

March 23, 2022



CORN ISLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY

**PLANNING LEVEL OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL HISTORIC
RESOURCES FOR THE EAST LEBANON BYPASS SCOPING STUDY,
MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY
(ITEM NOS. 4-80152 AND 4-80153)**

PROJECT NO. PR21022 • CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT TR22009

Submitted To:

Qk4, Inc.
2225 Lawrenceburg Road
Building B, 1st Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601



Corn Island Archaeology, LLC
10320 Watterson Trail
Louisville KY 40299

**PLANNING LEVEL OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL HISTORIC RESOURCES FOR
THE EAST LEBANON BYPASS SCOPING STUDY, MARION COUNTY,
KENTUCKY (ITEM NOS. 4-80152 and 4-80153)**

KHC Registration No. FY22-4524

Submitted to:

Rebecca Thompson
Qk4, Inc.
2225 Lawrenceburg Road, Building B, 1st Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Lead Federal Agency:

Federal Highway Administration

Prepared by:

Julian Schagene, MA, Jayne Goddard, BS, and Anne Tobbe Bader, MA
with contributions from **Joshua Thomson**
Corn Island Archaeology LLC
P.O. Box 991259
Louisville, Kentucky 40269
Phone (502) 890-6795
FAX (502) 907-5012
www.ciarchaeology.com

Project No. PR21022
Cultural Resources Report No. TR22009



(Signature)

Jayne Goddard
Principal Investigator

March 23, 2022

ABSTRACT

In October 2021, Corn Island Archaeology LLC was retained by QK4, Inc., to complete cultural resource services for the Lebanon Bypass Scoping Study in Marion County, Kentucky (KYTC Item Nos. 4-80152 and 4-80153). The lead federal agency is the Federal Highway Administration; this overview was necessary to meet federal compliance requirements. The study area extends east of Lebanon, Kentucky near the intersection of KY 55 and KY 2154 (north of Lebanon) to the intersection of KY 2154 and KY 208 (south of Lebanon). The total area within the study area is approximately 1,661 hectares, or 4,106 acres. Corn Island conducted a cultural historic overview of the entire study area to determine the presence of historic properties, cemeteries, and previously recorded cultural sites, within the study area that could be impacted by implementation of any of the strategies and the type of impact these resources would sustain.

The study area extends through rolling hills, floodplains, valleys, and dissected uplands. There are approximately seven tall and steeply sloping knobs located within the study area. Drainage consists of the Rolling Fork River, located approximately 2 miles or 3.2 kilometers, south of the southern portion of the study area. The study area narrows in the southwestern portion of the study area, near the KY 208 and KY 2154 intersection.

A records check with the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) was requested on October 22, 2021, and the results were received October 29, 2021 (FY22 4524). Sixteen previously recorded historic resources are located within, or partially within, the environmental study area. One resource, MN-749, has five supporting outbuildings, namely three barns, one shed, and one poured concrete shelter. Also, seven preliminary resources were provided on the KHC data. In addition to these resources, nearly 100 buildings within the environmental study area may be more than 45 years old. Seven resources may be eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This includes six previously recorded sites and one unrecorded site.

Due to the size and number of buildings and structures that were or are located within the study area it is difficult to accurately estimate how many more potential historic farms/residences sites could be located within the study area. Furthermore, much of the current study area has been disturbed to an unknown percentage due to plowing and potential logging activities in the past and by road construction and by industrial development along US 68 and KY 2154. A cultural historic survey should be conducted to document and evaluate all standing resources greater than 45 years of age within a defined Area of Potential Effect.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	II
CONTENTS	III
FIGURES	IV
TABLES	VII
ABBREVIATIONS	VIII
INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	5
PROJECT STATEMENT OF WORK	5
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	6
PROJECT SCHEDULING AND STAFFING	6
ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS	7
PHYSIOGRAPHY	7
MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY HISTORIC OVERVIEW	8
<i>Lebanon</i>	8
HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL REVIEW	11
BACKGROUND RESEARCH	15
PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL HISTORIC SURVEYS	15
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC SITES AND PRELIMINARY RESOURCES	16
FINDINGS	33
FINDINGS	33
<i>Section 1</i>	34
<i>Section 2</i>	52
<i>Section 3</i>	78
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	85
REFERENCES CITED	87

FIGURES

FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY.....	1
FIGURE 2. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA ON <i>LEBANON EAST, KY</i> AND <i>LEBANON WEST, KY</i> 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES (USGS 1994A, 1994B).....	2
FIGURE 3. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA ON AERIAL IMAGERY (NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL IMAGERY PROGRAM 2020).....	3
FIGURE 4. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA ON LIDAR IMAGERY (KYAPED 2019).....	4
FIGURE 5. PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF KENTUCKY (UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY 2020).....	8
FIGURE 6. STUDY AREA OVERLAIN ON <i>MAP OF MARION AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES, KENTUCKY</i> (BEERS AND LANAGAN 1877).	12
FIGURE 7. STUDY AREA OVERLAIN ON <i>HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP OF MARION COUNTY</i> (KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS 1937).	13
FIGURE 8. STUDY AREA OVERLAIN ON TWO USGS 7.5-MINUTE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS (USGS 1953A, 1953B).	14
FIGURE 9. KHC RECORDED SITE LOCATIONS LAID OVER SATELLITE IMAGERY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA.	18
FIGURE 10. MN-10, 1670 SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD.	21
FIGURE 11. MN-12, FRONT VIEW.	21
FIGURE 12. MN-12, JOSEPH SPALDING HOUSE.	22
FIGURE 13. MN-12, SIDE VIEW.	22
FIGURE 14. OUTBUILDINGS AT MN-12.	23
FIGURE 15. KHC SITE MN-116 (UNDETERMINED NRHP STATUS).	23
FIGURE 16. KHC SITE MN-118 (UNDETERMINED NRHP STATUS).	24
FIGURE 17. SITE MN-733, SPRINGHOUSE AND BARNs.....	24
FIGURE 18. LOCATION OF MN-733 SHOWING BARNs AND SPRINGHOUSE.	25
FIGURE 19. MN-738, 221 HOOD LANE, FACING SOUTHEAST.....	25
FIGURE 20. MN-738. 221 HOOD LANE, SIDE VIEW, FACING EAST.....	26
FIGURE 21. MN-740, HENRY LLOYD GABLE HOUSE #1. 166 HOOD LANE. FACING NORTH, NORTHWEST.	26
FIGURE 22. MN-740, SIDE VIEW, FACING WEST.....	27
FIGURE 23. MN-740, SIDE VIEW, FACING NORTHEAST.	27
FIGURE 24. MN-742, 151 HOOD LANE. FRONT VIEW FACING SOUTHEAST.	28
FIGURE 25. MN-742, 151 HOOD LANE, SIDE VIEW FACING SOUTH.	28
FIGURE 26. KHC SITE NUMBER MN-745. FAIRGROUND ROAD.	29
FIGURE 27. KHC SITE NUMBER MN-746, 1345 FAIRGROUND ROAD.	29
FIGURE 28. KHC SITE NUMBER MN-747.....	30
FIGURE 29. KHC SITE MN-748.....	30
FIGURE 30. BARN ASSOCIATED WITH MN-1104, FACING WEST.	31
FIGURE 31. FEED DELIVERY SYSTEM INSIDE THE BARN AT MN-1104.....	31
FIGURE 32. CISTERN OBSERVED BETWEEN THE BARN AND ASSOCIATED SILO AT SITE MN-1104.	32
FIGURE 33. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN SECTION 1 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA LAID OVER LAID OVER SATELLITE IMAGERY.	34
FIGURE 34. 1300 OLD CAVALRY PIKE.	35
FIGURE 35. 285 OLD CAVALRY PIKE.	35
FIGURE 36. 772 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE.....	36
FIGURE 37. 774 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE.....	36
FIGURE 38. 780 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE.....	37
FIGURE 39. 50 JANUARY WOODS LOOP.	37
FIGURE 40. 55 JANUARY WOODS LOOP.	38
FIGURE 41. 105 JANUARY WOODS LOOP.	38
FIGURE 42. 180 JANUARY WOODS LOOP.	39
FIGURE 43. 185 JANUARY WOODS LOOP.	39
FIGURE 44. 200 JANUARY WOODS LOOP.	40
FIGURE 45. 225 JANUARY WOODS LOOP.	40
FIGURE 46. 718 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	41
FIGURE 47. 722 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	41

The East Planning Level Overview of Cultural Historic Resources for the East Lebanon Bypass Scoping Study in
 Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky (Item Nos. 4-80152 and 4-80153)

FIGURE 48. 723 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	42
FIGURE 49. 726 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	42
FIGURE 50. 727 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	43
FIGURE 51. 729 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	43
FIGURE 52. 730 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	44
FIGURE 53. 732 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	44
FIGURE 54. 736 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	45
FIGURE 55. 740 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	45
FIGURE 56. 744 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	46
FIGURE 57. 748 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	46
FIGURE 58. 751 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	47
FIGURE 59. 752 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	47
FIGURE 60. 760 SOUTHLAND DRIVE.	48
FIGURE 61. 733 WESTLAND DRIVE.....	48
FIGURE 62. 734 WESTLAND DRIVE.....	49
FIGURE 63. 444 EASTLAND DRIVE.	49
FIGURE 64. 100 FRANKIE AVENUE.	50
FIGURE 65. 721 FRANKIE AVENUE.	50
FIGURE 66. 725 FRANKIE AVENUE.	51
FIGURE 67. THORNTON SMITH ROAD. 37.544230, -85.262306.	51
FIGURE 68. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES WITHIN SECTION 2 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA LAID OVER SATELLITE IMAGERY.	53
FIGURE 69. 1355 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	54
FIGURE 70. 1385 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	54
FIGURE 71. 1405 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	55
FIGURE 72. 1415 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	55
FIGURE 73. 1425 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	56
FIGURE 74. 1445 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	56
FIGURE 75. 1465 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	57
FIGURE 76. 1485 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	57
FIGURE 77. 1525 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	58
FIGURE 78. 1605 BRADFORDSVILLE ROAD.	58
FIGURE 79. 875 SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD.	59
FIGURE 80. BARN IN THE YARD OF 875 SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD.	59
FIGURE 81. SMALL STRUCTURE IN THE SIDE YARD OF 875 SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD.	60
FIGURE 82. SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD (37.565302, -85.221660).	60
FIGURE 83. SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD (37.565302, -85.222669).	61
FIGURE 84. SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD (37.565954, -85.223886).	61
FIGURE 85. SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD (37.566610, -85.223536).	62
FIGURE 86. SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD (37.571513, -85.232621).	62
FIGURE 87. SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD (37.567651, -85.226334).	63
FIGURE 88. 455 SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD (LEFT) AND 405 SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD (RIGHT).	63
FIGURE 89. 1295 SULPHUR SPRINGS ROAD.	64
FIGURE 90. 1031 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD.....	64
FIGURE 91. STRUCTURE OR BUILDING IN THE BACKYARD OF 1031 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD.	65
FIGURE 92. 1135 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD.....	65
FIGURE 93. 1199 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD.	66
FIGURE 94. HOUSE SAYS 1350, GOOGLE SAYS 1240 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD (37.557649, -85.230599).	66
FIGURE 95. FAIRGROUNDS ROAD (37.557445, -85.231502).	67
FIGURE 96. 1630 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD.....	68
FIGURE 97. 744 US 68.....	68
FIGURE 98. 748 US 68.	69
FIGURE 99. 752 US 68.....	69
FIGURE 100. 756 US 68.....	70

The East Planning Level Overview of Cultural Historic Resources for the East Lebanon Bypass Scoping Study in Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky (Item Nos. 4-80152 and 4-80153)

FIGURE 101. 760 US 68.....	70
FIGURE 102. 772 US 68.....	71
FIGURE 103. 790 US 68.....	71
FIGURE 104. 794 US 68.....	72
FIGURE 105. 798 US 68.....	72
FIGURE 106. 800 US 68.....	73
FIGURE 107. 1880 US 68.....	73
FIGURE 108. 1900 US 68.....	74
FIGURE 109. 2015 US 68.....	74
FIGURE 110. 2020 US 68.....	75
FIGURE 111. 2030 US 68.....	75
FIGURE 112. 2104 US 68.....	76
FIGURE 113. 2130 US 68.....	76
FIGURE 114. 2166 US 68.....	77
FIGURE 115. 2184 US 68.....	77
FIGURE 116. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN SECTION 3 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA LAID OVER SATELLITE IMAGERY.	79
FIGURE 117. 1950 US 68.....	80
FIGURE 118. 2202 US 68.....	80
FIGURE 119. 810 DOCTOR STREET.....	81
FIGURE 120. 814 DOCTOR STREET.....	81
FIGURE 121. BARBER MILLS ROAD (37.579319, -85.220884).....	82
FIGURE 122. 160 BARBER MILLS ROAD.	82
FIGURE 123. 773 US 68, GLASSCOCK ELEMENTARY.....	83
FIGURE 124. OLD SPRINGFIELD ROAD (37.587919, -85.249669).....	83
FIGURE 125. 155 OLD SPRINGFIELD ROAD.	84
FIGURE 126. TELEDYNE ROAD (37.584884, -85.236800).....	84

TABLES

TABLE 1. REVIEWED HISTORICAL MAPS.11

TABLE 2. RESULTS OF THE KHC RECORDS CHECK, SHOWING PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL HISTORIC SITES AND PRELIMINARY RESOURCES WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT AREA.17

TABLE 3. NRHP LISTED AND ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES.19

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF POTENTIAL HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES PER ROUTE.33

TABLE 5. POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE RESOURCES.85

ABBREVIATIONS

AMSL	above mean sea level
ca.	circa
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRM	cultural resources management
e.g.,	example
FR	Federal Register
ft	foot (feet)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
KHC	Kentucky Heritage Council
km	kilometer(s)
KRS	Kentucky Revised Statues
KYTC	Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
m	meter(s)
N/A	not applicable
n.d.	no date
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NKU	Northern Kentucky University
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PI	Principal Investigator
PL	Public Law
ROW	Right-of-way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SOW	Statement (Scope) of Work
USC	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

1

INTRODUCTION

Corn Island Archaeology LLC (Corn Island) was retained by Qk4, Inc. in August 2021 to complete cultural resource services for the Lebanon Bypass Scoping Study project (KYTC Item Nos. 4-80152 and 4-80153). The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) is investigating how best to improve highway connectivity around the east side of Lebanon, in Marion County, Kentucky (**Figure 1**). The total environmental study area encompasses approximately 1,661 hectares (ha), or 4,106 acres, and is shown on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) mapping in **Figure 2**. The environmental study area is largely within an undeveloped rural setting with numerous agricultural fields, but pockets of commercial and residential development are present, primarily along the major transportation arteries. The study area is shown on aerial imagery in **Figure 3**. Much of the area is flat to somewhat hilly, with several larger knobs present in the east central portion of the area, as shown in **Figure 4**.

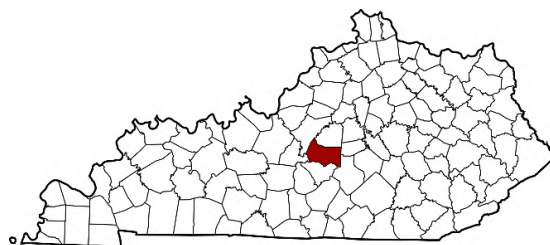


Figure 1. Location of Marion County, Kentucky.

Corn Island conducted this overview for cultural historic resources for the environmental study area. The overview was requested to assist in project planning, with the goal of determining the presence of significant recorded (known) and potentially significant cultural historic resources within the environmental study area. If present, these resources could be affected by the construction of the proposed bypass. In addition to conducting a records check of the state database, the development of the overview included a drive-through or windshield survey to assess the potential for any unrecorded aboveground structures to be present.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As stated on the project website, the KYTC scoping study is intended to explore options to improve connectivity east of the city of Lebanon. With only a few narrow highways providing connections east of the city, most trips are forced into town and onto the busy US 68 (Main Street) corridor to connect. This study will look at the possible costs and benefits to make the east side of town more accessible (EastLeb.com). This planning study will look at two different projects from Kentucky's 2020 Highway Plan: Item 4-80152 to reduce congestion at the US 68 Main Street intersection with Corporate Drive and Item 4-80153 to extend Veterans Memorial from KY 208 New Calvary Road to KY 49 Bradfordsville Road. Each project was awarded federal design funds to begin exploring solutions. In the future, "closing the loop" on the Lebanon Bypass may be necessary to serve the needs of a growing Lebanon and Marion County. Therefore, this study area was defined to look at both Lebanon projects identified in the highway plan and the larger network connecting them.

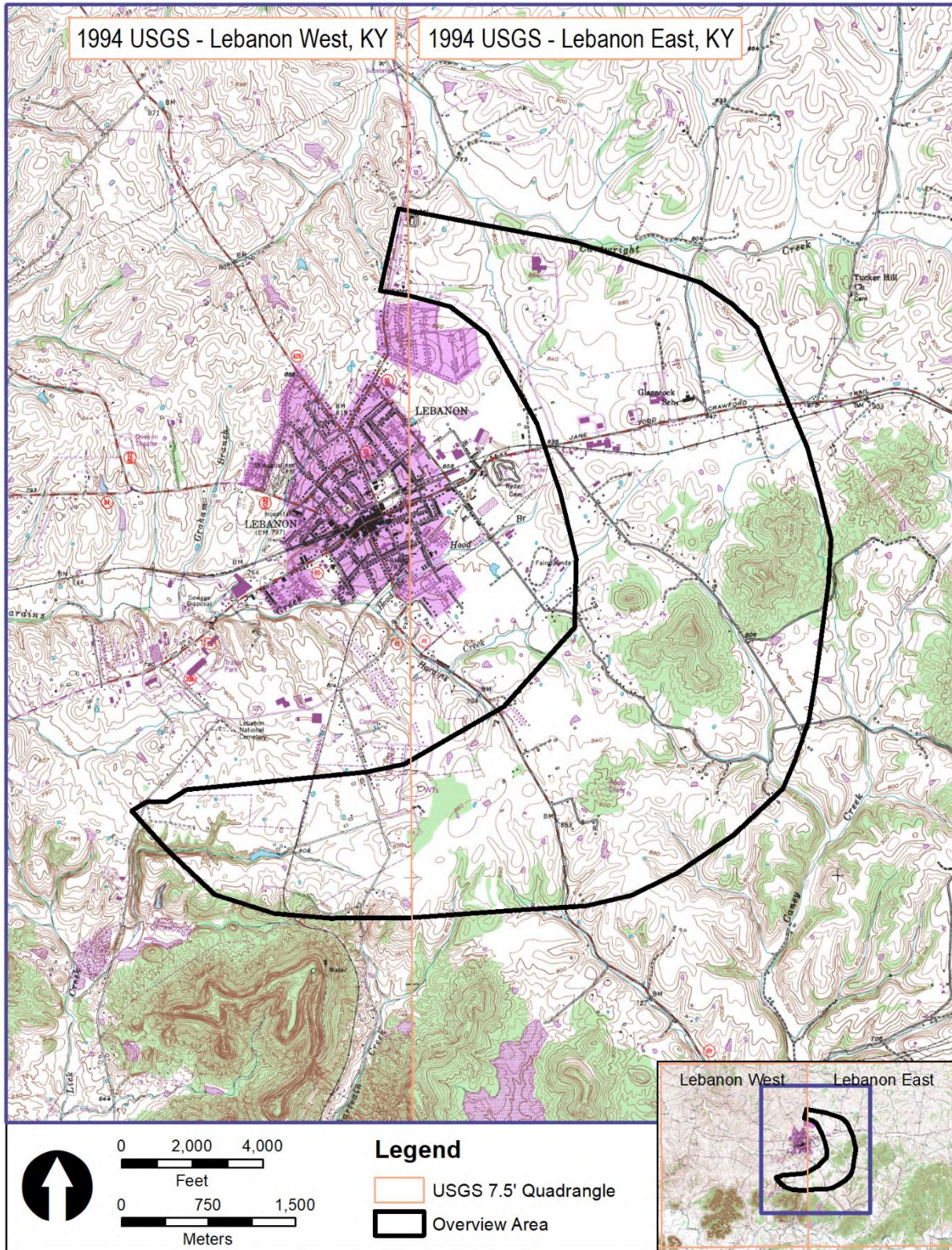


Figure 2. Environmental study area on *Lebanon East, KY* and *Lebanon West, KY* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USGS 1994a, 1994b).

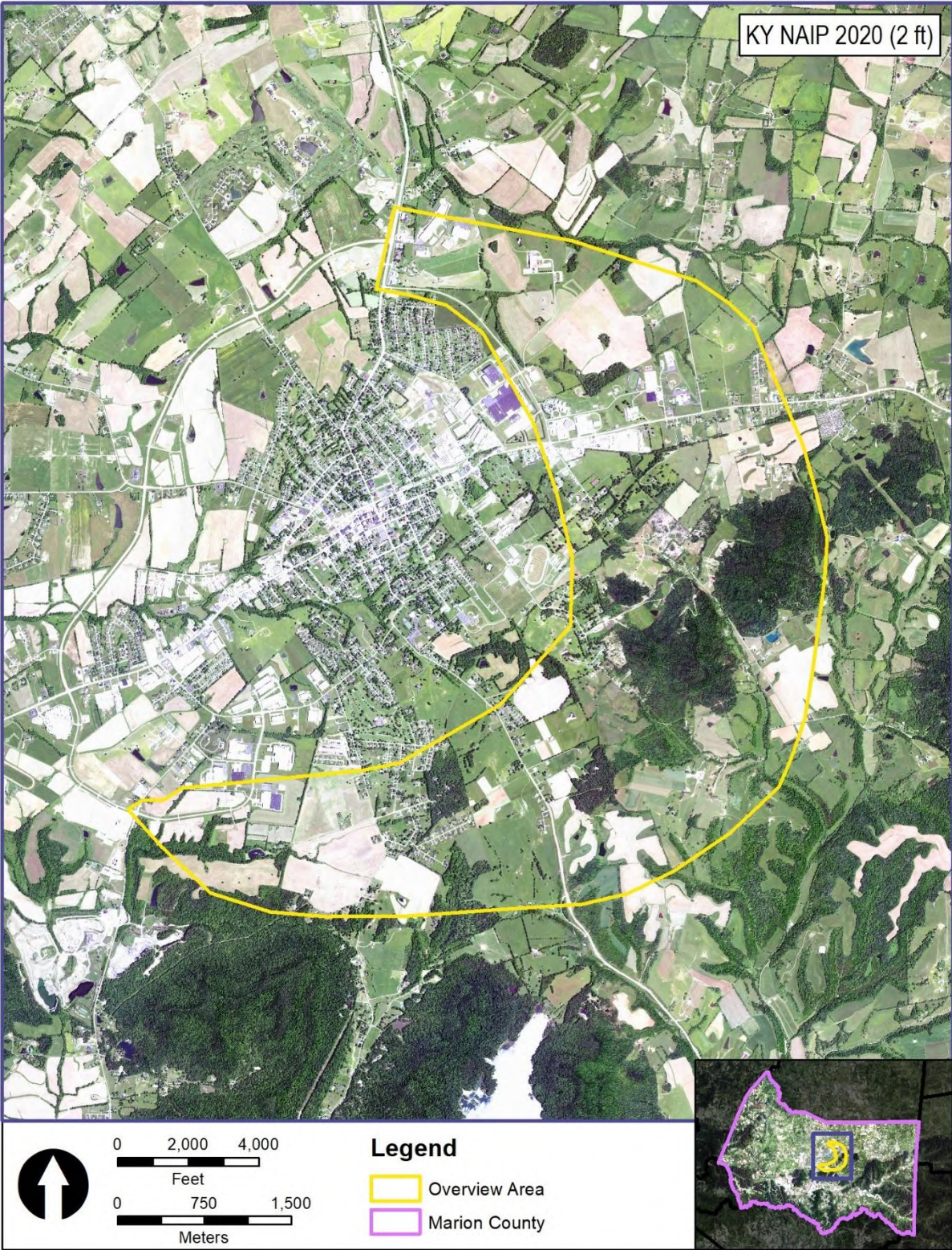


Figure 3. Environmental study area on aerial imagery (National Agricultural Imagery Program 2020).

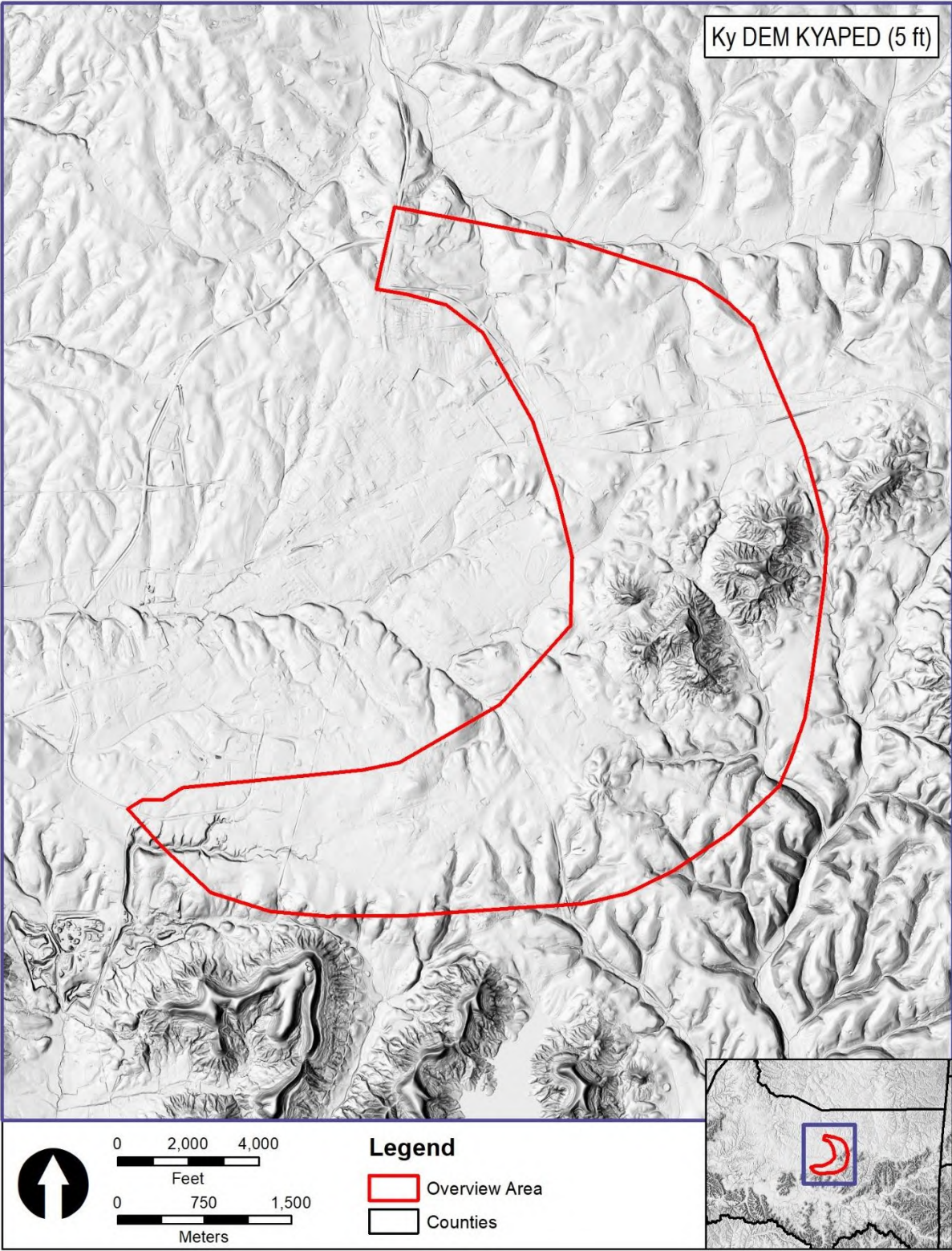


Figure 4. Environmental study area on LiDAR imagery (KYAPED 2019).

The northern boundary of the study area begins north of the KY 55 and KY 2154 intersection and continues southeastward around the City of Lebanon, reaching the eastern boundary just east of the US 68 and Heartland Drive intersection. The western boundary extends to the west past the US 68 and Corporate Drive intersection. Following the study area further south, the boundary extends just east of the Sulphur Springs Road and Fairgrounds Road intersection on the eastern side, while the western boundary is on Fairgrounds Road, southeast of the Fairgrounds Road and Hood Lane intersection. Continuing to the southeast, the southern boundary is located just south of the KY 49 and Robert J. Clark Road intersection, while the northern boundary is located just north of the KY 49 and Hancock Street intersection. Finally, the environmental study area boundary terminates at the KY 208 and KY 2154 intersection.

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

This cultural historic overview of the environmental study area is intended to provide the KYTC current information to enable compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is the lead federal agency. This overview adheres to specifications for field investigations and reporting standards for cultural historic documentation stipulated in EA-904 of the KYTC Division of Environmental Analysis's Environmental Analysis Guidance Manual (Commonwealth of Kentucky 2014). Personnel conducting the cultural resources overview meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards for professional historians.

PROJECT STATEMENT OF WORK

The scope for this project consists of records searches, archival research, a drive-through survey, an assessment of the study area's cultural resources potential, the preparation of resource inventories and maps, and a summary report of findings.

The aboveground records housed at the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) were researched to identify recorded cultural historic resources within the environmental study area. The presence of structures and buildings listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was also researched with a records check of records at the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), and the NRHP database.

Corn Island conducted limited archival research to contextualize the historic cultural development of the study area. Specifically, research was to be directed at determining the presence, ages, and potential significance of historic buildings and structures, their functions (residence/commercial) over time, and other relevant ethnic, social, and economic aspects of the occupants.

A windshield survey was performed to document the existing conditions within the environmental study area. The locations of recorded resources were examined, with the intent to learn if recorded aboveground structures were still extant. The built environment was also examined to identify buildings and structures that could be older than 45 years which are not included in the KHC database. Corn Island prepared maps of recorded or otherwise known historic resources within the environmental study area, noting, where present, unrecorded resources that appeared to have local or state significance. The map data in GIS will also be presented to Qk4, Inc. with associated shapefiles and .pdf versions, as requested.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Sixteen previously recorded historic resources are located within, or partially within, the environmental study area. One resource, MN-749, has five supporting outbuildings, namely three barns, one shed, and one poured concrete shelter. Also, seven preliminary resources were provided on the KHC data. In addition to these resources, nearly 100 buildings within the environmental study area may be more than 45 years old. Seven resources may be eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This includes six previously recorded sites and one unrecorded site. A full baseline cultural historic survey will be required once the project parameters have been determined.

PROJECT SCHEDULING AND STAFFING

The drive-through survey required 21 person-hours to complete, including travel time, over a period of two days. The project staff meets the requirements for professional historians as detailed in the Secretary of the Interior's standards. Ms. Jayne Goddard served as Principal Investigator. Mr. Julian Schagene and Ms. Goddard prepared the technical report of findings with assistance from Mr. Joshua Thomson. Mr. Thomson also prepared the graphics and mapping.

2

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS

Throughout time, the natural landscape has influenced human use and was in turn affected by that use. For this reason, the study of culture extends beyond examination of a society's actual material remains to seek an understanding of ways in which that society interacted with its environment. An awareness of an area's natural setting and available resources allows informed interpretation of cultural issues such as settlement patterns, transportation routes, as well as the availability, distribution, and exploitation of valuable natural resources. The cultural landscape approach is one way to identify the linkages between cultural and natural resources. It is based on analysis of the spatial relationships between natural and human features on the landscape. By looking at the distribution of cultural resources and their correlation with environmental factors such as landform, vegetation, drainage, etc., patterns in the locations of these resources can sometimes be defined.

Marion County is in the Outer Section of the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape as defined by the State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report No. 3 (State Plan) (Pollack 2008:19). As described in the State Plan, this section contains highly productive agricultural areas. Some areas, however, are unsuitable for plowing, and are better suited for open grasslands and forests (Pollack 2008:23). Regardless, agriculture remains the primary economic activity as opposed to industrialization, although recent development is seen around the City of Lebanon. Large farm houses are common in the area, dating to the nineteenth century.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The physiography of Marion County is divided into two distinct surfaces. The western portion of the county lies in the Knobs sub-region of the Bluegrass Physiographic Region (**Figure 5**). It is characterized by conical hills and irregular land masses rising 91 to 122 meters (m) or 300 to 400 feet (ft) or more above the surrounding lowland. Slopes are steep. Rohan Knob, located on a ridge near the Nelson-Marion County line, is the highest elevation in the county at 332 m (1,090 ft). By contrast, the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region in the eastern portion of the county is characterized by varying landforms. It includes nearly flat tableland and hilly topography that is gently to moderately rolling and well dissected. Local relief of 30.4 m (100 ft) is common, and steep slopes are rare. Broad, flat areas are present between valleys in the central part of the county. The lowest elevation, 119 m (390 ft), is where the Rolling Fork River leaves the county (McGrain and Currens 1978). The environmental study area is situated on knobs, rolling hills, and floodplains, along the outskirts of Lebanon (see **Figure 4**).

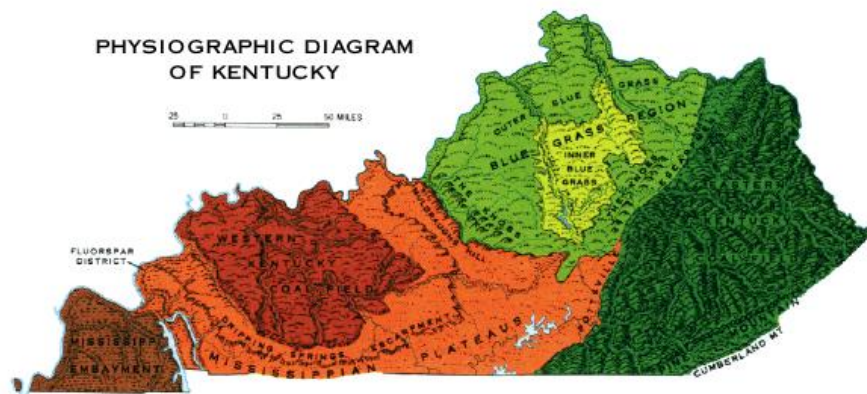


Figure 5. Physiographic regions of Kentucky (University of Kentucky 2020).

MARION COUNTY, KENTUCKY HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Marion County was founded in 1834 and named after the Brigadier General “Swamp Fox” Francis Marion who fought in the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary war (Bryant 1992b). The city of Lebanon serves as the county seat and was founded in 1814. The area was explored by the surveyors James and Jacob Sandusky and was settled in 1779, along Hardin’s Creek, by Charles and Edward Beavin (Bryant 1992b). In 1785 led by Basil Hayden Sr., twenty-five Catholic families had settled on the headwaters of Pottinger’s Creek (Bryant 1992b). In 1787, mass was held in private homes and under Father William DeRohan built the first chapel at Holy Cross (Archdiocese of Louisville 2021). The original church is survived only by the grotto where it once stood on. In 1793, Father Stephen Badin came to Holy Cross to oversee the State Church and the Catholics therein.

He was the first priest ordained in the United States and was known as the “Apostle of Kentucky” (Archdiocese of Louisville 2021). The first Roman Catholic Church was built on this site in 1792, where the town of Holy Cross is now located. This community of 60 Catholic families formed a league in Maryland agreeing to settle in the same area to support each other (Archdiocese of Louisville 2021). In 1823 the current and still standing brick church was built. The first frame school was built in 1880 by Father Edward Lynch and was later expanded and took on a Covent of Ursuline sisters in 1914.

Today Marion county’s economy is a mix of grain agriculture, hardwood logging, mining, automotive parts manufacturing, heavy duty manufacturing, metal fabrication, food production and processing, transportation, and tourism (Lebanon/Marion County Industrial Foundation 2021). Many of the grains grown in the county are used to brew bourbon, making Marion County an important stop on the bourbon trail. The county features five distilleries (including Makers Mark) and one cooperage which supplies most of the state with barrels used to age bourbon (Bryant 1992a).

Lebanon

The environmental study area is located east and just outside of the town of Lebanon in Marion County. Lebanon is the county seat of Marion County and the town was settled around the Hardin’s Creek Meeting House, which was constructed around 1798 by Presbyterians from Virginia (Bryant 1992a). Benedict Spalding and John Handley were responsible for establishing the town in 1814 and the town was incorporated January 31, 1815, and named for the biblical town

Lebanon because many cedars grew there (Bryant 1992a). Lebanon grew steadily in the years before the civil war and in 1857 the Louisville & Nashville (L&N) Railroad (now CSX Transportation) built a branch through Lebanon, from the main lines on the Rolling Fork River, at a cost of over \$1,000,000, of which Marion countians subscribed \$200,000 of that amount. In 1859 eight southbound and seven northbound trains passed through daily (Bryant 1992a).

The Civil War was a severe blow to Lebanon as its location on the railroad made the community vulnerable to attack. The town of Lebanon changed hands from Union forces to Confederate forces a few times during the war. In September 1861, Colonel John M. Harlan from Springfield, Illinois, established Camp Crittenden at Lebanon and began recruiting the 10th Kentucky Infantry regiment (United States Department of Veterans Affairs 2017). From November of that year, Lebanon had become the primary staging center for General George H. Thomas' Mill Spring camp. During the war Lebanon was the site of three battles fought in 1861, 1862, and 1863. In September 1861 Confederate General Simon B. Buckner seized the thirty-seven mile Lebanon branch of the railroad, containing twenty-two locomotives, eleven passenger cars, eighty-three freight cars, and five baggage cars (Bryant 1992a). In September 1862, the town was occupied by Confederate forces who remained until October. In 1863, Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's calvary clashed with Union Colonel Charles S. Hanson's three-hundred-man Federal force. The battle lasted more than seven hours with Hanson's men burning the railroad roundhouse and commissioned stores with \$100,000 worth of supplies. The Confederates also set fire to the railroad depot, the Lebanon Hotel, Harris House, and several residences, and at last defeated the Union troops (Bryant 1992a). Orders were given by General Morgan to burn the county clerk's office and county records, to destroy indictments of treason recorded against several of Morgan's men. Also, during the Civil War Lebanon served as a recruiting center, a hospital center, an important supply depot for the Union, headquarters for the Union Army and headquarters for the Confederate Army (Commonwealth of Kentucky 2021). Of note, Lebanon was a major recruiting camp for "colored troops," over 2,053 men were recruited (two full regiments worth of men), the overwhelming majority of whom had been slaves in the region (United States Department of Veterans Affairs 2017).

On the southern limits of Lebanon and just north of the study area is the National Cemetery, where many of the Union soldiers who fell in the 1862 Battle of Perryville were laid to rest. The cemetery is the site of many military funerals and hosts annual Memorial Day celebrations (United States Department of Veterans Affairs 2017). Due to Lebanon serving as an important hospital center and the subsequent dead, official records indicate the U.S. government first obtained the land for the cemetery in 1862, but it was not designated a national cemetery until 1867. The original interments were the scattered remains of Union soldiers from Lebanon and the surrounding countryside and there were 865 total original interments including 281 unknowns (United States Department of Veterans Affairs 2017). The original triangular tract is bounded by a stonewall and it contains an 1870s lodge occupied by the superintendent and the remains of a rostrum. The cemetery was placed on the NRHP in 1975. In 1908 the Chautauqua grounds; a special park for public activities like political speeches, baseball games, parades, and fairs hosted a Blue & Gray Reunion. This event allowed veterans from the north and South to mingle and tell tales. More than 1,000 people came to the two-day event, the veterans chose to sit on the ground eating skewers, hard tack, and black coffee to relive their army days (Hibbs and Howell 2000).

Lebanon recovered after the Civil War, with the L&N, making it an important trade center, and as a result, when rail traffic decreased so did the town's economy (Bryant 1992a). But in 1950 Lebanon began building an industrial base, and in 1990, nineteen manufacturing firms produced products ranging from plastics to furniture. Lebanon sits at the crossroads of the Kentucky

Bourbon Trail having one distillery, Limestone Branch, located in Lebanon as well as ISC's Kentucky Cooperage, which makes most of the barrels used in the state for aging bourbon (Bryant 1992a). Tobacco continued to be an important cash crop leading to construction of the Marion County Tobacco warehouse on the L&N. During the violence of the Black Patch Wars in 1908 Policemen fearing an attack of "Night Raiders" went to stop six men riding into town, these men turned out to be simple shoppers (Hibbs and Howell 2000).

Lebanon also hosts a variety of historic houses from the Antebellum as well as a historic downtown business district. Many of these buildings also are featured on the NRHP. These include the old Sunnyside Dispensary which catered to the troops in the civil war, the Shuck building which was the office of General George H. Thomas, and the Mertlene Bed and Breakfast which was the headquarters for General Morgan. The home of ex-Governor James Proctor Knott, who was born in Raywick in 1830, he returned to Lebanon in 1863 after his time in the Missouri House of Representative and Attorney general becoming a Congressman of Kentucky in 1867-1871 then Governor from 1883-1887. He also taught at and was Dean of Center College (Hibbs and Howell 2000).

Shortly after the counties formation Foster Ray erected the first Courthouse at the cost of \$5,000. In 1934 Judge Mayes ordered the original courthouse condemned for being "unsanitary, inadequate, and dangerous." The present courthouse was built the next year on the site of the original. (Hibbs and Howell 2000) The Sisters of Loretto erected a girl's school in 1865 which took 50 students its first year, it was later absorbed by an expansion of the public schools in 1923 and closed. The Lebanon City Hall was Constructed in 1876, originally the lower floor served as a firehouse with the upper floor being the meeting room of the town trustees. While its cupola and bell have been removed the building still stands on Proctor Knott Avenue. By 1926 the town had a dedicated fire station, with two motorized trucks, between the Shaw & Mann store and the Lebanon Water Works (Hibbs and Howell 2000).

The Towns first Hospital was built in 1898 by Dr. R.C. McChord, it was named after his wife Elizabeth and open to all his patients. The hospital kept offices in its rotund tower while the front wing served as operating rooms. Patients were well furnished as their rooms opened to the building's porches and by 1908, they had both hot water and electric lighting. Other amenities included the Hardesty Hotel Built in 1879 with 65 rooms called the "Seelbach of Lebanon". The Guthrie House, passenger depot and hotel to the L&N Depot and Stagecoach it was connected to. The New Bobbitt Hotel on water street across from the rail depot built in 1904 (Hibbs and Howell 2000).

Lebanon's First Presbyterian Church was dedicated in 1857 and was located on water street. The Church was hit by cannons during the civil war, damages which were not compensated by the federal government, and by 1930 the church was dismantled as it was unable to reconstruct the building to its prewar state. (Hibbs and Howell 2000) The first Baptist Church was built on the corner of Mulberry and Harrison in 1860, during the 1908 conclave of the Knights Templar Rev. Charles H. Prather gave a morning service there. The building was replaced in 1924 by a new church on the same location. In 1867 Father Ivo Schact built the St. Augustine Catholic Church on Spalding and Mulberry between the Rectory built in 1905 and boys school built in 1883. This church had the largest congregation in the area at the time. There was also a M.E. Church South on college street across from Lebanon High School by 1908. The Lebanon Public School was built on College Street in 1883. (Hibbs and Howell 2000).

In 1812 Loretto Academy Boarding School for Young Ladies was founded. It is referred to as the Oldest Educational Institute in Kentucky. In 1884 St. Mary’s College was founded, originally a campus of five buildings including Byrne Hall, a refectory, the Columbia building, and several dorms. It was later expanded to include a gym and laundry (Hibbs and Howell 2000).

A Masonic Building erected in 1906 next to the Humkey & Purdon Barber Shop. The buildings first floor was rented commercially, the second served as an assembly room and library, while the third floor was a temple. The building burned in 1962 and was rebuilt North of town (Hibbs and Howell 2000). For surviving examples of similar Masonic buildings an earlier example remains in the town of Lagrange North of Louisville.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL REVIEW

Historic maps were examined with the objective of providing a historical perspective of the area. These are summarized in **Table 1**. Changes in landuse; the location of roadways, churches, and schools; and names of property owners who resided in the area were noted as well. It should be pointed out that the maps presented below are for representative purposes only. The location of the project area and scale are approximations and are based upon the location of main thoroughfares and waterways on the historic maps. It was not always possible to exactly align these courses, either due to poor resolution or scaling of the historic maps. Historic aerial imagery was examined as well.

The study area is located to the north, east, and south of the town of Lebanon in Marion County, Kentucky. There are not many maps of the project area, but the earliest map consulted is the 1877 *Map of Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky* which depicts 32 buildings and structures within the study area (**Figure 6**). Also depicted on this map are two springs; Cave Spring and Dikens Spring, the Tanyard Farm, and two toll houses, one located on the Lebanon Maxville Turnpike (now called KY 1195 or Short Line Pike) while the other is located on the Lebanon Calvary Pike (now called Country Club Drive and turns into Old Calvary Pike as the road continues to the south). Not all residences are shown on the 1877 map either, as the map was made by subscriptions. African American residences, in particular, may not be shown. Precursors of modern roadways are shown as turnpikes.

Table 1. Reviewed Historical Maps.

Map	Reference
<i>Map of Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky</i>	<i>Beers and Lanagan (1877)</i>
<i>Highway and Transportation Map, Marion County, Kentucky</i>	KDOH (1937)
<i>Topographic Map of the Lebanon West, Kentucky 7.5-minute Quadrangle</i>	USGS (1953b)
<i>Topographic Map of the Lebanon East, Kentucky 7.5-minute Quadrangle</i>	USGS (1953a)

The East Planning Level Overview of Cultural Historic Resources for the East Lebanon Bypass Scoping Study in Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky (Item Nos. 4-80152 and 4-80153)

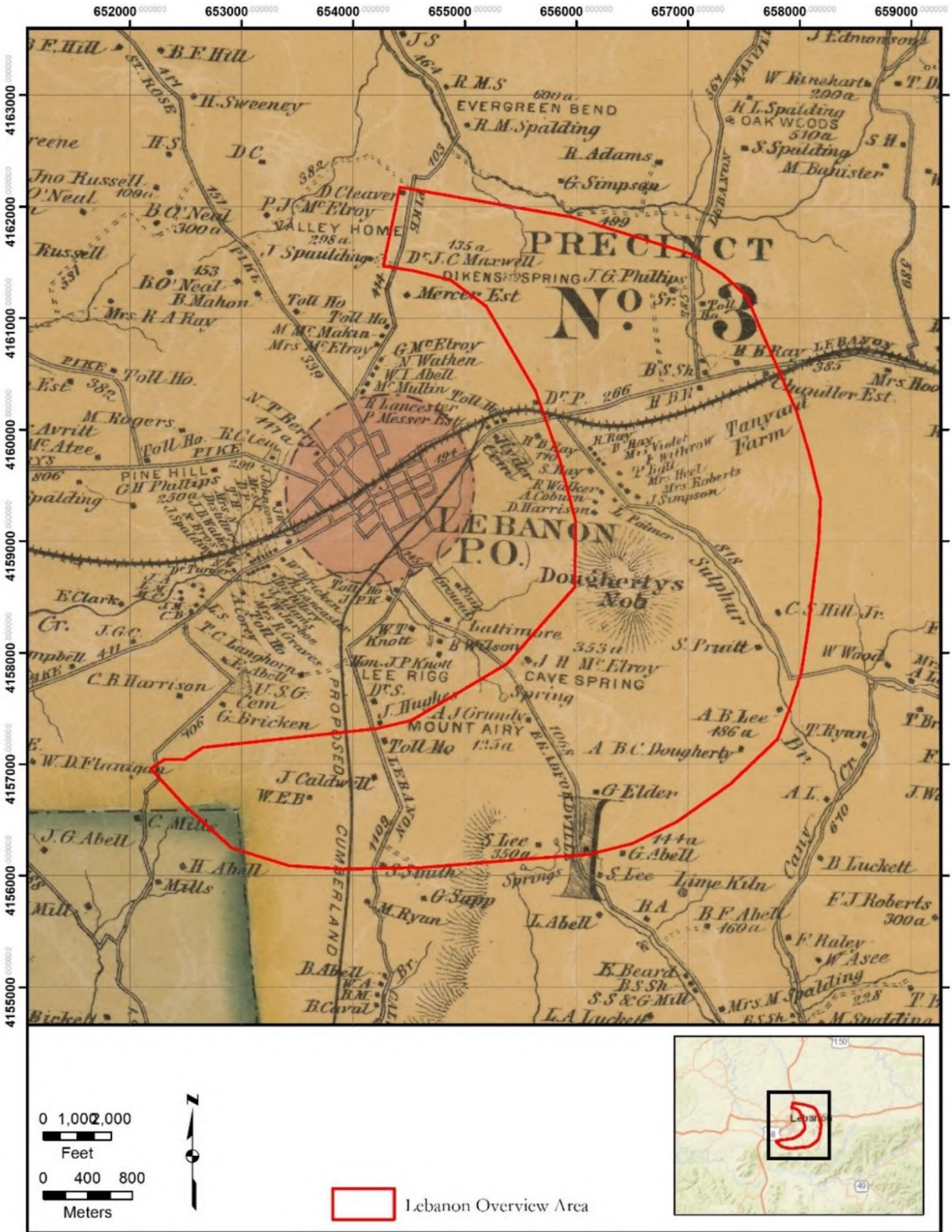


Figure 6. Study area overlain on Map of Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky (Beers and Lanagan 1877).

The 1937 highway map of Marion County (**Figure 7**) depicts 57 buildings and structures within the study area. The detail of the map does not allow for discerning buildings from structures. The scale and accuracy of these maps often is not great, but when combined with other maps, they can be helpful to fill in gaps in years between the 15-minute topographic maps and the more reliable 7.5-minute topographic maps.

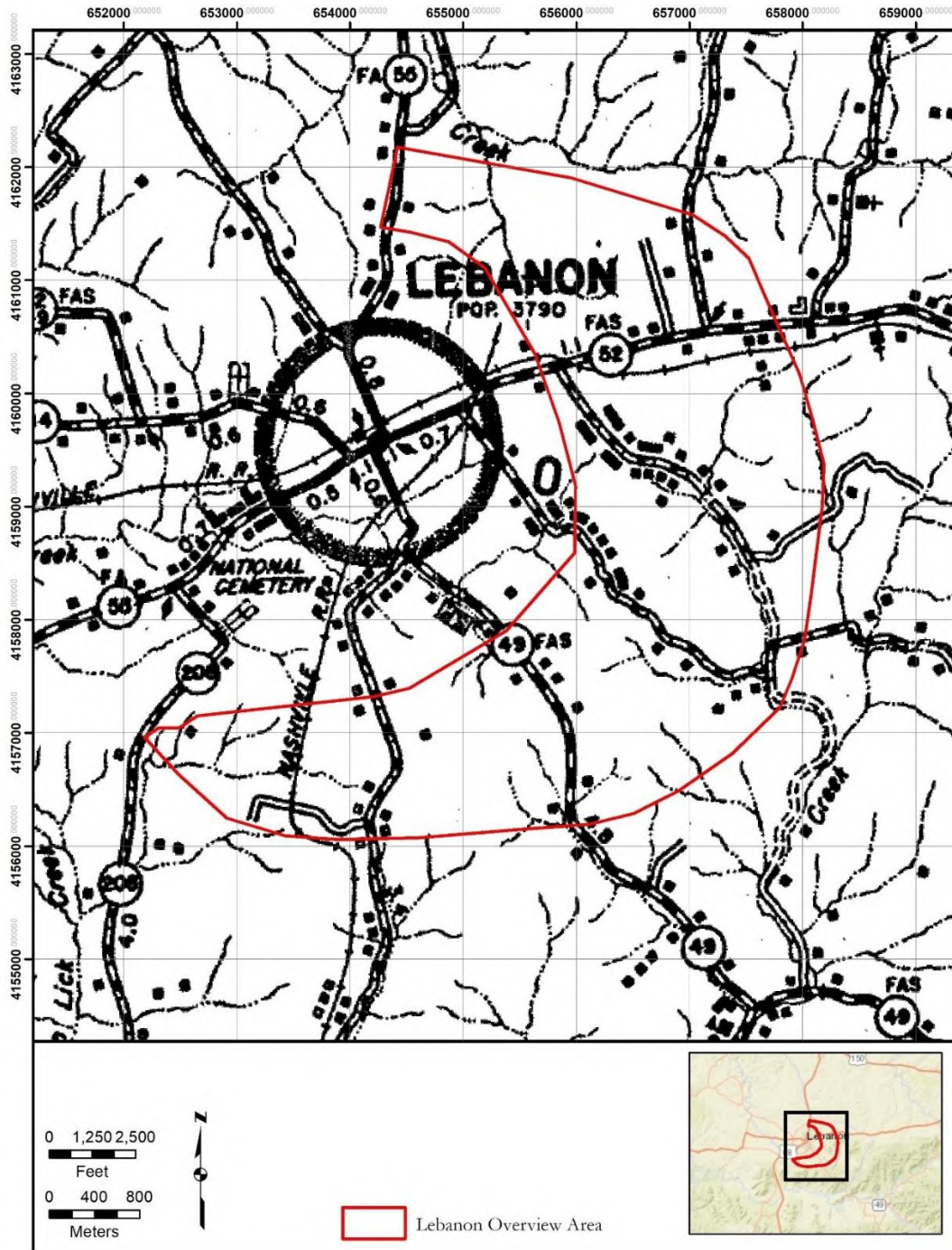


Figure 7. Study area overlain on Highway and Transportation Map of Marion County (Kentucky Department of Highways 1937).

Examining the 1953 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map there were 102 buildings, 81 structures, one school, and one structure labeled water located within the study area (**Figure 8**). Many of the buildings appear to be scattered farms and houses located off of the main roads and there does not appear to be much residential development or industrial development within the study area during this time.

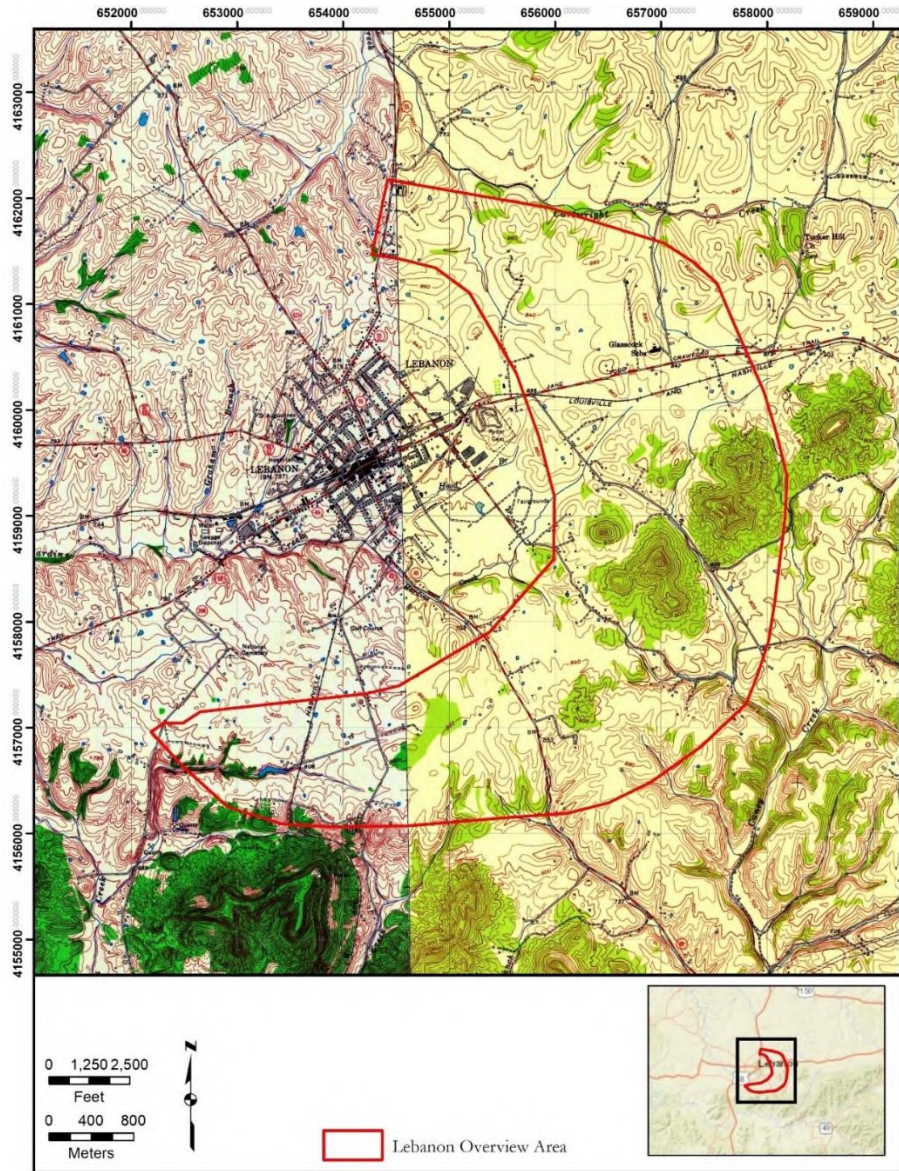


Figure 8. Study Area overlain on two USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps (USGS 1953a, 1953b).

3

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A records check with the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) was requested on October 22, 2021, and the results were received October 29, 2021 (FY22 4524). Within the environmental study area, the search returned 16 previously recorded historic sites, with one (MN 749) also including five additional contributing resources. Seven preliminary historic resources were identified (see more below), three of which were not individually labeled and fall within a larger sequence of preliminary historic sites (**Table 2**). Additionally, one professional cultural historic survey was previously conducted within the environmental study area. This survey (Hanna and Poole 2020) identified six previously unidentified historic resources and revisited one previously recorded historic site (MNL-1). Of these, one resource was in the current study area. An earlier broad survey was done in 2009 by the KHC.

PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL HISTORIC SURVEYS

In 2009, the KHC published a survey of historic sites in rural Marion and Washington Counties (Macintire 2009). This was a report on the findings of the Rural Heritage Development Initiative Survey that was funded by a 2006 National Park Service Preserve America Grant. In all, 1,427 new resources were documented and 77 previously recorded sites were revisited. The report includes information on one of the sites in the current overview, MN-12.

In December 2019, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA) conducted a cultural historic survey for the proposed New Marion County 161 KV substation and tap line project in Lebanon, Marion County (Hanna and Poole 2020). During the field survey, six previously unrecorded historic resources were identified. One of these resources (MN 1104) is located within the current study area and was returned by the KHC records check (FY22 4524). Site MN-1104 is located within the current environmental study area and is described in the report (Hanna and Poole 2020) as being a tobacco barn with an associated silo. This tobacco barn was also independently identified during the current survey effort and contained an assortment of large farming implements that appeared to be some sort of feed or grain delivery system. Conversations between Corn Island and CRA confirmed that the barn was documented as a tobacco barn, but the associated silo and feed delivery implement in the barn point to the barn having different uses over time (Ball, Personal Communication, 2021). CRA also revisited the Lebanon National Cemetery (MNL-1) which is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). CRA concluded that the Lebanon National Cemetery (MNL-1) retains sufficient integrity to remain listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its association with Civil War history and its architecture and landscape design. This resource is not within the current environmental study area but is located not far to the north of it.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC SITES AND PRELIMINARY RESOURCES

Sixteen previously recorded historic resources are located within the environmental study area consisting of sixteen houses and one former gas station. These are listed in **Table 2** and locations are shown in **Figure 9**. One resource, MN-749, has five supporting outbuildings, namely three barns, one shed, and one poured concrete shelter. Also, seven preliminary resources were provided on the KHC data. One of these, MN-1104, is a barn. “Preliminary” means that the resource has been recently surveyed and KHC has either 1) not yet received the form or 2) has not yet processed the form.

Four buildings (MN-740, MN-742, MN-745, and MN-746) show NRHP eligibility recorded as “Suggested NR Group”. Two resources are recorded as demolished (MN 115 and MN 117). Three of the preliminary resources were returned from KHC without individual resource numbers and are each listed as “MNL 124 – 132”. Of this sequence of numbers, six of the nine resources lie outside of the study area and subsequently were not included within the results of the KHC records check. As the entire sequence was not included, it is unclear which three resources fall within the study area, though these will almost certainly be given three consecutive resource numbers between MNL-124 and MNL-132 when their forms are finalized and processed by the KHC.

Table 2. Results of the KHC Records Check, Showing Previously Recorded Cultural Historic Sites and Preliminary Resources within the Environmental Project Area.

Site Number	Historic Name / Use	Architecture	Year Range	NRHP Eligibility
<i>Previously Recorded Cultural Historic Resources</i>				
MN-10	Clement Sidney Hill/O'Bryan House	Vernacular-Antebellum	1825-1849	Potentially eligible
MN-12	Joseph Spalding House	Italianate	1825-1849	Potentially eligible
MN-72	James A Ryan House	Not recorded	1900-1924	Undetermined
MN-115	House (Demolished)	Not recorded	1925-1949	Demolished
MN-116	House	Not recorded	1925-1949	Undetermined
MN-117	House (Demolished)	Not recorded		Demolished
MN-118	House	Not recorded	1925-1949	Undetermined
MN-733	Hall Parlor House	Undetermined	1900-1924	Undetermined
MN-738	Double Pen House	Not recorded	Undetermined	Undetermined
MN-740	Henry Lloyd Front Gable House #1	Other 20 th Century	1925-1949	Suggested NRHP Group
MN-742	Side Gable House	Other 20 th Century	1925-1949	Suggested NRHP Group
MN-745	Rural Cape Cod House	Other 20 th Century	1925-1949	Suggested NRHP Group
MN-746	Rural Cape Cod House	Other 20 th Century	1925-1949	Suggested NRHP Group
MN-747	Manufactured Home	Other 20 th Century	1950-1974	Undetermined
MN-748	Old Single Cell House	Undetermined	1900-1924	Undetermined
MN 749	Hipped Roof House	Undetermined	Undetermined	Undetermined
MN-749 (001)	Poured concrete Shelter #EL#	Not recorded	Not recorded	Undetermined
MN-749 (002)	Multi-Purpose Barn	Not recorded	1900-1924	Undetermined
MN-749 (003)	Stock Barn	Not recorded	1925-1949	Undetermined
MN-749 (004)	Shed #EL#	Not recorded	Not recorded	Undetermined
MN-749 (005)	Tobacco Barn	Not recorded	1950-1974	Undetermined
MN-756	Old Gas Station Site/Texaco Signs	Not recorded	Undetermined	Undetermined
<i>Preliminary Historic Resources</i>				
MN-1104	Tobacco Barn and Silo			
MN-1106	Undetermined, Preliminary Sites			
MN-1108				
MN-1132				
*MNL-124 - 132 (1)				
*MNL-124 - 132 (2)				
*MNL-124 - 132 (3)				

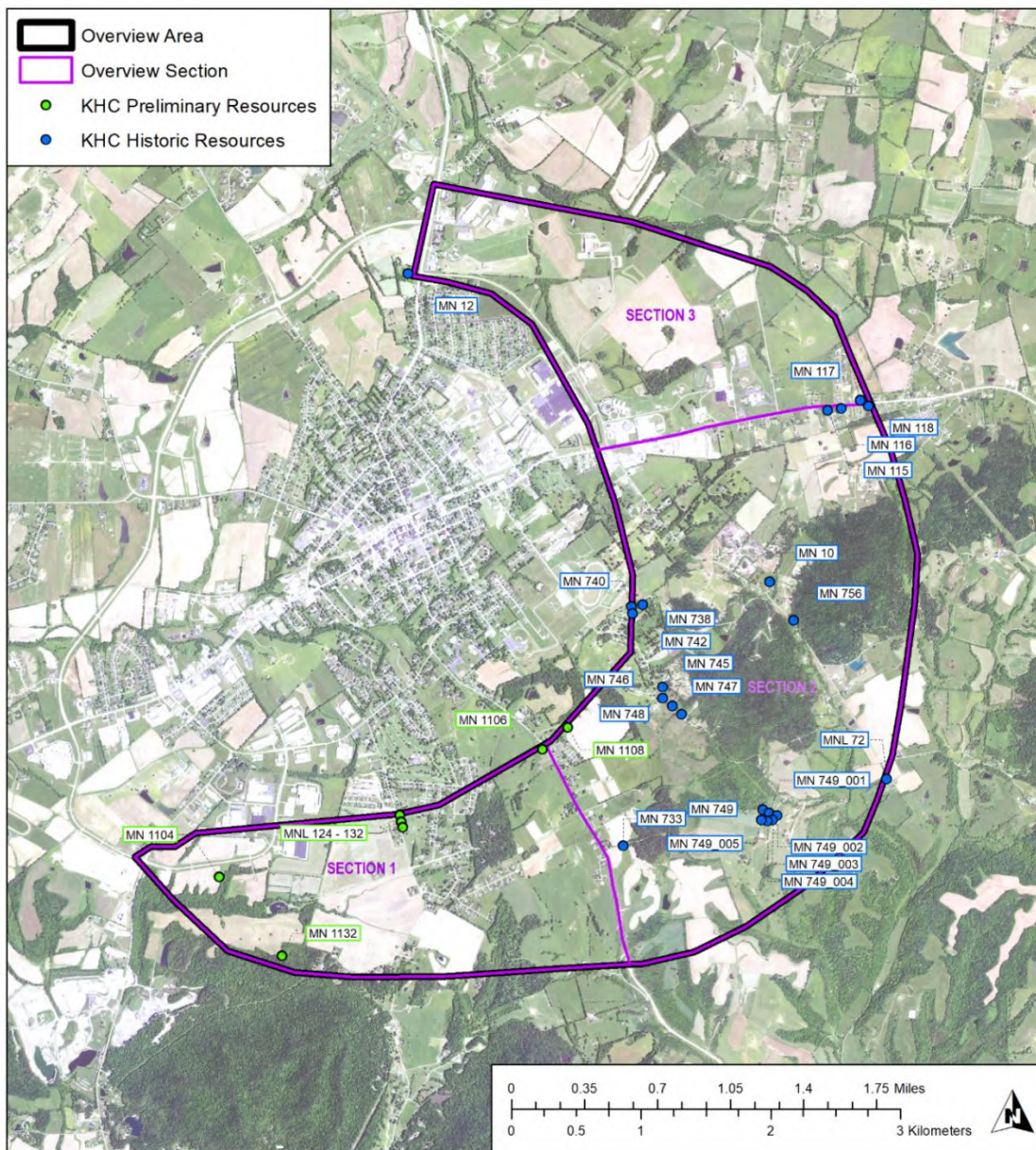


Figure 9. KHC recorded site locations laid over satellite imagery of the environmental study area.

Site forms were requested from the KHC to further review the available data for these resources. A review of the site forms led to some further clarification of the recorded sites. **Table 3** below presents those sites that are either currently listed in the NRHP or eligible for listing. In particular, it is noted that sites MN-10 and MN-12 both meet NRHP Criterion C for Architecture. MN-12, the Joseph Spalding also meets NRHP Criterion B for association with Joseph Spalding. Both sites have several contributing, ancillary structures that should be included in any proposed NRHP boundaries.

Table 3. NRHP Listed and Eligible Properties.

SITE NUMBER OR ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME/USE	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
MN-10	Clement Sidney Hill/OBryan House	Meets NRHP Criterion
MN-12	Joseph Spalding House	Meets NRHP Criteria
MN-740	Henry David Lloyd House, 166 Hood Lane	Meets NRHP Criterion
MN-742	Dwelling, 151 Hood Lane	Meets NRHP Criterion
MN-745	Dwelling on Hood Lane	Meets NRHP Criterion
MN-746	Dwelling on Hood Lane	Meets NRHP Criterion
Unrecorded-Teledyne Road (37.584884, -85.236800).	Teledyne Road/Early Nineteenth Century Dwelling	Meets NRHP Criterion

A drive-through visit was made to confirm the presence of recorded resources and obtain recent photographs. Not all of the sites located within the environmental study area could be located and photographed during the drive-through survey because the sites were on private property, set too far back from the road, or the precise address was uncertain. Photos of those that were visited are seen in **Figure 10** through **Figure 31**.

MN-10 is the Clement Sidney Hill/OBryan House (**Figure 10**). It is located at 1670 Sulphur Springs Road. This house is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This house was built between 1825-1849 and has the architecture listed as “Vernacular-Antebellum.” Clement Sidney Hill Jr. was born in Feb 13, 1813, near Lebanon Ky to Clement S. Hill Sr. and Mary Hill. He was Husband to Alethaire Elizabeth Louisa Spalding and father to Ann Mary Hill, Isabella Hill, Clement Joseph Hill, John Baptist Hill, Laura Hill, Maria Terresa Hill, Edward Lloyd Hill, Susan Mary Hill, Maria Josephine Hill, William Walter Hill, and Rebecca Hill. He studied law at St. Mary’s College Ky and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He practiced law in Lebanon until, he was elected to the Kentucky State House of Representatives in 1839 and from there elected as a Whig to the 33rd Congress of the United States in 1853. In 1855 he returned to Lebanon to practice law until his death in 1892. He was laid to rest in St. Augustine’s Cemetery.

MN-12 is the Joseph Spalding House (**Figure 11**, **Figure 12**, and **Figure 13**). Several outbuildings are intact on the property (**Figure 14**). Joseph Spalding was the nephew of Benedict Spalding Jr., who was instrumental in the founding of Lebanon, Kentucky and the nephew of Archbishop Martin John Spalding of Baltimore. Spalding was a farmer and miller during the 1840’s and had the house built in 1841 after marrying Mary Jane Mattingly. Until construction of the house was completed the couple lived in a small cottage on the property. Spalding lived in the house until his death in 1884 and his widow lived in the house until her death in 1896. Although the house itself lies just outside of the environmental study area, a portion of the property on which the house sits is included in the study area. Therefore, the property as a whole must be considered during the potential undertaking.

Sites MN-115 and MN-117 have been demolished. Site MN-116 is shown in **Figure 15**, and MN-118 in **Figure 16**. These resources are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, although a formal updated survey will be required.

Site MN-733 could not be accessed. A photo of the property revealed several barns and a springhouse (**Figure 17**). It is presumed that a large house was apparently once located on the property, but it appears to have been demolished. The house was not identified on Google Earth imagery (**Figure 18**).

MN-738 (221 Hood Lane) is presented in **Figure 19** and **Figure 20**. Its NRHP eligibility remains undetermined, but it may be considered for inclusion in the proposed NRHP group recommended for other resources along Hood Lane (**Table 2**).

MN-740, 166 Hood Lane, is the Henry Lloyd Gable House #1 (**Figure 21**, **Figure 22**, and **Figure 23**). Site MN-740 was built between 1925-1949, with the architecture listed as "Other 20th century." This house was recommended as part of a potential NRHP group by KHC (**Table 2**), and further review suggests it may be eligible for listing in the NRHP, long with MN-742 and possibly MN-738.

Site MNB-742, 151 Hood Lane, was also recommended as part of a potential NHRP group (**Table 2**). It is shown in **Figure 24** and **Figure 25**. Site MN-742 is listed as a "Side Gable House," built between 1925-1949, and with the architecture listed as "Other 20th Century."

Site MN-745 (**Figure 26**) and MN-746 (**Figure 27**) are both rural Cape Cod houses on Fairground Road. Both appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP but will require further documentation (**Table 3**). They were built between 1925-1949, and with the architecture listed as "Other 20th Century."

Site MN-747 is a manufactured home or trailer (**Figure 28**). It is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site MN-748 is an old single-cell house on Fairground Road (**Figure 29**). It is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Preliminary historic resource MN-1104, which CRA described during their cultural historic survey as being a tobacco barn with associated silo, was revisited during the drive-through survey and was photographed and documented (**Figure 30**). A feed delivery system was discovered in the barn indicating the barn may have had multiple uses over the years (**Figure 31**). A cistern was observed near the barn (**Figure 32**). This resource has been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 10. MN-10, 1670 Sulphur Springs Road.



Figure 11. MN-12, front view.



Figure 12. MN-12, Joseph Spalding House.



Figure 13. MN-12, side view.



Figure 14. Outbuildings at MN-12.



Figure 15. KHC Site MN-116 (undetermined NRHP status).



Figure 16. KHC Site MN-118 (undetermined NRHP status).



Figure 17. Site MN-733, springhouse and barns.



Figure 18. Location of MN-733 showing barns and springhouse.



Figure 19. MN-738, 221 Hood Lane, facing southeast.



Figure 20. MN-738. 221 Hood Lane, side view, facing east.



Figure 21. MN-740, Henry Lloyd Gable House #1. 166 Hood Lane. Facing north, northwest.



Figure 22. MN-740, side view, facing west.



Figure 23. MN-740, side view, facing northeast.



Figure 24. MN-742, 151 Hood Lane. Front view facing southeast.



Figure 25. MN-742, 151 Hood Lane, side view facing south.



Figure 26. KHC Site Number MN-745. Fairground Road.



Figure 27. KHC Site Number MN-746, 1345 Fairground Road.



Figure 28. KHC Site Number MN-747.



Figure 29. KHC Site MN-748.



Figure 30. Barn associated with MN-1104, facing west.



Figure 31. Feed delivery system inside the barn at MN-1104.



Figure 32. Cistern observed between the barn and associated silo at site MN-1104.

4

FINDINGS

The environmental study area was divided into three Sections to facilitate the discussion of findings of the drive-through or windshield survey (See **Figure 9** above). The sections to be discussed are numbered 1 through 3, with Section 1 extending from the southwestern boundary of the study area from KY 208 east to KY 49. Section 2 extends from KY 49 northeast to US 68. Section 3 extends from US 68 north and to the west encompassing the remainder of the study area.

FINDINGS

The background research, site visit, and contexts indicate areas with a potential for additional resources may lie within each section of study area. In addition to the previously recorded historic resources discussed above, 98 potential structures and buildings were observed that may be older than 45 years (**Table 4**). The majority of these are Ranch type houses that date from the Post WWII era and the last part of the twentieth century. There are several middling type farmsteads with smaller main dwellings and agricultural support structures. Examples of these structures are pictured by section below. Only one of the structures, located at Teledyne Road in Section 3, appears to be potentially eligible for listing in the NHRP. This structure is an early nineteenth century residence (see **Figure 126** below in Section 3).

The exact number of buildings and structures that may be located within the environmental study area is difficult to determine without a complete baseline survey. Older buildings and structures may be located on private property or may have brush grown up around them. Photos of a sample of these structures are provided for each section. In some cases, where photos could not be obtained in the field, a Google Pro image is provided, purely for planning purposes and not for formal resource documentation.

Table 4. Number of potential historic buildings and structures per route.

Route	Buildings
Barbers Mill Road	2
Bradfordsville Highway	10
Country Club Drive	3
Doctor Street	2
Eastland Drive	1
Fairgrounds Road	13
Frankie Avenue	3
January Woods Loop Road	7
Old Calvary Pike	3
Old Springfield Road	2
Southland Drive	15
Sulphur Springs Road	12
Thornton Smith Road	1
US-68	22
Westland Drive	2
Total	98

Section 1

Six preliminary historic resources have been documented within Section 1 of the environmental study area, according to KHC (**Figure 33**). As discussed in the previous section of this report, the preliminary sites within the study area are MN-1104, MN-1106, MN-1132, “MNL 124-132” (1), “MNL 124-132” (2), and “MNL 124-132” (3). In addition, as many as thirty-four houses in Section 1 may be older than 45 years old (**Figure 34** through **Figure 67**). These all are residences that are currently occupied. Not all of the addresses of the residences could be located, in which case coordinates have been provided.

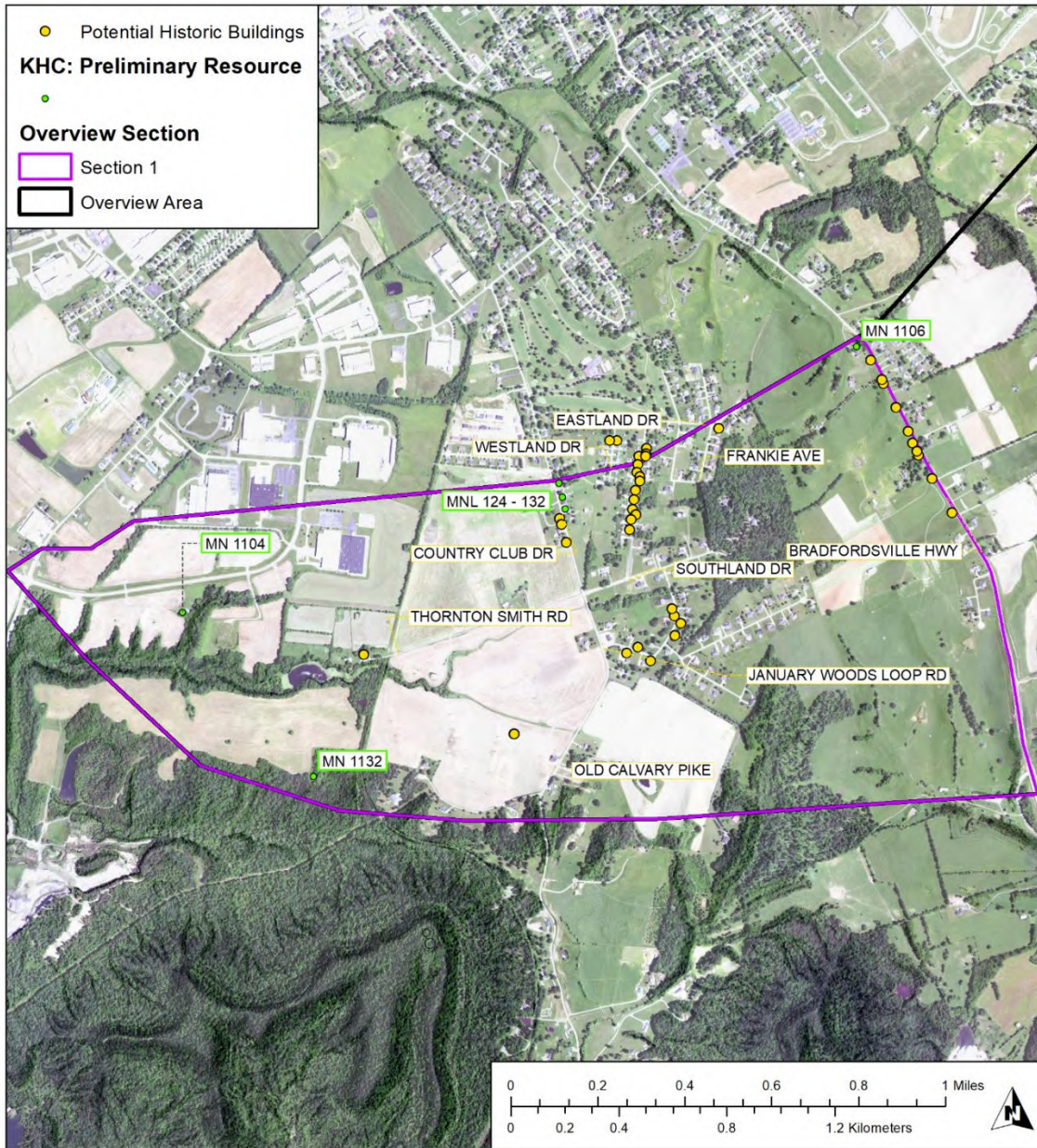


Figure 33. Previously recorded resources within Section 1 of the environmental study area laid over laid over satellite imagery.



Figure 34. 1300 Old Cavalry Pike.



Figure 35. 285 Old Cavalry Pike.



Figure 36. 772 Country Club Drive.



Figure 37. 774 Country Club Drive.



Figure 38. 780 Country Club Drive.



Figure 39. 50 January Woods Loop.



Figure 40. 55 January Woods Loop.



Figure 41. 105 January Woods Loop.



Figure 42. 180 January Woods Loop.



Figure 43. 185 January Woods Loop.



Figure 44. 200 January Woods Loop.



Figure 45. 225 January Woods Loop.



Figure 46. 718 Southland Drive.



Figure 47. 722 Southland Drive.



Figure 48. 723 Southland Drive.



Figure 49. 726 Southland Drive.



Figure 50. 727 Southland Drive.



Figure 51. 729 Southland Drive.



Figure 52. 730 Southland Drive.



Figure 53. 732 Southland Drive.



Figure 54. 736 Southland Drive.



Figure 55. 740 Southland Drive.



Figure 56. 744 Southland Drive.



Figure 57. 748 Southland Drive.



Figure 58. 751 Southland Drive.



Figure 59. 752 Southland Drive.



Figure 60. 760 Southland Drive.



Figure 61. 733 Westland Drive.



Figure 62. 734 Westland Drive.



Figure 63. 444 Eastland Drive.



Figure 64. 100 Frankie Avenue.



3

Figure 65. 721 Frankie Avenue.



Figure 66. 725 Frankie Avenue.



Figure 67. Thornton Smith Road. 37.544230, -85.262306.

Section 2

Twenty previously recorded cultural historic resources and one preliminary resource were documented within the study area of Section 2 (**Figure 68**). Not all of these sites could be visited during the site visit because they were located on private property behind gates. Four of the previously recorded sites (MN-740, MN-742, MN-745, and MN-746) are listed as “Suggested NRHP Group” in the KHC data (see **Table 2** above). A preliminary review of these sites suggest they retain eligibility status.

An additional fifty-four houses in Section 2 may be older than 45 years old (**Figure 69** through **Figure 115**). These all are residences that are currently occupied. Not all of the addresses of the residences could be located, in which case coordinates have been provided.

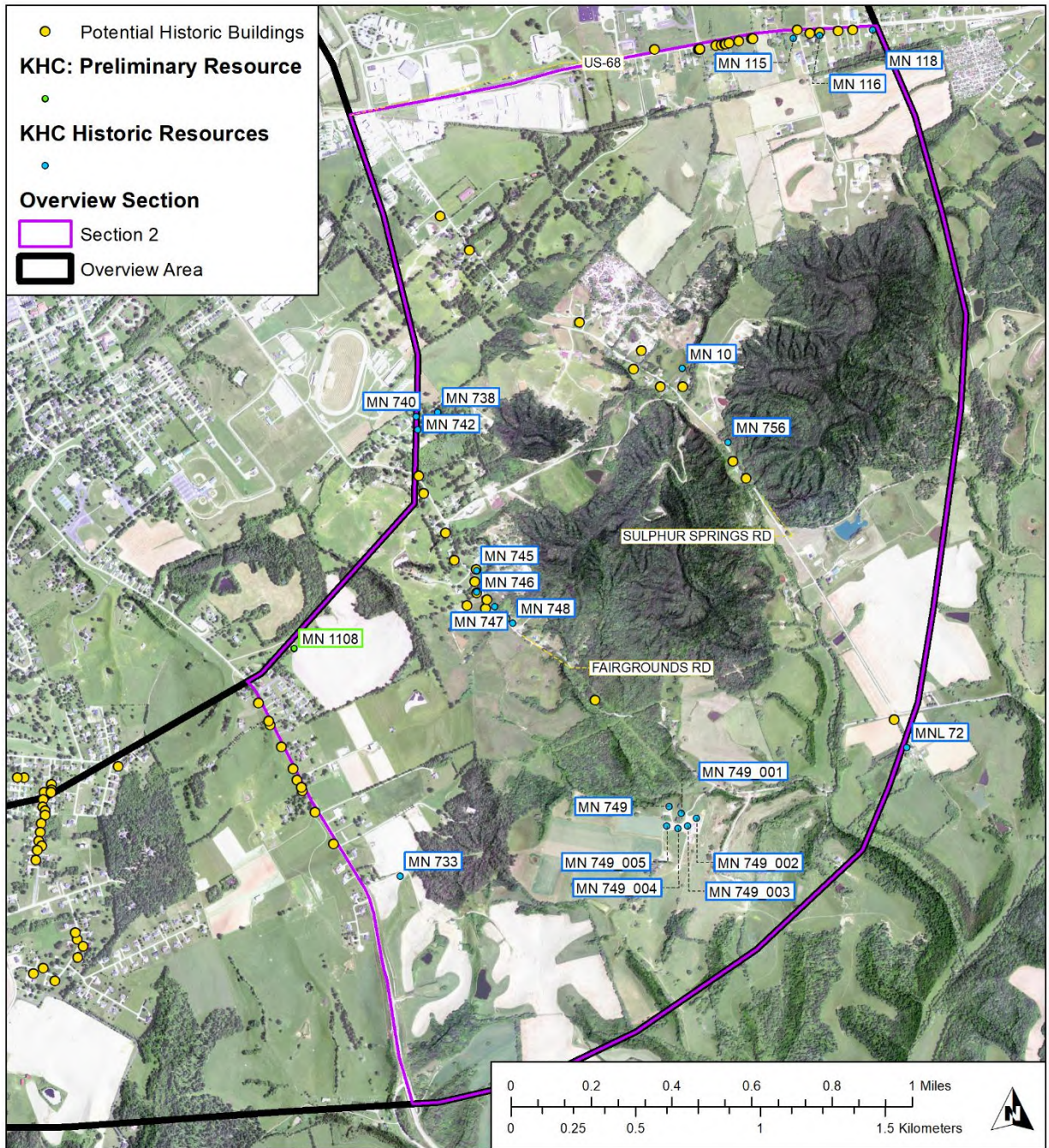


Figure 68. Previously recorded sites within Section 2 of the environmental study area laid over satellite imagery.



Figure 69. 1355 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 70. 1385 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 71. 1405 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 72. 1415 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 73. 1425 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 74. 1445 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 75. 1465 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 76. 1485 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 77. 1525 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 78. 1605 Bradfordsville Road.



Figure 79. 875 Sulphur Springs Road.



Figure 80. Barn in the yard of 875 Sulphur Springs Road.



Figure 81. Small structure in the side yard of 875 Sulphur Springs Road.



Figure 82. Sulphur Springs Road (37.565302, -85.221660).



Figure 83. Sulphur Springs Road (37.565302, -85.222669).



Figure 84. Sulphur Springs Road (37.565954, -85.223886).



Figure 85. Sulphur Springs Road (37.566610, -85.223536).



Figure 86. Sulphur Springs Road (37.571513, -85.232621).



Figure 87. Sulphur Springs Road (37.567651, -85.226334).



Figure 88. 455 Sulphur Springs Road (left) and 405 Sulphur Springs Road (right).



Figure 89. 1295 Sulphur Springs Road.



Figure 90. 1031 Fairgrounds Road.



Figure 91. Structure or building in the backyard of 1031 Fairgrounds Road.



Figure 92. 1135 Fairgrounds Road.



Figure 93.1199 Fairgrounds Road.



Figure 94. House says 1350, Google says 1240 Fairgrounds Road (37.557649, -85.230599).



Figure 95. Fairgrounds Road (37.557445, -85.231502).



Figure 96. 1630 Fairgrounds Road.



Figure 97. 744 US 68.



Figure 98.748 US 68.



Figure 99. 752 US 68.



Figure 100. 756 US 68.



Figure 101. 760 US 68.



Figure 102. 772 US 68.



Figure 103. 790 US 68.



Figure 104. 794 US 68.



Figure 105. 798 US 68.



Figure 106. 800 US 68.



Figure 107. 1880 US 68.



Figure 108. 1900 US 68.



Figure 109. 2015 US 68.



Figure 110. 2020 US 68.



Figure 111. 2030 US 68.



Figure 112. 2104 US 68.



Figure 113. 2130 US 68.



Figure 114. 2166 US 68.



Figure 115. 2184 US 68.

Section 3

There are two previously recorded historic resources within the study area of Section 3, site MN-118 (**Figure 116**). The study area encompasses portions of a property containing NRHP-eligible site MN-12. While the main contributing structure for this site is not encompassed by the study area, portions of the property are and therefore potential impacts to this resource must be considered during the planning stages. Site MN-118 is a single-family house built between 1925-1949. The NRHP status of the house is undetermined, but preliminary review suggests it does not meet NRHP eligibility criteria.

Ten additional houses in Section 3 may be older than 45 years old (**Figure 117** through **Figure 126**). These all are residences that are currently occupied. Not all of the addresses of the residences could be located, in which case coordinates have been provided.

One house, located at Teledyne Road (see **Figure 126**) may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This resource requires additional review and documentation.

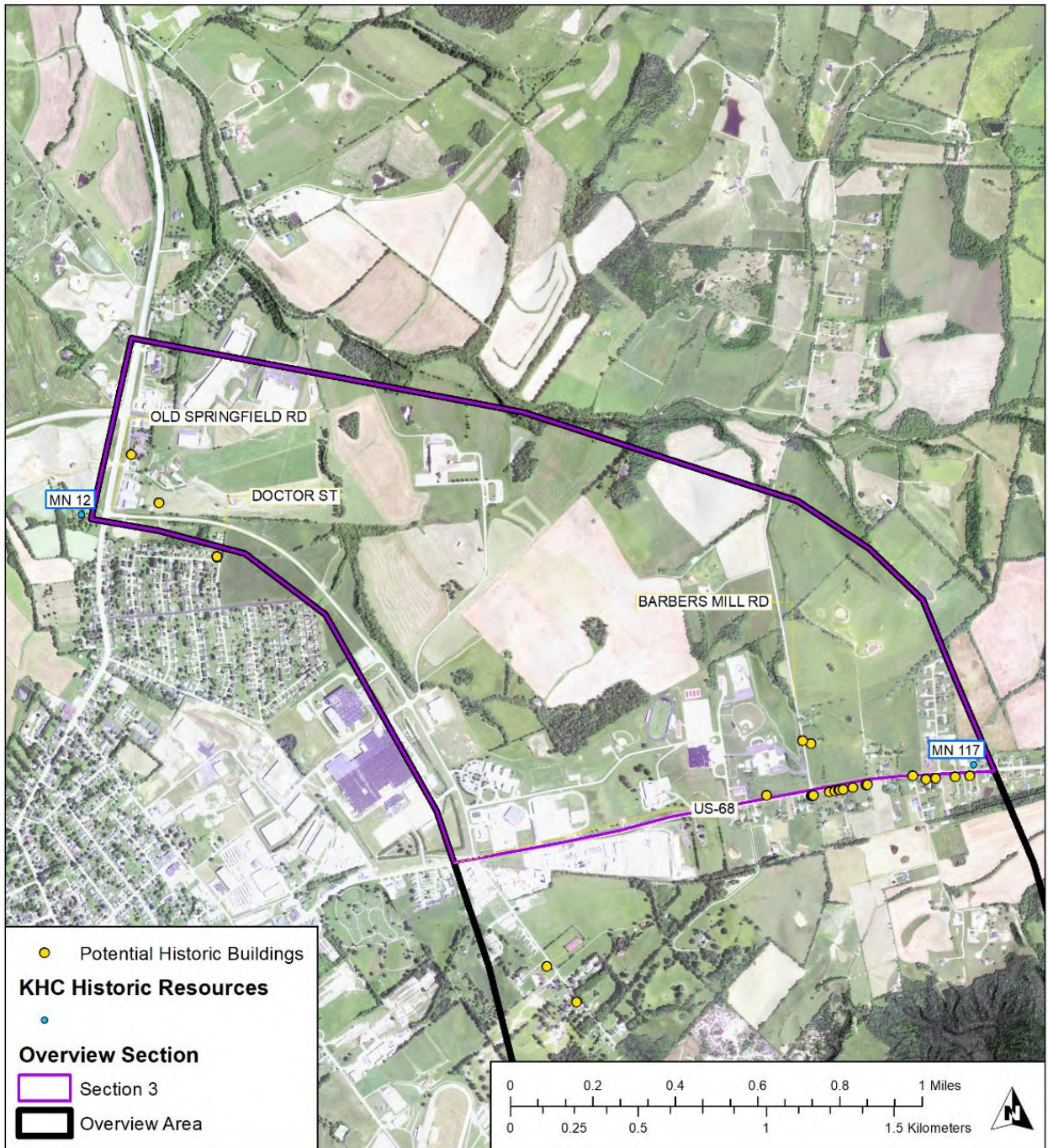


Figure 116. Previously recorded archaeological sites within Section 3 of the environmental study area laid over satellite imagery.



Figure 117. 1950 US 68.



Figure 118. 2202 US 68.



Figure 119. 810 Doctor Street.



Figure 120. 814 Doctor Street.



Figure 121. Barber Mills Road (37.579319, -85.220884).



Figure 122. 160 Barber Mills Road.



Figure 123. 773 US 68, Glasscock Elementary.



Figure 124. Old Springfield Road (37.587919, -85.249669).



Figure 125. 155 Old Springfield Road.



Figure 126. Teledyne Road (37.584884, -85.236800).

5

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In October 2021, Corn Island completed planning and cultural resource services for the Lebanon Bypass Scoping Study project in Marion County, Kentucky (KYTC Item No. 4-80153) at the request of QK4, Inc. The study area comprises over 1,661 ha or 4,106 acres and begins at the KY 2154 and KY 55 and extends southeast around the outskirts of the City of Lebanon and terminates at the KY 2154 and KY 208 intersection. Corn Island conducted an archaeological overview of the study area, which included a drive-through or windshield survey to assess the potential for any undisturbed archaeological sites to be present within the study area.

Corn Island conducted this overview of the entire study area to determine the presence of historic properties, cemeteries, previously recorded cultural resources, and potential cultural resources within the study area that could be adversely affected by the project. The overview was completed by driving and photographing the study area, requesting a records check with the KHC regarding historic structures, and consulting historical maps within 2 kilometers (km) or 1.24 miles of the study area.

Sixteen previously recorded historic resources are located within the environmental study (see **Table 2** above). These consist of sixteen houses and one former gas station. One resource, MN-749, has five supporting outbuildings, namely three barns, one shed, and one poured concrete shelter. Also, seven preliminary resources were provided on the KHC data. A drive-through survey of existing conditions, and a review of the site forms, suggests that the following are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. These require avoidance and/or further evaluation.

Table 3, repeated below as **Table 5**, lists these resources.

Table 5. Potentially Eligible Resources.

SITE NUMBER OR ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME/USE	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
MN-10	Clement Sidney Hill/OBryan House	Meets NRHP Criterion
MN-12	Joseph Spalding House	Meets NRHP Criteria
MN-740	Henry David Lloyd House, 166 Hood Lane	Meets NRHP Criterion
MN-742	Dwelling, 151 Hood Lane	Meets NRHP Criterion
MN-745	Dwelling on Hood Lane	Meets NRHP Criterion
MN-746	Dwelling on Hood Lane	Meets NRHP Criterion
Unrecorded-Teledyne Road (37.584884, -85.236800).	Teledyne Road/Early Nineteenth Century Dwelling	Meets NRHP Criterion

Ninety-eight potential buildings and structures are located within the environmental study area that may be 45 years or older. The exact number of buildings and structures that may be located

within the environmental study area is difficult to determine. Older buildings and structures may be located on private property or may have brush grown up around them. One of the unrecorded structures, located on Teledyne Road, may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. A precise address was not found for this resource.

The final project APE will require a full baseline survey. Corn Island recommends that a dedicated cultural historic survey should also be conducted to document and evaluate all standing resources greater than 45 years of age within the appropriate APE. There are at least ninety-eight standing buildings and structures located within the environmental study area and potentially others that could not be viewed from the roadways.

6

REFERENCES CITED

- Archdiocese of Louisville
2021 Holy Cross Marion County. Archdiocese of Louisville
<https://www.archlou.org/parishes/holy-cross-marion-county/>, accessed 2021.
- Bryant, Ron D.
1992a Lebanon. In *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, edited by John E. Kleber, pp. 539. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky.

1992b Marion County. In *The Encyclopedia of Kentucky*, edited by John E. Kleber, pp. 608-609. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky.
- Commonwealth of Kentucky
2021 Lebanon About Us. Commonwealth of Kentucky
<https://lebanon.ky.gov/Pages/About-Us.aspx>, accessed 2021.
- Commonwealth of Kentucky, Transportation Cabinet
2014 *Environmental Analysis Guidance Manual*. Copies available from Organizational Management Branch Office of Human Resource Management, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- Hanna, Sarah, and Lauren A. Poole
2020 *Cultural Historic Survey for the Proposed New Marion County 161 KV Substation and Tap Line Project in Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky*. Submitted to East Kentucky Power Cooperative Inc. Copies available from Cultural Resource Analysts Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.
- Hibbs, Dixie, and Carl Howell
2000 *Central Kentucky: Bullitt, Marion, Nelson, Spencer, and Washington Counties*. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC.
- KYAPED
2019 ElevationServices\Ky_DEM_KYAPED_5FT_WGS84WM. Kentucky Aerial Photography and Elevation Data Program maps.uky.edu, accessed January 20, 2022.
- Lebanon/Marion County Industrial Foundation
2021 Lebanon Marion County <https://www.marioncountyky.com/>, accessed 2021.
- Macintire, William
2009 *A Survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky*. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- McGrain, Preston, and James C. Currens
1978 *Topography of Kentucky*, pp. 41-41. Special Publication 25, Series X. Kentucky Geological Survey, Lexington.

National Agricultural Imagery Program, (NAIP)

2020 Image Services. USDA Farm Service Agency, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of Veterans Affairs

2017 Lebanon National Cemetery. United States Department of Veteran Affairs
<https://www.cem.va.gov/CEM/cems/nchp/lebanon.asp#hj>, accessed 2021.

United States Geological Survey

1994a *Topographic Map of the Lebanon East, Kentucky 7.5-minute Quadrangle*. United States Geological Survey. Reston, Virginia.

1994b *Topographic Map of the Lebanon West, Kentucky 7.5-minute Quadrangle*. United States Geological Survey. Reston, Virginia.

University of Kentucky

2020 Kentucky Atlas and Gazetteer <http://www.kyatlas.com/kentucky-atlas.html>, accessed 2020.