



KyOPA NEWSLETTER

Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

Volume 1 Number 3

September 1994

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The KyOPA nominating committee requests nominations for officers and two members of the Board of Directors to be installed at the next Annual Meeting. Positions open for election in 1995 are:

Table with 2 columns: position, incumbent. Rows include President (T. Sussenbach), Vice President (R. Jefferies), Secretary-Treasurer (K. McBride), Board of Directors (G. Henderson), Board of Directors (R. Boedy).

Officers are elected for two-year terms. Members of the Board of Directors are normally elected for three-year terms.

According to the bylaws, Members are eligible to vote, but there is no indication that the source of nominations is restricted to full Members. A Member, but no Associate Member, may serve on the Board of Directors or as an officer. No Member may serve simultaneously as an officer and a voting member of the Board of Directors.

The bylaws (section 5.03) specify that officers (but no Board of Directors members) will be elected during the Annual Meeting. The nomination committee expects that officer candidates will be selected by ballot, and that the Secretary-Treasurer will present the ballot results to the membership for ratification during the Annual Meeting 1995.

The bylaws further call for mailing of ballots 30 days prior to the Annual Meeting. Projecting a meeting in January, 1995, thus mailing in December, 1994, the nomination committee requests all nominations by October 31, 1994.

Nominations will be accepted in writing by any member of the nominating committee:

Kit Wesler, Chair
Wickliffe Mounds Research Center
P.O. Box 155
Wickliffe, KY 42087
502-335-3681

Jan Hemberger
ORLPD-R
U.S. Corps of Engineers
Box 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

Jonathan Kerr
Cultural Resource Analysts
143 Walton Avenue
Lexington, KY 40508

KyOPA Goes to the State Fair
by M. Jay Stottman

During the 1994 Kentucky State Fair several members of KyOPA participated in the archaeology area of the Native Peoples exhibit. The archaeology area consisted of the archaeology workshop for children and an information table. There were several KyOPA members who volunteered their time to work at this table answering questions, recording sites, and aiding the archaeology workshop. The eleven-day event was

quite productive for archaeologists. In our ever increasing awareness of the public and their perception of archaeology, our presence at the fair was very constructive for us. The interaction of professional archaeologists coupled with the archaeology workshop for children helped establish trust between ourselves and the public. Several of us who worked at the fair had some encouraging conversations with the fair-going public, helping change misconceptions about archaeology. However, it was obvious that we have a long way to go in building trust with the public and dispelling the poor perceptions that they hold of our work. We found that there were many people who were very willing to report and preserve sites. In total 29 sites were reported. Although some of these reported sites may be nothing more than misinterpreted rocks, the important thing is that people are getting the perception that the right thing to do is report sites and preserve them. Unfortunately, there is still the antagonistic looter who enjoys teasing archaeologists. We may never get through to them.

The archaeology workshop is also an important tool for archaeologists to educate the public. We gave children an idea of what the archaeological process involves and changed some stereotypical perceptions perpetuated by the mass media. Nearly 300 children participated in the archaeology workshop who now have a better idea of what archaeology is. Not only were the children interested in the workshop, but countless parents (some even participated) and bystanders were equally intrigued.

Overall, the exhibit was a success. The archaeology area complemented the rest of the Native Peoples exhibit and also educated the public. Everyone who partici-

pated at the fair deserves a "job well done".

KET filmed a special program on the exhibit, in which archaeology was well represented. There is no confirmed air date, but it is due at the beginning of next year.

If anyone is interested in helping me follow up on some of these reported sites, please contact me at the Kentucky Heritage Council (502-564-6661) on Thursdays.

There are some "Archaeology News" flyers available for anyone who would like to distribute some to the public. Please contact me if you are interested.

Our presence at the State Fair has heightened the awareness of Gwynn Henderson's Archaeology Network Teachers (ANT) program. If anyone is interested in becoming a resource for this program (if you are not already) contact Gwynn (606-257-1919).

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**More Comments on the State Fair**  
by Pamela A. Schenian

The counties for which site information was collected at the State Fair are: Adair, Bullitt, Carter, Estill, Franklin, Hancock, Hardin, Hart, Jefferson, Jessamine, Larue, Lewis, Meade, Metcalfe, Nelson, Oldham, Scott, and Woodford.

The volunteers at the "Ask an Arky" table were: Ann Bader, Don Ball, Chris Bergman, Kelli Carmean, Venus Cousens, Phil DiBlasi, James Fenton, Michael French, Jan Hemberger, Charles Hockensmith, Bill Huser, Richard Jefferies, Phil Logsdon, Dave Pollack, Steve Mocas, Jack Rosen, Tom Sanders, Pam Schenian, Bill Sharp, and Joann Wilson. Volunteers received free admission and

parking. Several volunteers put in more than one five-hour shift!

Volunteers at the archaeology workshops were: Eric Ambler, Beth Stottman, and Jay Stottman. They also were participants at the "Ask an Arky" table.

Did anyone else notice the artifacts-unlabelled-in-cases entries in the "Antiques and Hobby" exhibitor's room? Perhaps we should work on getting the State Fair to either drop this entry category or else amending the entry rules to require research and labelling of the collections in order to merit a ribbon, just like the 4-H bug and leaf collections.

Due to the proximity of the State Fair to the Kentucky-Indiana state line, we might want to consider inviting members of Indiana's professional archaeology organization to participate if we have an "Ask an Arky" table at next year's fair so they could take advantage of the large crowds to collect information about sites in southern Indiana.

On one of the days that I was a volunteer at the "Ask an Arky" booth, several of the younger Native American dancers and/or children of dancers from the Powwow Arena, which was adjacent to the archaeology area, participated in one of the archaeology workshops. I think this type of interaction between Native Americans and archaeologists is very important, demonstrating that archaeologists do not just study human remains or Native American cultures, since historic Euro-American archaeology was represented in the workshops, and human remains were not.

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## ANTS at SEAC/MAC

by A. Gwynn Henderson

In conjunction with the SEAC/MAC conference to be held November 9-12, 1994, Lexington, the Kentucky Archaeology Education Network, in co-sponsorship with the Southeastern Archaeological Conferences and (hopefully) other interested parties, is planning three special events:

1. Intrigue of the Past Teachers' Workshop: Limited to 30 participants, this 1.5 day workshop (4:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. Friday and 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Saturday) introduces fundamental archaeological concepts, the process of archaeology, and current issues in archaeology. The 250 page teacher's guide includes content materials and reproducible activity sheets. The workshop will be led by Elaine Davis and Margot Price, archaeologists who have been trained in archaeology education. Archaeology Network teachers (ANTS) and archaeologists will be given sign-up priority. Please call Gwynn Henderson (606-257-1919) for a registration form by October 15. Registration will be \$25-\$30.

2. Society of American Archaeology's Education Resource Forum: K.C. Smith will be attending the conference and will bring the entire forum. This 450 pound box of tricks contains a wide array of items developed for teaching about archaeology. This information will be available all day Thursday, November 10, and Friday, November 11, and from 8:00 a.m. to noon, Saturday, November 12.

3. Archaeology Education Reception: Interested folks are invited to this reception at the Carnegie Center for Literacy and Learning in Lexington on Friday from 5:00-6:30 p.m. Archaeologists and ANTs from the Network, Network Coordinators

from other states, presenters from the Friday morning symposium "Archaeology and Public Education as It Applies to Precollegiate Students and Instructors", and any other interested archaeologists will have a chance to meet, mingle, and munch.

In addition to these special events, three symposia on archaeology education and site protection are on the SEAC/MAC schedule. On the afternoon of Thursday, November 9, will be "Protecting Sites through Acquisition, Conservation Easement, or Registration" and "Public Archaeology". On the morning of Friday, November 10, will be "Archaeology and Public Education As it Applies to Precollegiate students and Instructors".

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**A Cautionary Note on Legacy Grants**  
by Pamela A. Schenian

At the March 1994 KHC conference, I spoke enthusiastically of the funding opportunities available through the Department of Defense (DoD) Legacy Grants. This grant program was created to fund environmental and cultural resource projects on military installations or former military properties. Having now had to deal with the realities of the two grants I was awarded, and having tried with Dave Pollack to determine if a restoration project at former Camp Breckinridge would be eligible, I can now state that I am much less enthusiastic about this program.

As for my two grants, the original award amount totalled \$127.1 K. As a result of the complex federal contracting rules, and other complicating factors, I had to severely reduce the scope of work on both projects, and return \$85.6 K to DoD, in order to keep any of the money! Although a partner had been named in the grants, both projects had to be

put out on competitive bid! According to Gwynn Henderson, Dean Snow had received a substantial Legacy grant for a project in Colorado, but had to forfeit all of the money, because the money could not be obligated. Stan South told me of a situation in which a \$100 K grant was distilled through four or five levels of subcontractors, each taking an overhead and/or administrative fee which had not been factored into the original estimate and without reduction of the scope of work, until the actual researchers were left with approximately \$30 K to accomplish the full amount of research.

Regarding the Camp Breckinridge project (restoration of the former officer's club and its murals painted by WWII prisoners of war), Dave was told by the DOD Legacy coordinator that grant applicants cannot apply directly to DOD, but must coordinate with an installation or a command level, even if a proposed project is located on properties no longer owned by the military. Since Legacy grant applications and bookkeeping must follow all the military procedures, it is unlikely that an installation would want to be involved with a non-installation project, unless some high ranking individual had a personal interest in the project. If an installation is involved, it is possible that the funds will be sent to the installation, rather than the grant applicant, which would then entangle the funds in the federal contracting rules and regulations, and potentially contract with a different agency to actually perform the grant work. As for skipping the installation and going to the command level, the grant applicant would need to determine which command controlled the former military property, because a command which was never involved with a site would be unlikely to jump through the

bureaucratic hoops required by the application process. If you are interested in a Confederate Army site or prehistoric sites on former military properties, you are probably out of luck. Dave Pollock was informed by one command level cultural resource manager that the chances of any project being funded for properties no longer owned by the military are virtually nonexistent, because projects on active installations are given priority ranking.

There are several other frustrating aspects of the Legacy grant program. Because of the federal contracting rules used to obligate the funds, the individuals involved with the contract bid and award process cannot benefit from the grant. Outside contractor cultural resource personnel such as myself cannot use Legacy grants to extend their contracts at an installation. Also, unless the grant writer is willing to expend a lot of time on the bid and contract award process, the grant work could be awarded to unqualified firms or individuals (in a worst case scenario, individuals who are not professional archaeologists) based on low bid. Further, the installations which could most use the grants, i.e., those which have had little or no Phase I level work done, are most unlikely to have any personnel familiar enough with archaeological research to be able to prepare a realistic budget and scope of services.

Although listings of the previously awarded Legacy grants include projects which seem interesting and relevant to my own research, obtaining the reports or other projects has been extremely difficult -- projects are running years behind anticipated completion dates and the high rate of personnel turnover and reorganization inherent

to the military system makes it difficult to locate the contact person.

Another headache is that project funding is only approved for one year at a time. Applicants must therefore either gear their projects so they can be completed in a single fiscal year, or have a contingency plan for how they will complete the project if subsequent years, or be resigned to the fact that they may have funding for survey or excavation, but not for the analysis and report writing.

Despite all the problems, some applicants have been successful in securing and keeping the full grant amount. Stan South was awarded approximately \$100 K for research on the Santa Elena site, located on an installation, and was able to have the grant money directly obligated to his institution, rather than to the installation. He was able to avoid the competitive bid process by proving at the earliest stages of the grant application process that he and his co-PI were the unequivocal experts on the Santa Elena site. This was done through the submission of all of their previous reports and articles on research at the site dating to 1979 plus documentation of previous grant awards for work on the site from other federal or well-known grant programs. The willingness of an installation to forego control of the grant money will vary from installation to installation, however, and the institution of a double audit process for Legacy grants in 1994 may have curtailed the practice of awarding of grant moneys to anyone other than the installation. South's situation of unequivocal expertise at Santa Elena does not exist in Kentucky, because no one individual, institution, or firm has a long history of in-depth research at any of the installations or other military properties (Phase

I studies do not establish expertise).

According to various sources, smaller projects (under \$25,000) have generally been less difficult to obligate, although I had problems even at this funding level although other individuals working through the same contracting division did not. The interpretations of contracting rules and regulations are going to vary from installation to installation and from one contracting individual to another, so ask lots of questions throughout the grant application process and get information in writing.

For those still brave enough to try, the Legacy grant priorities are determined by nine legislative purposes defined in the DoD Appropriations Act. The ones relevant to cultural resources are the ones listed below (the original legislative numbering order is maintained in the list below because the numbers are needed for completing the Legacy grant application form).

1. To establish a strategy, plan, and priority list for identifying and managing significant biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical resources existing on, or involving, all Secretary of Defense lands, facilities, and property.
4. To establish a standard Department of Defense methodology for the collection, storage, and retrieval of all biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical resource information which, in the case of biological information, should be compatible with that used by state Natural Heritage Programs.
5. To establish programs to protect, inventory, and conserve the artifacts of Native Ameri-

can civilization, settler communities, and other deemed to have historical, cultural, or spiritual significance.

6. To establish inventories of all scientifically significant biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical asses of DoD lands. In addition to the specific attributes of the asses, these inventories are to catalog their scientific and/or cultural significance as well as their interrelationship to the surrounding environment, including the military mission carried out on the land upon which they reside.
8. To establish educational, public access, and recreation programs designed to increase public appreciation, awareness and support for these national environmental initiatives.
9. To establish and coordinate by Fiscal Year 1993 with other federal departments, agencies, and entities a project to inventory, protect, and conserve the physical and literary property and relics of the DoD, in the United States and overseas, connected with the origins and development of the Cold War, which are not already being carried out by other capable institutions or programs.

Basic compliance projects are not eligible, although "compliance" seems to be defined by the military definition of "having received a notice of violation (NOV)" rather than in terms of doing work to stay ahead of the law, since I have seen listings of funded project which included basic Phase I surveys. Because NOV's per se do not exist in archaeology, almost any project should be eligible, with the pos-

sible exception of association with a court injunction or an ARPA case against the installation.

There is no application form, per se. Each applicant is expected to set up the format on their own computer. The form in miniature is shown below. The bold faced words must be included as shown. The parenthetical comments are explanations of the information sought in each section.

**LEGACY PROJECT NUMBER:** (assigned by DOD)

**LEGACY PROPOSAL NUMBER:** (assigned by DOD)

**PROJECT NAME:** (you assign)

**PROJECT LOCATION:** (installation, state)

**FUNDING:** (Summarize funding needs, broken down by fiscal year (FY) [October 1 - September 30], and rounded to nearest thousand.)

**BUDGET:** (Estimated budget for only the first fiscal year budget.)

**PRIORITY:** Installation \_\_ Command \_\_ Service \_\_  
(assigned by military chain of command)

**SERVICE:** (Who will benefit? Choices are: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force)

**PROJECT CATEGORY:** (Choices are: Data Collection [DC], Public Awareness/Education/Access [PA]; Preservation/Restoration/Management of Resources [PRM]. Use the acronyms.)

**RESOURCE TYPE:** (Choices are: Biological, Earth, Cultural/Historical)

**OBJECTIVE:** (State project goals. One to two paragraphs is all you have room for, and "bullets" (e.g., suc-

cinct phrases) rather than real sentences are acceptable.)

**APPROACH:** (State research methods to be used to accomplish goals stated above. Do this in one paragraph.)

**PARTNERS:** (List all known or expected partners and what each will contribute. Although the guidelines state that the partners "may contribute any combination of expertise, labor, funding, and materials", be forewarned that the named partners may be put through a competitive bid process and someone else could be awarded the project.

**BENEFITS:** (Briefly describe benefits of this project to the military, including public education benefits.)

**SCHEDULE FOR COMPLETION:** (List anticipated delivery dates.)

**LEGACY PURPOSES SATISFIED:** (List the numbers of only of the relevant legislative purposes described earlier in this article).

**CONTACT:** (List phone and fax numbers for the technical and budget contacts, in military lingo "points of contact" or "POCs".)

The official deadline is October 1 of each year. However, I have heard of a case in which the application was submitted in July or August and received end of year funds which had been returned by previous recipients who had either completed a project under budget or had been unable to obligate the funds and forfeited the money. Applications should be no more than two or three pages. Additional supporting documentation may be attached, but is not required, is tacitly discouraged, and will probably be lost from one level of the chain of command to another anyway, since most documentation transfer is

done electronically through fax or computer networks.

The flaws inherent in the Legacy grant program need to be corrected if it is to be a functional source of funding. If anyone has heard of any Legacy projects which were awarded, obligated, and completed with relatively little stress on the parties involved, I would be interested in hearing about it. The only chance of success currently is to compare notes with others on what worked and what did not, and to not taken anything as a given.

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**New Staff Archaeologist at MSU**  
by Kenneth C. Carstens

Dr. Charles Stout assumed the staff archaeologist position at Murray State University's archaeology service center this June. The archaeology service center, directed by Dr. Kenneth C. Carstens, is an archaeological consulting service for communities and businesses planning construction that might expose or destroy historic or prehistoric sites.

Until joining MSU's staff, Chuck was a museum curator and research associate at the University of Illinois, working with Native American artifacts from across the continent. No stranger to the Purchase area, he has been conducting archaeological research here for the past eleven years. While his primary focus at MSU will be the assessment of proposed construction sites for communities and businesses to comply with federal and state historic preservation laws, Chuck will continue his research on late prehistoric sites in and around the Purchase area, as well as teaching and directing student research.

Archaeological consultants, like MSU's archaeological service center, are contracted mainly for three levels of research (called phases) that range from surveying proposed building locations for historic and prehistoric sites to detailed documentation for nominating a site to the National Register of Historic Places. MSU's archaeology program offers a full range of these services, while providing advanced student apprentices with crucial early professional field and lab experience.

Persons wishing to obtain archaeological consulting services may contact Chuck Stout directly by phone at 502-762-3054, fax 502-762-4897, or by writing to the Archaeology Service Center, 3rd Floor Ordway Hall, Murray, KY 42071.

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**MEETINGS AND EVENTS**

**October 28, 1994.** Chert Workshop, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Indiana Government Center, Indianapolis. Sponsored by the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA), this workshop is designed to be a show and tell session. Participants are encouraged to bring samples to exchange to build comparative collections. Contact Rick Jones, 317-232-4020, for more information.

**November 5, 1994.** Archaeology Day, 10 to 11 a.m., Hoosier Room and Commons Area, University Center, 4201 Grant Line Road, Indiana University Southeast (IUS) at New Albany. This is part of IUS's Children's Hour Series, and is for ages 4-9. Children must be accompanied by an adult. Admission is \$1.00. For more information call 812-941-2316.

November 5-6, 1994. Archaeology Weekend at Mammoth Cave National Park. Contact person is Bob Ward, 502-749-2508.

Nov 9-12, 1994. Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC)/Midwest Archaeological Conference (MAC), Annual Meeting. This year SEAC and MAC will hold a joint meeting, November 9-12, 1994, at the Radisson Plaza Hotel in Lexington, KY. A keynote address will be given by Dr. Alison Wyllie. This joint meeting is an exciting opportunity for archaeologists working in the Southeast and Midwest to exchange information and ideas. The local arrangements chair is Mary Lucas Powell. The program co-chairs for SEAC are John Scarry and Margaret Scarry. The Program chair for MAC is Richard Jefferies. The deadline for abstracts was August 1, 1994. Contact SEAC/MAC Committee, 101 American Bldg, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0100. Phone: 606-257-1944. FAX: 606-323-1968.

N.B. The Radisson is already full, and nearby hotels are filling rapidly, so make your reservations soon if you are planning to go!

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Notes from the Editor  
by Pamela A. Schenian

For my fellow poison ivy sufferers -- a few weeks ago, while my hands were covered with a nasty case of poison ivy, I noticed the phrase "because excessive drying of the skin may occur..." on a jar of Clearasil<sup>(R)</sup> Maximum Strength Double Textured Pads. Thinking that this did not sound like a bad thing in view of the ever-spreading rash, I wiped my hands with a pad that morning and again that night -- the next morning I found that the poison ivy had stopped spreading and most of the blisters had dried up! It stings

somewhat if you have open blisters, but nowhere as bad as the scouring with powdered bleach home remedy. The textured side of the pad is rough enough to relieve the urge to itch, but not so rough that it will break the blisters. Although I happened to use the specific product named above, any similar salicylic acid medication in an alcohol base probably will have the same effect.

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Richard Edging is now the staff archaeologist at Fort Leonard Wood.

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The next issue of the KyOPA Newsletter will be mailed on or about January 1, 1995. To submit materials, you have the following options:

1. Mail articles or disks (3.5" in ASCII) to my home address: 3200 Raintree Place, Louisville, Kentucky 40220-3364.
2. Fax materials to me at Fort Knox (502-624-3679) -- please call first (502-624-6581 or 502-495-1628), as of September 29 we had not received funding to continue my position beyond December 1, 1994, so I might need to make other arrangements for receiving faxes by the next issue.

3. INTERNET articles in ASCII to Phil DiBlasi at:

PJDIBBL01@ULKYVM.LOUISVILLE.EDU

Include a note that it for me. He will download them on to a disk.

If you want to submit an article and are running late, please call me -- I can hold up production, as I did this issue.

Please provide a day and evening phone number for yourself with submissions, in case I have a question. Also if you mention someone else as a contact person, please provide their work number or other phone number acceptable to the contact person.

Also, please include a title and authorship on articles (except for event or meeting announcements).

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Change of Address:

M. Susan Duncan  
3709 Greenbriar Road  
Ashland, KY 41102

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KyOPA Newsletter  
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