

Spring 2011

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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Editor's Note

Bruce L. Manzano and Carl Shields

This KyOPA Newsletter is the first issue after a two-year gap in publication. It is smaller than previous issues in part because co-editors Bruce L. Manzano and Carl Shields want to get it out immediately.

This issue is the first generated by the co-editors and is the first one entirely distributed by email. Members should print out the newsletter if they desire a hard copy. This newsletter and future ones will be available on the KyOPA web page (kyopa.org). Switching to an electronic distribution reduces production and mailing costs, saves trees, and still provides a venue to communicate to KyOPA members and helps to enhance the knowledge about Kentucky archaeology across the state and the world.

As with previous KyOPA newsletters, KyOPA members are the source from which this newsletter obtains articles, current research, book reviews, and artifact illustrations relevant to archaeology in Kentucky. The coeditors will at times contact members for their submittals to publish in the KyOPA newsletter. Given the ease to email information to this newsletter, please do not wait for our request but rather take our challenge to send us the basics about the archaeological work you are doing in Kentucky.

Members can also research and present Kentucky archaeological topics relevant to the state. The researcher should cover the topic's pros and cons. The topics can

include a certification program for professional archaeologists, education courses for volunteer archaeologists, the status and future change of state cultural resource regulations, workable approaches to stop archaeological site looting, ways to increase access to Cultural Resource Management gray literature in Kentucky, backlog issues on curation collections, plus new effective field work approaches. Please contact the coeditors about these and other topics that you would like to present in the KyOPA newsletters. Submit items for publication by mail, electronically on a cd, or by email, with comments about the software and version in your cover letter. Photographs need to be JPEG or TIFF files at 150 dpi or greater.

The schedule for the next issue is **Fall 2011** with **October 15, 2011** as the submittal deadline. All subsequent KyOPA newsletters will then resume the set pattern from previous issues with the submittal deadline as **November 15** for **Winter** and **May 15** for **Summer** issues. We look forward to your future submittals.

Presidents Corner

Eric J. Schlarb

The 2011 Annual KYOPA Business Meeting took place during another successful KHC Archaeological Conference at Natural Bridge State Resort Park and brings hope that we will continue to follow our mission as a professional organization.

We were very thankful to have a wonderful guest speaker in Rachel Kennedy, who serves as the Executive Director of Preservation Kentucky. Rachel provided information about her non-profit organization, which is devoted to preserving buildings, structures, and archaeological sites throughout the Commonwealth. Thank You Rachel!

Living Archaeology Weekend is still going strong and a summary of the 2010 event provided by Wayna Adams, pointed out that it was a great success. The KYOPA website is currently being updated and I hope that during my term it will meet the satisfaction of our members, as well as others viewing the site.

We inducted four new members voted into our organization this year. Please welcome Sarah Hope of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.; Dr. Kary Stackelbeck of the Kentucky Heritage Council; Dr. Wes Stoner of the Kentucky Heritage Council; and Mary White of the United States Forest Service who is also a graduate student at the University of Kentucky.

Additionally, I am very proud to announce that we presented Darlene Applegate with a Life-Time Achievement Award (Figure 1). Darlene is an invaluable member of our archaeological community and by this award; KyOPA duly recognizes her efforts that continually go well beyond the everyday duties of our profession. Congratulations Darlene!

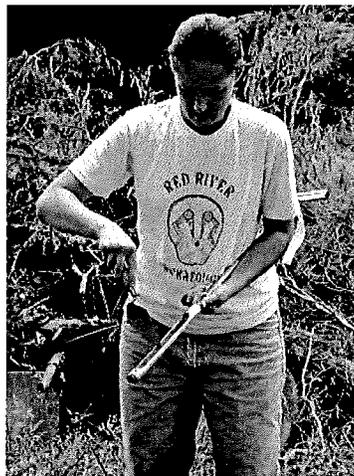


Figure 1. Dr. Darlene Applegate, photo from the Western Kentucky University web site.

Lastly, I would like to thank everyone who attended and participated in this year's meeting and I truly believe that our best

years as a professional organization are still ahead of us. Keep plugging!

Darlene Applegate's Response

Dear friends,

I would like to thank you again for the award from KyOPA that I received this weekend. What a wonderful surprise! I am so honored and humbled that you selected me for this recognition. It means so much to me because I have a great deal of respect and regard for you all.

As Eric was giving his lovely introduction, I was thinking to myself about all the people in the room who might win the award: "It might be so-and-so because he does A, B and C ... or it might be so-and-so because she does X, Y and Z ... etc." I had already thought of a dozen people when I heard my name called, and I was only partly through the room! So, to be recognized when there are many, many deserving people is a true honor (and a bit embarrassing to tell you the truth). Thanks again for your support. I love working in Kentucky, and you are a big reason why.

Regards, Darlene

Feature Topic

William Edward Myers's Account of Two Lesser Known Partially Preserved Bodies from Southeastern Kentucky

Donald B. Ball

It is unfortunate – but perhaps entirely understandable – that archaeologists within Kentucky have long been unaware of the contributions to the prehistory of this state made by William Edward Myers (1862-1923), a native of Carthage, (Smith County) Tennessee, and an early student of the archaeological remains of the upper and central Cumberland River valley (cf. Ball

2011; Smith 1998). Myer is now best known for his studies titled *Two Prehistoric Villages in Middle Tennessee* (Myer 1928a) and *Indian Trails of the Southeast* (Myer 1928b) – both published posthumously in the Forty-First and Forty-Second Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, respectively. His work, which he intended to be his magnum opus, *Stone Age Man in the Middle South* (Myer n.d.), was destined to remain largely unknown following his death in 1923 while serving as a Special Archaeologist for the Bureau of American Ethnology. Within the pages of this rather massive study (in excess of 1,000 hand written pages), Myer devoted a number of pages to describing the results of his 1917 explorations along the upper Cumberland River beginning in Burnside, (Pulaski County) Kentucky, and continuing downstream.

Among the various Kentucky sites recorded by Myer, (including the Rowena site later documented by Weinland 1980) during his explorations, he described what appears to be a heretofore-unknown rock shelter, which yielded the partially preserved remains of two individuals. While the so-called "mummies" from Mammoth and nearby caves in Kentucky (cf. George 1994; Meloy 1968; Meloy and Watson 1969; Neuman 1938; Pond 1937; Wilkins 1820) are well known by archaeologists and the public alike, Myer's early account might be of interest to both archaeologists and students of spelean history within the state. Myer describes the location for this rock shelter as the "Narrows" or White Cliff in Wayne County, Kentucky (Figure 2).

This appears to have been a local place name and is not recorded in either Field (1961) or the USGS "Board on Geographic Names (BGN)" website. As described by Myer (n.d.: Chapter II):

This noble cliff on the Cumberland River is about half a mile from the mouth of Forbush Creek. It has many narrow, almost

inaccessible, dry ledges, several of which were used by primitive man as burial places.

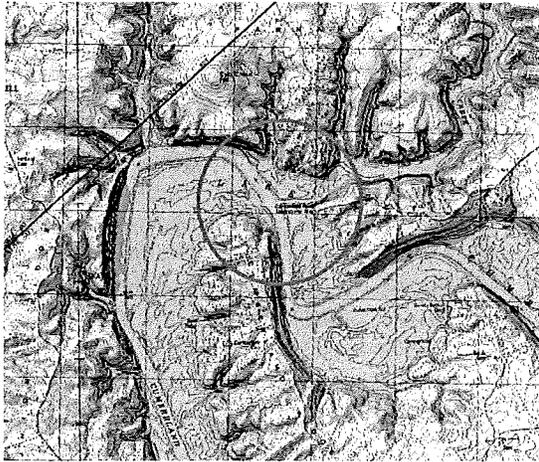


Figure 2. Confluence of Faubush (Forbush) Creek and Cumberland River shown on the Mill Springs, KY (1978) 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Red Circle is one mile in diameter.

In 1917, we obtained the following information from Mr. James Higginbotham ("Lower Jim"). About the year 1870, young James Higginbotham and his little brother discovered on one of the almost inaccessible ledges of the White Cliff a pile of ashes and charcoal under a heap of decayed grape vines. In exploring these ashes, they came upon the top of a stone slab grave, which showed no action of fire. This grave was of the local blue shale and was about 40 inches by 40 inches by 18 inches deep. It contained two adult bodies in a flexed position, one apparently smaller than the other. Both bodies were wrapped in the covering mentioned below to form one package. The wrapping around the bodies was of a coarse woven cloth, resembling in color and texture coarse, raw, dark, unbleached linen, with about 12 by 6 meshes to the inch, the meshes being much further apart in one

direction than the other. This cloth wrapping was sufficiently long to extend two or three times around the bodies, which were partially mummified. The sinews still adhered to many of the bones. James Higginbotham did not remember finding any artifacts in the grave with the bodies.

Within about thirty inches of this grave was another pile of grape vines with ashes underneath. In a small pile of these ashes, they discovered a cane basket resembling in shape, texture, and appearance an old woven split cane chair bottom made of one-fourth inch cane splits. They also found what was probably another basket. Mr. Higginbotham said it resembled in shape a man's hat of the well known Columbia shape, without a band, mashed flat. The material was one-eighth inch cane splits, uncolored. Nothing was found in either of the baskets and both were mashed flat. They were probably flattened originally. With these was a wooden bowl about three-fourths of an inch thick, and capable of holding about one gallon. Its sides were about as smooth as the surface of a roughly planed plank. A rude rope about three-fourths of an inch in diameter and about twenty-five feet in length was also found in this heap of ashes disposed in a neat coil. It consisted of about two simple strands of the inner bark of some tree, probably a lynn. With these were also found what Mr. Higginbotham called "some short bones about as large as a lead pencil, and from two inches to three inches long." These were probably bone awls.

About six feet from this grave, on another narrow ledge covered with similar grape vines and ashes, they found a conch shell cup about twelve inches long which still retained a

little of the original pinkish color in the interior. It was inverted and contained nothing. Many years before 1870, two more burials had been found on other ledges of this bluff of which no particulars were obtainable.

The above account was secured directly from Mr. James Higginbotham in 1917. He is a reliable man but had made no notes at the time. Forty-seven years had passed and he was relying solely on his memory in regard to a matter to which he had attached no great importance; therefore, there is considerable room for error.

These boys carried the finds home and from time to time gave them away to visitors, cutting the woven wrappings into small pieces. Mr. Higginbotham found none of the relics and has no idea where any of them can be found. Since Indians had few wooden bowls before the advent of the white man, the finding of this specimen has no bearing on the antiquity of the burial.

It may be of interest to those who are losing faith in the efficiency of our public officials to learn that the 1870 county coroner held an inquest over these bones, secured the usual fee therefore, and kept one of the skulls. The author secured the other from Mr. Higginbotham (our No. 2738). In October, 1919, Dr. Aleš Hrdlička of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, examined this skull, and reported as follows:

The undeformed skull, original #2738, male, measures 17.7 cm. in greatest length, and 14 cm. in greatest breadth, which gives it a cephalic index of 80.2, which is just beyond the upper boundary of mesocephalic. The basion bregma

height measures 14.6 cm., which shows the skull to be relatively high.

He further stated: "The tribe to which these remains belong may well have been the Cherokee."

Temporally, these remains appear to be related to likely Middle Woodland cave burials reported at sites such as Mummy (now Indian) Cave in Smith County, Tennessee (Haywood 1823), a cave along the Caney Fork River in north-central Tennessee (Miller 1812; see also George 1993), and various Copena burial caves documented in northern Alabama (Walthall 1974; Walthall and DeJarnette 1974). Although an extended comparison of the similarities of these burials is beyond the scope of this brief note, for present purposes it is sufficient to observe that the relatively elaborate preparations for the interment of these remains are highly suggestive of a yet not fully appreciated wide-spread, mortuary ceremonialism associated with status individuals during this period (cf. Goad 1980).

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28th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference Abstracts

March 18-20, 2011
Natural Bridge State Park
Abstracts (in order of presentation):

Bioarchaeological Investigation of the Bennett Cemetery (15Oh176), Smallhouse, Ohio County, Kentucky
Alexandra D. Bybee (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

The Bennett Cemetery (15Oh176) was excavated by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., in the fall of 2009 for Armstrong Coal Company, Inc., in advance of coal mining activities. The cemetery was recorded during archaeological surveys of the property in 1997 and 2008, and during those investigations, the locations of three interments were identified, although it was considered likely that additional graves were present. Subsequent archaeological excavation revealed that 57 graves were present. African American Robert Bennett, who was free prior to the Civil War, purchased the land containing the cemetery in 1871, and he and his extended family resided in the "Bennett Neighborhood" area of Smallhouse until at least the 1930s. Based on archival data and death certificates, the Bennett Cemetery was used by Robert Bennett's family and neighbors between the 1870s and 1940s.

The Horse Park Cemetery (15Fa315): An Early to Mid-nineteenth Century Cemetery in Northern Fayette County
David Pollack (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Peter Killoran** (Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater), and **Kim McBride** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

The Horse Park Cemetery was rediscovered in the late fall of 2006 during construction of a new outdoor arena. This cemetery contains the remains of 34 European-Americans and African Americans, who are spatially segregated from each other. Archival research and temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest that as early as 1815 the cemetery was used by the Graves family to bury their dead. By the late 1830s, it was predominantly a slave cemetery. Though clear status distinctions

are implied by one's biological affiliation, these differences are not reflected in the skeletal remains or how Euro-Americans and African-Americans were treated at death.

Arch in the Parke: EKV Field School Investigations of the John White Parkes Site 15MA494, Richmond Battlefield Park, Madison County, Kentucky
William D. Updike, Melissa Maynard, Margaret McBride, Katharine Pagano, and Ashley Parker (Department of Anthropology, Sociology, and Social Work, Eastern Kentucky University)

During May 2010 Eastern Kentucky University's Department of Anthropology, Sociology, and Social Work in conjunction with The Battle of Richmond Park conducted an archaeological field school at the John White Parkes Site (15Ma494). The Parkes Site is an early nineteenth century domestic site associated with the Snoddy and Parkes families, both prominent in early Madison County history. Archaeological survey and testing resulted in the discovery of intact midden and structural features including the possible location of a slave quarter, the Parkes House, and an early nineteenth century brick clamp. This paper will present preliminary results of the investigations and make recommendations for future research.

The McMurray Site (15Fa313): Archaeological Investigations at an Historic Farmstead
Tracey Sandefur, Howard Beverly, David McBride, Robert Ball, and Dona Daugherty (Wilbur Smith and Associates)

In 2009, WSA completed the Phase III archaeological mitigation of site 15Fa313, the McMurray Site. This project was completed for the proposed Runway 9-27 at Blue Grass Airport in Fayette County, Kentucky. Site 15Fa313 is an historic farmstead located in the Inner Bluegrass region of Fayette County and built in the 1850s or 1860s. Archaeological deposits

recovered during the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III investigations date from the early nineteenth century to the 1930s. The research at the McMurray site focused on three general topics: site layout, foodways, and consumption. The spatial layout changed throughout time, reflecting broader changes in regional patterns in ownership and agricultural practices. Hemp was important for the McMurrays and the Tuckers until the price dropped around 1880. Tobacco eventually took over as the favored cash crop. The faunal and archaeobotanical data were somewhat limited, but suggested that the occupants followed the Upland South Pattern. Material culture evidence, primarily ceramics, and archival data indicated that the occupants of the McMurray site were successful farmers.

Investigations of the Family Scholar House Site (15JF767), a Nineteenth Century Neighborhood in Louisville, Kentucky

Susan C. Andrews and David W. Schatz
(AMEC Earth & Environmental)

In the spring and summer of 2010, AMEC Earth & Environmental conducted archaeological Phase III Data Recovery on site 15JF767, a historic neighborhood at the site of the Downtown Family Scholar House Project in Louisville, Kentucky. The neighborhood was settled at the time of the Civil War by German Americans. They arrived in Louisville with a wave of other immigrants from Central Europe who profoundly changed the city's demographic landscape and that of the nation. They were later joined by German Jews, African Americans, and other ethnic groups. Their lives reflect Louisville's growth from the post-Civil War to the Great Depression.

The Elkhorn Water Mills: A 19th Century Grist Mill in Franklin County, Kentucky
Charles D. Hockensmith (Kentucky Heritage Council-Retired)

The Elkhorn Water Mills was a major grist mill located on Elkhorn Creek east of Frankfort within the Forks of Elkhorn community. The three-story mill was erected by Alexander Macklin in 1844. Initially, it was a traditional water powered mill using millstones. Later, turbines replaced the water wheel and the mill was converted to a "roller mill" using steel rollers. The mill was destroyed by fire in April of 1892. Surviving remains include the substantial stone dam, segments of the mill race, and several foundations. This paper describes an archaeological survey of the ruins and summarizes the archival resources.

The Redware Pottery of Valentine and William Conrad

Anne Bader (Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society)

From 1803 through 1837, German-born Valentine Conrad operated a redware pottery in Jeffersontown, Jefferson County, Kentucky. A resident of North Carolina in the late eighteenth century, he arrived in Kentucky in 1799 and built a large brick home in Jefferson County that is currently the offices of Corn Island Archaeology. The undeveloped portion of the side yard is small, but contains a rich intact midden. Limited annual test excavations since 2008 have revealed abundant waster sherds and kiln furniture. In addition, structural foundations related to at least two outbuildings have been encountered. The structures appear to overlay a jumble of fired and glazed bricks that is thought to be the site of the kiln. The significance of this site is heightened by the distinctive nature of the ceramics manufactured at this early operation. In addition to utilitarian redware jars, pans, and jugs, which were commonly plain and undecorated, Conrad and his brother produced table, service, and personal wares in a variety of forms including deep plates (pie plates), pitchers, bowls, teacups, bottles, platters and chargers, jardinières, as well as redware smoking pipes. Even more

intriguing are the stylistic and colorful slip-trailed designs evident on these forms. Importantly, the recognition of the range of forms and colors associated with the Conrad wares have allowed researchers in the area to associate artifacts from nearby and regional sites to the Conrad pottery, thereby allowing study of consumption and commercial exchange within the area.

***“It’s Never Too Late To Discover America,”
Wickliffe Mound Legacies, Fain King Era
Frank M. Bodkin*** (Daniel Boone National
Forest)

A freely distributed picture poster of the Wickliffe Mound “A”, 1932 excavation, and the accompanying text reveals details about the site that have not been well known or recently reported. Sheep originally were used to manage the lawns, copied from the practice at the White House during World War I. The site was designated in 1934 as the A.B.C. King Bird Refuge by the Kentucky Ornithological society to promote nesting and feeding stations for birds. One of the legacies of the Wickliffe excavations is that it served as a model for the Chucalissa and Town Creek sites with similar excavations whose developers (Charles Nash and Joffrey Coe) had both visited Wickliffe as students of Fay-Cooper Cole’s Chicago field school at the Kincaid Site.

***An Analysis and Interpretation of
Diachronic Changes of Fine Triangular
Projectile Point Morphology within the
Mid-Ohio Valley during the Fort Ancient
Cultural Period, A.D. 1000-1750
Donald A. Miller*** (Gray & Pape, Inc.) and
Woody Sanford (Magnus, Inc.)

A number of typologies have demonstrated the relationship between changes in Fine Triangular projectile point morphology and Fort Ancient temporal trends. While some of the observed changes may be related to stylistic preferences, little attention has been paid to function. Using multiple lines of evidence including current analogs and

engineering of modern archery tackle, this paper will propose some potential functional reasons for the observed patterns in triangular projectile point form.

***Functional Assessment of a Middle-Late
Fort Ancient Structure at the Sweet Lick
Knob Site (15ES111)***

**Steven R. Ahler, Wesley D. Stoner, and
Christopher M. Gunn** (UK Program for
Archaeological Research)

Phase III excavations at 15ES111 recovered data on the construction and use of a large Middle-Late Fort Ancient structure. The context, size, associated features, architectural attributes, and associated artifacts (lithic, ceramic, and botanical remains) are examined and compared to contemporary Fort Ancient structures to determine if the structure at 15ES111 functioned as a domestic residence or as a special-purpose structure. Though there are no definitive markers of a specific nondomestic function, it appears unlikely that the structure at 15ES111 served a purely domestic function. Alternative nondomestic functions for this structure are discussed.

***The Flat Run Site (15Hr54): An Early
Middle Fort Ancient Settlement in
Harrison County, Kentucky***

C. Martin Raymer (Kentucky
Archaeological Survey), **Bruce L. Manzano**
(UK PAR), **Greg Maggard** (Kentucky
Archaeological Survey), and **Larry Gray**
(Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Five concentrations of Fort Ancient ceramics and chipped stone materials, surrounding a central area devoid of artifacts, were identified at the Flat Run site (15Hr54). A large feature, consisting of one or more pits, associated with one of the concentrations yielded a large quantity of cultural material. In this paper, the ceramic, lithic, botanical, and faunal remains recovered from the feature are described. The ceramics are compared and contrasted with those from the early middle Fort Ancient Cox Site (15Wd107) and the nearby

late middle Fort Ancient Florence Site Complex village (15Hr22). The results support the AMS date obtained. The contents of the feature have provided important information regarding the lifeways of native occupants of the site and could provide insights regarding the changes in settlement organization that occurred during the early to middle Fort Ancient transition.

Investigating Fort Ancient Madisonville Horizon (A.D. 1400-1750): Settlement Patterns in Central and Northern Kentucky

Matt Davidson (Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky)

This paper uses ArcGIS to explore settlement variability within the Fort Ancient Madisonville Horizon (A.D. 1400-1750) in central and northern Kentucky. Spanning the prehistoric to proto-historic transition, this time period encompasses substantial shifts in intra-regional and extra-regional social and economic relationships that resulted from indirect interaction with Europeans. Examination of early Madisonville (A.D. 1400-1550; pre-contact) and late Madisonville (A.D. 1550-1750; post-contact) settlement patterns identified variation in the linear distance of villages to the closest navigable stream. That late Madisonville settlements were, on average, approximately half the distance to a navigable stream than early Madisonville sites, which represents the continuation of a trend initiated during the middle to late Fort Ancient transition. This paper explores the extent to which the identified settlement shifts are tied to environmental and cultural factors.

The Mississippian/Fort Ancient Frontier in Kentucky: The View from Shippingport (15JF702), a Mississippian Village at the Falls of the Ohio

Michael W. French, (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

This paper provides an overview of Mississippian and Fort Ancient interaction across Kentucky and describes the Mississippian components at Shippingport (15JF702), a village located at the Falls of the Ohio near the frontier between Mississippian and Fort Ancient settlements. Across the Ohio Valley, there was little interaction between Mississippian and Fort Ancient groups until the Madisonville horizon after AD 1400. During the Early Mississippian, this was true at Shippingport and the Falls Area. By the Middle Mississippian (ca 1300-1410) period, however, the evidence suggests there were Fort Ancient people living at Falls Area Mississippian settlements like Shippingport side-by-side with Mississippian villagers.

Fort Ancient Discoidals: Rolling Around on Function, Style, and Location

V. Camille Westmont (Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky)

This research looked at groundstone discoidals from twelve middle and early late Fort Ancient (AD 1200-1550) contexts in Kentucky. Eight types were created based on degrees of concavity and perforation. A regional comparison by geographic location identified and analyzed morphological, decorative, and surface characteristics. This comparison found that discoidals in eastern Kentucky assemblages are generally smaller, not perforated, and undecorated. Discoidals in northern Kentucky assemblages are generally larger and have higher frequencies of perforation and decoration. These findings indicate that discoidals in both regions were used as gaming stones. The greater variety and higher frequency of decorated discoidals at northern Kentucky sites, however, suggests that their use as gaming stone is also tied to social identity and stylistic preference.

Archaeological Investigations of the Massey Springs Earthworks, Warren County, Kentucky

Darlene Applegate (Department of Folk Studies and Anthropology, Western Kentucky University)

Massey Springs Earthworks are located on a hilltop overlooking Green River. First recorded in 1850, the site complex became a local landmark associated with Massey Springs Hotel and Resort in the late 1800s-early 1900s. In 2010, Western Kentucky University conducted the first professional survey and excavations at the site complex. Earthworks include a “fort” bounded by two parallel walls, sections of a hilltop enclosure, several mounds, and borrow pits. Excavations at the east fort wall revealed earth and stone construction methods and a daub-covered palisade or screen. The site complex dates to the late Middle Woodland period, circa AD 500.

On the Verandah: Useful Tools and Information for Archaeologists Who Don't Leave the Office

Carl Shields (Kentucky Transportation Cabinet-Division of Environmental Analysis)

Early anthropological research was concerned with “coming off the verandah” to afford a better understanding of the cultures of the world than had been previously offered by “armchair anthropologists,” who wrote of people they never actually met based on second- and third-hand accounts. In the new digital era, there are incredible tools available for archaeologists to return to the “verandah”—so to speak—and explore aspects of certain types of sites from the comfort of their offices. This paper discusses the use of publicly available data and computer programs (such as air photos, GIS-data, Google Earth, and Google Streetview) to aid and enhance archaeological research and information.

Digitization and the Murray State University Archaeology Program, Part 2

Kit W. Wesler (Department of Geosciences, Murray State University)

Federal requirements for open access to data are well on their way to being implemented. For example, National Science Foundation and National Endowment for the Humanities grant applications now require a data-sharing plan. The requirements and criteria for meeting these plans are still rather vague, but will be clarified through practice. The Murray State Archaeology Lab, after opening a document-sharing page in 2009, is preparing a comprehensive relational database and interactive interface for its laboratory system. This presentation introduces the prototype of the MSU system, and discusses some of the issues and constraints involved in developing it.

In the Footsteps of...

William E. Sharp (Natural Resource Conservation Service)

This paper describes recent visits to previously recorded site locations in the Bluegrass and Green River Management Areas of Kentucky. In the Bluegrass, Woodland Period mounds and earthworks visited include sites in Montgomery County near the Ricketts Mound and in Garrard County visits to previously recorded sites near the Walker Noe Site. The Green River Management Area includes field visits to previously recorded sites near Carlestone Annis and Deweese Archaic shell midden sites and the Mississippian Annis Mound and village site. Visiting these locations provides an opportunity to review settlement patterns and cultural historical interpretations in these Management Areas.

Phase III Investigation at the Buffalo Run Site (15BU463) on the Salt River

Melinda King Wetzel and Anne Tobbe Bader (Corn Island Archaeology LLC)

The Buffalo Run Site is a multicomponent prehistoric site located south of the city of Shepherdsville at the Salt River. The site lies in an agricultural field at the confluence of

Buffalo Run with the Salt River. The site extends along a long terrace ridge between Buffalo Run and the south bank of the Salt River. Excavations were limited to a fairly narrow corridor across the site to allow for placement of sewer lines. Investigations within that corridor revealed a modern disturbed plowzone, a small, isolated area of truncated intact buried organic midden, and seventeen prehistoric features. The features vary, and include extremely large deep stratified pits, shallow oblong basins with large fired limestone rocks, and a burial. Based upon surface artifacts, occupation at the site ranged from the Paleoindian through the Mississippian time periods. However, the Paleoindian and Mississippian time periods were each represented by a single artifact. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from features and test units suggest intensive use of the site from the late Middle through Terminal Archaic periods. Although no ceramics were recovered, lithic artifacts indicate a continuance at the site into the Early Woodland timeframe. A single radiocarbon date recovered from Feature 1 indicates a Middle Archaic occupation contemporary with the KYANG Site in Louisville.

Forest Fire Taphonomy: Are you sure, that's a pit feature?

Wayna Adams (Daniel Boone National Forest)

In 2011, an especially intense fire burned near Nada Tunnel in the Red River Gorge. The 2011 Fish Trap Fire required Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) treatment and monitoring of archaeological sites affected by the fire. Initial surveys to look for damaged sites revealed that the fire was most intense along ridge tops, where leaves and duff had burned completely away. Fire behaviors were evident in charring patterns along cliff lines and on ridge tops. The features noted during this exercise indicated to this researcher that fire caused features may often mimic cultural

features. This paper discusses and describes those features.

Iron Furnace Tour

William E. Sharp

On Friday before the KHC conference began, a planned tour of nearby iron furnaces occurred (Figure 3). My first reaction was why I should go on this tour after all, I have visited iron furnaces before? In fact, I have even done a bit of archaeological crew work at various iron furnaces, both in the Forest nearby and at the Land Between the Lakes in Western Kentucky. All that really stands out in my mind about them is that digging levels, keeping straight wall profiles, and screening slag is absolutely MISERABLE.

Well, the weather was great and I decided just to go. I am pleased to report that I learned a lot, enjoyed myself, and I am glad I went. We visited three furnaces, Estill,

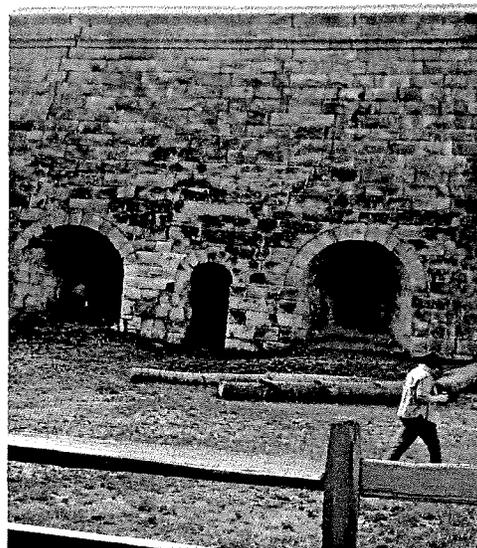


Figure 3. Photo of Fitchburg Iron Furnace by William Sharp.

Cottage, and Fitchburg in two Vans, a Forest Service Jeep Cherokee, and two

private vehicles driving over narrow, winding roads with spectacular vistas as long as we did not go through the guard (guide) rail and become part of the VISTA! Wayna Adams provided information on Estill Furnace and Cottage Furnace, Kim McBride discussed Fitchburg Furnace, while Boedy, Big Frank, and Smooth added their two cents. All of us wandered around gawking and wondering how they moved the stone used to build these things way out here in the middle of nowhere and “how-the-heck” did they get the iron out? KHC provided the drivers and van transportation plus liquid refreshments (water and soft drinks only, no hard drinks or beer, darn it!). The weather was great, the discussions and conversations interesting and very informative. The result for me is a much greater appreciation for the affects of the iron industry on Kentucky history.

Recent Research

Nancy O’Malley

Map recently published:

Kentucky’s Frontier Trails: Warrior’s Path, Boone’s Trace and Wilderness Road (2008), research, writing, and editing by Karl Raitz (Department of Geography, University of Kentucky) and Nancy O’Malley (W.S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky); GIS compilation and historic map research by Jeff Levy; cartographic compilation and design by Dick Gilbreath; art work and design by Collie Rulo; other contributors include Boyd Shearer, Neal O. Hammon, Steve White and Donna Gilbreath. The map work funded in part by a grant from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

This map depicts three important trails that led into Kentucky. Available in paper form in Kentucky State Parks and interactively at <http://kygeonet.ky.gov/metadataexplorer> [keyword: frontier trails], the map

illustrates known and estimated routes of the three trails with accompanying text that outlines the history of these trails.

Publication in Review by The University Press of Kentucky

Raitz, Karl and Nancy O’Malley
The Maysville Road: America’s First Highway in the Trans-Appalachian West.

Extensive research underpins this travel guide on what is now Highway 68 between Lexington and Maysville, Kentucky. The historical development of the road from trace to turnpike to modern highway is detailed and a mile-by-mile guide of what can be seen (and what is no longer visible) along it is included. The book has many illustrations and contains numerous references.

Check out the Millstone (Journal of the Kentucky Old Mill Association)

The Kentucky Old Mill Association started in 2001 as a local chapter of the Society for the Preservation of Old Mills. The association publishes two issues of their journal, *The Millstone*, each year and hosts an annual outing to a mill-related site. Articles cover all aspects of milling, from equipment to sites to products and to practice. Nancy O’Malley is a founding board member and frequent contributor. She is currently working on an article about two mills on Houston Creek in Bourbon County.

Trotter Gunpowder Mill, 1810-1834 Vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 5-10.

Mills and the Law Vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 21-28.

Selecting Mill Seats Vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 21-28.

Ruddle’s Mills, Bourbon County Vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 21-30.

Bluegrass Craftsman (book review) Vol. 6, no. 7, pp. 45-46.

King’s Mill, Boyle County Vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 22-25.

Mill Notices in the Paris Western Citizen Vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 39-48.

Mill Notices in the Paris Western Citizen, Part 2 Vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 15-20.
Alexander Ogle's Mill in Bourbon County Vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 35-41.

Membership is available at \$10.00 per year. If you are interested in joining, please send a check for \$10 with your name, address, phone number and email address to KOMA, P.O. Box 517, Clay City, Ky. 40312.

Recent and current projects

The Transylvania University Archaeological Field School, taught by Dr. Chris Begley and Nancy O'Malley, excavated a house site on the early 19th century Catholic cemetery on East 3rd Street in Lexington, in May 2009. Building of the house occurred in the 1840s by a widow named Mary Cassell who had been given permission by the local priest to live there, with the understanding that heirs would remove the house after her death. She died sometime between 1860 and 1867. Excavations uncovered two privies and part of the house foundation, along with the recovery of many artifacts. The field school added to ongoing research on this early Catholic cemetery and the growth of the Catholic segment of Lexington's population from the late 18th through the late 19th century.

The field school followed up in 2010 with excavations at Colby Tavern, located on Becknerville Road in Clark County. Geophysical survey and selective archaeological excavation took place to investigate archaeological deposits and features in the rear yard (formerly the front yard) of the second tavern building, now an exquisitely restored residence.

Since the closure of most of the exhibit space in the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology in Lafferty Hall, Nancy has been developing exhibit opportunities in other museums. The University of Kentucky Art Museum recently borrowed

Plains Indian beaded garments and items from the Webb ethnographic collection to complement an exhibit of depictions of Native Americans by Karl Bodmer and George Catlin. This well attended exhibit ran from October 11 to December 20, 2009.

Nancy is currently working with the Lexington History Museum to install a newly refurbished exhibit on Kinkeadtown, a post-Civil War African American neighborhood in Lexington that was the focus of extensive archaeological excavations by the University of Kentucky under O'Malley's supervision. The scheduled opening of the exhibit is April 15, 2011.

KyOPA Annual Business Meeting

Alex Bybee

March 19, 2011, Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference

Financial Statement (Alex Bybee) The KyOPA checking account balance as of February 28, 2011, was \$6,148.79, with \$3,589.83 of that belonging to Living Archaeology Weekend (LAW), and \$280.87 belonging to the Research Grant Fund (RGF). The KyOPA general fund (total minus LAW and RGF) amounts to \$2,278.09. Expenses paid out since LAW 2010 consist of RGF at \$340.00 to Steve Mocas (C14 date of the Panther Rock Site), \$139.40 to Synergy Development for website hosting, \$100.00 to sponsor SEAC, and \$5.00 for the monthly checking account fee (\$1.00 per month). Recent credits consisted of \$4,000.00 for the USFS for LAW 2010.

Before the 2011 business meeting, KyOPA had 107 members, 71 of which paid dues in 2010 and 3 of which had lifetime memberships. Thirty-three members did not pay dues in 2010. This year's annual meeting introduced four new KyOPA applicants. Attending KyOPA members

voted on and inducted all four. The new members are Sarah Hope of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (full member); Dr. Kary Stackelbeck of the Kentucky Heritage Council (full member); Dr. Wes Stoner of the Kentucky Heritage Council (full member); and Mary White of the United States Forest Service who is a graduate student at the University of Kentucky (associate member).

Membership dues for KyOPA are \$15.00 per year. Please mail due to Alex Bybee at the address below (checks or money orders made out to "KyOPA").

Alex Bybee
C/O Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
151 Walton Avenue
Lexington, Kentucky 40508

Preservation Kentucky (Rachel Kennedy)
Rachel Kennedy, director of Preservation Kentucky, spoke about her non-profit organization, which is devoted to preserving buildings, structures, and sites across Kentucky. KyOPA members should look into joining this organization (yearly membership dues start at \$15.00 for students and \$25.00 for individuals) via the website:

<http://www.preservationkentucky.org>.

Living Archaeology Weekend (Wayna Adams)

Wayna Adams provided a summary of LAW 2010, and indicated that again, this event was very successful. The George Blanchard, Governor of the Absentee Tribe of Shawnee attended, and there were several Cherokee demonstrators, along with none native individuals whose skills included flint knapping and other traditional crafts. Between 600 and 700 fifth-grade students attended the event on Friday. Adams requested that KyOPA members get more involved with this annual event. LAW will also hold a teacher's workshop on July 11, 2011. Please contact Wayna for additional information on this workshop.

KyOPA Website (Eric Schlarb)

Eric Schlarb noted that updates continue to be made to the website (www.kyopa.org), and that there will be a directory of KyOPA members. Discussion of the KyOPA web link "Find an Archy" occurred with the decision that this aspect of the website would be kept. Michael French volunteered to be coordinator this web link. In addition, discussion of the "Artifact/Site of the Month" occurred resulting that this might be better titled as "of Interest," rather than "of the Month." The "Artifact of Interest" will also occur within the KyOPA Newsletters (see below). Eric Schlarb and Gwynn Henderson volunteered to work on this web link.

Student Poster Session (Kit Wesler)

Kit Wesler brought up the subject of a Student Poster Session (SPS) for the KHC conference. Members suggested that KyOPA could sponsor this, provide some funding, and include it on the website. The suggestion that KyOPA could set up a fund similar to the RGF for the student poster session met with agreement among attending members. This resulted in the encouragement for all members to support these funds by sending their donations (designated as either SPS or RGF) to Alex Bybee at her address below (checks or money orders made out to "KyOPA").

Newsletter (Eric Schlarb)

Eric Schlarb discussed the newsletter and indicated that a common issue of concern among KyOPA members is that "we don't do anything." This brought up the lack of a newsletter over the past few years (the most recent issue was in 2009). The communications officer (Bruce L. Manzano) indicated that one of the biggest difficulties in putting together a newsletter is the overall poor response from KyOPA members when requests for submittals are made (i.e., a newsletter cannot be put together when no one provides material). Carl Shields volunteered to help Manzano put together the newsletter. The KyOPA coeditors plan to complete two newsletters per year (spring

and fall). Although some people prefer paper copies of the newsletter, members agreed upon the decision to produce and email the newsletter in digital form (PDF), to keep costs down and be thoughtful about the environment.

KyOPA Award Presentation (Eric Schlarb)
Eric Schlarb presented Dr. Darlene Applegate with a plaque in honor of her outstanding commitment to Kentucky archaeology, including her unending work with Living Archaeology Weekend. Along with the plaque, Dr. Applegate received a Barnes and Noble gift card and a lifetime membership in KyOPA.

News and Announcements

Award Winning Novel

Kelli Carmean

I would like to share the good news of a \$2,000 SEAC Public Archaeology grant entitled “Kentucky Public Libraries, Summer Reading Programs, and an Essay Competition for *Creekside: An Archaeological Novel*” (Figure 4).

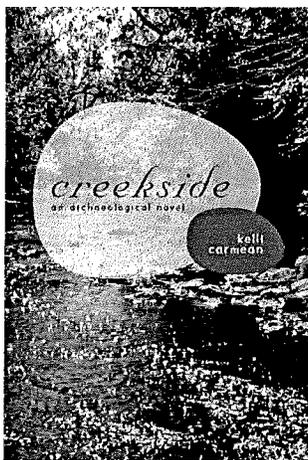


Figure 4. Illustration of cover to *Creekside an Archaeological Novel* by Kelli Carmean.

The target audience for this effort is the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In summer 2010, 2,462 people participated in Madison County’s Summer Reading Program. As Madison County may be “average” in terms of population and active summer readers, and with 192 public libraries in Kentucky, potentially many thousands could read the book this coming summer alone. As well, a book in the summer reading program must have multiple copies on the shelf, and this effort will provide several copies of *Creekside* for Kentucky’s public libraries, thus offering the opportunity for continued public impact well into the future.

I mailed the books to libraries in early March, along with a letter of introduction and a reproducible poster/flyer invitation for summer readers to write a 500-word essay for an essay competition. The essay prompt is “How has reading *Creekside* changed your thinking about archaeology and the importance of archaeological sites in today’s world?” In addition to other instructions, essay writers should re-read *Creekside*’s Author’s Note to get preservation and archaeological knowledge ideas for their essay. As an incentive, winners of the adult and teen contests will each receive a personally dedicated and autographed copy of *Creekside*, as well as publication of their essay on the SEAC and KAS websites. East Kentucky University contributed \$1,300.00, which is the cost above the SEAC grant, as well as mailing costs and envelop stuffing labor. While not funded by these monies, Gwynn Henderson and I will work to create a permanent learning tools web presence for *Creekside* and promote it to high school teachers as part of an ongoing archaeological reading opportunity.

The essays will be e-mailed or snail-mailed to me, and I will make copies and distribute to the evaluation team (Kelli Carmean, Gwynn Henderson, Wayna Adams, Mary White, and Ruthie Maslin, Director, Madison County Public Library). Independently, each team member will read and sort the essays into three categories—

STRONG, AVERAGE, and WEAK—using an established set of criteria and standard rubric. Members will also identify their choices for the top three teen and adult essays. When the team meets, we will compare our categories and decide on the essay winners. We hope to receive at least 100 essays, of which at least half will fit into the STRONG category.

Creekside offers general readers an opportunity to engage with a fictional archaeologist in a compelling story, learning about the joys and challenges of archaeology in the process. The setting is a pasture beside a creek slated for destruction – the place where the new Creekside subdivision will soon stand. That same beautiful stretch of land was also, where a family who crossed Cumberland Gap built their log cabin home, living and dying beside that same creek for three generations. As an archaeological crew excavates those remains, they find artifacts and features that propel the story forward in interconnecting, alternating chapters between the present and past life on the early frontier.

Additionally, *Creekside* won a Langum Charitable Trust **Director's Mention for 2010**: "This is a category for a book or two that, while not qualifying for either the prize or honorable mention, nevertheless caught the Director's eye and ought to be mentioned: Kelli Carmean for **Creekside: An Archeological Novel** (University of Alabama Press). An interesting story of a multi-generational pioneer family farm in Eastern Kentucky is combined with a fictional account of a modern archeological dig at that same location. The two stories obviously have many points of contact. Although well-written and worthy of attention on its own merits, this book deserves mention primarily as one of the very few, perhaps the only, historical fictions informed by archeology." – David J. Langum, Sr. From: <http://www.langumtrust.org/pastwin.html>

Council for West Virginia Archaeology calls for Early Woodland Workshop on June 4, 2011

Bob Maslowski

The Council for West Virginia Archaeology will hold its spring workshop on Early Woodland, Saturday, June 4, 2011, in the Admin Building, Room 319, Marshall University South Charleston Campus, 100 Angus E. Payton Dr., South Charleston. Registration will begin on Saturday at 8:00 a.m. and presentations will begin at 8:55 a.m. A block of rooms has been reserved for Friday night, June 3, 2011, at the Ramada Plaza Hotel, 400 Second Avenue, South Charleston, West Virginia (304-744-4641). Room rates for the conference are \$89.00 + tax for a double. Mention the Council For WV Archaeology or the WV Archeological Society to get the special rate. May 20, 2011 is the cut-off date for reservations.

The hotel and Marshall University South Charleston Campus are located about a mile from the South Charleston (Creil) Mound, the largest mound in the Kanawha Valley. For those interested, we will conduct a tour of the South Charleston mounds after the workshop.

<http://maps.google.com/maps?client=safari&oe=UTF-8&ie=UTF8&q=ramada+inn+south+charleston+wv&fb=1&gl=us&hq=ramada+inn&hnear=South+Charleston,+WV&cid=0,0,15353096361579201075&z=16>

Registration: \$10, members; \$15, non-members; \$5, students.

Checks should be made out to Council for WV Archaeology and mailed to:

Bob Maslowski
PO Box 213
Milton, WV 25541

Program
8:00 - 8:55 Registration/Coffee

8:55-9:00 Welcome and Introductory
Comments

9:00-9:30 Steve Mocas
Early Woodland of the Falls of the
Ohio Region

9:30-10:00 Mark A. McConaughy
The Early Woodland Period of
Southwestern Pennsylvania and the
West Virginia Panhandle: Is Big Really
Better?

10:00- 10:30 Jarrod Burks; The
McCoy Mound in South Central
Ohio—Results of the 1960s
Excavations

10:30 -10:45 Break

10:45-11:15 Matthew P. Purtil and
Jeremy A. Norr

"Adena" Paired-Post Ceremonial
Features in the Middle Ohio Valley: An
Example from the Greenly Site #1
(33AD121), Adams County, Ohio

11:15-11:45 Sean M. Rafferty
Are there Adena "Culture Areas"?

11:45-12:15 Mark F. Seeman
Cotiga Mound and the Interpretation of
Adena Interaction

12:15-12:45 Berle Clay
Discussant

12:45-2:00 Lunch

2:00 Meet at South Charleston Mound
for Mound tour

Federal Register Requesting Comments

Noted by Susan Neumeier

In the April 29, 2011, Federal Register, the National Park Service is seeking comments about the application process for ARPA permits. This is the second request for comments. They received none after the first call, which ended on January 25, 2011. Here is the link, if you are interested to submit comments:

<http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2011/pdf/2011-10459.pdf>

Frank Bodkin revised his poster on the excavation history of the Wickliffe Mounds. The poster is a smaller size than the previous one and loads quickly on the internet. The poster is now on the web and the public can link to it from the first page of the Wickliffe Mounds web site. See **Excavation History** to download a poster on the excavation history of Wickliffe Mounds. (Adobe PDF) Poster © 2009 Frank M. Bodkin.

Call for Papers on Civil War Archaeology

Kit W. Wesler

The online *Journal of Kentucky Archaeology* seeks archaeological articles on topics dealing with the Civil War relevant to the state. The *Journal* will publish selected articles to commemorate the 150 year Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Civil War. The online publication will occur sometime during the next four years to correlate with the length of conflict. Interested authors should contact Kit W. Wesler, Corresponding Editor of the *Journal of Kentucky Archaeology*, kit.westler@murraystate.edu.

Artifact of Interest

Bruce L. Manzano

The Artifact of Interest this issue is a left deer astragalus (Figure 5) recovered from Feature 1 at the Flat Run Site (15HR54). The astragalus is a bone that occurs in the back legs of deer articulating with the calcaneum and other tarsal bones between the tibia and metatarsal bones. The specimen is burned calcined with yet unidentified marks on the ventral articular

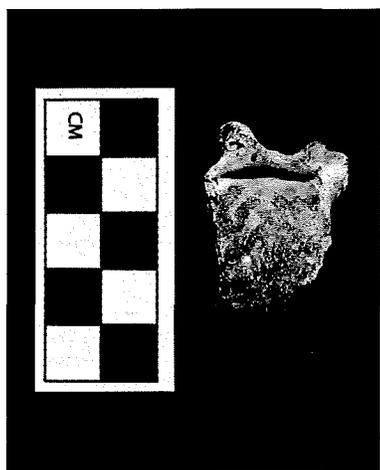


Figure 5. View of left deer astragalus recovered from Feature 1 at the Flat Run Site (15HR54) with unidentified markings shown on the ventral articular surface.

surface. The recovery of this specimen occurred during site test excavations in 2008 by the Kentucky Archaeological Survey and dates to the Middle Fort Ancient prehistoric cultural period. C. Martin Raymer presented preliminary results of the excavations in the March 2011 Kentucky Heritage Council meeting paper. The abstract and reference for the paper occurs within this issue of the KyOPA Newsletter (see page 9).

One purpose of the Artifact of Interest for the KyOPA Newsletter is to illustrate a unique artifact and to seek submittals from members on ideas or comments concerning the artifact. To this end, members should contact coeditor Manzano if they ever

noticed such markings on recovered archaeological deer bone. Similarly, contact Manzano with explanations as to the origin for such markings, particularly if such explanations stem from conducting experiments burning deer bone marked with aboriginal stains or paints that resulted in the production of such patterns.

KyOPA members are encouraged to submit their Artifacts of Interest to the newsletter. We know you have them! Artifacts submitted can be used to seek explanations as with this issue's artifact or to show a rare or never-before-viewed artifact. Please submit artifact photographs as JPEG or TIFF files at 150 dpi or greater with the artifact provenience, relevant questions, and contact information.

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Moving? If you have a change of email address for the mailing of *Kentucky Archaeology*, please let us know. To avoid missing any newsletter, send email address changes to the KyOPA Secretary-Treasurer, Alexandra Bybee.