

Figure 2 - Aerial photograph of project

(Pub. L. 89-665) as amended (NHPA), Executive Order 11593, and related authorities.

It is important that agencies understand the relationship among NEPA, such as general historic preservation authorities as the NHPA, and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act. NEPA mandates the evaluation of project impacts of cultural resources. One kind of cultural resource is the historic property which is the concern of the NHPA and Executive Order 11595. Section 106 of the NHPA sets forth specific actions to be taken when this kind of cultural resources is subject to effect. Some historic properties contain scientific, prehistoric, historical and archaeological data. The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 provides mechanisms for the recovery of such data if and when the planning processes provided for by NEPA, NHPA and related authorities have resulted in the conclusion that data recovery constitutes the most prudent and feasible method of impact mitigation.

If archaeological sites are located which will be affected by a project, their significance must be determined before further work can be recommended. The results of this determination are quantified on the basis of whether or not the site is worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The term "archaeological site" is used here where there is evidence of former human activity. Site numbering nomenclature is based on the Smithsonian system. No prehistoric or historic sites which warranted archaeological site numbers were found as a result of this survey; thus, the short form format is being used in this report.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This project is located in the Pennyryle Plain. The management area is the Purchase Lower Tennessee/Cumberland (Pollack 1990:22-23) area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

Archaeological procedures included checking at the Office of State Archaeology regarding any known sites within two kilometers of this project.

Three former industrial park archaeological surveys were conducted by this investigator (Schock 1985, 1987 and 2000) within two kilometers of this project. A 100 acre survey (Schock 2000) was conducted immediately adjacent to the west and north sides of the current 70 acre investigation. No sites were found in the 2000 survey. A 1985 survey by Schock of an industrial park located to the west of this 70 acre industrial park found minor site 15Tr174 on which a Late Archaic Big Sandy point was found. A survey of a 97 acre industrial park to the southwest of this 70 acre project was conducted by Schock in 1987 in which Dr. Schock located two former farmhouse locations (15Tr175-15Tr176 and 15Tr177) which was a minor prehistoric site of unknown cultural affiliation (Schock 1987: abstract). No additional work was recommended for sites 15Tr175-15Tr177.

The archaeological procedures on this 70 acre project included getting project maps (including Figure 2) from the client. The entire project was planted in corn and was thoroughly walked to check for archaeological sites and artifacts. Ground visibility was excellent and ranged from 70 to 95% over the project area. The only area without ground visibility was the location of a former house at a farmstead location. All standing buildings were photographed and had their floor plans recorded. Two site forms were

submitted to the Office of State Archaeology of which Nancy O'Malley stated the two recent historic trash dump or house locations were too recent to warrant archaeological site forms. Thus; a shortened format is being used for this report.

IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

This archaeological investigation located one recent rural trash dump and a recent historic farmstead. The following information pertains to these locations:

Recent rural trash dump - One recent rural trash dump location (Figures 1-3) is located on a ridge top to the north of a former house location. This trash dump area is where trash has been burned and has created a blackish midden which has apparently been plowed for years. The dark soil from the midden and occasional artifacts have washed down both the east and west slopes which has expanded the extent of the midden area. A recent aerial photograph (Figure 2) indicates the midden area within this 70 acre project is approximately 50 meters east-west by 40 meters north-south. The midden contains broken whiteware sherds, small coal fragments and occasional glass fragments. Specific artifacts observed include the following:

- 7 undecorated whiteware rimsherds*
- 11 undecorated whiteware body sherds*
- 3 clear glass screw type bottle tops*
- 1 aluminum Purex Super bleach screw top*
- 1 burnt plastic toothbrush handle fragment*
- 1 green plastic comb fragment*
- 3 pieces of thin purple plastic*
- 1 leather shoe sole fragment*
- 1 piece of black rubber*

No window glass fragments were seen which indicates the former house was south of this midden area and outside this 70 acre project. Shovel tests along the crest of the ridge revealed a shallow 4-to 6 mm. deep dark blackish midden above a sterile red



Figure 3 - Photograph of recent residential trash dump location (looking north)

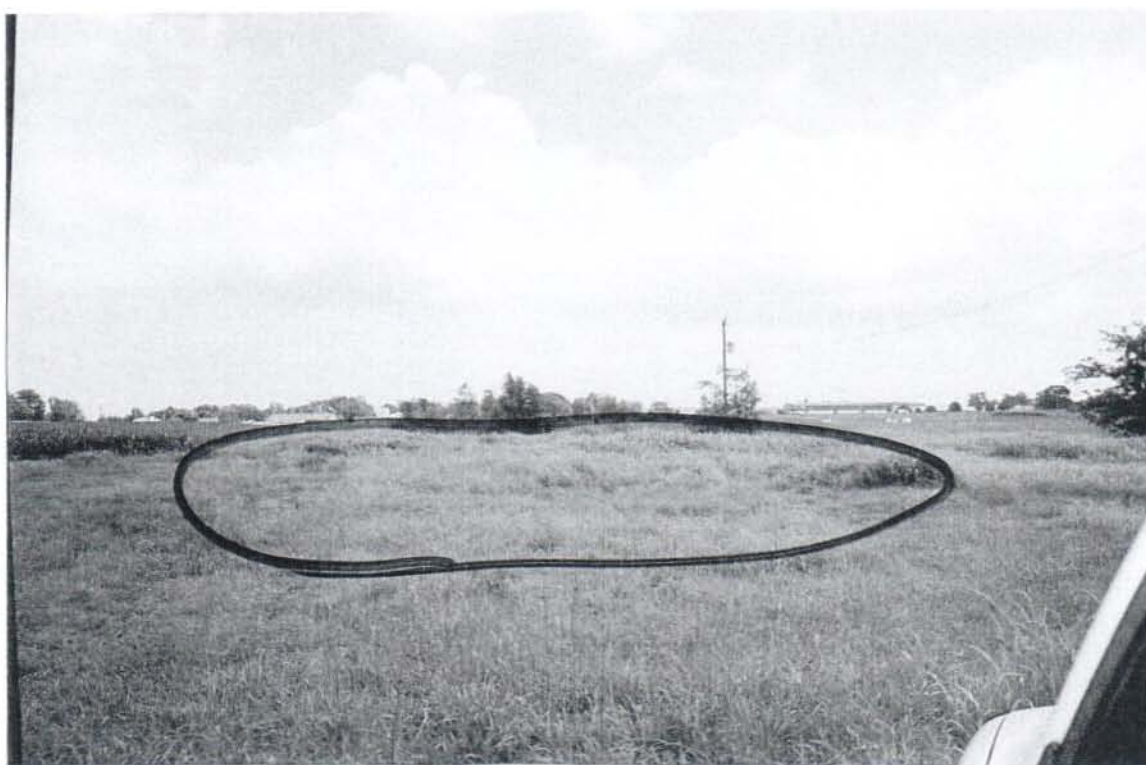


Figure 4 - Photograph of recent former house location (looking south)



Figure 5 - Photograph of tobacco barn (looking southwest)



Figure 6 - Photograph of north machine shed (looking northwest)

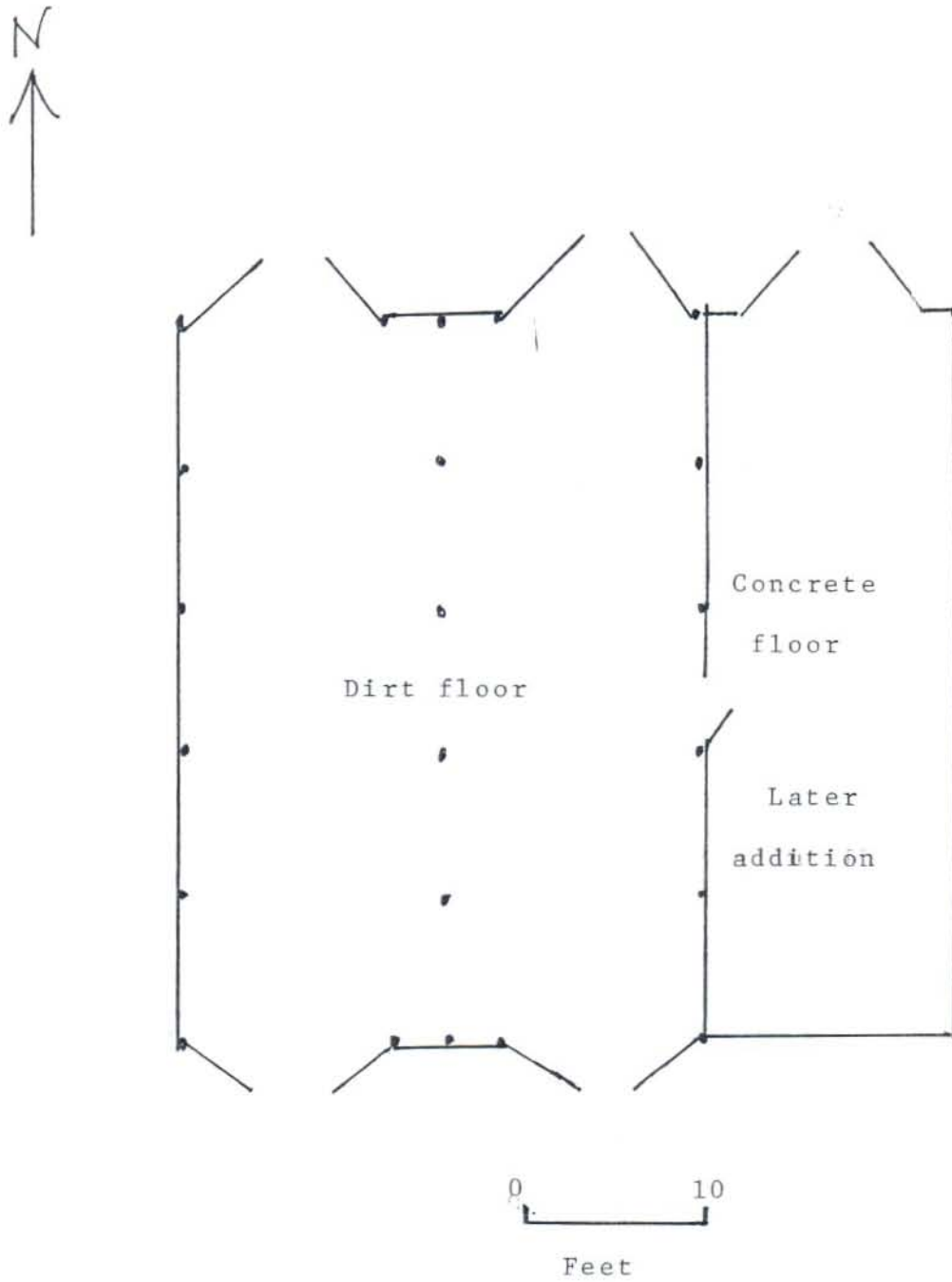


Figure 7 - Floor plan of tobacco shed

clay subsoil. Thus; the midden appears to have no buried deposits. This midden is not old enough nor unique enough to have any National Register potential.

Recent rural house location - A late 20th century house (Figures 1, 2, 4) was formerly present at a farmstead within the project. The home is now gone and the area is covered with grass. A metal detector was used over this area and only modern mashed aluminum soft drink (coke) cans (Figure 6) and one wrist watch fragment were found at the base of the topsoil (10 cm. deep). It appears this whole area has been disturbed and no old artifacts were found. Nancy O'Malley, Office of State Archaeology, states this location is too recent for an archaeological site number.

The farmstead has three standing buildings and three metal storage grain bins. The southwest building is a 20th century tobacco barn (Figures 5, 7) and measures 40 feet in width x 28 feet in length. The barn has a concrete wall base and concrete around the central poles. A 40 feet in length x 14 feet in width addition is located on the east side of the main building which has a concrete floor. This addition was apparently a processing room for the tobacco. The north most building is a 20th century pole shed built for storing farm implements (Figures 6, 8). The original building was 48 feet in length (north-south). An eastern extension resulted in a 51 foot east-west dimension.

The east machine shed was built after 1974 and is not present on the Figure 1 topographic map. The east machine shed (Figures 9, 10) is a pole shed 64 feet in length east-west x 26 feet deep.

There are also three circular metal grain bins (Figure 11) which are each 18 feet in width.

None of these structures have any National Register potential.

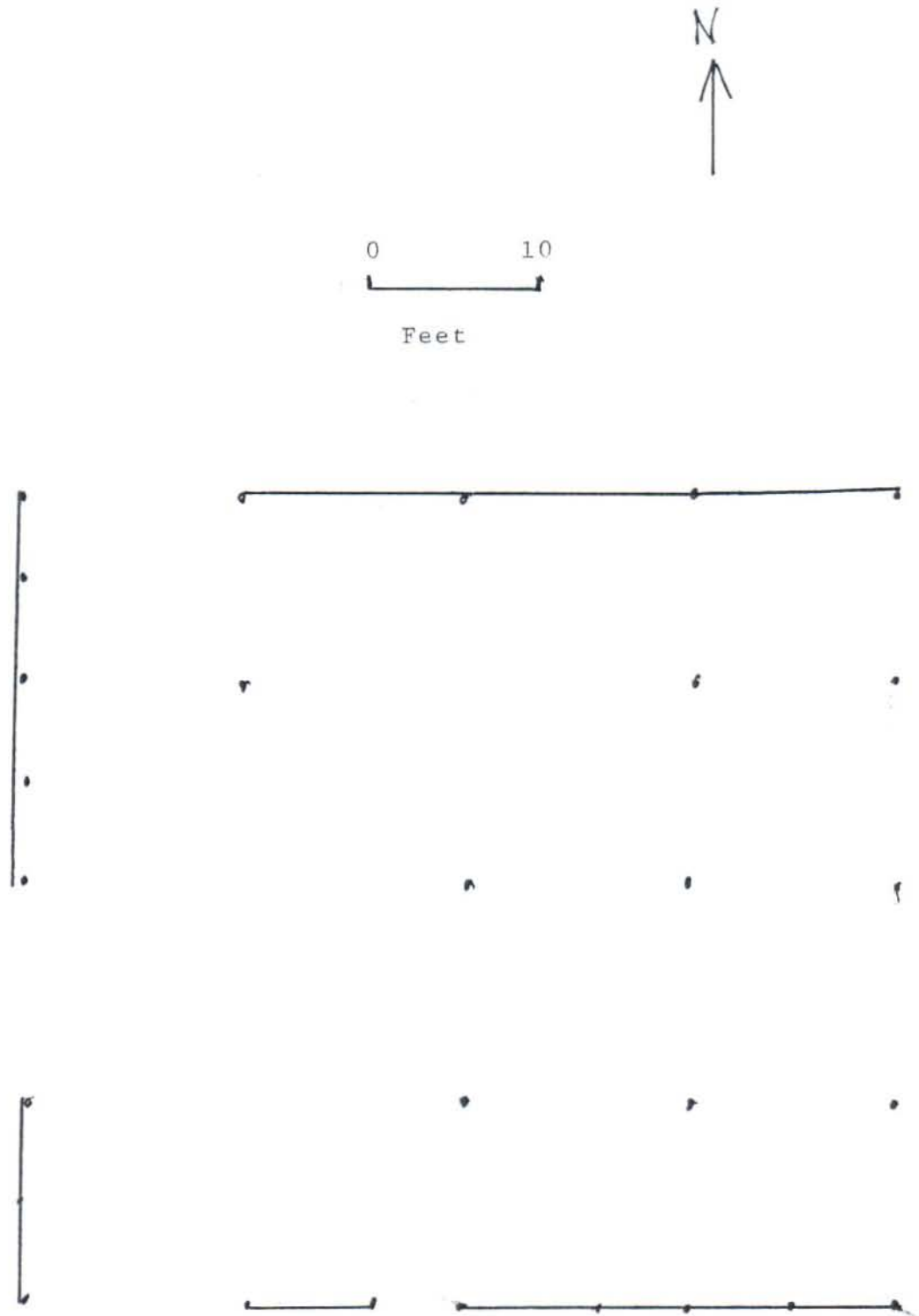


Figure 8 - Floor plan of north machine shed

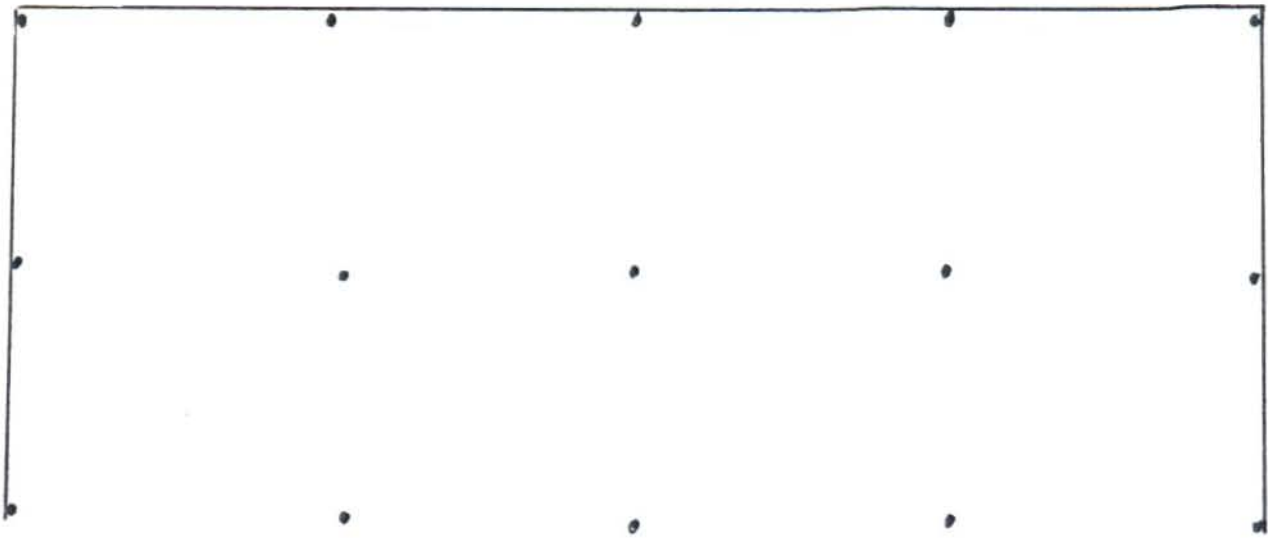


Figure 9 - Floor plan of east machine shed (looking North)

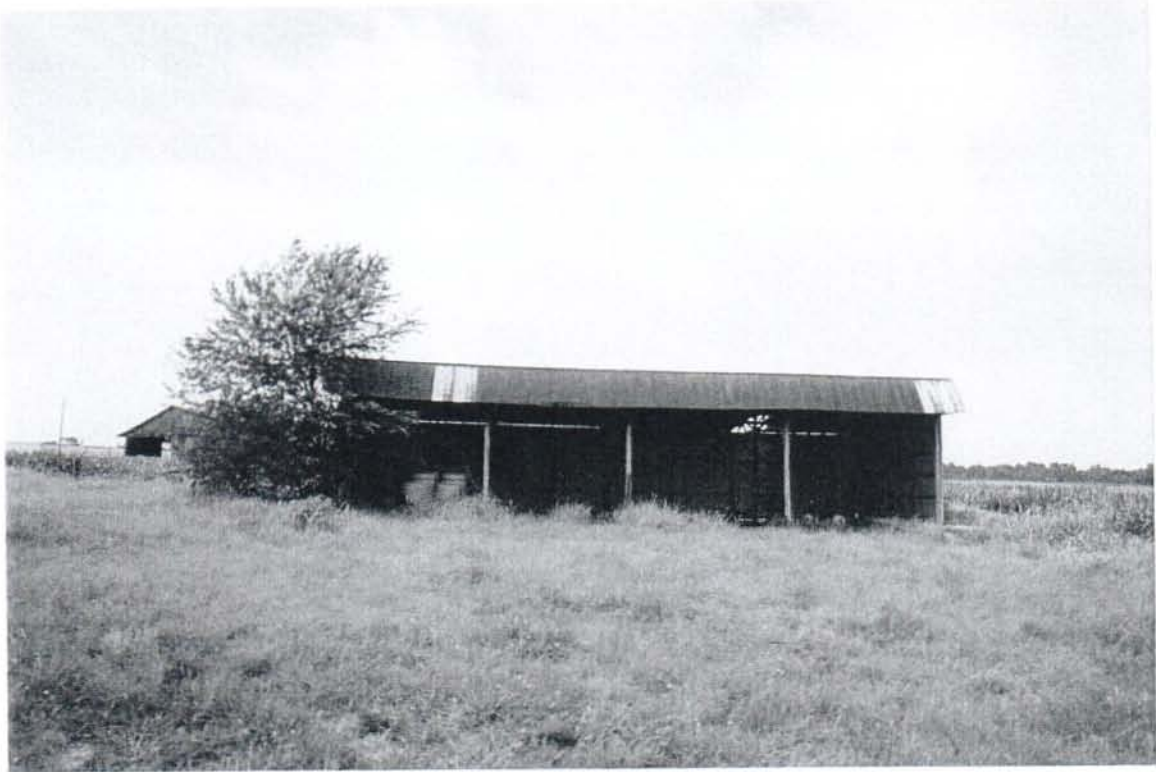


Figure 10 - Photograph of east machine shed (looking north)



Figure 11 - Photograph of metal circular grain bins (looking south)

PROJECT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Jack M. Schock of Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey of 70 acres for a Industrial Park expansion in Trigg County, Kentucky on May 19th and 24th, 2006. There is no Lead Agency and no SAI number.

The archaeological survey was conducted at the request of Mr. Donald A. Leibee, Chairman of the Cadiz-Trigg County Economic Development Commission.

Ten (10) man-hours were spent in the field conducting this archaeological survey.

A recent historic rural trash dump location, a former recent rural house location, three farm buildings and 3 metal grain bins were seen. The Office of State Archaeology stated that none of these locations warranted archaeological site numbers.

No locations receiving archaeological site numbers were found and no additional work is recommended for this project.

References

Pollack, David (ed).

- 1990 Archaeology of Kentucky. Past Accomplishments and Future Directions.
Volume One. Kentucky Heritage Council State Historic Preservation Plan
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Schock, Jack M.

- 1985 An Archaeological Survey of part of Trigg County Industrial Park No. 1
In Trigg county, Kentucky. Arrow Enterprises. Bowling Green. Report
On file at Office of State Archaeology. University of Kentucky.
- 1987 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 97 Acres for the
Proposed Trigg County Industrial Park No. 2 in Trigg County, Kentucky.
Arrow Enterprises. Bowling Green Report on file at Office of State
Archaeology, University of Kentucky.
- 2000 A Cultural Reconnaissance of 100 Acres for the Proposed Cadiz Trigg
County Industrial Park # 3 in Trigg County, Kentucky. Arrow Enterprises.
Bowling Green. Report on file at Office of State Archaeology, University
of Kentucky.

VITA

The investigator's vita is on file at both the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Office of the State Archaeology.

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