

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR PROPOSED UPGRADES TO KY 213 IN POWELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY (ITEM NO. 10-163.00)



by
Richard L. Herndon, RPA 15321

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ABSTRACT

In June and August 2017, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey for proposed upgrades to portions of KY 213 in Powell County, Kentucky (Item No. 10-163.00). The purpose of the project is to make safety improvements to the road and to address capacity issues. An earlier survey of the project corridor only focused on those locations along KY 213 that bisected a United States Army Corps of Engineers jurisdictional area (Wilkinson 2016). Every jurisdictional area included a 76 m (250 ft) wide buffer that had to be surveyed. A total of 6.5 ha (16.0 acres) was inventoried at that time. After the original report was completed, project financing changed to include a commitment of federal funds. This change in financing triggered the need for an additional 24 ha (60 acres) of area to be surveyed. In furtherance of this objective, David Waldner of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet requested Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., to inventory the remaining parcels not previously surveyed.

In the central and northern portions of the project area, a rural setting was present that included farmland and widely spaced house-lots. Some areas, however, were located within utility compounds or on commercial property. Land use among these parcels ranged from pasture areas for livestock grazing to manicured lawns. The southern end of the project area was located within the town of Stanton. Virtually all of the new right-of-way within Stanton was disturbed due to modern road and building construction, but also from the placement of various utility lines like gas and water. Given the wide range of land uses within the project area, field methods included both screened shovel testing and intensive pedestrian survey. During the current project, Janice Sue Derrickson and Alvin Faulkner denied access to their properties. The previous survey of the project area had a total of three denied properties (Wilkinson 2016). Other than these five denied parcels, the entire project area has been surveyed.

Prior to fieldwork, a records review was carried out at the Office of State Archaeology. One previously recorded temporally indeterminate prehistoric site (15Po94) was identified as partially within the project area. The location of this site was revisited during fieldwork but no evidence for its presence within the project area was identified. A small portion of the Rest Haven cemetery, which is located on the east side of KY 213 near the Morris Creek First Church of God, is situated within the proposed right-of-way. At least five modern graves may be located within the right-of-way with death dates ranging between 1975 and 2009. These graves belong to the Rogers, Rose, and Booth families.

No archaeological sites were documented as a result of the current survey. No archaeological sites recommended eligible for listing, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed project. Archaeological clearance is recommended for those parcels that have been inventoried. The denied parcels need to be surveyed once permission is granted.

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Data Obtained from OSA and May Contain Coding Errors.29

I. INTRODUCTION

In June and August 2017, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel conducted an archaeological survey for proposed upgrades to portions of KY 213 in Powell County, Kentucky (Figure 1). The survey was carried out at the request of David Waldner of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) under Item No. 10-163.00. Fieldwork, which was completed by Julia Gruhot and Richard Herndon, required approximately 50 hours. Office of State Archaeology (OSA) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data requested by CRA on May 15, 2017, was returned on May 19, 2017. The results were researched by Heather Barras of CRA at the OSA on May 22, 2017. The OSA project registration number is FY17-9230.

Purpose of Study

This study was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This transportation project is expected to receive federal funds, and is therefore considered an undertaking subject to 106 review. Any state, county, or municipal lands in the project area were surveyed under OSA Kentucky Antiquities Act Permit Number 2071-17 pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 164.720.

The purpose of this assessment was to locate, describe, evaluate, and make appropriate recommendations for the future treatment of any historic properties or sites that may be affected by the project. For the purposes of this assessment, a site was defined as “any location where human behavior has resulted in the deposition of artifacts, or other evidence of purposive behavior at least 50 years of age” (Sanders 2006:2). Cultural deposits less than 50 years of age were not considered sites.

A description of the project area, the field methods used, and the results of this investigation follow. The investigation is intended to conform to the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2006).

Project Description and Need

This section of KY 213 is part of the corridor that connects the Mountain Parkway in Stanton to I-64 in Mount Sterling. Various segments of this corridor have been upgraded recently in Powell and Montgomery Counties. This section will complete the corridor improvements in Powell County. Eastern Kentucky has a lack of sufficient transportation infrastructure and system linkage. This section of KY 213 has geometric deficiencies that need to be upgraded to current standards in order to provide travelers of KY 213 with a modern and safe transportation facility. The purpose of this project is to provide a safer and more efficient corridor, and to contribute to the transportation infrastructure improvements needed to support and enhance economic vitality in eastern Kentucky.

The project area along KY 213 is approximately 5.9 km (3.7 mi) long. It begins at Mile Post 7.6 in the town of Stanton and ends at Mile Post 11.3 (Figures 2 and 3). New rights-of-way (ROW), which totaled approximately 30.5 ha (76.0 acres) in area, are being proposed on both the east and west sides of KY 213. Wilkinson (2016) previously surveyed 6.5 ha (16 acres) of the project area. The current survey incorporates the remaining 24 ha (60 acres).

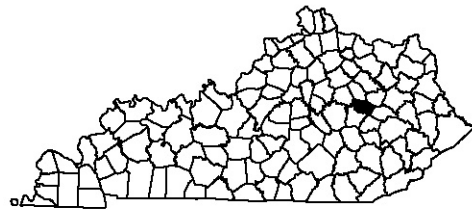


Figure 1. Map of Kentucky showing the location of Powell County.

Summary of Findings

A portion of the project area was previously surveyed by Wilkinson (2016). No sites were identified at that time. Prior to the current fieldwork, a records review was carried out at the OSA. One previously recorded temporally indeterminate prehistoric site (15Po94) was identified as partially within the project area. The location of this site was revisited during the fieldwork but no evidence for its presence within the project area was identified.

A small portion of the Rest Haven Cemetery, which is located on the east side of KY 213 near the Morris Creek First Church of God, is situated within the proposed ROW. At least five modern graves may be located within the ROW with death dates ranging between 1975 and 2009. These graves belong to the Rogers, Rose, and Booth families.

No archaeological sites were documented as a result of the current survey. No archaeological sites recommended eligible for listing, or listed on, the NRHP will be affected by the proposed project. Archaeological clearance is recommended for those parcels that have been inventoried. Two denied parcels from the current survey and three from the previous survey by Wilkinson (2016) still need to be surveyed once permission is granted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The total project area is approximately 5.9 km long and located on both the east and west sides of KY 213 (see Figures 2 and 3). It begins at Mile Post 7.6 in the town of Stanton and ends at Mile Post 11.3. Approximately 30.5 ha of new ROW are being acquired as part of the project. Wilkinson (2016) previously surveyed 6.5 ha of the project area, while the remaining 24 ha were inventoried as part of the current fieldwork. Elevations range from 195 m (640 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) in the Red River floodplain just north of Stanton to 225 m (740 ft) AMSL at the extreme northern end of the project footprint adjacent to Wildcat Mountain. The Red River,

which drains much of the project area, is a tributary of the Kentucky River.

The southern portion of the project area located in Stanton was almost entirely disturbed by modern construction consisting of residential and commercial buildings, (Figure 4), sidewalks, utility lines (particularly natural gas and water), and parking lots (Figure 5). North of Stanton the project area became more rural with modern homes (Figure 6) and developments (Figure 7) continuing to be present, but also included large areas that were open fields (Figures 8 and 9). All the open fields and many of the rural house properties had to be shovel tested given the lack of ground surface visibility, although some house-lots were disturbed by utility lines and modern construction. Some wooded slopes were also present at the northern end of the project area (Figure 10). Since slope was present, these latter areas were pedestrian surveyed.

The Rest Haven Cemetery was located partially within the project area (Figure 11). The cemetery is situated on the east side of KY 213 near the Morris Creek First Church of God. It consists mostly of modern graves, although a few historic graves may be present well east of the project ROW. At least five of the modern graves may be located within the proposed ROW with death dates ranging between 1975 and 2009. Graves belonging to Kathleen B. (1925–2002) and Simon P. Rogers (1919–1975) were marked by a spousal headstone located in the southwest corner of the cemetery (Figure 12). In the northwest corner of the cemetery were two more grave markers. Figure 13 shows one set of graves with a spousal headstone inscribed with the names of Emily Belle (April 13, 1923–July 12, 2009) and Robert Ernest Booth (December 1, 1928–April 28, 2002). The other spousal headstone currently has only one of the names filled in (Figure 14). Her name was Nona A. Rose (September 26, 1936–November 25, 1994).

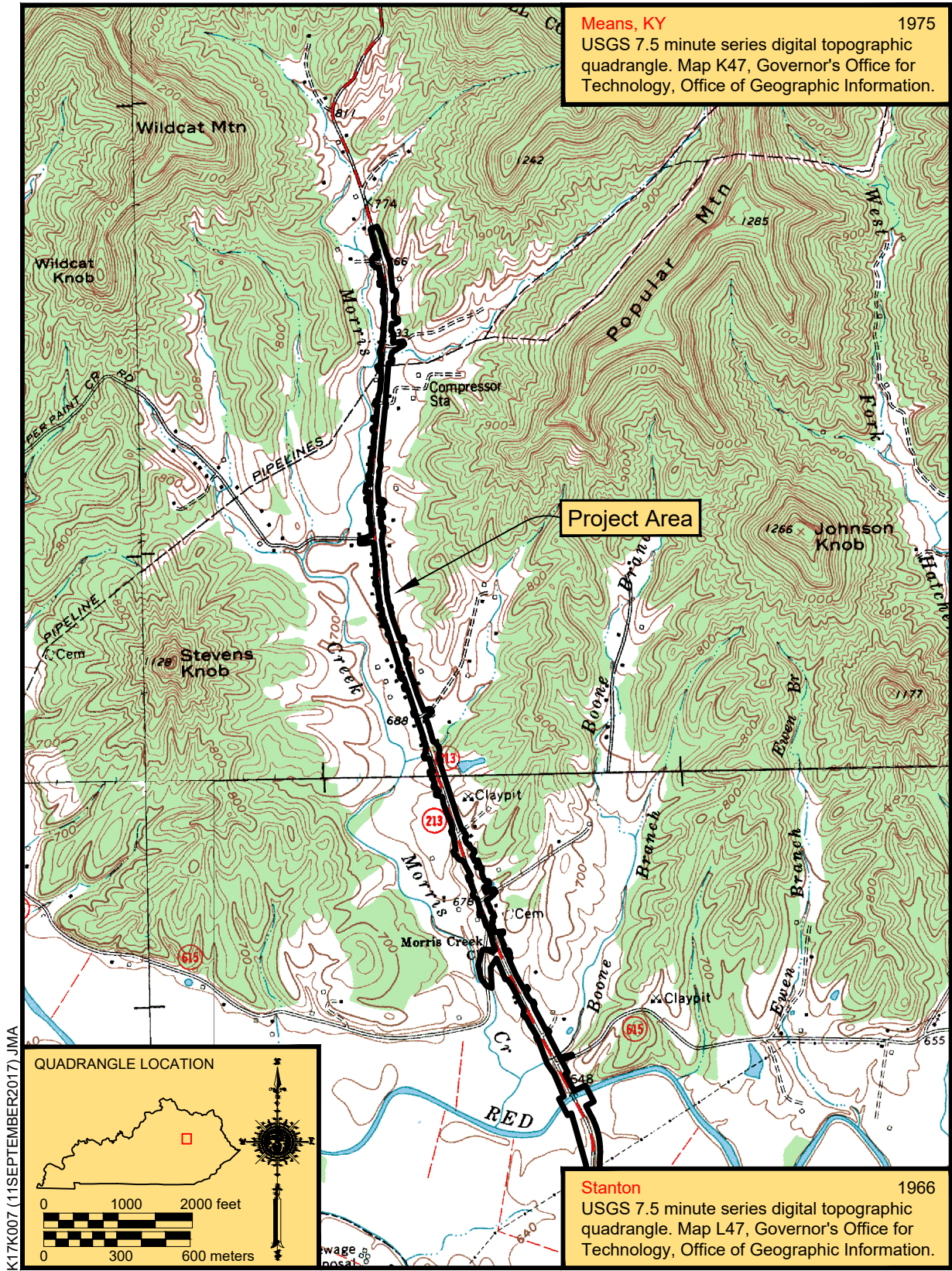


Figure 2a. Location of project area on topographic quadrangle.

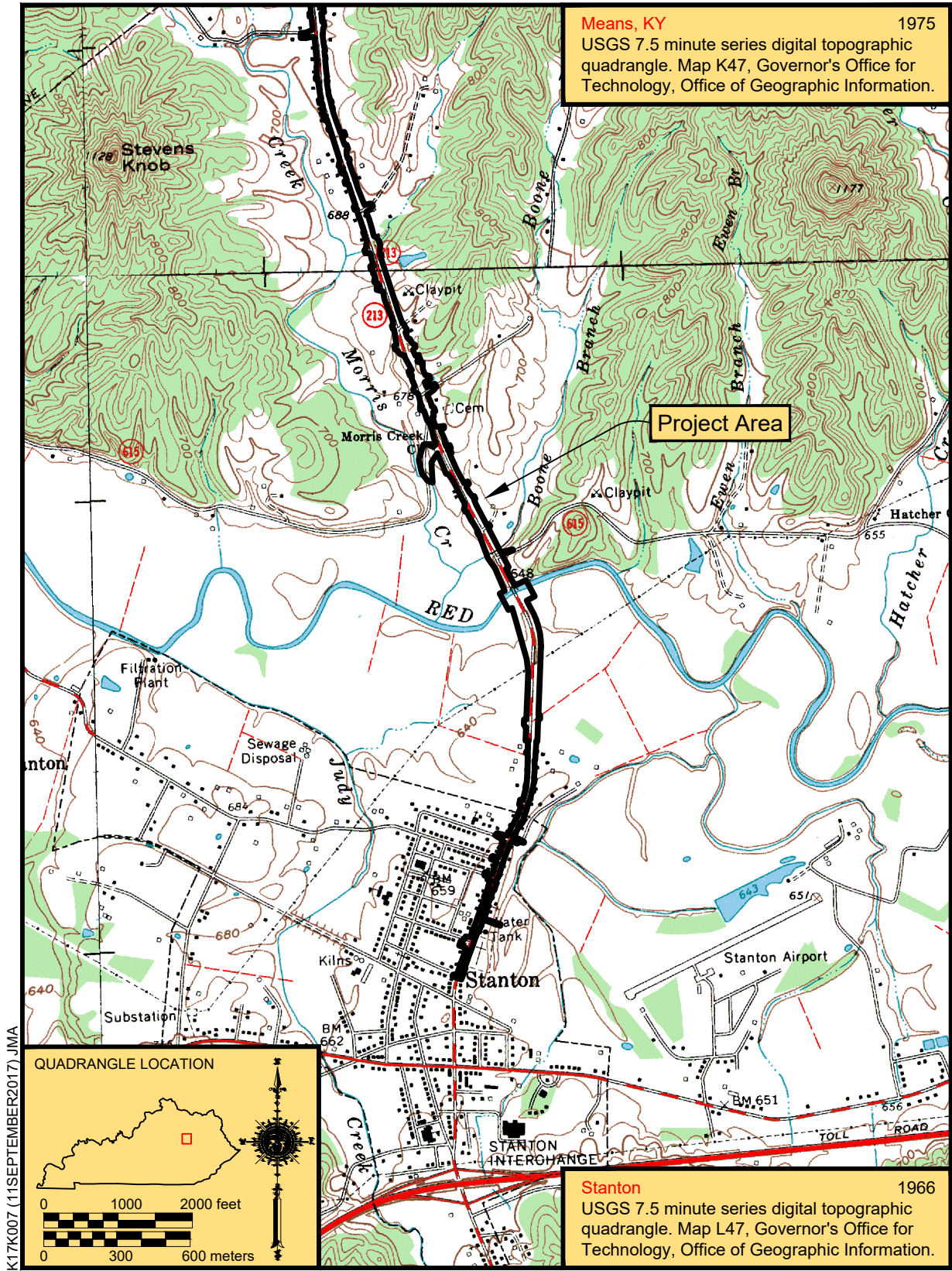


Figure 2b. Location of project area on topographic quadrangle.

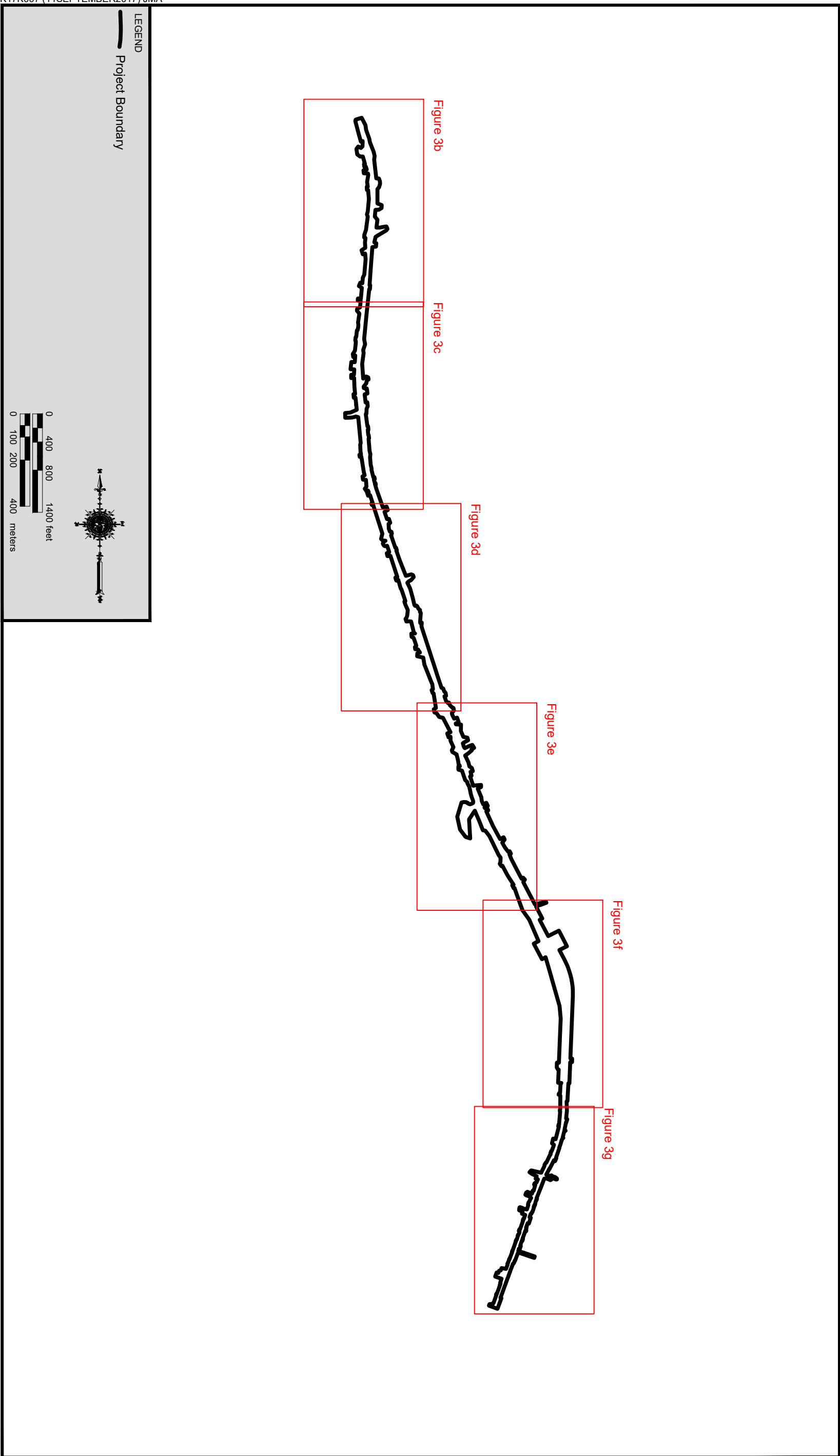


Figure 3a. Project area plan map.

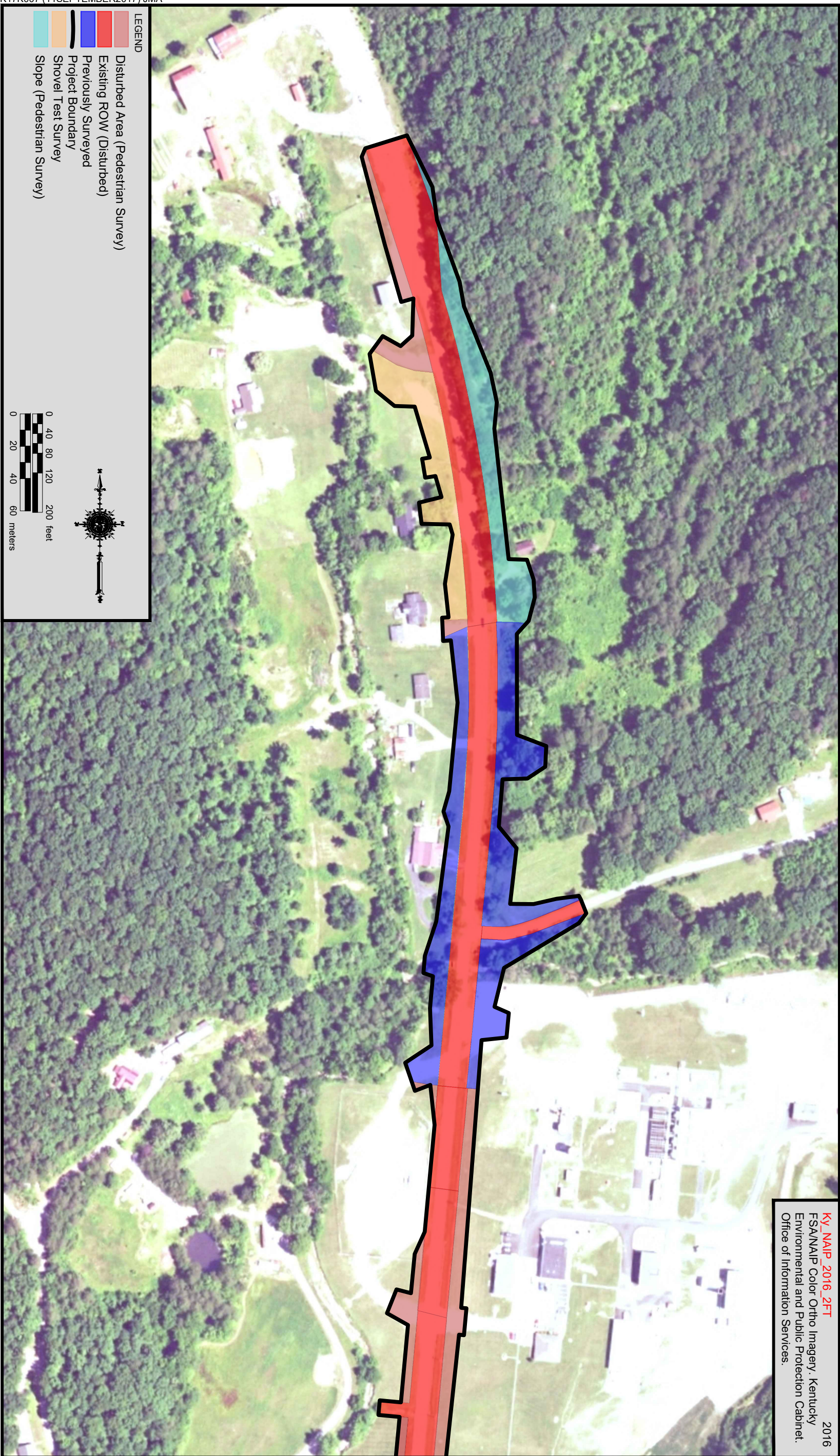
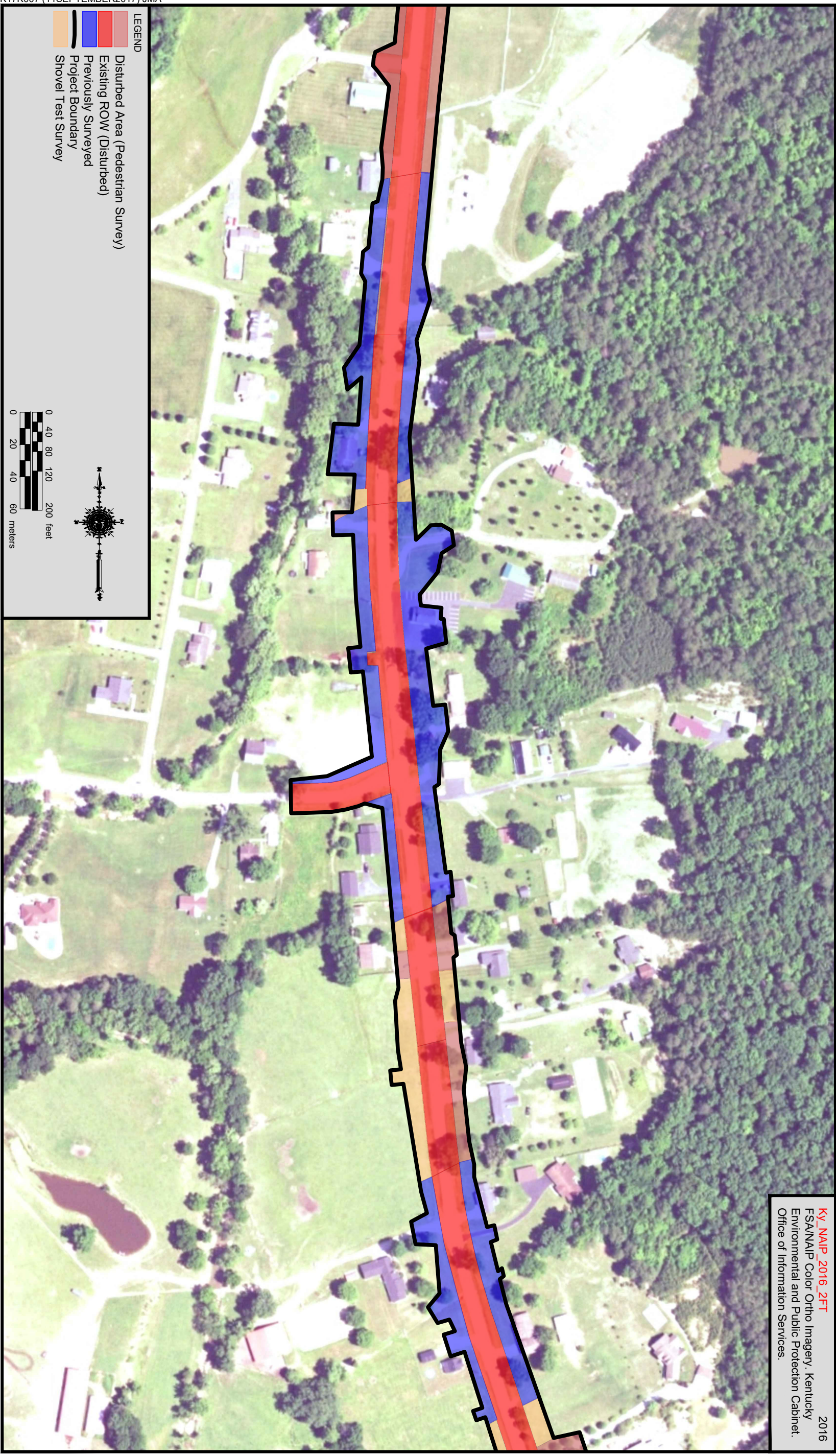
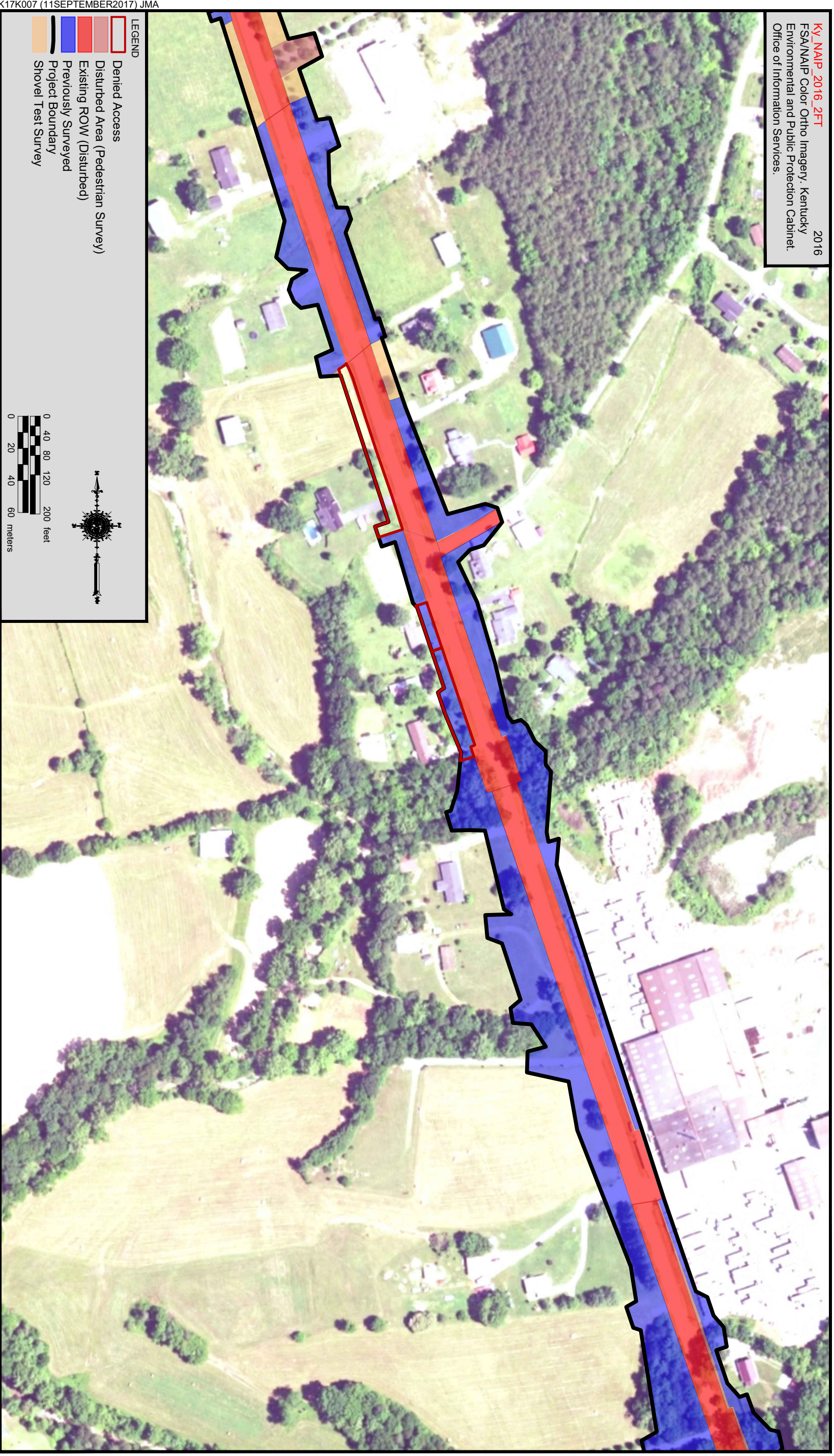


Figure 3b. Project area plan map.



2016
Ky_NAIP_2016_2FT
FSA/NAIP Color Ortho Imagery, Kentucky
Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet,
Office of Information Services.

Figure 3c. Project area plan map.



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Figure 3d. Project area plan map.

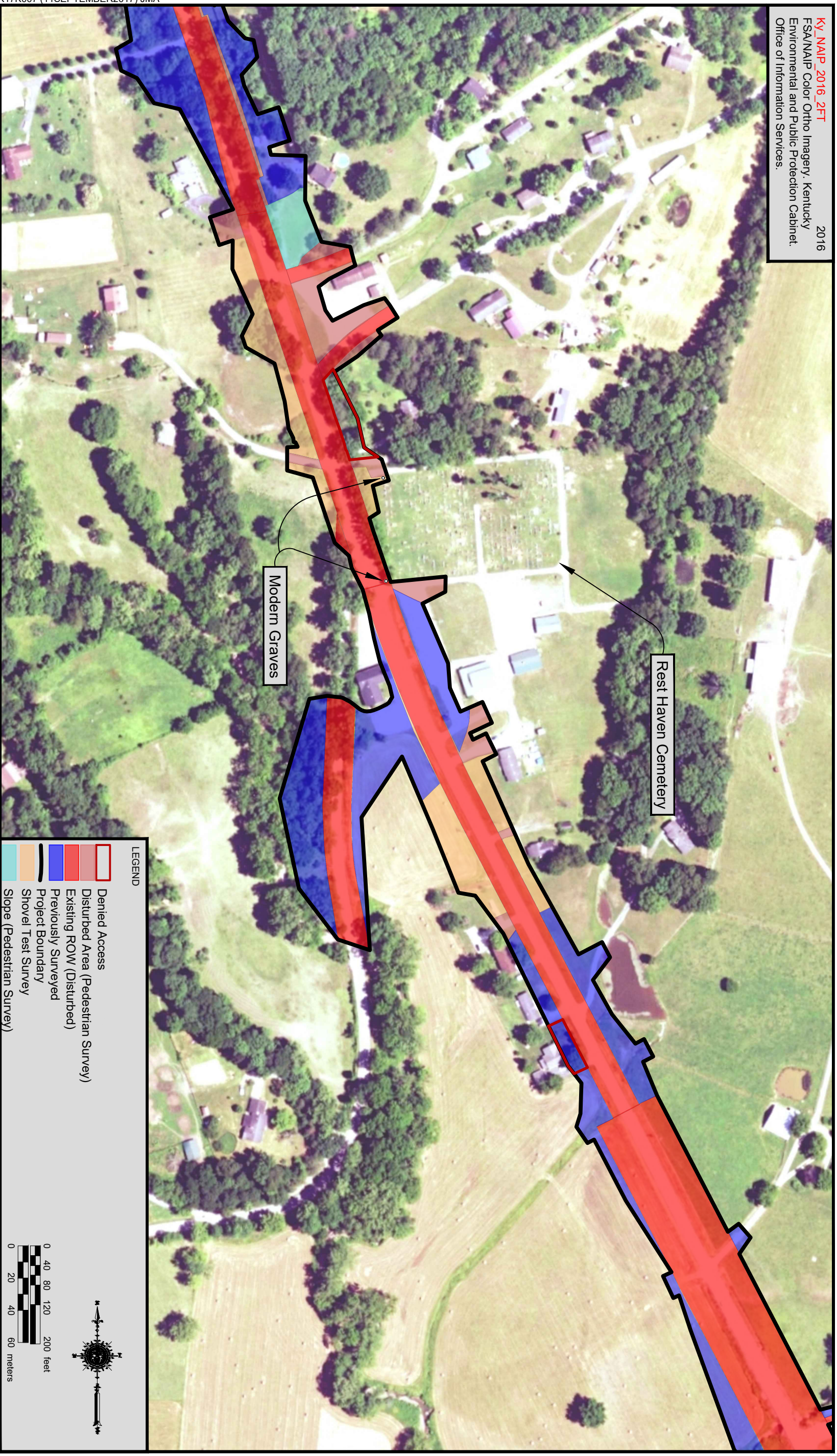


Figure 3e. Project area plan map.

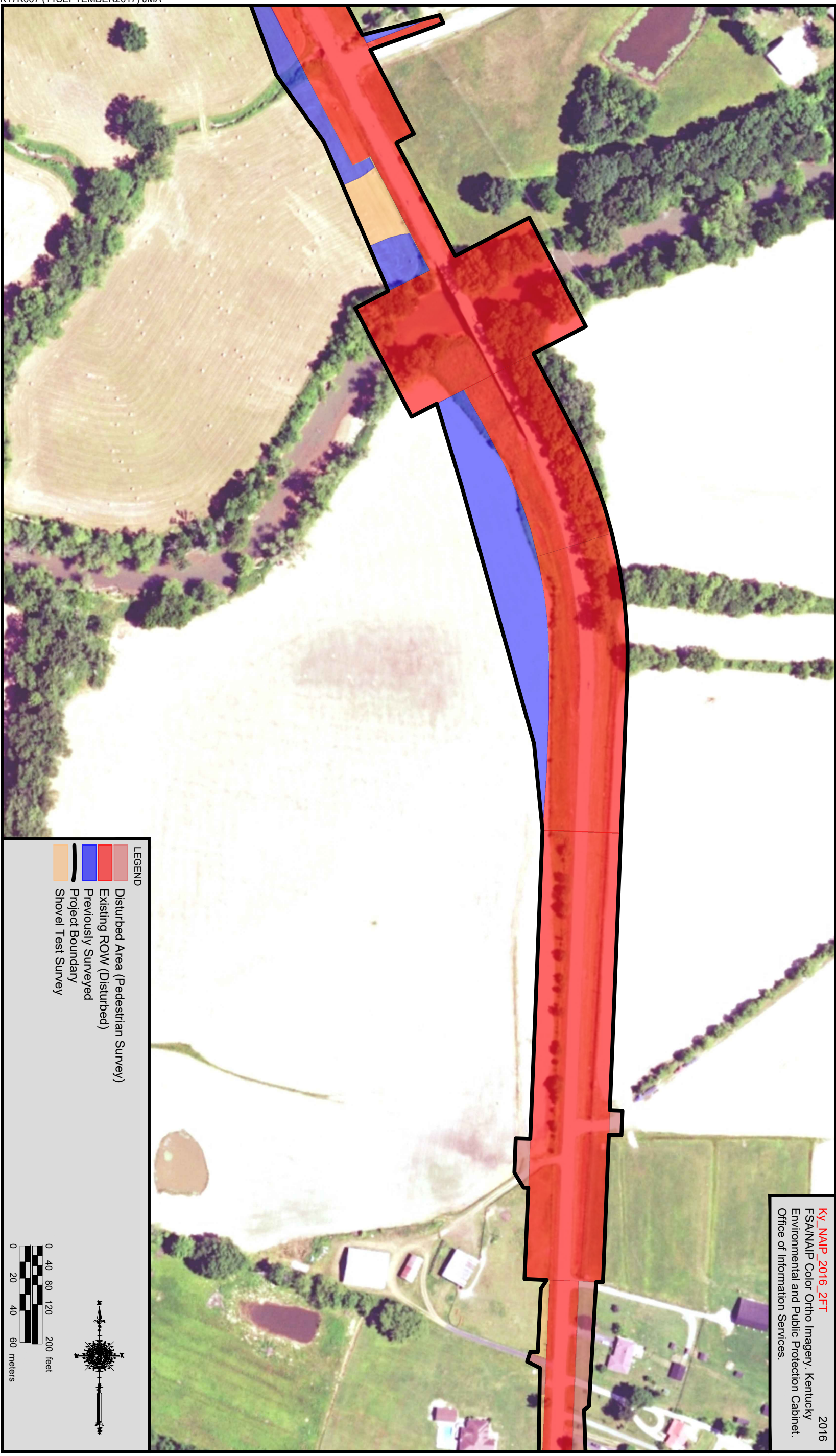
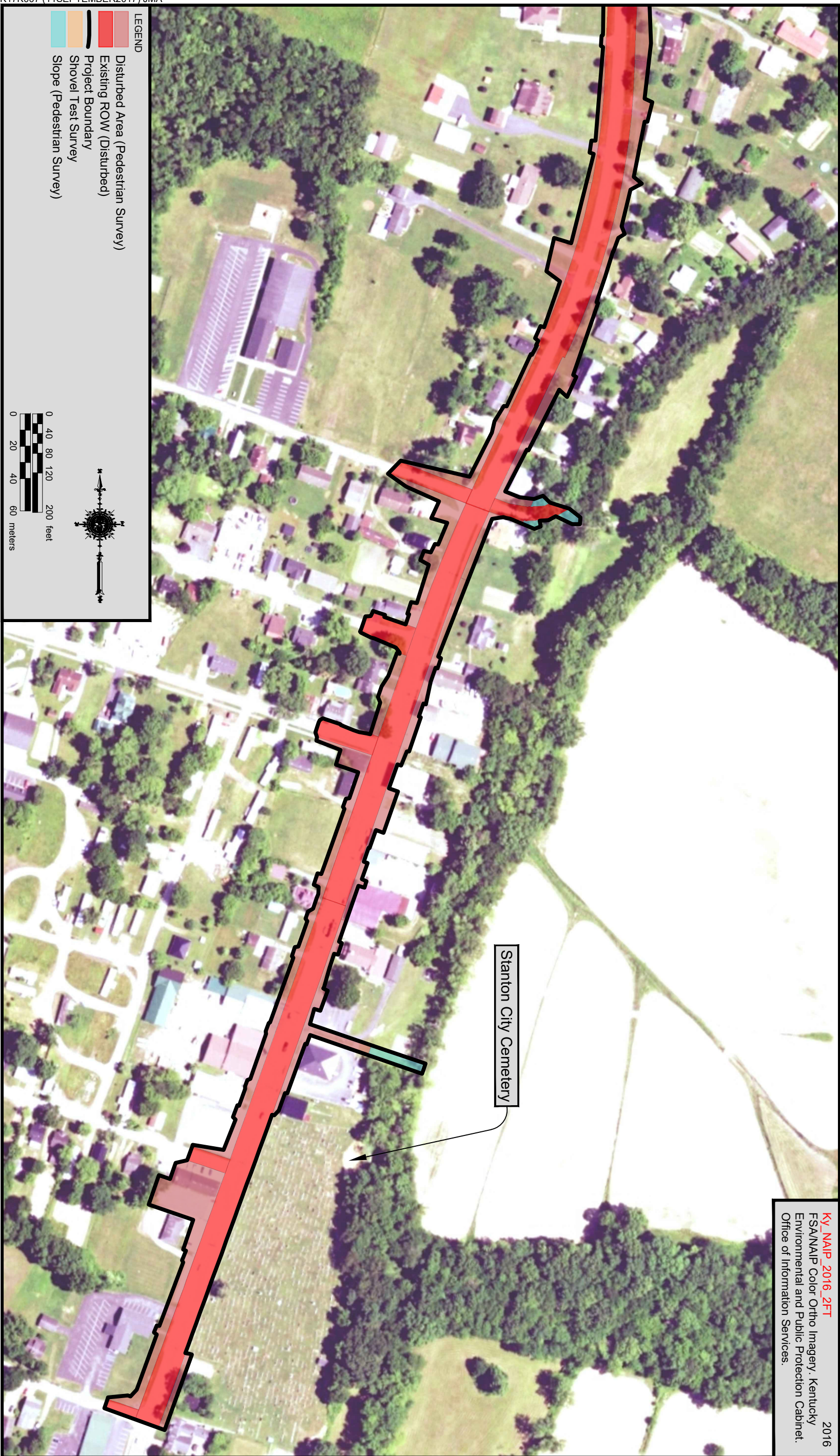


Figure 3f. Project area plan map.



2016
 Ky_NAIP_2016_2FT
 FSA/NAIP Color Imagery, Kentucky
 Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet,
 Office of Information Services.

Figure 3g. Project area plan map.



Figure 4. Overview of disturbed areas within Stanton, facing south.



Figure 5. Overview of disturbed areas within Stanton, facing south.



Figure 6. Modern residence with associated manicured lawns, facing south.



Figure 7. Overview of disturbed, graded areas located on Columbia Gas Utility Campus, facing north.



Figure 8. Overview of pasture area in central portion of project area, facing southwest.



Figure 9. Overview of pasture area in central portion of project area, facing south.



Figure 10. Wooded slopes located in the northern portion of the project area, facing north.



Figure 11. Overview of the portion of the Rest Haven Cemetery located within the proposed ROW, facing north.



Figure 12. Modern headstone for Kathleen B. and Simon P. Rogers at Rest Haven Cemetery.



Figure 13. Modern headstone for Emily Belle and Robert Ernest Booth at Rest Haven Cemetery.



Figure 14. Modern headstone for Nona A. Rose at Rest Haven Cemetery.

A portion of previously recorded Site 15Po94 was thought to be located within the project area based on data obtained from the OSA site file search. This site was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal and cultural affiliation located on the east side of KY 213 but also to the west of the road outside the project area (see Figure 3). Figure 15 provides an overview of where the site was purportedly located within the project footprint. No evidence of the site was found during fieldwork. The actual location of the site may be east of the project area on a low rise, but no attempt was made during the current fieldwork to confirm this possibility since it was outside the project boundaries.

Six soil series were defined in the project area. They consist of Westbend, Cotaco, Jessietown, Allegheny, Grigsby, and Knowlton. The soil series are classified by the amount of time it has taken them to form and the landscape position they are found on (Birkeland 1984; Soil Survey Staff 1999). This information can provide a relative age of the soils and can express the potential for buried archaeological deposits within them (Stafford 2004). The soil order and

group classifications for each soil series are used to assist with determining this potential.

The Allegheny, Cotaco, Knowlton, and Jessietown soil series are classified as Ultisols, which are found on landforms that formed during the late Pleistocene or earlier (Soil Survey Staff 1999:721–726). Furthermore, the Westbend soil series is an Alfisol, which is found on landforms that formed during the late Pleistocene or earlier (Soil Survey Staff 1999:163–165). Archaeological deposits would only be found on or very near the ground surface on landforms mapped with these Ultisols and Alfisols.

The Grigsby soil series is classified as Inceptisols that are found on landforms that formed during the late Pleistocene or Holocene time periods (Soil Survey Staff 1999:489–493). These may have deeply buried and intact archaeological deposits, depending upon the landform on which they formed (e.g., sideslope vs. alluvial terrace).



Figure 15. Purported location of Site 15Po94 within the project area, facing north.

All the Allegheny soils were within the Stanton city limits and could not be shovel tested due to sidewalks, parking lots, buildings, and utility lines. The Westbend and Jessietown soils were mainly located on sideslopes and toe slopes of ridge systems. Since these areas were mostly slope, shovel tests were only occasionally excavated to confirm that near surface buried soils were not present. Shovel tests profiles on these landforms confirmed the lack of buried deposits with subsoil (yellowish brown [10YR 5/6] silt loam) being identified at approximately 25 cm (10 in) below ground surface (bgs). These areas were heavily eroded.

The Knowlton soil series was mainly located on a terrace overlooking the Red River to the north. This soil was heavily eroded in shovel test profiles with subsoil (yellowish brown [10YR 5/4] silt loam) being present at or within 10 cm (4 in) of ground surface. Similarly, the Cotaco soil series were located on terraces overlooking Morris Creek, a tributary of the Red River. These landforms were highly eroded with subsoil (yellowish brown [10YR 5/6] silt loam) being identified at approximately 25 cm (10 in) bgs.

These data largely confirm known information concerning this soil series.

Grigsby soils were located within the Red River floodplain. As noted above, these soils have the potential to have deeply buried deposits, but most of the project area located within these soils were within the existing, disturbed ROW and therefore did have to be tested as part of the current survey.

III. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Prior to initiating fieldwork, a search of records maintained by the NRHP (available online at: <http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome>) and the OSA (FY17-9230) was conducted to: 1) determine if the project area had been previously surveyed for archaeological resources; 2) identify any previously recorded archaeological sites that were situated within the

project area; 3) provide information concerning what archaeological resources could be expected within the project area; and 4) provide a context for any archaeological resources recovered within the project area.

OSA records revealed that 15 previous professional archaeological surveys and two archaeological site investigations were conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Seven archaeological sites were recorded in this area also. One of these sites falls within the actual project area for the KY 213 project (15Po94), although an alternate location is also recorded (see Figure 3). Two additional surveys completed within the 2 km area have not yet been entered in the OSA GIS (Webb and Funkhouser 1932; Weinland and Sanders 1977).

The records search revealed that one of the seven sites in the file search area (15Po6) is a prehistoric earthen mound. One site (15Po240) is an indeterminate historic site. The remaining five sites (15Po94, 15Po123, 15Po210, 15Po339, and 15Po459) are prehistoric open habitations without mounds. The 2 km radius included areas within the Means and Stanton quadrangles.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Heather D. Barras

In 1931, archaeologists from the University of Kentucky (UK) compiled a list of known archaeological sites in 68 Kentucky counties (Webb and Funkhouser 1932). During this documentation, Site 15Po6 was documented as a "sand mound" with visible cultural material on the surface (Webb and Funkhouser 1932:344–345). At the time, the mound had not been excavated and the NRHP status was not assessed.

On October 4, 1975, the Kentucky Heritage Commission (KHC) conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed recreation park in Stanton, Powell County, Kentucky (Cowan 1975). At the request of the City of Stanton, Kentucky, 6.5 ha (16.0 acres) were subjected to pedestrian survey and surface inspection of plowed strips. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further work was recommended.

Between August and September of 1976, the KHC conducted an archaeological survey in Powell County, Kentucky, as part of an effort to sample diverse areas of the state; to update and increase the archaeological site inventory; to create a database for use in planning, academic research, and public education; and to nominate selected sites to the NRHP (Weinland and Sanders 1977). Field methods consisted of informant interviews and surface investigation. Thirty-eight sites were documented during the survey (15Po25, 15Po50, 15Po51, 15Po55, 15Po69, 15Po75–15Po89, 15Po91–15Po108).

Only one of these sites was located within a 2 km radius of the current project area (15Po94). Site 15Po94 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation bisected by a highway. The NRHP status of the site was not assessed at the time (Weinland and Sanders 1977).

Between March and September of 1981, UK's Program for Cultural Resource Assessment (PCRA) personnel conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Stanton to Beattyville power transmission line corridor in Estill, Lee, and Powell Counties, Kentucky (Ison and Boisvert 1981). At the request of East Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC), approximately 235 ha (581 acres) were investigated by intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing. Twenty-nine previously undocumented archaeological sites were recorded (15Es7–15Es20, 15Le33–15Le41, and 15Po115–15Po120). None of these sites are located within 2 km of the current project area.

On March 16, 1981, PCRA completed an archaeological survey of a proposed electrical substation site in Powell County, Kentucky (Pollack 1981). An area of unspecified size was investigated by pedestrian survey and shovel testing at the request of EKPC. Although three standing historic structures were identified, no archaeological sites were recorded. Project clearance was recommended.

Between June 17 and 25, 1981, Arrow Enterprises personnel conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed power line route in Clark and Powell Counties, Kentucky (Schock and Weis-Langford 1982a). At the

request of Bob Hughes of EKPC, 19.6 km (12.2 mi) were investigated by pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing. Two previously recorded archaeological sites were revisited (15Po89 and 15Po91) and 18 new archaeological sites were documented (15Ck355–15Ck358 and 15Po121–15Po134).

Of these, only Site 15Po123 was located within 2 km of the current project area. Site 15Po123 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation. Shovel testing was not conducted at the site and testing for buried occupations was recommended if the site were to be affected. The NRHP status of the site was not assessed at the time (Schock and Weis-Langford 1982a).

In 1982, Arrow Enterprises personnel completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Smith-Magoffin Powerline in Magoffin, Menifee, Morgan, and Powell Counties, Kentucky (Schock and Weis-Langford 1982b). The survey was conducted at the request of EKPC and consisted of 93 km (58 mi) with a right-of-way width of 46 m (150 ft). The entire area was investigated by pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing. Forty-two archaeological sites (15Mg8–15Mg10, 15Mf208–15Mf221, 15Mo77–15Mo96, 15Mo135, 15Mo136, and 15Mo140–15Mo142) were identified within the survey area. None of these sites were located within 2 km of the current project area.

On February 21, 1985, CRA personnel completed an archaeological survey of portions of the proposed improvements to the Stanton wastewater treatment facility, Powell County, Kentucky (Niquette 1985). At the request of Susan Anglin of the Bluegrass Area Development District, an area of unspecified size was investigated by intensive pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and backhoe trenching. No archaeological sites were encountered and project clearance was recommended.

On March 9, 1989, UK's PCRA personnel conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed industrial park near the town of Stanton in Powell County, Kentucky (Rossen 1989). The project area consisted of 9.4 ha (23.2 acres) and was investigated by pedestrian survey and shovel

testing at the request of the Bluegrass Area Development District. No archaeological sites were identified and project clearance was recommended.

On September 5, 1991, UK's PCRA conducted an archaeological survey of proposed housing for the elderly in Powell County, Kentucky (Scarry and Rossen 1991). At the request of R.A. Williams Development Company, Inc., .70 ha (1.75 acres) were investigated by pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing. One previously undocumented archaeological site was identified (15Po210). Site 15Po210 was a moderately dense open habitation without mounds dating to the Early Archaic period. Intact sub-plow zone deposits were present and limited phase II testing was recommended to determine the site's significance.

Between November 25, 1991 and January 23, 1992, UK's PCRA personnel conducted phase II investigations at Site 15Po210 at the request of R.A. Williams Development Company, Inc., for the proposed housing development in Stanton, Powell County, Kentucky (Esarey and Evans 1992). The site measured approximately .5 ha (1.2 acres) and field methods consisted of controlled surface collection, shovel testing, mechanical removal of the plow zone, and feature excavation. The phase II investigations at Site 15Po210 revealed seven pit features and a light to moderate density of lithics containing diagnostics from the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. Diagnostics and radiocarbon dating indicated that the pit features dated to the latter part of the Late Archaic period. Due to the extensive nature of the phase II investigations, no further archaeological work was recommended.

On August 7 and 10, 1992, Cultural Horizons, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey of 9.5 ha (23.5 acres) for the proposed construction of an industrial park near Stanton in Powell County, Kentucky (Stallings and Ross-Stallings 1992). The project area was investigated via screened shovel testing at the request of Mayes, Sudderth, and Etheredge, Inc. One new archaeological site (15Po240) and two isolated finds were documented during the survey. Site 15Po240 was an indeterminate

historic site dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Based on the sparse remains recovered, the lack of evidence for a structure at the site location, and no evidence of an intact midden, the site was considered ineligible for NRHP listing. Project clearance was recommended.

On August 8 and 9, 1994, CRA personnel conducted an archeological survey of the proposed Stanton-Jeffersonville Road (KY 213) realignment located in Powell and Montgomery Counties, Kentucky (Kerr and Armstrong 1994). Approximately 2.9 km (1.8 mi) of linear survey area along the existing KY 213 were investigated by pedestrian survey and screened shovel testing. The survey was conducted at the request of Rebecca C. Sabraoui with Ogden Environmental and Energy Services on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (Item Number 10-115.00). No archaeological sites were encountered and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

On April 16, 1999, the consulting archaeologist of Great Rivers Archaeological Services, Vincent Versluis, conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed water intake structure and line near Stanton, Powell County, Kentucky (Versluis 1999). The survey was conducted at the request of Blake Adams Engineering, Inc., on behalf of the Beechfork Water Commission. Systematic pedestrian survey and shovel testing were conducted at the water intake structure, with an area of unspecified size, and the 2,682 m by 30 cm (8,800 ft by 12 in) water line. One archaeological site (15Po339) was documented.

Site 15Po339 was located within 2 km of the current project area. Site 15Po339 was a large prehistoric open habitation without mounds consisting of a dense scatter of lithic material dating to the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic periods, as well as the Late Archaic/Early Woodland transitional period. Avoidance or phase II investigations were recommended for the site (Versluis 1999).

On September 8, 2000, phase II archaeological monitoring of a 60 cm (2 ft) wide and 270 m (886 ft) long trench for a proposed water line near Stanton, Powell County, Kentucky,

was conducted by Great Rivers Archaeological Services personnel (Merritt and Versluis 2000). The monitoring was performed at the request of Blake Adams of Blake Adams Engineering, Inc., to determine if any intact, sub-plow zone cultural deposits from Site 15Po339 would be impacted. No in-situ artifacts or cultural deposits were identified during the monitoring. Project clearance was recommended.

On February 16, 2009, Wilbur Smith Associates conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed cellular tower and access road in Powell County, Kentucky (Wilkinson et al. 2009). At the request of Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc., .88 ha (2.17 acres) were investigated by pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing. One previously undocumented archaeological site (15Po459) and one isolated find were recorded.

Site 15Po459 was located within 2 km of the current project area. Site 15Po459 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of indeterminate temporal affiliation. The site extended beyond the surveyed area to the south and east, so it could not be fully assessed. The portion of the site within the survey area was not eligible for NRHP inclusion, and no further work was recommended (Wilkinson et al. 2009).

On August 10, 2009, AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey of 2.33 ha (5.75 acres) for the proposed Red River Wastewater Conveyance and Treatment Facilities in Powell County, Kentucky (Knopf 2009). The project area was investigated by pedestrian survey and screened shovel testing at the request of Bell Engineering. One isolated find was identified, but no archaeological sites were encountered. Project clearance was recommended.

On August 13 and 14, 2015, Brockington and Associates, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed closing and relocation of a portion of Lisa Lane at the end of Runway 6, clearing the Object Free Area, and grading the Runway Safety Area at the Stanton Airport in Stanton, Powell County, Kentucky (Creswell 2015). At the request of Hanson Professional Services, Inc., approximately 3.2 ha (8.0 acres) were investigated by pedestrian survey

supplemented with screened shovel testing. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further work was recommended.

In 2016, CDM Smith personnel conducted an archaeological survey for United States Army Corps of Engineers jurisdictional areas for the proposed KY 213 highway improvements project in Powell County, Kentucky (Wilkinson 2016). Approximately 6.5 ha were surveyed at that time. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further work was recommended.

Archaeological Site Data

According to available data, 404 archaeological sites have been recorded in Powell County (Table 1). The vast majority of sites identified in Powell County are prehistoric (81 percent). Most are either open habitation without mounds or rockshelters. Historic sites are also present but are less common than prehistoric sites. Most historic sites were farmsteads/residences. Approximately 75 percent of the sites identified in Powell County were located in upland settings. Most of the remaining site locations were on terraces or in floodplain settings.

Map Data

In addition to the file search, a review of available maps was initiated to help identify potential historic properties (structures) or historic archaeological site locations within the proposed project area. The following maps were reviewed.

1948 General Highway Map of Powell County, Kentucky (Kentucky Department of Highways [KDH])

1952 Means, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS)

1952 Stanton, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS)

1958 General Highway Map of Powell County, Kentucky (Kentucky State Highway Department [KSHD])

1966 Stanton, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS)

1975 Means, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS)

The 1948 and 1958 highway maps showed numerous structures near the project boundary. But given the coarseness of the map scale, it was difficult to accurately judge whether some of the structures were in or outside the project area. The two 1952 topographic maps, however, were much easier to interpret. The Means quadrangle appears to have three structures (MS 1–3) located in the project area (Figure 16). All were located on the east side of KY 213. A residential building is still standing in the approximate location of MS 1 but was situated outside the project area. No buildings were present at the location of MS 2 and 3.

Table 1. Summary of Selected Information for Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Powell County, Kentucky. Data Obtained from OSA and May Contain Coding Errors.

Site Type:	N	%
Cave	2	0.5
Cemetery	3	0.74
Earth Mound	2	0.5
Historic Farm/Residence	23	5.69
Industrial	10	2.48
Isolated Burials	1	0.25
Isolated Find	2	0.5
Mound Complex	2	0.5
Open Habitation With Mounds	1	0.25
Open Habitation Without Mounds	163	40.35
Other	2	0.5
Other Special Activity Area	8	1.98
Petroglyph/Pictograph	11	2.72
Quarry	8	1.98
Rockshelter	153	37.87
Stone Mound	2	0.5
Undetermined	8	1.98
Unspecified	3	0.74
Total	404	100
Time Periods Represented:	N	%
Paleoindian	6	1.36
Archaic	35	7.92
Woodland	53	11.99
Late Prehistoric	26	5.88
Indeterminate Prehistoric	227	51.36
Historic	81	18.33
Unspecified	14	3.17
Total	442*	100
Landform:	N	%
Dissected Uplands	177	43.81
Floodplain	83	20.54
Hillside	88	21.78
Terrace	8	1.98
Undissected Uplands	38	9.41
Unspecified	10	2.48
Total	404	100

*One site may represent more than one time period.

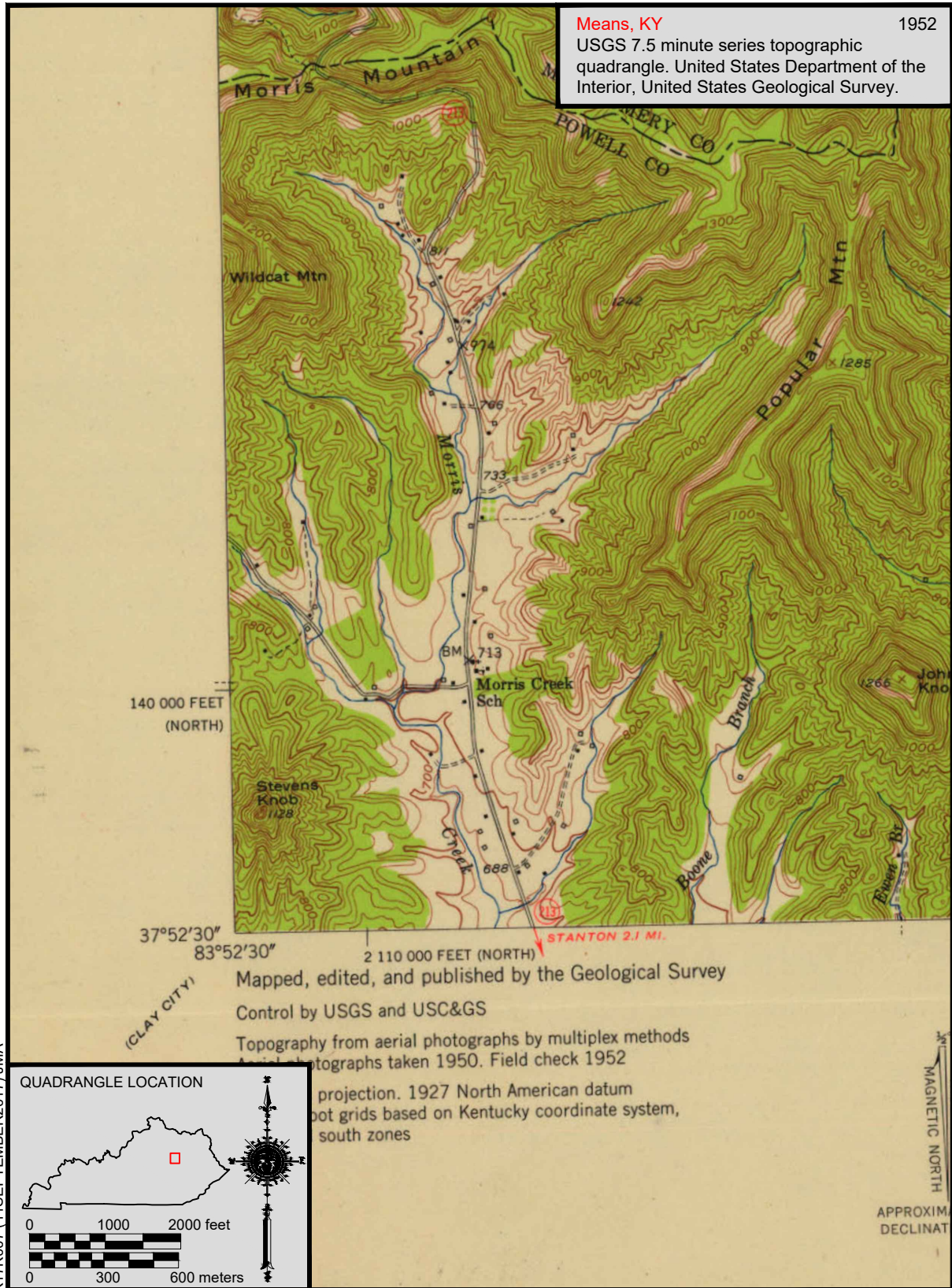


Figure 17 shows three additional map structures (MS 4–6). Two of these structures (MS 4 and 5) were likely residential whereas the remaining building is the old Morris Creek Church (MS 6). The church is still standing, but the other two buildings in the approximate location of MS 4 and 5 were no longer standing. The Rest Haven Cemetery near Morris Creek Church, a portion of which is located within the proposed ROW along with at least five modern graves, does not show up on any of the historic maps. The Stanton Cemetery in the town of Stanton, which was located outside the proposed ROW was depicted in the 1952 Stanton topographic map.

No archaeological evidence was documented during fieldwork for any of the map structures. Map structure locations were investigated for archaeological deposits according to accepted methodology, as described in the Methods section of the report.

Survey Predictions

Considering the known distribution of sites in the county, the available information on site types recorded, and the nature of the present project area, certain predictions were possible regarding the kinds of sites that might be encountered within the project area. Prehistoric open habitation sites or rockshelters were the primary site types expected, but historic residences and cemeteries were also considered a possibility.

IV. FIELD METHODS

This section describes the field methods used during the survey. Prior to the survey, CRA was provided with mapping of the project area (see Figure 3). This mapping showed the project boundary, elevation contours, and other natural and cultural landscape features. While in the field, the limits of the survey area were determined by shapefiles downloaded onto an Ipad.

Pedestrian survey was carried out over portions of the project area that exhibited steep slopes or exposed ground surface. Flat areas along ridgetops and on terraces were shovel

tested. In all cases, shovel tests measured at least 35 cm (12 in) in diameter and extended at least 35 cm (12 in) bgs. Since subsoil was encountered at approximately 15 to 25 cm bgs, each shovel test continued well into the subsoil. Shovel tests were excavated in 10 cm levels. All fill removed from the tests was screened through .25 inch mesh hardware cloth, and the sidewalls and bottoms were examined for cultural material and features. No artifacts were identified in any of the shovel tests.

V. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Note that a principal investigator or field archaeologist cannot grant clearance to a project. Although the decision to grant or withhold clearance is based, at least in part, on the recommendations made by the field investigator, clearance may be obtained only through an administrative decision made by the lead federal agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (the Kentucky Heritage Council).

A portion of the KY 213 project area was previously surveyed by Wilkinson (2016). No sites were identified at that time. Prior to the current fieldwork, a records review was carried out at the OSA. One previously recorded temporally indeterminate prehistoric site (15Po94) was identified as partially within the project area. The location of this site was revisited during fieldwork but no evidence for its presence within the project area was identified.

A small portion of the Rest Haven Cemetery, which is located on the east side of KY 213 near the Morris Creek First Church of God, is situated within the proposed ROW. At least five modern graves may be located within the ROW with death dates ranging between 1975 and 2009. These graves belong to the Rogers, Rose, and Booth families.

No archaeological sites were documented as a result of the current survey. No archaeological sites recommended eligible for listing, or listed on, the NRHP will be affected by the proposed project. Archaeological clearance is recommended for those parcels that have been inventoried. Two denied parcels from the current survey and three from the previous survey by Wilkinson (2016) still need to be surveyed once permission is granted.

If any previously unrecorded archaeological materials are encountered during construction activities, the KHC should be notified immediately at (502) 564-6662. Furthermore, if human skeletal material is discovered, construction activities should cease and the KHC, the local coroner, and the local law enforcement agency must be notified, as described in KRS 72.020.

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