

Wetland Delineation Report

Hoffman TVA Sites ■ Simpson County, KY and Sumner & Wilson Counties, TN
June 18, 2021 ■ Terracon Project: N120P073



CELRL-RD, Room 752
600 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Place
Louisville, KY 40202-0059

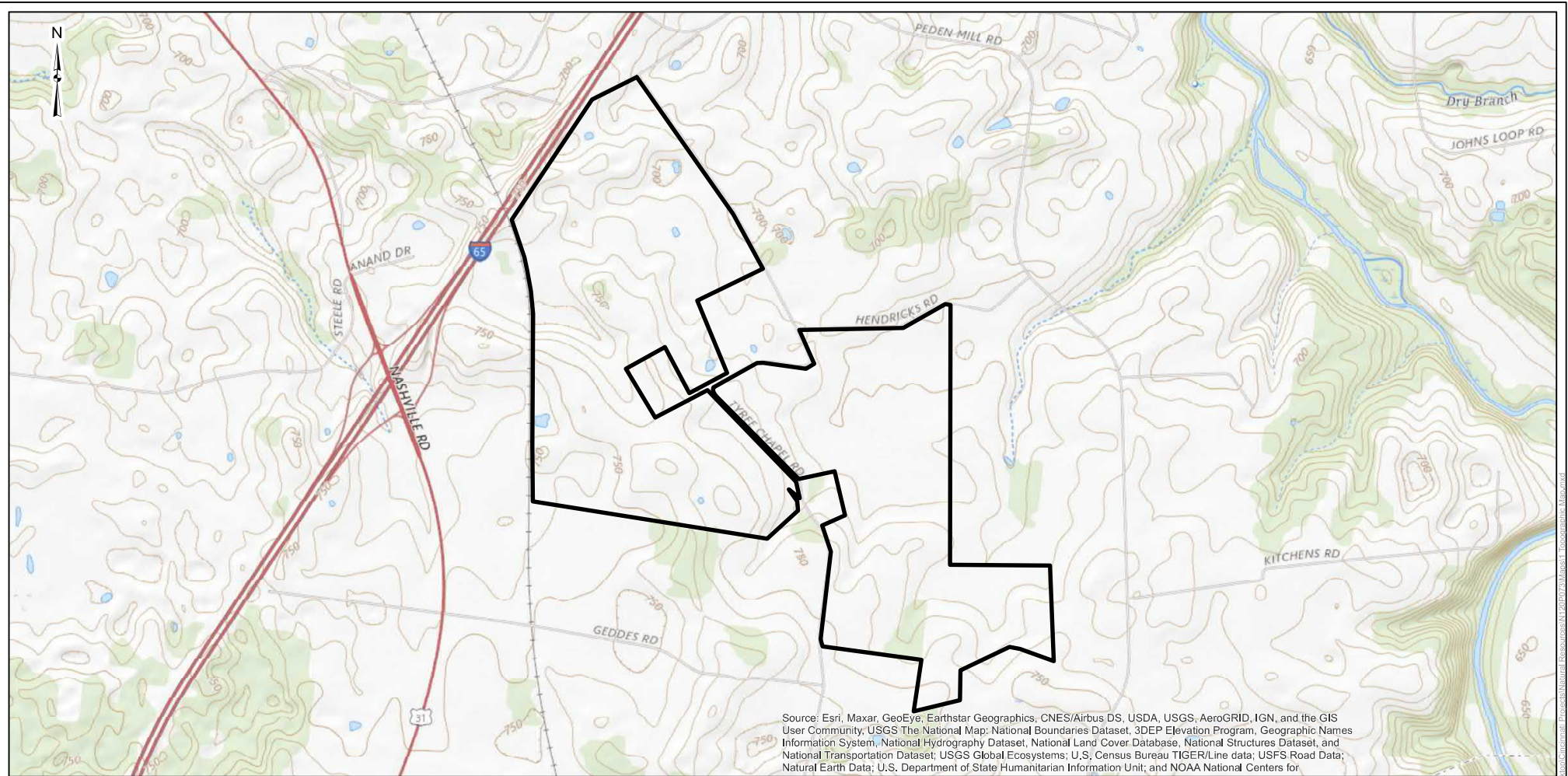
8.0 GENERAL COMMENTS

The wetland delineation was performed in accordance with generally accepted practices of this profession undertaken in similar studies at the same time and in the same geographical area. A wetland delineation, such as the one performed at this site, is of limited scope, is noninvasive, and cannot eliminate the potential that wetlands or waterbodies are present at the site beyond what is identified by the limited scope of this preliminary assessment. In conducting the limited scope of services described herein, certain sources of information and public records were not reviewed. No biological assessment can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for concerns in connection with a project. The limitations of this preliminary assessment should be recognized.

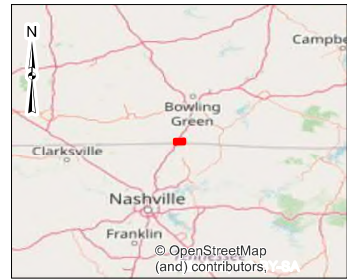
This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted scientific and engineering evaluation practices. This report is for the exclusive use of the client for the project being discussed. No warranties, either express or implied, are intended or made.

APPENDIX A – EXHIBITS

SOLAR SITE

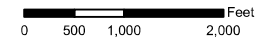


Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community; USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for



Legend
 Project Site Boundary

DATA SOURCES:
 ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap



1:15,000

Project No.:
 N120P073
 Date:
 11/11/2020
 Drawn By:
 MDP
 Reviewed By:
 SEW

Terracon

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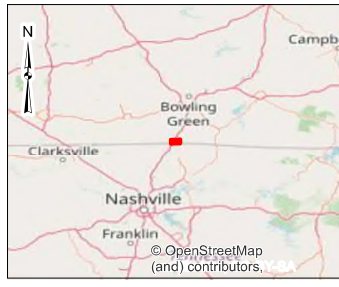
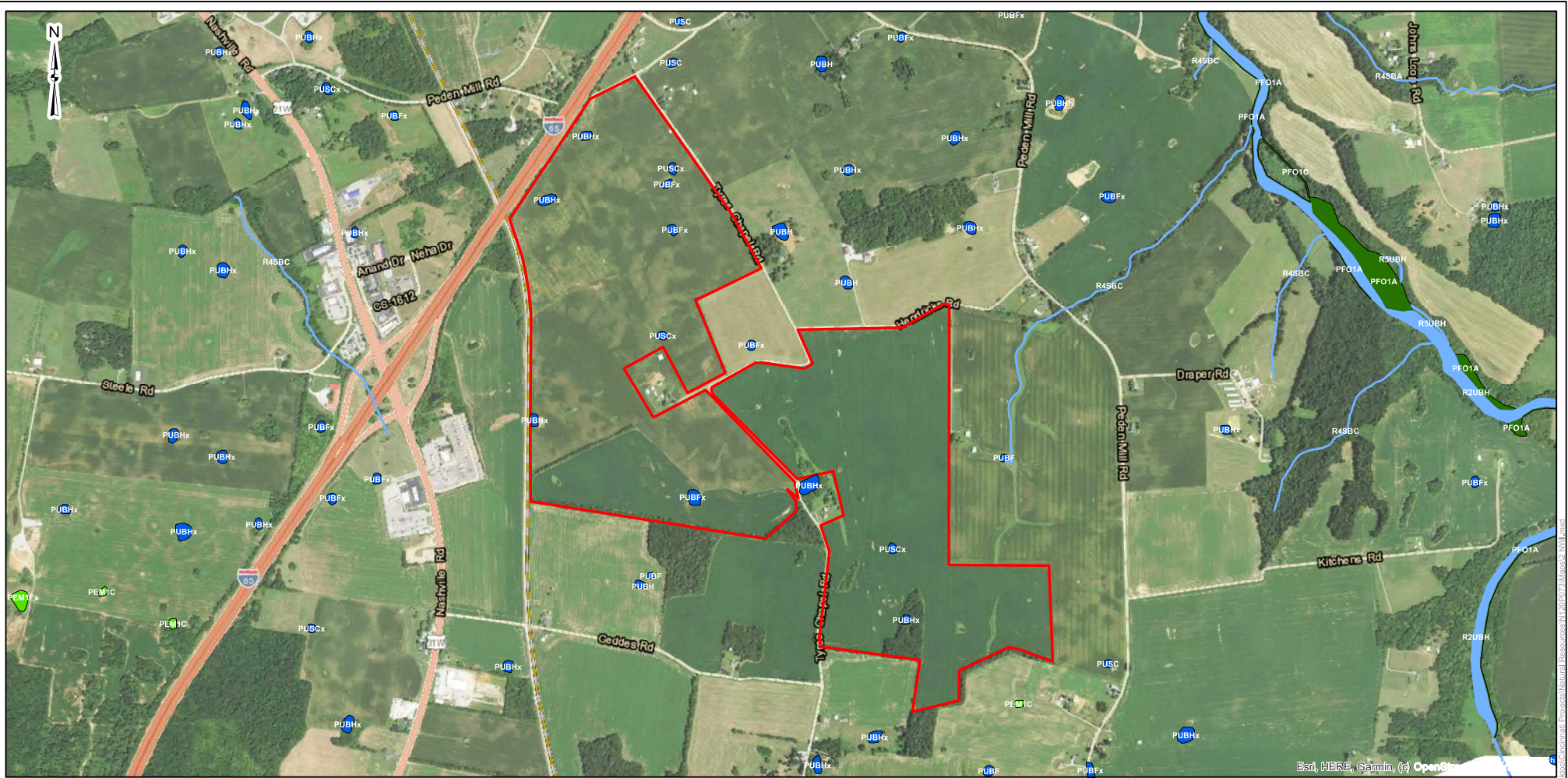
USGS Topographic Map

Wetland Delineation Report
 Hoffman TVA Wetland Delineation
 Tyree Chapel Road
 Simpson County, Kentucky

Exhibit

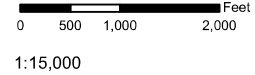
1

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- Legend**
- Project Site Boundary
 - Wetland Type**
 - Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
 - Estuarine and Marine Wetland
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
 - Freshwater Pond
 - Lake
 - Other
 - Riverine

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap



Project No.:
N120P073
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11/11/2020
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Reviewed By:
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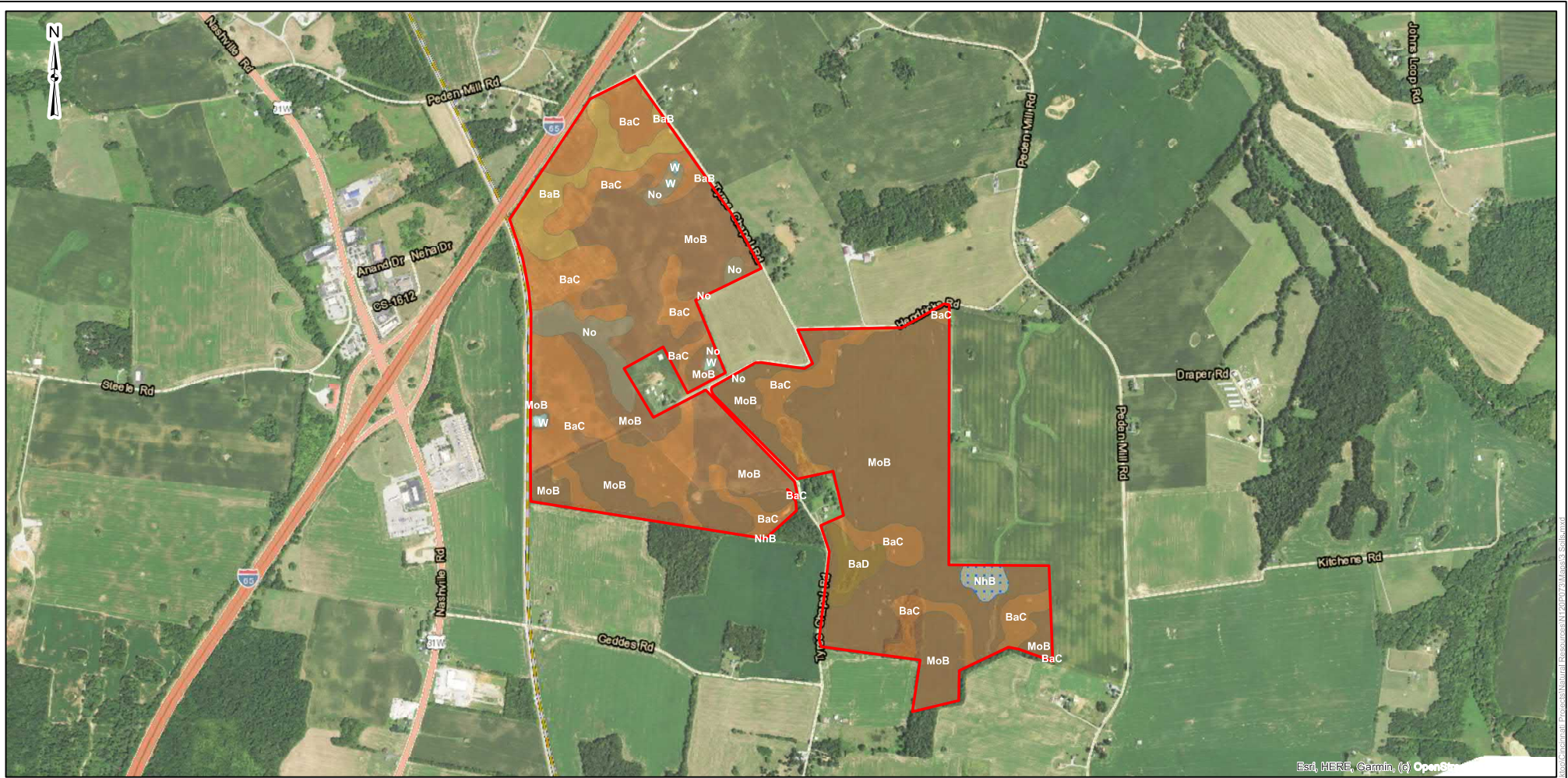
National Wetlands Inventory Map

Wetland Delineation Report
Hoffman TVA Wetland Delineation
Tyree Chapel Road
Simpson County, Kentucky

Exhibit

2

© 2020 Terracon Consultants, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Project: National Wetlands Inventory Map for Tyree Chapel Road, Simpson County, Kentucky.



Legend

- Project Site Boundary
- Soil Map Unit**
- Baxter gravelly silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes
- Baxter gravelly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- Baxter gravelly silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes
- Mountview silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- Nicholson silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- Nolin silt loam
- Water
- Hydric Soils

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap

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11/11/2020
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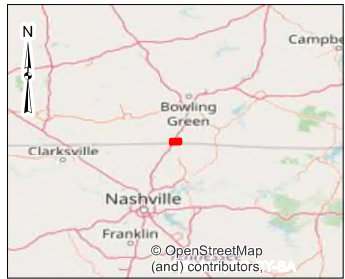
NRCS SSURGO Soils Map
Wetland Delineation Report
Hoffman TVA Wetland Delineation
Tyree Chapel Road
Simpson County, Kentucky

Exhibit
3

© 2020 Terracon, Inc. All rights reserved. Project: Natural Resources Map Data for Project Site

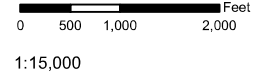


Est. HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Imagery © Mapbox



Legend
 Project Site Boundary

DATA SOURCES:
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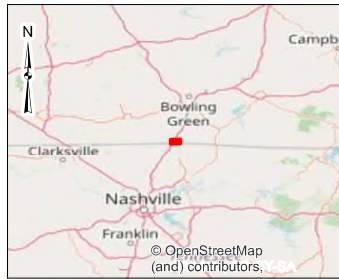
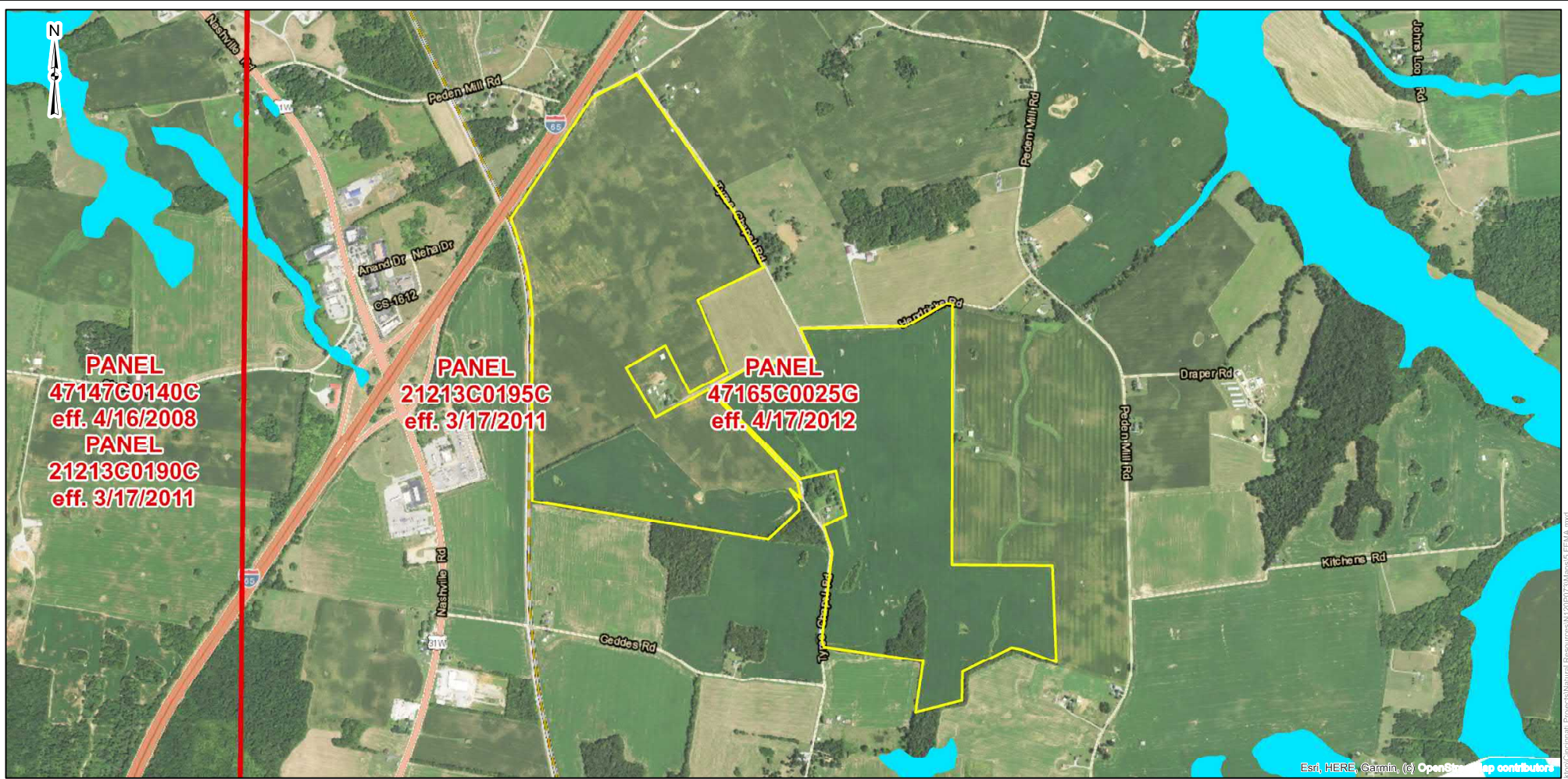
Project No.:
 N120P073
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 11/11/2020
 Drawn By:
 MDP
 Reviewed By:
 SEW

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Aerial Image (2018)
 Wetland Delineation Report
 Hoffman TVA Wetland Delineation
 Tyree Chapel Road
 Simpson County, Kentucky

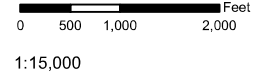
Exhibit
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- Legend**
- Project Site Boundary
 - Flood Hazard Zones**
 - Zone Type**
 - 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Regulatory Floodway
 - Special Floodway
 - Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
 - 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap



Project No.:	N120P073
Date:	11/20/2020
Drawn By:	MDP
Reviewed By:	SEW

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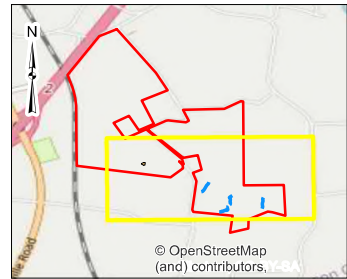
FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

Wetland Delineation Report
 Hoffman TVA Wetland Delineation
 Tyree Chapel Road
 Simpson County, Kentucky

Exhibit

5

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- Legend**
- Project Site Boundary
 - Wetlands
 - Streams
 - Karst Features
 - Wetland Data Point
 - Upland Data Point
 - Photo Locations

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

1:5,000

Project No.:	N120P073
Date:	12/18/2020
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Wetland Delineation Map

Wetland Delineation Report
Hoffman TVA Wetland Delineation
Tyree Chapel Road
Simpson County, Kentucky

Exhibit

6

APPENDIX B – GROUND PHOTOGRAPHS

Wetland Delineation

Horus Renewables ■ Hoffman TVA Solar Site
Simpson County, Kentucky ■

Site Visit: November 4, 2020 and February 2, 2021. ■ Terracon Project No. N120P073



Photo #1 A view of Wetland A looking east.



Photo #2 A view of Stream 1 looking south.



Photo #3 A view of Stream 2 looking south.



Photo #4 A view of Stream 3 looking south.



Photo #5 A view of/ example of a karst on site.



Photo #6 A general view of the site looking north.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED HORUS KENTUCKY 1 SOLAR SITE

Simpson County, Kentucky

Terracon Project No. 7320P073

June 2021



Prepared For:

Horus Renewables Corp.
1030 Riverside Parkway, Suite 130
West Sacramento, California 95605

Prepared By:

Terracon Consultants, Inc.
521 Clemson Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29229

terracon.com

Terracon

Environmental



Facilities



Geotechnical



Materials

**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED
HORUS KENTUCKY 1 SOLAR SITE
SIMPSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

KHC Project Registration No. FY21-4058

FINAL REPORT

Lead Federal Agency:
Tennessee Valley Authority

Prepared For:

Horus Renewables Corp.
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Project No. 7320P073

Authors:

Mills Dorn, M.H.P., and William Green, M.A.



William Green, M.A., RPA # 10387
Principal Investigator



Mills Dorn, M.H.P.
Architectural Historian

June 2021

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on behalf of Horus Renewables Corp. (Client), has conducted an Architectural Survey at the proposed Horus Kentucky 1 Solar Project located along Tyree Chapel Road, approximately 3.75 miles (6.0 km) south of Franklin in Simpson County, Kentucky (KHC Project Registration No. FY21-4058). The purpose of the investigation was to identify and evaluate above-ground historic resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The lead federal agency for the project is the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Work was conducted under contract to Horus Renewables Corp. This work was conducted for partial compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.) and in general accordance with Terracon Proposal P57207024, dated April 3, 2020, and under the terms and conditions of a Master Services Agreement (MSA) dated April 29, 2018.

The Architectural Survey was conducted on January 11, 2021. This survey included the identification of above-ground historic resources more than 50 years old within the 0.5-mile APE. As a result of the investigations, 26 resources were identified (Figures 1 and 2). One resource, SI 526, was unable to be evaluated due to its distance from the right-of-way or publicly accessible roads. Resource SI 526 is separated by I-65 and a wooded area from the project and the proposed solar farm will not be visible from the resource. This was confirmed by a viewshed analysis conducted in January 2021 (Figure 56). The remainder of the APE contains no significant above-ground historic resources and no additional work is recommended.

Table 1. Historic Resources within the Area of Potential Effects.

Resource ID	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Recommendations
SI 98	No longer extant	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 129	Linear ranch house, ca. 1950s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 130	Vernacular house, ca. 1890s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 131	Hip roof bungalow, ca. 1920s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 135	Side gabled house, ca. 1940s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 136	No longer extant	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 137	No longer extant	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 138	Linear ranch house, ca. 1970s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 139	Central hallway house and dairy farm, ca. 1900s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 142	Central hallway house, ca. 1900s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 516	Agricultural complex, ca. 1920s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 517	Linear ranch house, ca. 1970s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 518	Linear ranch house, ca. 1940s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 519	Hipped roof church, ca. 1910	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 520	Cross Gable Bungalow, ca. 1930s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 522	Linear ranch house, ca. 1970s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 523	Rural store, ca. 1920s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 524	Central hallway house, ca. 1910s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 525	Linear ranch house, ca. 1970s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 526	Farm complex, ca. 1920s	Unevaluated	No effect
SI 527	Side gabled bungalow, ca. 1930s	Not Eligible	No additional work

Architectural Survey

Horus Kentucky 1 Solar ■ Simpson Co., Kentucky

June 2021 ■ Terracon Project No. 7320P073



SI 528	Courtyard ranch house, ca. 1970s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 529	Linear ranch house, ca. 1970s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 530	Linear ranch house, ca. 1970s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 531	Linear ranch house, ca. 1950s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 532	Rural cemetery, ca. 1860 – 1910	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 533	Colonial Revival house, ca. 1960s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 535	Linear ranch house ca. 1970s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 536	Rural cemetery, ca. 1920s	Not Eligible	No additional work
SI 537	Railroad Line, ca. 1800s	Not Eligible	No additional work

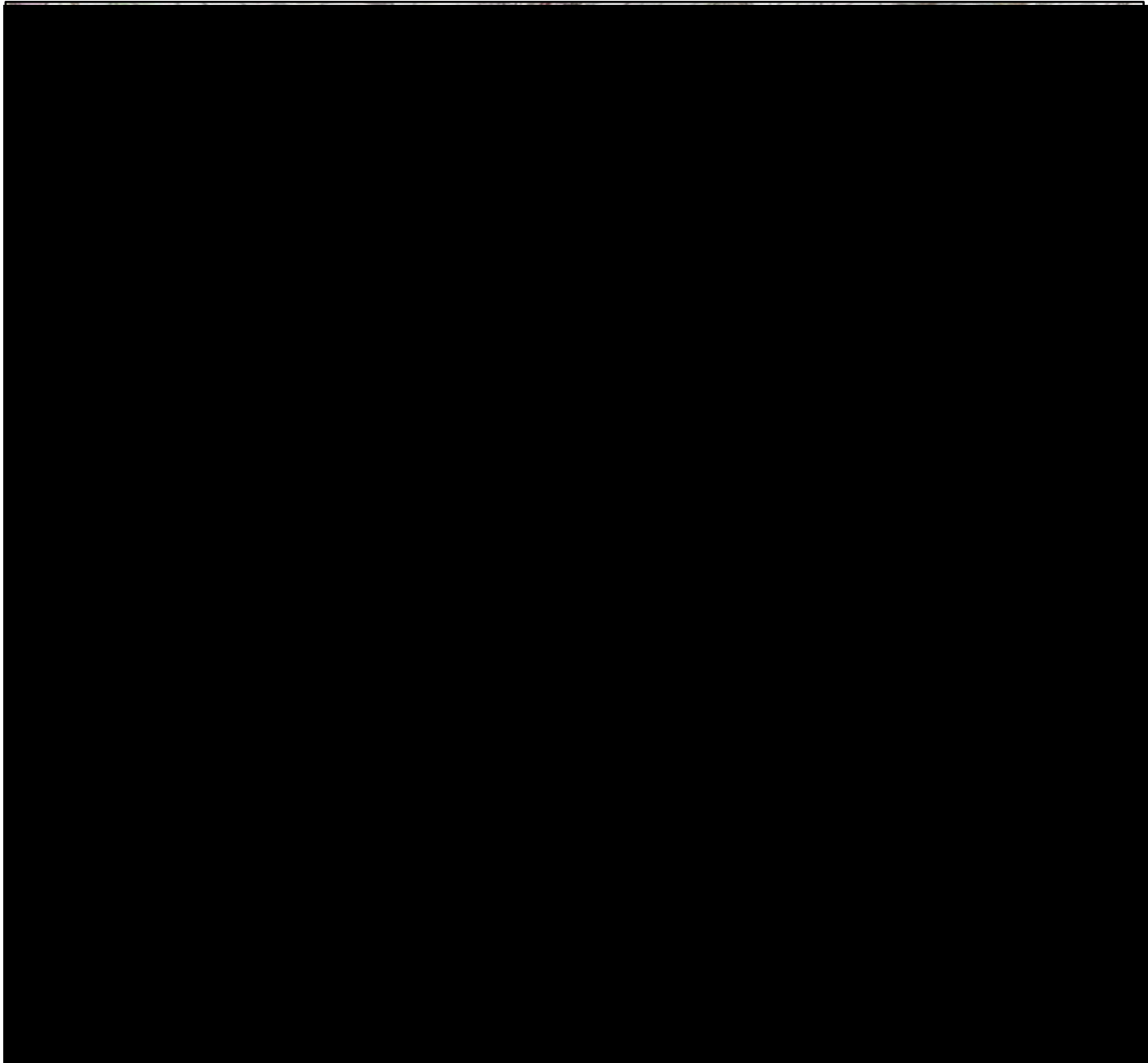
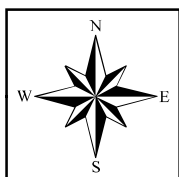
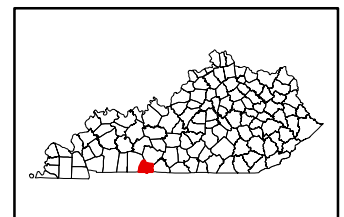


Figure 1. REDACTED - Project area and surveyed historic resources in the 0.5-mile APE. Base Map: Franklin (1979) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

●	Previously Surveyed Historic Resource	⋮	0.5-mile APE
●	Surveyed Historic Resource	□	Project Area
+	Surveyed Railroad		



Project No.	7320P073
Date:	May 2021
Drawn By:	BGG
Reviewed By:	BGG

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

HOFFMAN SOLAR
 SIMPSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

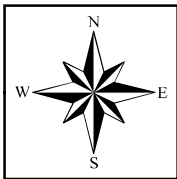
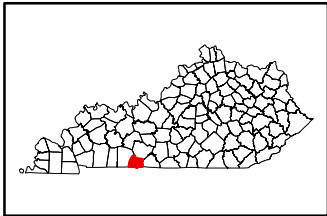
Figure

1



Figure 2. REDACTED - Aerial imagery showing the project area and surveyed historic resources in the 0.5-mile APE. Base Map: ESRI World Imagery.

●	Previously Surveyed Historic Resource	■	0.5-mile APE
●	Surveyed Historic Resource	■	Project Area
+	Surveyed Railroad		



Project No.	7320P073
Date:	May 2021
Drawn By:	BGG
Reviewed By:	BGG

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AERIAL IMAGERY
HOFFMAN SOLAR SIMPSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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Architectural Survey

Horus Kentucky 1 Solar ■ Simpson Co., Kentucky

June 2021 ■ Terracon Project No. 7320P073



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Architectural Survey

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon), on Horus Renewables Corp. (Client), has completed an Architectural Survey for the proposed Horus Kentucky 1 Solar Project located along Tyree Chapel Road, approximately 3.75 miles (6.0 km) south of Franklin in Simpson County, Kentucky (KHC Project Registration No. FY21-4058). The purpose of the investigation was to identify and evaluate above-ground historic resources within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). An archaeological survey is also being conducted for the project, with results of that investigation being included in a separate report (Gengenbach et al 2021).

This project was conducted for partial compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.). The lead federal agency for the project is the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). This work was conducted under contract to Horus Renewables Corp. in general accordance with Terracon Proposal P57207024, dated April 3, 2020, and under the terms and conditions of a Master Services Agreement (MSA) dated April 29, 2018.

The project consists of a proposed 530-acre solar farm located in Simpson County, Kentucky. The project area is irregularly shaped and is bounded by Interstate 65 and private property to the north, a railroad line and Tyree Chapel Road to the west, Tyree Chapel Road and private property to the east, and private property to the south. The APE for the project is considered to be a 0.5-mile radius around the project area. Fieldwork for the Architectural Survey was conducted on January 11, 2021, by Architectural Historian Mills Dorn, M.H.P. William Green, M.A., RPA, was the Principal Investigator for the project.

The report was prepared by Mills Dorn and William Green. This report has been prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.). The investigation and report meet the qualifications outlined in the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation (Federal Register 48:44716–44742), and the Kentucky Heritage Council and SHPOs *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (2017). The Architectural Historian for the project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR Part 61).

2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1.1 EARLY SETTLEMENT

The earliest Euro-American settlements in Kentucky occurred as early as the mid-1770s (McBride and McBride 1996; 2008). These early settlements generally clustered around forts or “stations” due to the threat of attack from the local Native American populations (McBride and McBride 1996). The time of the Revolutionary War was especially turbulent, as Native Americans in the Ohio River Valley, such as the Shawnee, allied with the British. By the end of the war in 1783, the settlement population in Kentucky was low, with only 8,000 people noted as living in the area (McBride and McBride 2008).

Most influential in the early settlement in Kentucky was an order passed in 1789 that gave all land between the Green River and Cumberland River to the soldiers of the Continental Army. As a result of this order, a group of former soldiers and their families soon came into the area from various parts of Virginia. They were followed by other settlers, and soon, counties began to form. By 1790, over 73,000 people were noted as residing in Kentucky (McBride and McBride 1996). Due to an over-exploitation of natural resources, there was an added emphasis on farming for subsistence, particularly corn, tobacco, hemp, flax, and wheat (McBride and McBride 2008). Trade of furs, livestock, and surplus crops was also emphasized. Early industries in the area included grist mills, small salt works, potteries, and blacksmith shops.

Simpson County was founded in 1819, becoming the state’s 62nd county. The land making up the county was taken from Warren, Logan, and Allen counties. Simpson County was named in honor of Captain John Simpson (Moody 2021). Simpson was born in Virginia and later immigrated to Kentucky with his family as a child, settling in Lincoln County. Simpson attended school in Danville, Kentucky and studied law, moving to Shelby County. While in Shelby County, Simpson joined the Kentucky Militia under the command of General Anthony Wayne. While in the militia, Simpson fought in the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, in present day Ohio and Indiana, helping to stop attacks by Native Americans on U.S. settlers (Talbot 2021).

After his service in the militia and as an attorney in Shelby County, Simpson transitioned to a profession as a politician in 1806 and was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives. There he served as a representative of Shelby County for four terms. In 1810 and 1811, he was selected for the position of Speaker of the House. When the War of 1812 started, Simpson was called into service with the militia. During the war, due to his political notoriety, Simpson was made Captain of the First Rifle Regiment, commanded by Col. John Allen. During the Battle of River Basin on January 22, 1813, Simpson was killed during a British counterattack. After his death, Simpson County and Simpsonville in Shelby County were named in his honor. Nine other counties were named in honor of Kentucky residents that fought and died in the War of 1812 (Talbot 2021).

2.1.2 NINETEENTH CENTURY

During the nineteenth century, Simpson County became noted for having several famous duels. Located along the southern border of the county is an area where the Kentucky border dips into Tennessee. Known as Blackjack corner, this area was home to the Linkumpinch Dueling Grounds. During the 1820s, many duels were fought here. Dueling was illegal in many states, including Tennessee; however, duels were still legal in Kentucky, making the area very popular for disagreements to be settled by both residents of Kentucky and Tennessee (Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources 2014).

The most famous duel to take place in Simpson County was between Sam Houston and William White. Due to a disagreement about a political appointment, the two decided to settle their dispute at the Linkumpinch Dueling Grounds in September of 1826. Houston and White chose to use pistols in the duel, firing at each other from a distance of 15 feet. During the fight, Houston shot White in the groin, causing him to be confined to his bed for four months, however, both men survived. Duels continued in the area until the late nineteenth century, and slowly fell out of favor (Talbot 2021).

By the beginning of the Civil War (1861–1865), large plantations grew in Kentucky. In 1861, approximately 20 percent of Kentucky’s population was comprised of slaves. Kentuckians had a unique view, wanting to remain a part of the Union, but also wanting to retain their slaves. Although it tried to remain neutral, the state ended up being occupied by Union troops in the north and Confederate troops in the south (McBride and McBride 1996).

During the war, approximately 140,000 soldiers from Kentucky fought, with 100,000 fighting for the Union and 40,000 fighting for the Confederacy. One of the most famous military units composed of soldiers from Kentucky was the First Kentucky “Orphan” Brigade. The unit was commanded by Benjamin H. Helm, brother-in-law of President Abraham Lincoln, until his death at the Battle of Chickamauga (Adelman and Woodside 2010).

During the initial stages of the war, armies on both sides of the conflict did not enter the state. That was ended in September 1861, when General Leonida Polk invaded Columbus, Kentucky, located along the Mississippi River, to prevent a Union occupation. This led to a Union invasion by General Ulysses S. Grant, capturing Paducah and Smithland, also located on the Mississippi. These military actions led to a struggle between the Union and Confederacy to gain control of the state, with the Union invading from the north and Confederate troops invading from the south (Adelman and Woodside 2010).

In 1862, the Civil War made its way to Simpson County. During the summer of 1862, an initial raid, led by Confederate Commander John Hunt Morgan, was sent to the area. Morgan’s raid was met with little resistance, and this information was passed to General Braxton Bragg. In September 1862, the Confederate army moved into Kentucky. During this advance, Bragg

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ordered General Nathan Bedford Forrest, later the first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, to move in advance of the main Confederate force to harass and slow the retreating Union Army. During this advance, Forrest's men stopped in the eastern part of Simpson County to gather food and rest before moving farther north. In October of the same year, the Union Army, under the Command of General Grant, recaptured Frankfort, causing Confederate General Bragg to withdraw from the state, not feeling confident of a decisive victory (Talbot 2021).

2.1.3 TWENTIETH CENTURY

Following the Civil War, Kentucky's population continued to grow, particularly in the areas around Louisville and Covington/Newport (McBride and McBride 1996). Agriculture recovered quickly from the effects of the war, with wine and tobacco becoming the main cash crops. River traffic declined, although the Ohio River continued to be an important transportation route. An increase in railroad use also occurred during this period.

The industrialization of Kentucky and growth of large cities continued into the early twentieth century. During World War I (1914–1918), the economy flourished, especially the coal industry. The tobacco and whiskey industries also boomed, though the enactment of Prohibition affected this aspect of the economy. Although there was widespread unemployment and little economic growth during the Great Depression, civil works under the New Deal program soon benefited Kentucky in the form of infrastructural improvements and rural electrification (Encyclopedia Britannica 2021).

After WWII, new technology and infrastructure improvements came to the state. The age of the automobile saw the construction of the interstate highway system through the state. In Simpson County, Interstate 65 was constructed through the county with several exits in the county. During the segregation era, the first African American school was constructed in the town of Franklin in Simpson County. The school was opened in 1940 and served the community until it was desegregated in 1965 (Talbot 2021). Today, Simpson County boasts a large agricultural economy with a population of approximately 17,500 residents. Outside of agriculture, the economy of the county is dependent upon several industries located in the area, as well as recreational activities such as the Kentucky Downs Race Course (City of Franklin 2021).

2.2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.2.1 Previously Recorded Historic Resources

In May 2020, Mara Daleen, M.S. and Bill Green, M.A. contacted the Kentucky Historical Commission (KHC) via e-mail to request background research for the project area. A 1.5-mile search radius was used. Based on this research, there were 19 historic resources within 1.5-miles of the total project area (Figure 3; Table 2).

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Figure 3. Map showing previously recorded cultural resources within a 1.5-mile radius.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1.5-mile radius of the project area.

Resource No.	Resource Name	Location	NRHP Eligibility
762	Linkunpinch Dueling Site	Gold City Village	Undetermined
74543	Commercial Structure	County Farm Road	Undetermined
74553	Unknown House	US 31 South	Undetermined
74568	Duncan Inn	US 31 West	Undetermined
74569	Old Duncan Cabin	US 31 West	Undetermined
74572	Brauner Place	Brauner Rd.	Undetermined
74573	Old Kitchens House	Off of Peden Mill Road	Undetermined
74574	Joe Brizendine Place	Peden Mill Road	Undetermined
74575	Asher Kitchens Place	Peden Mill Road	Undetermined
74576	Old Kitchens Place	End of Kitchens Road	Undetermined
74577	Kitchens Hay Barn	End of Kitchens Road	Undetermined
74578	Massey Place	Massey Road	Undetermined
74579	Sam Michell Place	Hendricks Road	Undetermined
74580	Hendricks Place	Hendrix Road	Undetermined
74581	Old Bryant House	Hendrix Road	Undetermined
74582	Clifton Ventree House	Off of Hendrix Road	Undetermined
74583	Old Bob Clark Place	Hayden Snider Road	Undetermined
74584	Hammond Place	Peden Mill Road	Undetermined
74585	Peden Mill Dam	End of Peden Mill Road	Undetermined
74586	Mins Hammond Place	Peden Mill Road	Undetermined

2.2.2 Historic Map Research

In addition to the records review, eighteenth through twentieth century maps of the project area were examined to determine whether historic resources were likely to be present within the proposed project area. Symonds (1794) *Map of the State of Kentucky: With the Adjoining Territories* shows the project area located southeast of the settlement of Logan Court House (Figure 4). During this period, there is one road passing through the approximate location of the project area. The project area is shown again on Mergell’s 1874 *Map of Middle Tennessee and Parts of East* (Figure 5). At this time, Franklin, Kentucky is located north of the project area. Flanking the project area to the west is a railroad line (Resources No. SI 537). The Kentucky-Tennessee border is directly south of the project area, and one road is located near the southern boundary of the project. The 1951 Franklin, Kentucky USGS topographic quadrangle indicates the project area is located north of the Kentucky-Tennessee border (Figure 6). At this point, one unnamed road passes through the center of the project area. The railroad line (Resource No. SI 537) flanking the project area on the west is labeled during this period as the Louisville and Nashville Line. Nine historic structures are located within the project area during this time, with six of these being depicted as outbuildings and three being shown as primary structures.

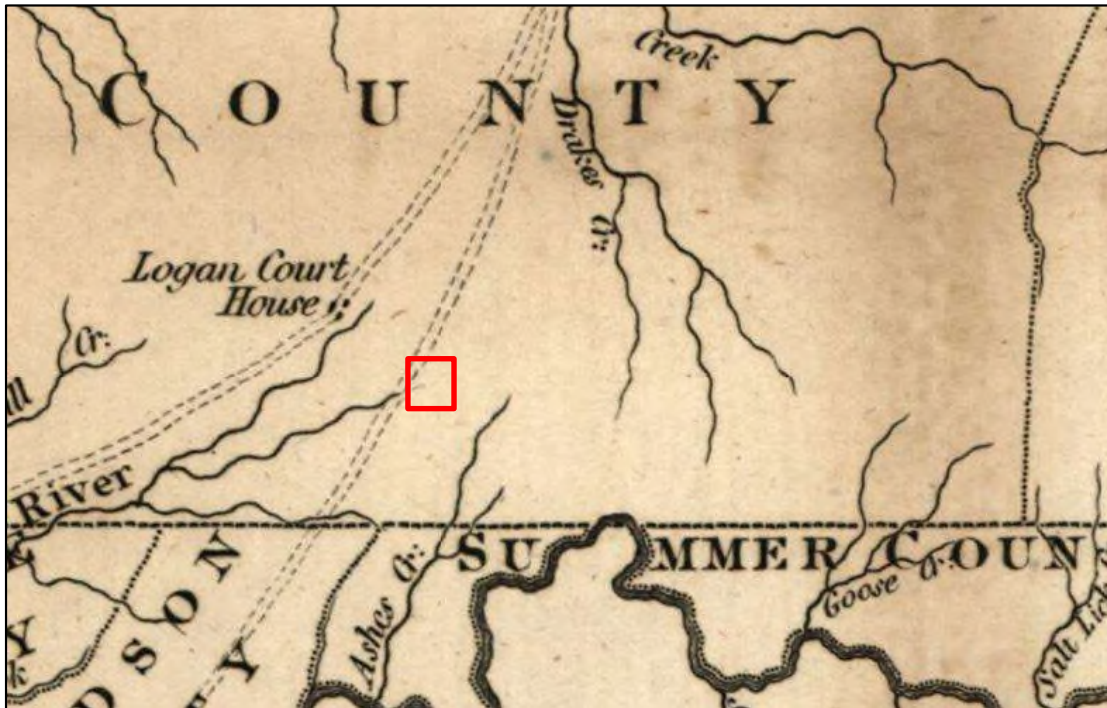


Figure 4. 1794 *Map of the State of Kentucky With the Adjoining Territories* showing the approximate location of the project area.

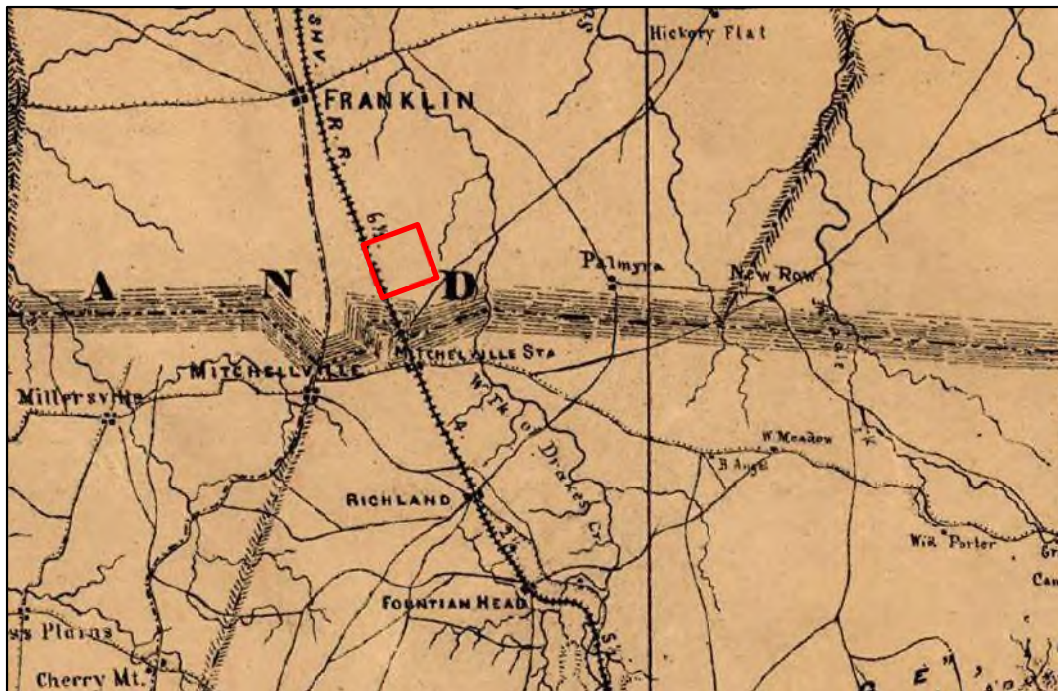


Figure 5. Mergell's (1874) *Military Map of Middle Tennessee and Parts of East Tennessee* showing the approximate location of the project area.

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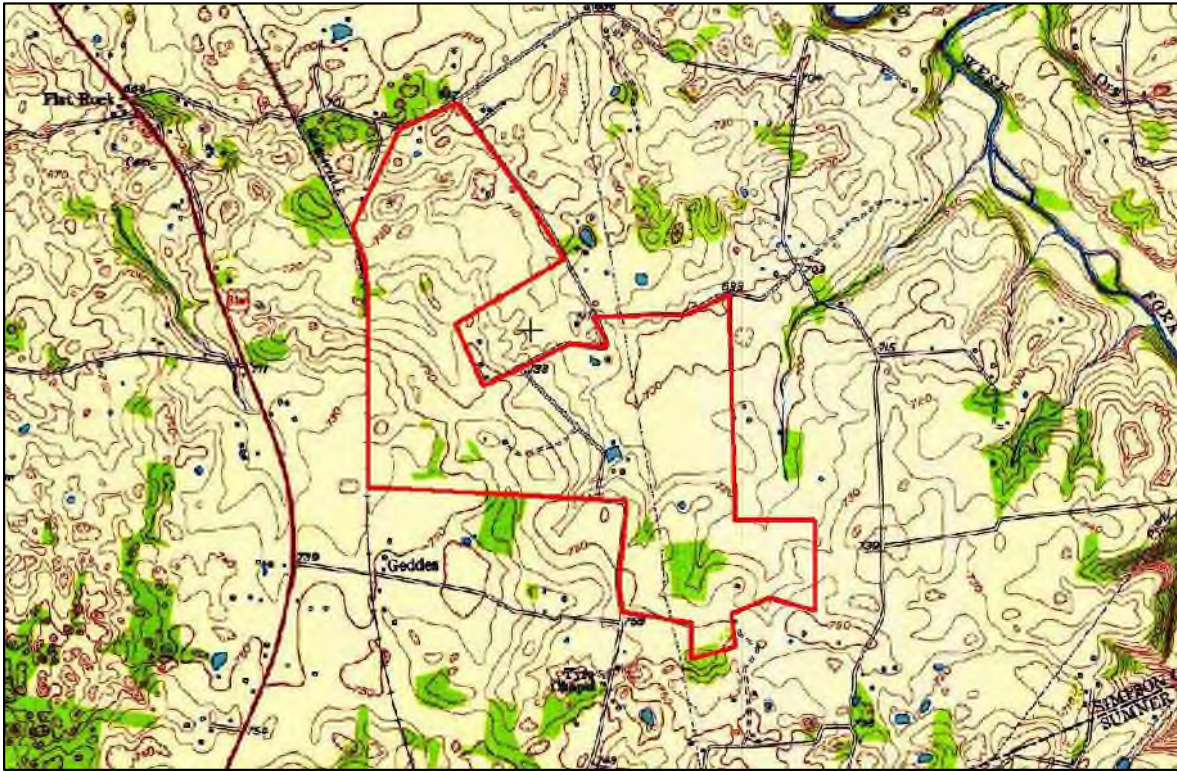


Figure 6. Franklin, KY (1951) USGS topographic map showing the location of the project area in red.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FIELD METHODS

On January 11, 2021, Terracon performed an Architectural Survey of the proposed Horus Kentucky 1 Solar Site. The architectural survey was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would affect above-ground historic resources within the proposed 0.5-mile APE. All publicly-accessible roads within the APE were driven to record structures more than 50 years old. Each identified resource was photographed using a high-resolution digital camera (10 megapixel or greater), marked on applicable USGS topographic maps, and assessed for National Register eligibility using the criteria established by the National Park Service (36 CFR Part 60.4). Photographs were also taken from each resource toward the project area to help assess possible visual effects caused by the undertaking. A Kentucky Historic Properties Survey Form was completed for each identified resource.

3.2 NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, there are four evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a resource and its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP (36 CFR Part 60.4). Any building, structure, site, object, or district may be eligible if it:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, cemeteries, natural features, and designed landscapes), or districts. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is used to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. A resource may, however, be eligible for the National Register even if it is less than 50 years of age but has exceptional significance.

4.0 RESULTS

Fieldwork for the Architectural Survey was conducted January 11, 2021, by Architectural Historian Mills Dorn, M.H.P. Approximately 1-person day (8 hours) was spent conducting the survey. During the survey, 26 historic resources were identified. Each of these resources is described below.

4.1 Resource No. SI 98

Resource SI 98 was a ca. 1900-1924 commercial building located on County Farm Road, approximately 430 meters northwest of the project area (Figure 1). The resource has been demolished and is no longer extant. In it's location is a newer manufactured residential dwelling (Figure 7). Due to this, Resource SI 98 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 7. Original location of Resource No. SI 98, facing east.

4.2 Resource No. SI 129 – Old Kitchens House

Resource No. SI 129 – Old Kitchens House is a ca. 1950s ranch house located at [REDACTED], approximately 630 meters south of the project area (Figure 1, 8, and 9). The resource consists of an asymmetrical, rectangular plan, and the principal façade faces northeast. Located on the northeast façade is a partial veranda, covered by a shed roof supported by wooden porch supports. Beneath the veranda is a centrally located, front entry door flanked on the north by a front facing gable with a single non-historic one-over-one double hung sash window. Flanking the front entry door on the south is a non-historic two-over-two double hung sash window. Exterior materials on the house have been significantly altered and consist of non-historic vinyl siding and pressed sheet metal roofing. Centrally located along the ridgeline of the roof is a single brick chimney.

This resource no longer retains a majority of its original design and materials. Alterations, consisting of the addition of vinyl siding and pressed sheet metal roofing have obscured its historic fabric and it no longer exhibits a vernacular workmanship style. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, and evokes a mid-century rural residence feeling. Therefore, it has only retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling, but does not retain integrity in design, materials, or workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.

Criterion B – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – This resource has been significantly altered and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1950s linear ranch house.

Criterion D – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Simpson County, Kentucky.

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1950s linear ranch house. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. SI 129 – Old Kitchens House is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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Figure 8. Resource No. SI 129, facing southwest.



Figure 9. Resource No. SI 129, facing south.

4.3 Resource No. SI 130 – Joe Brizendine Place

Resource No. SI 130 – Joe Brizendine Place is a ca. 1890s vernacular house located at [REDACTED], approximately 390 meters southeast of the project area (Figure 1 and 10). The resource consists of a rectangular plan. The principal façade faces west. Located on the west façade is a central front entry door with transom lights. Flanking the front entry door are paired non-historic nine-over-nine double hung sash windows. Covering the west façade is a partial veranda with a rusticated concrete block foundation. Covering the veranda is a shed roof supported by Doric columns over concrete block piers. Centrally located within the roof surface is a large non-historic gabled dormer window with a single non-historic six-over-six double hung sash window and rectangular gable vent. A non-historic side gabled addition is located off the north elevation of the resource with a single non-historic nine-over-nine double hung sash window. Exterior materials consist of non-historic vinyl siding and non-historic pressed sheet metal roofing covering a hip roof.

This resource no longer retains the majority of its original design and materials. Alterations have obscured its historic fabric, and it no longer exhibits a vernacular workmanship style. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, and evokes a mid-century rural residence feeling, which is more in keeping with later alterations. Therefore, it has only retained integrity in location, and setting, but does not retain integrity in design, materials, or workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.

Criterion B – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – This resource has been significantly altered and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1890s vernacular house.

Criterion D – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Simpson County, Kentucky.

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1890s vernacular house. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. SI 130 – Joe Brizendine Place is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 10. Resource No. SI 130, facing northeast.

4.4 Resource No. SI 131 – Asher Kitchens Place

Resource No. SI 131 – Asher Kitchens Place is a ca. 1920s hip roof bungalow house located at [REDACTED], approximately 170 meters southeast of the project area (Figure 1 and 11). The resource consists of a heavily altered rectangular plan, with the principal facade facing south. Located on the south façade is a partially enclosed veranda with a front entry door offset to the east. Windows on the resource consist of non-historic six-over-six double hung sash windows. Located on the south façade and north elevation are non-historic gabled dormer windows, centrally located within the roof surface. Exterior materials have been significantly altered and consist of non-historic vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

This resource no longer retains the majority of its original design and materials. Alterations have obscured its historic fabric, and it no longer exhibits a vernacular workmanship style. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, and evokes an early-century rural residence feeling. Therefore, it has only retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain integrity in design, materials, or workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.

Criterion B – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – This resource has been significantly altered and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1920s hip roof bungalow.

Criterion D – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Simpson County, Kentucky.

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1920s hip roof bungalow. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. SI 131 – Asher Kitchens Place is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 11. Resource No. SI 131, facing northwest.

4.5 Resource No. SI 135 – Sam Mitchell Place

Resource No. SI 135 – Sam Mitchell Place is a ca. 1940s side gabled house located [REDACTED] adjacent to the western boundary of the project area (Figure 1, 12, and 13). The resource consists of an asymmetrical, rectangular plan, with its principal facade facing west. Located on the west façade is a front entry door covered by a gabled stoop supported by wooden

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brackets. Windows on the resource have been removed. The resource appears abandoned and is in a deteriorated condition. Exterior materials consist of a concrete block foundation, asbestos siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Located to the east of the resource are two ca. 1920s gabled barns. These barns consist of vertical board siding and pressed sheet metal roofing.

This resource no longer retains the majority of its original design and materials. Alterations have obscured its historic fabric and it no longer exhibits a vernacular workmanship style. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, and evokes a mid-century rural residence feeling. Therefore, it has only retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain integrity in design, materials, or workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.

Criterion B – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – This resource has been significantly altered and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1940s side gabled house.

Criterion D – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Simpson County, Kentucky.

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1940s side gabled house. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. SI 135 – Sam Mitchell Place is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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Figure 12. Resource No. SI 135, facing east.



Figure 13. Resource No. SI 138, facing northeast.

4.6 Resource No. SI 136 – Hendricks Place

Resource No. SI 136 was a ca. 1850–1874 Vernacular-Victorian house located [REDACTED], approximately 125 meters southeast of the project area (Figure 1 and 14). The resource has been demolished and is no longer extant. Resource No. SI 136 – Hendricks Place is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 14. Location of Resource No. SI 136, facing northeast.

4.7 Resource No. SI 137 – Old Bryant House

Resource No. SI 137 – Old Bryant House was a ca. 1875–1899 Vernacular house located [REDACTED], approximately 145 meters east of the project area (Figure 1 and 15). The resource has been demolished and is no longer extant. Resource No. SI 137 – Old Bryant House is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 15. Location of Resource No. SI 137, facing northeast.

4.8 Resource No. SI 138 – Clifton Ventree House

Resource No. SI 138 – Clifton Ventree House is a ca. 1970s linear ranch house located at [REDACTED] (Figures 1, 16 and 17), on the east side of Tyree Chapel Road adjacent to the project area. The resource consists of a rectangular, asymmetrical plan, with its principal façade facing northwest. Located on the northwest façade is a front entry door offset to the east. Flanking the front entry door is a non-historic single one-over-one double hung sash window and a large Chicago window. Flanking the front entry door on the east is an integral carport supported by scrolled mid-century metal supports. Exterior materials on the resource consist of brick veneer siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

This resource retains the majority of its original design and materials. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, exhibits a vernacular workmanship style, and evokes a mid-century rural residence feeling. Therefore, it has retained integrity in design, materials, workmanship style, location, setting, and feeling, but does not retain integrity in design, materials, or workmanship style.

In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our

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history's past.

Criterion B – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – This resource is of a typical style to many houses in the region and does not represent a significance as a ca. 1970s linear ranch house.

Criterion D – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Simpson County, Kentucky.

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1970s linear ranch house. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. SI 138 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 16. Resource SI 138, facing east.



Figure 17. Resource No. SI 138, facing northeast.

4.9 Resource No. SI 139 – Old Bob Clark Place

Resource No. SI 139 – Old Bob Clark Place is a ca. 1900s central hallway house and dairy farm complex located at [REDACTED] approximately 770 meters northeast of the project area (Figures 1, 18, and 19). The resource consists of a rectangular, symmetrical plan with the principal facade facing northeast. Located on the northeast façade is a partial veranda covered by a gabled roof, likely added ca. 1930–1940. The roof is supported by wooden columns over brick piers. Beneath the veranda are two sets of paired six-over-six double hung sash windows. Between the windows was a front entry door that has since been enclosed. Exterior materials on the resource consist of non-historic concrete block foundation materials, non-historic vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofing. Located to the northeast of the house is a large farm complex, with the oldest structure dating from 1930. The dairy farm complex consists of four barns, five grain bins, and two concrete silos. Many of the barns have been significantly altered with additions and the replacement of exterior materials.

This resource no longer retains the majority of its original design and materials. Alterations have obscured its historic fabric, and it no longer exhibits a vernacular workmanship style. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, and evokes an early twentieth century rural residence feeling. Therefore, it has only retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain integrity in design, materials, or workmanship style.

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In regard to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Register Bulletin 15):

Criterion A – This resource has no association with significant events or periods in our history's past.

Criterion B – This resource has no known association with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Criterion C – This resource has been significantly altered and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1900s central hallway house and dairy farm.

Criterion D – This resource is unlikely to yield significant information about the history of Simpson County, Kentucky.

This property is not associated with significant events or periods in our history's past, has no known association with the lives of significant persons, no longer retains a majority of its character defining features, and no longer conveys significance as a ca. 1900s central hallway house and dairy farm. Based on this evaluation, Resource No. SI 139 – Old Bob Clark Place is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 18. Resource No. SI 139, facing southwest.



Figure 19. Resource No. SI139, facing southwest.

4.10 Resource No. SI 142 – Minis Hammond Place

Resource No. SI 142 – Minis Hammond Place is a ca. 1900s central hallway house located at [REDACTED], approximately 400 meters northeast of the project area (Figures 1, 20, and 21). The resource consists of a rectangular, symmetrical plan with the principal facade facing west. Located on the west façade is a partial veranda covered by a half-hipped roof supported by wooden supports. Beneath the veranda is a central front entry door with side lights. Flanking the front entry door to the north are paired three-over-one double hung sash windows; located south of the front entry door is a single three-over-one double hung sash window. Exterior materials consist of non-historic vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing. Located on the east elevation is a large non-historic gabled addition with a secondary entry door and veranda on the south elevation. Surrounding the resource are several landscape elements consisting of a paved driveway and walkway, as well as ornamental foundation plantings.

This resource no longer retains the majority of its original design and materials. Alterations have obscured its historic fabric and it no longer exhibits a vernacular workmanship style. The resource has remained on its original site of construction, is still located in a rural setting, and evokes an early nineteenth century rural residence feeling. Therefore, it has only retained integrity in location, setting, and feeling but does not retain integrity in design, materials, or workmanship style.