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Phase IA Archaeological Reconnaissance

Hawthorne Crossing Conservation Area

Campbell County, Kentucky

Prepared for:

Campbell Conservancy Inc.
Campbell County Conservation District
8351 East Main Street, Suite 104
Alexandria, Kentucky 41001

Prepared by:

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Airport Exchange Business Park F2
1830 Airport Exchange Blvd, Suite 220
Erlanger, Kentucky 41018

GAI Project No. G090805.00

December 19, 2009

. . . transforming ideas into reality

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1.0 Abstract

This document describes the results of a Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance of the Hawthorne Crossing Conservation Area (HCCA) property. The property is located in Campbell County, Kentucky (Figure 1). The survey was conducted for the Campbell Conservancy Inc. and Campbell County Conservation District by GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) in October 2009.

2.0 Project Description

The Phase IA study area encompasses an area approximately 140 acres, owned jointly by the Campbell County Conservation District and the Campbell Conservancy. The Campbell County Conservation District owns approximately 134.6 acres and the Campbell Conservancy owns nearly 5.3 acres. The goals of the Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance was to characterize the potential of the project area to contain unrecorded archaeological sites in order to provide guidance for subsequent development and to identify areas that require archaeological investigation. The Phase IA tasks consisted of preliminary background research for archaeological and architectural resources and an archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed project area.

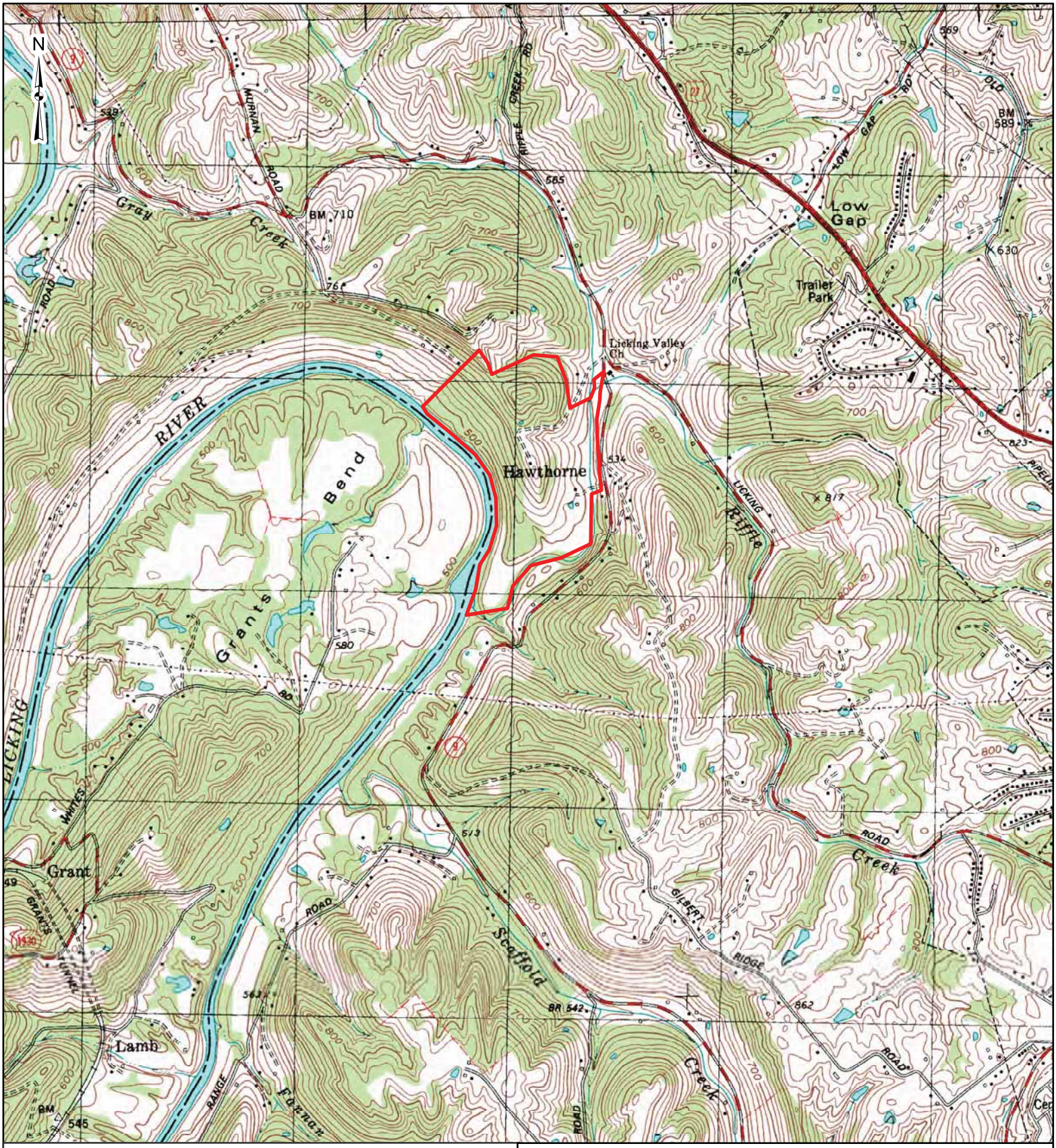
Reconnaissance revealed that the majority of the project area consists of ground exceeding 15 percent slope. As such, these areas maintain little potential to contain intact historic or prehistoric cultural resources. However, the HCCA contains two historic farmsteads and areas that retain the potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, discussed below.

3.0 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The Campbell County Conservation District proposes to restore the property within the HCCA. This restoration project includes forest improvement, removal of exotic and invasive plant species, and native plant establishment. Proposed land use within the HCCA consists of recreational and educational activities.

The HCCA is adjacent to Grant's Bend and includes the confluence of Riffle Creek and the Licking River (see Figure 1). The property includes over 3,000 feet (914 meters) of frontage along Grant's Bend on the Licking River. Seasonal flooding affects areas along the Licking River and there are several possible wetland areas around the confluence of Riffle Creek and the Licking River. Large canopy trees are found along the floodplain. Riffle Creek is an active, rock-strewn stream with a wide bed.

The property includes a well-defined ridge that is topped with two knolls. Elevation varies from over 460 feet to 660 feet (140 meters to 201 meters). There are three small ponds on the property, all under a quarter acre. One is located on the ridge between the two knolls, another is near the old farmstead and barn, and the third is located close the Licking River. The upland area consists primarily of old fields and pasture reverting to woods. No endangered or threatened plant or animal species have been identified on the property.



Legend

Hawthorne CCA Study Area

2,000 1,000 0 2,000

Scale in Feet

gai consultants

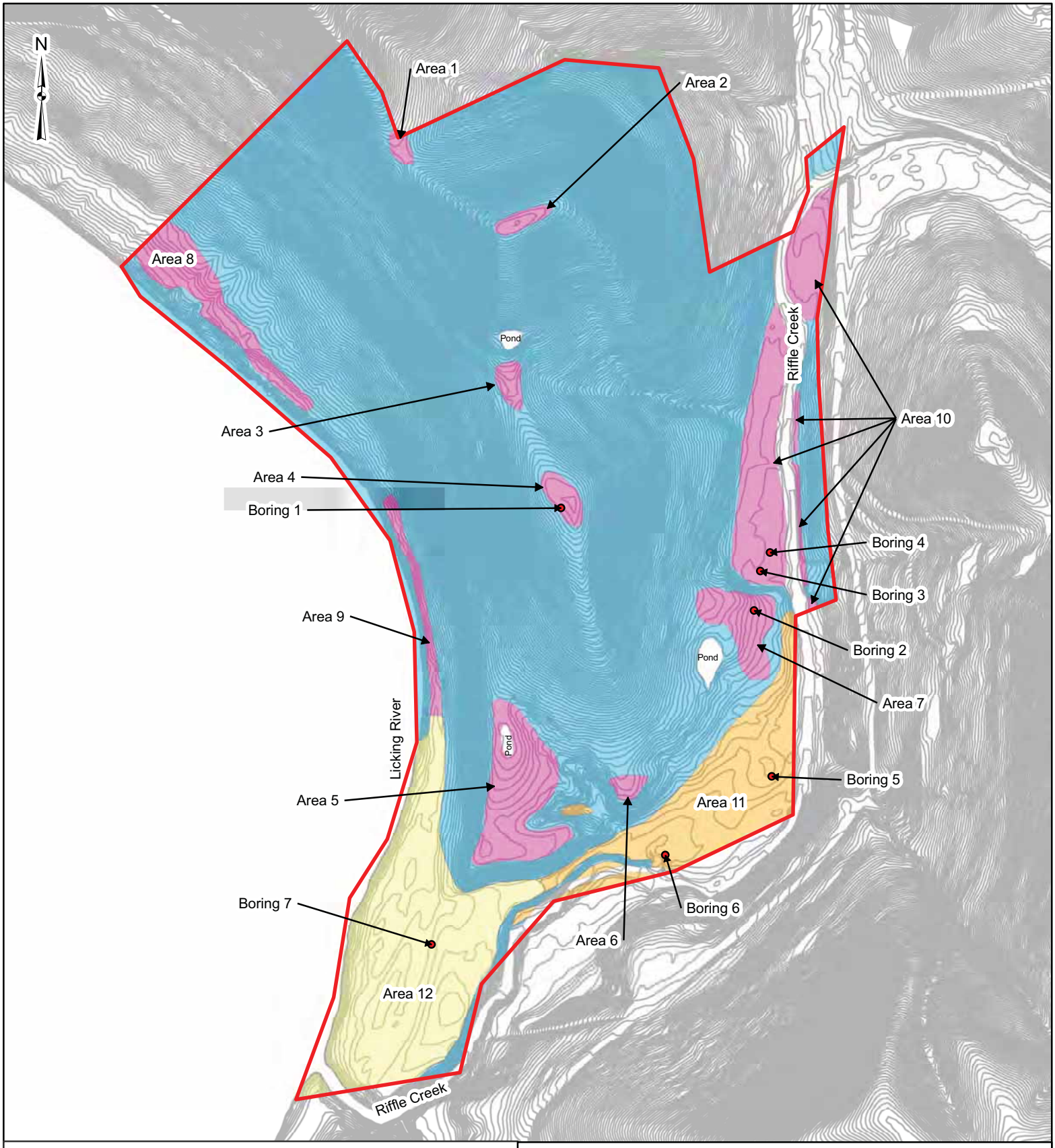
Hawthorne CCA Project

Figure 1. Study Area and Vicinity

Reference: USGS 7.5'-Quadrangle
Topographic Map
Alexandria, Kentucky

DWN: NLE CHKD: DEB

APPD: DEB DATE: 11/24/09



Legend

- Hawthorne CCA Study Area
- Deep Testing and Shovel Testing
- Shovel Testing
- Disturbed Area
- Soil Boring Locations
- Sloped Area 15% or greater

490 245 0 490

Scale in Feet

gai consultants

Hawthorne CCA Project

Figure 2. Phase 1A Field Designations

Reference: 2' Contour CAD based topographic map

DWN: NLE CHKD: DEB

APPD: DEB DATE: 11/24/09

4.0 Background Research

The Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) and the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) generated a GIS file of background research for previously identified archaeological sites, cultural resource management (CRM) surveys, historic structure files, and National Register files. The purpose of this task was to 1) identify previously recorded cultural resources in the vicinity of the study area and 2) assess the study area's potential for unrecorded cultural resources.

This Phase IA background research represents a preliminary review of previously recorded cultural resources and architectural resources and an evaluation of the archaeological potential for the study area.

The archaeological background research for this project identified three archaeological resources within a 2-km (1.2-mi) buffer of the study area (Table 1). In addition, seven architectural resources have been recorded within this buffer (Table 2). However, all of the previously recorded historic properties were located outside of the property boundary of the HCCA. Also, a single archaeological survey was conducted within 2 km (1.2 mi) of the proposed study area. This survey was conducted by Miller and Bergman (2003) for a Wal-Mart expansion project near Alexandria, Kentucky. No archaeological sites were found during the 2003 survey. Based on the information obtained from the background research, undisturbed areas have the potential to yield unrecorded cultural resources within the study area. Moreover, two historic architectural sites with extant standing structures are located within HCCA. An architectural evaluation was completed for each resource and the results are presented in Section 6.

Table 1.

Archaeological sites located within 2 km (1.2 mi) of the HCCA

Site Number	Affiliation	National Register Status
15Cp46	Historic cemetery	Undetermined
15Cp52	Historic farm / residence	Undetermined
15Cp53	Historic farm / residence	Undetermined

Table 2.

Architectural resources located within 2 km (1.2 mi) of the HCCA

Site Number	Historic Name	National Register Status
KERH 11	Barn	Undetermined
CP 01	Claryville	Undetermined
CP 09	George Gary House	Undetermined
CP 10	I Baker House	Undetermined
CP 11	Charles Hoffman Farm Complex	Undetermined
CP 13	Distler House	Undetermined
CP 90	Culverson-Wolbert House	Undetermined

Also, within the HCCA, the potential exists for unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites. The presence of landforms and topographic features adjacent to water suggests this area could have been used for food procurement and transportation by Native Americans.

5.0 Phase IA Methods

Archaeological Field Methods

GAI's Phase IA field reconnaissance of the HCCA included both archaeological and geomorphological survey. The archaeological reconnaissance consisted of pedestrian survey of the APE and mapping of areas of archaeological potential. The geomorphological survey consisted of hand auger borings at various locations to determine the depth of soil deposits.

Architectural Review

The architectural review was accomplished through photo-documentation of the standing structures within the APE. In addition, Kentucky Historic Resources Individual Survey Forms were completed for both of the farmsteads identified during the Phase IA.

6.0 Phase IA Field Results

The results of the Phase IA are initially discussed below in terms of landform/soils, degree of disturbance, and archaeological resource potential. The prospect for archaeological resources for each of the major landforms is presented at the end of this section. The results of the geomorphological investigation are presented in Appendix A. This section also discusses the results of the architectural evaluation. The Kentucky Historic Resources Individual Survey Forms were completed as part of the Phase IA reconnaissance and were submitted to KHC and are also included in Appendix B.

Within the HCCA, three major landforms are identified: uplands, terraces, and floodplains. Each of these three landforms is discussed below.

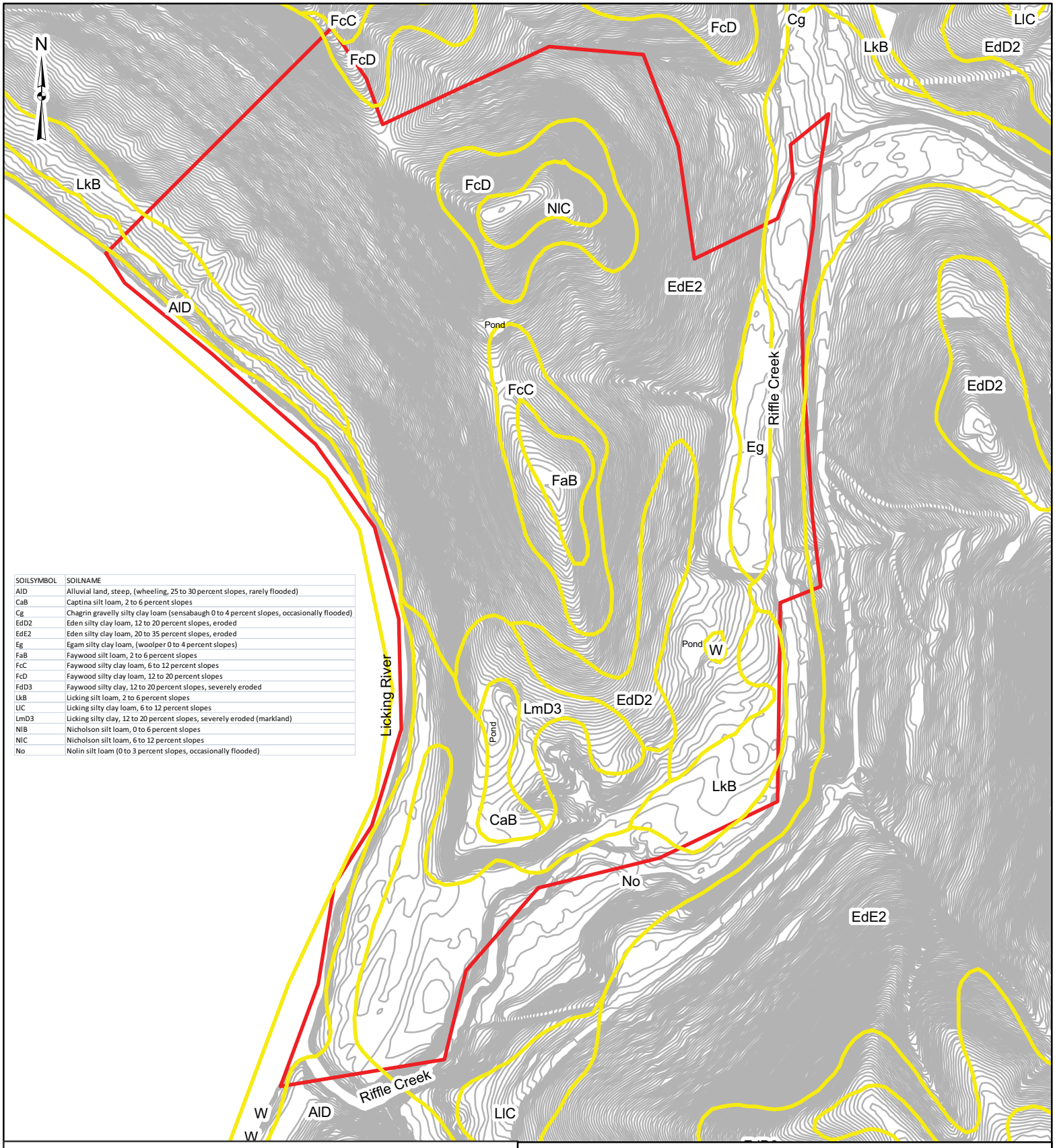
Uplands

The upland soils are the Eden silty clay loam, the Faywood silt loam and silty clay loam, and the Nicholson silt loam, as shown in Figure 3. Each soil type will be discussed below in reference to degree of disturbance and archaeological potential.

The Eden silty clay loam is a well-drained and well-developed soil forming in weathered limestone and shale bedrock. It occurs over the majority of the study area; on the steep side slopes which have been eroded from deforestation and the agricultural use of the area (see Figure 3). The Eden soil has 25 to 30 percent slopes and has low archaeological potential due to erosion, as shown in Photograph 1. Due to the presence of limestone and shale bedrock, no potential exists within the study area for rock shelters and overhangs associated with the steep Eden soils.

Photograph 1 Overview of uplands, view north

The Faywood silt loam is almost identical to the Eden soil. This soil occurs over the high ridges of the study area, as shown in Figure 3. The Nicholson soil is a well developed but moderately well drained soil, forming



SOILSYMBOL	SOILNAME
AlD	Alluvial land, steep, (wheeling, 25 to 30 percent slopes, rarely flooded)
CaB	Captina silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
Cg	Chagrin gravelly silty clay loam (sensabaugh 0 to 4 percent slopes, occasionally flooded)
EdD2	Eden silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded
EdE2	Eden silty clay loam, 20 to 35 percent slopes, eroded
Eg	Egam silty clay loam, (woolper 0 to 4 percent slopes)
FaB	Faywood silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
FcC	Faywood silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes
FcD	Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes
FdD3	Faywood silty clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded
LkB	Licking silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
LIC	Licking silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes
LmD3	Licking silty clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded (markland)
NIB	Nicholson silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
NIC	Nicholson silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes
No	Nolin silt loam (0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded)

Legend

- Hawthorne CCA Study Area
- Campbell County Soils

490 245 0 490

Scale in Feet

gai consultants

Hawthorne CCA Project

Figure 3. Soils in APE

Reference: Campell County Soils, 2' Contour CAD based topographic map

DWN: NLE CHKD: DEB

APPD: DEB DATE: 11/24/09

from Pleistocene-age wind-blown loess deposits. This soil occurs on a narrow portion of the high ridgetop within the northern portion of the study area. The Faywood soils have 2 to 5 percent slopes and have high archaeological potential. An extant historic farmhouse and ancillary structures are associated with the Faywood soil within the project area, identified as Area 4 (see Figure 2). Due to the relatively flat and well drained nature of these soils, they also have a high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources as well. The Nicholson silt loam is a well developed but moderately well drained soil forming in Pleistocene-age loess deposits. This soil occurs on a narrow portion of the high ridgetop within the northern portion of the study area (see Figure 3). Within the project area, this soil has 6 to 12 percent slopes and has, therefore, a high potential for archaeological sites.

Within the uplands of the HCCA, four areas are recommended for archaeological testing (see Figure 2). Areas 1-3 have a high potential for archaeological sites and should be surveyed prior to any ground-disturbing activities. Area 4 contains the remains of a nineteenth-century log structure and associated outbuildings. This structure is shown on an 1883 map of the area, as shown in Figure 4. GAI recommends systematic shovel testing for the four upland areas identified for further archaeological investigation. The area identified as slope (shown in blue in Figure 2) is considered as having no archaeological potential in the uplands.

Terraces

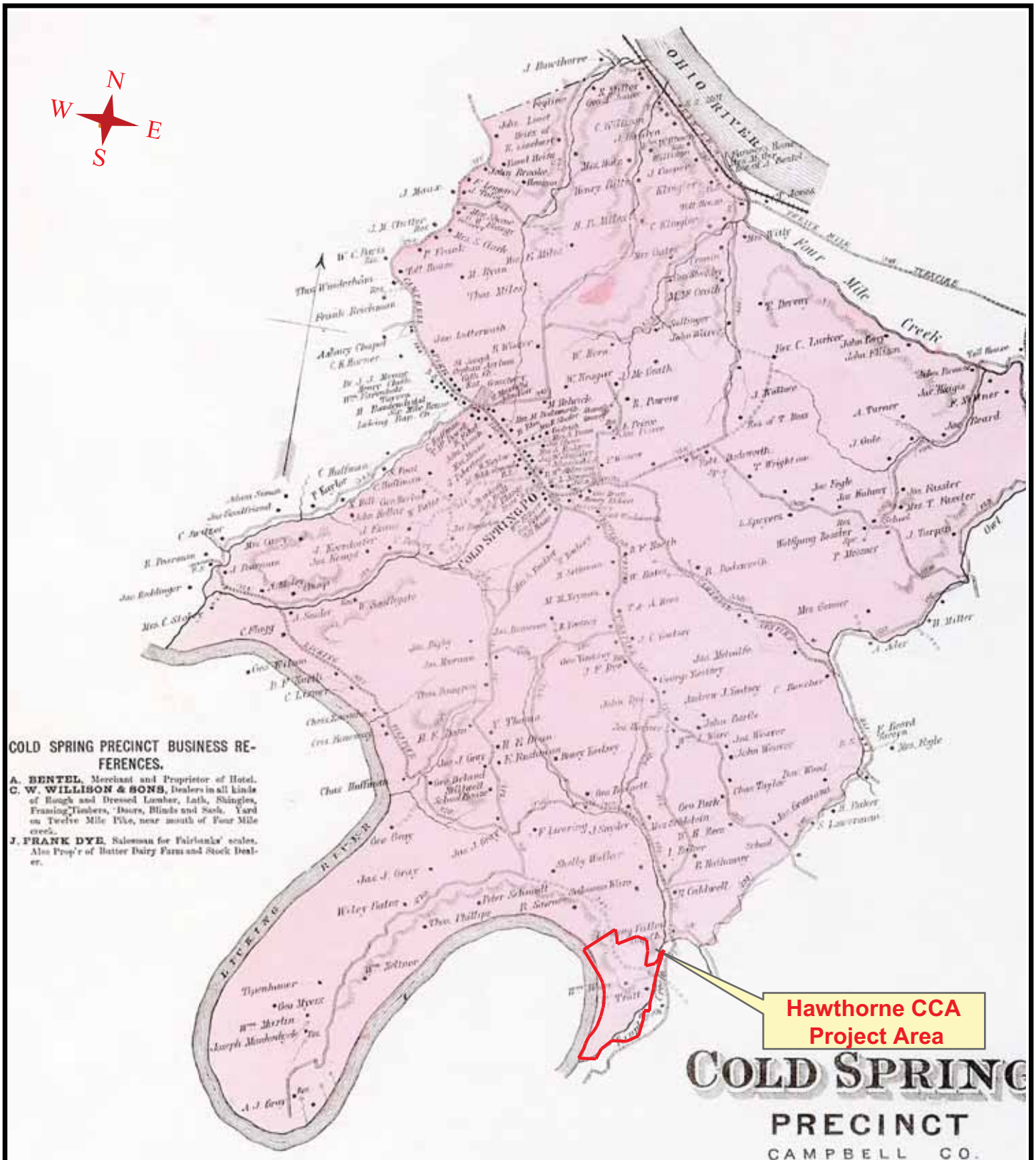
The terrace soils of the area formed in the high-clay lacustrine deposits emplaced high on the landscape during the pre-Illinoisan flooding of the area. These soils are the Captina silt loam and the Licking silt loam, silty clay loam, and silty clay. Each soil type will be discussed below in reference to degree of disturbance and archaeological potential.

The Captina soil is a well developed and moderately well drained profile of lacustrine alluvium over weathered limestone and shale. These soils have 2 to 6 percent slopes and should be considered to have a high potential for archaeological sites. The Captina soil is identified in Area 5, a large portion of the terrace overlooking the floodplain formed by the confluence of Riffle Creek and the Licking River, as shown in Figure 3.

The Licking soils are well developed and moderately well drained soils forming in deep deposits of clay and silt lacustrine sediments. Within the study area, these terrace soils are present as an “apron” of less sloped land at the base of the upland side slopes, above the floodplain elevations of Riffle creek and the Licking River. Licking soils have slopes of 2 to 6 percent, have a moderate to high potential for archaeological sites, and should be surveyed prior to any ground-disturbing activities. One area of Licking soils has been identified (Area 6) within the study area as having a moderate potential for archaeological sites as shown in Figure 3. Another area (Area 11) has been identified as disturbed. Within Area 11, the surface and upper subsoil has been excavated or extensively graded. Auger boring 5, as shown in Figure 2, taken within this area suggests the soil has been deeply scalped, possibly to obtain the materials required to support a near-by road bed. Area 11 should be considered to have a low potential for intact archaeological deposits.

The Licking soils are adjacent to Alluvial land, discussed below. These soils exhibit 25 to 30 percent slopes, as shown in Figure 3. The steepness of these alluvial soils precludes them from archaeological consideration. Two areas (Areas 8 and 9, shown in Figure 3) among the Licking soils and Alluvial land have been identified for intensive reconnaissance survey and judgmental shovel testing of relatively flat landforms.

Another terrace location associated with the Licking soils (Area 7) contains the remains of an abandoned farmstead (see Figures 2 and 4). The house is situated on a terrace above the



REFERENCE: D.J. Lake & Co. 1883 Atlas
Cold Springs Precinct, Campbell County. Kentucky

gai consultants

Figure 4. D.J. Lake & Co. 1883 Atlas

DWN: DEB CHKD: MEP

APPD.: DEB DATE 11/22/09

Hawthorne CCA Project
Phase IA, Campbell County, Kentucky

SCALE 2-inches to 1-mile

PROJECT NUMBER G090805.00

floodplain of Riffle Creek, as shown in Photograph 2. This farmstead is comprised of several standing structures including a frame house, a barn and silo, and outbuildings. The dwelling is shown on an 1883 map of the area, as shown in Figure 4.

Photograph 2 Overview of terrace, view east

Floodplain

The Holocene floodplain soils within the study area are the Alluvial land (steep), the Egam silty clay loam, and the Nolin silt loam, as shown in Figure 3. Each soil type will be discussed below in reference to degree of disturbance and archaeological potential.

The designation of Alluvial land is assigned to the steep "riser" of the Pleistocene terraces, below the more level surfaces of these landforms. These steep areas rise either directly from the river channel, as in the northwestern corner of the study area along the Licking River, or from the distal edge of the Holocene floodplain, as within the southern and eastern portions of the study area along Riffle Creek (see Figure 3). These areas are rarely flooded, and have no level surface on which sediments may be deposited. Slopes range from 25 to 30 percent. As previously stated, the steep nature of these alluvial soils precludes them from archaeological consideration. Due to the presence of limestone and shale bedrock, no potential exists within the study area for rock shelters and overhangs associated with the steep Alluvial land.

Photograph 3 Overview of floodplain, view east

The Egam soil is a well drained and moderately well developed silty clay loam forming in floodplain sediments. This soil occurs along the Riffle Creek floodplain within the northeastern corner of the study area (see Figure 3). The high-clay sediments are deposited by very slow or stagnant water during periods of high flow within the Licking River, when quiet water is backed up into the Riffle Creek valley. The relatively flat (0 to 4 percent slopes) of the Egam soil suggests it has a potential for archaeological sites. However, the geomorphological investigations indicated that the lack of soil development along Riffle Creek suggests recent origin; therefore no testing for the presence of archaeological resources was recommended. Area 10, which

flanks Riffle Creek, has been identified for judgmental shovel testing only in advance of ground disturbing activity (see Figure 2).

The Nolin soil, present over the large section of floodplain northeast of the confluence of Riffle Creek into the Licking River, is a deep, well drained and moderately well developed soil forming in silty alluvium of Holocene age. These silty sediments are deposited by overbanking floodwaters from either the Licking River or Riffle Creek (see Figure 3). The Nolin soil has only 0 to 3 percent slopes and should be considered to have a high potential for archaeological sites. Moreover, due to overbank flooding the potential exists for deeply buried sites within the floodplain. Area 12, as identified in Figure 3, has a high potential for archaeological resources and is recommended for systematic shovel testing and deep testing.

Summary of the Phase IA Reconnaissance Results

Auger borings and a visual reconnaissance of the HCCA indicate that the integrity of the study area is relatively intact. Overall, the majority of land within the HCCA is steeply sloped and contains no archaeological potential. Therefore, no further work is recommended for the steeply sloped areas shown in blue in Figure 2. However, in areas of less than 15 percent slope, archaeological survey should be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activity. During the Phase IA survey, a single area, Area 11, was identified as heavily disturbed and, therefore, retains no archaeological potential. Table 3 lists the areas shown in Figure 2 along with the recommended level of field investigations.

Table 3

Recommended Level of Field Investigations by Area

Area	Recommended Level of Field Investigations
Uplands	
Area 1	Systematic shovel testing
Area 2	Systematic shovel testing
Area 3	Systematic shovel testing
Area 4	Systematic shovel testing
Terraces	
Area 5	Systematic shovel testing
Area 6	Systematic shovel testing
Area 7	Systematic shovel testing
Area 8	Reconnaissance survey/ Judgmental shovel testing
Area 9	Reconnaissance survey/ Judgmental shovel testing
Area 10	Judgmental shovel testing
Floodplain	
Area 11	Disturbed/ No further work
Area 12	Systematic shovel testing/ Deep testing

Architectural Review

GAI performed an architectural evaluation of two structures (and associated outbuildings) located on the HCCA property. The two extant structures included the William Ware House, a log cabin and the V. Tratt House, a frame structure.

The architectural evaluation of the two resources located on HCCA property was conducted by Margo Warminski, Architectural Historian, according to the Kentucky Heritage Council's Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessments Reports (KHC updated 2006); *Archeology and Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (48 FR 44716-44742) (National Park Service 1983); and *National*

Register Bulletin 15—How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (National Park Service 1998).

For this project, the architectural evaluation focused on documenting the Ware House and the Tratt House and completing the Kentucky Heritage Council, Kentucky Historic Resources Individual Survey Forms in order to assign a site number to each resource.

This section provides descriptions, evaluations and photographs for the two resources studied. The two architectural resources surveyed by GAI were evaluated for their significance according to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria. Below is a brief description of each of these resources and their associated outbuildings followed by the National Register eligibility recommendations.

Ware House

The Ware House is a log cabin that appears to be the one depicted on the Alexandria Precinct of Lake's 1883 *Atlas of Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties,* Kentucky, labeled "Wm. Ware" (Lake 1883). No further information is supplied.

The Ware House is an abandoned log dwelling that has been vacant for many years. Of rectangular footprint, it stands one-and-a-half-stories high under a side-gabled roof of moderate pitch that has been covered with raised-seam metal. The house apparently evolved through a three-stage process. The house's original pen is contained in the north half of the structure. Its main façade contains a window and a door. The house was expanded laterally to the south at an unknown date. The main façade of the right pen, of frame construction, contains only a door. The house features small, rectangular attic windows aligned with the door openings, and square attic windows in the gable ends.

The house is built of squared, hewn logs chinked with what appears to be clay, with small chunks of limestone added to protect the chinking. The logs are secured by V-notching. The house rests on a rubble limestone foundation. In addition, there appears to be a cellar in place beneath the dwelling. A small brick chimney is centered in the ridgeline.

Photograph 4 Ware House, view southeast

During its long period of vacancy, the house suffered the loss of some original fabric. No doors survive; one 1/1 wood window sash remains on what is now an interior wall. The logs are covered with weatherboarding, much of which have falling away.

The interior of the Ware House features a massive fireplace of coursed limestone ashlar. The mantelpiece has been removed, and the chimney has partly collapsed into the firebox. A hole has been inserted above the fireplace for a stovepipe. A steep winder stair, next to the fireplace, leads to the attic. Below

the stairs is a storage cupboard, with hinged door providing access. Door and window enframements are flat, plain moldings.

Furring strips remain in evidence on some walls, installed to attach wall coverings which have since been removed. Some walls retain paint or synthetic wood paneling. In addition, the ceiling has been plastered. There is no evidence of modern utilities within the interior. At the rear of the dwelling is a shed-roofed, partly collapsed, frame addition.

Several outbuildings are believed to be associated with the Ware House and closely surround the house. These outbuildings include a circular stone-and brick-lined well or cistern and the foundation of a former outbuilding, possibly a barn. The possible barn foundation is constructed of coursed, rubble limestone, some of which has been rather crudely mortared. A smokehouse is located directly west of the Ware House. This structure is built of uncoursed rubblestone, some of which has been rather crudely pointed with concrete, under a gabled tin roof. The main façade contains only a single doorway. The interior walls also are pointed with concrete. At the rear is a rectangular frame structure, also tin-roofed, that has collapsed.

Based on currently available information, the Ware House does not appear to be associated with significant persons, events or broad patterns of history. Therefore it does not appear to meet National Register criteria A or B. The house retains hewn logs that appear to be in fairly good condition, as well as character-defining features such as the fireplace and winder stair. But its integrity of design is somewhat compromised by the rear and side additions. The stone smokehouse is also an intact example of a locally uncommon type, but does not appear to possess sufficient distinction to quality for National Register listing in its own right. Therefore, the property does not appear to meet National Register Criterion C. Nonetheless, the Ware House may have the potential to reveal significant information about methods of log construction in rural northern Kentucky during the 19th century. Therefore it is potentially eligible under Criterion D for information potential.

Tratt House

The Tratt House is a frame house that appears to be the structure that is indicated on Lake's *1883 Atlas of Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky*, in the community of Hawthorn in the Alexandria Precinct. It is labeled "V. Tratt" (Lake 1883). This may be a misspelling of "Trapp", a family name found elsewhere in the vicinity.

Photograph 5 Tratt House, view west

The Tratt House is a 1.5-story, single-pile, vernacular wood-frame residence of simple design, of apparent double-cell plan. It rests on a rubblestone foundation that has been parged and painted; some of the covering has fallen away. The main façade, which faces east, contains four symmetrically arranged bays. The center of the façade contains twin, half-glazed, paneled doors with wooden storm doors, flanked by single wood sashes in

the end bays. The doorways are sheltered by a minimal frame porch of simple design. The porch features a low, nearly flat roof, simple spindled balustrades, and widespread, turned wood columns posts. It rests on a stone foundation approached by four steps. It should be noted that this porch may have been added in the early 20th century. The house's gable ends contain single windows in the first and attic stories, vertically aligned. All the windows contain 1/1 sashes and have simple enframements. A narrow, straight-stack brick chimney was added to the north elevation at an unknown date, likely in the mid-20th century. The house is covered by a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof of moderate pitch, with corner returns and hanging gutters. The roof is asymmetrically gabled, with a saltbox-like longer rear slope with corner returns. Misaligned fenestrations, and discrepancy in the trim boards, suggest this may have been a somewhat later addition, although this is by no means certain.

A one-story, single-room addition, covered by a gabled roof, was appended to the south elevation of the house, likely in the mid-20th century. It contains paired, multi-pane casement windows and is set on a concrete block foundation. This addition is set back from the plane of the main façade, somewhat reducing its prominence. It wraps around the south half of the rear of the house, as attested by a visible seam and the presence of small window openings. The house's walls are weather boarded and painted white with gray trim. The house appears to be in fair condition from the exterior, with peeling paint evident.

Several outbuildings are associated with the Tratt House and closely surround the house. These include several agricultural outbuildings. Most appear to have been built in the mid-20th century and they include: a frame shed-roofed chicken coop covered in weatherboarding; a front-gabled, one-story frame garage/storage shed; a vestigial wood frame of outbuilding of unknown use; and a below ground cistern.

In addition to these outbuildings, there is also a frame dairy barn, built into a gentle slope. The barn's first story is whitewashed concrete block, and the upper story is clad in weathered vertical wood siding. The first story of the barn contains several small, square windows that are boarded. The uphill side of the barn contains a broad, off-center doorway whose door is missing. The barn is covered by a gabled roof of moderate pitch; most of its raised-seam metal roofing has been peeled away. A gabled hay hood projects from the north gable. Adjacent to the south gable is a circular wooden silo, capped by a gabled rooflet that extends outward from the barn's main roof. An attached one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block milk house adjoins the barn.

The Tratt farmstead is a characteristic example of a small family farm of the late 19th through mid-20th centuries, comprised of a small group of specialized mid-20th century outbuildings associated with dairy farming and poultry raising. These structures are typical of those found on many similar farms throughout northern Kentucky. They do not appear to possess significance individually or collectively for their design or construction, or for their association with local farming practices. The Tratt House appears to be a typical example of a small, rural vernacular dwelling of the late 19th century, similar to many others in northern Kentucky. Further, its integrity of design has been compromised by the mid-20th century rear addition. The property also does not appear to be associated with persons of historical importance. Therefore, the farm it does not appear to meet National Register Criteria A, B, C or D.

7.0 Project Summary and Conclusions

In October 2009, GAI conducted a Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance of the Hawthorne Crossing Conservation Area in Campbell County, Kentucky. The project APE includes an area covering approximately 140 acres.

Archaeological Reconnaissance Summary

From the visual reconnaissance and auger borings conducted within the HCCA, GAI identified areas recommended for archaeological survey. Steeply sloped and disturbed portions of the APE are considered to have no archaeological potential and should be eliminated from further archaeological investigations.

As previously stated the majority of the HCCA contains slope greater than 15 percent. Nearly 105 acres, or 75 percent of the area, within the HCCA has no archaeological potential due to slope, as shown in Table 4. Almost 5 percent (6.8 acres) are disturbed and require no further archaeological investigation. Shovel test survey has been recommended for 13.5 acres or 9.6 percent of the HCCA. Shovel testing in combination with deep testing (backhoe trenching) has been recommended for 12 acres or 8.5 percent of the property.

Table 4

Level of Archaeological Investigation by Acreage

Level of Archaeological Investigation	Acres	Percent of HCCA
No further work		
Slope (15+ percent)	105.0	75 %
Disturbed	6.8	4.8 %
Shovel test survey	13.5	9.6 %
Deep testing and shovel test survey	12.0	8.5 %

Architectural Evaluation Summary

Based on currently available information, the Ware House does not appear to be associated with significant persons, events or broad patterns of history. Therefore it does not appear to meet National Register criteria A or B. The house retains hewn logs that appear to be in fairly good condition, as well as character-defining features such as the fireplace and winder stair. But its integrity of design is somewhat compromised by the rear and side additions. The stone smokehouse is also an intact example of a locally uncommon type, but does not appear to possess sufficient distinction to quality for National Register listing in its own right. Therefore, the property does not appear to meet National Register Criterion C. Nonetheless, the Ware House may have the potential to reveal significant information about methods of log construction in rural northern Kentucky during the 19th century. Therefore it is potentially eligible under Criterion D for information potential.

The Tratt farmstead is a characteristic example of a small family farm of the late 19th through mid-20th centuries, comprised of a small group of specialized mid-20th century outbuildings associated with dairy farming and poultry raising. These structures are typical of those found on many similar farms throughout northern Kentucky. They do not appear to possess significance individually or collectively for their design or construction, or for their association with local farming practices. The Tratt House appears to be a typical example of a small, rural vernacular dwelling of the late 19th century, similar to many others in northern Kentucky. Further, its integrity of design has been compromised by the mid-20th century rear addition. The property also does not appear to be associated with persons of historical importance. Therefore, the farm it does not appear to meet National Register Criteria A, B, C or D.

Conclusions

In working with the Campbell County Conservation District, GAI has identified areas that should be considered for archaeological resources within the HCCA as well as disturbed

areas and areas of excessive slope that should not require any archaeological testing. In addition, GAI has conducted an architectural evaluation of two historic resources located within the property limits of HCCA and has made National Register eligibility recommendations for each resource.

8.0 Recommendations for Further Work

GAI recommends consultation with the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) to discuss the scope of further archaeological investigations within the project area chosen for modifications and/or improvements. Based on the results of Phase IA studies, a general, preliminary work plan for a Phase IB archaeological survey is presented here.

GAI recommends systematic Phase IB subsurface archaeological investigations in portions of the project area assessed as having a high to moderate archaeological potential. It is expected that investigations of high to moderate potential upland localities will consist of systematic shovel testing (at 15-meter intervals) to identify near-surface archaeological resources. Subsurface investigations in these localities will incorporate both systematic shovel testing and a program of surface investigations wherever possible. Close-interval shovel testing (e.g. 5- to 7.5-meter intervals) will also be incorporated at all identified prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Because there is potential for deeply buried archaeological resources along a portion of the Licking River floodplain, a series of deep excavation trenches combined with systematic shovel testing is recommended.

If during the Phase IB survey archaeological sites are identified, and these sites cannot be avoided by proposed project construction activities, further archaeological investigations (i.e., Phase II investigation) may also be required to evaluate their NRHP-eligibility.

Portions of the project area considered to have a low archaeological potential will generally be excluded from systematic subsurface testing. Limited judgmental testing may be required on select low potential areas, particularly along the edges of low-lying, stream channels adjacent to steep-sloped areas.

Disturbed portions of the project APE are considered to have no archaeological potential will be eliminated from further archaeological investigations.

Finally, GAI will work closely with the Campbell County Conservation District to assist them in their planning process on preserving, protecting and recording their cultural resources for the future.

9.0 References Cited

D.J. Lake & Company

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Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC)

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Miller, Donald and Christopher Bergman

2003 Phase I Intensive Survey of the Proposed Wal-Mart Expansion Near Alexandria, Campbell County, Kentucky. Office of State Archaeology, UK, Lexington, KY.

National Park Service

1983 Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48FR 44716-44742). National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1998 National Register Bulletin 15 – How To Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX A

Geomorpological Report
(Margaret Sams M.S. CPSS)

GAI Consultants, Inc.
Campbell County, KY
Hawthorne Crossing Geomorphological Evaluation
November 20, 2009

Introduction and background

The project study area is within the Outer Bluegrass Section of the Bluegrass Physiographic Region (Kentucky Geologic Survey, 2007), and consists of a portion of land between the Licking River to the west and Riffle Creek to the east and south. Riffle Creek empties into the Licking River at the southwestern point of the study area. The area is underlain primarily by interbedded Ordovician limestones and shales (Kentucky Geologic Survey, 2006).

Prior to the Illinoian glaciation more than 300,000 years ago, the broad watershed including northern Kentucky, southeastern Indiana, southern Ohio, and western Pennsylvania drained through the Teays River system. The main trunk of the Teays River flowed from south central Ohio to the northwest through the Dayton area, then turned west toward the Indiana border (Teller 1973). The river continued west, eventually joining with the Mississippi River in Illinois. The main tributaries to the Ohioan portion of the Teays River were the Ohio River from the east, and the Kentucky River, the Manchester River, and the Licking River from the south and southwest.

The outlet of the Teays River flowing to the north through Ohio was blocked by pre-Illinoian glacial advances, and water became impounded within the main and tributary valleys. Thick beds of lacustrine (lakebed) sediments were deposited within these valleys. Lacustrine sediments settle out of quiet or still water, and are high in clay and very fine silt content. As water levels continued to rise, watershed divides were breached and became alternative outlets, changing the drainage patterns of broad watersheds. The present-day course of the Ohio River through southwestern Ohio and southern Indiana was created, pirating flow from the Teays River. As outlets were eroded to lower elevations, drainageways incised down through the lacustrine sediments and the river systems of the present day became established. Remnants of the lacustrine deposits have remained as abandoned terraces at elevations above Holocene (post-ice age) flooding.

According to the online *Web Soil Survey,* the soils occurring within the study area can be divided into three types: upland soils, Pleistocene terrace soils of lacustrine origin, and Holocene floodplain soils. The upland soils are the Eden silty clay loam, the Faywood silt loam

and silty clay loam, and the Nicholson silt loam. The Eden is a well drained and well developed soil forming in residuum weathered from limestone and shale bedrock. This soil is often high in rock content, and is shallow to bedrock. It occurs over the majority of the study area, on the steep side slopes which have been eroded from deforestation and the agricultural use of the area. The Faywood is almost identical to the Eden soil, but is less shallow to bedrock. This soil occurs over the high ridges of the study area. The Nicholson soil is a well developed but moderately well drained soil forming in Pleistocene-age loess deposits (wind-blown silts and fine sands) over residuum of limestone and shale. No coarse fragments are typically present within the veneer of loess overlying the residual materials. This soil occurs on a narrow portion of the high ridgetop within the northern portion of the study area.

The terrace soils of the area are forming in the high-clay lacustrine deposits emplaced high on the landscape during the pre-Illinoisan flooding of the area. These soils are the Captina silt loam and the Licking silt loam, silty clay loam, and silty clay. The Captina soil is a well developed and moderately well drained profile of lacustrine alluvium over residuum weathered from limestone and shale. The Licking soils are well developed and moderately well drained soils forming in deep deposits of lacustrine sediments high in clay and fine silt content. Within the study area, these terrace soils are present as an “apron” of less sloped land at the base of the upland sideslopes, above the floodplain elevations of Riffle creek and the Licking River.

The Holocene floodplain soils within the study area are the Allvuial land (steep), the Egam silty clay loam, and the Nolin silt loam. The designation of Alluvial land, steep, is assigned to the steep “riser” of the Pleistocene lacustrine terraces, below the more level tread surface of these landforms. These steep areas, a more vertical profile of lacustrine sediment, rise up either directly from the river channel, as in the northwestern corner of the study area (Licking River), or from the distal edge of a Holocene floodplain, as within the southern and eastern portions of the study area (Riffle Creek). These areas are rarely flooded, and have no level surface on which sediments may be deposited. Slopes range from 25 to 30 percent. The Egam soil is a well drained and moderately well developed soil forming in floodplain sediments high in clay content. This soil occurs along the Riffle Creek floodplain within the northeastern corner of the study area. The high-clay sediments are deposited by very slow or stagnant water during periods of high flow within the Licking River, when quiet water is backed up into the Riffle Creek valley. The Nolin soil, present over the large section of floodplain northeast of the confluence of Riffle Creek into the Licking River, is a deep, well drained and moderately well developed soil forming

in silty alluvium of Holocene age. These silty sediments are deposited by overbanking floodwaters from either the Licking River or Riffle Creek.

Methodology

To assess the potential of the study area landforms, soils, and sediments to contain intact archaeological resources, the area was inspected and several auger borings were taken to view soil profiles. Of the auger boring profiles viewed, eight were chosen as typical and representative of the soils encountered within the study area. These profiles were examined and described according to the methods and nomenclature prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (Schoeneberger, et al., 2002). The profile descriptions are included with this report.

Results and conclusions

The landforms within the study area include two high and relatively narrow ridgetops, steep sideslopes, a broad Pleistocene lacustrine terrace, and floodplains of Riffle Creek and the Licking River (Photos 1 and 2). Auger Boring 1 was taken on the southern ridgetop south of an abandoned residence. The profile of this boring was of a shallow, well developed soil forming in residuum weathered from shale and limestone bedrock. The subsoil was found within 8 cm (3 in) of the surface, indicating that the majority of the original surface horizon has been lost to erosion which was accelerating after the initial deforestation and use of the area for agricultural production. Surface testing for archaeological resources is recommended within undisturbed areas of less than 15 percent slope.

Auger Borings 2 and 5 were taken on the terrace landform. This lacustrine terrace lies as an apron between the lower floodplain landforms and the higher upland sideslopes. Boring 2 was taken in the front yard of a second abandoned residence, and Boring 5 was taken southeast from the barn associated with the residence. The profile of these borings consisted of deep deposits of lacustrine sediments. The presence of well developed argillic horizons in the subsoil (horizons Bt1 and Bt2) of each boring identifies these deposits as having been subjected to long-term *in situ* weathering and subsequent extensive soil development. A second plow horizon was found within Auger Boring 5, which was further downslope from Auger Boring 2. Deforestation and agricultural use of the area caused erosion of the upper slopes of the terrace and redeposition of sediment over the lower portions of the terrace, resulting in the lifting of the plow blade a second, higher plow zone. Other portions of this landform have been disturbed such that the surface and upper subsoil has been excavated or extensively graded. Auger borings taken within the area surrounding the barn and from downslope from the access road leading to the south from the barn revealed profiles of lacustrine sediments minus the surface

and upper subsoil. The area downslope from the access road appeared to have been deeply scalped, possibly to obtain the soil materials required to support the road bed.

Auger Borings 3, 4, and 6 were taken on the floodplain of Riffle Creek. Auger Boring 3, taken on the distal portion of the floodplain close to the upland wall of the valley, was of relatively undeveloped sediments of Holocene age, high in clay content. These sediments were deposited by quiet water, most likely by waters backed up into the Riffle Creek floodplain during periods of high precipitation and high water levels in the Licking River. A buried profile, also relatively undeveloped, was encountered below 85 cm (33 in). The subsoil of the buried profile was saturated and gleyed. Gleyed conditions are noted by a predominantly gray soil color, resulting from reduced conditions caused by frequent and prolonged saturation. This lower profile (2AC and 2Cg horizons), high in clay content, saturated, and gleyed below the surface, was deposited within a backchannel depression of over the distal portion of the floodplain, then covered with additional sediment (A and C horizons) after deforestation and agricultural use of the watershed. Testing for archaeological resources is not recommended within the outer, distal portions of the Riffle Creek floodplain, where only modern or backchannel depression deposits were found.

Auger Boring 4 was taken on the Riffle Creek floodplain, closer to the creek bank. The profile of this boring was of 150 cm+ (59 in+) of relatively undeveloped, silty clay loam alluvium with thin lenses of silty alluvium. No buried profile was noted within this boring. These sediments have been deposited by the accretion of sediment from slow or quiet water backing up into Riffle Creek, and overbanking over the floodplain. The soil was saturated below 146 cm (57 in). A vacuum created by the saturation of sediments below 150 cm (59 in) precluded the deeper augering and retrieval of soil samples. Extrapolation from the height of the creek bank exposure indicated that gravels from lateral deposition (channel lag or point bar sands and gravels) lie be between 160 and 200 cm (63 and 79 in) below the surface within this section of the floodplain. The total lack of soil horizon development within this profile indicates that the sediments are too young to have been exposed to sufficient weathering for significant pedogenic processes to have occurred; therefore no testing for archaeological resources is recommended over the upstream portions of the Riffle Creek floodplain within the project area.

Auger Boring 6 was taken further downstream on the Riffle Creek floodplain, due south from the barn. The profile from this boring was also of 100 cm (39 in+) of undeveloped, silty clay loam sediment. The lack of development within this profile suggests that it also is of recent origin; therefore no testing for the presence of archaeological resources is recommended.

Further downstream along Riffle Creek, the channel and landforms adjacent to the creek have been extensively disturbed from excavations (Photo 3) such that the floodplain landform, if one existed, is no longer present. The high bank now adjacent to the creek is an exposure of the lakebed sediments of Pleistocene age.

Riffle Creek flows into the Licking River at the southern point of the study area. A broad, relatively level floodplain extends from the bank of the creek to the edge of the river. Auger Borings 7 and 8 were taken on this floodplain. Auger Boring 7 was begun and extended to 60 cm (24 in) below the ground surface, but was abandoned due to an impenetrable root. The profile was of moderately well developed silty alluvium. Auger Boring 8 was then completed to the immediate west of Boring 7. The profile of Boring 8 was of 240 cm (94 in) of deep, moderately well developed silty and fine sandy overbank alluvium over the coarse sands of point bar deposition. The presence of two cambic horizons (Bw1 and Bw2) within the subsoil identifies this soil as having been exposed *in situ* to weathering for a significant portion of the Holocene epoch. The fining-upward pattern of deposition is typical for the slow, steady accretion of sediment particular to Holocene-era floodplain creation. As the surface elevation of a floodplain rises due to sediment deposition, the velocity and frequency of subsequent flooding slows, resulting in slower accretion and the deposition of finer sediments. The slowing of sediment deposition over the surface allows for the more prolonged *in situ* weathering of the upper profile, resulting in the blocky structure exhibited within the Bw1 and Bw2 horizons. This type of pedogenic development was not present within any of the floodplain profiles along Riffle Creek. The size of this floodplain and the presence of silty and sandy sediments indicate that this landform has been created predominantly by the larger Licking River, and not Riffle Creek.

Deep testing for the presence of archaeological resources is recommended over this broad floodplain, and should extend from the surface down to coarse point bar deposition. The depth to these coarse point bar deposits most likely will range within 100 cm (39 in) above and below the 240 cm (94 in) depth seen within the profile of Auger Boring 8, due to the scrolling pattern of sediment deposition typical for creeks and rivers.

References

Kentucky Geologic Survey, 2006. *Geologic Map of Kentucky,* University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

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Schoeneberger, P.J., Wysocki, D.A., Benham, E.C., and Broderson, W.D. (editors), 2002. *Field book for describing and sampling soils, Version 2.0* Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln, Nebraska

Teller, James T., 1973. *Preglacial (Teays) and Early Glacial Drainage in the Cincinnati Area, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana.* Geological Society of America Bulletin November 1973; v. 84; no. 11; p. 3677-3688

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA, NRCS) 2005. *Web Soil Survey*. Website at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Photos

General view of the central portion of the project area, facing north. Gently-sloped Pleistocene lakebed terrace in the foreground, steeper sideslope forming in weathering bedrock in the background.

General view of the floodplain of the Licking River, facing south.

Excavations along Riffle Creek, facing northeast.

SOIL PROFILE
Auger Boring 1
38° 58’ 51.446” N, 84° 25’ 28.47” W

Date: October 29, 2009 **County**: Campbell County, KY
Soil Description By: M.G. Sams, CPSS **Project Location:** Hawthorne Crossing

Horizon/Depth	SOIL COLOR		Texture	Structure	Consistence	Boundary	Comments
	Matrix	Redox					
Ap/0-8 cm (0-3 in)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown		silt loam	moderate medium granular	friable	abrupt	eroded
Bt/8-25 cm+ (3-10 in+)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown		silty clay loam	moderate medium prismatic	firm, sticky		medium, continuous 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay films

Additional Notes: Upland position, convex nose of ridge sloping down to the south; well developed profile forming in limestone and shale residuum. Thin surface horizon (8 cm, or 3 in) from repeated agricultural use and significant erosion.

Margaret Sams Consulting
Geomorphology – Soil Science

SOIL PROFILE
Auger Boring 2
38° 58' 47.435" N, 84° 25' 19.029" W

Date: October 29, 2009 **County**: Campbell County, KY
Soil Description By: M.G. Sams, CPSS **Project Location:** Hawthorne Crossing

Horizon/Depth	SOIL COLOR		Texture	Structure	Consistence	Boundary	Comments
	Matrix	Redox					
Ap/0-12 cm (0-5 in)	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown		silt loam	moderate medium granular	friable	abrupt	
Bt1/12-30 cm (5-12 in)	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	few: 10YR 5/1 gray	silty clay loam	moderate medium prismatic	firm, sticky	gradual	medium, continuous 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay films
Bt2/30-42 cm+ (12-17 in+)	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	common: 10YR 5/1 gray cracks and mottles	silty clay	moderate medium prismatic	firm, sticky		thick, continuous 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay films

Additional Notes: Terrace position in front yard of residence; well developed profile forming in lacustrine deposits of Pleistocene age.

Margaret Sams Consulting
Geomorphology – Soil Science

SOIL PROFILE
Auger Boring 3
38° 58' 48.9" N, 84° 25' 18.7" W

Date: October 29, 2009 **County**: Campbell County, KY
Soil Description By: M.G. Sams, CPSS **Project Location:** Hawthorne Crossing

Horizon/Depth	SOIL COLOR		Texture	Structure	Consistence	Boundary	Comments
	Matrix	Redox					
AC/0-15 cm (0-6 in)	10YR 3/3 dark brown		silt loam	very weak medium granular	friable	clear	
C/15-85 cm (6-33 in)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown		silty clay loam	massive	sticky, slightly plastic	clear	
2AC/85-130 cm (33-51 in)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown		silty clay loam	very weak medium granular	friable	gradual	
2Cg/130-140 cm+ (51-55 in+)	10YR 4/2 dark yellowish brown	common: 10YR 5/1 gray 5YR 4/4 reddish brown	sandy clay loam	massive	plastic, slightly flowing		saturated, suction preventing retrieval of deeper deposits

Additional Notes: Floodplain position, distal portion close to upland wall; undeveloped profile of Holocene alluvium. Young, undeveloped profile (AC and C) overlying a "buried A" horizon (2AC) from a former relatively stable surface. Saturated, undeveloped sediments below the 2AC horizon.

Margaret Sams Consulting
Geomorphology – Soil Science

SOIL PROFILE
Auger Boring 4
38° 58’ 49.6” N, 84° 25’ 18.3” W

Date: October 29, 2009 **County**: Campbell County, KY
Soil Description By: M.G. Sams, CPSS **Project Location:** Hawthorne Crossing

Horizon/Depth	SOIL COLOR		Texture	Structure	Consistence	Boundary	Comments
	Matrix	Redox					
AC/0- 15 cm (0-6 in)	10YR 3/3 dark brown		silty clay loam	very weak coarse granular	friable	clear	
C1/15-146 cm (6-57 in)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown		silty clay loam, with thin lenses of silt	massive	plastic, slightly flowing	gradual	
C2/146-150 cm+ (57-59 in+)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown		sandy clay loam	massive	plastic, flowing		saturated, suction preventing retrieval of deeper deposits
Additional Notes: Floodplain position; undeveloped profile of Holocene alluvium. Saturated, undeveloped sediments below 146 cm (57 in).							
Margaret Sams Consulting **Geomorphology – Soil Science**							

SOIL PROFILE
Auger Boring 5
38° 58' 41.0" N, 84° 25' 18.3" W

Date: October 29, 2009 **County**: Campbell County, KY
Soil Description By: M.G. Sams, CPSS **Project Location:** Hawthorne Crossing

Horizon/Depth	SOIL COLOR		Texture	Structure	Consistence	Boundary	Comments
	Matrix	Redox					
Ap1/0-12 cm (0-5 in)	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown		silt loam	moderate medium granular	friable	clear	
Ap2/12-25 cm (5-10 in)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown		silty clay loam	moderate medium prismatic	firm	clear	
Bt/25-52 cm+ (10-20 in)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	common: 10YR 5/1 gray	silty clay	very weak medium granular	firm, sticky		

Additional Notes: Terrace position south of barn; well developed profile forming in lacustrine deposits of Pleistocene age.

Margaret Sams Consulting
Geomorphology – Soil Science

SOIL PROFILE
Auger Boring 6
38° 58’ 38.1” N, 84° 25’ 23.6” W

Date: October 29, 2009 **County**: Campbell County, KY
Soil Description By: M.G. Sams, CPSS **Project Location:** Hawthorne Crossing

Horizon/Depth	SOIL COLOR		Texture	Structure	Consistence	Boundary	Comments
	Matrix	Redox					
A/0-22 cm (0-9 in)	10YR 3/3 dark brown		silt loam	weak coarse granular	friable	clear	
C/22-100 cm+ (9-39 in+)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown		silty clay loam	massive	sticky, slight plastic		
Additional Notes: Floodplain position; undeveloped , young profile of Holocene alluvium.							
Margaret Sams Consulting **Geomorphology – Soil Science**							

SOIL PROFILE
Auger Boring 7
38° 58’ 34.8” N, 84° 25’ 35.1” W

Date: October 29, 2009 **County**: Campbell County, KY
Soil Description By: M.G. Sams, CPSS **Project Location:** Hawthorne Crossing

Horizon/Depth	SOIL COLOR		Texture	Structure	Consistence	Boundary	Comments
	Matrix	Redox					
A/0-20 cm (0-8 in)	10YR 3/3 dark brown		silt loam	weak medium granular	friable	clear	
Bw/20-60 cm (8-24 in+)	10YR 4/3 brown		silt loam	weak medium subangular blocky	friable		root prevented deeper augering
Additional Notes: Floodplain position; moderately well developed profile of Holocene alluvium.							
Margaret Sams Consulting **Geomorphology – Soil Science**							

SOIL PROFILE
Auger Boring 8
near Auger Boring 7

Date: October 29, 2009 **County**: Campbell County, KY
Soil Description By: M.G. Sams, CPSS **Project Location:** Hawthorne Crossing

Horizon/Depth	SOIL COLOR		Texture	Structure	Consistence	Boundary	Comments
	Matrix	Redox					
Ap/0-20 cm (0-8 in)	10YR 3/3 dark brown		silt loam	weak medium granular	friable	clear	
Bw1/20-87 cm (8-34 in)	10YR 4/3 brown		light silt loam	weak medium subangular blocky	friable	gradual	
Bw2/87-152 cm (34-60 in)	10YR 4/3 brown	few: 10YR 5/1 gray	light silt loam	very weak medium subangular blocky	friable	gradual	
C1/152-160 cm (60-63 in)	10YR 4/3 brown	few: 10YR 4/1 gray	fine sandy loam	massive	slightly plastic	gradual	
C2/160-240 cm (63-94 in)	10YR 4/3 brown		fine sandy loam, increasing in sand with depth	massive	plastic	abrupt	
C3g/240-278 cm (94-109 in) point bar deposits	10YR 5/1 gray	many: 5YR 4/4 (Fe) reddish brown N 2/0 (Mn) black	coarse sand	massive	plastic, slightly flowing		saturated – water table fluctuations
C4/278 cm+ (109 in+) point bar deposits	10YR 5/1 gray	common: 5YR 4/4 (Fe) reddish brown	coarse sand	massive	plastic, slightly flowing		point bar deposition, saturated

Additional Notes: Floodplain position; moderately well developed profile of Holocene alluvium. This profile was created by slow, steady accretion of overbank alluvium.

Margaret Sams Consulting
Geomorphology – Soil Science

APPENDIX B

Kentucky Historic Resources Individual Survey Forms

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

For instruction, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

COUNTY Campbell
RESOURCE # CP-197
RELATED GROUP #
EVALUATION U
SHPO EVALUATION
DESTROYED

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 2/
V. Tratt Farm

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
west side of creek, about 500' west of Ripple Creek Road (county), Hawthorn, Alexandria vicinity

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Cold Spring
Date: _1984_/ Zone: 16/ Method: G
Easting: 0/7/2/3/2/8/8/

Northing: 4/3/1/7/4/9/5/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: Campbell County Conservation District

8351 E. Main Street, Suite 104, Alexandria, KY 41001.

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION: Margo Warminski, GAI Consultants, Inc.

6. DATE RECORDED: 10/2009

7. SPONSOR: Campbell County Conservation District

8. INITIATION: 3/Review & Compliance

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
Survey — HABS/HAER
KY Land — Local Land
NR — NHL
Other:
Report Reference:

11. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 9/X /
farmstead

12. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9 /V/
vacant

13. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/ c. 1850-1874_ estimated
/ / / / / documented

14. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
2/ 1-s frame addition to side and rear
/

15. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/3/wood frame unknown original
/ / subsequent

16. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1.5 s. Width 4 bays Depth 1 bay

17. PLAN:
U/ undetermined first
/ second
/ third

18. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
/ ; / first
/ ; / second
/ ; / third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/continuous	F/rubble limestone	original
/	/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/weatherboard original
/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/side gabled	7/tin	
/	/	replacement

22. CONDITION: F/fair

23. MODIFICATION: 2/moderate alteration

24. ARCHITECT/BUILDER
Write resource # on back of all prints.

25. PHOTOGRAPHS

COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

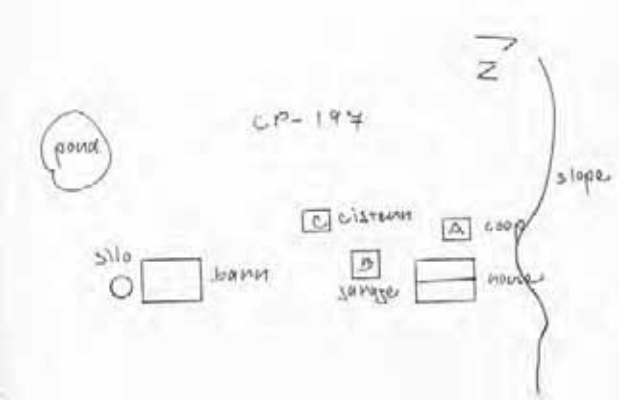
A house that appears to be this one is indicated in Hawthorn, Alexandria Precinct, in Lake's 1883 *Atlas of Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties,* Kentucky, labeled "V. Tratt." (This may be a misspelling of "Trapp," a family name found elsewhere in the vicinity.)

The Tratt House is a 1.5-story, single-pile, vernacular wood-frame residence of simple design, of possible double-cell or saddlebag plan. It rests on a rubblestone foundation that has been parged and painted; some of the covering has fallen away. (continued on Continuation Sheet below)

26. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

	SITE PLAN KEY	FUNCTION	CONSTRUCTION DATE	METHODMATERIAL
A	chicken coop	1/7/L/	2/c. 1950	W/3/wood frame
B	garage/shed	1/9/M/	2/c. 1950	W/3/wood frame
C	below ground cistern	1/8/J/	0/unknown	0/0/unknown
D	dairy barn	0/9/F/	2/c. 1950	W/3/wood frame, concrete block
E	silo	1/7/J/	2/c. 1950	W/3/wood

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



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

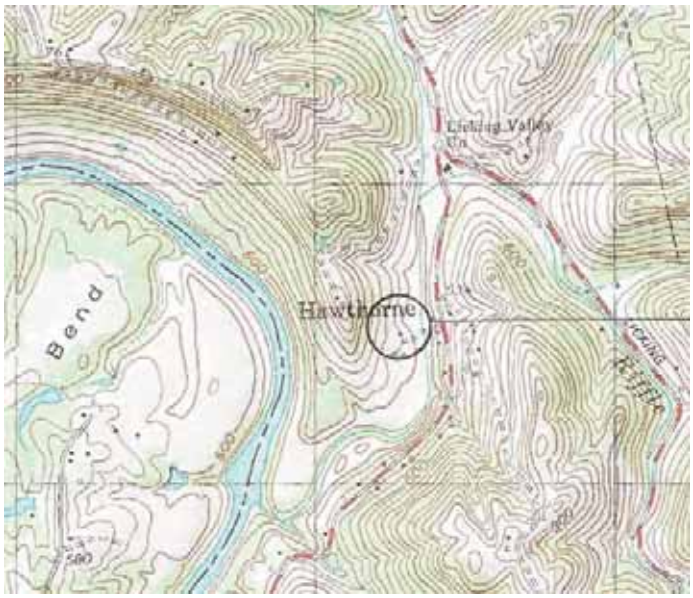


Figure 1 16/0723288/4317619

(continued from page 1 of Individual Survey Form CP-197) The main façade, which faces south, contains four symmetrically arranged bays. The center of the façade contains twin, half-glazed, paneled doors with wooden storm doors, flanked by single wood sashes in the end bays. The doorways are sheltered by a minimal frame porch of simple design. The porch features a low, nearly flat roof, simple spindled balustrades, and widespread, turned wood columns posts. It rests on a stone foundation approached by four steps. This porch may have been added in the early 20th century. The house's gable ends contain single windows in the first and attic stories, vertically aligned. All the windows contain 1/1 sashes and have simple enframements. A narrow, straight-stack brick chimney was added to the north elevation at an unknown date, likely in the mid-20th century. The house is covered by a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof of moderate pitch, with corner returns and hanging gutters. The roof is asymmetrically gabled, with a saltbox-like longer rear slope with corner returns. Misaligned fenestration, and discrepancy in the trim boards, suggests this may have been a somewhat later addition, although this is by no means certain.

A one-story, single-room addition, covered by a gabled roof, was appended to the south elevation of the house, likely in the mid-20th century. It contains paired, multi-pane casement windows and is set on a concrete block foundation. This addition is set back from the plane of the main façade, somewhat reducing its prominence. It wraps around the north half of the rear of the house, as attested by a visible seam and the presence of small window openings. The house's walls are weatherboarded and painted white with gray trim. The house appears to be in fair condition from the exterior, with peeling paint evident.

The farm includes several outbuildings, including a frame dairy barn, built into a gentle slope. The barn's first story is whitewashed concrete block, and the upper story is clad in weathered vertical wood siding. The first story of the barn contains several small, square windows that are boarded. The uphill side of the barn contains a broad, off-center doorway whose door is missing. The barn is covered by a gabled roof of moderate pitch; most of its raised-seam metal roofing has been peeled away. A gabled hay hood projects from the north gable. Adjacent to the south gable is a circular wooden silo, capped by a gabled rooflet that extends outward from the barn's main roof. An attached one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block milk house adjoins the barn.

Figure 1 CP197_02. View to the northwest.

Figure 2 CP197_03. View to the southeast.

Figure 3 CP197_04. View to the southwest.

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

For instruction, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

COUNTY Campbell
RESOURCE # CP-198
RELATED GROUP #
EVALUATION U
SHPO EVALUATION
DESTROYED

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 2/
William Ware House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
end of Tratt Road off Ripple Creek Road (county), about 750' east of Licking River, Hawthorn, Alexandria vicinity

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Cold Spring
Date: _1984_/ Zone: 16/ Method: G
Easting: 0/7/2/3/0/7/3/
Northing: 4/3/1/7/6/1/9/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: Campbell County Conservation District

8351 E. Main Street, Suite 104, Alexandria, KY 41001.

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION: Margo Warminski, GAI Consultants, Inc.

6. DATE RECORDED: 10/2009

7. SPONSOR: Campbell County Conservation District

8. INITIATION: 3/Review & Compliance

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
Survey — HABS/HAER
KY Land — Local Land
NR — NHL
Other:
Report Reference

11. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/ 9/X /
farmstead

12. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9 /V/
abandoned

13. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/ c. 1850-1874_ estimated
/ / / / / documented

14. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
0/ 1-s side addition
0/ 1-s rear addition

15. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/4/log, V-notch original
W/3/wood frame unknown subsequent

16. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1.5 s. Width 4 bays Depth 1 bay

17. PLAN:
B/ single pen, rectangular first
C/ double pen second
/ third

18. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
/ ; / first
/ ; / second
/ ; / third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/continuous	F/rubble limestone	original
/	/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/log original
I/ weatherboard replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING
A/side gabled	0/unknown
A/side gabled	7/tin

22. CONDITION: P/poor

23. MODIFICATION: 2/moderate alteration

24. ARCHITECT/BUILDER

25. PHOTOGRAPHS

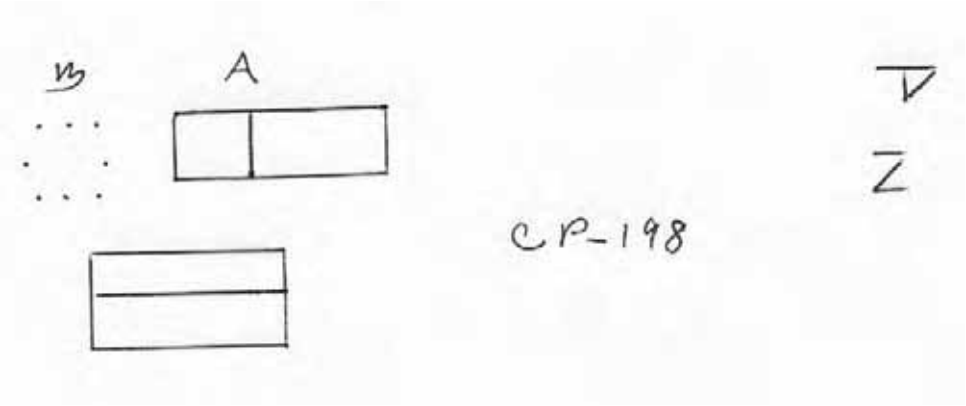
COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A house that appears to be this one appears on Lake's 1883 *Atlas of Boone Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky*, labeled "William Ware." The Ware House is an abandoned log dwelling, apparently vacant for many years. Of rectangular footprint, it stands one-and-a-half-stories high under a side-gabled roof of moderate pitch that has been covered with raised-seam metal. The house apparently evolved through a three-stage process. The house's original pen is contained in the south half of the structure. Its main façade contains a window and a door. (continued)

26. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

	SITE PLAN KEY	FUNCTION	CONSTRUCTION DATE	METHODMATERIAL
A	smokehouse	1/6/A/	6/c. 1850-1874	S/2/
B	foundation (ruin)	0/9/G/	0/unknown	S/1/drylaid stone

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



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

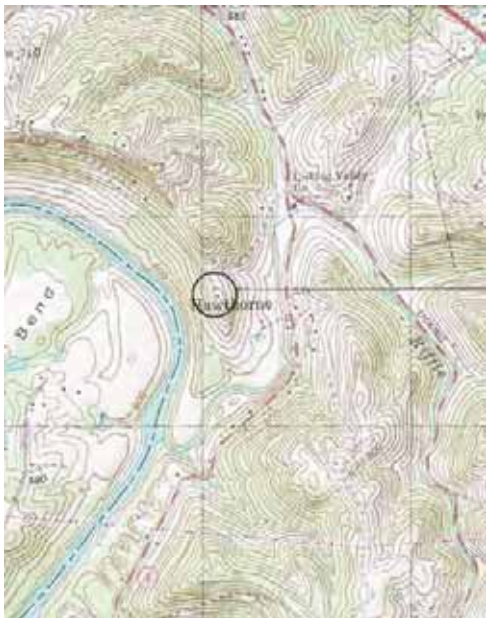


Table 1 16/0723073/4317619

(continued from Page 1 of Individual Survey Form CP-198)
The house was expanded laterally to the south at an unknown date. The main façade of the right pen, of frame construction, contains only a door. The house features small, rectangular attic windows aligned with the door openings, and square attic windows in the gable ends.

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The house is built of squared, hewn logs chinked with what appears to be clay, with small chunks of limestone added to protect the chinking. The logs are secured by V-notching. The house rests on a rubble limestone foundation; there appears to be a cellar in place beneath the dwelling. A small brick chimney is centered in the ridgeline. The side-gabled roof is covered in raised-seam metal.

During its long period of vacancy, the house suffered the loss of some original fabric. No doors survive; one 1/1 wood window sash remains on what is now an interior wall. The logs are covered with weatherboarding, much of which is falling away.

The interior of the Ware House features a massive fireplace of coursed limestone ashlar. The mantelpiece has been removed, and the chimney has partly collapsed into the firebox. A hole has been inserted above the fireplace for a stovepipe. A steep winder stair, next to the fireplace, leads to the attic. Below the stairs is a storage cupboard, with hinged door providing access. Door and window enframements are flat, plain moldings. Furring strips remain in evidence on some walls, installed to attach wall coverings which have since been removed. Some walls retain paint or synthetic wood paneling. The ceiling is plastered. There is no evidence of modern utilities. At the rear of the dwelling is a shed-roofed frame addition in near-ruinous condition, partly collapsed.

Several outbuildings closely surround the house:

Circular stone- and brick-lined well or cistern
Foundation of former outbuilding (barn?): coursed, rubble limestone, some of which has been rather crudely mortared
Smokehouse: front-gabled structure of uncoursed rubblestone, some of which has been rather crudely pointed with concrete, under a tin roof. The main façade contains only a single doorway. The interior walls also are pointed with concrete. At the rear is a rectangular frame structure, also tin-roofed, that has collapsed.

Figure 1 CP198_02. View to the southwest.

Figure 2 CP198_03. View to the west.

Figure 3 CP198_04. View to the west.