

**INVENTORY AND ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION OF
KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE STATE MARKER,
FT. CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE**

**Prepared for:
USACE Louisville District
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The aim of the project was to complete a Tennessee Historical and Architectural Resource form and an evaluation for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing of the State Marker No. 20 (1858-59) between Kentucky and Tennessee (Kentucky Resource No. CH 291, Tennessee Survey No. SW 836). The object under consideration is located in Stewart County, Tennessee, and Christian County, Kentucky. The marker is located off a trail in an Army training area in Ft. Campbell. The trail is south off Angels Road, which skirts the southern boundary of Kentucky. The evaluation of the state marker was recommended in the *Ft. Campbell Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan* (ICRMP) (Panamerican Consultants 2001).

A literature review and a field survey were conducted to complete the project. Research was conducted at the Ft. Campbell Cultural Resources Program, the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Kentucky Department of Library and Archives, Frankfort, the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), as well as the Internet. At THC, site files and maps were accessed in order to find out if properties in the vicinity have been inventoried. The location and setting were documented, and the form, character, and current conditions of the state marker were recorded. Quality photo documentation included both, 35-mm black and white photographs and color photographs included in this report. The Principal Investigator for the project was Samiran Chanchani, Ph.D., Architectural Historian, BHE Environmental, Inc., Cincinnati (BHE).

It is the opinion of Dr. Chanchani that State Marker No. 20 is eligible for listing on the NRHP, under Criterion A, for its association with events leading to the establishment of the state boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky. It provides significant information on an important political dispute between the two states. The marker is in its original location, and continues to serve the purpose of indicating the boundary between the two states. The condition of the marker is fair, with the inscriptions on it still legible. It has retained its historic integrity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The project (Contract No. DAC-01-D-0004, D. O. 0008) was completed by BHE Environmental, Inc., Cincinnati (BHE) and sponsored by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District (USACE). The aim of the project was to complete a Tennessee Architectural Resource Inventory and evaluate for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing the State Marker No. 20 (Tennessee Resource No.: SW1329; Kentucky Resource No.: CH291) on the border of the Tennessee and Kentucky. The evaluation of the marker was recommended in the *Ft. Campbell Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan* (ICRMP) (Panamerican Consultants 2001). The project comprised of the completion of a literature review, fieldwork, and documentation necessary to complete this report and the accompanying Tennessee Historical and Architectural Resource form to arrive at an NRHP eligibility evaluation for the structure. As the marker is located on the boundary between Kentucky and Tennessee, a report and inventory form was also prepared to be submitted to the Kentucky Heritage Council.

The state marker is located in Stewart County, Tennessee, and Christian County, Kentucky. The marker is on trail in an area of Ft. Campbell marked by outgrowth, off Angels Road, which skirts the southern boundary of Kentucky. Ft. Campbell is a permanent Army post covering portions of Christian and Trigg counties in Kentucky, and Montgomery and Stewart Counties in Tennessee (Fig. 1).

Literature review and field survey was conducted to complete the project. Literature review was conducted at the Ft. Campbell Cultural Resources Program and the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation; Tennessee State Library and Archives and the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), Nashville; Kentucky Department of Library and Archives and the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), Frankfort, and the Internet. At THC, site files and maps were accessed in order to find out if properties in the vicinity were inventoried. The location and setting were documented, and the form, character, and current conditions of the state marker were recorded. At THC, site files and maps were accessed in order to find out if properties in Ft. Campbell have been inventoried. Literature review and research at Ft. Campbell, Clarksville, and Nashville were conducted during the periods February 12-14 and March 18 – 21, 2003. Fieldwork was

conducted on February 12, 2003. Literature review was conducted at the KHC and the Kentucky Department of Library and Archives on January 18, 2003. The location and setting were documented, and the form, character, and current conditions of the marker were recorded. Quality photo documentation included both, 35-mm black and white photographs and color digital photographs used in this report.

Field notes, photographs, negatives, and other material collected during research are temporarily stored at BHE Environmental, Inc. The final disposition of all original field notes, photographs, negatives and other material collected during the research will be the Cultural Resources Program, Public Works Business Center (PWBC), Ft. Campbell.

2.0 ENVIRONMENT

The marker (Tennessee Resource No.: SW1329; Kentucky Resource No.: CH291) is on trail in an area of Ft. Campbell marked by outgrowth, off Angels Road, which skirts the southern boundary of Kentucky. Ft. Campbell is a permanent Army post covering portions of Christian and Trigg counties in Kentucky and Montgomery and Stewart Counties in Tennessee. It is located east of the ICM Impact Area and in Army Training Area 27 of Ft. Campbell (Fig. 1).

Ft. Campbell is a permanent Army post covering portions of Christian and Trigg counties in Kentucky and Montgomery and Stewart Counties in Tennessee. The area is part of the Pennyryle region of Kentucky and the Middle Tennessee region. The area was once inhabited by Native American tribes and by Euroamerican agricultural and trading communities since the eighteenth century. The landscape of Ft. Campbell is typified by gently rolling hills to a near-level upland dissected by creeks and streams. The Cumberland River valley lies south and west of the installation. Ft. Campbell was established in 1942 as Camp Campbell, a temporary post designed to meet army requirements during the Second World War. In 1950, the post was made permanent and given the designation Ft. Campbell. Ft. Campbell has remained in service since that time, serving different missions, and significantly, as home to the famed 101st Airborne Division. Owing to the construction of the cantonment and the Army facilities, the landscape of the area has been altered to suit Army missions. The first Army construction took place at Ft.

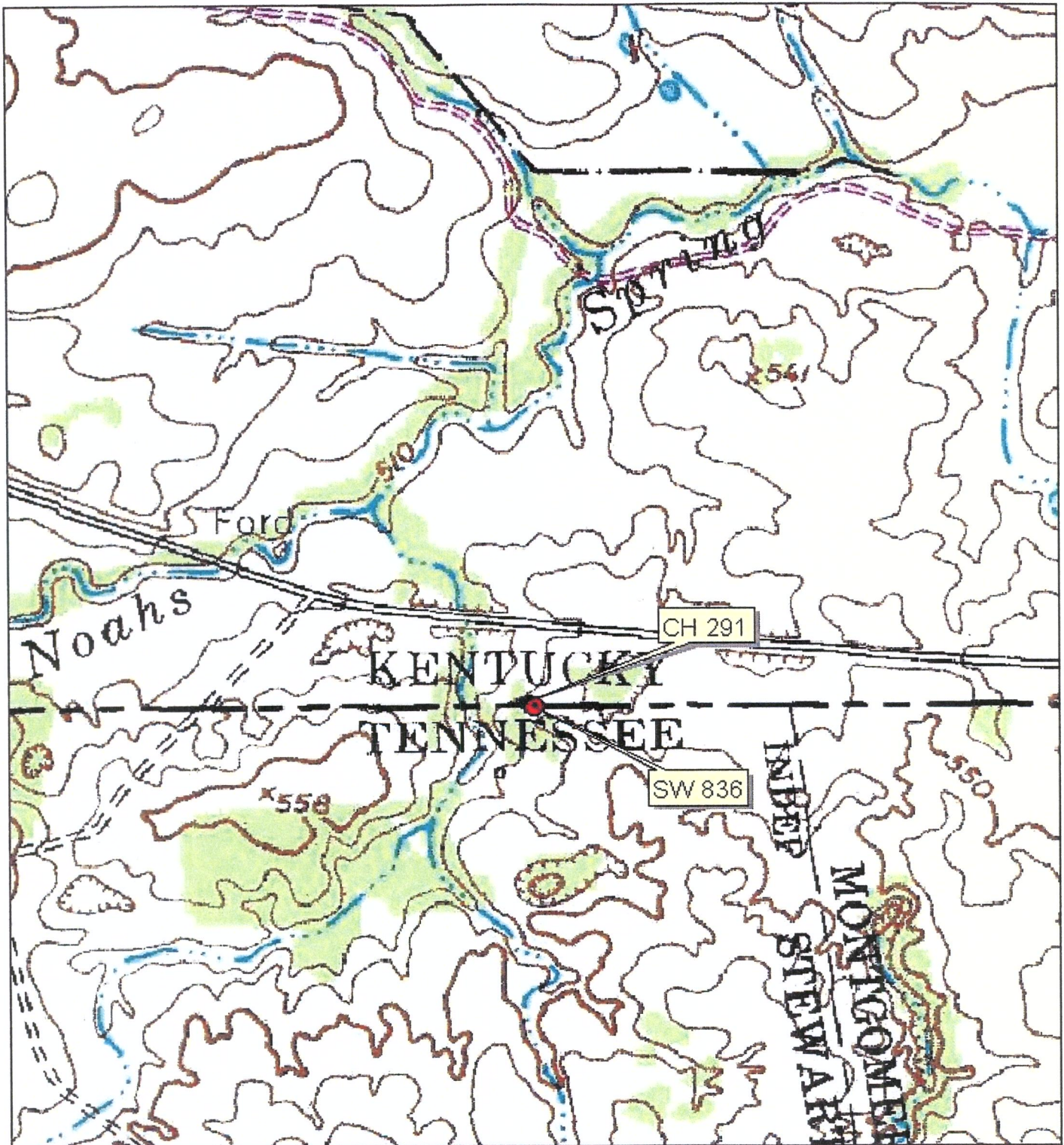


Fig. 1: State Marker No. 20, Kentucky and Tennessee
 Kentucky Resource No: CH 291; Tennessee Resource No: SW836

Building Coordinates in UTM Zone 16 441975, 4054902 and Latitude/Longitude - 36 38 16.314 -87 38 56.573 (NAD 27).

	Project No. 1367.005		Base Map: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map- Roaring Springs, KY- TN (036087-F6)
	May 2003		

Campbell in 1942, when the post was laid out for World War II mobilization structures. Most of the buildings and structures associated with earlier farming activity were removed. The cantonment was constructed in the eastern part of the post, in Montgomery County, Tennessee, and Christian County, Kentucky, parallel to Rt. 41 (currently 41A – Ft. Campbell Boulevard). Through its history, much of the building activity at Ft. Campbell has been confined to that area. The training areas, impact areas, and ranges at Ft. Campbell are located further west, extending to Stewart and Trigg Counties. Compared to the cantonment area, little construction took place in the training, range and impact areas. However, aerial photographs taken in 1942, when compared with recent images and site conditions at Ft. Campbell indicate that there has been a considerable increase in the density of trees and vegetation since the agricultural land was taken over by the Army. Training Area 27, where the State Marker No. 20 is located, is itself marked by trees and outgrowth.

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

As discussed in detail below, literature review showed that the State Marker No. 20 is significant for its association with a chain of events that helped formalize the boundary between the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. The historic context for the marker relates to the political histories of Kentucky and Tennessee and the dispute between the states regarding their common border. The dispute has its roots in the erroneous survey carried out by Thomas Walker in 1779, to extend the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia to the western territories. The Walker line, as it was commonly called, was to mark the boundary between Kentucky, which became a state in 1792, and Tennessee, which attained statehood in 1796. Owing to the errors in Walker's surveys, a dispute regarding the Walker line as the state boundary erupted between Tennessee and Kentucky. The dispute was resolved after a series of legislative battles and new surveys in 1820. A compromise was reached between the two states in 1820, and they agreed upon the location of the boundary between them. In 1858-59, commissioners from the two states met to mark the boundary with stone markers. In 1860, after the completion of the project, the commissioners presented identical reports to the governments of Tennessee and Kentucky (Commissioners 1960). These reports detailed out the projects and included the maps identifying the locations of

all the markers. The markers from 1858-1859, which included Marker No. 20, were not only a conformation of the agreed boundary, but also the physical evidence of its history. Records kept at THC and KHC indicate that none of the markers from that survey have been inventoried, and it is difficult to determine the condition of other markers. No previous historic context exists for evaluating the State Marker No. 20. However, there is a substantial amount of literature and historic information available to develop a context, as was done for the project.

Literature review for the project was conducted at the Ft. Campbell Cultural Resources Program office and the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation on post; the Kentucky Heritage Council and Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives, Frankfort, Kentucky; the Tennessee Historical Commission and Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee; and Internet resources, including on-line documents available from the Library of Congress American Memory Collection site. The American Memory Collection includes scanned copies of United States Congress debates, law-making, and other proceedings, which are available for public access. The review located information that revealed that there was a vigorous debate between the Tennessee and Kentucky government regarding the state boundary through the first two decades of the nineteenth century. This debate was made known to the United States Congress in Washington. Proceedings from the 15th Congress (1818) and 16th Congress (1820) indicate both, the magnitude of the debate as well as its ultimate resolution.

Maps from 1794 and 1826, accessed at the Tennessee State Library, helped understand the changes in the conception of the state boundary, before and since the two states came to an understanding on the issue (Figs. 2, 3). An important primary source of information on the stone markers themselves was the report of the Joint Commissioners responsible for placing them on the state boundary, submitted to the governors of Tennessee and Kentucky in 1860 (Commissioners 1860). The report included both, a description of the Commissioners' project, and maps and geographic data indicating the exact locations of all the markers, including Marker No. 20 (Fig. 4). Other sources of information pertaining to state histories and the boundary issue, including Atlases and historical works by Perrin et al. (1885), Garrett (1884), Cole (1930), and Park (1944) were consulted.

The marker is closely associated with the histories of Tennessee and Kentucky. The first permanent Euro-American settlement was made in Tennessee in 1769 in the Watauga River valley by Virginians, who were soon joined by North Carolinians. In 1777, at the request of

settlers, North Carolina established the eastern Tennessee region as Washington County, with Jonesboro as the county seat. Following the revolutionary war, North Carolina ceded its western territories, including eastern Tennessee, to the federal government. Upset at not being asked for their consent, the residents of eastern Tennessee formed a short-lived independent government (1784-88). The cession of Tennessee was reenacted in 1789, and in 1790 the federal government created the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio (Southwest Territory), which included Tennessee. In 1796, the state of Tennessee was formed from part of the Southwest Territory – the first to be carved from federal land (The Columbia Encyclopedia 2001, accessed at www.bartleby.com).

The Euro-American settlement of Kentucky followed the British Victory in the French and Indian Wars, when settlers began to enter the territory c. 1760. The first permanent settlement was established in Harrodsburg in 1774. In 1776, Kentucky was made a county of Virginia. Feeling that Virginians had failed to give them adequate protection, Kentuckians worked for statehood in a series of conventions held at Danville. In 1792, a constitution was framed and the Commonwealth of Kentucky (its official designation) was admitted to the Union (The Columbia Encyclopedia 2001, accessed at www.bartleby.com). The roots of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky in North Carolina and Virginia respectively are important, especially since their common boundary was to be an extension of the common boundary between the older states.

The markers, along the Tennessee and Kentucky border, placed in 1858-59, were the culmination of a long, drawn-out dispute between the state of Tennessee and the Commonwealth of Kentucky over the boundary between the two states. The roots of the dispute can be traced back to the eighteenth century, when the first attempts was made to extend the common boundary of the states of North Carolina and Virginia along the latitude 36°30'. The boundary between those two states, however, had already been a subject of dispute during the colonial era. The latitude 36°30'N had been enforced as a 'property' line by a decree by British King Charles II in 1665, who effectively gave the lands below the line to a cousin. Colonial disputes regarding the location of the line continued through the eighteenth century between the British Crown and trading companies, since North Carolina was a proprietary government and Virginia a royal province (Garrett 1884). Disputes over the boundary line did not stop during the revolutionary war.

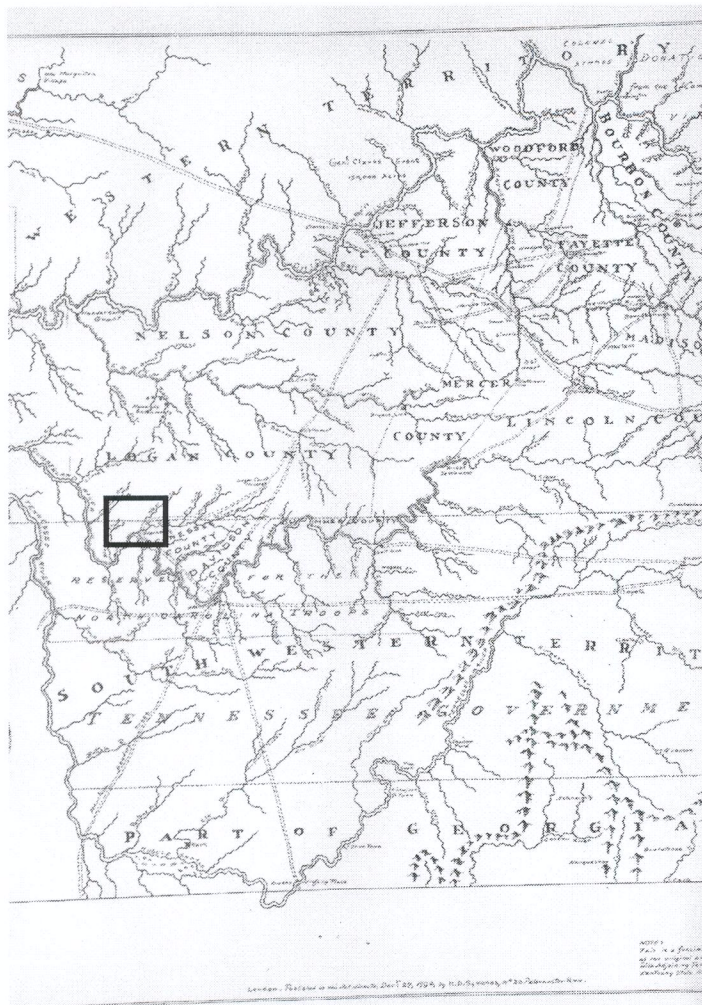


Fig. 2: Map of Kentucky with Adjoining Territories, 1794 (part, Ft. Campbell area marked)

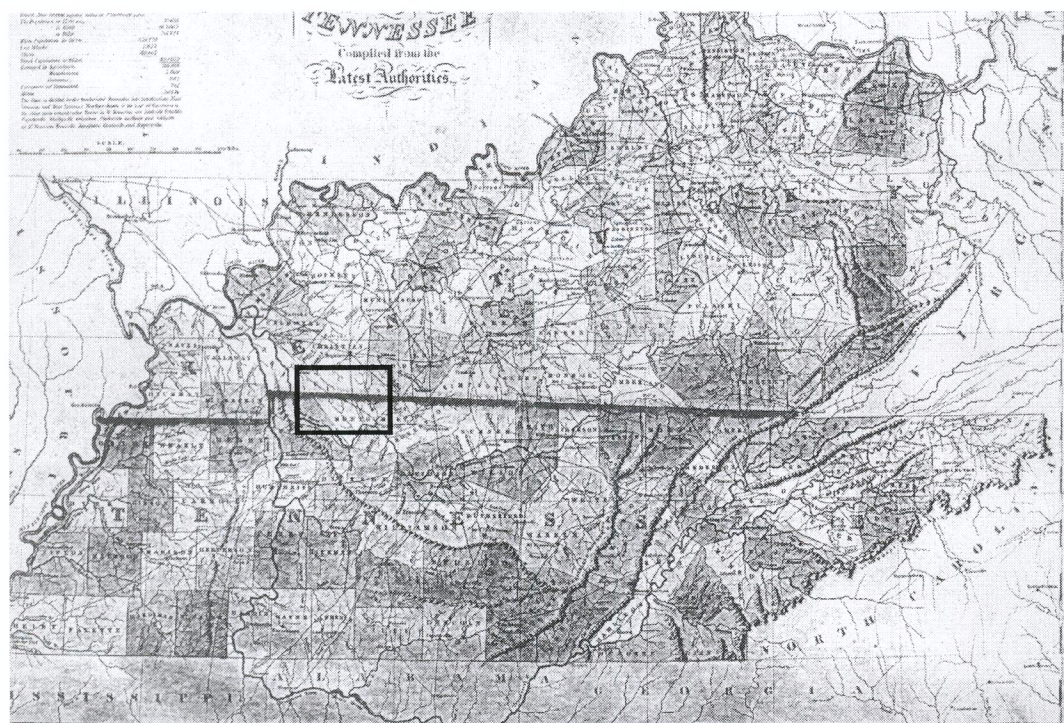


Fig. 3: Map of Kentucky and Tennessee, 1826, with agreed upon state boundary

In 1776, the state of Virginia established the 36°30'N latitude as its boundary with North Carolina. Responding to the demands of the western settlers in the Kentucky and Tennessee territories, the legislatures of the states appointed commissioners, in 1779, to carry out a survey to extend the line. The Virginia team was led by Thomas Walker and Daniel Smith, and the North Carolina team by Colonel Richard Henderson and William B. Smith. A disagreement occurred between the surveyors of the two states when the two commissioners separated and ran parallel lines about two miles apart. Henderson and Smith stopped running their line at Cumberland Mountain after protesting by letter that Walker's line was being run south of theirs. Walker and his team, however, continued to survey, and erroneously so. Having failed to correct the variation of the needle, the line they surveyed deflected too far north. When they reached the Tennessee River, they were at 36°40', or about 10' off the mark. Although not authorized to go beyond that point, Walker and Smith continued to mark the line to the Mississippi River, but did not survey the intervening 17 miles (Garrett 1884; Anthony 1987: 65).

In 1789-90, the legislature of North Carolina concurred with the reports of the Commissioners, leading to the recognition of the Walker Line as the boundary line with the western territories of Kentucky and Tennessee. This was ratified by the Virginia Legislature in 1791. However, in 1792, Tennessee, belonging to the federal government at the time, repudiated the North Carolina-Virginia survey, and reopened the question of its boundary with Virginia – an issue settled in 1803 after a new survey between the two states (Anthony 1987: 64). The Tennessee repudiation of 1792 appeared to have been a trigger for the dispute with Kentucky over the Walker line as boundary between them. In 1792 Kentucky, which had been since 1776 a county of Virginia, attained statehood. Kentucky realized that Walker's line was several miles north of the true latitude, potentially depriving the state of a large strip of land to which it lay claim. Citing the Tennessee repudiation, the representatives of Kentucky argued "Since by your own showing the confirmation of Walker's Line by Virginia and North Carolina is invalid as to us, then we have no dividing line except the old imaginary line of 36°30'. Let us move south, and locate it (Garrett 1884:23)."

The dispute continued and discussions between Tennessee and Kentucky became more contentious after Tennessee became, in 1796, the first state to be carved out of federal lands. Tennessee and Kentucky passed series of acts to address the dispute. In the acts passed by the legislature of Kentucky in 1813, 1816, and 1818, the state insisted on the latitude 36°30' as the

true line between the states. On the other hand, in retaliatory acts passed by legislature of Tennessee in 1815 and 1817, its representatives insisted that Walker's Line, as surveyed, was the true boundary between the states. These acts also were discussed at the United States Congress, as evidenced in the Senate and Congress Proceedings in the Library of Congress collection. Kentucky's claim to the disputed territory is understandable. Tennessee's reluctance to cede any of the territory attains greater significance when understood in terms of the economic impact it may have had on the state. Drawing the boundary 17 miles south of the Walker Line meant that the city of Clarksville would become part of Kentucky (Garrett 1884: 24). Clarksville was not only one of the larger towns in Tennessee but was also an important trading post for tobacco. It was, at the time, the only major town that Tennessee would lose, and at least part of the reluctance came from that potential consequence.

Following their latest Act (1818), the representatives of Kentucky dispatched two surveyors, Robert Alexander and Luke Munsell, to run a survey and mark the line upon the 36°30'N parallel between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. It may be recalled that while Walker had extended that line, the area between the rivers had not been surveyed by his team. The Alexander and Munsell line, however, also was inaccurate and ran south of the specified parallel by 400 feet, owing to a triangulation error at the starting point on the Mississippi.

The survey by Kentucky pushed Tennessee representatives to reach a compromise with its bordering state, and the problem was resolved by the two states in 1820. It was agreed that the Walker Line would be the true boundary between the two states as far as the Tennessee River, where the line was run upstream to the termination of the Alexander and Munsell line. From that point and west to the Mississippi River, the Alexander and Munsell Line would be considered the boundary between the two states. The combination of the Walker Line and the Alexander and Munsell Line – both off the true 36°30' parallel – proved to be enduring. The 1821 survey of the Jackson Purchase area expectedly followed the Alexander and Munsell Line. In 1845, the Commissioners of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee met to run and mark the boundary in the area of the Bend at the Mississippi River in the Western extremity of Kentucky. Here too, they followed the Alexander and Munsell line. In 1857, the two states passed laws requiring the placement of stone posts to mark the agreed upon border. The stone markers that physically defined this boundary between the two states under consideration were placed in 1858-59 by the appointed Commissioners and teams of the two states. The Kentucky team was lead by A. P. Cox

and C. M. Briggs, and the Tennessee team by Ben Peeples and O. R. Watkins. The Joint Commission for the Kentucky and Tennessee Boundary presented a report of the survey to the Governors of the two states in 1860. That report, which includes a description of the survey, maps indicating the location of each of the stone posts, and the expenses incurred during the process, is an important document for evaluating the significance of the State Marker No. 20 (Fig. 4).

The Commissioners began their line on the Mississippi River, and proceeded eastward. The Commissioners understood that their job was not to locate the true 36°30' parallel, but to mark the boundary lines agreed upon by the two states. Indeed, their role was to survey and mark the line “reputed, understood, and acted upon by the said States (Commissioners 1860:7).” The laws required them to place the stones every 5 miles from the starting point. The first 5-mile marker would have fallen within the state of Missouri; thus the first stone was placed 10 miles from the starting point and marked “No. 1 – 10 miles.” From here, stones were placed every 5 miles, the distance varying only when physical barriers made that necessary. Sixty-three stone posts, identical except in the engravings, marking the boundary were placed along the length of the survey area. The markers had engraved on them, “Ky.” and “Tenn.,” their numbers in sequence, and their distance in miles from the starting point. In addition, 11 smaller stones were placed at the crossings of rivers, and on obtuse angles on the line. At the Ohio and Mobile Railroad located on the turnpike road from Bowling Green to Nashville and from Glasgow to Nashville, stones were placed with “suitable inscriptions.” Large stones were placed with the names of the state officials, commissioners, and the survey teams, at the starting and ending points of the survey (Commissioners 1860:6-7).

All the stone posts except two were prepared and shipped from Bowling Green, Kentucky. During the nineteenth century, the city of Bowling Green was known for its white limestone, mined in quarries such as the White Stone Quarry. At the time, the quarrying, shaping, and carving the stone were done at the quarry itself (Smith 1994), and it is likely that this was the process used to prepare the stone markers. The survey cost Tennessee \$25,357 and Kentucky \$2,630.07. The stone markers alone cost the states \$1265. The Commissioners’ work was approved by the Kentucky government on February 28, 1860, and by the Tennessee government on March 21, 1860. The confirmation effectively ended the controversy that had lasted 68 years (Garrett 1884:30).

The Commissioners' report included maps that corresponded with their measurements and actual work. The maps show the assumed parallel as well as the boundary line with the stone posts. The location of State Marker No. 20, which is the particular subject of this report, is marked on Map 6 of the Commissioner's report (Fig. 4). According to the map, Stone No. 20 was located north of the assumed parallel, at a latitude of $36^{\circ}38'19.79''$. Located along the Walker Line segment of the boundary of Tennessee and Kentucky, it deviated from the assumed parallel by about 8" (Commissioners 1860).

The literature review and the historic context developed above from it shows that the histories of the two states are deeply embedded in the stone markers, of which at least two – No. 19 and No. 20, are in Ft. Campbell, Kentucky. The Marker No. 20, located along the Walker Line of 1779 and close to the city of Clarksville, is particularly significant for two reasons. First, in the absence of any other evidence of Walker's survey, the marker is testimony to the 1779 survey and the errors that had historical consequences described above. Second, had $36^{\circ}30'$ been accepted as the boundary line between the two states, Clarksville, located south of the marker, would have been in Kentucky instead of Tennessee. Both the states understood the significance of this when they debated the true line between the states. Not losing Clarksville to Kentucky was an important reason for Tennessee's intransigence regarding the Walker Line. As a surviving marker close to Clarksville, No. 20 may be seen as being of that particular importance.

Representing an earlier survey and being a clearly identifiable object in an area marked by trees and outgrowth, it was used as one of the stations by the U.S. Ocean and Geodetic Survey Agency in 1953. The location of the Marker was found, during the 1953 survey, to be at $36^{\circ}38'16.48034''$, that is, about 3" south of the 1859 survey (U.S. Geodetic Survey 1953, NAD 83, 1993).

4.0 FIELD METHODS

The field methods consisted of a survey and documentation of the state marker. The location of the site was determined from information available at the Cultural Resources Program Office in Ft. Campbell. The site and the surrounding landscape and structures were carefully documented

to develop a site plan to be included with the inventory. The stone marker is located off a trail in an area of Ft. Campbell marked by outgrowth, approximately 15 miles south of Angels Road, which skirts the southern boundary of Kentucky. It is located east of the ICM Impact Area and in Training Area 27.

The site and the surrounding landscape and structures were carefully documented, in order to develop a site plan to be included with the inventory. The condition of the marker, including any deterioration, alterations, repairs, and replacements, was documented to ascertain its integrity. The form and character of the marker and its site were documented; this was done to provide a descriptive narrative. Black and white 35-mm photographs were taken. Color digital photographs were also taken, and these are included with the report. The data thus collected was incorporated into the Tennessee Historical and Architectural Resource inventory form and into this report. The investigation was completely without any constraints that limited the scope of the survey.

5.0 RESULTS

The State Marker No. 20 is clearly important for a chain of events that helped formalize the boundaries between the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. Located on Walker's line, it may be one of the few remaining objects connected with the 1779 survey of the region. It also embodies a history of events, going back to the Walker survey of 1779 and to the Kentucky-Tennessee boundary issue that lasted from 1792 to 1860. That chain of historic events goes back to the formation of the states of Kentucky (1792) and Tennessee (1796). The marker is a significant to the history of the states, the formation of political boundary demarcating them and the drawn-out disputes over the boundary caused by erroneous surveys. Also, had the true 36°30' rather than Walker's line been accepted as the boundary line, Clarksville, located south of the Marker No. 20, would have been in Kentucky instead of Tennessee. Both the states understood the significance of this when they debated the true line between the states. Not losing Clarksville to Kentucky was an important reason for Tennessee's intransigence regarding the Walker Line.

Its integrity is retained in that all the information pertaining to its history is legible in its form and location. The text engraved on the marker is clearly visible, identifying that it indeed is Marker



Fig. 7: State Marker No. 20, looking south

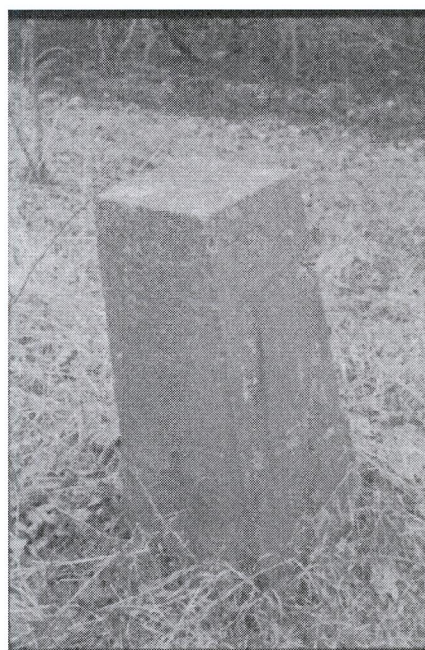
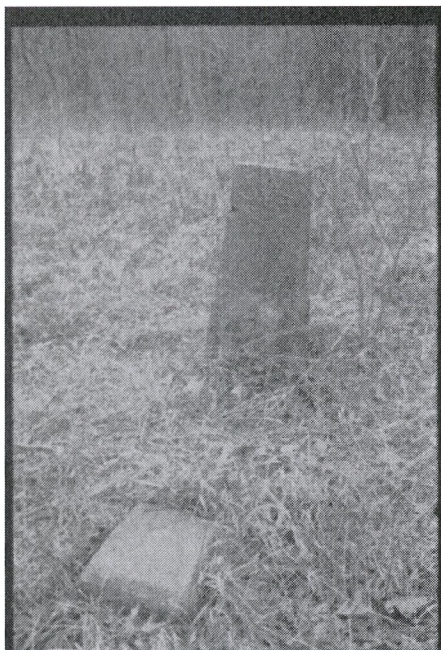


Fig. 8 (left): State Marker and 1953 Survey Reference Marker 2, looking west; Fig 9 (right): Detail view, showing inscription



Fig. 10 (Left): Looking north from Tennessee



Fig. 11 (Right): Looking east

No. 20 in the series of 63 similar markers discussed in the Commissioners Report of 1860. Its location is at indicated in the maps included with the report (Commissioners 1860). Although the setting in which it is located has changed in use, from being part of an agricultural region to an Army post, the marker remains in its original location. It continues to perform the function it was intended for – to demonstrate the agreed upon boundary between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Marker No. 20 is located in Stewart County, Tennessee, and Christian County, Kentucky. The marker is located off a trail in an area of Ft. Campbell marked by outgrowth, off Angels Road, which skirts the southern boundary of Kentucky. It is located east of the ICM Impact Area and in Training Area 27 (Figs. 1, 6,7). The marker, a stone post about 2.5 feet tall, is rectangular in plan (Fig. 9). Placed at the location in 1858-9, the marker, of the same design as others in the series, shows signs of weathering (Fig. 10, 11). However, it is still in a fair condition that allows one to read the text on the its four faces. On its north face, which looks towards Kentucky, are the letters “KY” engraved to represent that state. On the south face are engraved the letters “TENN.” to represent the state of Tennessee. On the east face is engraved “1858-1859” indicating the years during which the survey to set the markers was carried out. On the west face is the marking “NO. 20” indicating that this was the 20th marker to be placed, and below that, “105 MIs” indicating that it was placed 105 miles from the starting point (Fig. 9).

The marker was used as a station for a survey in 1953 by the United States Ocean and Geodetic Survey, the results of which are continuously updated (Fig. 8). Three stone markers were placed at the triangulation stations for that survey. These have been described in information available from the National Geodetic Survey Internet site as:

“Station is located along 52nd Street Road, on Ft. Campbell Military Reservation, on the Tenn-Ky. State line. It is 72 feet southwest of a 4 inch oak tree with a triangular blaze on the west side and 5.5 feet north of a white witness post. The mark projects 2 inches and the disk is stamped boundary 1953.

“Reference Mark No. 1 is 20 feet northeast of a 4 inch oak tree with a triangular blaze on the west side. The mark projects 4 inches and the disk is stamped Boundary No. 1 1953.

“Reference mark No. 2 is 3.9 feet east of TENN-KY Boundary No.20. The mark projects 4 inches and the disk is stamped Boundary No. 2.

“Azimuth mark is 88 feet south of the center of 52nd Street Road and 3 feet west of a white witness post. The mark projects 4 inches and the disk is stamped Boundary 1953.”

During the survey, the Azimuth Mark and Reference Mark No. 2 mark were located and found to be in good condition. These have been documented in photographs. The two other 1953 markers were not located at the time.

Although State Marker No. 20 shows the wear of its 144 years of existence, it is our opinion that its historic integrity remains intact. For this, the inscriptions on the marker are considered to be of paramount importance. All of the text, indicating the location, distance from the starting point, serial number, and date are clearly legible. They substantiate the information found on the 1860 commissioner’s report, and later studies done by Garrett and others. Further, the Reference Mark No. 2 from the 1953 survey was found, during the site survey, to be located exactly where it was described to be with reference to the Marker. The marker has not been moved from its original location, and continues to indicate the border between the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. Its association with the history of events and disputes between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee regarding the boundary issue and with the 1858-59 survey is retained.

The State Marker No. 20 is significant for its association with events that helped form the boundaries between the states of Tennessee and Kentucky. It is one of the few remaining objects connected with the 1779 survey of the region. It also embodies a history of events related to the Kentucky-Tennessee boundary issue that lasted from 1792 to 1860. In order to qualify for the NRHP nomination, the marker must meet at least one of Criteria A (association with historic events), B (with people), C (distinctive physical characteristics) or D (potential for new prehistoric or historic information). In our opinion, the State Marker No. 20 is potentially eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with events leading to the formation of the Kentucky-Tennessee. It is, in our opinion, not eligible under Criterion B as there is no evidence that it is directly associated with significant persons. In our opinion, it is not eligible under Criterion C, since it does not have the distinctive design or physical characteristics necessary for eligibility under that Criterion. Criterion D, which considers the potential for the property to provide important information about prehistory or history, is normally though not always applied to archeological sites. There has been no prior archaeological investigation done that pertains to the stone marker. Therefore, it is not possible, at this time to determine if the marker may be eligible for listing under Criterion D.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The State Marker No. 20 is an important cultural resource that retains its integrity and provides evidence to a series of events and political dealings that lead to the establishment of the boundary between Kentucky and Tennessee. It is our understanding this is not the only marker from the time within the perimeter of Army post, and that State Marker 19 is also located in Ft. Campbell. However, we were not able to access it and evaluate its condition as it is in restricted area of the Army post. We recommend that in the event that access becomes possible, State Marker 19 should be surveyed, its condition documented, and the results filed in association with the present research on Marker 20. Moreover, it should be verified if there are other State Markers at the installation, which have not been documented or verified as existing. The markers constitute important cultural resources at Ft. Campbell, and information collected on them should be stored at the office of the Cultural Resource Program, Ft. Campbell. We recommend that the Cultural Resources Manager should be the custodian for the property. There is no information at KHC or THC indicating that these or indeed any other associated 1858-59 markers have been studied and inventoried in the past. The study of other associated markers was not within the scope of this project. However, the historic context developed here could as well be applicable to other markers in the 1858-59 series, if a study of those objects was to be undertaken in the future.

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**KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 2002-1)**

COUNTY CH
RESOURCE # 291
RELATED GROUP #
EVALUATION D
SHPO EVALUATION
DESTROYED 0

For instruction, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): State Marker/2, 9
(Archival Research)

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:

.25 miles S off Angels Road, Ft. Campbell, Kentucky and Tennessee

3. UTM REFERENCE:

Quad. Name:
Date: 1927 / Zone: 16 / Accuracy: A
Easting: 4 / 4 / 1 / 9 / 7 / 5
Northing: 4 / 0 / 5 / 4 / 9 / 0 / 2

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:

U. S. Government

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:

Samiran Chanchani/BHE Environmental, Inc.

6. DATE RECORDED: Feb. 12, 2003

7. SPONSOR: USACE, Louisville District

8. INITIATION: 5/Identification and Evaluation for
Section 110

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:

 Survey HABS/HAER
 KY Land Local Land
 NR NHL
Other:
Report Reference: Attached Report

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: / 99/

Kentucky-Tennessee boundary marker

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: / / 99/

Kentucky-Tennessee boundary marker

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: / / estimated
 / / / 1858 -1859 documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:

 / / None
 / /

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:

 / XX / Stone original
 / / subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:

Height 2.5 ft Width Depth

16. PLAN:

 U/ Not applicable first
 / second
 / third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:

00 / Not applicable; / first
 / ; / second
 / ; / third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:

 O/ first / second / third

19. FOUNDATION: Not applicable

TYPE MATERIAL
0/Not applicable / original
 / replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:

0/Not applicable original
 / replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION COVERING
0/NA / original
 / replacement

22. CONDITION: Fair /

23. MODIFICATION: / / 1 /

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: / /
Write resource # on back of all prints.

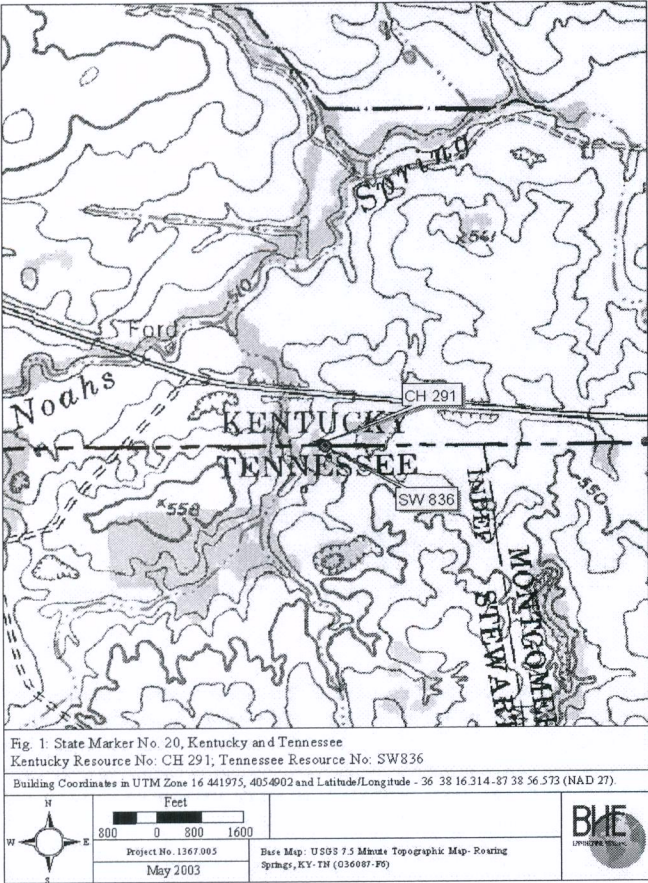


COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

The State Marker 20, currently located in Ft. Campbell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, is one of a series of markers placed in 1858-59 to mark the state line between Kentucky and Tennessee. The state marker effectively ended a dispute regarding the true line between the states, which began with an erroneous survey of the latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes conducted by Thomas Walker in 1779. The latitude was considered as the line between the states subsequent to their formation; however, a fierce political dispute ensued about the true location of the line. The issue was debated in the state legislature as well as the U.S. Congress in the early nineteenth century, until a compromise was reached between the states regarding the state line in 1820. However, it was only in 1858-59 that the surveyors of the two states jointly marked the boundary with stone markers, of which the State Marker 20 is a known surviving example. In spite of the weathering from its age, the marker retains all the inscriptions that tie it to its historic significance, and retains its historic integrity. As it is located both in Kentucky and Tennessee, a Tennessee survey has also been conducted, and the Tennessee Survey No. is SW836.

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).

27. MAP (Scan or attach copy of map showing exact location or resource)





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY 42223-5000

NOVEMBER 18, 2003

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
Public Works Business Center

Mr. Herbert Harper, Director
Tennessee Historical Commission
Clover Bottom Mansion
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

Dear Mr. Harper:

In accordance with provisions of our Programmatic Agreement for operations, maintenance, and development at Fort Campbell and required by Section 110 of the National Historic Act, Fort Campbell has documented and evaluated several properties for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. These properties were identified as candidates for evaluation in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan and/or by the Cultural Resources Program staff.

Enclosed are seven copies each of the reports evaluating the eligibility of the following properties:

Soldier's Memorial Statue by Enoch Tanner Wickham
1859 Tennessee-Kentucky State Boundary Line Marker #20
The "Old NCO Club"
Three surviving wings of the old (1943) hospital building
The Mann Theater
The Wilson Theater

The Architectural Historians have recommended that only the Soldier's Memorial Statue and the State Line Boundary Marker be recognized as eligible for the National Register. The authors of the studies have recommended that the other properties should not be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Fort Campbell is requesting your concurrence with these determinations.

If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Richard D. Davis, Cultural Resources Program Coordinator at 270-798-7437, FAX 270-798-9827, email davisr3@campbell.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Davis
Chief, Environmental Division
Public Works Business Center

Enclosures

OFFICE	INIT	DATE
DPW		
DEP DPW		
C. ADMIN		
C. ENV DIV	MRD	11/18/03
C. COMPL BR		
C. POLL PREV		
C. CONSV BR	WJ3	11/17/03
ORIGINATOR	RM	11/17/03



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550

December 8, 2003

Mr. Michael Davis
HQ, US Army Garrison
Fort Campbell
Kentucky, 42223-5000

RE: DOD, PROPERTIES AT FT. CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Dear Mr. Davis:

In response to your request, we have reviewed the documents you submitted regarding the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of a number of properties located at Ft. Campbell. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Based on available information, we find that the Wilson Theater Building (93), the Hospital Buildings (123, 125, 127), The Mann Theater Building (5740), and the NCO Club Building (2577) do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as they have lost significant integrity. Therefore, with respect to these buildings, no additional action is necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

We further find that the Enoch Tanner Wickham Memorial Sculpture and the Kentucky-Tennessee State Marker are eligible for listing in the National Register and therefore should be taken into account during project planning.

With respect to the buildings determined not National Register eligible, we wish to point out that many of the modifications that render these buildings ineligible were made since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. We do not indicate in our project log any requests for Section 106 review of these various undertakings. We trust that with the continuation of the Programmatic Agreement covering operations at Ft. Campbell that such disregard for Section 106 review will not re-occur. Please direct questions and comments to Joe Garrison (615) 532-1550-103. We appreciate your cooperation

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

HLH/jyg



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY 42223-5000

NOVEMBER 18, 2003 *out*

Public Works Business Center

Mr. David L. Morgan, Director and SHPO
Kentucky Heritage Council
State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Morgan:

In accordance with provisions of our Programmatic Agreement for operations, maintenance, and development at Fort Campbell and as required by Section 110 of the National Historic Act, Fort Campbell has documented and evaluated two properties in Kentucky for eligibility to the national Registry of Historic Places. These properties are the 1859 Kentucky-Tennessee State Boundary Marker #20 and the Parrish House, which the findings indicate detailed features contributing to its eligibility, currently used as residence for the Commanding General at Fort Campbell.

Enclosed are two copies of each report noting these findings. Fort Campbell requests your concurrence for both determinations of eligibility.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Richard D. Davis, Cultural Resources Program Coordinator at 270-798-7437, FAX 270-798-9827, email davisr3@campbell.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Davis
Chief, Environmental Division
Public Works Business Center

Enclosures

OFFICE	INIT	DATE
DPW		
DEP DPW		
C, ADMIN		
C, ENV DIV	<i>MRD</i>	<i>11/18/03</i>
C, COMPL BR		
C, POLL PREV		
C, CONSV BR	<i>WLB</i>	<i>11/17/03</i>
ORIGINATOR	<i>MRD</i>	<i>11/17/03</i>



Commerce Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The State Historic Preservation Office

Ernie Fletcher
Governor
W. James Host
Cabinet Secretary

David L. Morgan
Executive Director and
SHPO

February 19, 2004

Mr. Michael R. Davis
Chief, Environmental Division
Public Works Business Center
Dept. of the Army
Fort Campbell, Kentucky 42223-5000

Re: Determination of Eligibility Request for 1859 Kentucky-Tennessee State Boundary Marker #20 and the Parrish House at Fort Campbell, Christian County, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Davis:

The State Historic Preservation Office has received for review the above referenced summation of historic significance and eligibility determinations provided by Samiran Chanchani, Ph.D. of BHE Environmental, Inc. The report's author recommends that the 1859 Kentucky-Tennessee State Boundary Marker #20 (CH-291) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A. We are in agreement with this recommendation. The author also recommends the Parrish House as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A, B, and C. We are also in agreement with this recommendation.

The author has failed to include, however, certain elements that are required for report writing. 1) All photographs contained within the body of the report should be color, not black and white. 2) All properties recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register should be given a verbal and mapped National Register boundary that is clearly justified. 3) Kentucky Heritage Council Site Survey numbers should be obtained and/or included for all surveyed properties. The Parrish House was not identified in the report with a KHC number. 4) Site Survey Forms should be included for all surveyed properties and left unbound for filing purposes. The State Boundary Marker # 20 survey form was bound in the report. The Parrish House report did not include a Site Survey Form, new or updated. It is therefore requested that the author correct these problems in revised reports. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please do not hesitate to contact Tom Sanders or Craig Potts of my staff at 502-564-7005.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Office

