

APPENDIX D

Environmental Overview

**Winchester Bypass South
Item No. 7-331.50**

for

Vaughn & Melton Consulting Engineers, Inc.

February 1, 2000

Environmental Overview

**Winchester Bypass South
Item No. 7-331.50**

for

**Vaughn & Melton Consulting Engineers, Inc.
129 South 24th Street
Middlesboro, Kentucky 40965**

February 1, 2000

Prepared by:

Reviewed by:

Mary Beth Robson, PE

Kay Sanborn, PE

Commonwealth Technology, Inc.
11215 Decimal Drive
Louisville, Kentucky 40299

<http://www.ctienv.com>

Phone: 502-266-7655
Toll Free: 877-889-7655
Fax: 502-266-7743

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page No. |
|--|----------|
| PROJECT DESCRIPTION..... | 1 |
| Existing Facility..... | 2 |
| Typical Section..... | 3 |
| PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR PROJECT..... | 3 |
| ALTERNATES CONSIDERED | 5 |
| OVERVIEW OF STUDY AREA..... | 5 |
| Social Setting..... | 5 |
| Economic Setting..... | 6 |
| Natural Environment and Land Use | 6 |
| POTENTIAL IMPACTS | 7 |
| Water Quality..... | 7 |
| Terrestrial Ecosystems | 8 |
| Endangered Species | 8 |
| Hazardous Materials | 9 |
| Parcel 14 – Columbia Gas Transmission Station (GASCO)..... | 9 |
| Parcel 34 – Vehicle Garage | 9 |
| Parcel 39 – Marathon Station..... | 10 |
| Air Quality..... | 10 |
| Traffic Noise | 11 |
| Community Impacts..... | 12 |
| Residential Relocations | 12 |
| Farmland Impacts | 13 |
| Business Relocations | 13 |
| Cultural Historic | 14 |
| Archeology | 14 |
| IMPACT SUMMARY | 15 |
| RECOMMENDATIONS..... | 16 |
| REFERENCES | 18 |

TABLES

TABLE 1 – Racial Composition of Population
TABLE 2 – Winchester Bypass South

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – Vicinity Map
FIGURE 2 – Location Map

EXHIBITS

- EXHIBIT 1 – Design Alignments
- EXHIBIT 2 – Environmental Concern Locations

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A – Correspondence From State and Federal Agencies
- APPENDIX B – Computerized Survey of Environmental Databases
- APPENDIX C – Noise Abatement Procedures
- APPENDIX D – Cultural and Historic Research
- APPENDIX E – Archaeological Overview

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project, the Winchester Bypass South, involves construction of the southern portion of a bypass around the City of Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky. Winchester is a small, growing community located about 20 miles east of Lexington, Kentucky. (See Figure 1). Winchester has a strong industrial base and a thriving downtown business district.

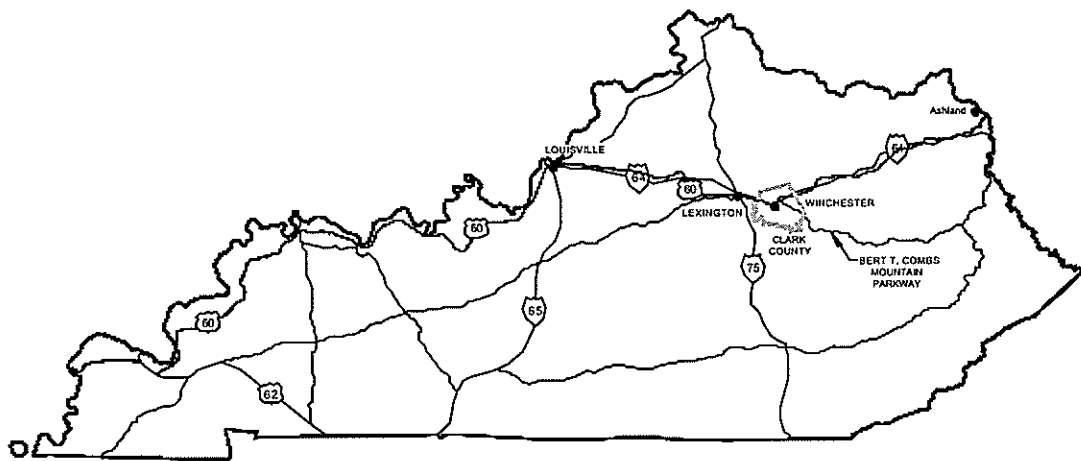


FIGURE 1 – VICINITY MAP

The Winchester Bypass South will be a new road to provide access from several rural highways south of downtown Winchester to Interstate 64 (I-64), and to the Bert T. Combs Mountain Parkway. It is the final part of a planned, complete bypass around Winchester and will connect the existing bypass, Kentucky Highway 1958 (KY 1958) to the planned Winchester Bypass Northeast. Specifically, the project begins at the intersection of KY 1958 and KY 627, extends east a distance of 5.2 miles to intersect with KY 89 at the end of the proposed Winchester NE bypass. The Winchester Bypass South will intersect with KY 1923 (Two Mile Road) and KY 974 (Muddy Creek Road) between KY 627 and KY 89. (See Figure 2).

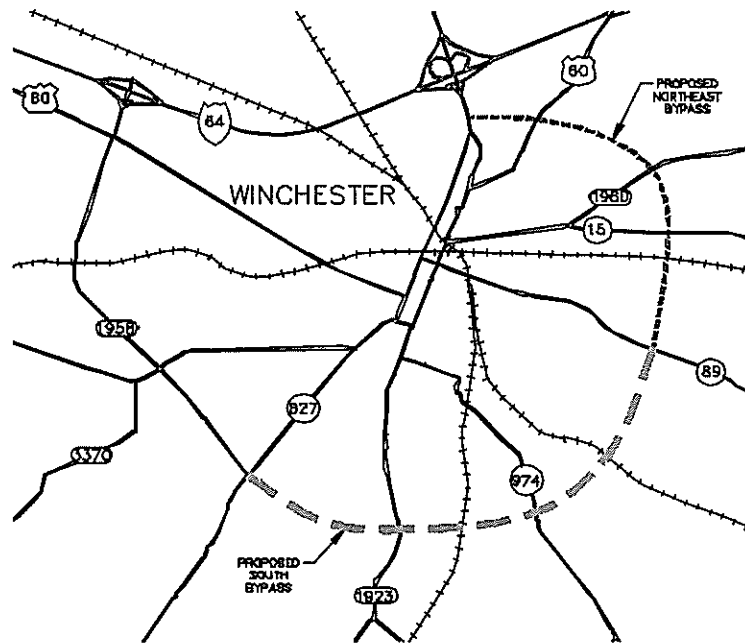


FIGURE 2 – LOCATION MAP

Existing Facility

The major highways in Clark County are I-64, the Mountain Parkway, US Route 60 (US 60), KY 1958, KY 627, KY 89, KY 1923, and KY 974. Interstate 64 is a four-lane divided highway that connects Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky to the west and Ashland, Kentucky and West Virginia to the east. The Mountain Parkway is four lanes for most of its length and connects I-64 with the eastern Kentucky counties of Powell, Wolfe, and Magoffin. US 60 is the primary east-west route connecting Winchester with Lexington and Mt. Sterling. In downtown Winchester, US 60 is two-lanes, and follows Lexington Avenue, turns north, and follows Main Street through several pretimed traffic signals, and finally turns east onto Mt. Sterling Road before leaving the incorporated area of Winchester.

The existing section of the bypass, KY 1958, was completed in 1967 and connects I-64 with US 60 and KY 627 S. The project was originally built as a two-lane facility with unlimited access. Within the last 10 years, the bypass has been upgraded to a four-lane facility. Rural highway KY 627 extends from Paris, through downtown Winchester south to Madison County.

KY 627, from its intersection with KY 1958 to the Kentucky River, is two-lanes with adequate lane widths, shoulders, and passing opportunities. Rural arterial highways KY 1923, KY 974, and KY 89 are two-lane, unimproved roads that begin in or near downtown Winchester and serve the southern portion of Clark County. These rural highways are of narrow, two-lane construction and do not meet current Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) standards. They also have very narrow shoulders and tight curves.

Typical Section

The proposed project will be a rural four-lane divided highway. Lane and shoulder widths will be 12 feet. The median will be a 40-foot depressed grass median. The bypass will be limited access with a minimum access spacing of 1,200 feet. The posted speed for the Bypass will be 55 miles per hour.

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR PROJECT

The purpose of this project is to provide an efficient route from the southwest area of town to the east side of town. The first step in this process is to select the corridor so local planners may limit development in the anticipated right-of-way, and prevent unnecessary impacts during construction of this project. The project is needed as part of the progressive planning action of the current community leaders. Development is occurring rapidly in Winchester, and local community leaders want to ensure that infrastructure projects are compatible with development plans.

The design of the Winchester Bypass NE has recently been completed and construction is scheduled for 2003. The Winchester Bypass South project is the final phase of a complete bypass around Winchester. It is a long-term planning effort and consists of connecting the Winchester Bypass NE with the existing bypass on the west side of town. It will connect KY 627 S (Boonesboro Road) and KY 89 (Irvine Road). This phase is a priority in the Winchester/Clark County local transportation plan, and was suggested by the Winchester Transportation Advisory Committee so that the corridor can be preserved. (The Advisory

Committee was established and commissioned by the mayor of Winchester to provide input to the design and development of the Winchester Bypass NE).

Construction of the Winchester Bypass South is not currently included in the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's six-year plan or twenty-year long-range plan. This overview was prepared to identify any environmental concerns. A full environmental assessment will be conducted as required after construction money has been allocated.

This project and the Winchester Bypass NE are compatible with two of the transportation goals in the Winchester Comprehensive Plan (1998):

- 1) to provide Clark County residents with access to I-64 without driving into downtown Winchester, and;
- 2) to maintain community identity.

By providing avenues of growth towards the less developed areas within the Winchester Urban Planning Growth Area, Winchester will help prevent the westward sprawl along Lexington Avenue (US 60) and southward sprawl along KY 627. Limiting growth along these major corridors has the added benefit of eliminating radial traffic congestion. The desired result of the current plan is balanced growth with minimum traffic congestion with equal access time to major county roads and downtown Winchester for all residents.

The design of the Winchester Bypass South has been addressed by the Advisory Committee whose ultimate goal as stated in their mission statement is to:

“achieve a safe and efficient transportation system, with the least amount of disturbance to the surrounding area, meet safety requirements and serve the needs of all citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky who travel this route.”

ALTERNATES CONSIDERED

Two alternates are discussed in this report and are shown on Exhibit 1. Both Alternates start at the same location on KY 89, directly opposite of the intersection of the proposed NE Bypass, a location about 1.5 miles east of downtown Winchester. Alternates 1 and 2 are the same for approximately 115 feet, before Alternate 1 diverges to the south. Alternate 1 then runs south of, and approximately parallel to Alternate 2 until Alternate 1 intersects with KY 627 South, approximately 2 miles south of downtown Winchester, and approximately 0.5 miles south of KY 1958 (the existing bypass). Alternate 1 will also include improvements to KY 627 S for that section between the KY 1958 and the terminus of Alternate 1 to accommodate traffic using both segments of the bypass.

Alternate 2 intersects with KY 627 S approximately 0.3 miles south of KY 1958, then extends west and north to intersect with KY 1958 about 0.5 miles from KY 627 S. Alternate 2 will not require improvements to KY 627 S (except in the immediate vicinity of the intersection) and will allow traffic to go from the South Bypass directly to the existing bypass without turning onto KY 627 S.

Additional alternates were studied early in the process (the Red, Magenta, Blue, Yellow, and Brown Alternates). These were combined to create Alternates 1 and 2, which satisfy the project's purpose, avoid most environmental impacts, and seek to minimize impact to local property owners.

OVERVIEW OF STUDY AREA

Social Setting

Population statistics are included for the state, county, and Census Tract 0201-02. The project corridor lies entirely within Census Tract 0201-02.

The 1995 population of Clark County was 30,129. Population projections for the year 2000 using a moderate and a high growth rate are 30,558 and 31,798, respectively. Clark County covers

259 square miles and the Clark County population density is 116 persons per square mile. Table 1 shows the racial composition of Kentucky, Clark County and Census Tract 0201-02.

**TABLE 1 - RACIAL COMPOSITION OF POPULATION
 1990 CENSUS**

| | Total | White | Black | American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut | Asian or Pacific Islander | Other Race |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Kentucky | 3,685,296 | 3,391,832 | 262,907 | 5,769 | 17,812 | 6,976 |
| Clark County | 29,496 | 27,740 | 1,615 | 74 | 44 | 23 |
| Census Tract 0201-02 | 8,881 | 8,658 | 182 | 9 | 18 | 14 |

Source: <http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>

Economic Setting

The per capita personal income for Kentucky in 1997 was \$20,570, which was an increase from 1990 of 36.4 percent. The per capita personal income for Clark County in 1990 was \$15,225, and by 1997, it had increased to \$21,364. Clark County has the eighteenth highest per capita income in the state out of 120 counties. The median family income estimate for Clark County in fiscal year 1996 was \$39,600. In 1998, Clark County had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state, at 3.4 percent. (1999 *Kentucky Deskbook of Economic Statistics*). The manufacturing and wholesale/retail trade sectors are the largest employers in Clark County. Agriculture employment remains more significant in Clark County than in the state as a whole (*Winchester Comprehensive Plan 1998*).

Natural Environment and Land Use

The climate of Clark County is temperate with warm, humid summers and moderately cold winters. Precipitation is well-distributed throughout the year. The county is in the Outer Bluegrass physiographic region with rolling hills. Soils in the project area vary, but for the most part, are deep, fertile, and well drained.

The project corridor from KY 89 to KY 627 S is sparsely populated. Land use is primarily agricultural with a mixture of pasture and hayfields, and some overgrown fields. Scattered

residences are present along KY 974 (Muddy Creek Road) and KY 1923 (Two Mile Road). The Buffalo Trace subdivision is located just off East Broadway (KY 89) immediately west of the beginning of the project. KY 627 S, near the terminus of KY 1958 (the existing bypass), is a mixture of multi-unit residential and commercial facilities. The Lyndale Subdivision is located off Old Boonesboro Road just opposite the terminus of Alternate 1. The West Meade subdivision is located just west of the terminus of Alternate 2, south of the existing bypass. These are shown on Exhibit 1.

The *Comprehensive Plan* shows the proposed project corridor from KY 1923 to KY 627 S as future residential, both single and multi-family. The remainder of the project corridor is included as a long-range planning area with no further designation.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Water Quality

The project area lies within the Kentucky River watershed. Three, intermittent, direct tributaries of the Kentucky River occur within the project corridor: Howard Creek, Twomile Creek, and Fourmile Creek. At the time of the field survey, all streams and tributaries were either dry or pooled. Numerous fish were observed in the pools. Riparian vegetation was sparse. A letter from the Kentucky Division of Water confirmed that no Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs) or Wild Rivers existed within the project corridor. A copy of this letter is included in Appendix A.

All wetlands indicated on National Wetland Inventory maps (Winchester USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle) as potentially occurring within the project corridor were identified during the field survey as small (<1 acre) farm ponds. Two ponds (1 to 2 acres in size) were determined to be within the right-of-way of Alternate 2 and were located opposite one another on KY 974. The larger pond (approximately 2 acres) is located on Parcel 14 west of KY 974. It lies within a private, recreational park owned by Columbia Gas Company. The other pond (1 acre) located on Parcel 10, east of KY 974 appeared to be used as part of a typical farming operation (i.e., livestock water supply). These ponds are shown on Exhibit 2. Because these man-made

ponds are one acre or larger in size, they may constitute jurisdictional wetlands depending on the determination of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE).

Terrestrial Ecosystems

No significant forest or old-field habitats were observed within the project corridor. There was one small area of open woods located along the western side of the railroad tracks between KY 1923 and KY 974. The majority of the project corridor consisted of well-maintained pasture with low species diversity. Natural vegetation was limited to occasional, weedy patches, and fencerows. Pasture areas did have occasional scattered trees.

No trees in the project corridor were considered to be large enough to meet the criteria for state champion size. However, there was one large bur oak (40 to 44-inch diameter at breast height) located on Parcel 40 along an intermittent tributary of Howard Creek in an open field/residential lawn at the western end of the project corridor southwest of the KY 1958/KY 627 intersection. This approximately 150 year old tree is outside of the construction limits of Alternates 1 and 2. Exhibit 2 shows the location of this tree.

Because so much of the project corridor is well-maintained pasture, very little terrestrial wildlife habitat was available. Fencerows constituted the only significant wildlife habitat. Common mammal species compatible with the land use of the project area and common birds occur within the project area.

Endangered Species

A report from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) indicated the potential occurrence within the project area of two endangered species, Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*). However, no individuals of either species or examples of their preferred habitats were observed within the project corridor. A biological assessment for these species will be conducted by KYTC as required by USFWS prior to construction.

The Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission indicated through correspondence that two occurrences of the endangered or threatened plant and animal species monitored by their agency (two state threatened bird species, lark sparrow and black-crowned night-heron) had been

reported from the Winchester Quadrangle. However, both occurrences were from areas located outside of the project area, and no individuals of either species were observed within the project corridor. The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources database revealed no endangered, threatened, or special concern species within the Winchester Quadrangle. All correspondence with the state and federal agencies is included in Appendix A.

Hazardous Materials

The location of hazardous materials in the project corridor was conducted through the use of a computerized survey and a windshield survey. The computerized survey of environmental databases included the selected corridor plus ASTM standard search radii. Results of the computerized survey are listed in Appendix B.

A windshield and walking tour of the corridor was conducted by CTI personnel on July 27, 1999 and August 19, 1999. Three potential hazardous material areas are located on Parcels 14, 34, and 39. Exhibit 2 shows the location of each parcel.

Parcel 14 – Columbia Gas Transmission Station (GASCO)

Parcel 14 is located on Muddy Creek Road. It includes office buildings, transmission equipment, a drum storage building located behind the Columbia Gas office buildings and Gasco Park, and a recreational facility. The drum storage building contains diesel, gas, antifreeze, MEG-I, II, III and IV, glycol, methanol, mineral spirits, and charcoal 100. A covered area north of the drum storage area is labeled PCB storage area. The hazardous material area of concern is located on the north side of Parcel 14 outside of the proposed right-of-way of both alternates.

Parcel 34 – Vehicle Garage

Parcel 34 is located at 1600 Boonesboro Road (KY 627). The property contains a residence and a vehicle and tractor repair garage. The garage is located on the east side of the property. Two old, disconnected gasoline pumps were observed in front of the garage. It was not determined whether the pumps had been used at the property or had been brought to the property following removal from a different location. Vehicles and farm equipment are stored in a fenced area east of the garage. Parcel 34 is outside of the

construction limits for Alternates 1 and 2, but could be impacted by improvements to KY 627 S.

Parcel 39 – Marathon Station

Parcel 39 contains the Marathon Station/B-Kwik located along the intersection of the existing bypass (KY 1958) and Boonesboro Road (KY 627) on the west end of the corridor. The address of the facility is 50 Hubbard Road. This is the facility identified as the Boonesboro Plaza Foodmart in the computerized database survey. The parcel contains five active underground storage tanks (USTs). Three of the tanks contain gasoline and are located in a common pit on the east side of the property. The gasoline tanks supply fuel to four pump islands located west of the tank pit. The fourth tank contains kerosene and the fifth tank contains diesel; both are located on the west side of the property parallel to KY 627. The pumps for the fourth and fifth tanks are located on top of the tank pit. The facility is listed with the Kentucky Division of Waste Management Underground Storage Tank Branch as Boonesboro Plaza Foodmart and has UST ID number 9137-025. A groundwater monitoring well was observed on the property south of the kerosene and diesel tank pit. A second monitoring well was present on Parcel 38 adjacent to the southwest of Parcel 39. A drum of purged water was present near the monitoring wells. Parcels 38 and 39 are outside of the construction limits of Alternates 1 and 2, but may be impacted by the widening of KY 627 S.

Air Quality

Based on anticipated traffic volumes, the rural nature of the project area, and the limited access construction, it is estimated that concentrations of carbon monoxide will not exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of 35 parts per million (ppm) for the one-hour concentration or the eight-hour standard of 9 ppm under normal traffic conditions at any reasonable receptor. Additionally, a detailed air quality analysis (Zopff 1997) was performed on the Winchester Bypass NE (KYTC Item Number 7-331.00) with similar traffic volumes and roadway design features. This analysis indicated no exceedences of the NAAQS, even in the congested urban section in the industrial area near the KY 627 N / Northeast Bypass intersection.

This project is in an area where the State Implementation Plan does not contain transportation control measures. Therefore, the Amended Final Guidance Conformity Procedures that were implemented September 15, 1997 do not apply. With respect to the latest conforming transportation improvement program, the proposed project is located on page 44 of the *Kentucky Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), Fiscal Years 1999-2004*, approved November 1998.

Based on the above information, the proposed project is in compliance with the Kentucky State Implementation Plan for Attainment and Maintenance of National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards. In addition, the proposed project is not expected to alter the attainment status of Clark County.

Traffic Noise

All traffic noise evaluation was conducted with the assumption that the Winchester Bypass NE will be completed before the construction of the southern bypass. Anticipated traffic noise levels are based on the assumption that the Winchester Bypass South will connect to KY 1958, completing the bypass around Winchester.

A newly developed subdivision on Buffalo Trace Drive off East Broadway near KY 89 will be approximately 500 to 700 feet from both alternates of the proposed bypass. The subdivision is very quiet, with daytime background noise levels under 45 decibels equivalent hourly sound level (dBA Leq). It is estimated that the proposed bypass could cause sound levels to increase by 10 dBA, or more at up to 100 residences. These are classified as category 4 (least severe) traffic noise impacts.

Alternate 1 could cause up to nine traffic noise impacts throughout its rural course. Additional impacts could occur at three residences on KY 627 due to increased traffic volumes from the proposed South Bypass to the existing KY 1958. The total number of possible noise impacts for Alternate 1 is 112. Most of these are anticipated to be non-severe impacts.

Alternate 2 could cause up to 40 impacts in the apartment complex adjacent to the Winchester Country Club and the residences on Country Club Court, about 14 impacts in the Lyndale and

West Meade subdivisions between McClure and Old Boonesboro Roads, and about five traffic noise impacts throughout the rural portion. Because of these impacts, the total number of possible noise impacts for Alternate 2 is 159. Alternate 2 is less favored due to anticipated traffic noise impacts.

Future traffic noise levels at receivers adjacent to existing highways are not expected to be appreciably altered (> 3 dBA Leq) as a result of construction of the southern bypass. Scattered residences in quiet, rural settings are likely to experience noise levels substantially higher (> 10 dBA) as a result of this project. However, it is expected that future noise levels will still be well below the noise abatement criteria. Due to the scattered nature, relatively low number, and less severe nature of those impacts, construction of noise barriers is not likely to be necessary.

Noise abatement procedures are included in Appendix C.

Community Impacts

The project will not adversely impact any community or neighborhood areas. Noise levels may increase in the Buffalo Trace subdivision and the Lyndale and West Meade subdivisions between McClure and Old Boonesboro Roads, but noise impacts are not likely to be severe (for more detail see the Noise Impacts section of this report).

Alternate 2 bisects the pond on Parcel 14, part of the Gasco Park. This is a private park, used by the employees of Columbia Gas. Alternate 2 will make this park unusable.

The project will have a positive community impact by providing an efficient transportation corridor around southern Winchester. The project will enhance development opportunities in the area shown in the Comprehensive Plan for future development. The project will also reduce through traffic in downtown Winchester by providing a route from the existing bypass to KY 89 and to the proposed Winchester Bypass NE.

Residential Relocations

Alternate 1 will displace nine residential structures. Six of these are on KY 1923 (Muddy Creek Road). The others are scattered throughout the project and are primarily farm residences. Four

of the relocations on Muddy Creek Pike do not appear to have room to relocate on the same parcel. These may be low-income and/or tenant residents.

Alternate 2 will displace three farm residences. Each of these has room to relocate.

Farmland Impacts

Both alternates will impact the farm on Parcel 2. This is primarily a farm used for grazing cattle. The proposed project will take the house and most of this parcel. Either alternate will bisect Parcel 4, and greatly reduce the farming potential of this parcel. Alternate 2 takes a house and barn on Parcel 4. Alternate 2 will bisect Parcel 10, and take a house and a barn. Alternate 1 will take most of the farmland of Parcel 24. Alternate 2 will take most of Parcel 25. Either Alternate will take about one quarter of the area of the Parcel 27. Alternate 2 will take the house and a barn on Parcel 31. Alternate 1 will take a barn on Parcel 31. Alternate 2 will take about half of the farmland of Parcel 32. Alternate 1 will take about half of Parcel 33. Alternate 2 will take the house, a barn, and bisect Parcel 46. Alternate 2 will take about a third of Parcel 43. In summary, Alternate 1 will impact six farms and Alternate 2 will impact nine farms.

Early coordination with the US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service indicated about 247 acres of prime farmland and 536 acres of statewide important farmland in the 1,136 acre project corridor. (Note the corridor acreage is the entire area evaluated for all alternates; considerably less acreage will be acquired for right-of way.)

Correspondence with the USDA is in Appendix A.

Business Relocations

No business establishments are expected to be taken by any of the alignments. Alternate 1 will require improvements to KY 627 S from KY 1958 south to the terminus of the southern bypass. These improvements may alter access to businesses in this area. Alternate 2 will improve access to the businesses at the intersection of KY 627 S and KY 1958 by redirecting through-traffic away from that area.

Cultural Historic

Burry & Amos, Incorporated conducted the cultural and historic research for the project area. Four areas within the project corridor were listed as potential historic sites. This report is included in Appendix D. Exhibit 2 indicates the location of each of these sites.

Property CK467 is located on Parcel 9, on the east side of Muddy Creek Road across from the Gasco Club park. Alternate 2 will impact this property slightly, in the area where improvements are needed to KY 974. Neither alternate will impact any other historic properties, but they are described below because they are within the project corridor. Site #1 is located on Parcel 28 at the end of Rose Acre Lane, off of Two Mile Road. It is an old dwelling that is said to have been a toll house on an abandoned road that connected Muddy Creek and Two Mile Road. Historic Site #4 is on Parcel 25 and is a farmstead. Historic property CK509, located on Parcel 31, is a horse farm located on the west side of Two Mile Road.

Archeology

Cultural Resource Analysts, Incorporated conducted an archaeological overview and file search for the project corridor in July 1999. The report contains a detailed analysis of the surrounding topography from an archaeological perspective. The file search included a complete examination of all recorded archaeological sites in Clark County recorded by the Office of State Archaeology. Appendix E contains the complete Archaeological Overview, which lists these sites, and indicates the location and description of sites in close proximity to the project corridor. Four of these sites (15CK3, 15CK4, 15CK300A-300B, and 15CK33) are within or immediately adjacent to the project corridor. None of these four sites were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The conclusions of the archaeology report indicate that there is a moderate to high probability of finding prehistoric open habitation sites within the study corridor, especially in the pasture and agricultural portions. In addition, numerous standing structures were located within the study corridor that may have archaeological deposits within the vicinity. However, given the mostly twentieth century nature of the structures within the study corridor, there is only a low probability of encountering historic archaeological deposits. The integrity of any archaeological site within the area would be questionable because of urban development and agricultural

impacts within the corridor. With regard to the four recorded archaeological sites in the study corridor, only two sites (15CK4 and 15CK300C) are likely to have intact deposits. It appears that 15CK300C is outside of the project corridor. Alternate 1 will impact site 15CK4. The locations of these sites are identified in Exhibit 2

IMPACT SUMMARY

Following is a summary of the potential impacts discussed in this report:

**TABLE 2 – WINCHESTER BYPASS SOUTH
 ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW
 KNOWN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

| Impact | Parcel # | Alternate 1 | Alternate 2 | KY 627 S |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Water Quality | 10 | | Pond | |
| | 14 | | Pond | |
| Hazardous Materials | 34 | | | Vehicle garage |
| | 39 | | | Marathon Station |
| Potential Noise Impacts | | 112 residences | 159 residences | |
| Residential Relocations | | 9 | 3 | |
| Historic | 9 | | CK467 | |
| Archeology | 33 | 15 CK4 | | |

Consequences of Impacts:

Water Quality: filling of ponds will require US Corps of Engineers Section 404 permits.

Hazardous Materials: a Phase II investigation is recommended to determine if contamination exists.

Noise: a more detailed noise analysis may reveal traffic noise impacts for residents of the Buffalo Trace subdivision, the area adjacent to the Country Club, and the West Meade and Lyndale subdivisions.

Relocations should be done in a sensitive manner. The residences located on Parcels 28 and 11 appear to be low-income. Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice for low-income housing, needs to be addressed in these situations and provisions must be in place to ensure that last resort housing is guaranteed if necessary.

Historic: encroachment within the boundaries of the historic properties will require section 4(f) documentation.

Archeology: a more thorough archeological investigation may find sites potentially eligible for the National Register.

Additional resources may be impacted if alignments are adjusted. All resources (except the potential relocations) are shown on Exhibit 2.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. If Alternate 2 is selected, the filling of ponds on Parcels 10 and 14 will require US Corps of Engineers Section 404 permits.
2. The Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW) encourages strict adherence to erosion and sediment control practices as described in the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's specifications and Federal Highway Administration guidelines. As required for construction activities disturbing approximately five or more acres, a Notice of Intent for coverage under KPDES general permit number KYR100000 for storm water point sources, construction will be filed with the KDOW, Permit Branch. The best management practices (BMP) plan set forth in Part IV of this general permit will be implemented to minimize potential pollution. The generic groundwater protection plan as required by the KDOW and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis, will be strictly followed to protect groundwater.
3. A biological assessment for two endangered species, Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and running buffalo clover (*Trifolium stoloniferum*) will be conducted by KYTC as required by USFWS prior to construction.
4. If parcels 34 or 39 are impacted by the project, Phase II investigation for hazardous materials will be necessary to determine if contamination exists.
5. Further noise analysis should be conducted to determine the impacts on Buffalo Trace subdivision at the start of the project corridor along KY 89. Additional noise studies may also be needed for the residents of Country Club Drive, the Winchester Country Club, and the West Meade and Lyndale subdivisions if Alternate 2 is selected.

6. Relocations should be done in a sensitive manner. Some of the residences located on KY 974 appear to be low-income. Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice for low-income housing, needs to be addressed in these situations and provisions must be in place to ensure that last resort housing is guaranteed, if necessary.

7. If Alternate 2 is selected, historic site CK 467 may be impacted by improvements to KY 974. The effect of the project on the historic site will need to be evaluated.

8. If Alternate 1 is selected, further archaeological studies are required to determine whether site 15CK4 is eligible for the national register of historic places.

REFERENCES

- Amos, Christine. 1999. *Architectural and Historical Resources Overview Winchester Bypass, Southeast.*
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. 1998A. *Recommended Six Year Highway Plan FY 1999 – FY 2004.*
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. 1998B. *Kentucky Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan FY 1999 – FY 2004.*
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. 1996. *Noise Abatement Policy.*
- Niquette, Charles. 1999. *Archaeological Overview and File Search Information for the Winchester Bypass South Study Corridor in Clark County, Kentucky.* (Wingfield, Derek).
- Winchester / Clark County Planning Commission. 1998. *Winchester - Clark County Comprehensive Plan.*
- Zopff, David and M.B., Robson. 1998. *Air Quality Analysis of the Winchester Bypass, Clark County.*

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1 – Design Alignments

EXHIBIT 2 – Environmental Concern Locations

APPENDIX A – CORRESPONDENCE FROM STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

APPENDIX B – COMPUTERIZED SURVEY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASES

**Hazardous Material Computerized Database Search
Performed by
Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR)**

| Database Searched | Sites Found | Location |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, Liability Information System (CERCLIS) | 0 | |
| CERCLIS – No Further Remedial Action Planned | 0 | |
| Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) | 0 | |
| Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report (FINDS) | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clark County Vocational Center, 650 Boone Ave. • Daniel Boone NF, 100 Vaught Road |
| Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System (HMIRS) | 0 | |
| Material Licensing Tracking System | 0 | |
| Mines Master Index File List (MINES) | 0 | |
| National Priority List (NPL) | 0 | |
| NPL Sites Delisted | 0 | |
| NPL Sites Liens | 0 | |
| PCB Activity Database System (PADS) | 0 | |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System Transport, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (RCRIS-TSD) | 0 | |
| RCRIS Large Quantity Generators (RCRIS-LQG) | 0 | |
| RCRIS Small Quantity Generators (RCRIS-SQG) | 1 | Clark County Area Vocational Center, 650 Boone Ave. |
| Record of Decision (ROD) | 0 | |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Administrative Tracking System (RAATS) | 0 | |
| Solid Waste Facilities List (SWF/LF) | 0 | |
| State Hazardous Waste (SHWS) | 0 | |
| Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decree (CONSENT) | 0 | |
| Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System (TRIS) | 0 | |
| Toxic Substances Control Act | 0 | |
| Underground Storage Tank Database (UST) | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boonesboro Plaza Foodmart, 50 Hubbard Road • George Rogers Clark High School, 620 Boone Ave. • Transportation Cabinet Department of Highways, 560 E. Broadway St. • Boone Variety Store, 1605 Boonesboro Road |

APPENDIX C – NOISE ABATEMENT PROCEDURES

Noise Abatement Procedures

The KYTC requires construction noise abatement on highway construction projects. Construction contractors are required to use mufflers and other noise abatement techniques on their equipment, as well as procedures to restrict the transmission of noise to sensitive receptors like hospitals, churches, schools, libraries, parks, museums, residences, and sensitive commercial activities. The contractor is required to provide the following noise abatement measures in the vicinity of noise sensitive areas such as churches, schools, and residences:

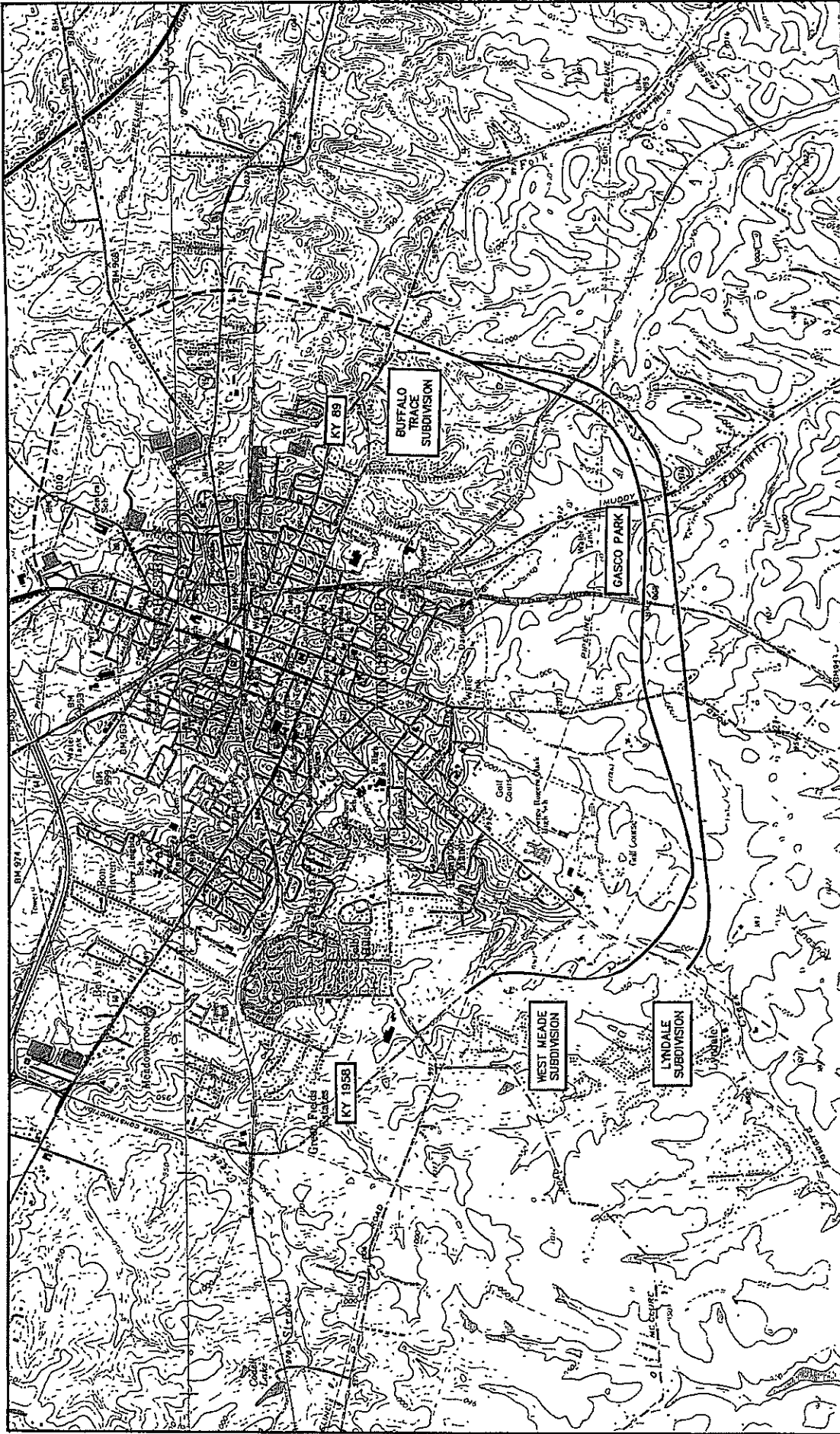
- a. Provide soundproof housing or enclosures for stationary noise-producing machinery such as drills, augers, cranes, derricks, compactors, pile drivers, etc.
- b. Provide efficient silencers on air intakes of equipment.
- c. Provide efficient intake and exhaust mufflers on internal combustion engines.
- d. Perform proper maintenance on all noise-producing equipment to prevent excessive rattling and vibration of metal surfaces.
- e. Restrict construction operations in the vicinity of noise sensitive locations to periods of the day when excessive noise would be least harmful.
- f. Take other measures as necessary to prevent construction noise from becoming a public health nuisance or detriment to human health.

The KYTC has the responsibility for monitoring construction noise levels and can advise the contractor of any violations.

In addition to the procedures listed above, vegetative screening/landscaping (although not an abatement measure) could be employed where practical to provide a visual or psychological relief from identified impacts, especially where any existing vegetation is disturbed or removed due to construction of the project.

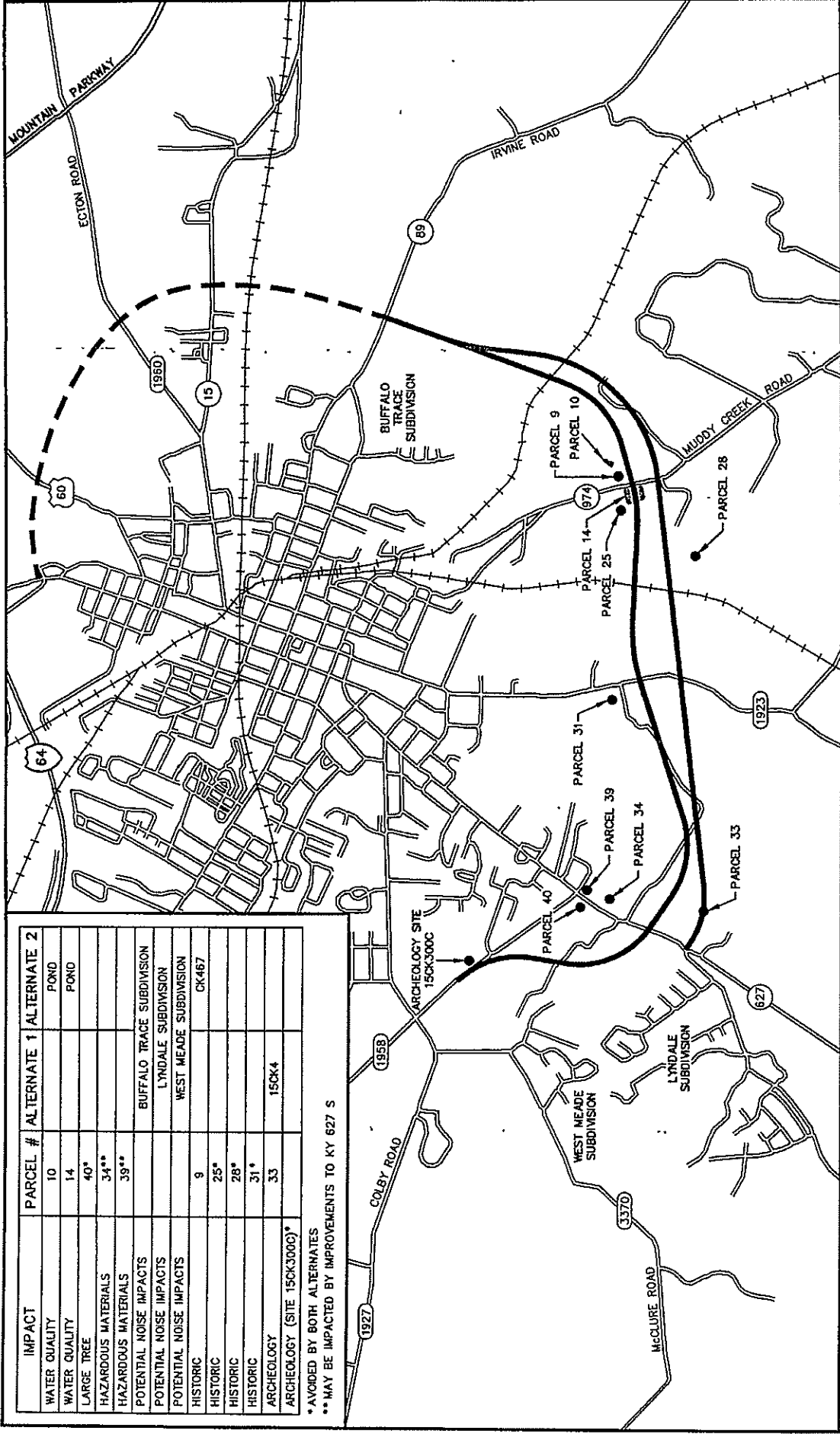
APPENDIX D – CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESEARCH

APPENDIX E – ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



| | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
| <p>EXHIBIT 1 Design Alignments Winchester Bypass South KTC Item No. 7-331.50 Clark County, Kentucky</p> | <p>LEGEND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --- PROPOSED NE BYPASS — SOUTH BYPASS ALTERNATE 1 — SOUTH BYPASS ALTERNATE 2 | <p>SCALE 1:24000 Adopted From USGS Topographic Maps Winchester and Austertitz KY Quadrangles</p> | <p>QUADRANGLE LOCATIONS</p> |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|

Commonwealth Technology, Inc.
Environmental Consulting Division
Lexington, KY • Louisville, KY

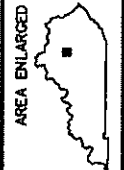


| IMPACT | PARCEL # | ALTERNATE 1 | ALTERNATE 2 |
|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------|
| WATER QUALITY | 10 | | POND |
| WATER QUALITY | 14 | | POND |
| LARGE TREE | 40* | | |
| HAZARDOUS MATERIALS | 34** | | |
| HAZARDOUS MATERIALS | 39** | | |
| POTENTIAL NOISE IMPACTS | | BUFFALO TRACE SUBDIVISION | |
| POTENTIAL NOISE IMPACTS | | LYNDALE SUBDIVISION | |
| POTENTIAL NOISE IMPACTS | | WEST MEADE SUBDIVISION | |
| HISTORIC | 9 | | CK467 |
| HISTORIC | 25* | | |
| HISTORIC | 28* | | |
| HISTORIC | 31* | | |
| ARCHAEOLOGY | 33 | | 15CK4 |
| ARCHAEOLOGY (SITE 15CK3000)* | | | |

* AVOIDED BY BOTH ALTERNATES
 ** MAY BE IMPACTED BY IMPROVEMENTS TO KY 627 S

EXHIBIT 2
 Environmental Concern Locations
 Winchester Bypass South
 KTC Item No. 7-331.50
 Clark County, Kentucky

LEGEND
 - - - - - PROPOSED NE BYPASS
 ——— SOUTH BYPASS ALTERNATE 1
 ——— SOUTH BYPASS ALTERNATE-2



Commonwealth Technology, Inc.
 Environmental Consulting Division
 Lexington, KY • Louisville, KY

APPENDIX A – CORRESPONDENCE FROM STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

JAMES E BICKFORD
SECRETARY



PAUL E PATTON
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CABINET
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FRANKFORT OFFICE PARK
14 REILLY RD
FRANKFORT KY 40601

July 9, 1999

Michael A. Floyd, Ph D.
CTI Environmental
2520 Regency Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40503-2921

RE: Winchester Bypass South

mike
Dear ~~Dr. Floyd~~:

The Water Quality Branch has reviewed your request for information about the referenced area. There are no Outstanding Resource Waters or Wild Rivers within the proposed corridor. There appear to be no large wetland areas within the corridor. A wetland field delineation should be done prior to route selection, to avoid those areas. If wetlands cannot be avoided, any wetland losses must be mitigated

For future reference, information on Special Use Waters can be found on the Division of Water web site (<http://water.nr.state.ky.us/dow/dwhome.htm>). Click on **Topics and Programs within the Division**, then scroll down and click on **Special Use Waters**. This list is frequently updated as new streams are added.

If you have any questions or need further information on ORWs or wetlands, please contact me by phone (502/564-3410) or e-mail (mike.mills@mail.state.ky.us).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael R. Mills".

Michael R. Mills, Supervisor
Ecological Support Section

MRM
c: File



Printed on Recycled Paper
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

446 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501

August 5, 1999

Mr John L. Mettelle, Jr.
Director
Division of Environmental Analysis
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
Frankfort, Kentucky 40622

Re: FWS#'s 99-2113, 99-2114, 99-2115, 99-2116, 99-2117, 99-2118, and 99-2119

Dear Mr Mettelle

Thank you for your letter and enclosures of July 16, 1999, regarding the proposed disposal of 5 tracts of surplus land and 2 proposed highway projects in several counties in Kentucky. The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the information submitted and offers the following comments:

The project impact areas have been reviewed for the presence of threatened and endangered species with the following results.

| Item Number | Route | County | Project | Presence of Threatened and Endangered Species |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|---|--|
| 05-Surplus 1 | I-264 | Jefferson | Disposal of Parcel No 474 | No |
| 05-Surplus 2 | I-264 | Jefferson | Disposal of Parcel No 168, 169, 170 | No |
| 05-Surplus 3 | Gene Snyder | Jefferson | Disposal of Frontage Rd #140 Parcel Nos 84, 17, 18, 19 | No |
| 05-Surplus 4 | Old Henry | Jefferson | Disposal of Parcel No 176 | No |
| 05-Surplus 5 | Biltown Rd | Jefferson | Disposal of Frontage Rd #3 Parcel No 8 | No |
| 07-0029 01 | I-75 | Scott | Widen to four lanes from KY 32 north to KY 2912 | <i>Myotis sodalis</i> |
| 07-0331 00 | NRN | Clark | Winchester Bypass South | <i>Myotis sodalis</i> <i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i> |

2618

2524

A qualified biologist should assess potential impacts and determine if the proposed projects in Scott and Clark Counties will affect the federally listed species identified in the table. A finding of "may affect" could require initiation of formal consultation by the federal permitting agency. We recommend that you submit a copy of your assessment and findings to this office for review and concurrence

It should be noted that endangered and threatened species collection records available to the Service may not be all-inclusive. Our data base is a compilation of collection records made available by various individuals and resource agencies. This information is seldom based on comprehensive surveys of all potential habitat and thus does not necessarily provide conclusive evidence that protected species are present or absent at a specific locality. However, based on the best information available at this time, we believe that the requirements of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, are fulfilled. Obligations under Section 7 of the Act must be reconsidered if (1) new information reveals impacts of the proposed action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered, (2) the proposed action is subsequently modified to include activities which were not considered during this consultation, or (3) new species are listed or critical habitat designated that might be affected by the proposed action

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these proposed actions. If you have any questions, please contact Tyler Sykes of my staff at 931/528-6481, ext 214

Sincerely,



Lee A. Barclay, Ph.D
Field Supervisor

United States
Department
Of
Agriculture

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

30 Taylor Ave. Ste. A
Winchester, KY 40391
Phone 606-745-2828
Fax 606-744-9714

Date: 9/21/99

To: Mr. Michael A. Floyd
Project Biologist
Commonwealth Technology, Inc.

Subject: Prime/Statewide Important Farmland approx. acres,
Winchester Bypass South

Dear Mr. Floyd

Listed below are the approximate acres of prime farmland and
statewide important farmland within the boundaries as shown on
your map for the Winchester Bypass South.

Prime Farmland ----- 247 acres

Statewide Impt. ----- 536 acres

If any further assistance is needed, please contact our office.

Dale Vaughn
Soil Conservation Technician

DONALD S. DOTT, JR.
DIRECTOR



PAUL E. PATTON
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601-1403
(502) 573-2886 VOICE
(502) 573-2355 FAX

July 9, 1999

Michael Floyd
Commonwealth Technology Inc
2526 Regency Road
Lexington, KY 40503

Data Request 00-08

Dear Mr. Floyd:

This letter is in response to your data request of July 8, 1999 for the Winchester Bypass South project. We have reviewed our Natural Heritage Program Database to determine if any of the endangered, threatened, or special concern plants and animals or exemplary natural communities monitored by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission occur in the area of the Winchester, KY. USGS quadrangle. Based on our most current information, we have determined that two occurrences of the plants or animals and no occurrences of the exemplary natural communities that are monitored by KSNPC are reported as occurring in the specified area. A data report is enclosed with this response.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind you of the terms of the data request license, which you agreed upon in order to submit your request. The license agreement states "Data and data products received from the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, including any portion thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means without the express written authorization of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission. The exact location of plants, animals, and natural communities, if released by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, may not be released in any document or correspondence. These products are provided on a temporary basis for the express project (described above) of the requester below, and may not be redistributed, resold or copied without the written permission of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission's Data Manager (801 Schenkel Lane, Frankfort, KY, 40601. Phone: (502) 573-2886).

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage



AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F/D

Standard Occurrence Report
 KSWFC Mammal Occurrence reported for the Winchester Regional Sewer Project.

| ECOCODE | SCIENCE NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | CRANK | SPRINT | USESA | IDENT | LASTDSS | PREG | FORMANK | COUNTY | 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE | LAT | LONG | EPA WATERBODY | DIRECTIONS | HABITAT |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|------|---------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---|---|
| ABR0000107041KY | CHICKADEES GRAMMADUS | LARK SPARROW | G5 S2S8 T | | | 1968-06-19 | Q H | | | Clark | WINCHESTER, KY | | | | NEAR PINCHEL ALONG KY 874 CA 1.0 OPEN SITUATIONS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES AND RD MI NE OF TOWN AND 0.4 RD MI NE TREES, PRABLE, FOREST EDGE, CULTIVATED OF JCT W/ COLL RD (SERVELL SHOP AREAS, ORCHARDS, FIELDS WITH BUSHY BBS ROUTE, STOP 30) BORDERS, AND SAVANNA (BASICORINA) | |
| ABNGA110107010KY | NYCTICORAX NYCTICORAX | BLACK- CROWNED NIGHT-HERON | G5 S1S28 T | | | 1993-05-14 | M D | | | Clark | WINCHESTER, KY | 37523N | 84123W | STRODES CREEK BASIN | WINCHESTER, CA 0.1 AIR MI N OF KY 1956 AND KY 1927 JCT WEST CA 60 Y6S RIGHT OF UNNAMED CUL DE SAC | MARSHES, SWAMPS, WOODED STREAMS, MANGROVES, SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, LAGOONS, SALT WATER, BRACKISH, AND FRESHWATER SITUATIONS |

2 Records Processed

THESE DATA ARE VALID ONLY ON THE DATE ON WHICH THE REPORT WAS GENERATED
 THESE DATA MAY BE USED ONLY FOR THE PROJECT NAMED ABOVE

Prepared by Michael Floyd with Conservation Tech, LLC.

APPENDIX B – COMPUTERIZED SURVEY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASES

**Hazardous Material Computerized Database Search
Performed by
Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR)**

| Database Searched | Sites Found | Location |
|---|-------------|--|
| Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, Liability Information System (CERCLIS) | 0 | |
| CERCLIS -- No Further Remedial Action Planned | 0 | |
| Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) | 0 | |
| Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report (FINDS) | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clark County Vocational Center, 650 Boone Ave. • Daniel Boone NF, 100 Vaught Road |
| Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System (HMIRS) | 0 | |
| Material Licensing Tracking System | 0 | |
| Mines Master Index File List (MINES) | 0 | |
| National Priority List (NPL) | 0 | |
| NPL Sites Delisted | 0 | |
| NPL Sites Liens | 0 | |
| PCB Activity Database System (PADS) | 0 | |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System Transport, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (RCRIS-TSD) | 0 | |
| RCRIS Large Quantity Generators (RCRIS-LQG) | 0 | |
| RCRIS Small Quantity Generators (RCRIS-SQG) | 1 | Clark County Area Vocational Center, 650 Boone Ave. |
| Record of Decision (ROD) | 0 | |
| Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Administrative Tracking System (RAATS) | 0 | |
| Solid Waste Facilities List (SWF/LF) | 0 | |
| State Hazardous Waste (SHWS) | 0 | |
| Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decree (CONSENT) | 0 | |
| Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System (TRIS) | 0 | |
| Toxic Substances Control Act | 0 | |
| Underground Storage Tank Database (UST) | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boonesboro Plaza Foodmart, 50 Hubbard Road • George Rogers Clark High School, 620 Boone Ave. • Transportation Cabinet Department of Highways, 560 E. Broadway St. • Boone Variety Store, 1605 Boonesboro Road |

APPENDIX C – NOISE ABATEMENT PROCEDURES

Noise Abatement Procedures

The KYTC requires construction noise abatement on highway construction projects. Construction contractors are required to use mufflers and other noise abatement techniques on their equipment, as well as procedures to restrict the transmission of noise to sensitive receptors like hospitals, churches, schools, libraries, parks, museums, residences, and sensitive commercial activities. The contractor is required to provide the following noise abatement measures in the vicinity of noise sensitive areas such as churches, schools, and residences:

- a Provide soundproof housing or enclosures for stationary noise-producing machinery such as drills, augers, cranes, derricks, compactors, pile drivers, etc.
- b Provide efficient silencers on air intakes of equipment.
- c Provide efficient intake and exhaust mufflers on internal combustion engines.
- d Perform proper maintenance on all noise-producing equipment to prevent excessive rattling and vibration of metal surfaces.
- e Restrict construction operations in the vicinity of noise sensitive locations to periods of the day when excessive noise would be least harmful
- f Take other measures as necessary to prevent construction noise from becoming a public health nuisance or detriment to human health.

The KYTC has the responsibility for monitoring construction noise levels and can advise the contractor of any violations.

In addition to the procedures listed above, vegetative screening/landscaping (although not an abatement measure) could be employed where practical to provide a visual or psychological relief from identified impacts, especially where any existing vegetation is disturbed or removed due to construction of the project.

APPENDIX D – CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESEARCH



201 MILLS RANCH ROAD
WOODLAND PARK, COLORADO
80863
719 687 6973
719 687 1421 FAX

P O BOX 719
SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY
40066-0719
502 633 1330

burry-amos@outwest.net

Architecture • Historic Preservation • Construction Management

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

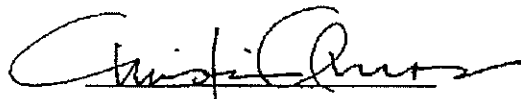
WINCHESTER BY-PASS, SOUTHEAST

ITEM NO. 7-331 0
CLARK COUNTY, KENTUCKY

by
Burry & Amos, Inc

for
Commonwealth Technologies, Inc
and
Vaughn and Melton, Engineers and Architects, Inc

and
The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
Division of Environmental Analysis


Christine Amos Principal Investigator

November, 1999



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Abstract | 3 |
| Project Description | 4 |
| Area Overview | 8 |
| Historic Overview | 8 |
| Early Settlement and the Beginnings of Winchester | 8 |
| Nineteenth Century Agriculture Bluegrass Diversity | 10 |
| The Railroads: Changes in the Late-Nineteenth Century | 10 |
| Historic Contexts and Property Types | 13 |
| Survey Methodology | 17 |
| Reconnaissance | 17 |
| Baseline Standards of Integrity | 17 |
| Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Properties | 18 |

Abstract

The project is the Architectural/Historic Resource Overview of properties located in the vicinity of the proposed Winchester Bypass Southeast in Clark County, Kentucky. Preparation of this report included literature review, review of existing resource data files, and field survey. As part of the environmental overview, the study identifies and provides preliminary assessments of historically and architecturally significant resources located in the southeast quadrant outskirts of Winchester, between Highway 627 and Highway 89.

The initial literature review identified ten previously surveyed historic resources documented on Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory forms within the general vicinity of the project area. Field reconnaissance identified an additional eight resources. Of the total eighteen properties, one is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (CK-47, the Henry Calmes House), and four are considered eligible to the National Register for historical and/or architectural significance. This information on significant and potentially significant resources is provided to Vaughn & Melton Engineers-Architects, project engineers and the Winchester Bypass Transportation Advisory Committee during the preliminary design phase of the project to assist them in adjusting preferred alignments to avoid effecting identified significant resources.

A comparison of the two alternate alignments in the selected corridor to existing and proposed boundaries for National Register listed or potentially eligible properties finds that neither of the proposed alignments will effect identified significant historic resources.

Project Description

The project is the *Architectural/Historic Overview* of historic architectural properties located in an area identified as the Winchester By-pass (Southeast) in Clark County, Kentucky (see Figures 1 and 2, Project Location Maps). The overview is provided as part of a series of environmental reports that provide baseline documentation of various sensitive and significant environmental conditions that exist within the corridor

The project area begins in the vicinity of the present south terminus of the Winchester bypass where it junctions with S.R. 627 on the southwest outskirts of Winchester. The corridor extends in an arc to the south, east, and northeast, where it joins the selected inner bypass alternate for the Winchester Bypass Northeast at S.R. 89 (Figure 3).

This Overview is to provide preliminary information to the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, the project engineers, the Winchester Bypass Advisory Committee and other agencies and individuals about significant and potentially significant historic architectural resources in the corridor area to avoid effecting them with future roadway construction if at all possible.

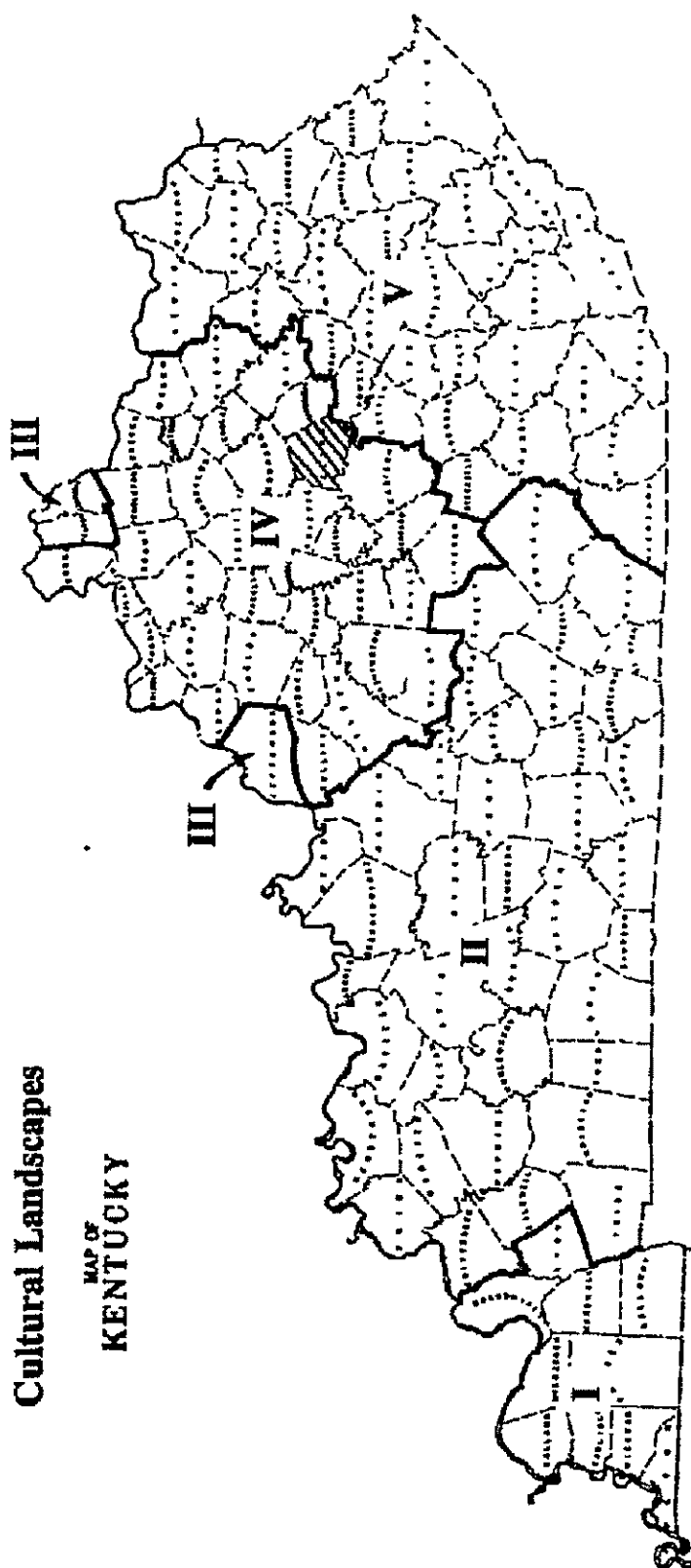
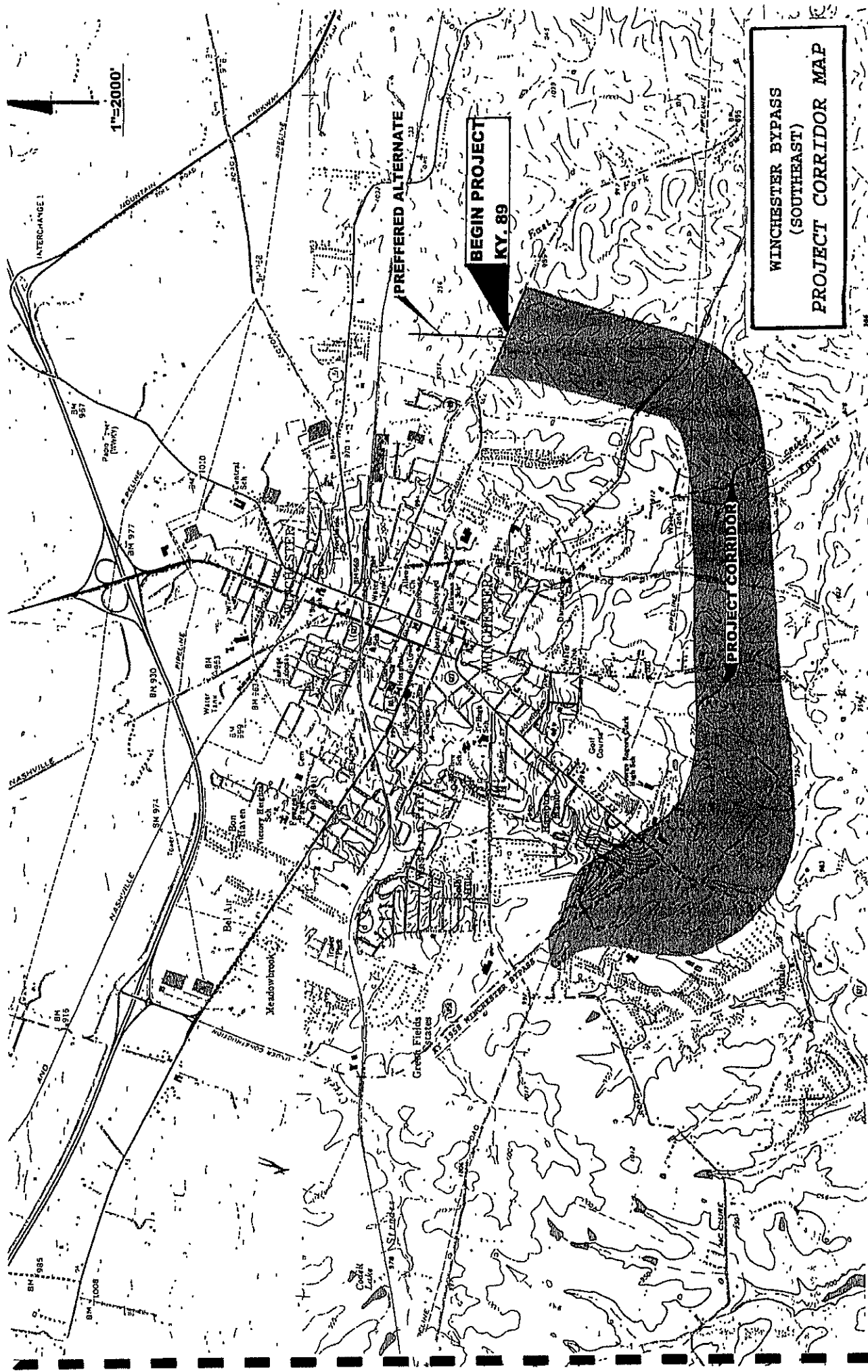


Figure 1. Map of Kentucky showing location of Clark County.



Figure 2. Map of Clark County with general location of project area indicated.



WINCHESTER BYPASS
(SOUTHEAST)
PROJECT CORRIDOR MAP

BEGIN PROJECT
KY. 89

PREFERRED ALTERNATE

PROJECT CORRIDOR

1"=2000'



Area Overview

The project is located in Clark County, in central Kentucky. Geographically, Clark County is contained within the Inner and Outer sub regions of the Bluegrass, and the Eden Shale regions. The western half of the county is characterized by the open and gently rolling Inner Bluegrass agricultural plain while the eastern portion displays the more rolling and dissected terrain of the Outer Bluegrass and Eden Shale regions. Winchester, the county seat, is fairly central in its location, near the line that divides the Inner and Outer Bluegrass areas of the county.

Clark County was created in 1792 from portions of Bourbon and Fayette Counties. The original boundaries of Clark County encompassed all of present Montgomery, Bath, Powell, Menifee, Wolfe, Knott Counties and portions of present Estill, Lee, Morgan, Magoffin, Breathitt, Perry and Letcher; all counties of the Eden Shale and Appalachian regions, located further northeast, east, and southeast of present Clark.

In 1852, Clark County assumed its present boundary with Bourbon County to the north, Montgomery and Powell Counties to the east, Estill and Madison Counties to the south, and Fayette County to the west. Lulbegrud Creek, Red River, and the Kentucky River define the east, southeast and south perimeter. From the high, dividing plateau that roughly follows the Bourbon-Fayette County line to near Winchester, numerous creeks flow either to the east or south into the three waters mentioned, or to the north into the Licking drainage (Beckner, 1889: 2).

Historic Overview

Early Settlement and the Beginnings of Winchester

Settlers entered present Clark County from the south via the Wilderness Road crossing of the Kentucky River, or from the north via the Maysville-Lexington Turnpike, established along the buffalo trace that extended south from Maysville on the Ohio River to the center of the Bluegrass region at Lexington (Kentucky Heritage Commission, 1979: 5). None of these earliest primary routes led into or through the interior of Clark County. When the county was created through legislative act in 1792, few trails existed in the area. The initial "survey" of the county - upon which numerous land surveys were founded - was little more than a "fireside survey", a brief description of boundary lines with no undisputable bearings called out. Understandably, land disputes in Clark County are legend (Clark, 1996: 38).

The earliest immigrants lived in or near stockaded stations and/or forts while the threat of Indian raids was still likely, farming their lands by day and retiring within the stockade at night. Some early stations and forts included Strode's Station (1779, near present Winchester), Constant's Station and McGee's Station (Kentucky Heritage Commission, 1979: 4). **Figure 4** shows the approximate locations of early stations according to A. Goff Bedford (Bedford, 1958: N.P.)

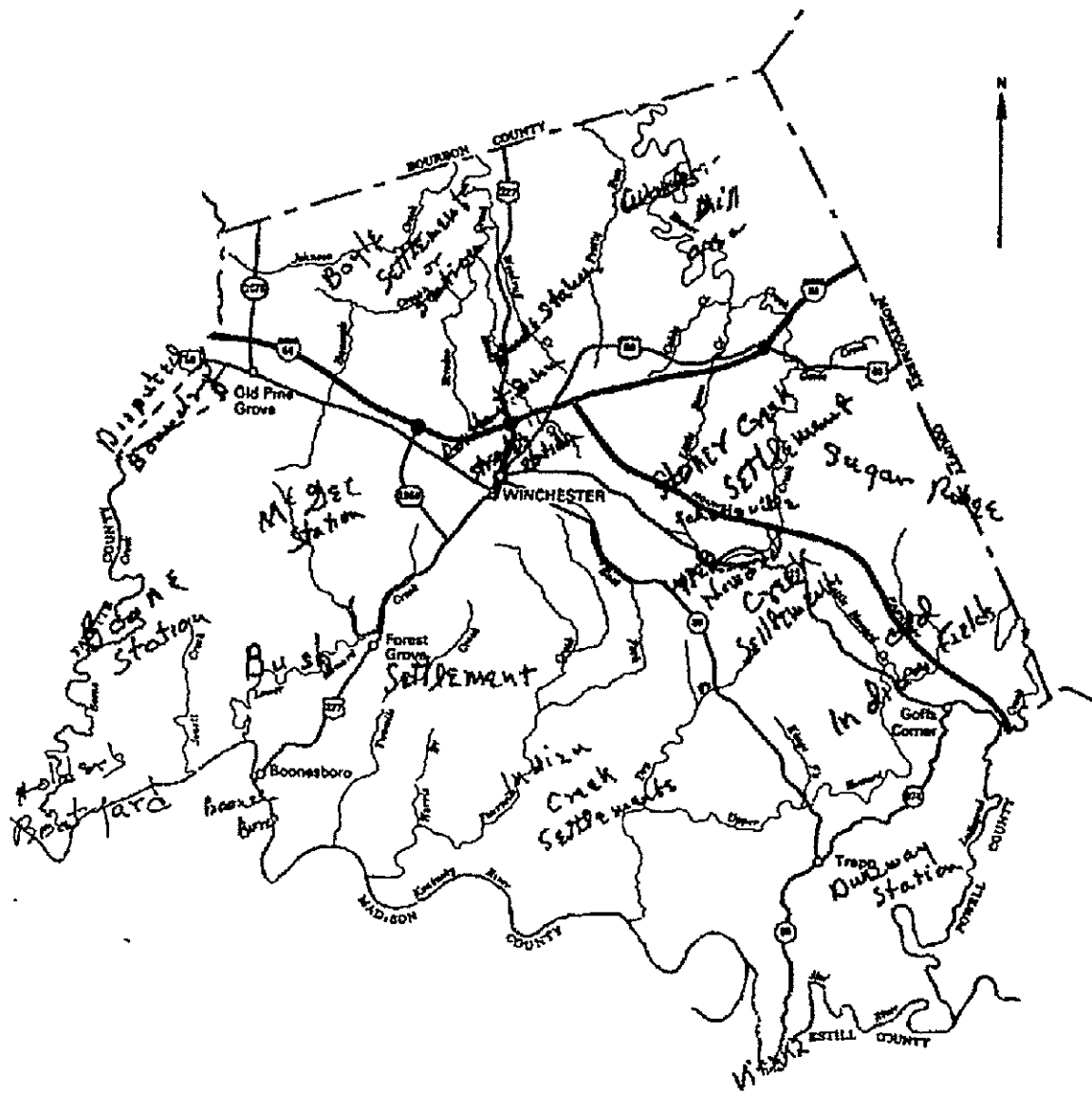


Figure 4. Taken from A Goff Bedford's Land of Our Fathers. History of Clark County, Kentucky (1958). General areas of early settlement in Clark County showing the vicinities of Strode's and Constant's Stations around Winchester. No known station sites are in the project area.

On December 17, 1793, the Kentucky General Assembly granted a charter to the county seat town of Winchester. Four of the original sixty-six town acres were reserved for the courthouse square and the remainder was platted into town lots (Clark, 1996: 44.) Winchester depended on an active commercial trade with the surrounding agricultural region. Because Winchester was not located on any primary regional settlement road, the building of roads that connected the seat to surrounding rural communities and trade centers was a critical early undertaking by the county government (Clark, 1996: 148).

Nineteenth Century Agriculture: Bluegrass Diversity

Western Clark County, including the environs about Winchester (and the project area), was as much an idealized example of the Bluegrass environment as any; enjoying an agricultural bounty brought from productive lands worked by farmer and slave. Described by Carolyn Torma (in Kentucky Heritage Commission, 1979)

During the fifty-year period between 1810 and 1860, Kentucky as a whole and Clark County in particular reached their greatest levels of wealth and productivity in relation to the rest of the country. The Clark County landscape was covered with small commercial crossroads which provided educational, commercial, milling, and religious services. Agriculture had become highly successful and the system of farming had not yet exhausted or damaged the soil. Prime stock raising was of particular importance at this time in the county's history; many Clark County animals achieved regional fame. In anthropological terms, the county had achieved a "climax culture". The resources of the county were in balance with the demands put upon them. From 1810 to 1860, there were no dramatic changes in the county, only a gradual "filling up" of the landscape with houses, mills, roads, tollhouses, distilleries, barns and warehouses (ibid. 4)

Figure 5, a copy of the 1877 D G Beers & Co. map showing the south central Clark County including Winchester, south and west. The general location of the by-pass corridor is indicated on the map.

The Railroads: Changes in the Late-Nineteenth Century

Following the Civil War, the entrance of the railroads into Clark County in the 1870s, effected significant changes on the rural, agricultural landscape. Compared with the rapidly industrializing and prosperous northern states, Kentucky's economy had become stagnant, neither deteriorating significantly - nor reaching the upper levels of prosperity foretold during the antebellum years. Across America, transcontinental, regional, and local railroads competed to access extractable resources, open unclaimed areas to settlement, and reach new markets. Advancing from central Kentucky eastward to access the magnificent stands of old growth timber forests in the Appalachians, the first railroad track through Clark County was begun in 1872, the Elizabethtown, Lexington, and Big Sandy Railroad. Partly enabled by a \$100,000 subscription paid by Clark County residents, the Big Sandy Railroad pushed east through Winchester and on to Ashland and the Big Sandy Valley (ibid. 5). The Big Sandy Railroad eventually became part of the Chesapeake and Ohio system that continues to operate in Clark County today (Clark, 1996: 163)

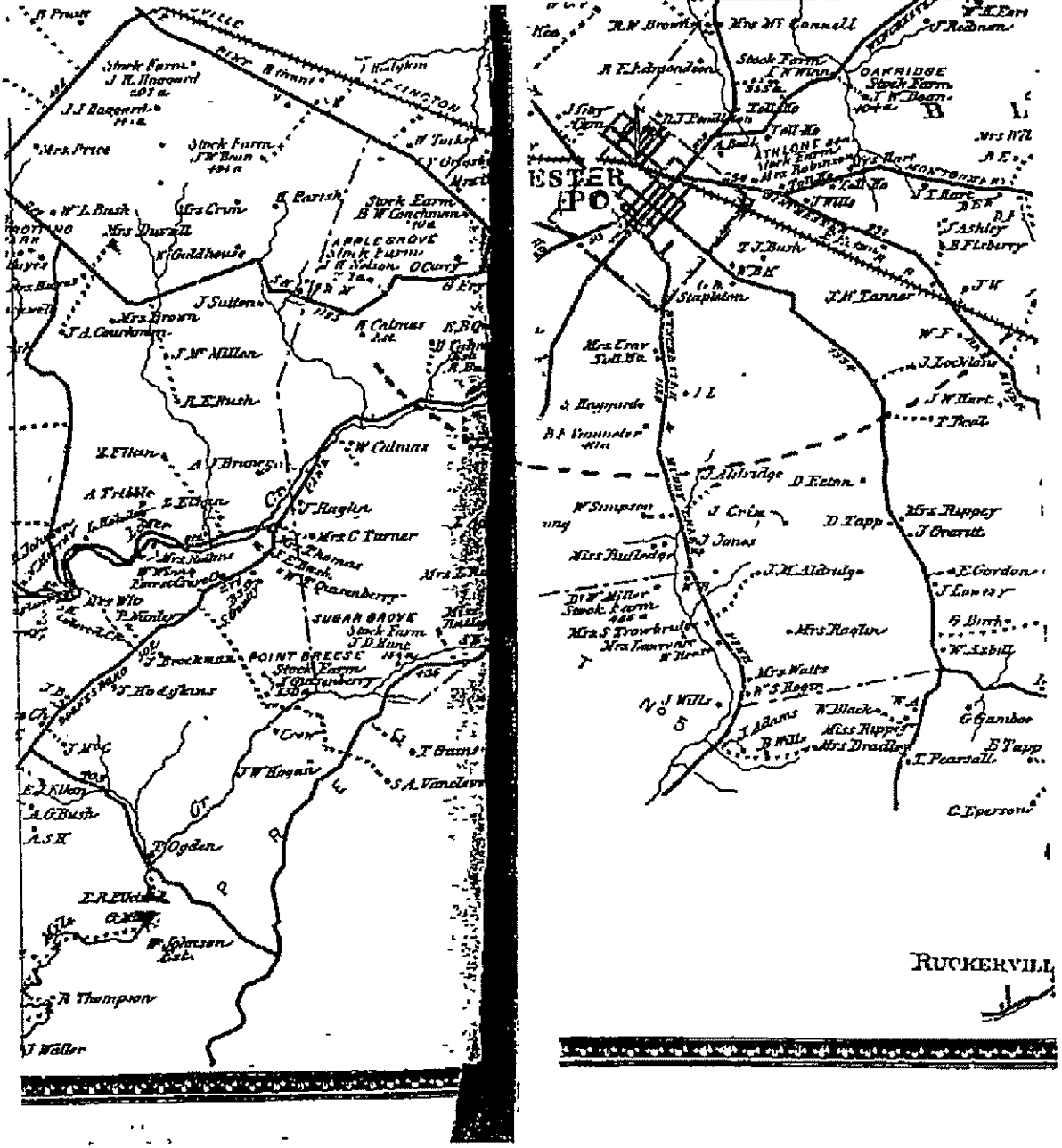


Figure 5 Winchester and south central Clark County in 1877 with approximate location of by-pass corridor indicated as a dashed line (DeBeers, 1877 33)

Within a decade of the Big Sandy's construction, the Kentucky Central Railway laid rails north-south through the center of the county from Winchester south to Livingston in Rockcastle County. The Kentucky Central was absorbed into the Louisville and Nashville Railroad system which continues to operate.

In 1883, the Kentucky Union Railroad built the county's third railroad on an east-west alignment from Winchester to Clay City in adjacent Powell County. Like its predecessors, the Kentucky Union was partially financed through subscriptions paid by residents of Clark County. The line sold within a decade of its beginning and reorganized as the Lexington and Eastern Railroad Company. It operated until 1965 when the line was abandoned and tracks removed (Clark County Deed Books 61 23; 175-154)

The railroads spawned small service communities along their right-of-ways, with stock scales, freight and passenger stations, post offices, and mercantile stores. Hedges Station is one of the few that survive today. Winchester was a main station on all lines, and because of the corridor's proximity to the town, no historic stations existed within the project area. Figure 6 an early twentieth century map of rail alignments and stations in Clark County shows the number of small station communities that once existed. No railroad-associated historic resources were identified in the project corridor.

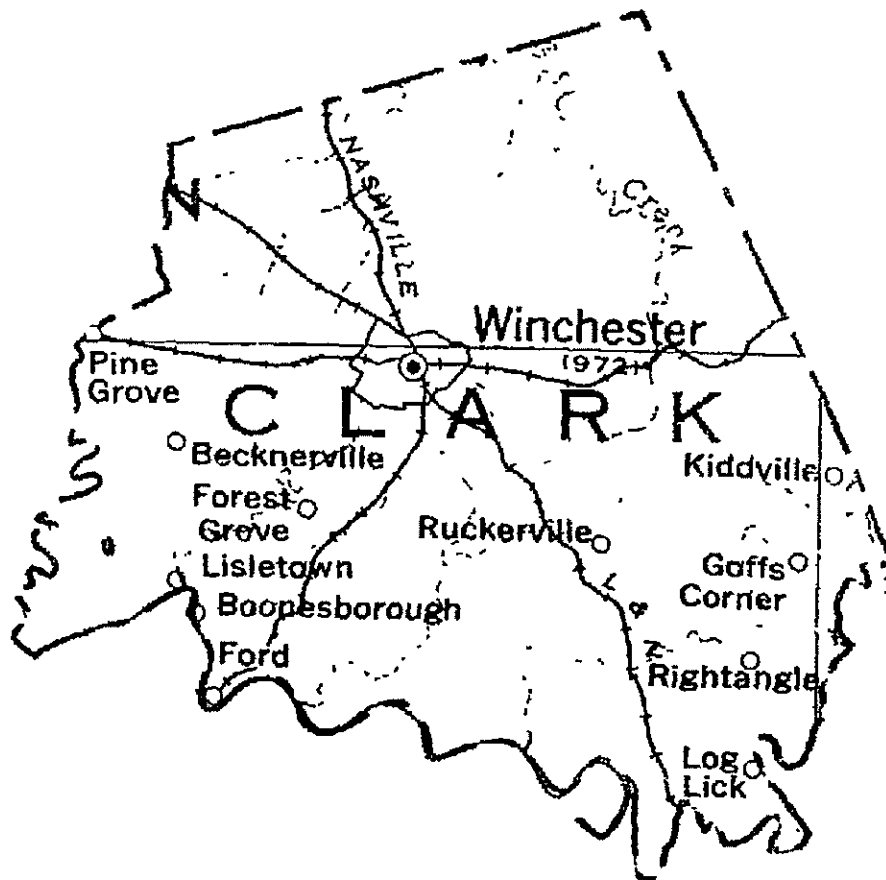


Figure 6. Early twentieth century railroad and station map of Clark County (KHC files).

Historic Contexts and Property Types

Domestic Architecture

In 1976, the Kentucky Heritage Council initiated a comprehensive, county-wide survey performed by Carolyn Torma, Camille Wells and Anthony James. In that effort, 534 buildings in the county and 608 buildings in Winchester were documented. Forty-three properties in the county outside of Winchester were nominated to the National Register by Torma and Wells in 1979. The publication associated with the survey and National Register work, Survey of Historic Sites in Clark County, Kentucky, provided the majority of context information for architectural resources identified in the project area (Kentucky Heritage Commission, 1979).

Early settlers to the area that ultimately became Clark County arrived in the majority from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia in the late eighteenth century. These settlers established homesteads constructed of locally available log, limestone, brick, and timber. Log house construction was the first building method employed in Clark County. Early settlers described initial log dwellings as "unhewn log buildings" laid to a height of one story with puncheon floors and gable roofs built up of successively smaller logs laid perpendicular to the ridge line (ibid: 2). No examples of such described log structures remain as they were rapidly replaced by more permanent structures, also of log construction. Wells found that the most prolific period of building with log in Clark County occurred between 1835 and 1860; a phenomena evidenced by "ornamental details of the Greek Revival period" remaining in most log houses, especially in the form of mantels and moldings (ibid: 16).

Log dwellings were built in various single and multiple pen combinations including single pen, hall-parlor, saddlebag and dog trot plans. The 1979 county wide survey suggests that either the most commonly built plan type or the plan type that has survived in greatest numbers in Clark, is the dogtrot. Local variations of the plan include those built with open breezeways later enclosed by frame partitions, and types built with the center area fully or partially enclosed by logs during initial construction, with both variations in one and two-story heights. Common features of dogtrot dwellings include exterior stone and brick chimneys and weatherboard siding. No examples of log dwellings taking any historic plan were identified in the project area.

Brick joined log as a major construction material in the early nineteenth century in Clark County. Most brick was locally fired and easily worked, and early brick buildings were commonly built on traditional plans including hall-parlor, side-passage and central-passage with imposed symmetrical facades that often disrupted the balance of interior room arrangements (KHC, 1977: 11). Early settlers chose brick as a symbol of social prosperity and permanence and intended that their residences be considered aesthetically pleasing (ibid). One example brick masonry, antebellum domestic architecture exists in the area, CK-47, the National Register listed, Henry Calmes House. The Calmes house is located approximately 1/2 mile west of the project corridor.

The most frequently used residential building material within the project area during all historic periods was wood. Wood frame residences date through the nineteenth and into the post World War II era and were built in a variety of vernacular, stylistic, and popular forms. Milled, dimensional lumber was readily obtained locally by the early nineteenth century.

Many of the antebellum residences in Clark County are examples of the Greek Revival style, the architectural fashion called the "National Style" for its occurrence in all settled areas by 1860 (McAlester, 1984: 182). In this area of Clark County, some examples of the style survive, including the Locknane-Burgher House, CK-467, a two-story, frame residence located on the east side of Muddy Creek Road (KY 974) on the crest of a prominent knoll (Figure 7). In form, plan and scale, the five-bay, center hall Greek Revival residence with double central portico reflected both the owner's economic wealth as well as his willingness to locate and construct a residence that announced that status to all.

In the late-nineteenth and into the twentieth century in rural areas such as Clark County, national dispersal of house plans influenced the traditional vernacular architecture to greater or lesser degrees. Often, stylish details were merely applied to traditional vernacular forms, such as center plan I-houses modified with Italianate brackets, multiple, or single Gothic gables (as in CK-464 and CK-465).

Frequently, asymmetrical dwellings deviated from traditional balanced plans as expressions of the picturesque romantic movement. In Clark County, comprehensive survey revealed that "Overwhelmingly, examples of late-century architecture in Clark County which deviate at all from the long dominant I-house take the T-plan form" (Wells: 25). A number of T-plan examples identified in the project area include CK-46, CK-466, CK-507, # 4, and #5.



Figure 7 The Locknane-Burgher House, CK-467, on Muddy Creek Road (KY 974)

Surviving late-nineteenth century dwellings in Clark County, such as frame T-plan dwellings, eligible to the National Register under Criterion C, are locally significant examples of domestic architecture and embody distinctive characteristics of types during the era. They may be important examples or variations of either traditional plans and forms, or illustrate the integration of nationally popular plans and forms into the local architectural vocabulary.

In the project area, three T-plan examples built near the turn-of-the-century were identified, CK-466, and project sites #4 and #5. CK-466 and site #5 have lost historic material integrity through the application of non-original siding and removal or alteration of design details such as decorative trim, porch details, and window sash. Site #4, the two-story, frame, vernacular T-plan residence of a farm maintains good overall integrity and displays some interesting late-Victorian features including decorative porch details, original shutters, and tall, sash windows. Although the exterior is sided with asphalt shingles, this material is probably applied over original clapboard and does not significantly impair the architectural integrity of the house.

Although brick was an often-used construction material in Clark County in the late-nineteenth century and into the early-twentieth, only one example of brick construction dating to this era was identified in the project area; CK-524 the Bonfield House. This once impressive, early twentieth century four-square plan residence with Classical Revival detailing, has suffered severe loss of integrity through deterioration and neglect.

The Clark County architectural overview addressed the early twentieth century Revival styles, but gave minor attention to the Arts and Crafts, Craftsman or Bungalow-style of domestic architecture. The nationally popular style, championed by carpenter Gustav Stickley and promoted by widely circulated patterns books and magazines, appeared as frame and brick constructed residences on early-to-mid twentieth century farms in Clark County. The style is recognized by a low, ground-hugging appearance, moderately angled roofs with wide eave overhangs and spacious porches supported by battered posts; a variety of natural exterior materials including stained clapboards, shingles, locally-available stone and rough stucco, and interior plans that reflected the operation of a "servantless household" with few hallways, kitchens located between living and sleeping/play areas, and asymmetrical room arrangements dictated by function rather than tradition or formality (Rifkind 1980: 99).

From the most pure forms of the nationally popular Bungalow style, plans and forms evolved as simple adaptations with considerably less material and design detail and often a more modest scale. Throughout Kentucky, especially in working class neighborhoods of the period, thousands of "bungalow cottages" were built. In the coal region of the Appalachian east in county seats and railroad communities of the Bluegrass, and in working class neighborhoods of metropolitan river towns, the one- and one-and-one-half story bungalow is commonplace. Bungalow residences in Clark County eligible to the National Register under Criterion C, are locally significant examples of the style and embody distinctive characteristics of type. They may be important architectural examples or local variations that illustrate the interpretation of the nationally popular style at a local level. They may also be recognized as significant indicators of the influence effected by the railroads on rural residential architecture in Boyle County, and the apparent adoption or rejection of this nationally popular architectural style by members of the rural population including small community residents, developers, and agriculturalists.

In Clark County, bungalow residences were not comprehensively documented in the county-wide survey effort. One vernacular residence of the early twentieth century that takes its lines from the bungalow is # 7, a simple, front gable, two-bay cottage.

Survey Methodology

Reconnaissance

The literature and records search of potentially significant historic and architectural resources within the project area was conducted in Frankfort, Kentucky at the Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office), the Kentucky Department for Library and Archives, and the Kentucky Historical Society; and in Winchester, Kentucky at the Clark County Courthouse and the Clark County Public Library. 539 historic resources in Clark County (outside the city limits of Winchester) were documented in a survey conducted in 1977 by the Kentucky Heritage Commission (Wells, 1977) with emphasis placed on log, stone, brick and frame buildings representing the themes of domestic architecture, agriculture, education, religion and commerce. The resulting publication, Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky: Clark County (1979), synthesized the significant amount of information on Clark County's history and material culture. That study and publication proved valuable to this effort. Additional literature examined included regional and local histories, published and unpublished manuscripts; maps, and newspaper articles. These sources provided the base information for the development of a historic context and architectural overview as well as identified for field surveyors, the potential locations of historic sites, communities and features.

Prior to entering the field, the initial study corridor was located on U.S.G.S. topographic maps. All buildings and structures fifty years old or older within the corridor were identified for survey. Field work was performed between June and August, 1999. Historic properties with fair-to-good architectural integrity, not previously recorded by the Kentucky Heritage Commission (Council), were given project numbers from #1 through #8 with brief form descriptions and photographs included with this report. Photographs were taken of identified properties and when possible, property owners or local informants were interviewed. Historic properties that had lost physical integrity were also photographed. Several historic properties, in addition to those identified in this report, were surveyed during the project survey phase, but as alignments were provided, several of those properties were no longer near the area of project effect and therefore are not included in this report.

Baseline Standards of Integrity

For a historic property to be considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, it must be physically able to convey its significance. Properties eligible under Criterion A or C, potentially eligible, or warranting further documentation must exhibit a majority of physical and associative qualities of integrity. A resource eligible under Criterion A for historical significance must retain the essential physical features that made up its appearance during the period of significance. The resource must be able to convey its original historic association, such as a farmstead complex associated with an historic agricultural farm landscape. Resources eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance that are distinct examples of a style or type must maintain a majority of physical integrity including design, materials, workmanship, and location. Eligible resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a construction type or technique may have lost some materials or design details (such as original siding or porch details) and remain eligible if the important construction characteristics remain. As a general guide, buildings

fifty years old or older with alteration or loss of more than two major character defining physical features (exterior sheathing, roof lines, porches, fenestration patterns, location, etc) are not considered eligible due to loss of physical integrity

All historic resources in the project area, including the eight properties newly surveyed and recorded on KHC inventory forms and the ten previously identified resources documented in 1977 are included in this documentation.

Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Properties

The following section includes brief property evaluations for all properties documented within the project area with statements of significance based on standards of integrity where applicable; recent photographs; and, preliminary boundaries for significant properties. Copies of Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms for previously documented resources in the corridor are attached following the report narrative. Each significant resource is identified on project maps showing the relationship of the property and its boundary to proposed alignments in the corridor. Figure 8, taken from the Winchester Quadrangle map, identifies the location of the properties inventoried as part of this project. Figures following each significant surveyed site locate the property in relation to proposed alignments.

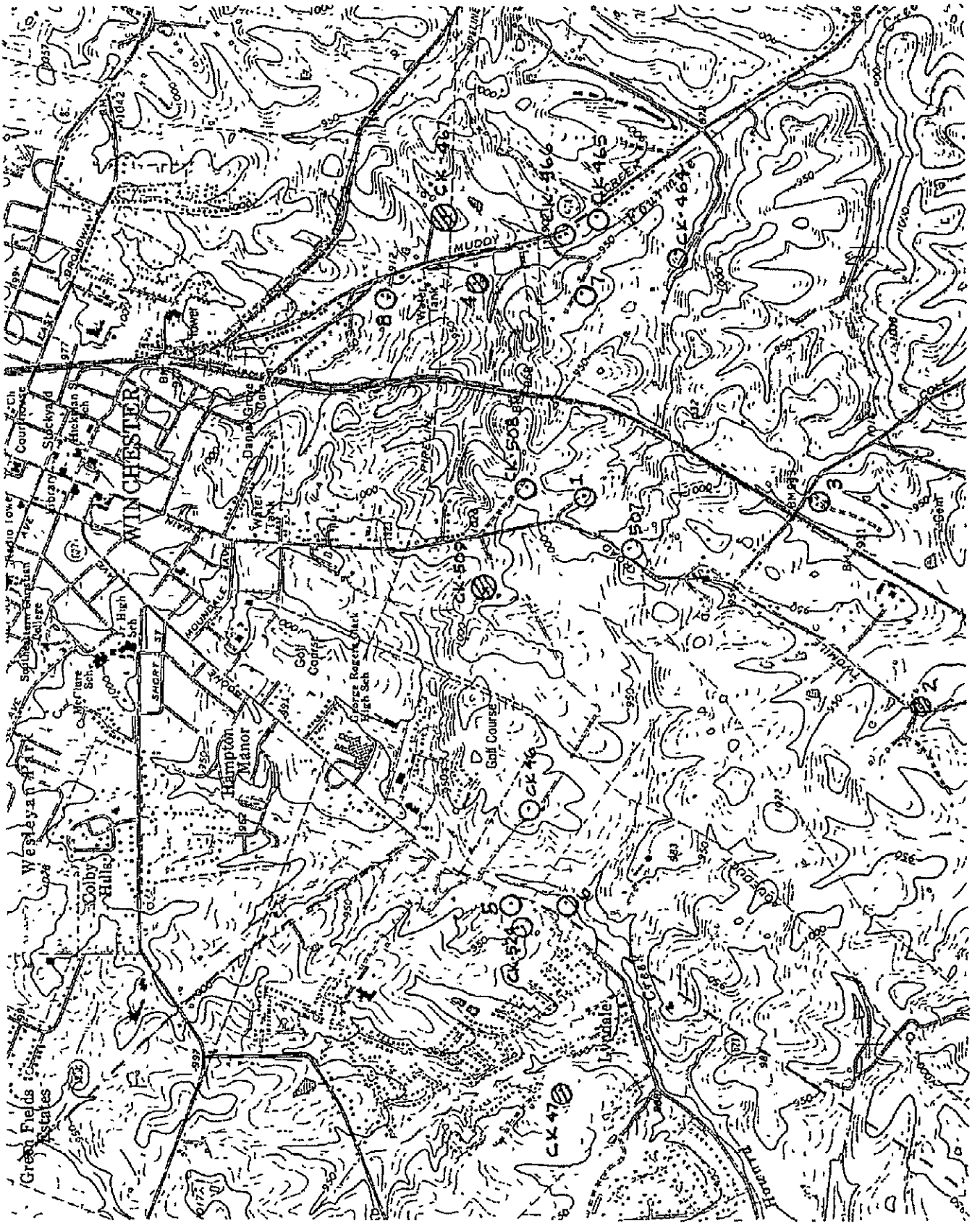


Figure 8. Project corridor

Site Number. CK-46, James Lyle House

Figure Number: 9

UTM Reference. Quad: Winchester

Date. 1965 Zone 16

Easting: 746310

Northing: 4206220

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height: 2 Width: 3 Depth: 3

Plan: T-plan

Construction Date: late-19th century

Description: The main dwelling of a 108 acre farm on the southwest outskirts of Winchester, is sited on the crest of a knoll, southeast of KY 627. Associated with the dwelling are a small garage/shed and a large barn that has been modified for use as a training barn for horses. The two-story, frame T-plan dwelling, built in the last quarter of the 19th century, features a limestone foundation, multi-gabled roof and single light replacement sash windows of various sizes. The house has been substantially modified from its original appearance with the replacement of windows, the application of vinyl siding, removal of wood trims and design details, and the installation of a non-original double portico to the side of the projecting front bay. Due to loss of integrity from the application of non-original materials and alteration of original fenestration and other design details, the property does not meet standards of eligibility to the National Register.



Figure 9 James Lyle House.

Site Number: CK-47, Henry W Calmes House

Figure Number: 10

UTM Reference: Quad Winchester

Date: 1965 Zone: 16

Easting: 745400

Northing: 4206700

Function.

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height: 15 Width: 5 Depth: 1

Plan: center passage

Construction Date. c. 1810

Description. The Henry W Calmes House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the "Clark County Multiple Resources, Excluding the City of Winchester" (Wells and Torma 1976) Because of discrepancies on site forms and maps concerning the location of the property, and concern that it might be within the project area, field survey was undertaken to determine the actual location of the building It is located over 1/2 mile west-southwest of the project area, within a newly subdivided residential development, Calmes Estates The property does not appear on project maps The project will have no effect on the property



Figure 10. Henry W. Calmes House

Site Number. CK-464

Figure Number: 11

UTM Reference. Quad: Winchester

Date: 1965 Zone: 16

Easting: 748800

Northing: 4205620

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height: 2 Width: 4 Depth: 1

Plan: center passage

Construction Date: late-19th century

Description: The main dwelling of a farm on Muddy Creek Road is located at the end of a farm drive that once extended further northwest to connect to Two Mile Road. (This now-abandoned road is the alleged toll road that site # 1 is associated with.) The house is in fair to poor condition, an I-house with extension to the north. An intersecting gable with single light sash window at the gable end and a shed porch over the main entry articulate the central of three original front bays. The house features clapboard siding, enclosed rear porch, single light sash windows, and a limestone foundation. Associated agricultural buildings include two large barns, a tenant house that is not occupied in very poor condition, and various sheds, all in fair to poor condition.

The dwelling is in only fair condition but maintains good architectural integrity. However, neither its architectural qualities nor its historic context as a vernacular dwelling of a late-nineteenth century farm outside of Winchester give it the significance to be considered eligible to the National Register.



Figure 11. CK-464

Site Number. CK-465, Fox House

Figure Number: 12

UTM Reference. Quad. Winchester

Date: 1965 Zone: 16

Easting: 749030

Northing. 4205970

Function

Original. Single Residential Dwelling

Current. Single Residential Dwelling

Form

Dimensions: Height: 2 Width: 3 Depth 1

Plan House

Construction Date: ca. 1900

Description: The property is a single family dwelling located on a small lot on the east side of Muddy Creek Road (KY 974). It is one of several, frame, vernacular dwellings of modest size located on small acreage lots in a "stringtown" configuration. The linear neighborhood contains both historic and non-historic dwellings. With the exception of the Fox house, all other historic dwellings have been altered, including CK-466 (following).

The house is a one-and-one-half story frame residence built probably about the turn-of-the-century with concrete foundation, clapboard siding, single light sash windows, a symmetrical three bay facade with gable pediment at the central bay, asphalt shingled roof surface, a full front porch with a slight hip supported by square columns and an enclosed back shed addition. The dwelling is in good condition and maintains good integrity. However, neither its architectural qualities nor its historic context as a vernacular dwelling in rural neighborhood just outside Winchester give it the significance to be considered eligible to the National Register.



Figure 12. CK-465, Fox House

Site Number CK-466

Figure Number: 13

UTM Reference: Quad: Winchester

Date: 1965 Zone: 16

Easting: 748970

Northing: 4206110

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height: 1.5 Width: 2 Depth: 2

Plan: T-plan

Construction Date: ca 1900

Description: The property is a single family dwelling located on a small lot on the east side of Muddy Creek Road (KY 974). It is one of several, frame, vernacular dwellings of modest size located on small acreage lots in a "stringtown" configuration. The linear neighborhood contains both historic and non-historic dwellings. With the exception of the Fox house (CK-465), this and all other historic dwellings have been altered.

The 1976 Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Form for this property includes a photograph of the residence with its original late-Victorian fabric intact including decorative shingles in the gable ends, bracketed gable eave and porch with dentils and chamfered columns. Today, all of these historic materials have been replaced with vinyl siding and an altered porch. Because of this loss of material integrity, the property is not eligible to the National Register.



Figure 13 CK-466

Site Number: CK-467, Locknane-Burgher House

Figure Number: 14

UTM Reference: Quad: Winchester

Date: 1965 Zone: 16

Easting: 749010

Northing: 4206570

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height: 2 Width: 5 Depth: 1

Plan: center passage

Construction Date: 3/4 of nineteenth century

Description: Located on the top of an open, grassy hill amid farmland, on the east side of Muddy Creek Road (KY 974), the property is a vernacular frame, center passage, dwelling that exhibits Greek Revival design details. The most prominent feature of the house, is a central double portico with full return gable supported by pairs of offset square posts on the first and second levels. Opening onto each level of the portico are paired leaf doors with sidelights and transoms. Two bays of six-over-six sash windows flank either side of the central bay. And at each gable end is a brick chimney, interior on the north and exterior on the south. An original, two-story rear ell extends from the north bay to the rear and features a gabled side entry and interior end chimney. Additional materials include a continuous limestone foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt roof shingles. No historic domestic out buildings remain in the yard area which is surrounded by a painted board fence. The farm associated with the house is very open grassland with several barns and interior wire cross fencing.

History: The property was identified on the 1976 KHC survey as the Burgher Place. Deed research indicates the original owners of the house were Samuel Locknane and his wife (name not given), who purchased 104 acres on Four Mile Creek Road (aka Muddy Creek Road) from Thomas J. Bush and wife on May 13, 1863 (DB 40/468). The date is consistent with the style of the house. The Locknanes owned the property until 1902 when Benjamin S. Burgher purchased the by-then, 224 acre property (DB 71/155). Burgher owned the farm until his death when it transferred to his children (WB 4/136). It remained in the Burgher family until 1946 (DB 129/373).

Significance: The significance of the property is architectural, as the house is an example of the persistent influence of the Greek-Revival on vernacular dwellings built in the rural Bluegrass region during the second half of the nineteenth century. The suggested boundary would maintain the prominent position of the house on the knoll, set well back from and above Muddy Creek Road, in the midst of its surrounding farmland. The boundary as indicated follows the natural topographic lines of the site and the edge of the road, a justifiable setting for this distinctive residence.



Figure 14. CK-467, Locknane-Burgher House

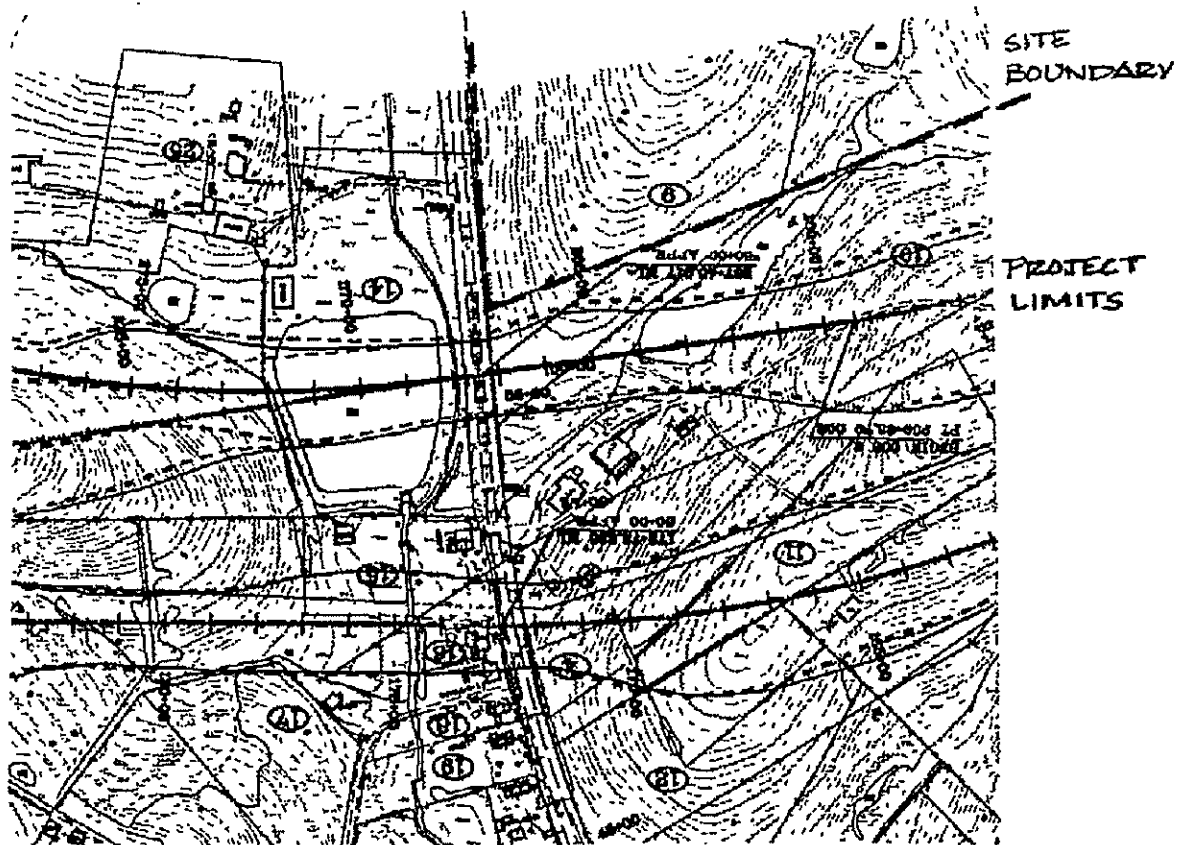


Figure 15 Location and boundary of CK-467, Locknane-Burgher House relative to proposed alignments

Site Number: CK-507 (Hyer Place)

Figure Number: 16

UTM Reference: Quad Winchester

Date: 1965 Zone 16

Easting: 742520

Northing 4205790

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height 2 Width: 3 Depth: 2

Plan: T-plan

Construction Date: 3/4 of nineteenth century

Description: Located on the east side of Two Mile Road (KY 1923), the residence is a late-nineteenth century, frame, two-story T-plan dwelling that has been altered by the replacement of front double-hung sash windows with pairs of sash windows, and the extension of the front gable in a shed configuration over the centered front entry (This alteration was probably done in the 1940s, when this type of entry appeared on residences influenced by the popular English Tudor and other revivals) There is also a large, shed addition applied to the back elevation

Due to loss of integrity from alterations that include non-original materials and alteration of original design details, the property does not meet standards of eligibility to the National Register



Figure 16. CK-507 (Hyer Place)

Site Number CK-508
Figure Number 17
UTM Reference Quad Winchester
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting 747810
Northing: 4206260

Function.
Original. Single Residential Dwelling
Current Single Residential Dwelling

Form.
Dimensions. Height: 2 Width: 3 Depth: 1
Plan: hall-parlor

Construction Date mid-nineteenth century

Description: Located east of Two Mile Road (KY 1923), at the end of a farm drive that extends along the ridge of an open knoll, the property is a two-story, vernacular, frame, farm dwelling, dating from the mid-nineteenth century, with un-heated entry hall and heated parlor with interior brick end chimney. Although the basic plan and configuration of the dwelling are intact, most original materials have been replaced (including vinyl siding, non-historic sash windows, removal of all wood detail trim at fenestration, and alteration of porch supports and details. There are no contributing historic out buildings associated with this modest farm residence

Due to loss of integrity from the application of non-original materials and loss of design details, the property does not meet standards of eligibility to the National Register



Figure 17. CK-508

Site Number: CK-509, Smith P Kerr House (Fairholme, 1976 KHC Survey)

Figure Number: 18

UTM Reference: Quad Winchester

Date: 1965 Zone: 16

Easting: 747330

Northing: 4206430

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height: 2 Width: 5 Depth: 1

Plan: center hall

Construction Date: early 20th century

Description: "Fairholme" farm is a 221 acre (+/-) farm, which contains the Smith P Kerr house and several agricultural and equine buildings. The farm is located on the west side of Two Mile Road (KY 1923), about one mile south of Winchester is cornered by the Winchester Country Club to the west. The house occupies one of highest sites in the area at 1020', and is approached by a drive shouldered by mature Pin Oak trees. A formal entry off of Two-Mile Road features two, large, ashlar limestone entry piers topped by eagles (figure).

The main residence is a large, frame Classical Revival-influenced dwelling dominated by a central pedimented portico supported by massive Ionic columns. In plan, the house is a traditional center passage configuration, single pile, with a two-story, original rear ell. However many Revival design details bring the house out of the vernacular and identify it as the stylish dwelling of one of Clark County's wealthy agrarians of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

The front facade is divided into five regular bays, with pairs of single light sash windows flanking the projecting center entry bay. This bay is defined by a monumental gabled portico with full return, deep cornice, and tympanum light. The portico is supported by round, Ionic columns, broken at the second floor by a balcony with balustrade. At the first floor elevation, a large porch with flat roof extends across the center three bays, intersects at the break in the Ionic columns and is supported by smaller, Tuscan columns. It features a turned balustrade, and deep, bracketed cornice. The formal front entry features paneled side and lintel lights and large cornice. The original rear ell is two stories with a gable roof and six-over-six sash windows. The roof is pierced by two interior chimneys at the end walls of the main block and a central interior chimney within the ell. The house was originally covered with weatherboarding. It was covered with metal siding but that non-historic material is presently being removed and the original weatherboard and trim are being restored. Other details include asphalt roof shingles, cut stone foundation and a non-historic, one-story lateral wing with low hip roof to the north side.

Also included with the property are two historic horse barns that date to the early 20th century and several other agricultural buildings including modern horse barns and a renovated farm office/farm manager's house.

History The 1977 Kentucky Survey Form for the property attributes the residence and farm to Smith P. Kerr who developed the farm which specialized in blooded horses. After Kerr's death in 1906, it transferred to D. T. and Belle Kerr Matlack (1917, DB 90/543). The Matlacks owned the property until 1927 when it transferred to Robert and Frances Fairbairn (DB 106/544). The Fairbairns owned the property until 1943 when purchased by A. R. Johnson. Since 1961 the farm has been owned by two other Thoroughbred farms.

Significance. Fairholme is architecturally significant as an example of the Classical Revival style in rural Clark County at the turn-of-the-century. The position of the residence at the high point of a grassy ridge on the farm; the formal, Pin Oak-lined entry approach to the house, and the historic agricultural buildings, and the view from the house of surrounding pastures, all contribute to the integrity of the property's location, setting, feeling and association. The suggested boundary does not include the entire acreage of the farm, but does contain the ridge (or knoll) where the house and some of the farm buildings are located, the entry drive and the land that is integral to the setting of the architectural resources.



Figure 18. CK-509, Smith P. Kerr House (Fairholme)

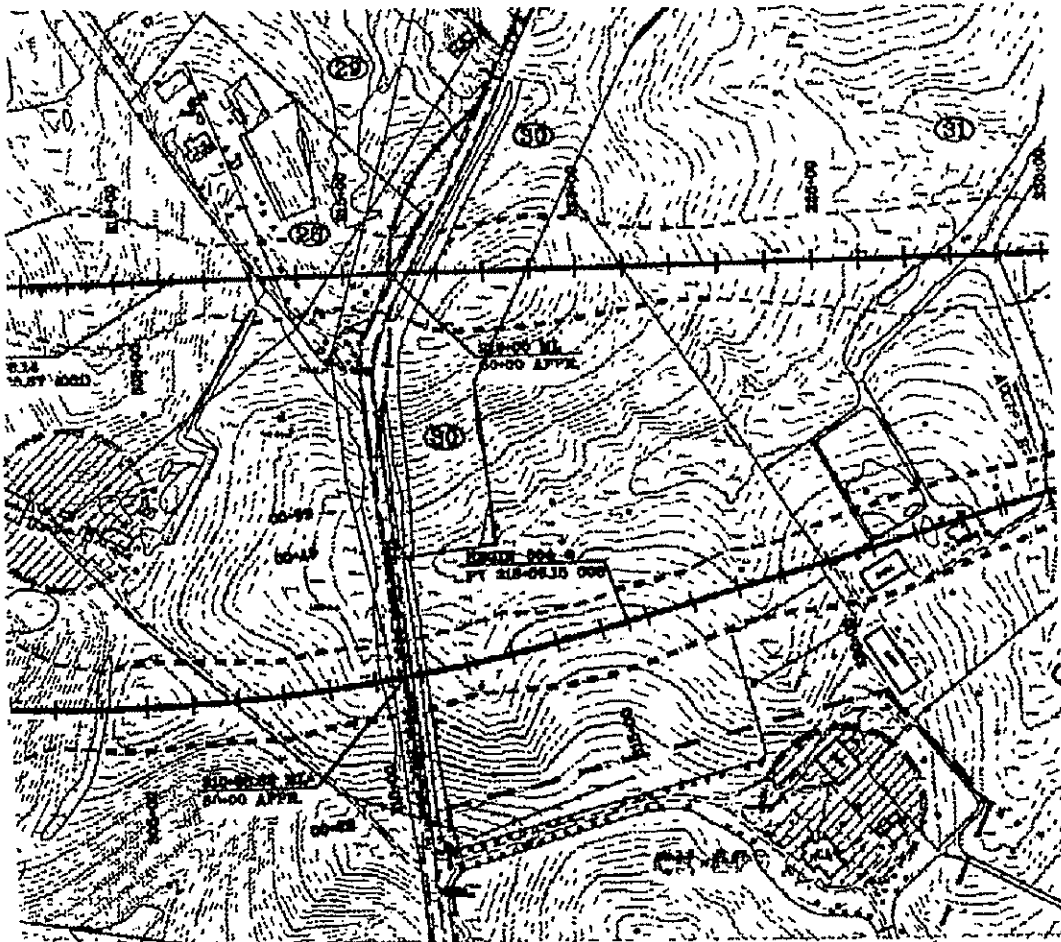


Figure 19. Location and boundary of CK-509 relative to proposed alignments

Site Number: CK-524, Bonfield House (1976 KHC Survey form)

Figure Number 20

UTM Reference. Quad: Winchester

Date: 1965 Zone: 16

Easting: 7457760

Northing 4206080

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form

Dimensions: Height: 2 Width: 3 Depth: 2

Plan: 4 square, center hall

Construction Date: early 20th century

Description: The Bonfield House is the main historic dwelling of a farm located on the west side of Old Boonesborough Road (KY 627), just west of the intersection of Lower Howard's Creek Road, less than a mile from Winchester. The house is a two-story, brick foursquare residence with Classical Revival details. The three bay, symmetrical facade (W-D-W) features large, single light sash flanked by narrow sash lights, a central entry on upper and lower floors; full front porch with low hip roof supported by Ionic columns. A portico extends from the east side. The wide eaves of the asphalt shingled, hip roof, porch and portico feature moldings, frieze boards and corbeled brackets. Other details include a central hip dormer, east end wall and rear (north) chimney that extend through the roof eave.

Architecturally, the house is a very good example of Classical Revival details applied to the popular, early-twentieth century foursquare plan. However, the house is in a very advanced state of deterioration. It appears to be vacant, several windows are missing or boarded over, the front porch is partially collapsed and a general condition of neglect has compromised the architectural integrity to the extent that is not eligible to the National Register.



Figure 20 CK-524, Bonfield House

The following sites were not previously surveyed during the comprehensive, county-wide survey performed in 1976-77. For purposes of this report, they are designated with temporary project numbers 1 (one) through 8 (eight).

Site Number: 1

Figure Number: 21

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling (possible toll house)

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height: 1 Width: 1 Depth: 1

Plan: single pen (with additions)

Construction Date: 3rd quarter, nineteenth century

Description. At the core of this much added to residence, is a single-pen, frame dwelling that is said to have been a toll house on the old road that connected Two Mile Road (KY 1923) to Muddy Creek Road (KY 974). The house is located on the south side of Rose Lane, a dead end road that extends south east off of Two Mile Road about 1/4 mile. Originally, Rose Lane continued southeast and connected via the present farm drive of CK-464, another historic property documented in this report. Local informants claim this road was abandoned in favor of the more easily traveled Cole Road to the south. The present owners reported that locals allege some say the house was a toll house while others say it was a tenant house associated with CK-508, the Hyler Place. It may well have served both purposes. Inspection of the width of the interior walls of the original pen were not noticeably wide, suggesting frame vs log construction.

Significance. Although much added to, the core single pen is identifiable, with shed and gable roofed additions augmenting it to each side. The property has potential architectural significance as a rare, remaining example of a nineteenth century toll house in Clark County. Few toll houses remain, and information contained in the original, gable roofed pen and perhaps in additions, may be able to provide information about toll house construction and about toll house/residential materials, design, and scale, etc. Because the structure itself is significant and as it is no longer located along a road that is identifiable as an historic toll road the important qualities of integrity are the design of the original and early additions, materials, and workmanship. Setting, feeling and association are not critical qualities of integrity to be preserved. The suggested boundary extends only a minor distance around the structure, no more than a distance of 100' from either side.



Figure 21 Site #1 At the core of this much-added-to residence is a single pen dwelling that locals alledge was the toll house that stood along a now-abandoned road that linked Two-Mile Road with Muddy Creek Road

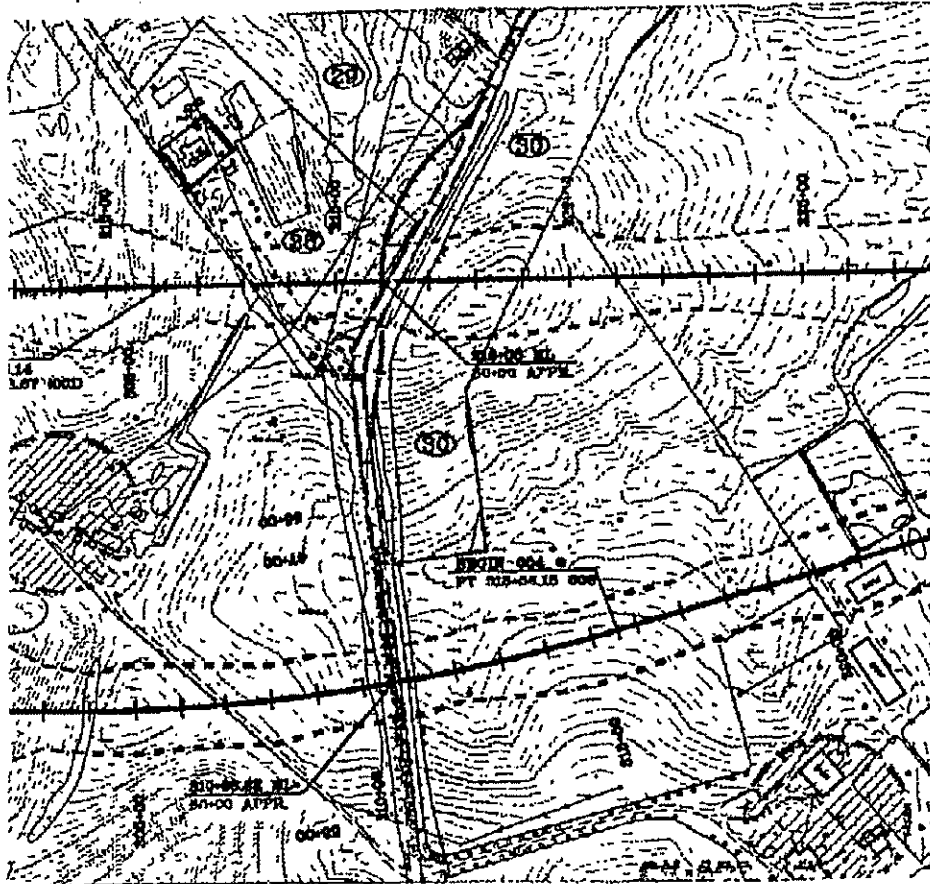


Figure 22 Location and boundary of Site #1, relative to proposed alignments

Site Number 2

Figure Number 23

Function

Original: possible school or precinct house

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form.

Dimensions: Height 1 Width 1 Depth: 1

Plan: unknown

Construction Date: 4th quarter, nineteenth century

Description: The property is located approximately two miles south of Winchester city limits on the east side of a bend in Two Mile Road (KY 1923). The one-story, frame, vernacular building is above the road on a hill, and is reached from the roadside via limestone steps that lead to the front. The building's form and design details suggest its historic use as perhaps a school, precinct house or other public building. The front gable features a diamond window in the gable end, the building's only adornment. A full front porch with slender square posts fronts a two-bay front with centered entry and side window. A transom originally above the entry has been permanently fixed. Future research may determine the original function of this building, but because of its good integrity including original multi-light sash windows with simple architrave stone foundation and wood clapboard siding, the property appears to meet eligibility to the National Register as a historically significant public building in rural Clark County dating from the nineteenth century.

The suggested boundary of the property includes the front yard and steps that link the building to the road edge. The property is far south of the proposed alignment and does not appear on project maps.

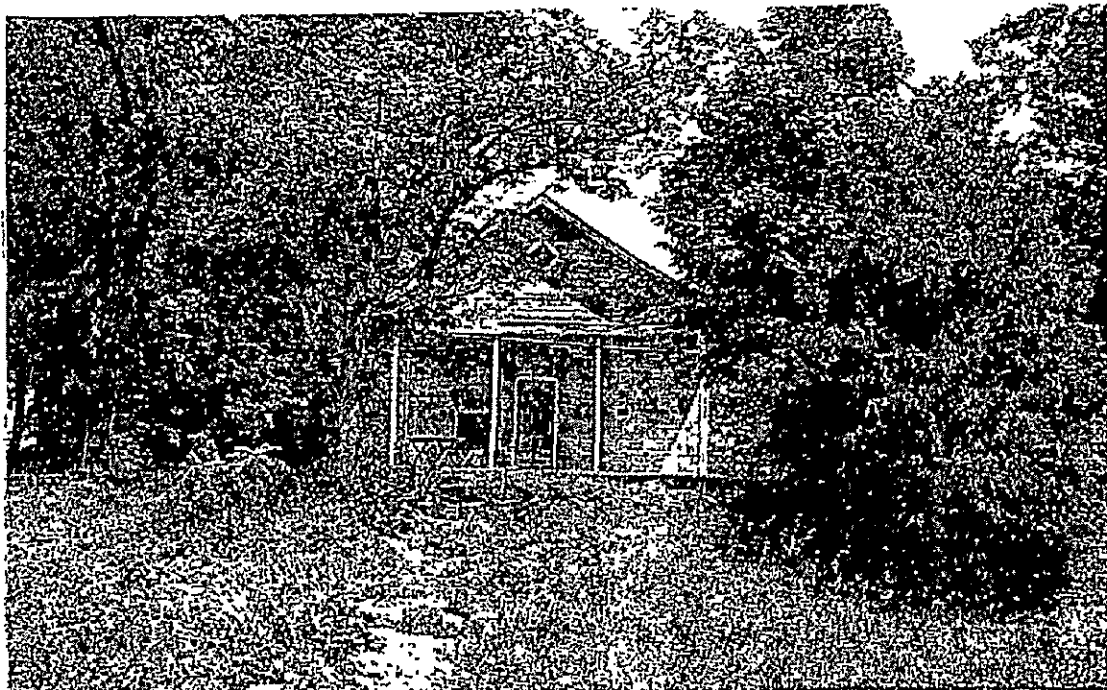


Figure 23. Site # 2

Site Number: 3

Figure Number

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions Height: 1.5 Width: 3 Depth: 2

Plan: bungalow

Construction Date: first quarter, twentieth century

Description: The property is a residential bungalow associated with a farm, on the south side of Cole Road, immediately east of the railroad right-of-way. The house is located on a ridge and features a front gable roof, multi-light sash windows, a full front porch, wood clapboard siding and stone. The property is in good condition and has good architectural integrity. Future research may disclose important historical information about the property, but at this time it is not considered eligible to the National Register because, although it displays the stylistic influences of the Craftsman Bungalow style, and maintains good material and design integrity it does not display significant architectural qualities that would make it eligible. Although the property is well outside the limits of the project corridor, it was surveyed during field reconnaissance, and therefore is included with this report.

Site Number 4

Figure Number: 25

Function

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form

Dimensions: Height. 2 Width. 3 Depth: 1

Plan: t-plan

Construction Date: last quarter, twentieth century

Description. The property is located on the east side of Muddy Creek Road (KY 974) opposite CK-467. It is a frame, late nineteenth century, vernacular t-plan residence of a diversified farm. The dwelling is set back from the road edge several hundred feet on a slight rise. The site is vegetated by large deciduous trees and several historic, agricultural buildings are located within the farmstead area.

The main residence design and material details include a seamed metal intersecting gable roof with gable returns; two interior brick chimneys, a limestone foundation, vertically divided, 2/2 sash windows, molded lintels with cornice trim, original shutters; and a three-bay front porch with shed roof, turned columns, brackets and spooled eave. The only material alteration to the dwelling is the application of brick patterned asphalt siding over the original clapboard. Because the building retains the majority of its material and design integrity it may be eligible to the National Register for architectural significance on a local level as an example of late Victorian vernacular residential design in rural Clark County at the end of the nineteenth century. The several agricultural out buildings and domestic buildings of the farmstead are in fairly poor condition and do not contribute to the significance of the site.



Figure 25. Site #4

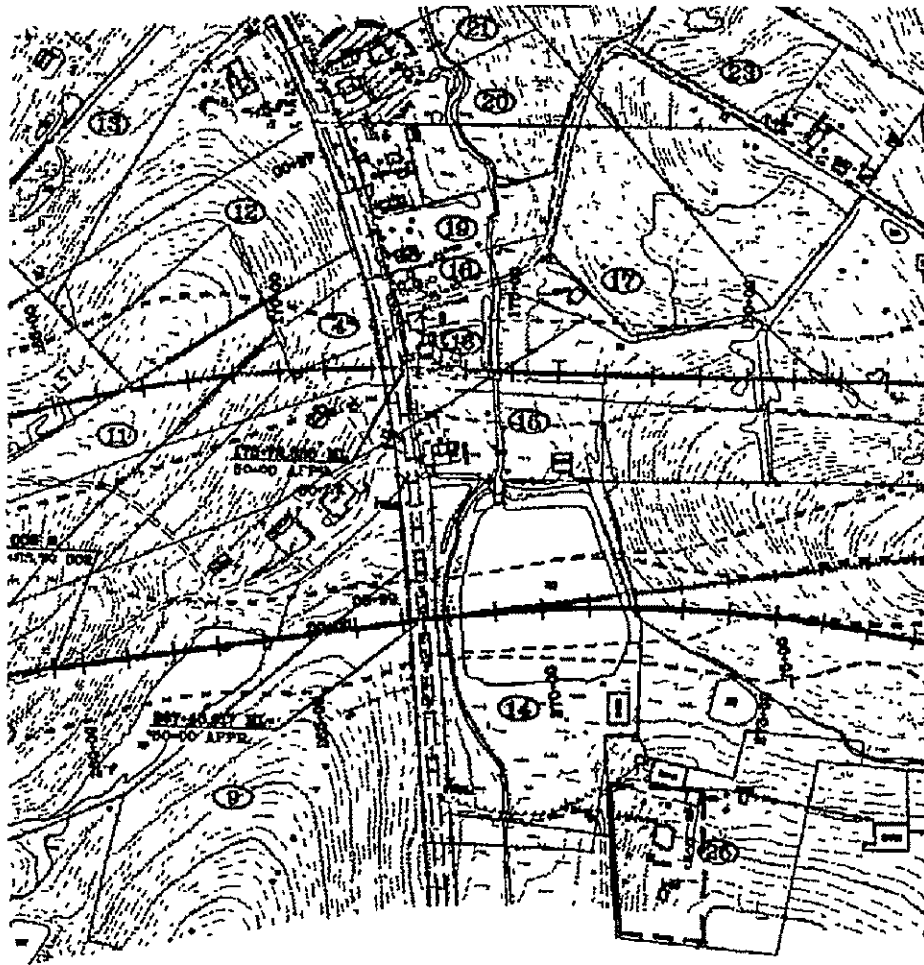


Figure 26. Location and boundary of site #4 relative to proposed alignments

Site Number: 5

Figure Number: 27

Function

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Farm

Dimensions: Height: 1 Width: 2 Depth: 1

Plan: T-plan

Construction Date: 3rd quarter, nineteenth century

Description: A one-story, frame, vernacular dwelling originally associated with a farm (possibly CK-542, Banfield House), and now located on a five-acre tract on the west side of Old Boonesborough Road (KY 627), less than a mile southwest of Winchester. The T-plan residence has been altered with the application of vinyl siding and replacement of original window sash with windows that are probably smaller than the originals. A front porch is situated at the intersection of the "T", there is one interior brick chimney flue, and enclosed, hip roof rear porch and a seamed metal gable roof.

Due to loss of integrity from the application of non-original materials and loss of design details, the property does not meet standards of eligibility to the National Register.



Figure 27. Site #5

Site Number: 6 (Scobey Farm)

Figure Number: 28

Function

Original: agricultural complex, farm

Current: agricultural complex, farm

Form:

Dimensions: Height: 1 Width: 3 Depth: 2

Plan: Cumberland plan (modified)

Construction Date: 3/4 twentieth century

Description. A farm located on the east side of Old Boonesborough Road (KY 627), less than a mile southwest of Winchester. The farm contains a one-story tenant house near the road with an associated shed roof garage and tobacco barn. The main house site is located east and above the tenant house. The historic house of the Scobey Farm has been replaced by a post WWII ranch house with Bedford stone veneer. Behind (east of) the house are several out buildings and farm that are part of the original farmstead.

The property was investigated because of the tenant house at the road and the very large trees that vegetate the farmstead site. The tenant house and agricultural outbuildings are neither architecturally nor historically significant. The main house does not meet the age requirements for eligibility to the National Register.



Figure 28. Site #6

Site Number 7

Figure Number: 29

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions: Height 1 Width 2 Depth 2

Plan: bungalow

Construction Date: first quarter, twentieth century

Description: A one-story, frame, vernacular residence, dating from the early 20th century, located on a ridge at the end of a steep drive, east of Muddy Creek Road (KY 974) behind CK-466. The dwelling is a simple, bungalow plan with a two-bay front (D-W) beneath a front gable and covered with a full shed roofed porch on square posts. The foundation appears to be concrete. Two brick flues that pierce the roof are located on the south wall. Windows and single light sash, the roof is covered with seamed metal, and the original clapboard siding has been replaced with metal siding.

The property has lost some of its architectural integrity through the application of siding. It is not considered historically nor architecturally significant and is not eligible to the National Register.



Figure 29. Site #7

Site Number 8

Figure Number: 30

Function:

Original: Single Residential Dwelling

Current: Single Residential Dwelling

Form:

Dimensions. Height: 2 Width: 2 Depth: 2

Plan: foursquare

Construction Date: *first quarter, twentieth century*

Description: Located on the west side of Muddy Creek Road (KY 974) and dating to the early twentieth century, the property is a two-story, foursquare residence that features a two-bay front, pyramidal hip roof with central hip dormer, a three-bay front porch, and replacement sash windows. In addition to the replacement sash, some window openings are reduced from their original size, and the original clapboard siding has been replaced with vinyl siding.

Due to a loss of design and material integrity, the property does not meet criteria for eligibility to the National Register



Figure 30 Site #8

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bedford, A Goff. Land of Our Fathers. History of Clark County, Kentucky A Goff Gedford, 1958
- Beers, D.G and J. Lanagan Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Counties, KY Philadelphia, PA D G Beers & Co., 1877; reprint ed. Evansville, IN. Unigraphic, Inc , 1974.
- Clark, Thomas D Clark County, Kentucky A History Winchester, KY: Clark County-Winchester Heritage Commission and Clark County Historical Society, 1996.
Library, 1939
- Jillson, Willard Rouse. Early Clark County Kentucky, A History (1674-1824) Frankfort, KY: Roberts Printing Co , 1966
- The Kentucky Heritage Commission In conjunction with the Clark County Historical Society. Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky Clark County Frankfort, KY Kentucky Heritage Commission, 1979.
- O'Malley, Nancy Stockading Up: A Study of Pioneer Stations in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky Archaeological Report 127. Submitted to Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky by Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, Department of Anthropology Lexington, KY University of Kentucky, 30 April, 1987.
- Owen, Kathryn Old Homes and Landmarks of Clark County, Kentucky. Lexington, KY: The Thoroughbred Press, 1967.
- Rifkind, Carole. A Field Guide to American Architecture New York: New American Library, 1980.
- Wells, Camille. "The Architecture of Clark County" Unpublished manuscript on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, 1977.

APPENDIX A

Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK-46

1 Historic Name (s) _____ 22 ADD/County
 Bluegrass CLARK

Original Owner _____ 23 Zoning Classification
 Present Name _____ Magisterial District

Owner's Name David Farris 24 U.S.G. S. Quadrant (18°/75')
 Winchester

4 Owner's Address _____ 25 UTM Reference
 116 74463110 4206220
 Zone Easting Northing

Location 822 Boonesborough Road 26 Prehistoric Site _____ Object
 Historic Site _____ Structure

6 Open to Public Yes No 7 Visible from road Yes No 8. Ownership
 Private
 Local Contact/Organization _____ Local
 State
 Federal

27 District Name _____ Yes No

28. Significance Evaluation _____ Date _____

29 Status _____
 National Landmark
 National Register
 Landmark Certificate
 Kentucky Survey
 Local Landmark
 HABS/HAER

30. Theme _____
 Primary Architecture
 Secondary _____
 Other _____

31 Endangered Yes No

32. ATTACH PHOTO

11. Architect _____
 12. Builder _____
 13. Date _____
 14. Style

15. Original Use dwelling
 18 Present Use dwelling

17 Condition
 Interior _____
 Exterior good

18 Description 2 story frame T-plan

History An earlier house on this site burned; this house purchased from James H. Hyle (Lisle?) in 1930s

Roll No. 45 A0J # 18-20
 Picture No. _____
 Direction _____

33 Tape No _____ Negative No _____
 34. Prepared by A05

35 Organization KHC
 36. Date Fall 1976
 37 Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____



Source of information _____

Henry Calmes House
Robert Clark Jr. (speculated)

Owner's Name
Russel Smith House

Owner's Address

5 Location
Old Boonesborough Road

Open to Public
Yes No

9 Local Contact/Organization

10 Site Plan with North Arrow

Buck 5-bay 1-story center
wooden plan - Federal,
inked & grained woodwork
near additional doorway
done in the 20th century.

Stone 1-story double
in residence. 4-bay
2-door, hall - parlor
plan. Original residence

Description on the site:
a) Stone square - plan single room dairy.
b) gabled roof. Flowered strip windows.
c) Plans - 20th century.

19 History This property was owned by Robert Clark Jr., who
may have built the house. Clark was partial owner of
Red River Iron Works, which brought about his ruin. He
was the son of Robert Clark Sr. (see CK-25). He came to
Ky in 1782, was a state legislator from 1799-1801. He sold
this property to Henry Waller Calmes in 1810 for \$2287.
Henry's brother Marquis claimed the first land in Clark

0 Significance

12 Source of Information
Kathryn Owen Old Homes of Clark County

22 ADD/County
Bluegrass CLARK

23 Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

24 U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Winchester

25 UTM Reference
Zone 116 Easting 745900 Northing 4206700

26 Prehistoric Site
Historic Site
Object Structure
 Building

27 District
Name
Lower Howard's Creek

28 Significance Evaluation

29 Status
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER
Date 2-17-77

30 Theme
Primary settlement
Secondary architecture (stone)
Other political

31 Endangered
Yes No

32

ATTACH PHOTO
12
Business # 19-36
Roll No. ~~10~~ slide
Picture No.
Direction

33 Taps No Negative No

34 Prepared by
ACW


35 Organization
KHC

36 Date
Fall 1976

37 Revision Dates 38 Staff Review


KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK - 464

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. Historic Name (s) | | 22 ADD/County Bluegrass CLARK | |
| Original Owner | | 23 Zoning Classification Magisterial District | |
| Present Name | | 24 U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Winchester | |
| Owner's Name * Marcus Fox | | 25. UTM Reference 116 7418181910 412105161210 Zone Easting Northing | |
| Owner's Address BonHaven Winchester | | 26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building | |
| Location MUDDY CREEK ROAD | | 27 District Name | |
| Open to Public Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | 7 Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> | 8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9. Local Contact/Organization | | 28. Significance Evaluation | |
| 10. Site Plan with North Arrow | | 29 Status National Landmark National Register Landmark Certificate Kentucky Survey Local Landmark HABS/HAER | |
| 11. Architect | | Date | |
| 12. Builder | | | |
| 13. Date | | | |
| 14. Style | | | |
| 15. Original Use dwelling | | 30. Theme Primary architecture | |
| 16. Present Use dwelling | | Secondary Other | |
| 17. Condition Interior Exterior OK | | 31 Endangered Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| 18. Description Frame I-house with extension to the north. Shingled gables on main side. | | 32  | |
| 19. History | | Roll No. AJS 62 (11-12) Picture No. Direction | |
| 20. Significance | | 33. Tape No. Negative No. 34. Prepared by: AJS 35. Organization: KHC 36. Date: Fall 1976 37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review | |
| 21. Source of Information | | | |


KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK-465

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 Historic Name (s) | | 22 ADD/County Bluegrass CLARK <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Original Owner | | 23 Zoning Classification Magisterial District | |
| 2 Present Name | | 24 U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Winchester | |
| 3 Owner's Name Charles H. Dailey | | 25 UTM Reference 116 7491030 421059710 Zone Easting Northing | |
| 4 Owner's Address Box 41 A Winchester | | 26 Prehistoric Site Historic Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building | |
| 5 Location MUDDY CREEK RD | | Object Structure | |
| 6 Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9 Local Contact/Organization | | 27 District Name | |
| 10. Site Plan with North Arrow | | 28. Significance Evaluation <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| 11 Architect | | 29 Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 12. Builder | | 30. Theme Primary <u>architecture</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 13 Date prob. 1st 1/4 20th c. | | 31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| 14 Style <input type="checkbox"/> | | 32. | |
| 15. Original Use dwelling | | ATTACH PHOTO | |
| 16. Present Use dwelling | | Roll No. <u>102 # 9-10</u> <u>A-562 (9-10)</u> | |
| 17. Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <u>fair</u> <input type="checkbox"/> | | Picture No. _____ Direction _____ | |
| 18. Description 3-bay frame I-house Rear shed & ell. Compare with CK-460 | | 33. Tape No _____ Negative No _____ | |
| 19 History Associated with Fox family, who may have built it | | 34. Prepared by: <u>AJS</u> | |
|  | | 35. Organization <u>KHC</u> | |
| 20 Significance | | 36. Date <u>Fall 1976</u> | |
| 21 Source of Information | | 37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____ | |

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK-486

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 Historic Name (s) | | 22 ADD/County Bluegrass CLARK | |
| Original Owner | | 23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District | |
| Present Name | | 24 U S G S. Quadrant (15'/75') W. Webster | |
| 3 Owner's Name H. H. Rainey (mailbox) | | 25. UTM Reference 116 7481970 42061110 Zone Easting Northing | |
| 4 Owner's Address | | 26 Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Building | |
| 5 Location MUDDY CREEK ROAD | | 27 District Yes No Name | |
| Open to Public Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | 7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> | 8. Ownership Private <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9 Local Contact/Organization | | 28 Significance Evaluation | |
| 10 Site Plan with North Arrow | | 29 Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 11. Architect | | Date 2-17-77 | |
| 12. Builder | | 30. Theme Primary architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 13. Date | | 31 Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| 14. Style | | 32. | |
| 15. Original Use dwelling | | | |
| 16. Present Use dwelling | | | |
| 17 Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior good <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| 18 Description 1 1/2 story frame T-plan. | | 19 History | |
| | |  | |
| | | Roll No. <u>A05626-8</u> Picture No. _____ Direction _____ Page 102 # 6-8 | |
| 20 Significance | | 33. Tape No. _____ Negative No _____ | |
| | | 34. Prepared by: <u>A05</u> | |
| | | 35. Organization <u>KHC</u> | |
| | | 36. Date <u>Fall 1976</u> | |
| 21 Source of Information | | 37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____ | |

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK-467

1 Historic Name (s) Burgher Place
 Original Owner Burgher
 Present Name _____
 Owner's Name Jack Ross
 4. Owner's Address _____
 Location MUDDY CREEK RD
 22 ADD/County Bluegrass CLARK
 23 Zoning Classification _____
 Magisterial District _____
 24 U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') _____
 25. UTM Reference 116 7491010 4206570
 Zone Easting Northing

25. Prehistoric Site _____ Object _____
 Historic Site _____ Structure _____
 Building
 27. District Yes No
 Name _____
 28. Significance Evaluation _____

Open to Public Yes No
 7. Visible from road Yes No
 8. Ownership Private
 Local _____
 State _____
 Federal _____
 9 Local Contact/Organization _____
 11. Architect _____
 12. Builder _____
 13 Date 1890#
 14. Style Greek Rev.
 15. Original Use dwelling
 16. Present Use dwelling
 17. Condition
 Interior _____
 Exterior good
 29 Status _____ Date _____
 National Landmark _____
 National Register _____
 Landmark Certificate _____
 Kentucky Survey 2-17-77
 Local Landmark _____
 HABS/HAER _____

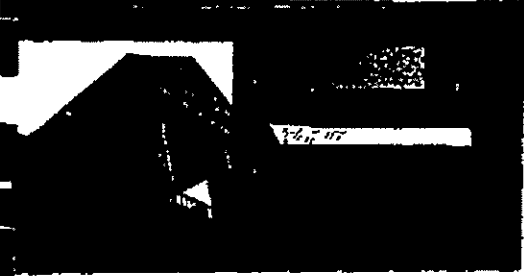
30. Theme Primary _____
 Secondary _____
 Other _____
 31. Endangered Yes No
 32. _____

19 Description 2-story frame house with near 2-story ell.
Interior brick and chimney. Creek Run
details Center passage plan.
 ATTACH PHOTO

19 History 80 years old
 Roll No. Roll 102# 1-5
Roll 106# 36-37
AUT 61(36-37) 62(1-5)
 Picture No. _____
 Direction _____


33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____
 34. Prepared by AJ

1 Source of Information X. Owen
 Organization KHC
Fall 1976
 on Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____




KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK-507

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 Historic Name (s) <i>Hyer Place</i> | | 22 ADD/County <i>Bluegrass CLARK</i> | |
| Original Owner | | 23 Zoning Classification Magisterial District | |
| Present Name | | 24 U S G S Quadrant (15'/75') <i>W. Winchester</i> | |
| Owner's Name <i>Nella Nickell</i> | | 25 UTM Reference <i>116 7421520 421057910</i> | |
| 4 Owner's Address | | Zone Easting Northing | |
| 5 Location <i>TWO MILE ROAD</i> | | 26 Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure <i>Building</i> | |
| 6 Open to Public Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | 7 Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> | 8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9 Local Contact/Organization | | 27 District Name Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| 5 Site Plan with North Arrow | | 28 Significance Evaluation | |
| | | 29 Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | 30 Theme Primary <i>Arch</i> Secondary _____ Other _____ | |
| | | 31 Endangered Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| 18 Description <i>2 story frame T-plan</i> | | 32  | |
| 9 History | | Roll No. <i>Rec 95# 32</i> 101 45(32) Picture No. _____ Direction _____ | |
| 0 Significance | | 33 Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____ 34 Prepared by: <i>ADJ</i> | |
| | | 35 Organization <i>KHC</i> | |
| | | 36 Date <i>Fall 1976</i> | |
| 1 Source of Information | | 37 Revision Dates _____ 38 Staff Review _____ | |


KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK-508

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1 Historic Name (s) House | | 22. ADD/County Bluegrass CLARK | |
| Original Owner | | 23 Zoning Classification Magisterial District | |
| Present Name | | 24 U S G S Quadrant (15'/75') | |
| 3 Owner's Name | | 25. UTM Reference Zone 16 Easting 714718110 Northing 41206260 | |
| 4 Owner's Address | | 26 Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building | |
| 5. Location TWO MILE ROAD | | 27 District Name Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| 6 Open to Public Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | 7 Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> | 8. Ownership Private <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9 Local Contact/Organization | | 28. Significance Evaluation <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| 0 Site Plan with North Arrow | | 29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 11. Architect | | 30. Theme Primary arch Secondary _____ Other _____ | |
| 12. Builder | | 31. Endangered Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| 13 Date | | 32. | |
| 14 Style <input type="checkbox"/> | |  | |
| 15. Original Use dwelling | | | |
| 16 Present Use dwelling | | Roll No. AOJ-45631 | |
| 17 Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior good | | Picture No. _____ | |
| 18 Description 2 story frame house - 3 bay (lean?). Rear 1 story ell. Faces S.E. | | Direction _____ | |
| 9 History | | 33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____ | |
| 10 Significance | | 34. Prepared by AOJ | |
| 21 Source of Information | | 35. Organization KHC | |
| | | 36. Date Fall 1976 | |
| | | 37. Revision Dates _____ 38 Staff Review _____ | |


KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK-509

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 Historic Name (s) <i>Smith P. Kerr House</i> | | 22 ADD/County <i>Bluegrass CLARK</i> | |
| Original Owner | | 23 Zoning Classification Magisterial District | |
| Present Name <i>Bwamazon Farm</i> | | 24 U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15/75') <i>Winchester</i> | |
| 3 Owner's Name <i>M.A. Waldheim</i> | | 25 UTM Reference <i>116 714713310 4120641310</i> | |
| 4 Owner's Address | | 26 Prehistoric Site Historic Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Guilding</i> | |
| 5 Location <i>TWO MILE ROAD</i> | | Object Structure | |
| 6 Open to Public Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | 27 District Name | |
| 7 Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| 8 Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | 28 Significance Evaluation | |
| 9 Local Contact/Organization | | 29 Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 10 Site Plan with North Arrow | | National Register <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 11 Architect | | Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 12 Builder | | Kentucky Survey <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| 13 Date | | Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 14 Style <i>Colonial Rev.</i> | | HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 15 Original Use <i>dwelling</i> | | 30 Theme Primary <i>arch</i> | |
| 16 Present Use <i>dwelling</i> | | Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 17 Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> | | Other <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Exterior <i>excellent</i> | | 31 Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| 18 Description <i>2 story frame I house with hipped roof, interior end chimney, Rear 2 story porch. Porch pediment has shingled gable. Porch has dentil cornice.</i> | | 32 ATTACH PHOTO | |
| 19 History <i>David Hampton owned this house in the early 1900s owned until his death in 1906 by Smith P. Kerr</i> | | Roll No. <i>ADJ 45/28-30</i> | |
| <i>This was (is?) a horse farm</i> | | Picture No. _____ | |
| 20 Significance | | Direction _____ | |
| 21 Source  | | 33 Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____ | |
| | | 34 Prepared by: <i>AOT</i> | |
| | | 35 Organization <i>KHC</i> | |
| | | 36 Date <i>Fall 1976</i> | |
| | | 37 Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____ | |

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

CK-524

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Historic Name (s) | | 22. ADO/County Bluegrass CLARK | |
| Original Owner | | 23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District | |
| 7. Present Name | | 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Ford | |
| 3. Owner's Name W.E. Bonfield (mailbox) | | 25. UTM Reference Zone: 116 Easting: 745760 Northing: 4206080 | |
| 4. Owner's Address | | 26. Prehistoric Site: <input type="checkbox"/> Object: <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Site: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building: <input type="checkbox"/> Structure: <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 5. Location old BOONESBOROUGH ROAD | | 27. District: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| 6. Open to Public Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9. Local Contact/Organization | | 28. Significance Evaluation | |
| 3. Site Plan with North Arrow | | 29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 11. Architect | | 30. Theme Primary: arch <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary: <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 12. Builder | | 31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| 13. Date | | 32. | |
| 14. Style Colonial Rev <input type="checkbox"/> | | ATTACH PHOTO | |
| 15. Original Use dwelling | | Roll No. <u>AOJ 45 (16-18)</u> | |
| 16. Present Use dwelling | | Picture No. _____ | |
| 17. Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior: good <input type="checkbox"/> | | Direction _____ | |
| 18. Description Brick 2-story double porch, pyramidal roofed horse 1-story porch columns & porch. Modillion block - rich brackets supporting cornice. Carriage behind house. | | 33. Tape No. _____ Negative No. _____ | |
| 9. H  | | 34. Prepared by: <u>AOJ</u> | |
| 19. Significance | | 35. Organization: <u>KHC</u> | |
| 20. Source of Information | | 36. Date: <u>Fall 1976</u> | |
| | | 37. Revision Dates _____ 38. Staff Review _____ | |

APPENDIX E – ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

Contract Publication Series 99-79

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND FILE SEARCH
INFORMATION FOR THE WINCHESTER BYPASS SOUTH
STUDY CORRIDOR IN CLARK COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

by

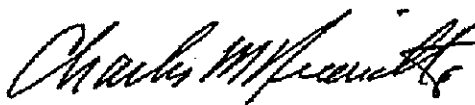
Derek M. Wingfield

Prepared for

Ms. Kay Sanborn
Commonwealth Technology, Inc
11215 Decimal Drive
Louisville, Kentucky 40299
(502) 266-7655

Prepared by

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc
143 Walton Avenue
Lexington, Kentucky 40508
(606) 252-4737



Charles M. Niquette
Principal Investigator
August 10, 1999

ABSTRACT

On July 20, 1999, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed the archaeological overview and file search for the Winchester Bypass South study corridor in Clark County, Kentucky (Item Number 7-331.00). The overview was initiated at the request of Ms. Kay Sanborn of Commonwealth Technology, Inc. Previously recorded archaeological sites were located within the study corridor. The three archaeological sites (15Ck3, 15Ck4, 15Ck300 (Locs A-C)) all were prehistoric archaeological sites. No prehistoric or historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places were identified in or adjacent to the study area.

I. INTRODUCTION

On July 20, 1999, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed the archaeological overview and file search for the Winchester Bypass South study corridor in Clark County, Kentucky (Item Number 7-331.00). The overview was initiated at the request of Ms Kay Sanborn of Commonwealth Technology, Inc, on behalf of Vaughn and Melton Engineers

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area lies within Clark County north of the Kentucky River McGram and Currens (1978 21) place Clark County along the border between the Inner Bluegrass and Outer Bluegrass physiographic regions The topography of Clark County varies from rolling to hilly The most striking topographic features are the deeply entrenched valleys along the Kentucky River and Red River Two different physiographic regions are situated within Clark County The project area was located in the Inner Bluegrass physiographic region.

The geologic formations specific to the area are the limestones of the Ordovician period Silurian, Devonian and Tertiary formations also are located throughout the county along with a few Mississippian age rocks which are exposed in the eastern portion of the county Ordovician period rocks underlie the Inner Bluegrass consisting of the Cynthiana, Highbridge and the Lexington formations. Soft Ordovician limestones and shales of the Richmond and Maysville formations underlie the Outer Bluegrass along with Silurian rocks of the Brassfield formation (Preston et al 1961)

The county's highest elevation of 341 38 meters (1120 feet) Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) is on a ridge near Kentucky Highway 15 situated approximately midway between the communities of Winchester and Pilot View

The lowest elevation for the county is approximately 167 34 meters (549 feet) AMSL, found below the dam on the Kentucky River at the junction of Fayette, Madison and Clark Counties Elevations at the city of Winchester average approximately 292 61 meters (960 feet) AMSL (McGram and Currens 1978.22)

Specifically, the study corridor was located south of the city of Winchester (Figure 1) The corridor was bounded approximately by KY 89 to the east, McClure Road to the west, a radius line 2 1 kilometers (1 302 miles) from the intersection of US 60 and KY 627 to the north and a radius line 2 8 kilometers (1 736 miles) from the intersection of US 60 and KY 627 to the south

The topography of the study corridor may be characterized as gentle to rolling hills Elevation difference between the low lying, valley floors and flanking ridgetops varied between 9 14 meters and 22 86 meters (30 feet and 75 feet) The lowest elevation in the study corridor was approximately 268 22 meters (880 feet) AMSL, the highest topographic point was approximately 316 99 meters (1040 feet) AMSL

There are 11 soil associations in Clark County The following three soil associations comprise the soils of the study corridor (Preston et al. 1961)

- Eden-Lowell-Culleoka,
- Hampshire-Mercer,
- Hampshire-Salvisa

The Eden-Lowell-Culleoka association is characterized by "deeply dissected uplands-deep, well drained, gently sloping soils, with clayey subsoil, on ridges, and steep, fertile, somewhat droughty soils on side slopes" (Preston et al 1961 123) Soils from this association are found on narrow, winding ridgetops and steep hills The ridgetops are about 60 96 meters (200 feet) above the narrow valley floors The bottoms are nearly level and usually are no more than 30 48 meters (100 feet) in width. The slope of the hillsides ranged from 20 to 50 percent Soils in

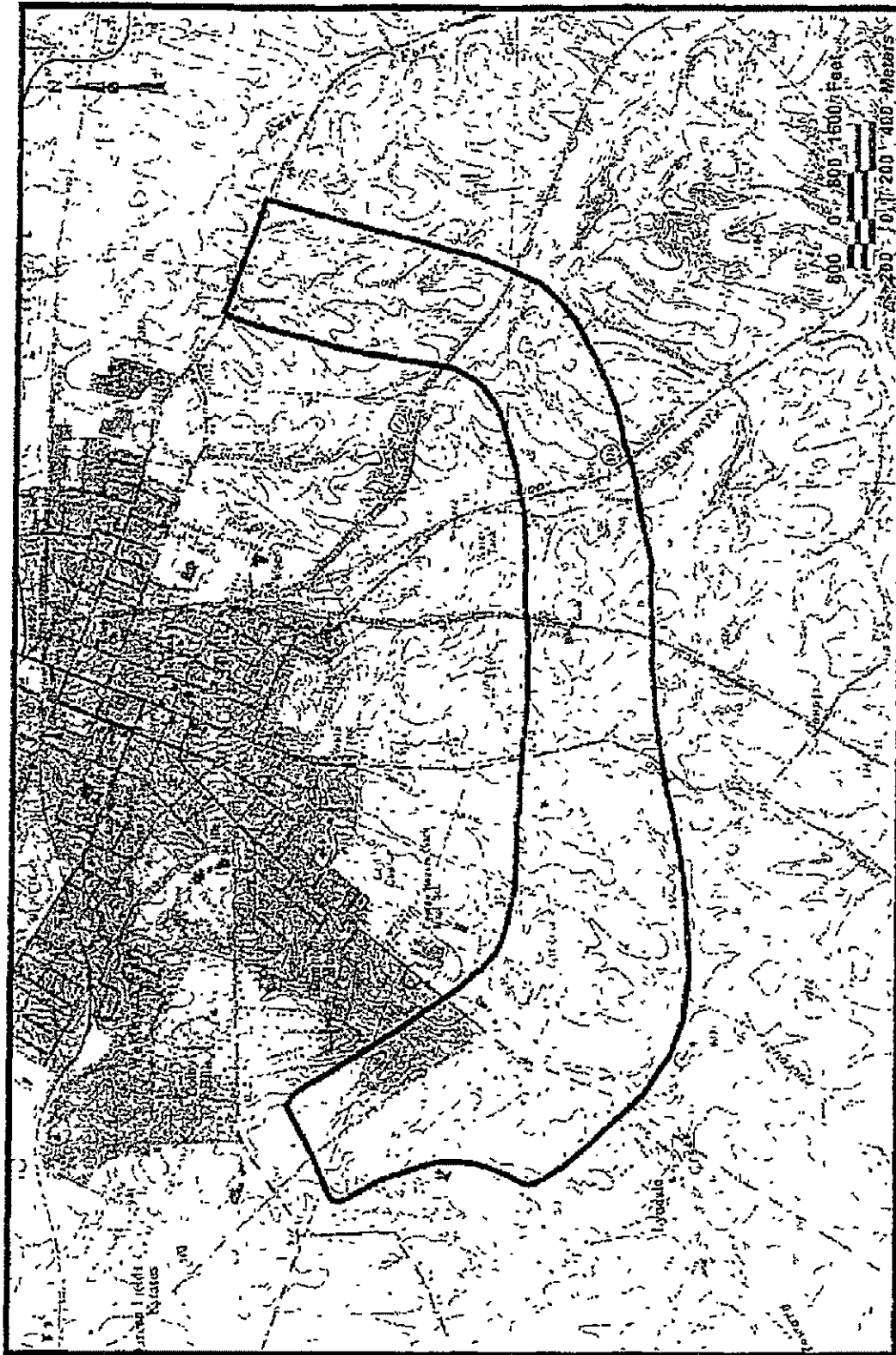


Figure 1. Location of the study corridor. Adapted from the 1965 (revised 1993) Winchester, KY USGS 7.5 minute series digital topographic quadrangle.

this association comprise about 15 percent of the soils in the county (Preston et al. 1961:5)

Eden soils are found along ridgetops and on the sideslopes of the valleys throughout the uplands. Eden soils have a silt clay loam topsoil and a thin, yellowish-brown clay that overlies parent material of variegated, raw, plastic clay. Lowell soils are found in areas that are rough and broken. Lowell soils have a silt loam topsoil and silt clay subsoil. Culleoka soils consist of shallow to deep, well-drained soils of the uplands. Culleoka soils have a silt loam topsoil with silt clay loam subsoil. Bedrock is usually reached between 50.8 and 152.4 centimeters (20 and 60 inches) below ground surface (Preston et al. 1961:20).

The Hampshire-Mercer soil association is characterized by "undulating, deep or moderately deep, well drained or moderately well drained, medium-textured, fertile soils of uplands" (Preston et al. 1961:123). The soil association is comprised of soils on ridgetops and in valleys (Preston et al. 1961). The rock underlying the soil association is primarily limestone, with isolated pockets of calcareous shale (Preston et al. 1961). On ridgetops, soils are gently sloping and the slope down to the valley floor is often long and even. Alluvial material has accumulated along most of the streams. This association occupies approximately 28 percent of the county (Preston et al. 1961:3).

Hampshire soils occur on ridgetops and sideslopes throughout undulating areas. Hampshire soils have a silt loam topsoil and a silt clay subsoil. The Mercer soils are found in undulating areas along broad ridgetops and gentle side slopes. They have a silt loam plowzone and a silt clay subsoil (Preston et al. 1961:26, 35).

The Hampshire-Salvisa association is characterized by "mostly strongly sloping, deep or moderately deep, well-drained soils, with clayey subsoils, of uplands" (Preston et al. 1961:123). This association consists of soils on narrow, rolling ridgetops and level bottomlands (Preston et al. 1961). Ridgetops are approximately 45.72 meters (150 feet)

above the valley floors, which are seldom more than 45.72 meters (150 feet) wide. The slope of the sides of the ridges ranges from 12 to 20 percent. This association makes up approximately four percent of the county's soils (Preston et al. 1961:3).

Salvisa soils are found in areas that range from undulating to rough and broken. Salvisa soils have a silt clay loam topsoil and a silt clay or clay subsoil. Limestone bedrock is encountered at a depth of approximately 76.2 centimeters (30 inches) below ground surface (Preston et al. 1961:39-40).

The Inner Bluegrass physiographic province is located within the Western Mesophytic Forest (Braun 1950:146). Mesophytic refers to a climax community where dominance is shared by several species. The western mesophytic forest is dominated by oak and hickory, but a wide variety of other species is represented. The vast majority of the forest in the project area has been cleared for agricultural use, primarily pasture land.

The climate in this area of Kentucky is continental in character and temperature and precipitation levels fluctuate widely. The prevailing winds are westerly, therefore, most of the storms cross the state in a west to east pattern. Low pressure storms that originate in the Gulf of Mexico, and that move in a northeasterly direction across Kentucky, contribute the greater proportion of precipitation received by the state. Warm, moist, tropical air masses from the Gulf predominate during the summer months, when humidity levels also remain quite high. As storms move through the state, occasional hot and cold periods of short duration may be experienced. During the spring and fall, storm systems tend to be less severe and have a smaller frequency, thus, resulting in less radical extremes in temperature and rainfall. The mean maximum temperature in Clark County in January is 7.78 degrees Celsius (46 degrees Fahrenheit), whereas, the mean minimum temperature is -2.22 degrees Celsius (28 degrees Fahrenheit) (based on 1931-1952 data). The temperature range for July is between 17.78 degrees Celsius and

31.11 degrees Celsius (64 degrees Fahrenheit and 88 degrees Fahrenheit) Averages kept during the period from 1931-1955 indicate that Clark County receives about 111.76 centimeters (43.6 inches) of precipitation annually (Anderson 1975)

A windshield survey of the study corridor was conducted on July 21, 1999 by the author. This survey was completed to help identify the status of previously recorded sites within or near the study corridor (Figure 2) and land usage within the study corridor. Current land usage along the study corridor varied from agricultural (Figure 3-6) to moderate residential (Figure 7) and light commercial. Most of the land use was agricultural. The majority of the agricultural land was pastureland for cattle grazing. A very small percentage of the agricultural land was in cultivation, mostly as tobacco. Residential use consisted of low density and moderate density, single family homes. A few commercial developments, such as gas stations and convenience stores were located within the study corridor. These commercial areas were confined to land immediately adjacent to KY 627.

The modern, or built, environment has played a role in the preservation of cultural resources. Historic land use patterns were destructive to prehistoric cultural resources, in turn, modern land use patterns have been destructive to historic sites. Much, if not all, of the land surface along the upgrade corridor has been altered to some degree. The construction of existing roads has disturbed the right of way corridor around each road. Because the alignments of the roads have changed through the years, a much wider area of highway construction disturbance existed in many areas. In addition to roads, the area has been disturbed by the construction and maintenance of two railroad lines. A number of buried pipelines and above ground powerlines parallel or cross the study corridor and have added to the amount of land disturbed by road/utility construction. The land use adjacent to existing roads reflected a mixture of residential, commercial, and agricultural pursuits. The moderate density residential areas and com-

mercial developments have resulted in the nearly complete or complete disturbance of soils that could contain archaeological remains through land leveling and facilities construction. Light residential developments also appeared to have been highly destructive to Holocene age soils, especially during construction of the more modern homes. Lands currently under agricultural use consisted primarily of pastures for cattle and horses. Impacts to the agricultural and pasture lands varied drastically from section to section, yielding relatively undisturbed to almost completely destroyed.

III. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Previous Research in Clark County, Kentucky

Prior to initiating the field work, a search of records maintained by the National Register of Historic Places, the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Office of State Archaeology was conducted to determine if previously recorded archaeological sites were situated in the study corridor.

According to October 1997 data, the Office of State Archaeology had 450 previously recorded archaeological sites in Clark County (Table 1) and 40 sites on the Winchester, KY United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle (Table 2). The Office of State Archaeology's Winchester, KY quadrangle was examined on July 19, 1999 to identify any sites within or near the study corridor. The quadrangle indicated ten sites in close proximity to or within the study corridor (Figure 2). The Office of State Archaeology records indicated that none of the sites were considered eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places, although, the National Register significance of the majority of the sites has not been assessed (Table 2).

Table 1. Summary of selected information for previously recorded archaeological sites in Clark County, Kentucky.

| Site Type | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | n | (%) |
| Cemetery | 4 | 0.89 |
| Earthen Mound | 12 | 2.67 |
| Historic Farm/Residence | 18 | 4.00 |
| Indeterminate | 23 | 5.11 |
| Industrial | 1 | 0.22 |
| Isolated Find | 27 | 6.00 |
| Mound Complex | 2 | 0.44 |
| Multi-Component | 9 | 2.00 |
| Open Habitation without Mounds | 328 | 72.89 |
| Rockshelter | 1 | 0.22 |
| Special Activity Area | 1 | 0.22 |
| Stone Box Graves | 3 | 0.67 |
| Stone Mound | 18 | 4.00 |
| Workshop | 3 | 0.67 |
| Total | 450 | 100.00% |

| Quadrangle | Number | Percentage |
|--------------|------------|----------------|
| | n | (%) |
| Austerlitz | 46 | 10.22 |
| Clintonville | 2 | 0.44 |
| Ford | 17 | 3.78 |
| Hedges | 206 | 45.78 |
| Levee | 25 | 5.56 |
| Palmer | 105 | 23.33 |
| Sideview | 8 | 1.78 |
| Union City | 1 | 0.22 |
| Unspecified | 1 | 0.22 |
| Winchester | 39 | 8.67 |
| Total | 450 | 100.00% |

| Time Period | Number | Percentage |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | n | (%) |
| Paleo-Indian | 4 | 0.74 |
| Archaic | 73 | 13.57 |
| Woodland | 40 | 7.44 |
| Late Prehistoric | 44 | 8.18 |
| Historic | 62 | 11.52 |
| Indeterminate | 315 | 58.55 |
| Unspecified | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 538* | 100.00% |

* A single site may represent more than one time period.

| Landform | Number | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| | n | (%) |
| Dissected Uplands | 314 | 69.78 |
| Floodplain | 58 | 12.89 |
| Hillside | 55 | 12.22 |
| Other | 1 | 0.22 |
| Terrace | 16 | 3.56 |
| Undissected Uplands | 4 | 0.89 |
| Unspecified | 2 | 0.44 |
| Total | 170 | 100.00% |

| Drainage | Number | Percentage |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|
| | n | (%) |
| Kentucky | 7 | 1.56 |
| Kentucky (Middle) | 385 | 85.56 |
| Licking | 24 | 5.33 |
| Licking (South Fork) | 33 | 7.33 |
| Unspecified | 1 | 0.22 |
| Total | 450 | 100.00% |

| Reporting Institution | Number | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | n | (%) |
| 3D Environmental | 1 | 0.22 |
| Arrow Enterprises | 57 | 12.67 |
| Cultural Horizons, Inc | 1 | 0.22 |
| Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc | 2 | 0.44 |
| Kentucky Heritage Council | 60 | 13.33 |
| Private | 2 | 0.44 |
| University of Kentucky | 308 | 68.46 |
| Unspecified | 14 | 3.11 |
| Western Kentucky University | 4 | 0.89 |
| Wilber-Smith | 1 | 0.22 |
| Total: | 450 | 100.00% |

Table 2. Selected information of previously recorded archaeological sites on the Winchester, KY topographic quadrangle.

| Site Number | UTM Zone 17 | | | | I | H | Time Period | P | A | W | LP | Significance | Institution | Landform | Elevation (ft AMSL) | Distance to Water (m) |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|----|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Northing | Eastng | A | W | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15CL3 | 4206000 | 745700 | | | | | | | | | | Not Assessed | UK | Floodplain | 900 | 10 |
| 15CL4 | 4206000 | 746100 | | | | | | | | | | Not Assessed | Unspecified | Hillside | 910 | 10 |
| 15CL5 | 4206640 | 745680 | | | | | | | | | | Not Assessed | Unspecified | Hillside | 900 | 10 |
| 15CL6 | 4207800 | 746780 | | | | | | | | | | Not Assessed | Unspecified | Unspecified | 950 | 40 |
| 15CA11 | 4197820 | 752700 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Unspecified | Floodplain | 620 | 10 |
| 15CA28 | 4208290 | 744240 | | | | | | | | | | Stone Box Graves | Unspecified | Hillside | 990 | 40 |
| 15CA31 | 4200120 | 746150 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Hillside | 1010 | 30 |
| 15CA33 | 4206680 | 746840 | | | | | | | | | | Stone Mound | KHC | Dissected Uplands | 940 | 10 |
| 15CA36 | 4205750 | 744360 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Floodplain | 910 | 10 |
| 15CA37 | 4206100 | 744540 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Floodplain | 940 | 20 |
| 15CA38 | 4205900 | 744710 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Hillside | 940 | 10 |
| 15CA39 | 4205450 | 744750 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Hillside | 890 | 10 |
| 15CA41 | 4198485 | 745200 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Dissected Uplands | 890 | 40 |
| 15CA42 | 4198920 | 745200 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | K1IC | Hillside | 820 | 30 |
| 15CA43 | 4199310 | 745530 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Dissected Uplands | 830 | 30 |
| 15CA44 | 4199800 | 745340 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Hillside | 910 | 40 |
| 15CA58 | 4201750 | 747500 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Floodplain | 900 | 10 |
| 15CA63 | 4196640 | 747270 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Hillside | 730 | 30 |
| 15CA67 | 4198320 | 746190 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Dissected Uplands | 850 | 20 |
| 15CA300 | 4207300 | 745840 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | KHC | Hillside | 950 | 20 |
| 15CA301 | 4208100 | 745200 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | WKU | Hillside | 950 | 20 |
| 15CA338 | 4197380 | 742620 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | WKU | Hillside | 860 | 450 |
| 15CA339 | 4197060 | 743400 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 820 | 0 |
| 15CA340 | 4197080 | 743150 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 810 | 250 |
| 15CA341 | 4197040 | 743220 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 810 | 300 |
| 15CA342 | 4196940 | 743720 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 860 | 300 |
| 15CA343 | 4197140 | 744670 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 930 | 800 |
| 15CA344 | 4197540 | 745320 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Terrace | 630 | 50 |
| 15CA345 | 4197150 | 746200 | | | | | | | | | | Historic Farm/Residence | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 650 | 0 |
| 15CA346 | 4197520 | 747640 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 860 | 550 |
| 15CA347 | 4197520 | 748020 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 830 | 300 |
| 15CA348 | 4197380 | 748000 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 930 | 800 |
| 15CA349 | 4197560 | 750940 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 880 | 520 |
| 15CA350 | 4197500 | 750180 | | | | | | | | | | Multi-Component | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 860 | 300 |
| 15CA351 | 4197500 | 749800 | | | | | | | | | | Multi-Component | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 910 | 800 |
| 15CA352 | 4197380 | 750980 | | | | | | | | | | Historic Farm/Residence | Arrow | Terrace | 900 | 250 |
| 15CA353 | 4196940 | 743720 | | | | | | | | | | Historic Farm/Residence | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 860 | 400 |
| 15CA354 | 4197300 | 745480 | | | | | | | | | | Historic Farm/Residence | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 700 | 100 |
| 15CA431 | Unspecified | Unspecified | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Arrow | Dissected Uplands | 920 | Unspecified |
| 15CA457 | 4208664 | 750215 | | | | | | | | | | Open Habitation without Mounds | Unspecified | Unspecified Uplands | 920 | Unspecified |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Inventory Site | CRA | Dissected Uplands | 1033 | 300 |

Time Period Abbreviation Legend P Paleo-Indian A Archaic W Woodland LP Late Prehistoric H Historic I Indeterminate Prehistoric

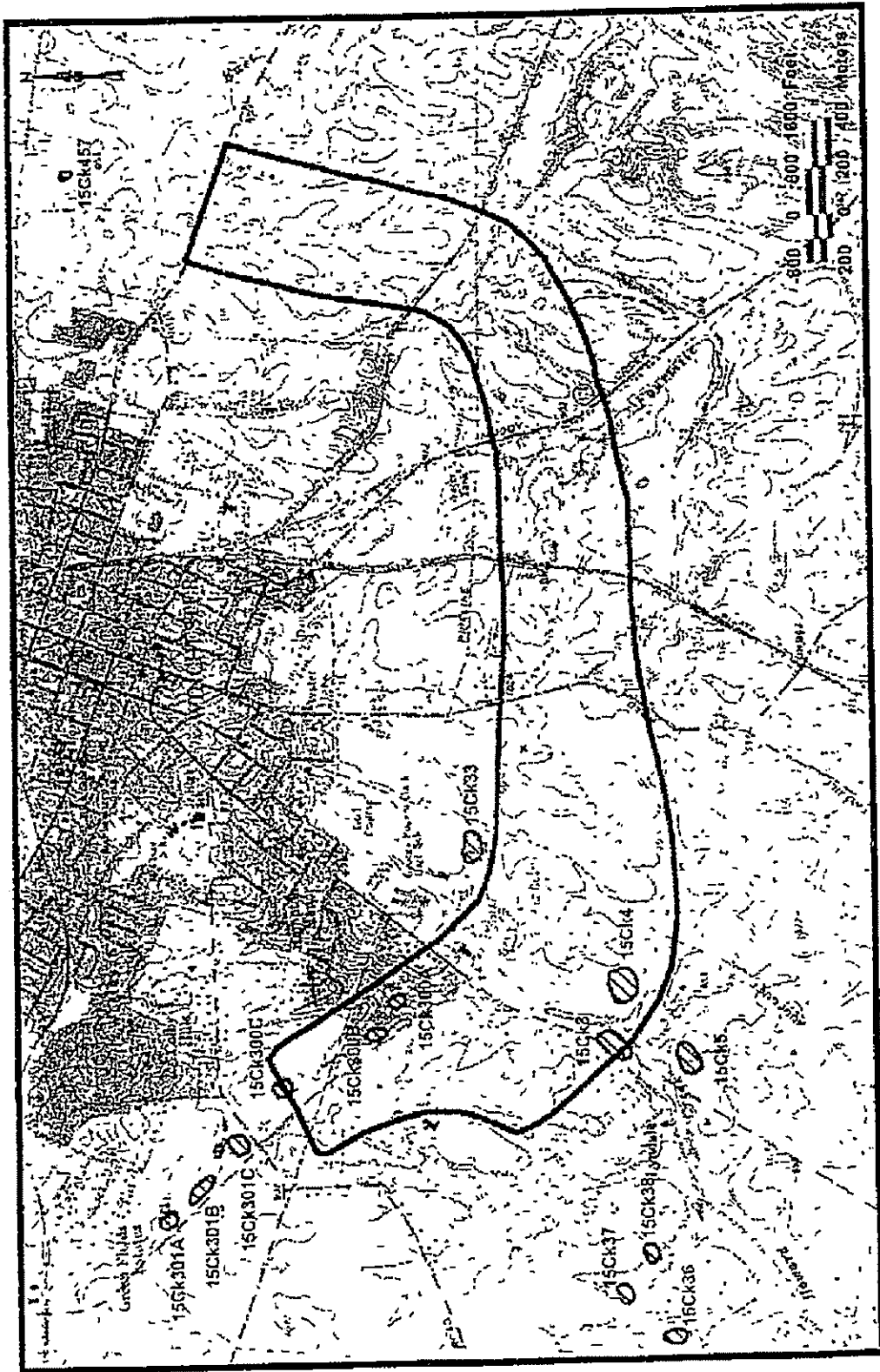


Figure 2. Previously recorded archaeological sites within and near the study corridor. Adapted from the 1965 (revised 1993) Winchester, KY USGS 7 5 minute series digital topographic quadrangle.



Figure 3. Photograph of the study corridor from Twomile Road, facing north.



Figure 4. Photograph of the study corridor from Twomile Road, facing west



Figure 5 Photograph of the study corridor from Muddy Creek Road, facing west.



Figure 6. Photograph of the study corridor from KY 89, facing south



Figure 7. Photograph of the study corridor from Country Club Drive, facing east.

During the previously mentioned windshield survey, the four sites within and adjacent to the study corridor (15Ck3, 15Ck4, 15Ck33, and 15Ck300A-C) were visited. The following section describes each site as recorded in the Office of State Archaeology site files and the condition of the site during the windshield survey.

Site 15Ck3 was a Late Prehistoric stone mound site recorded in 1929 by the University of Kentucky. The significance of site 15Ck3 had not been assessed at the time of this overview. The location of the site was visited during the windshield survey of the study corridor. The intersection of KY 627 and Old Boonesboro Road was located at the location of the site (Figure 8). The site probably was destroyed during the construction of the highways.

Site 15Ck4 was a Late Prehistoric stone mound. At the time of the windshield survey, the area was a tobacco field (Figure 9). Rem-

nants of the site may exist in and around the tobacco field. The National Register status of the site is not known.

Site 15Ck33 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation without mounds. The site was recorded by the Kentucky Heritage Council in 1976. No assessment of the site's National Register eligibility had been made at the time of this overview. At the time of the windshield survey, a subdivision, a road (Vaught Court) and a golf course were located where the site was indicated on the Office of State Archaeology map (Figure 10). The site probably was destroyed during the construction of the golf course and subdivision.

15Ck300 was described on the Office of State Archaeology site form as an open habitation without mounds of indeterminate cultural affiliation and age. The site was recorded by Western Kentucky University in 1979. No determination of the site's eligibility for nomination to the National Register of

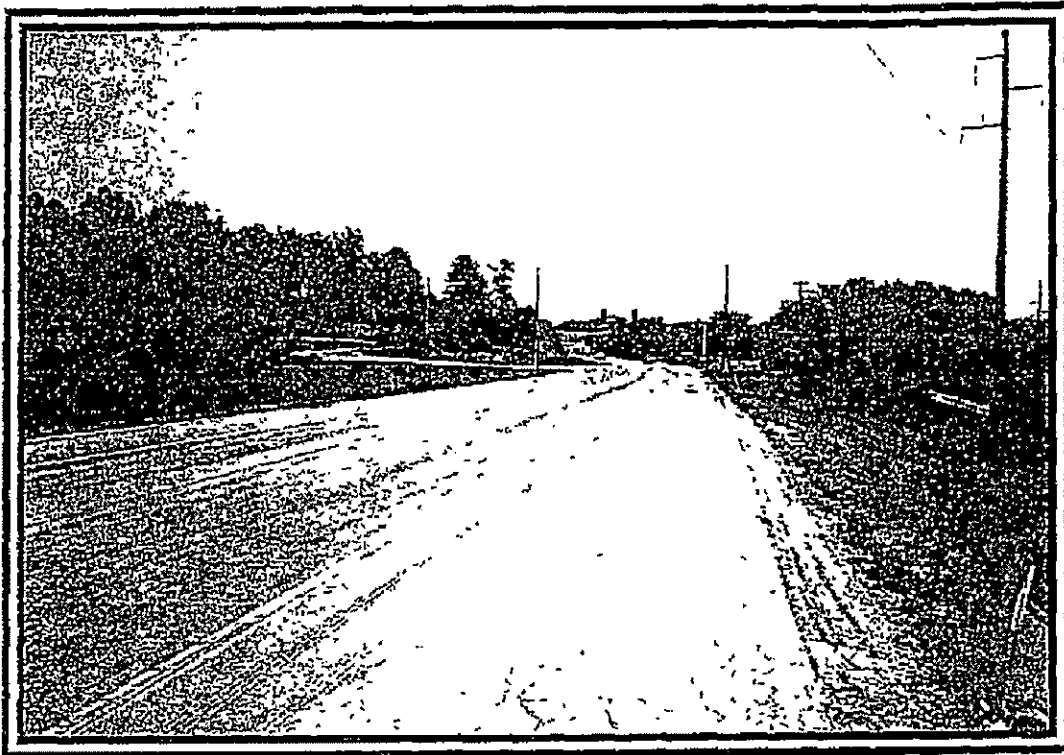


Figure 8. Photograph of site 15Ck3, facing northeast.



Figure 9. Photograph of site 15Ck4, facing east.

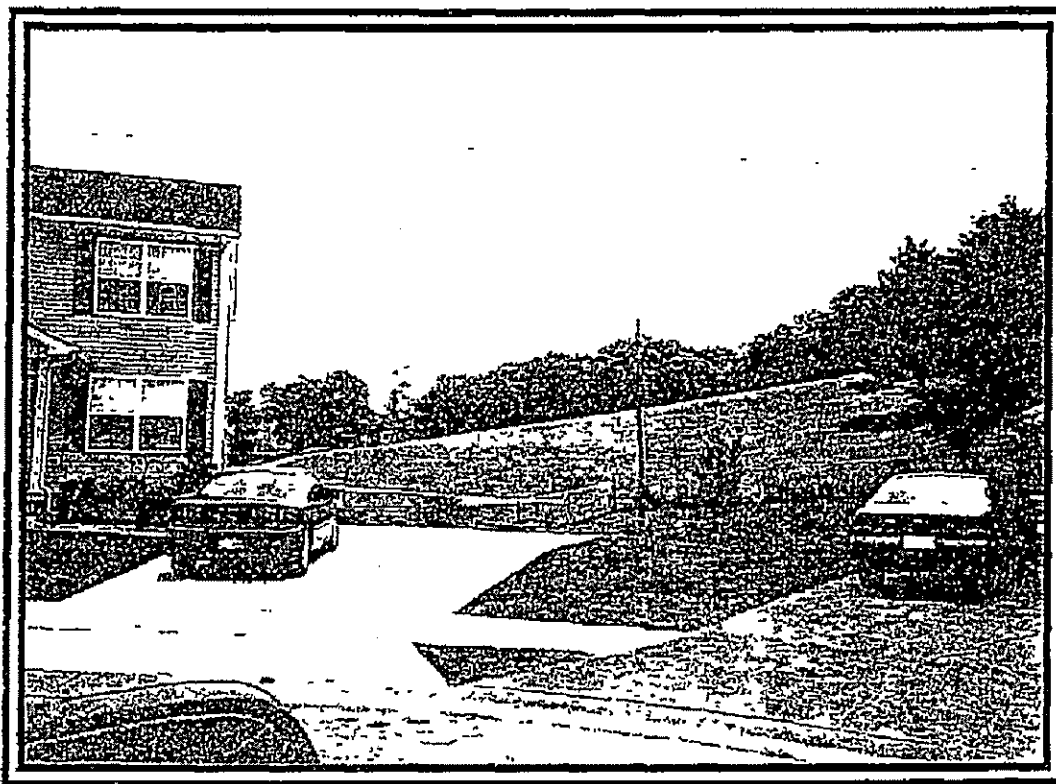


Figure 10. Photograph of site 15Ck33, facing north.

Historic Places had been made at the time of this overview. The Office of State Archaeology map depicts the site as consisting of three loci (A, B and C), which are not mentioned on the state site form. These three loci were visited during the windshield survey. Locus A was located in a subdivision on Willowbrook Road (Figure 11) and was probably destroyed by the construction of the subdivision. Locus B had been borrowed, leveled and graded (Figure 12). Locus C was in pasture and may still exist (Figure 13).

In addition to the records search, a review of all available maps of the area were examined to help identify the location of any historic properties that may have existed within or near the study corridor. The following maps were reviewed:

- 1941 General Highway Map of Clark County, Kentucky,
- 1960 General Highway Map of Clark County, Kentucky,

- 1965 Winchester, KY United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle
- 1965 (revised 1993) Winchester, KY USGS 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle

The maps depict dozens of structures within the study corridor. The vast majority of the structures appear to be twentieth century in origin. The few older structures located within the corridor may have architectural importance. These older structures have the possibility of having archaeological deposits associated with them.

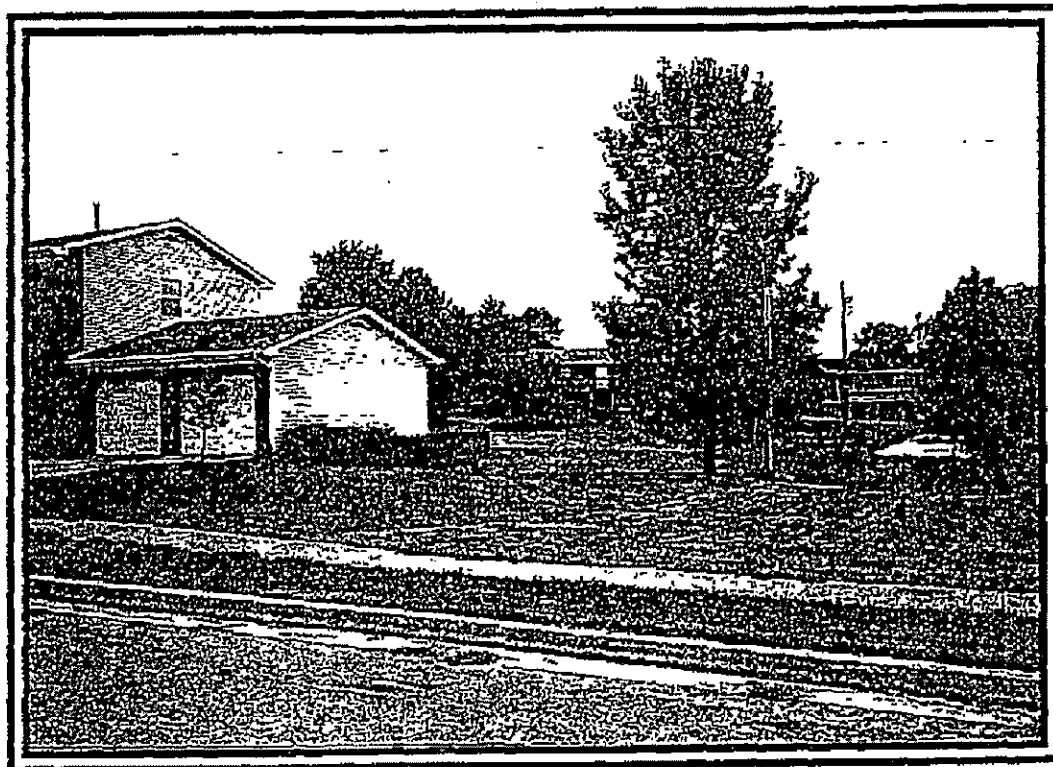


Figure 11 Photograph of site 15Ck300A, facing north.

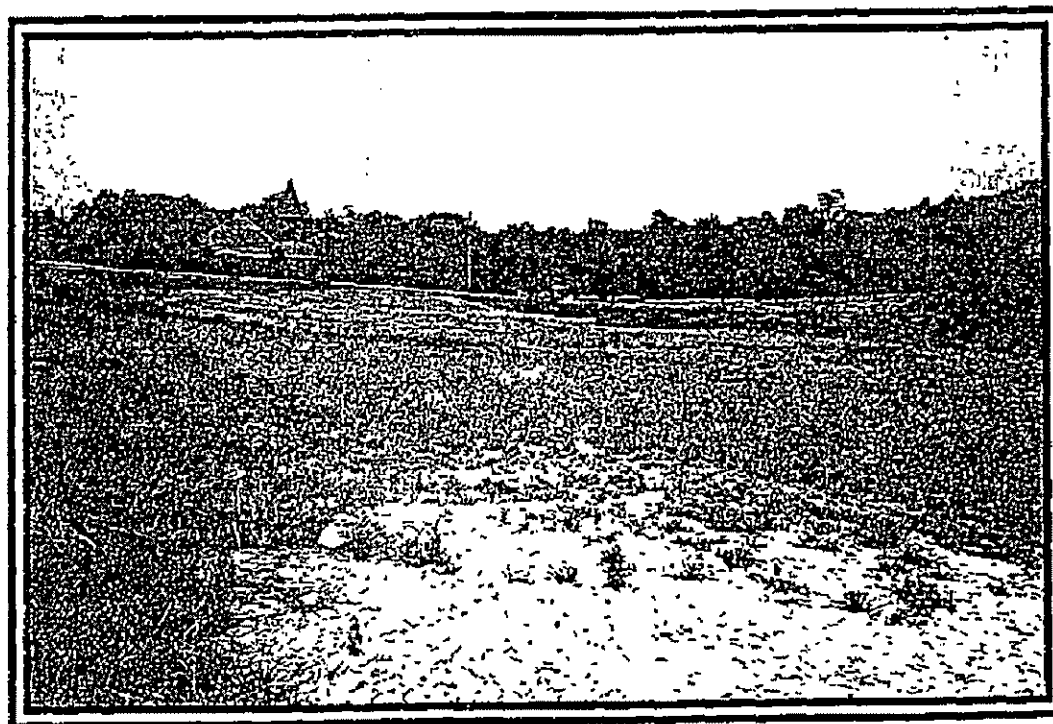


Figure 12. Photograph of site 15Ck300B, facing north.



Figure 13. Photograph of site 15Ck300C, facing east.

IV. PREDICTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Given the number of previously recorded archaeological sites in the area, the testing of these sites and the topography of the study corridor, we anticipate that there is a moderate to high probability of finding pre-historic open habitation sites, especially in the pasture and agricultural portions of the study corridor. To a lesser degree, we anticipate locating historic farm/residence sites in the study corridor. Numerous standing structures were located within the study corridor. Older structures and unique structures may have architectural importance. A cultural historic survey of the study corridor should be completed to identify any such structures. Archaeological deposits may exist around older structures; however, given the mostly twentieth century nature of the structures within the study corridor, there is a low probability of encountering historic archaeological deposits.

The study corridor area has been impacted by urban development and agricultural practices and a varying degree of prior disturbance is predicted for the study area. Therefore, if a field survey did reveal the presence of an archaeological site, its integrity would remain a question to be addressed.

With regard to the four previously recorded archaeological sites in the study corridor, only two sites (15Ck4 and 15Ck300C) may still have intact deposits. The balance of the sites most likely have been destroyed during road, subdivision and golf course construction.

REFERENCES CITED

- Anderson, O K.
1975 *Climate of Kentucky Climatology of the United States No 60-15*
- Braun, E L.
1950 *Deciduous Forest of Eastern North America* Blakiston, Philadelphia
- Kentucky Heritage Council
1991 *Specifications for Archaeological Fieldwork and Assessment Reports Issued by Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office, Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.*
- Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
1941 *General Highway Map of Clark County, Kentucky, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Frankfort*
- 1960 *General Highway Map of Clark County, Kentucky, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Frankfort*
- McGrain, W W and J C Currens
1978 *Topography of Kentucky* Kentucky Geological Survey, Special Publication 25, The University of Kentucky, Lexington
- Preston, D G, Raymond P Sims, A J Richardson, R L Bevins and J L Taylor
1961 *Soil Survey of Clark County, Kentucky* United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D C
- United States Department of the Interior,
Geological Survey
1965 Winchester, KY 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle United States Geological Survey, Reston
- 1965 (revised 1993) Winchester, KY 7.5 minute series topographic quadrangle United States Geological Survey, Reston
- 1965 (revised 1993) Winchester, KY 7.5 minute series digital topographic quadrangle United States Geological Survey, Reston.