributaries of the Licking River and on the west by a number of small streams flowing into the Kentucky River, the most important of which is Eagle Creek.

The geology of the county is typical of that of the Outer Bluegrass Region of which it is a part. The outcrops are principally Ordovician limestones and shales with occasional thin sandstones. Structurally the region represents the northern side of the Cincinnati Arch, close to the crest, so that the monoclinal dip is towards the northwest. The only mineral resource of the county is limestone which, however, is available in inexhaustible quantities.

Archaeologically Grant County is one of a group of five counties consisting of Campbell, Kenton, Grant, Pendleton and Bracken, in which there are practically no evidences of prehistoric occupation. A rather careful survey, covering all parts of the county, was barren of results so far as important sites or collections of artifacts were concerned. Only two sites have been reported from the county which are here listed as follows:

- 1. A site on the farm of J. C. Hedger at the junction of Charles Creek and Eagle Creek, eight miles west of Dry Ridge. Skeletons and artifacts have been found on this site. Reported by Donald Conrad.
- 2. A burial field on the farm of Dr. J. C. Stevenson at Williamstown. The supposed graves are situated in a piece of virgin timber near the location of the former village. Doctor Stevenson states that he has never excavated this site and is not sure that they represent prehistoric burials but he has kindly given permission to the authors to investigate the site when opportunity offers.