

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW REPORTS

- AMEC Letter Report
- Helen Powell's Report

A CULTURAL HISTORICAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR
NORTHWEST HARRODSBURG BYPASS
HARRODSBURG, MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY

KTYC Item No. 7-8344
SHPO No. FY08-0205

by

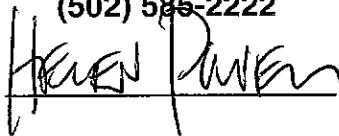
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Helen Powell - Principal Investigator
July 2007

Lead Agency
Department of Transportation

Abstract: Northwest Harrodsburg Bypass Overview (7-8344)

Within the proposed project corridor for the Northwest Harrodsburg Bypass in Mercer County, there is one listed property. The Joseph Morgan House/ Round Ridge (Site B, ME-172) at 1060 Industry Road was listed on the National Register in 1990.

After a windshield survey, the following four additional individual properties appear to meet National Register criteria:

Site A:	Fountain Blue/ Hite's Station, Bohon Road (KY 390)
Site D:	Francis Kirby House, 1411 Cornishville Road (KY 1989)
Site E:	Daniel Stagg House (ME-115), 1477 Cornishville Rd.
Site H:	Trapnall House/Martindale (ME-201), 766 Moreland Ave. (KY 152)

The preliminary National Register boundaries for these sites are based upon property maps from the Mercer County Property Valuation Administrator's (PVA) office in Harrodsburg. For the location of sites listed on the National Register or meeting National Register criteria, see the project map (Figure III-1)

There are also potentially significant archeological sites associated with early white settlement, such as Hite and McAfee stations, within the study area which need to be assessed for their National Register potential. Figure II-1 shows the locations of these late eighteenth century settlements.

A final determination of National Register eligibility for sites within the study area will require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, an evaluation of these sites relative to the integrity standards established by similar properties in Mercer County, Kentucky which are currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Project Description (QK4)

The purpose of this study is to examine possible corridors for a new northwest Harrodsburg Bypass in Mercer County, Kentucky. The study area includes the northern half of the western side of Harrodsburg, beginning at KY 152 in the south and extending north and then east to US 127, a distance of about 3.0 miles. The study area ends at the existing US 127/ US 127 Bypass intersection. The study area is approximately 1.4 miles wide and about 3.6 square miles in size.

The study area is bisected by the Salt River. The terrain is rolling and there is a mix of land uses, including several industries and school facilities in the north. A Norfolk-Southern (NS) rail line bisects the northern section of the study area and would need to be crossed by any alignment location. The local planning commission has designated a part of the county as the designated growth area. As a result a 600-plus unit residential subdivision has been recently approved. The proximity to the railroad could encourage future industrial growth in this designated area.

Records Search

To determine if there were individual sites or districts on the National Register within the study area for the proposed Northwest Harrodsburg Bypass in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky the consultant did a GIS search and reviewed the survey files for Mercer at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort. Figure I-1 shows the location of the study area relative to highways and communities in Mercer County, Kentucky.

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National Register Sites in Project Study Area**Joseph Morgan House (ME-172), Listed in 1990**

The Joseph Morgan House, also known as Round Ridge, is located on Industry Road. The dwelling is composed of two sections, one built in 1790 and the other in 1817. The owner, Joseph Morgan (1772-1860), was one of Mercer County's outstanding early nineteenth century businessmen.

Properties Determined Eligible in Project Study Area

No properties appear to have been Determined Eligible in the proposed study area for the Northwest Harrodsburg Bypass project.

Literature Search

A literature search on the project vicinity was conducted in the survey and National Register files, compliance report library of the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Harrodsburg-Mercer County Public Library. A multiple property National Register nomination entitled "Historic Resources of Mercer County" written by Helen Powell in 1988 contains the following contexts: Settlement, Transportation, Commerce for the period 1780-1830; Community Structuring, Transportation, Education, Politics for the period 1831-1860; Politics, Transportation, Economics for the period 1861-1900; and Commemoration, Engineering for the period 1901-1930. A more recent nomination entitled "Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville Turnpike Historic District" by John Lewis in 2002 contained an agricultural context for Mercer County. The "Map of Boyle and Mercer Counties" published by D.G. Beers in 1876 (Figure I-2) was reviewed for the locations of potential historic properties. Property cards and maps from the Mercer

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County Property Valuation Administrator were examined for dates of construction, addresses, and current property boundaries.

Books and Reports on Mercer County

Local historians George Chinn and Rebecca Conover collaborated on two books about Mercer County . These histories entitled Through Two Hundred Years: Pictorial Highlights of Harrodsburg and Mercer County and The History of Harrodsburg and the Great Settlement Area of Kentucky were published in 1974 and 1985 respectively. One of the earliest accounts of events in the area, The History of Boyle and Mercer Counties, was written in 1924 by Maria Thompson Daviess. Kentucky's Historic Farms published in 1994 by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture contains a section on farms in Mercer County which is included here as Figure I-2. Since no deed work was included in the scope for the overview, it is not possible to determine if any of these farms are located within the project corridor. Frances B. Moseley, a prominent Harrodsburg historian was consulted about the significance of the early sites and was very generous with her files and knowledge.

Field Work

In July of 2007, the consultant did a windshield survey of the Northwest Harrodsburg Bypass study area in Harrodsburg and Mercer County, Kentucky. Included in the windshield survey were buildings visible from public roads. Buildings on the interiors of farms or structures which were not accessible were not included. Buildings which appeared to have potential to meet National Register criteria were noted on the project map (Figure III-1) and were given a preliminary National Register evaluation,

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based primarily on Criterion C, architecture.

For the overview, no buildings were inspected in detail. A final determination of National Register eligibility relative to criteria A, B, and C will require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, evaluation of each site relative to the integrity standards established by similar property types in Mercer County which are currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP MERCER COUNTY KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY THE
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

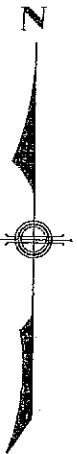
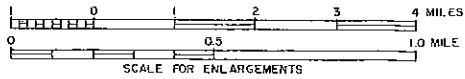


Figure I-1
Project Study Area
Mercer County
Northwest Harrodsburg
Bypass Overview, 2007

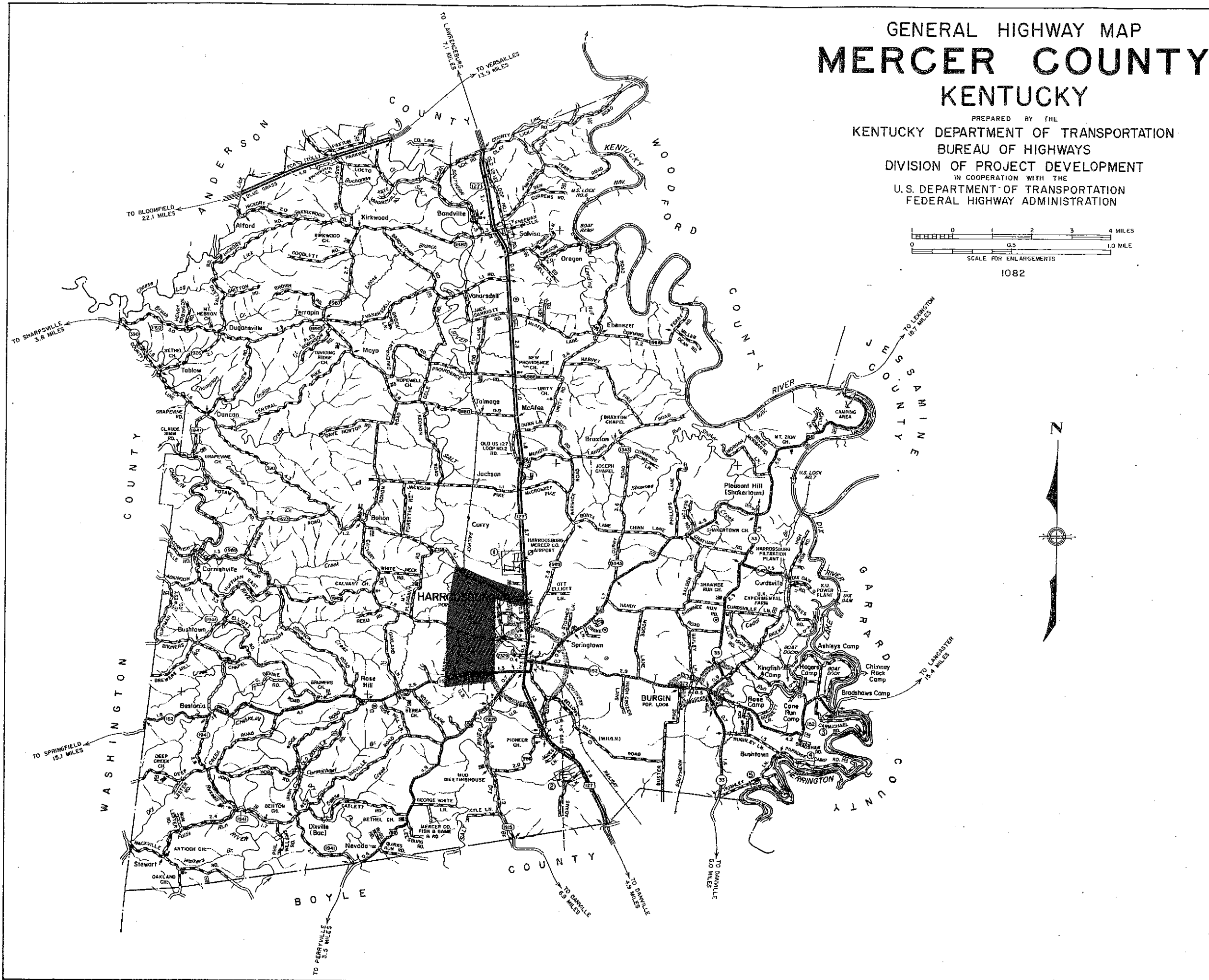


Figure I-2
Mercer County Farms
From Kentucky's Historic Farms
Pages 287-289
Northwest Harrodsburg Bypass
Overview, 2007

great-great-grand-uncle to the present owner. John Dean, cousin fourth removed, was willed the farm in 1841. Thomas McCrosky obtained the farm in 1859. In June 1868 the farm was owned by Camillus D. Thompson. Elizabeth J. Thompson (grandmother) was the next owner of the farm. Elmer Wiley, husband of Elizabeth, purchased the farm in 1938.



The original purchase included 200 acres. Of the original purchase 60 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 60 acres with 40 acres being actively farmed. They raise tobacco and hay.

Mercer - Centennial Farms

OLD STONE HOUSE. The Old Stone House, located in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is owned by Jane Phillips Woods.

The farm was originally purchased in 1889 by R.S. and Laura M. Sea, great-grandparents. Thomas and R.H. Phillips, grandparent and father, purchased the farm in 1912. (Thomas Phillips was their foster-son raised by them sine pre-school age.) In 1943 R.H. Phillips, Sara Phillips Nash and Adeline Phillips Horn, father and aunts, obtained the farm. R.H. Phillips (Cammie Phillips), father and mother, purchased the farm in 1944. In 1966 Mary Phillips Moyer and Jane Phillips Woods, sister, owned the farm. Jane Phillips Woods became the owner in 1967.



The house on this farm is the stone house built by Samuel McAfee about 1790. It is listed on the state and national registry.

The original purchase included 117 acres. Of the original purchase 100 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of these 100 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise tobacco, corn, hay and cattle.

Mercer - Bicentennial Farms

McAFEE FARM. The McAfee Farm, located in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is owned by Hudson McAfee Nichols and Betty Sharp Nichols.

The farm was originally part of a grant from the state of Virginia in 1773 to Samuel McAfee, great-great-grandfather. John Armstrong McAfee, great-great-grandfather, inherited the farm in 1782. In 1834 James Jackson McAfee, great-grandfather, inherited the farm. Bettie McAfee Hudson, grandmother, inherited the farm in 1894. In 1940 the farm was inherited by Martha Hudson Nichols, mother. Hudson McAfee Nichols inherited the farm in 1981.

The original grant included 1,400 acres. Of the original grant 18 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of these 18 acres with about 15 acres being actively farmed. They raise tobacco, silage corn and wheat.

ELIZABETH AND ELMER WILEY FARM. The Wiley Farm, located in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is owned by Elmer and Elizabeth Wiley.

The farm was originally owned by John Thompson and willed to his son Evan in 1792. Evan Thompson was

Mercer - Heritage Farms

CANAAN LAND FARM. Canaan Land Farm, located in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is owned by Fred and Theo Bee.

The farm was originally purchased from Robert Pogue by Benjamin Daniel in 1808. In 1843 the farm was purchased by Mercer Daniel. John H. Champion owned the farm in 1890. In 1905 the farm was owned by John P. Champion. In 1944, T.W. and Thelma Beeler owned the farm. In 1957 the farm was owned by Garland May. Of the previous owners none were related to the present owners. Fred and Theo Bee obtained the farm in 1978.



The original purchase included 189 acres. Of the original purchase all 189 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of these 189 acres with 100 acres being actively farmed. They raise sheep and lambs and produce wool for yarn.

The Benjamin Daniel House, circa 1795, one of the earliest known brick houses in Mercer County, is an especially clear illustration of a late-eighteenth century house form.

Canaan Land Farm, on which the house is located, was purchased by Benjamin Daniel from Robert Pogue in 1808. It remained in the Daniel family until sold to John H. Champion in 1890. Its historic name derives from the long association of the house with the Daniel family. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bee, purchased the farm in 1978 and have spent the last few years restoring the home.

The house is a one and one-half story, three-bay, hall-parlor plan with a one-room unit on the west. The north and south walls are laid in Flemish bond. Interior brick chimneys rise from east and west ends and an interesting, if not original, stone cellar entrance is located on the east gable end.

Fortunately numerous changes made in the early nineteenth century were additions to, rather than alterations of, the original structure so that all rooms contain the original ash floors, simple beaded baseboards, doors and window trim, portions of chair rails and Federal mantels.

DIVIDING RIDGE FARM. Dividing Ridge Farm, located in Salvisa, Kentucky, is owned by James A. and Elda Jackson Jr. and sons.

The farm was owned by James Smith until November 20, 1875 when M.B. Yocum purchased the 106 acre farm. James Bickers purchased 66 acres on March 27, 1902. Bicker's heirs (including Lucy Alford Comingo) obtained the 66 acres of the farm on November 3, 1930. Lucy Bickers

Alford Comingo purchased the 66 acres plus 40 acres on March 8, 1938. On January 3, 1947 Carl Robinson purchased 96+ acres. James F. and Dorothy Beasley purchased 96+ acres on April 17, 1952. On June 15, 1978 the 96+ acres was purchased by Votaw and Stratton Realty Group. George and Mary McVey purchased 32 acres on September 25, 1978. On May 29, 1984 32 acres were purchased by James A. and Elda Jackson Jr.

The original purchase by the present owners included 32 acres, all of which are presently retained. The farm now consists of 32 acres with approximately 22 acres being actively farmed. They raise beef cattle.

Our farm house is of colonial style and none of the deeds mention the house, but as far back as 1875 when M.B. Yocum purchased the farm from James Smith, reference is made as to the sale of the land along with its "appertinances" leading me to believe it is referring to the house which many say dates back at least to the 1860s.

Further proof of this was provided by Jerry and Joey Yocum, descendants of M.B. Yocum, who visited the farm in November 1992. Evidently, M.B. Yocum ran a sugar camp. He used a large sled to haul wood to the sugar camp's large furnace. He had a diverse farm operation that included cows, horses, sheep and hogs. In 1956, 54 years after leaving Dividing Ridge Farm, M.B. Yocum's sons visited the farm. At this time they reported that the property appeared to be well cared for, the house in good condition and the barn to have been rebuilt.

From the Yocum's November 1992 visit came the name of the farm as M.B. Yocum had always referred to the farm as his Dividing Ridge Farm.

We purchased our farm with the old homestead on it in 1984. On June 19, 1985, Col. Daniel B. Corman arrived at my door. He was 91 years old at that time and told me he had married Aileen Bickers at the house 67 years ago to the day, to the hour that he arrived on my doorstep. (His wife was already deceased when he visited me). Col. Corman and I exchanged a correspondence which I treasure in which he told me that the house appeared "old" even in 1906 when his family moved to Kirkwood. He described the various rooms and changes it went through by Mr. Bickers. Evidently the road in front of my house used to be a toll road and this residence was considered quite a move up in status for the Bickers family.

The farm was 106 acres according to boundaries. This included 66 acres (of which our 32 acres is a part) and 40 acres on the opposite side of Kirkwood-Ballard Rd. Then in 1947, a reference to an actual survey is made and at which time the property is listed as 96+ acres. Then in 1978, it was divided into the various parts of which we now own the original house and 32 acres.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM. The Pleasant View Farm, located in Mercer County, Kentucky, adjoining Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, is owned by Thomas E. Hickey.

The farm was traced as far back as Thomas M. Burford who owned the farm until December 7, 1852 when it was purchased by Abraham Chapline. Benjamin Long purchased the farm on August 29, 1857. On March 5, 1864 Allen W. Ashford purchased the farm. Thomas H. Reed

B L U E G R A S S R

became the owner on August 26, 1865. On October 22, 1868 Abram Chaplin owned the farm. Sallie K. Watkins became owner on January 1, 1896. On January 4, 1898 Laura B. Coleman obtained the farm. John H. Champion obtained the farm about 1903. Kate S. Ison became owner of the farm on April 3, 1905, in Champion will. On April 23, 1929 J.D. Guerrant and O.C. Moreland became owners. Robert W. King obtained the farm on May 8, 1950. On June 19, 1974 James C. Murphy became owner of the farm. Thomas E. Hickey obtained the farm on October 3, 1986.

The original log home is thought to have been built in the early 1800s and is still in use. Owners, if any, prior to Thomas M. Burford in 1852 have not been traced. Thomas M. Burford established a family cemetery on the farm. To date, the cemetery has not been located.

The original purchase included 48± acres. Of the original purchase all 48± acres are presently retained. Two acres were deeded for homes, however a recent survey still shows 48± acres with 41 acres being actively farmed. They raise tobacco, hay and pasture.

SALT RIVER BOTTOM FARM. The Salt River Bottom Farm, located in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is owned by William R. Meredith. The farm was originally purchased prior to 1909 by A.G. Kyle. In 1913 the farm was obtained by Riker Kyle for life and remained to Henry Ridgely and Jane Kyle Ridgely. In 1943 the farm was owned by William R. Meredith, Hope Ann Meredith and Mary Jane Meredith. Mary Jane Meredith Allen, sister, to William R. Meredith and Hope Ann Meredith Lowe. December 1, 1967 Hope Ann Lowe et. al. establish joint ownership. December 29, 1972 Hope Ann Meredith Lowe et. al. to William R. Meredith.



This barn is more than 100 years old, as is a hemp house and maybe one other barn. The house burned in 1939(?). Only part of the foundation is visible.

The original purchase included 410-1/2 acres, all of which are presently retained. The farm now consists of 410-1/2 acres with all except woodland being actively farmed. They raise corn, soybeans and tobacco.

II-1

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AREA**Harrodsburg and Mercer County**

Mercer County was created in 1785 from part of Lincoln County and named for General Hugh Mercer, a Scotsman who was killed at the battle of Princeton in the Revolutionary War. The county covers 250 square miles and is bordered by Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Washington, and Woodford counties.

Located in the central section of Kentucky, the landscape of Mercer County is rolling or hilly with elevations ranging between 500 and 925 feet above sea level. The portion of the county located between the Kentucky, Dix, and Salt rivers is generally classified as belonging to the Inner Bluegrass. The land forms of the Inner Bluegrass are gently rolling and underlain with gray limestone. Since the limestone is subject to erosion, it forms a fairly deep, fertile soil. West of the Salt River, along Mercer County's borders with Anderson and Washington counties, the geology is characterized by calcic shales and thin limestones. The terrain here in the western part of the county is steeper and more susceptible to erosion. It is also less desirable for farming and contains more forested area than the eastern portion of the county. Traditionally, the subsistence farms of relatively small size have been found along the hills and valleys of the Salt and Chaplin rivers while the prosperous and large agricultural holdings were established in the eastern section of Mercer County.

Harrodsburg was founded on June 6, 1774 when James Harrod, an explorer and hunter from Pennsylvania, and a company of thirty men set up a permanent settlement near a large spring approximately one mile from the Salt River. Other early settlements

II-2

in present-day Mercer County included Boiling Spring, Fountain Blue, William McAfee's Station, Hugh McGary's Station on Shawnee Run, Trigg's Station at Viney Grove, Wilson's Station, and Liberty Fort near New Providence.

In a study of early central Kentucky settlement sites or stations entitled *Stockading Up*, archeologist Nancy O'Malley located two early sites, William McAfee's Station and Isaac Hite's Station, within the study area for the Northwest Harrodsburg Bypass (Figure II-1). William McAfee's Station is located on the east side of the Salt River, north of Town Branch near where Joseph Morgan's House (Site B, ME-172) was built in 1817. O'Malley found a spring and spring house foundations approximately 2,000 feet up Town Branch and the area has been designated as Site 15ME44 by the Office of State Archeology. North of KY 390 (Bohon Road) is Isaac Hite's Station, a camp near a boiling spring called Fountain Blue because of the purity of its water. Isaac Hite (1753-1794) had come to Kentucky in 1773 with Captain Thomas Bullitt's surveying party. On July 10, 1774, two of James Harrod's surveyors, James (also known as Jared) Cowan and James Hamilton, were killed by the Shawnee Indians at Fountain Blue as they cultivated a corn crop. This event prompted James Harrod and others to leave Kentucky to join Virginia troops in fighting Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians. In the course of this conflict, the Indians suffered severe losses in a battle at Pleasant Point. As the result of the Treaty of Camp Charlotte negotiated after the battle, the Indians agreed to stay north of the Ohio River and did not undertake a large-scale war against Kentucky's new settlements during their formative years from 1775 to 1777.

Additional archeological research will be necessary to determine if substantial

II-3

artifacts remain from either Hite's Station (Fountain Blue) or William McAfee's Station for these sites to meet National Register criteria and possibly require preservation in place.

George Rogers Clark, commander of the Virginia militia in Kentucky, attached his command to Harrodstown in the summer of 1775 and oversaw the construction of a fort which was defended by two substantial blockhouses. In 1776, Harrodstown became the county seat of Kentucky County of Virginia. Harrodstown was renamed Harrodsburg when it became the seat of Mercer County, Kentucky in 1785.

During the last decade of the eighteenth century and first half of the nineteenth century, Harrodsburg became the agricultural market for the surrounding countryside. In addition to being a economic, social and educational center, the community also supported several successful health resorts. Both Greenville Springs and Harrodsburg Springs were well known throughout the South for the medicinal qualities of their healing waters.

By the 1820s, the population of Mercer County had reached 15,587 and grew to 18,720 by 1840. When Boyle County was created in 1842, the city of Danville was removed and Mercer County's population dropped to 14,067 in the census of 1850. By 1860, there were 13,701 people in Mercer County.

During the Civil War, Mercer County was affected by the Battle of Perryville, which was fought in October, 1862 in a Boyle County community approximately ten miles to the southwest of Harrodsburg. Despite their holding the field against the Union forces at Perryville, the Confederate troops withdrew to Harrodsburg to prepare for another battle there. Approximately 1,700 wounded Confederate soldiers were

II-4

hospitalized in the public buildings and churches of Harrodsburg. These troops became prisoners when Union troops seized Harrodsburg two days after the battle enabling Union General Buell to establish his headquarters in the community. Harrodsburg was placed under Federal martial law for the remainder of the Civil War.

The loss of southern markets due to the Civil War had a major impact on Mercer County's agricultural economy. By 1870, only 129,050 acres in Mercer County were being farmed, almost 15% fewer acres than were in production in 1860. It was not until the late nineteenth century that the value of the county's farms rebounded from the effect of the Civil War.

Harrodsburg's recovery from the Civil War was aided by access to two major railroads, the Cincinnati Southern and the Louisville and Southern. In 1850, the Kentucky General Assembly had chartered the Lexington and Danville Railroad to build a line between the two cities and connect them with Harrodsburg. Complications involving the construction of a bridge to span the Kentucky River and funding shortfalls delayed completion of the rail line until 1877. At that time, Temple Burgin donated right-of-way through his farm to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad and the rail line was extended. It bypassed Harrodsburg, but the community financed a short-line railroad which provided a connection to the Cincinnati Southern.

In the late 1880s, the Louisville and Southern Railroad built a line connecting Lawrenceburg and Danville. The railroad ran west of the main road between Harrodsburg and Frankfort (present-day US 127) and into Harrodsburg.

In the twentieth century, industries came to Harrodsburg and began to compete

II-5

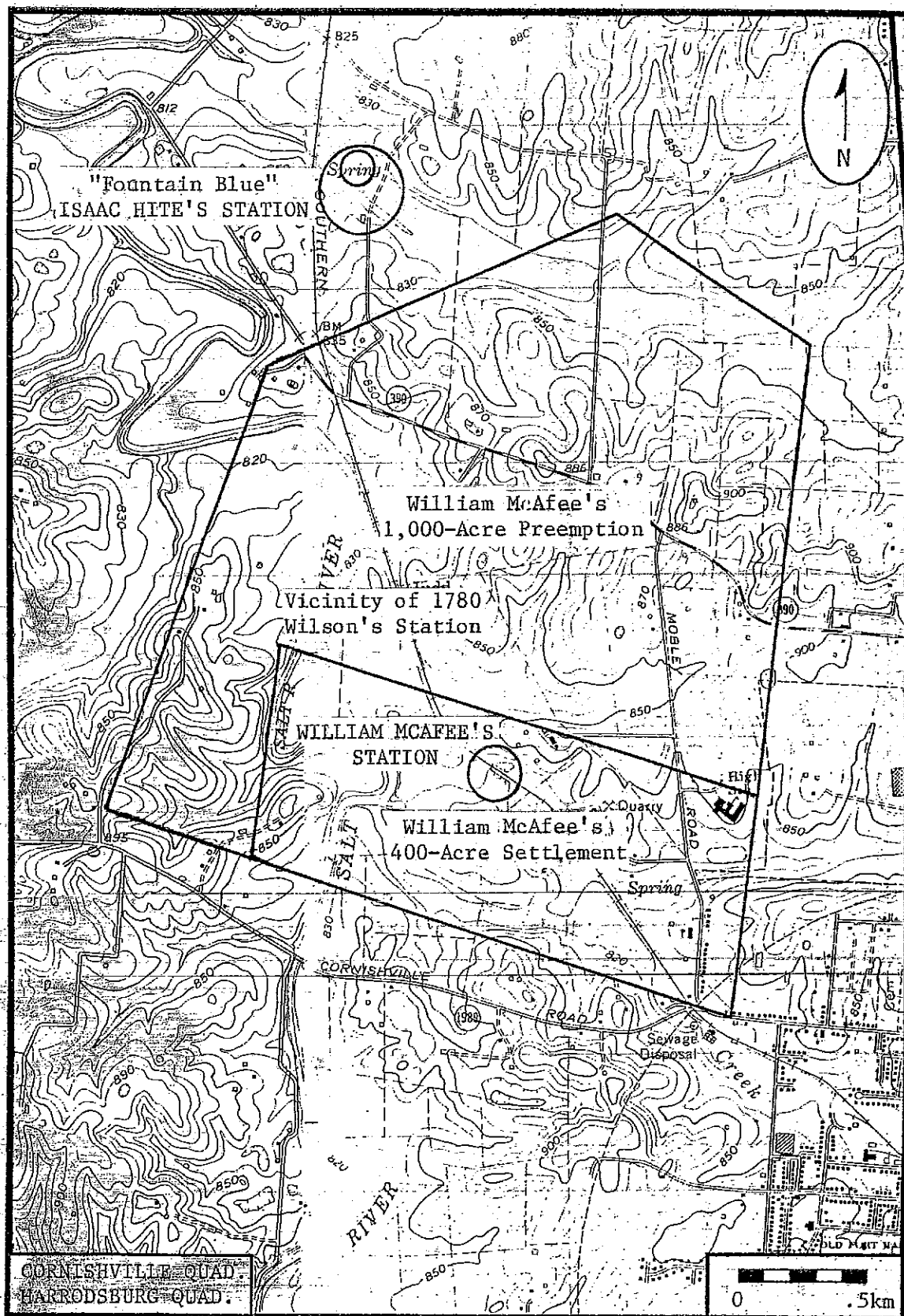
with the agrarian economy which had been dominant in the nineteenth century. Glass, clothing, electrical products, and housewares were produced in Mercer County. The shift to industry was aided by the completion of the Dix River Dam in eastern Mercer County in 1925. The Dix River Dam hydroelectricity complex provided central Kentucky with its earliest source of commercial electric power.

By the mid-twentieth century, tourism became an important element in the economy of Mercer County. A reconstruction of Fort Harrod, built near its original site, opened as Old Fort Harrod State Park in 1954. In 1968, Shaker Village, composed of 27 buildings associated with the Shakers, opened at Pleasant Hill in northern Mercer County.

II-6

Figure II-1

Map from Stockading Up by Nancy O'Malley
Locations of Isaac Hite's Station and William McAfee's Station in 1770s



II-7

Figure II-1
D.J. Beers Map, 1876
Mercer County
Northwest Harrodsburg
Bypass Overview, 2007



III-1

III. WINDSHIELD SURVEY

The windshield survey of the project study area was conducted in July of 2007. Sites were viewed from the public roads within the corridor. No sites were examined in detail. Individual structures within the corridor which appear to meet National Register criteria are briefly described in the paragraphs which follow. With each description is a preliminary evaluation. A final evaluation relative to National Register eligibility can not be made until more in-depth research is done for the formal cultural-historical baseline study for submission to the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO).

- NR** National Register: Buildings or districts which are either listed on the National Register or have been determined eligible for the National Register in previous compliance projects or nominations.
- NRP** National Register Potential: Buildings, which compared to others listed on the National Register, appear to meet criteria A, B, or C as either an individual property or contributing property within a potential district. These structures may also be a property type which the SHPO has determined eligible in other recent compliance projects.
- S** Survey: Buildings which would be documented in a baseline study, but appear to have no significant architectural characteristics or association with historic events or persons to meet National Register criteria.
- X** Destroyed: Site which was previously documented in the Mercer County files, but has either been torn down or removed from that location since the completion of the survey.
- ?** Unknown: Site which was not viewed during the windshield survey due to lack of access (locked gates or posted for no trespassing).

Preliminary National Register boundaries for eligible individual site are proposed, using the property maps from the office of the PVA in Mercer County. The surveyed sites are keyed to the map of the Study Area (Figure III-1).

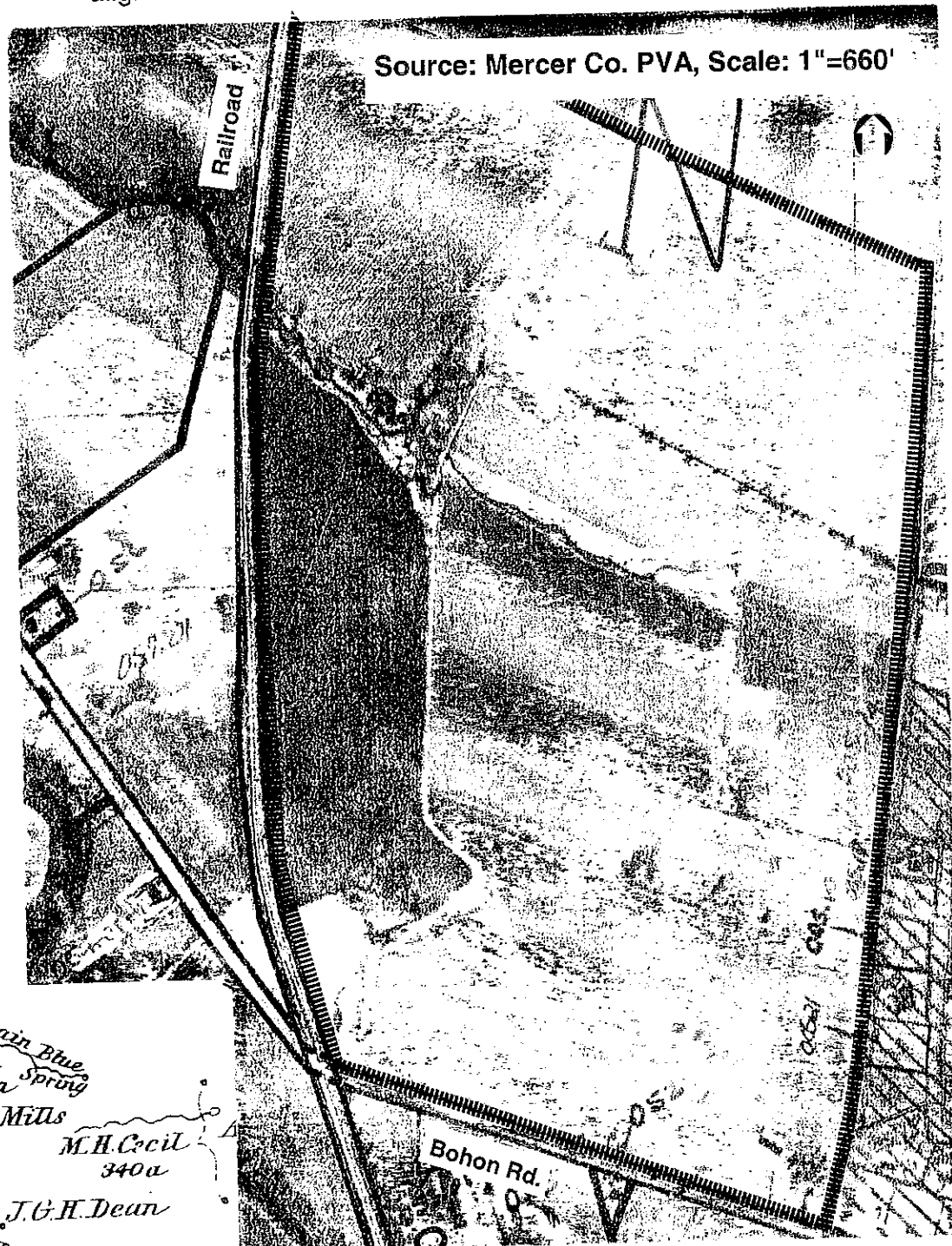
III-2

Site/ Evaluation
Site A/NRP

Description

Fountain Blue/ Hite's Station, KY 390

North of KY 390 (Bohon Road) is farm which is the location of a boiling spring known as Fountain Blue and Hite's Station, one of the early pioneer camps in Mercer County. In 1774, Isaac Hite established a camp here with James and Jacob Sadowski, David Williams, and others who had joined the Harrod company. To determine the exact location of the late 18th century camp, archeological testing should occur prior to the planning of roadway alignments on the farm associated with the spring.



III-3

Site B/ NR

Joseph Morgan House/ Round Ridge (ME-172) listed on National Register in 1990, 1060 Industry Road

Site B was the home of Joseph Morgan, one of the county's outstanding early nineteenth century businessmen. In 1798, Joseph Morgan (1772-1860) married Ann Bryan, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Bryan. Elizabeth Morgan, the daughter of Joseph Morgan, married John G. Chiles in 1823. Joseph Morgan financed and built the four brick units of Morgan Row (MEH-43) in Harrodsburg, which contained Chiles's tavern and lodging rooms, circa 1830.

The Morgan House, completed in 1817, is one-and-one-half-stories in height and has Flemish bond brickwork. The principal facade is five bays with a central entrance. The entry contains a six-light transom over the double-leaf, eight-panel doors. The windows have sixteen panes in the upper half and twelve in the lower. On the interior, the central passage is flanked by two rooms on either side. The mantels display sunbursts and reeding, stylistic elements often used in the Federal period. On the south end, the brick house is connected by a frame breezeway to a rectangular stone building which may have served as the original kitchen. The stone building has a large fireplace opening on the interior.



III-5

Site/ EvaluationDescription**Site C/ S****Dwelling (ME-119), 1283 Cornishville Rd.**

Site C is a two-story, three-bay, central passage, single pile frame house built after the Civil War. It is on the location of the G.W. Morgan House shown on the Beers Map in 1876. It retains one of the two brick chimneys which flanked the central hallway. Pairs of brackets ornament the cornice. Major alterations have been made to the exterior fabric, windows, and porch. The associated agricultural outbuildings appear to be modern.



III-6

<u>Site/ Evaluation</u>	<u>Description</u>
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Site D/ NRP

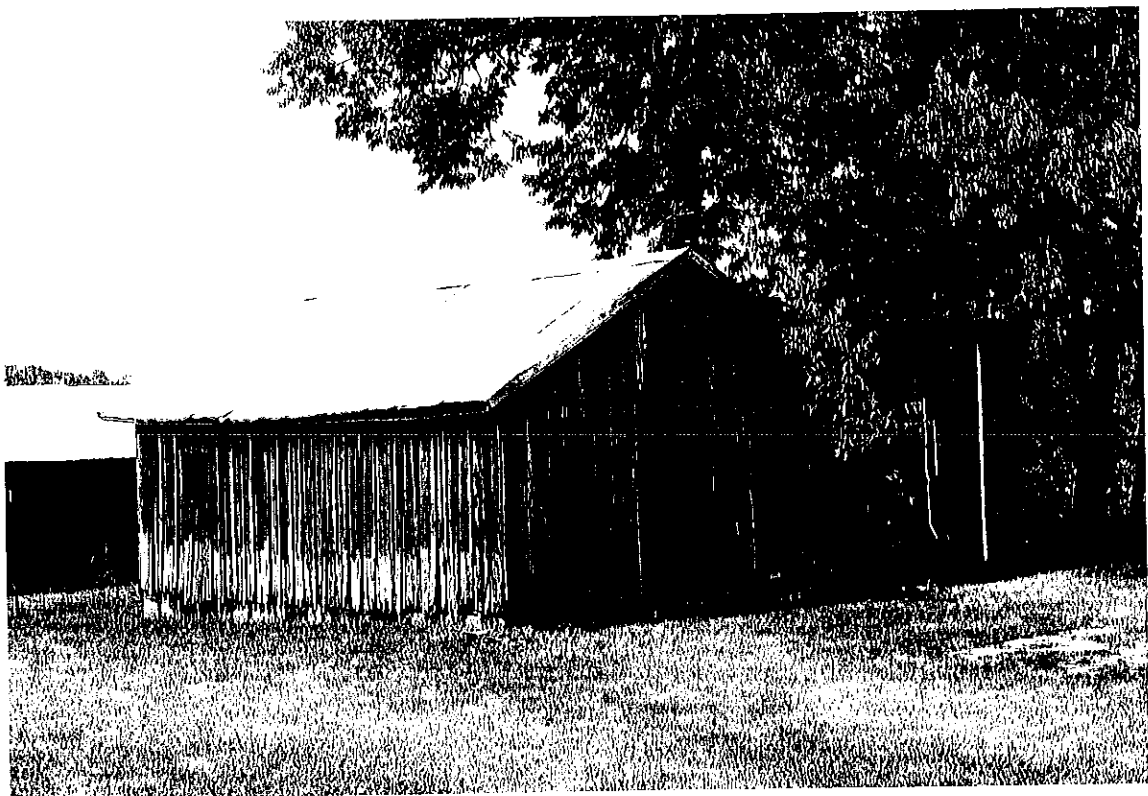
Francis Kirby House, 1411 Cornishville Rd.

Site D is a five-bay, side-gabled, Federal brick house with a brick ell. The front porch has been enclosed. According to the current owner, the house was built in 1837. Since this property is not recorded in the SHPO's Mercer County survey, deed research was necessary. At the time of his death in 1884, Francis Kirby had accumulated approximately 500 acres west of the Salt River between the Bohon and Cornishville roads. Kirby bought the tract associated with the house in 1831 from the heirs of James Curry, who came to Kentucky in 1778 and served under Col. George Rogers Clark from 1778 through 1782. Additional research and a more thorough examination of the house will be required to determine if the dwelling was built by James Curry. Associated with the dwelling are numerous domestic outbuildings and agricultural buildings, including three tobacco barns and a general barn. The present-day farm contains approximately 137 acres. The property appears to have potential to meet National Register criteria A, B, and C.



Site D: F. Kirby House, 1411 Cornishville Rd.

III-7



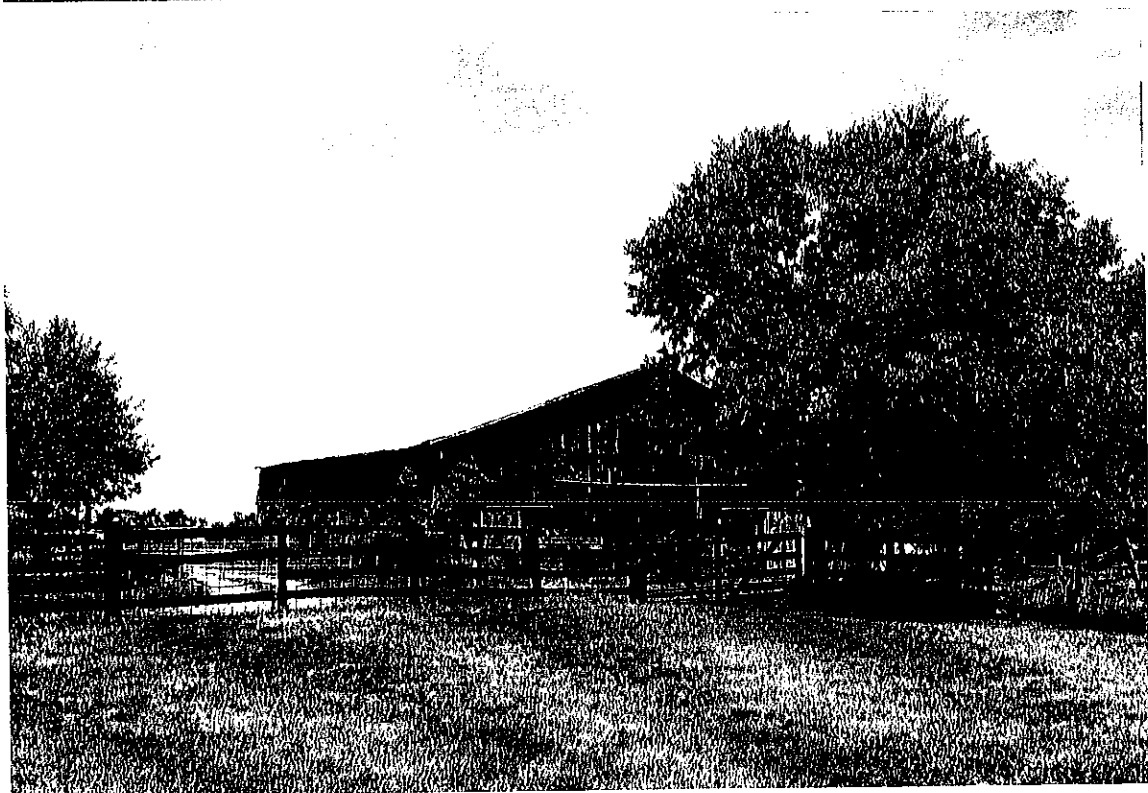
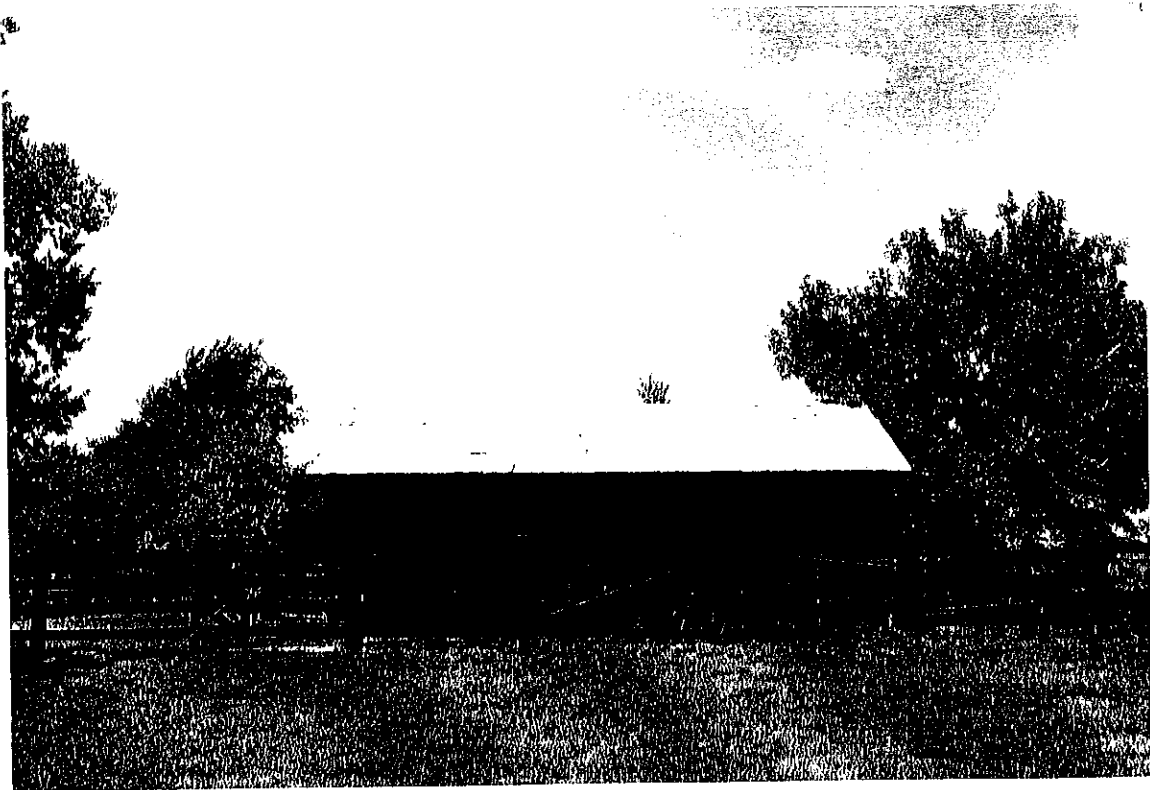
Site D: F. Kirby House, 1411 Cornishville Rd.

III-8



Site D: F. Kirby House, 1411 Cornishville Rd.

III-9



III-10

Deed Research for the Francis Kirby House

7/31/07

- 1983 Flora Johnson Hager to Howard and Betty L. Hager (DB 208/463) 137 acres
- 1923 G.J. (Jeff) Johnson to Flora Johnson (100/501) 117 acres; ½ interest to Flora Johnson from T.W. Johnson, Sr. (WB 20/ 435)
- 1920 G.J. (George Jefferson) Johnson and T.W. Johnson purchased the farm; bought ½ interest from Bennett J. (B.J.) Kirby in 1920 (DB 97/ 607); ½ interest from Isaac Kirby in 1918 (DB 94/ 230). Both had inherited the land from their father, Abe Kirby (aka A.B. or Abram B. Kirby) who died 11/30/ 1917. No further deed references.
- 1891-1900 A.B. Kirby, a son of Francis Kirby, reassembled parcels from siblings who had received them in the division of the lands of Francis Kirby (DB 52/111) whose will was probated 6/2/1884.
- 1900 A.B. Kirby from Mary McFatridge (DB 69/ 135)
- 1896 A.B. Kirby from F. (Frank) Kirby, A.B.'s nephew and son of James H. Kirby (DB 65/ 601)
- 1896 Frank Kirby from A.B. and Eugenia Kirby (DB 62/ 661)
- 1894 A.B. Kirby from Mary McFatridge, land inherited from John Kirby (DB 62/ 219)
- 1891 A.B. Kirby from Martha Bohon (DB 62/ 584)
- 1891 A.B. Kirby from Frank Kirby (DB 59/ 199)
- 1885 Deed of partition and conveyance of lands of Francis Kirby (DB 52/111) in 8 tracts dated 2/25/1885, 1885, between James H. Kirby, Abram B. Kirby, John Kirby, Martha Bohon, Sallie McFatridge, Mary McFatridge. Abram B. Kirby trustee for Martha Bohon and James H. Kirby trustee for John Kirby
- To Mary McFatridge, 2 tracts, 27 acres and 55 acres
- To John Kirby, 2 tracts, 16 acres and 55 acres
- To Abram B. Kirby, 66 acres
- To Martha Bohon, 88 acres (purchased by Francis Kirby from Edgar Alexander on Bohon Pike in 1875)
- Sallie McFatridge, 2 tracts, 30 acres (purchased by F. Kirby from Morgan heirs on Cornishville Turnpike and the home place tract of 51 ¾ acres

III-11

- 1884 Will of Francis Kirby (WB 18/ 357) produced in court on 6/2/1884
Will signed by F. Kirby in August 1876
- 1876 1. \$1,000 to wife Leah Kirby (appears to have been second wife, wife in 1850 census named Mary)
2. Son James E. Kirby to have the farm on which he lives, 114 acres (50 acres from H.S. McFatridge and 60 acres from R.R. Horst)
3. Sale of proceeds to be divided among Martha Bohon, Sallie McFatridge, Mary McFatridge, John Kirby, Abram B. Kirby
4. Appointed Abram B. Kirby as trustee for sister Martha Bohon
5. Equalize the share of James E. Kirby with others
6. ??
7. Appointed Abram B. Kirby and son-in-law Sidney S. McFatridge as executors. Sidney McFatridge was the husband of Sallie McFatridge who was 38 in 1860.
- 1877 Codicil
Daughter Martha Bohon is invalid. Executor is to raise money from the sale of 50 acres off farm purchased from Edward Alexander, now occupied by daughter Martha and her husband Benjamin F. Bohon
- 1875 Edgar Alexander to Francis Kirby, 98 acres for \$4,435 (DB 44/ 88)
(In 1877 Martha and B.F. Bohon lived here according to codicil of will)
- 1870 John W. Morgan and heirs to Joseph Morgan to Francis Kirby, western part of lot #6 of Joseph Morgan's land, 30 acres, \$2,400 (DB 40/ 34)
- 1862 Reuben R. Harsh (Hurst?) to Francis Kirby, 64 acres on the Bloomfield Pike, \$2,567.25 (DB 34/108)
- 1860 census lists Francis Kirby, age 65 as head of household. Others were Mary, age 63; John age 36; and Benjamin age 28. The value of F. Kirby's real estate was \$10,400 and estimated value of personal estate was \$8,220.
- 1857 Mary A. and Joel P. Williams to Francis Kirby, as the result of a lawsuit, a mill and lot of ground (4 acres) in Cornishville, property formerly owned by Cornish (DB 31/ 393)

III-12

1850 census lists Francis Kirby, a farmer who was born in Virginia, age 55; Mary, born in Kentucky, age 53; John H., age 26; James, age 24; Mary, age 23; and Abraham, age 15.

Deeds from Jacob Cozatt's heirs and others from 1836 to 1844. Deeds refer to land upon which Jacob Cozatt deceased, lived and died. Some members of the Cozatt family, but not Jacob, are buried in the cemetery associated with the Old Mud Meeting House. Another Jacob Cozatt is listed in the 1860 census as a miller.

- 1844 Abram W. Cozatt, child of Jacob Cozatt, to Francis Kirby, \$85.00
(DB 24/ 292)
- 1841 John C. Cozatt, son of Jacob Cozatt, to Francis Kirby, 56 acres, \$76.80
(DB 23/ 297)
- 1838 James Curry to Francis Kirby, 57 acres of land he had from the Cozatt heirs, \$200, land where John VanArsdale lives (DB 21/ 361)
- 1836 John B. and Catharine VanArsdale to Francis Kirby, 57 acres, notes that land adjoins that of Kirby (DB 21/ 363)

James and Ann Curry

- 1831 Abraham and Nancy Curry Brewer to Francis Kirby, 206 acres on Salt River on which James Curry, deceased, formerly lived and died, and being the same land upon which said Francis Kirby now lives (DB 17/ 169)
- 1810 Nancy Curry married Abraham Brewer in Mercer County and is buried in the Whiteneck Cemetery in Mercer County.

The 1810 census of Mercer County shows two people named James Curry living in Mercer County. According to a listing published by the Kentucky Sons of the American Revolution, there was a James Curry who received 4,000 acres for his service as a captain in the "Virginia Cont. line" for three years, 1783. On a plat of the original surveys in 1780 for the Harrodsburg-Stanford area, Neal Hammond shows a James Curry as having a 1,000-acre land grant in the vicinity of the Francis Kirby farm on the west side of the Salt River.

Curry genealogy on rootsweb. com indicates that, Nancy Curry Brewer, born circa 1786, was one of the five children of James and Ann Curry. In 1778, they were married in Rockingham County, Virginia. They also left Virginia for present-day Mercer County in Kentucky where they had relatives in 1778.

The information from rootsweb.com also says that James Curry, known as Irish Jimmy, served in the Virginia militia prior to his marriage and was at the Battle of Long Bridge. (There does not appear to have been a "Battle of

III-13

Long Bridge". The reference may be to the "Battle of Great Bridge", in which the Virginia militia participated, on December 9, 1775.) Curry joined Col. George Rogers Clark's Illinois regiment, first appearing on the payroll as a private in December 1778. The entry on rootsweb.com says that Curry served in all of the campaigns against the British and Indians. He was present at the capture of the British Governor Hamilton, the Battle of Blue Licks, the march to the Falls of the Ohio, and Chillicothe.

So far, the research to date for the bypass overview study has not uncovered records of James Curry's military service. A reference was found in a Revolutionary War pension folder index to Ann Curry's application as a widow for a pension W8646.

In 1782, James and Ann Curry's first child, John was born in Kentucky. Other children were James, Robert, Samuel, and Nancy.

1797 In May of 1794, they bought a 200-acre parcel in Mercer County from Henry Higgins and sold it in September of 1795 to Jacob Kurkendale. In March 1797, they bought 201-acre parcel on the west side of the Salt River adjacent to John Curry, Sr. from Elijah Craig; in August of 1807 bought a 5-acre parcel of adjoining land from John Curry, Sr.

Ann Curry and her daughter Nancy were members of Cane Run Church in 1813. James Curry appears to have died circa 1828.



III-15

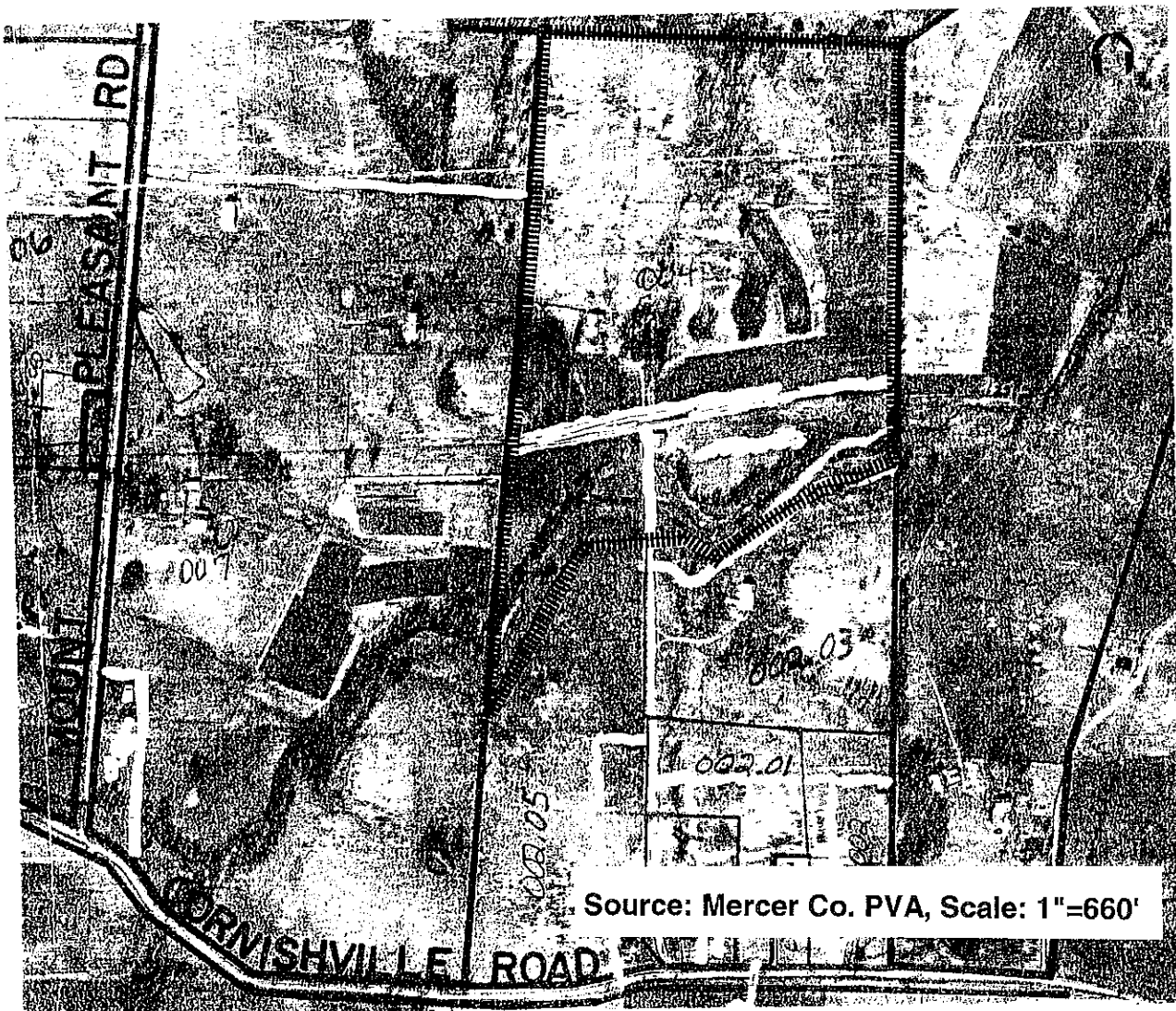
Site/ EvaluationDescription**Site E/ NRP****Daniel Stagg House (ME-115), 1477 Cornishville Rd.**

Site E is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, timber frame, wattle and daub dwelling with two exterior stone chimneys on the gable ends. According to the survey form, the oldest section of the house is the present-day kitchen ell on the north which was originally detached, but later joined to the main block of the house. The ell is a single pen, one-story frame structure with a chimney on the north gable end. An inscription on the chimney of the ell reads "ready 1798". Perpendicular to the original structure and facing south towards Cornishville Road is a two pen addition which was completed, according to another chimney inscription, in 1809. Each of the two pens has an exterior door which opens onto the original front porch. A third centrally located exterior door, leads to an enclosed staircase between the two pens. Associated with the house are a family cemetery, smokehouse, root cellar, and several barns.

The Stagg House appears to meet National Register criteria for its construction method which uses the locally significant timber frame construction with an infill of wattle and daub and its association with agriculture. The potential boundary could include approximately 35 acres as shown on the Mercer PVA map on the following page.



Potential National Register Boundary for Stagg House (Site E, ME-115) III-16



Site F/ Evaluation **Description**

Site F/ S **Bungalow, 384 Tewmey Lane**

Site F is a one and one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame bungalow. On the roof is a front-gabled dormer.



III-17

Site/ Evaluation**Site G/ S****Description****C. Vandivier House, 150 Tewmey Lane**

Site G is a two-story, three-bay, frame, dwelling which is shown on 1876 Beers Map. Above each of the bays is a wall gable. Modern alterations have changed the siding, windows, and porch.

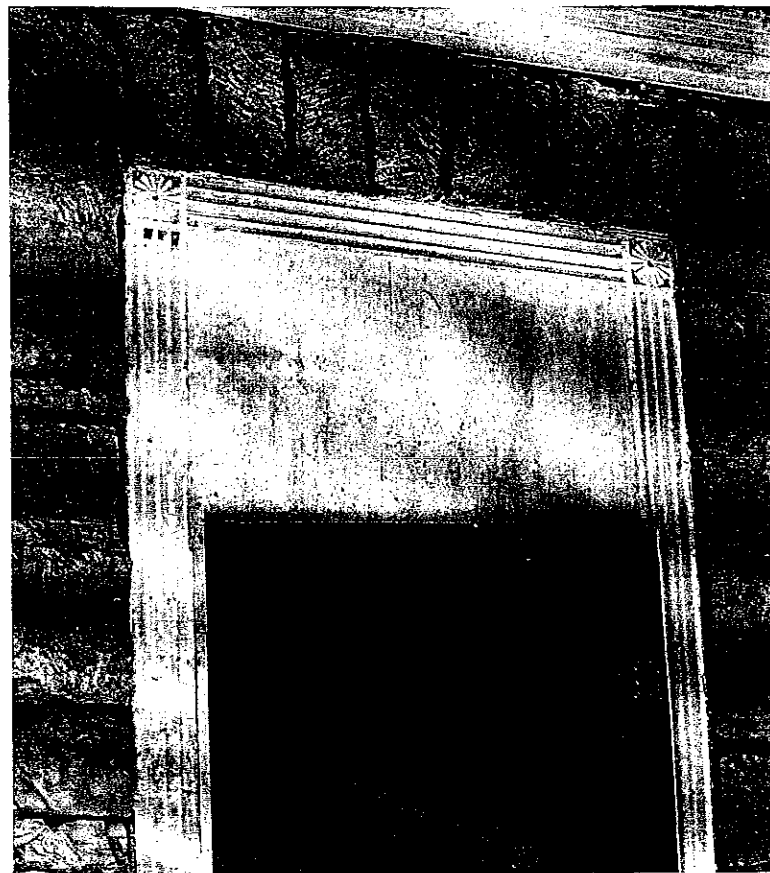
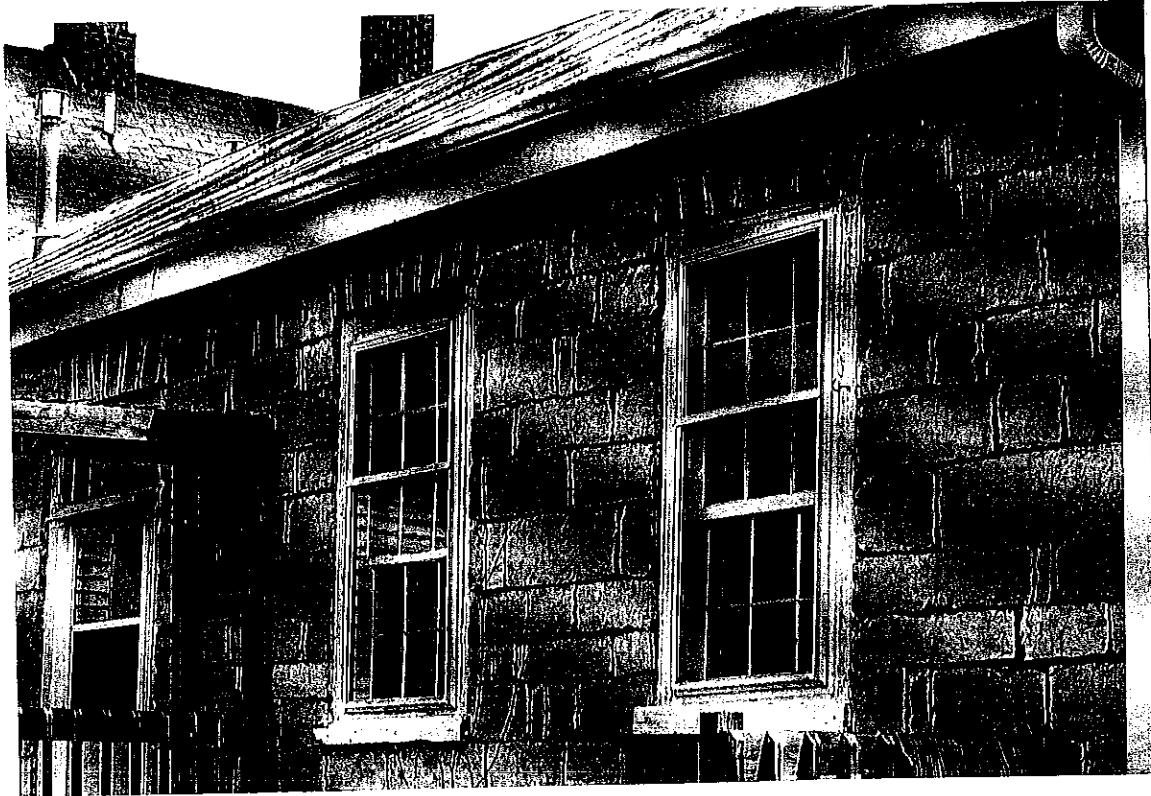
**Site H/ NRP****Trapnall House/ Martindale (ME-201), 766 Moreland Ave.**

The south section of Site H is a stone house built by Vincent Trapnall on land he bought from Azariah Davis in 1804. His son, Phillip Trapnall, who graduated from Pennsylvania Medical School in 1796, came to Harrodsburg in 1806 and inherited the property. Phillip Trapnall lived here until his death, circa 1853. The north section which faces Moreland Avenue (Mackville Rd.) is a two-story, three-bay, central passage, Gothic Revival House from the late nineteenth century. Tall brick chimneys frame the central hallway. Ornamental bargeboards follow the roof eaves above the three windows on the second floor. Site H appears to meet National Register criteria as an early 19th century stone house.



III-18

Details from Trapnall Stone House (Site H)



III-19

Trapnall Stone House on Site H



Gothic Revival House (Site H) Visible from Mackville Road



III-20

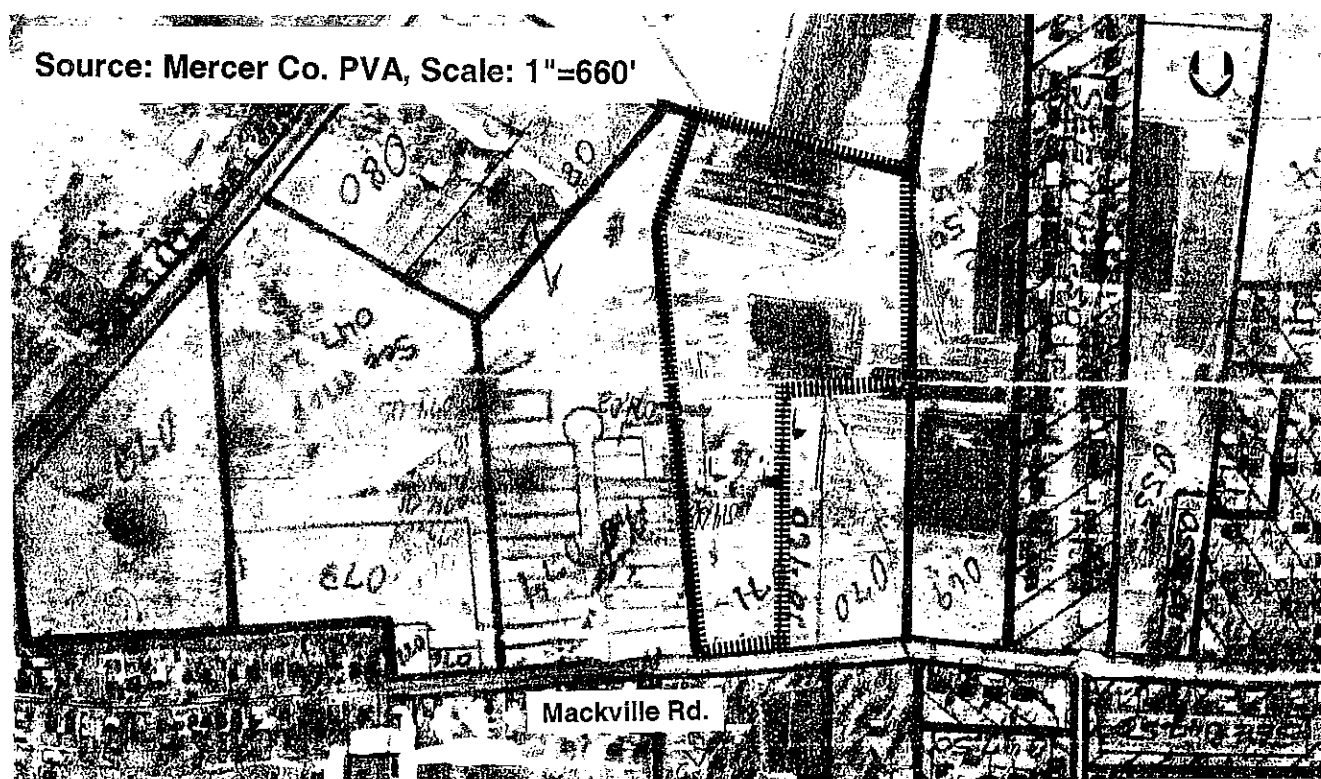
Agricultural Buildings associated with Site H



III-21



Potential National Register Boundary for (Site H, ME-201)



III-22

<u>Site/ Evaluation</u>	<u>Description</u>
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Site I/ S**Foursquare, 906 Mackville Rd.**

According to the Mercer County PVA, the two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed, frame Foursquare dates to 1901. It has a full-width, shed-roofed porch which is supported by squared wood columns.

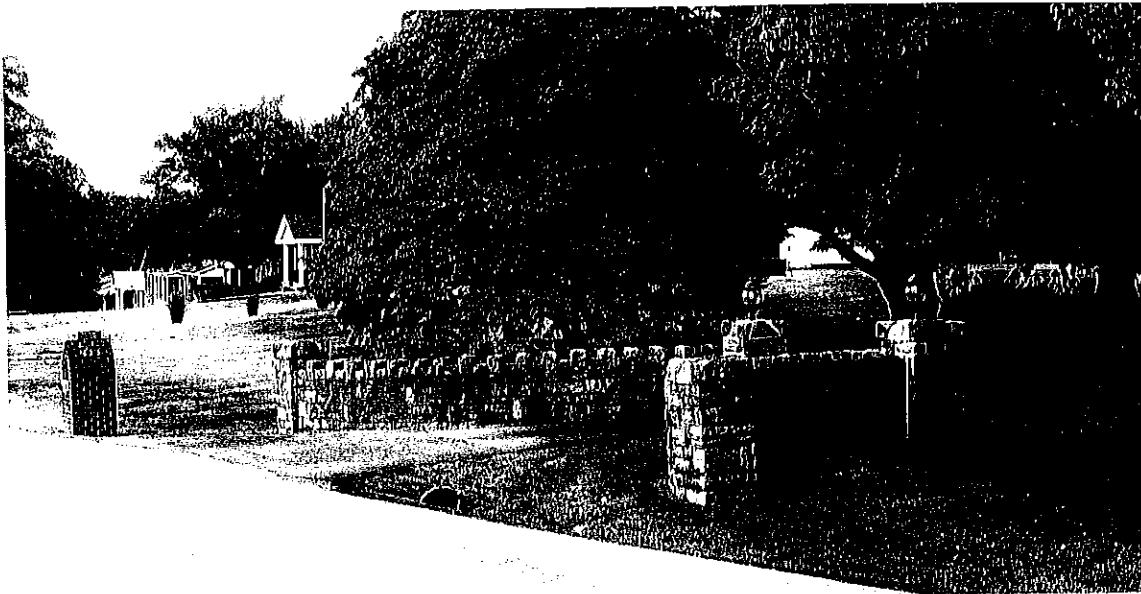
**Site J/ S****Colonial Revival House, 823 Moreland Ave.**

Site J is a two-story, three-bay, brick, central passage, Colonial Revival dwelling. At the entry is a castellated stone wall.



III-23

Entry to Site J from Mackville Road

**Site/ Evaluation**
Site K/ S**Description****Bungalow, 1005 Mackville Road**

Site K is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, central passage, side-gabled, frame bungalow. According to the Mercer County PVA, the house dates from 1915. On the roof is a front-gabled dormer. Associated with the dwelling are numerous barns.



III-24

Barns associated with Site K**Site/ Evaluation**
Site L/ S**Description****Water Works/ Swimming Pool Site, Mackville Road**

The Water Works site consists of a dam possibly associated with an earlier mill, a lake, and a one-story, frame T-plan. Earlier in the twentieth century, it was the site of a stone waterworks and swimming pool.



III-25

T-plan on Water Works Site (Site L)



Historic Photo of Water Works Site showing building from 1890s from Through Two Hundred Years: Pictorial Highlights of Harrodsburg and Mercer County by George Chinn and Rebecca Conover, p. 177.



**MUNICIPAL WATER PLANT
(now the site of the Harrodsburg City Swimming Pool)**

III-26

<u>Site/ Evaluation</u>	<u>Description</u>
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Site M/ S

Dwelling, 1029 Mackville Road

Site M is a two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame T-plan. Over two of the windows are wall gables. A wrap around porch supported by modern metal posts connects the south and north sides of the house.



Site N/ S

J. Wilson House (ME-279), 1309 Mackville Road

Site N is a two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, central passage frame house which may be shown on the 1876 Beers Map. Over the second story windows are wall gables. It has a full-width, flat-roofed porch. Associated with the dwelling are numerous agricultural outbuildings.



III-27

Site/ Evaluation

Description

Site O/ S

Dillard Brown House and Farm (ME-280), 316 Carl Ray Lane

Site O is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame bungalow. According to the Mercer County PVA, the dwelling dates from 1933.



IV-1

IV. CONCLUSION

Within the proposed study area for the Harrodsburg Northwest Bypass in Mercer County, there is one listed property. The Joseph Morgan House/ Round Ridge (Site B, ME-172) at 1060 Industry Road was listed on the National Register in 1990.

After a windshield survey, the following four additional individual properties appear to meet National Register criteria:

Site A:	Fountain Blue/ Hite's Station, Bohon Road (KY 390)
Site D:	F. Kirby House, 1411 Cornishville Road (KY 1989)
Site E:	Daniel Stagg House (ME-115), 1477 Cornishville Rd.
Site H:	Trapnall House/ Martindale (ME-201), 766 Moreland Ave.

The preliminary National Register boundaries for these sites are based upon property maps from the Mercer County Property Valuation Administrator's (PVA) office in Harrodsburg. For the location of sites listed on the National Register or meeting National Register criteria, see the project map (Figure III-1).

There are also potentially significant archeological sites associated with early white settlement, such as Hite, Wilson, and McAfee stations, within the study area which need to be assessed for their National Register potential. Figure II-1 shows the locations of these late eighteenth century settlements.

A final determination of National Register eligibility for sites within the study area will require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, an evaluation of these sites relative to the integrity standards established by similar properties in Mercer County, Kentucky which are currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

V-1

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13 August 2007

Mr. Tom Springer
Qk4, Inc.
815 West Market Street
Louisville, KY 40202

Re: Archaeological Resource Overview for Design Location of Bypass Circle West of
Harrodsburg from KY 127 West to KY 152 West Scoping Study.
Item No. 7-8344.00
AMEC Project No. 02-4124-1900

Dear Mr. Springer:

Attached please find AMEC Earth & Environmental's letter report for the archaeological resource overview for the scoping study for the new northwest Harrodsburg bypass in Mercer County, Kentucky. Our reviews indicated that six archaeological surveys have been conducted within the study area and 12 archaeological sites have been identified within the study area. However, an additional five archaeological surveys have been identified within a 1.24-mile (mi) (2-kilometer (km)) buffer around the study area (see **Figure 1**). Of the six archaeological surveys located within the study area, three (Luckenbach 1977, Stallings and Ross-Stallings 1994, and Begley 2000) identified archaeological sites. The three additional archaeological surveys (Janzen 1991, Schock 1997, and Becraft and Peres 2003) did not identify archaeological sites within their survey area. Funkhouser and Webb (1932) identified known archaeological sites in Mercer County and listed one archaeological within the study area. The identified archaeological site within the study area is a prehistoric Woodland Period (1,000-200 B.C.) mound site (15ME2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW

This archaeological resource overview identifies potential archaeological issues likely to require consideration during the scoping study of Design Location of Bypass Circle West of Harrodsburg from KY 127 West to KY 152. The study area includes the northern half of the western side of Harrodsburg, beginning at KY 152 in the south and extending north and then east to US 127, a distance of about 3.0 miles (4.8 kilometers). The study area ends at the existing US 127/US 127 Bypass intersection. The study area is approximately 1.4 miles (2.25 kilometers) wide and encompasses approximately 3.6 square miles (932 hectares) in size. This overview summarizes the results of archaeological resource research, based upon available archival literature; the Office of State Archaeology, National Park Service and Kentucky Heritage Council databases; and historic map research. No fieldwork was conducted in association with this overview. This archaeological resource overview is for planning purposes only and does not provide a detailed analysis or assessment of any potential impacts to archaeological resources.

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TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Physiographically, Mercer County is situated in the Inner Bluegrass Physiographic Area of Kentucky. The topography of the Inner Bluegrass is generally characterized as gently rolling. However, ridgetops are undulating with steep hillsides and vertical limestone bluffs are common along the rivers. In some areas of the county, karst topography, including sinkholes and depressions can be found. Most of Mercer County, including the study area is drained by the Salt River. The study area is underlain by limestones and shales of Ordovician age, consisting of the Tanglewood Limestone member of the Lexington Limestone Formation. The soils in Mercer County are characterized by nearly level to very steep, well-drained, deep to shallow soils that have clayey subsoil.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The history of human activity in Mercer County and the surrounding region of Kentucky span thousands of years. The earliest groups to leave a definitive material record of their presence were early Paleoindians who entered the region during the Late Pleistocene glacial epoch more than 10,000 years ago. Their descendants, and the descendants of other Native American groups who migrated to and through the region, lived along river ways for the next 10 millennia. This long prehistoric era lasted until the arrival of the first European explorers and settlers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the beginning of the Contact period. Subsurface cultural deposits from this time period are considered prehistoric archaeological sites.

Mercer County was the sixth county formed in Kentucky and was formed from a portion of Lincoln County on December 15, 1785. Mercer County was named in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, a Scotsman that was killed at the Battle of Princeton during the Revolutionary War. Generally, Mercer County exhibits rolling hills, with steep hillsides near the Kentucky and Dix Rivers. The deep soils are excellent for crops such as tobacco, corn and hay. The major water sources in the county are the Kentucky, Dix, and Salt Rivers and Chapline, Jennings, Lyon, McCoun, Thompson, Rocky, and Shawnee Run creeks.

One of the earliest settlements in Mercer County was Harrodsburg. Harrodsburg was founded on June 16, 1774 by James Harrod. It was originally referred to as Harrods's Town but was officially incorporated as Harrodsburg by the Virginia legislature in 1785 and incorporated on March 1, 1836. Harrodsburg thrived through the end of the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century. During the Civil War, the pro-Confederate Harrodsburg was the site of many skirmishes and raids. After the Civil War, Harrodsburg began to recover slowly and found a niche as a commercial center for a wealthy agrarian community. Harrodsburg widened their industrial base in the twentieth century to include glass, clothing, electric products, and bathroom accessories. Agricultural items including cattle, tobacco, corn, and hay continue to contribute to the County's economy. Tourism became an important economical factor when Pioneer Memorial Park (now Old Fort Harrod State Park) was reconstructed and opened on June 16, 1927 and Shakertown opened for tourism in 1962.

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Two unique settlements/sites were established in Mercer County, Pleasant Hill (now Shakertown) and the first meetinghouse of the Dutch Reformed Church west of the Allegheny Mountains. During the nineteenth century, Shakers built a large and prosperous community at Pleasant Hill. This community lasted from 1805-1910. The community buildings have been restored and make up what is now known as Shakertown. The first meetinghouse of the Dutch Reformed Church west of the Allegheny Mountains was erected in 1800. It was called the Old Mud Meeting House.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Document and database research revealed 12 previously recorded archaeological sites within the study area. These sites include 9 small prehistoric lithic scatters, 1 site (15ME69) with both prehistoric and historic components, 1 dense prehistoric lithic scatter (15ME73), and 1 prehistoric mound site (15ME2). Sites outside the study area include 19 archaeological sites, (11 prehistoric, 1 historic, 6 with both prehistoric and historic components, and 1 unknown archaeological sites) within a 1.24-mi (2-km)) buffer around the study area (see **Figure 1**). The 9 small prehistoric lithic scatters located within the study area were all considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15ME69 is a possible civil war bivouac (temporary living quarters) site and is considered possibly eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15ME73 is a large Early Archaic prehistoric site that is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site (15ME2) is a prehistoric mound site (Funkhouser and Webb 1932). According to Lewis, most mounds in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky were constructed during the early Woodland Period (1,000-200 B.C.). Mounds may contain human remains as well as grave goods (i.e., burial offerings placed with the dead). During the early Woodland Period, habitations or settlements associated with mounds may or may not be located adjacent to the mound area. Site 15ME2 was identified but no archaeological work has been done to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Site 15ME2 is located one and one-half miles northwest of Harrodsburg along the Salt River. The exact location of the site is not available.

The prehistoric sites outside the study area consist of three archaic period (8000-1000 BC) lithic scatters (a scatter of stone tools), five unidentified lithic scatters (stone flakes), and three prehistoric mound sites. The historic archaeological sites consisted of two late eighteenth century, one twentieth century, and three late nineteenth through early twentieth century residences/farmsteads (e.g. nails, window glass, and standing structures). According to files reviewed, two archaeological surveys (Janzen 1991 and Schock 1997) have been conducted within the study area. These archaeological surveys did not identify archaeological sites within the study area. It should be noted that archaeological sites may be present within the study area but they have not been documented at this time.

The presence of the mound site within the study area, the large Early Archaic prehistoric site, and the additional three mound sites within a 1.24-mi (2-km)) buffer around the study area, suggests potentially a large prehistoric population occurred in the area. Additionally, the presence of a possible Civil War bivouac sites suggests that additional Civil War era sites may be present within the study area. Any future work in the study corridor or general area should be preceded by a phase I archaeological survey to determine the extent of potential prehistoric and historic resources

Mr. Tom Springer
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CULTURALLY SENSITIVE LOCATIONS

Six historic maps were reviewed to help determine culturally sensitive locations. These maps include the 1876 Map of Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky; 1929 Map of Mercer County, Kentucky; Geologic Survey of Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky (ND); 1952 USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle of Cornishville, Kentucky; the 1952 USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle of Harrodsburg, Kentucky; and the 1941 General Highway Map of Mercer County, Kentucky. Review of historic mapping revealed one culturally sensitive location, an unknown church, located on the 1929 Map of Mercer County Kentucky. However, on subsequent maps, the church is no longer depicted. The church was located at the interception of KY 390 and KY 35 (now US 127) (see **Figure 3**). No cemetery was depicted with the church. However, since small family cemeteries are common throughout the state, unmarked cemeteries may be located within the study area associated with former structures and farms.

A review of the National Park Service database did not identify any listed sites on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the study area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROBABILITY

Various factors are considered in evaluating the potential for archaeological sites including topographic or landform setting (e.g., floodplains, hillsides); proximity to water; location along major routes of transportation; and the extent of ground disturbances within the area resulting from erosion, construction, or agricultural activities. The topography of the region consists of gently rolling hills. In some parts of the study area, karst topography, including sinkholes and depressions can be found. This type of topography is often the ideal location for seasonal prehistoric archaeological sites as well as more permanent prehistoric occupations and the long historic occupation of the county suggests the possible presence of historic archaeological sites relating to farmsteads and associated agricultural activities.

Within the study area are historic structures and resources that could be eligible for listing on the NRHP and these structures/resources could have associated archaeological sites. These archaeological sites could be related to agriculture (residences, barns, farms, and out buildings), commercial (taverns and smiths), or residential activities. Due to the documented Civil War activities in Mercer County, the potential exists for historic archaeological sites relating to Civil War battles or camp sites. Historic map review (1876 Map of Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky (see **Figure 2**), 1929 Map of Mercer County, Kentucky (see **Figure 3**), Geologic Survey of Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky (ND) (see **Figure 4**), 1952 USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle of Cornishville, Kentucky and the 1952 USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle of Harrodsburg, Kentucky (see **Figure 5**), and the 1941 General Highway Map of Mercer County, Kentucky) (see **Figure 6**) indicates approximately 70 historic structures with the potential for associated historic archaeological sites.

Generally, the study area has a moderate to high potential to contain significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites (see **Figure 7**). Criteria for determining a high probability of archaeological sites included areas that have close proximity to water (streams), or

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transportation routes (roads and navigable waterways), and exhibit moderate to level elevation ranges. The criteria for determining a low probability of discovering archaeological sites included areas with steep elevation ranges and areas not in close proximity to water (streams) or transportation routes. Medium probability areas are those areas that did not fall within the high or low probability areas. The lack of widespread development (commercial and industrial) has probably left many archaeological sites relatively undisturbed in the study area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Efforts should be made to avoid direct and indirect impacts to Site 15ME2, the prehistoric mound site identified within the study area; site 15EM69 the possible Civil War bivouac site; and site 15ME73 the Early Archaic prehistoric site. Given the ramifications of the presence of a mound site in the planning area, a site update is recommended to identify the precise location of Site 15ME2. To better determine the location of 15ME2, a windshield survey/ pedestrian reconnaissance would be useful.

If future projects are developed in the study area, a Phase I archaeological survey must be conducted when federal funds or a federal permit is involved. The Phase I survey will identify archaeological sites and help determine whether a site is eligible for listing on the NRHP to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), 16 U.S.C. 470(f), and Presidential Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment. If the project is funded by the Federal Highways Administration, a Section 4(f) evaluation must be conducted and avoidance options considered if the right of way overlaps any NRHP listed or eligible for listing archaeological site requiring preservation in place (e.g., a burial site or areas of a Civil War battlefield).

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Hank McKelway or Marty Marchaterre at (859) 231-0070.

Sincerely,



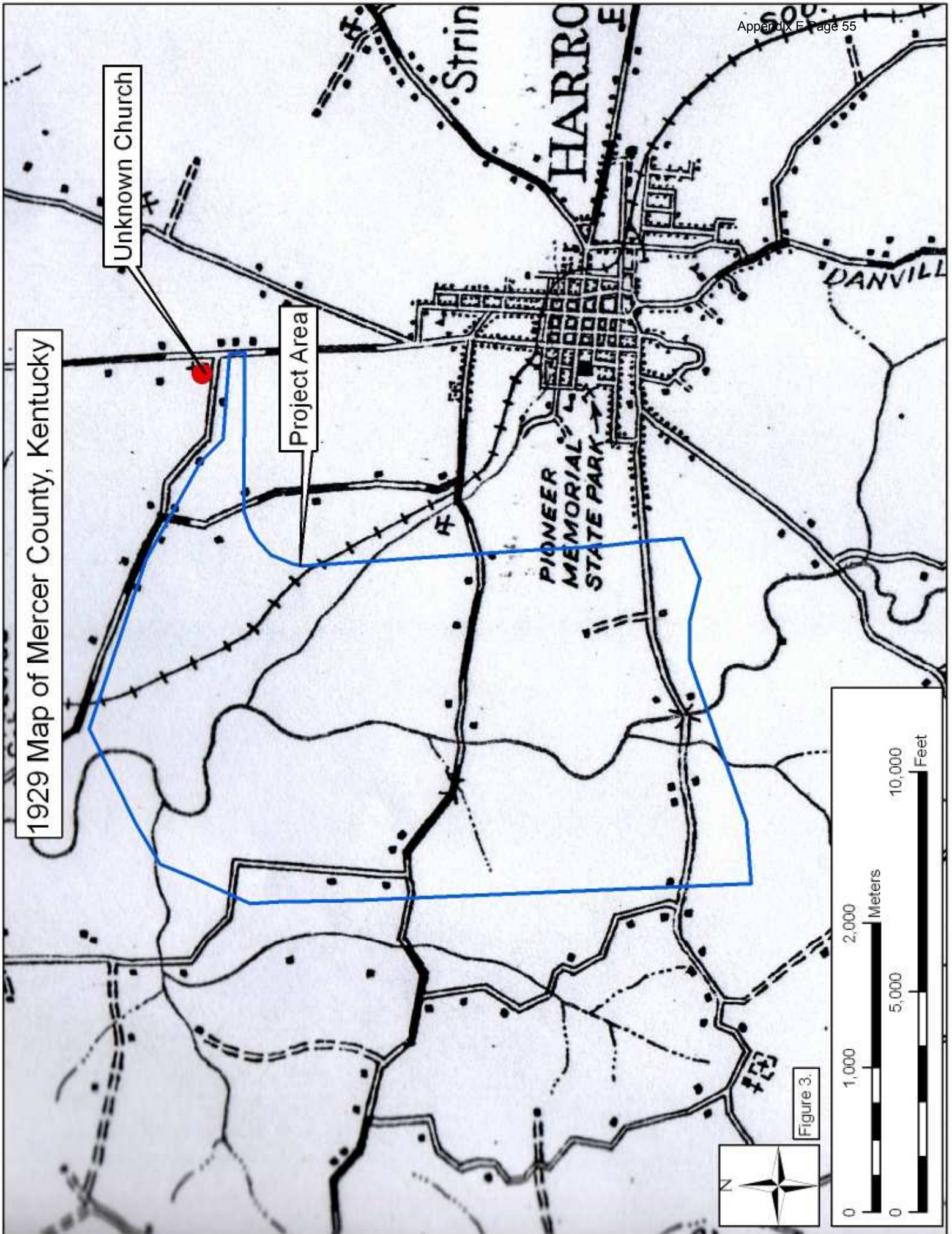
John A. Hunter
Project Archaeologist



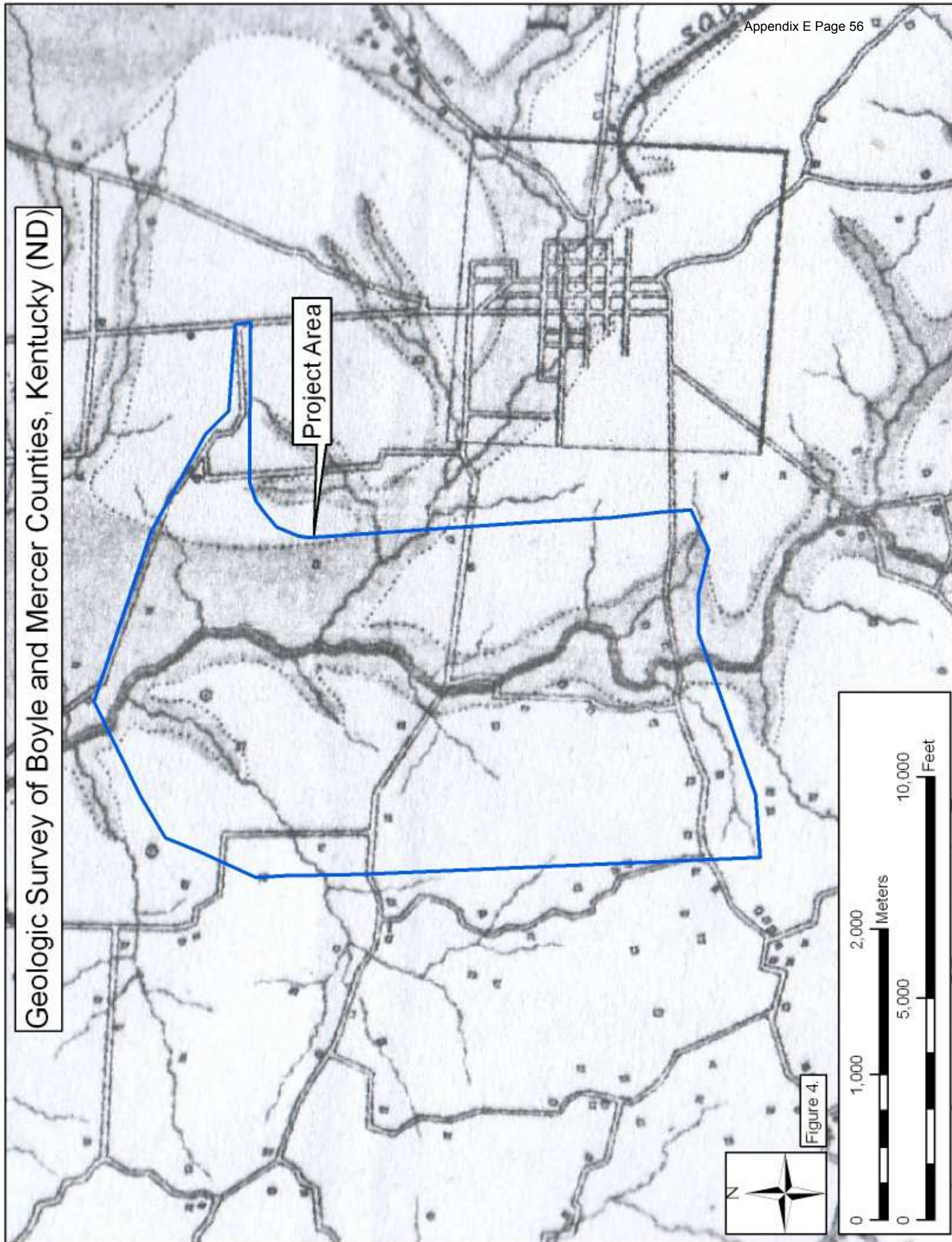
Henry S. McKelway
Cultural Resource Manager

Enclosures

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Geologic Survey of Boyle and Mercer Counties, Kentucky (ND)



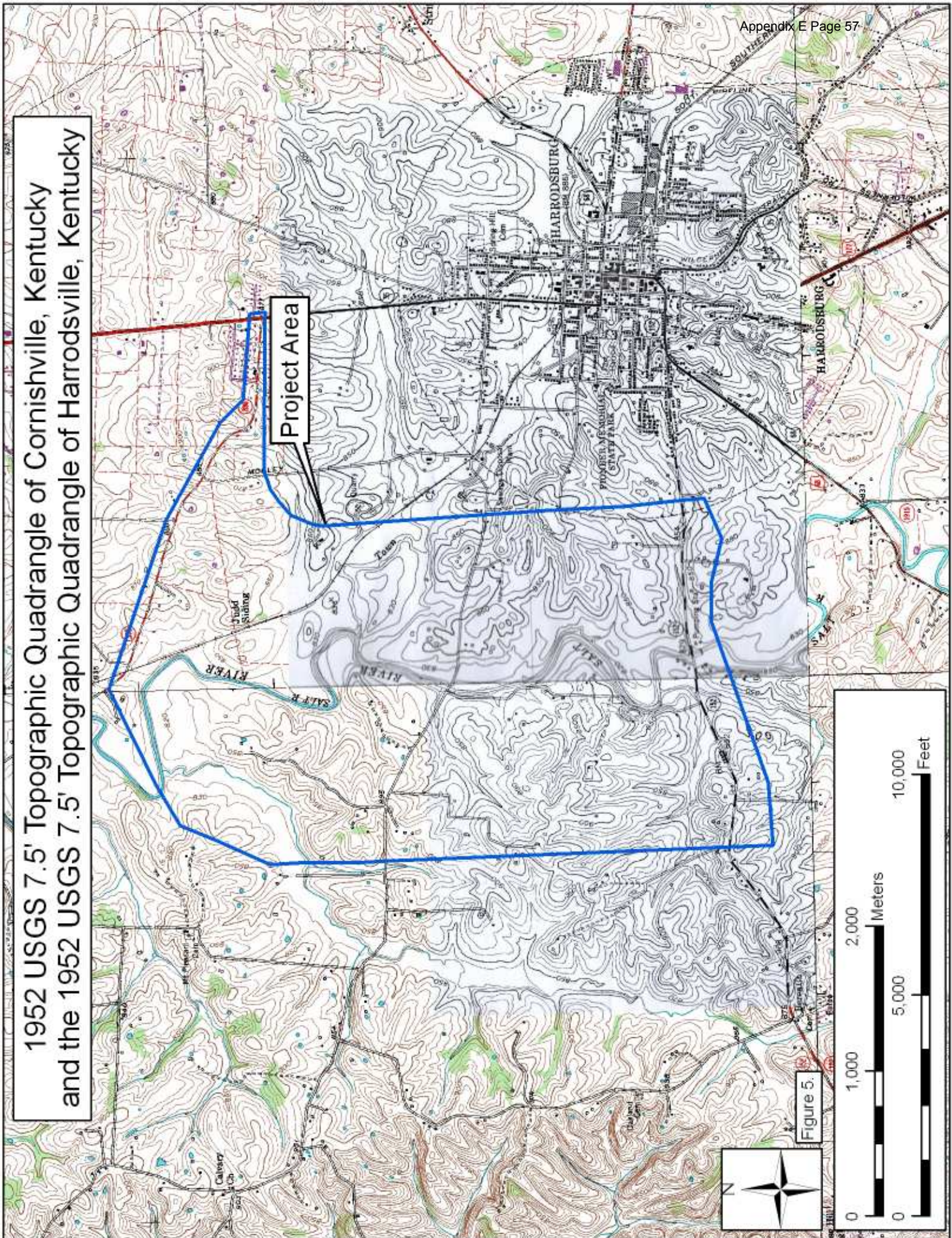
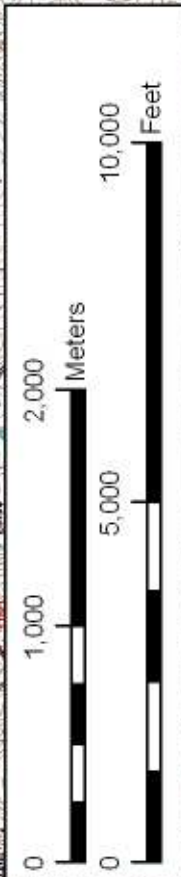
Project Area

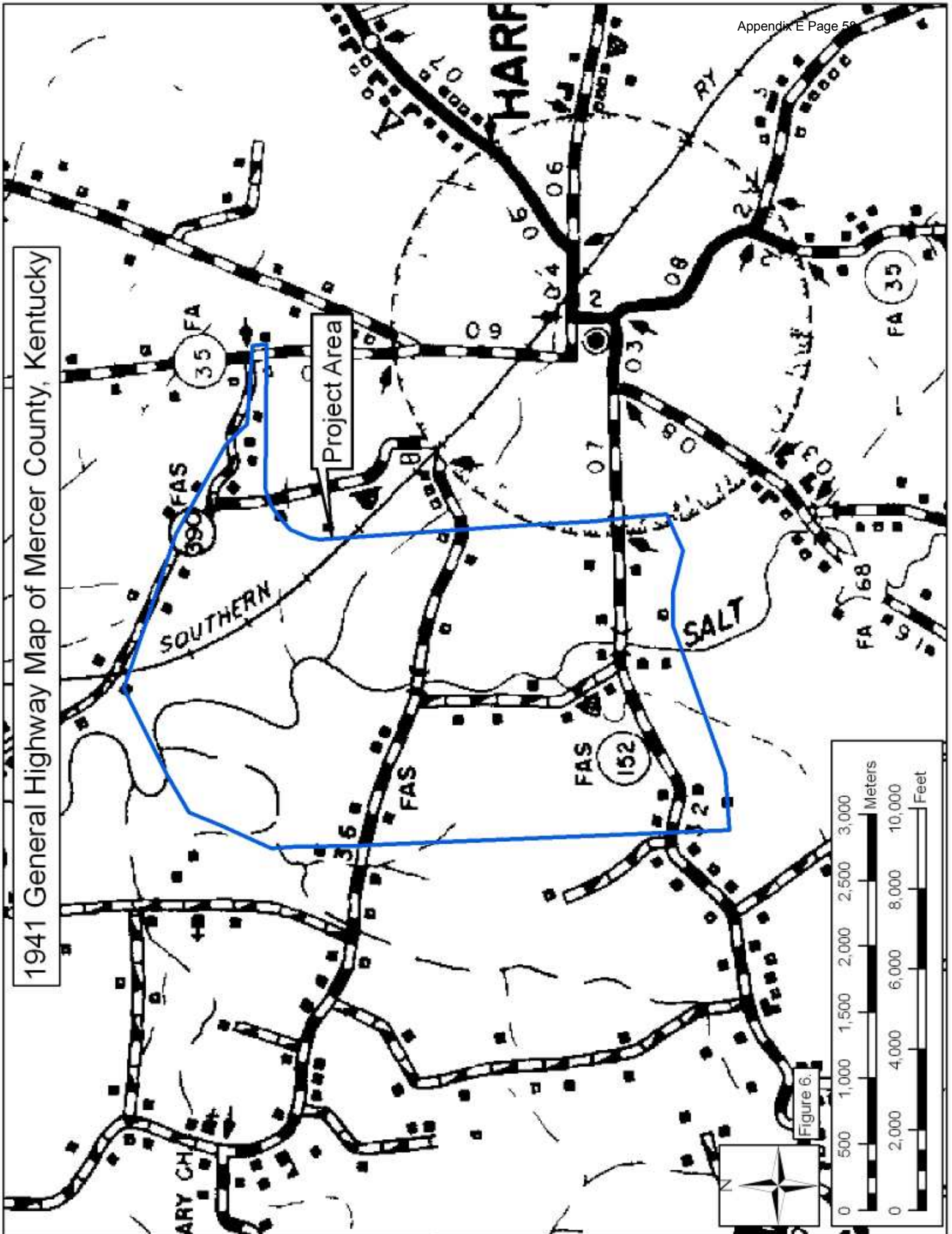
Figure 4.

1952 USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle of Cornishville, Kentucky
and the 1952 USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle of Harrodsburg, Kentucky

Project Area

Figure 5.





Probability of Archaeological Resource within the Study Area

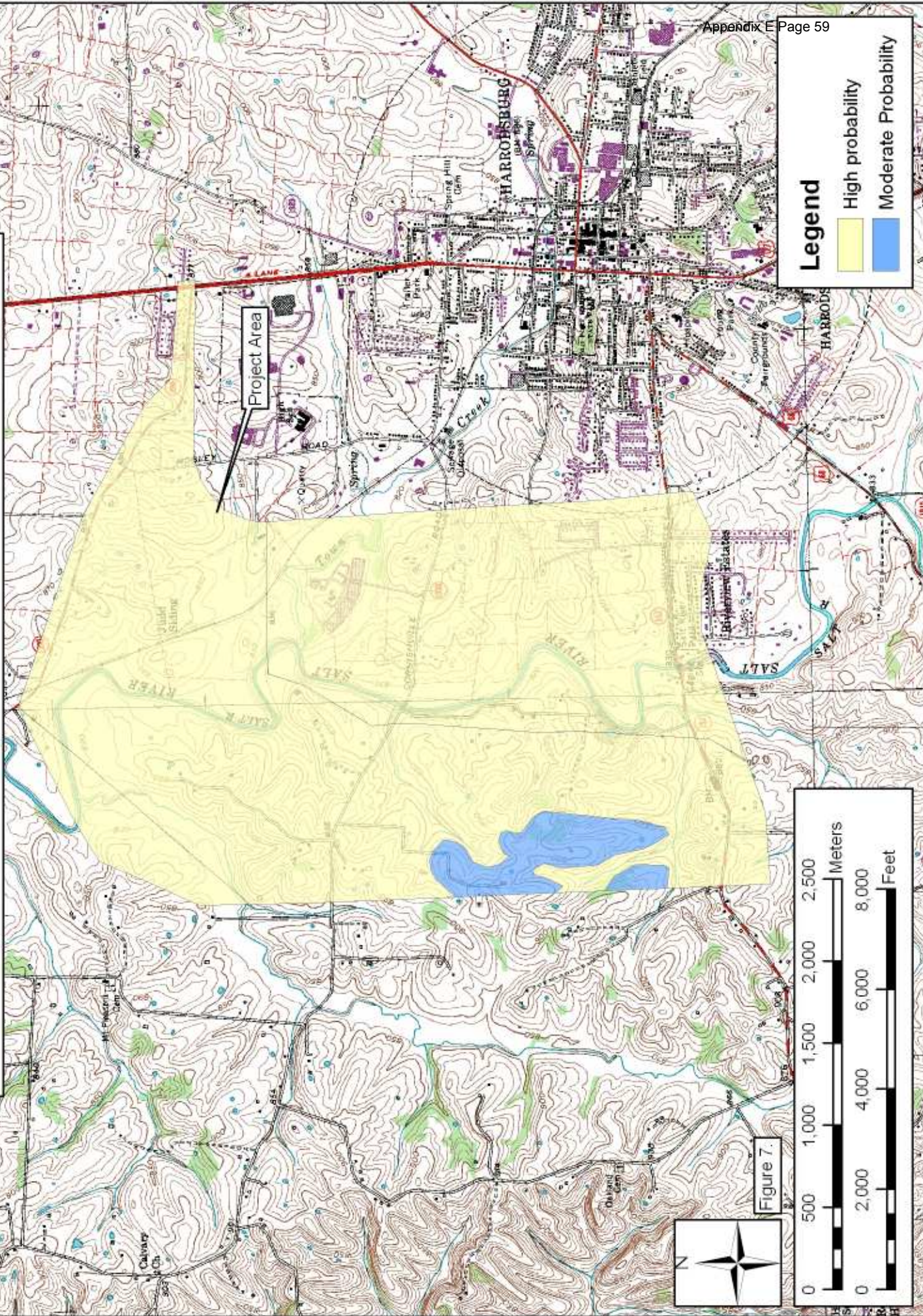


Figure 7.