



Fall 2012

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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Editor's Note

Bruce L. Manzano and Carl R. Shields

Hello! The Summer 2012 KyOPA Newsletter turned into a "Fall" issue that is finally out. As in past issues, we ask for your submittals as well as your comments on how this publication can better serve the membership and Kentucky archaeology. Undeniably, publishing the newsletter

in a timely manner is a key issue for members as well as those who submit items. We obtained only one submittal that was used to generate this publication. This diminutive submittal rate may reflect the snail like speed currently exhibited with getting this publication that results in members to reject submitting their work. Perhaps it may also be from the overall need for members to become more involved, more out spoken on their work, and ideas about Kentucky archaeology. Kit Wesler in his President's Corner offers several ideas on how members can help address this need. We challenge members to send in ideas on what is important to them about Kentucky archaeology as well as short articles, interesting artifact descriptions, or explanations regarding how they contribute to archaeology within the state. We also challenge members employed by cultural resource management companies and institutes working in Kentucky to submit recent abstracts of data recovery projects or summaries of significant finds relevant to the state for publication in the KyOPA Newsletter. In the not too distant past, the KyOPA Newsletter published data recovery abstracts and we seek to return back to that approach given your help.

Distribution of KyOPA Newsletters occurs by email and members can print it out if they desire a paper copy. Distribution of the newsletter is scheduled for availability on the KyOPA web page (kyopa-org.org). Your submittals can occur by mail, electronically on cd, or by email, with notes on the software and version in your cover letter. Photographs must be either JPEG or TIFF files at 150 dpi or greater.

The upcoming 2013 issues resume the same submittal deadlines used by editors before with **May 15th** for **Summer 2013** and **November 15th** for **Winter 2013**.

President's Corner

I'd like to start by thanking outgoing KyOPA President Eric Schlarb for his service to the organization for the past two years, and as Vice President/president-elect for the term before that. KyOPA is an important voice for Kentucky's heritage and for the archaeological community. In the last days of his presidency, Eric sent a letter to the legislature on KyOPA's behalf, expressing our opposition to pending legislation that would have opened public lands to metal-detecting. It passed the Senate but not the House. This legislation may come up again, and we have to be vigilant. If KyOPA stands for anything, it is for the professional voice of Kentucky archaeology, and we need to be ready to make that voice heard where issues affecting the profession or the Commonwealth's cultural resources are concerned.

I was involved in the original discussions for the formation of KyOPA, lo these many years ago. Technically I was not a charter member, because I was out of the country when the organization adopted its charter and the organizers became the first members. I joined when I got back in 1986.

I have to say that KyOPA has never become what we hoped it would at the beginning. It was intended to be a chapter of SOPA, which became ROPA, which has never become what the organizers hoped that would, either. (It has certainly not earned any prominence—type ROPA into a search engine and see what you get.) The role of either organization is not entirely clear. So we need to define our role. I know that many of us have wondered what we get for the dues, and why we should belong. Eric's letter to the legislature is

one reason: we need to have a united voice against threats to heritage resources.

We also need to be agreed on a common ethic such as that represented by the ROPA Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance. No such statement is perfect. But when I was sued back in 1982 for reporting on a site destruction to the Kentucky Heritage Council, which resulted in stopping the project, only SOPA had a statement of conduct that allowed me to say that I was acting in accord with professional ethics. That's when I joined SOPA, and why I had an "old guys" green ribbon on my nametag at the recent SAA meetings in Memphis.

But the idea that we pay our dues and for what has resonance. We need to find ways to get all of us involved, to increase our visibility within the profession and among students, and reach out to inform the public about what we do and what it mean preferably at little to no costs, although a dollar amount may develop in time. If so, we need to share this price as widely as possible among the membership.

In the last couple of years, we have made progress on a couple of initiatives. Bruce L. Manzano and Carl R. Shields have revived the Newsletter. Kary Stackelbeck and the KHC have added a poster session to the annual conference, which I hope will attract more students as well as colleagues to participate. We also launched the *Journal of Kentucky Archaeology* (JKA) (http://campus.murraystate.edu/academic/j_ky_arch/Journal_Kentucky_Archaeology/) online, which is not officially a KyOPA publication but I hope will be endorsed formally by KyOPA.

I will assume those initiatives will continue (all of which require your submissions to keep going), and I'd like to propose a few more for our consideration. As I wrote above, these ideas are aimed at increasing our visibility within and outside the profession, and

increasing KyOPA members' participation and involvement.

First, I have asked Anne Bader to recruit an ad hoc committee to consider how KyOPA can serve some of the functions of an archaeological association or society. Other states have strong archaeological societies that manage to maintain relations between amateur and professional archaeologists, which we have not had since the Kentucky Archaeological Association folded in the early 1980s. We don't want to become an archaeological society—KyOPA should remain a professional voice. But we can provide services and activities that will serve to revive a responsible amateur association.

One service that many associations provide is a journal. We have taken that step with the online *JKA*. I'd also like to create an online *Encyclopedia of Kentucky Archaeology* (*EKA*) as a WIKI/wiki. Like *JKA*, the *EKA* should be open-access for anyone to consult, but edited by professionals. As for generating the *EKA*, I ask that every member of KyOPA contribute as a contributor/editor/commentator. We all tell students that Wikipedia is not a source we can trust (I use the Wickliffe Mounds entry as an example), but if only KyOPA members can contribute, and if we as a group keep an eye on quality, it will become a useful resource.

Every one of us has at least one project, one artifact type, or one site for which we could contribute an authoritative brief article. I'd also like to see brief biographies of notables, like Webb and Funkhouser, included. I hope to make the launch of the *EKA* a project for this fall and I hope all members will sign on for a contributor's account.

I am also pondering something like the Portable Antiquities Scheme (<http://finds.org.uk/>) developed in the United Kingdom for Kentucky. This is a government-

funded project in the United Kingdom that offers an online registry of artifacts. The finder can send the artifact in for identification and documentation, and get it back, with the resulting photo and data posted online. Access to the full data is restricted. My idea for a Kentucky version is that an artifact finder could register as a contributor, send in a photo, a description and location, and the photo would be posted accompanied with the identification. Clicking on a county with the state map by county would bring up an image page of finds in that county, with the identification by a KyOPA member and a discussion thread for registered contributors.

This would be an online version of the "bring your artifact for identification" table we sometimes do at public events, but would require reporting provenience data, which would be kept confidential beyond the county level. This should foster a dialogue between amateur and professional, and give us some basic statewide distributional data on artifacts we otherwise don't see. I'm as suspicious about collectors as anyone, but we have to start talking to each other before we can make progress with education. Like *JKA* and *EKA*, this will need a dedicated core of KyOPA members to launch and keep it going.

One of the most important programs that KyOPA supports is the annual Living Archaeology Weekend, which aficionados just call LAW. Those of us in far western Kentucky (I've always liked Barry Lewis's nickname, Baja Kentucky) feel pretty far removed from LAW. I'd like us to approach the cultural heritage and education personnel at the Land Between the Lakes to see if we can plan a West LAW to be held in the spring, to complement LAW. I know LAW requires a great commitment of time and funds, and I see a West LAW as a long-term development, but as another outreach effort that could be worthwhile.

These proposals require thought, new ideas, and a commitment from the KyOPA membership to help out. I look forward to your ideas, suggestions, and assistance. Thank you!

Kit Wesler, May 2012

Feature Topic

A COMMENTARY

The Negative Impacts of Archaeological Politics on Research: A Mississippian Studies Example

Donald B. Ball

It is simultaneously lamentable and to the detriment of advancing our understanding of the prehistoric past that some archaeologists continue to think “within the box” imposed by modern state political boundaries. It is argued that the region’s ancient inhabitants were completely unfettered by such arbitrary distinctions and the unwillingness of some students of the past to move beyond and outside the boundaries they impose upon themselves is needlessly counterproductive as it relates to better understanding the social systems which existed at one time within the region at large.

Over the course of the past several years, I have been engaged in preparing an extended study of (at best) a previously poorly defined chiefdom level Mississippian society centered along (but by no means restricted to) the central Cumberland River Valley of north-central Tennessee. Why should this be of interest to archaeologists in Kentucky? Simply put because the Native Americans of the dim but not necessarily distant past were completely unaware of the artificial boundaries which would come to be called state lines imposed on their cultural landscape by a people then unknown to them. Specifically, my efforts have focused on what is presently (though not accurately) designated as the “Middle Cumberland Culture” (cf. Ferguson, ed. 1972), for all practical purposes a society long interpreted as a “death cult” obsessed with constructing literally tens of thousands of stone box graves (cf. Troost 1845; Jones 1876; Thruston 1897). For reasons discussed at greater length in my pending book on this topic, I would argue that these Mississippian era (ca. AD 1050-1450) remains should more appropriately be

designated as the Cumberlandia chiefdom concomitant with interpretive efforts devoted to understanding the living society that once occupied the region.

As the term “chiefdom” relates to a political system which first and foremost exerts control over territory (cf. Service 1971), for purposes of the present discussion it is appropriate to direct our attention to preliminarily defining the boundaries of the Cumberlandia chiefdom. Though presently envisioned as localized in and near Nashville, future investigations will likely support the contention that the boundaries and influence of the chiefdom not only extended further up and down the Cumberland River Valley than is presently thought but also further to the north and south of the valley. In support of this contention, it may be noted that to the “west” – and significantly on or near the Cumberland River – are the Duncan (Funkhouser and Webb 1931) and Tinsley Hill (Schwartz 1961; see also Nance 1976) sites. Beyond these sites lie the stone box graves reported along the Ohio River in the Shawnee Hills area of southern Illinois (cf. Muller 1986:3, 159, 166, 197; Sellers 1877). Though there is little doubt that the Cumberlandia border did *not* extend into southern Illinois, its actual extent currently remains yet unknown.

Sources such as Brown (1981) and Thomas (1891:199-217) should also be reviewed for information regarding the presence and distribution of other stone box cemeteries and Mississippian mounds along the length of the Cumberland River and elsewhere in Middle Tennessee and adjacent portions of Kentucky. The concept of expanding the boundaries of the “Middle Cumberland Culture” has been intimated but not further discussed in a map showing the distribution of regional Mississippian figurines accompanying an article on that topic published by Smith (1991:Figure 5). In that study, Smith included the entire Cumberland River Valley from its confluence with the Ohio River at Smithland, Kentucky, to its origin in the mountains of eastern Kentucky. However, it is difficult to envision an agriculturally based chiefdom establishing any substantial number of sizable settlements in the rugged, heavily dissected terrain of eastern Kentucky.

To the southwest, along the reaches of the Duck River are the Brown site in Maury County (Boyd et al. 1983), the Mayberry site in Hickman County (Robbins 2002), and the Link site in Humphreys County (Brehm 1981; Nash 1968). To the north of the “core” area in and around Nashville, there are the fortified Mississippian era Jewell mound (15Bn21) and a number of related stone box graves and sites in Barren River Lake in Allen and Barren counties, south-central Kentucky (Evans 1883; Hanson 1970; Lowthert et al. 1998; and Schock and Langford 1979; 1982).

Generally eastward and upstream of Nashville are the Sellars (Greenwood Seminary) and Cottage Home sites in Wilson County (Butler 1981; Myer n.d.; Putnam 1878), the Castalian Springs site in Sumner County and various mound centers in Smith County (Myer 1894; n.d.), and mounds and graves reported in Jackson County (Haile 1875; 1883; Jones 1876:12; Myer n.d.). Mississippian occupation in the Upper Cumberland drainage is poorly known at this time. Although Brown (1981:12) reported no stone box graves extending beyond Cumberland and Clinton counties, Kentucky, situated on the Tennessee-Kentucky state line, unpublished data on file with the Kentucky Heritage Council (Hockensmith 1980:228-230, 238) reports the occurrence of ridge top stone box cemeteries in Knox County, Kentucky. The Croley-Evans site (15KX24), a Mississippian era settlement with a single platform mound on the bank of the Cumberland River in Knox County, Kentucky, has been dated to ca. AD 1200-1450 (Jefferies 2001:211, Jefferies et al. 1996). Preliminary excavations at this site encountered the remains of one infant in association with an engraved shell gorget. This infant was not interred in a stone box grave (Jefferies et al. 1996:10, 20).

The cultural association – if any – of this site to downstream Cumberlandia sites is not known. Speculatively, as moving upstream along the Cumberland River, the impediment created by Cumberland Falls in McCreary County, Kentucky (cf. McGrain 1955) – significantly downstream and east of Knox County, Kentucky – would have been an obvious natural barrier and social boundary. Lacking further evidence to the contrary, it is entirely likely that the construction of the stone box graves reported in Knox County, Kentucky, by

Hockensmith (1980) were influenced by Cumberlandia burial practices rather than providing evidence of Cumberlandia occupation in that area. Further, their location on ridge tops rather than in or near a floodplain or terrace settlement seems inconsistent with typical Cumberlandia practice.

Particularly, in the case of the sites located along Kentucky’s Barren River, but equally applicable to sites up or down stream or to the south, are there truly justifiable reasons why these sites could not have been constituent settlements within a paramount chiefdom or confederation of chiefdoms controlled from the central Cumberland Valley? Merely maintaining that they are located in another state, within another river drainage, or on the “wrong” side of the Highland Rim does not *de facto* constitute an adequate argument to automatically discount this contention. Whereas previously most of these sites have effectively been treated as temporally and culturally related but socially independent, it is appropriate to begin seriously examining them as interrelated units existing and functioning within the context of a greater social fabric. Accordingly, there is *no* substantive reason to believe that the so-called “Middle Cumberland Culture” was geographically restricted to the central Cumberland Valley and the continued use of this term does an injustice to the society to which it has been applied. Though arguments to the contrary could – and should – be advanced, the reality of relative geographic proximity cannot be arbitrarily dismissed. Beginning in Nashville and moving downstream along the Cumberland, for all practical purposes, there was what appears to be continuous Cumberlandia occupation the length of the river. As a legitimate question, why is it reasonable to arbitrarily assert, for example, that the downstream boundary of the chiefdom ended at the point where the river leaves the Central Basin? Is there a marked, ascertainable shift in terms of construction methods used in fabricating stone box graves, house types, or ceramics, which clearly delineates the chiefdom boundary?

Supporting this position is available (though certainly far from comprehensive) reconnaissance level data, which effectively demonstrates continuous Mississippian era occupation along both the left and right banks of the Cumberland River beginning at Nashville and extending downstream to

Ashland City (cf. Jolley 1978). Continued downstream occupation is further demonstrated in a report prepared by Schwartz et al. (1958) of an archaeological survey of the then-proposed Barkley Lake located along the lower Cumberland River. From the lake's headwaters at Cumberland City, Tennessee, to the dam spanning the Livingston and Lyon county line in Kentucky, a total of 52 sites (31 in Kentucky, 21 in Tennessee) were recorded using survey methods that would hardly be acceptable under modern standards. Of these 52 sites, ten were specifically mentioned as associated with stone box graves (this number does not include all sites within the examined area which yielded Mississippian shell tempered pottery). As moving downstream from Cumberland City, Tennessee, these sites were 40Sw34, 40Sw32, 40Sw24, 40Sw36, 40Sw38, 40Sw40, and 40Sw23 in Stewart County, Tennessee, 15Tr15 and 15Tr17 in Trigg County, Kentucky, and 15Ly24 in Lyon County, Kentucky.

Presumably to enable archaeologists to protect their "archaeological turf," each state was independently examined (cf. Schwartz et al. 1958:5). Amazingly, absolutely no discussion is included in this report relating the stone box graves in Kentucky to what was then loosely termed the "Gordon Culture" of the central Cumberland Valley in the area surrounding Nashville. As events unfolded regarding subsequent pre-impoundment excavations, only one stone box cemetery was intensively investigated, the Tinsley Hill site (15Tr18B) in Trigg County, Kentucky, which was not among the sites initially recorded by the survey teams. The resultant monograph (Schwartz 1961) continued the tradition of thinking only within the state line defined "territorial box" and neither includes any specific reference to the investigation of stone box cemeteries in Middle Tennessee nor in any manner attempts to relate these materials to a greater cultural or social entity.

This state line dictated schism has far deeper roots than merely the Lake Barkley project. In his study of New Deal era public works archaeology in the southeastern United States, Edwin A. Lyon (1996:144) remarked:

[William] Webb's [of the University of Kentucky, Lexington] long and bitter feud with [Thomas] Lewis [of the University of

Tennessee, Knoxville] developed during the Chickamauga Basin project. The conflict between Webb and Lewis should be seen as more than a personal battle. It was a multi-dimensional conflict between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee over control of archaeological resources including collections and documentation. An important consequence was the failure to excavate the Kentucky Basin as a unit and failure to complete a comprehensive report on that basin.

Unfortunately, this counterproductive mind-set has continued to linger until the present and I have communicated with several well-known archaeologists in both Tennessee and Kentucky who arbitrarily (and in some instances vehemently) discounted any and all cultural ties between what appears to be identical archaeological remains *solely* on the basis of the state in which they were reported. Alternately, some archaeologists never even bothered to respond to my inquiries on this subject. Collegiality, it seems, ends at the state line. Regrettably, such myopic behavior does not bode well for the future of serious archaeological research within the region at large. Intriguingly, I found that the same archaeologists in Kentucky who were so quick to dismiss suggestions regarding the expansiveness of the Cumberlandia chiefdom conveniently opted to breathe not one negative word about the nearby sixteenth-century Coosa chiefdom which considered to have covered an even larger amount of diverse terrain in eastern Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and northeastern Alabama (cf. Hudson et al. 1985). Apparently, it may only be my presumption that not all archaeologists within the region are so fixated on confining complex prehistoric societies to the artificial boundaries imposed by modern state lines.

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Paper and Poster Abstracts Presented at the 29th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Conference, Mammoth Cave National Park, March 16-18, 2012

Papers

Brian M. Butler and Corin C.O. Pursell (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University—Carbondale)

The Archaic in the Alluvium: Surprising Finds at Kincaid Mounds

Investigations at Kincaid have naturally focused on its Mississippian occupation but earlier occupations are also present. A substantial Early-to-Middle Woodland occupation has been previously documented for some parts of the site, and until recently, we believed that was the oldest major occupation present. The 2011 SIUC field school investigated a ridge in the western part of Kincaid that, surprisingly, proved to be an Archaic midden.

On the ridge crest the cultural deposit is 80 to 90 cm deep and its basal portions date to the late Middle Archaic or very early Late Archaic

Anne Tobbe Bader (Corn Island Archaeology)

A Collective Look at the Rockshelter/Cave Sites of Eastern Jefferson and Bullitt Counties, Kentucky

Recent work undertaken by Corn Island Archaeology in support of Louisville Metro Parks has directed the attention of professional archaeologists in Jefferson County away from the well-known, predominantly Archaic Period sites along the broad alluvial floodplain of the Ohio River inland and uphill to the highly dissected southern and eastern portions of the county. Along the major stream that drains the eastern third of the county-Floyd's Fork- and its tributaries, as well as portions of the Salt River into which Floyd's Fork empties, are numerous rockshelter/cave sites that have been explored both by amateurs and professionals since the late 1960s. None of these have been sufficiently documented through comprehensive professional reports, although several have been the focus of theses or short manuscripts. These resources are becoming increasingly threatened through rapid construction of new residential and commercial entities. In addition, the development of new parklands and bike/pedestrian trails that link these parks – while good in themselves- will open up the wilder and more remote areas of Jefferson County to the public, increasing access to these formerly hidden cultural resources.

Considering that in September 2011 Preservation Kentucky listed the rockshelters of Kentucky as an endangered prehistoric resource type, it seems relevant and appropriate to recall these important archaeological sites of Jefferson and Bullitt counties to the attention of professionals statewide.

Eric Schlarb (KAS), Greg Maggard (KAS), William E. Sharp (Natural Resources Conservation Service), and David Pollack (KAS)

The Grassy Lake site (15Ba144): A Terminal Late Woodland Dillinger Settlement in Ballard County, Kentucky

Limited excavations conducted at the Grassy Lake site documented the presence of intact terminal Late Woodland deposits. Ceramic artifacts recovered from the site are indicative of a Dillinger phase

occupation and are similar to those from the nearby by Pettit site in southern Illinois. In this paper we present the initial results of these investigations and examine the possible regional relationship of the Grassy Lake site to the nearby Late Woodland Twin Mounds and Wickliffe sites.

Steve Mocas (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

Late Woodland Pottery of the Falls of the Ohio River Region

Analysis of recently excavated materials from the M. Kraft (12CL935) and Newcomb (12CL2) sites, examination of a half-century-old amateur collection from eastern Louisville, and scrutiny of the assemblage from the Christianburg Depot site (15SH33) provide the initial impetus for refinement of the Late Woodland ceramic sequence of the Falls region. The aforementioned collections provide insights into the latter portion of the Late Woodland, and discussion of the SARA, Old Bear, and Shelby Lake assemblages and an initial assessment of the Riverwood Rockshelter pottery afford a view of early Late Woodland ceramics.

Austin Warren (Western Kentucky University) and Darlene Applegate (Western Kentucky University)

Prehistoric Hilltop Enclosures in Kentucky

Hilltop enclosures are a type of earthwork well known in Ohio and other parts of the Eastern Woodlands. Less is known about hilltop enclosures in Kentucky. Excluding archaeological testing of Indian Fort Hill (Madison County) and Fort Ridge (Caldwell County), archaeologists have not devoted much attention to this Woodland site type. In this paper, we outline the general characteristics of over 20 hilltop enclosures in the state, and we describe recent archaeological investigations at Massey Springs Earthworks and Bear Creek Earthwork in the Green River drainage.

Edward R. Henry (Center for Archaeological Research, University of Mississippi) and Nicolas Laracuenta (University of Kentucky)

Testing a Hypothesis of Heterarchy and Structuration Using Geophysical Data from an Unexcavated Adena Burial Mound in Central Kentucky

In 2011, the authors conducted a multi-instrument geophysical investigation at an Adena burial mound in Central Kentucky to test Henry's (2010) hypothesis that situational leadership and

subregional interaction led to variation in mortuary ritual among Adena groups. Geophysical data were compared to data from mounds excavated in the early 20th century to identify mortuary features and construction stages. The identification of various burial types and off-mound mortuary practices imply that Adena leaders were adopting aspects of mortuary ritual from the Central and Eastern Bluegrass. Conclusions support Henry's hypothesis and situate the mound in a regional context of mortuary ritual.

Stuart Nealis (University of Kentucky)

The Portsmouth Earthworks in Greenup County, Kentucky

The Portsmouth Earthworks have been documented and surveyed on multiple occasions throughout the last two hundred years, and represent one of the largest complexes associated with the Hopewell culture, spanning both sides of the Ohio River. Despite the size and complexity of these works, little has been done in the way of professional investigation. By examining aerial photography, survey maps, and modern LiDAR imagery, I sought to determine the current state of the earthworks and locate potential areas for geophysical investigation. The results suggest that several areas are still intact and may offer insight into the nature of this site.

Duane B. Simpson, Michael W. French, and Ryan J. Peterson (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

Preliminary Findings at the Newcomb (12CL2) and Kraft Sites (12CL935) – Transitions in Woodland to Mississippian Period Settlement in the Falls Area of Kentucky and Southeast Indiana

This paper presents the results of AMEC Environment & Infrastructure's 2011/2012 Phase II investigations at the Newcomb (12CL2) and Kraft (12CL935) sites in Clarksville, Indiana. The adjacent sites, located at the Falls of the Ohio River, yielded stratified deposits with ceramics that span the Early Woodland to Mississippian periods. Kraft yielded Late Woodland structures and the earliest evidence for maize cultivation in the region. Newcomb yielded additional Late Woodland structures as well as houses and features from a Mississippian settlement. The sites document the transition from Woodland horticulturalists to Mississippian farmers in the Falls region of Kentucky and southeast Indiana.

C. Martin Raymer (KAS), Larry Gray (KAS), Levi Anderson (KAS), and Bruce L. Manzano (UK-PAR) Village on a Hillside: Investigation of the Van Meter Fort Ancient Village and Mound Complex (15Ms52) in Mason County, Kentucky

The Van Meter site is a late Early Fort Ancient to early Middle Fort Ancient village with a mound located on a hillside in the uplands of Mason County approximately five kilometers south of Fox Farm. Limited excavations documented the presence of intact trash disposal and structure deposits. Limestone and shell tempered ceramics decorated with narrow incised lines and lacking the deep incised lines and punctations characteristic of Fox Farm series ceramics and the absence of Type 3 Coarsely Serrated triangular points suggests Van Meter was occupied somewhat earlier than Fox Farm. But was it ancestral to Fox Farm?

David McBride (CDM Smith)

The Archaeology of a Log Cabin on the Old Maysville Road: Preliminary Results of Phase III Investigations at Champ's Inn (15BB137)

At the request of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, CDM Smith conducted Phase III mitigation of site 15BB137, a farmstead and inn dating between 1787 to circa 1835. In 1787 Thomas Champ bought 200 acres of land and built a log cabin. An 1827 map shows the site as T. Champs Inn. This preliminary study will look at the site structure, especially the size and orientation of the cabin. The nature and spatial relationships of features to the log cabin will also be examined. The study of the site structure may also determine if the site functioned as a "latchstring" inn.

Greg J. Maggard (KAS) and Walker D. Cooper (KAS)

'Coffee and a Shine': Archaeology at the Fifth-Third Bank Site in Downtown Lexington

The Fifth Third Bank site (15Fa346) is a small, dense historic midden and possible foundation walls identified in downtown Lexington during monitoring for sidewalk and utility replacement. Excavations conducted at the site resulted in the identification of stratified deposits and collection of a large and varied late 18th to early 19th century artifact assemblage. Archival research and artifact evidence suggest that these deposits are likely related to two specific early to mid-19th century businesses—a cobbler shop and coffee house. In addition to their

archaeological importance, these results highlight the potential of encountering significant resources within highly developed urban settings.

Kenneth C. Carstens (Murray State University)

The Discovery, or is that Re-Discovery (?), of George Rogers Clark's Fort Jefferson, 1780-1781: Virginia's Fort on the Extreme Western Edge of the Kentucky Frontier

In this paper, I discuss my quest for discovering George Rogers Clark's Fort Jefferson. Although bits and pieces of in- and out-of-context artifacts have been discovered since 1979 within the 40 acre research area, recent archaeological work, in conjunction with supervised amateur metal detecting enthusiasts, has provided significant in-context evidence and placement of the exact location of portions of the Fort Jefferson site complex. A detailed account of the kinds of research (archival and archaeological), and the results of that research, is given. Plans for future work and preservation for this National Register and National Landmark site are presented.

Lee Foster (Pennyrile Archaeological Services) and Ken Carstens (Murray State University)

An Analysis of Artifacts and Spatial Characteristics of George Rogers Clark's Fort Jefferson, 1780-1781, Site 15Ba104

An analysis of surface collected and *in situ* artifacts recovered from recent excavations, as well as the spatial distribution of artifacts across the sites' landscape that are associated with George Rogers Clark's 1780-1781 Fort Jefferson is presented. Clark's Fort Jefferson, is the western most located Virginian settlement in Kentucky that was established during the American Revolution purposefully for Virginia to lay claim to its' western territory and to control the newly conquered Illinois Country north of the Ohio River.

R. Criss Helmkamp (Fort Knox), James C. Pritchard*, Christy W. Pritchard*, and E. Nicole Mills* (*Brockington and Associates)

A Decade of Archaeology at Fort Knox: 2001 – 2011

This collaborative paper presents a synopsis of the numerous archaeological studies completed at Fort Knox from 2001 to 2011. As the primary public land holder in the Salt River Management Area and as the host of one of the most intensively funded

archaeology programs in the Commonwealth, the presenters discuss the many ways in which Fort Knox contributes to our understanding of this archaeological region. A review of the major studies conducted, insights gained, and updates to our understanding of the archaeology of the reservation since the University of Kentucky's seminal 1979-1980 work are provided.

Matt Davidson (University of Kentucky)

Investigating Fort Ancient Madisonville Horizon (A.D. 1400-1750): Settlement Patterns in Central and Northern 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 protohistoric 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. Late Madisonville settlements were, on average, approximately half the distance to a navigable stream when compared to early Madisonville sites. This represents the continuation of a trend initiated during the middle to late Fort Ancient transition. This paper explores several variables that may have been causal in the identified settlement shifts.

David Pollack (KAS) and A. Gwynn Henderson (KAS)

Fox Farm's Middle Fort Ancient (A.D. 1200-1400) Occupational History

Fox Farm contains three Middle Fort Ancient (A.D. 1200-1400) circular midden rings. These rings may represent a community that periodically relocated across a broad upland ridgetop or cycles of village establishment and abandonment. It is also possible that by the end of the Middle Fort Ancient, two of the circular rings were in use at the same time. This paper explores the possibility that population aggregation at Fox Farm led to changes in village organization, increased political centralization, and set the stage for the post-A.D. 1400 Madisonville Horizon.

Sheldon R. Burdin (University of Kentucky) and George M. Crothers (University of Kentucky)

Survey and Assessment of Archaeological Resources on Flint Island, Meade County, Kentucky

In June, 2011, an archaeological survey was conducted on Flint Island, concentrating on archaeological remains exposed by river bank erosion along the Ohio River. One previously recorded site, 15Md215, was examined and a second deeply buried site (15Md512) was identified in the cut bank. 15Md215 is predominantly a Late Woodland deposit. Unfortunately, much of this site has already been lost to erosion. 15Md512 is buried approximately 5-6 m below the modern land surface. No diagnostic artifacts were associated with the deposit, but flaking debris exposed in the cut bank is associated with a paleosol and major burn episode. Due to the depth of the buried deposit, we were not able to delineate its horizontal extent.

Darlene Applegate (Western Kentucky University) and Emily L. Duke (Western Kentucky University)

Archaeological Evidence of Historic Mining at Forestville Saltpeter Cave, Hart County, Kentucky

Forestville Saltpeter Cave (15Ht94) is located in the WKU Upper Green River Biological Preserve in Hart County. It is so named for the mining activities that took place in the cave during the nineteenth century. While over 120 saltpeter-mining sites have been documented in eastern Kentucky, Forestville Saltpeter Cave is only the third such archaeological site recorded in western Kentucky. Among the three sites, it is unique in that the niter-laden deposits were not processed on site. In 2009 and 2011 we conducted archaeological research that involved documenting extensive excavation trenches, spoil rock piles, tally marks, incised directional arrows, tool marks, historic signatures, and other evidence of mining activity in the cave. The mining operations at Forestville Saltpeter Cave were extensive throughout all passageways and involved the removal of at least 3000 cu m of sediment.

Susan C. Andrews (AMEC Earth & Environmental)
The McHarry Hotel: A Nineteenth Century Residential Hotel

During the nineteenth century, a hotel served as the index of its location. A good hotel meant a prosperous town and Shippingport, at the head of the

Falls of the Ohio was once a thriving town with commercial businesses, factories, churches, warehouses, a wharf, and residences that once vied with Louisville as a commercial trade center. Archaeological excavations conducted in 2003 – 2004 and 2005 - 2006 identified intact remains of several historic structures and associated cultural features. The privy associated with the McHarry Hotel operated by the Francis McHarry family from the mid- to late nineteenth century was analyzed. Ceramic and container glass vessel analysis established the context and provides invaluable information about the McHarry household as well as the operation of a residential hotel during the period of Shippingport's decline. Complimentary studies consisting of pollen and parasite analysis examined issues of health and prosperity and botanical and faunal analysis helped to document the consumption, cost, and availability of foods eaten at the hotel by the family and clientele.

W. Stephen McBride (McBride Preservation Services, LLC), Edward R. Henry (University of Mississippi), Philip B. Mink (University of Kentucky)

Recent Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations at Tebbs Bend, a Civil War Battleground, Near Campbellsville, Kentucky

An archaeological and geophysical investigation was undertaken to locate intact, buried defensive features at the Tebbs Bend Civil War Battlefield. Geophysical methods included ground penetrating radar, magnetic gradiometer, magnetic susceptibility, and electrical resistance. Multiple anomalies were identified that correlated to the characteristics of defensive features historically reported to have been used during this Civil War battle. The excavations were guided by the geophysical results and archival maps and resulted in the identification of the first-line rifle pit and main defensive stockade.

Alexandra D. Bybee (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

Taphonomy and its Effects on Historic Cemeteries in the Ohio Valley

Taphonomy is the study of the environmental conditions affecting the preservation of animal and plant remains. Nawrocki (1995:50) defines three general categories of taphonomic processes that affect human remains interred in historic cemeteries:

environmental, individual, and cultural. These factors are discussed in relation to data derived from historic cemetery excavations in the Ohio Valley.

David E. Breetzke (GAI Consultants) and Marie E. Pokrant (GAI Consultants)

Buying the Farm in Northern Kentucky: The Life and Death of a Nineteenth-Century Farm Family

In late 2010, GAI Consultants, Inc. conducted an archaeological investigation of the Diuguid/Slack Cemetery in Carroll County, Kentucky. With no known living descendants to recreate the history of the family, GAI reconstructed the life and eventual death of the Diuguid and Slack families from tax and deed records, vital statistics, slave schedules, wills, federal census data and osteological analysis. The historical documentation coupled with the skeletal examination and the analysis of cultural material recovered from the graves weaved a tapestry of information on how the families lived and died in the uplands of northern Kentucky.

Posters

Anne Tobbe Bader, Kathryn J. McGrath, Anna Maas (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

The Conrad Redware Pottery Site, Jefferson County, Kentucky: Findings of Three Seasons of Test Excavations

Since 2008, annual test excavations at the Conrad Pottery Site in Jeffersontown, Kentucky have yielded thousands of sherds related to the redware production operation of Valentine Conrad. Thanks to a Planning and Survey Grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council, a large sample of these artifacts has now been subjected to systematic analysis. This, supported by intensive archival research and limited archaeological excavation, has revealed a wealth of information on this highly successful operation and the man who ran it. To date, Conrad's pottery appears to have been the earliest pottery in Jefferson County. An analysis of the rims, bases, and appendages has allowed a preliminary inventory of the wide array of vessel types Conrad produced. An analysis of glazes and slips have informed on his preferred color palette, and documented designs on his decorative motifs. In addition, data was obtained on his techniques through an analysis of the kiln furniture. Collectively, these now allow archaeologists solid baseline data to distinguish the pottery of Conrad from other regional redware

pottery. National experts on the field have come together in agreement that Conrad was a sophisticated potter who brought his craftsmanship to the Ohio Valley from the Moravian area of North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Bridget A. Mohr, Kim D. Simpson and Nancy A. Ross-Stallings (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

What's on the Menu? Eating Patterns Through Time at Shippingport

Investigations at Shippingport (15JF702) on the Falls of the Ohio River, produced extensive fauna. Over 83,000 fragments were collected. Shippingport spans the Late Archaic into the historic nineteenth century. Over 23,000 faunal remains were subjected to detailed analysis to identify genus, and species whenever possible, and to look for indicators of taphonomic processes: butchering, tool manufacture, animal scavenging, burning and weathering. This poster focuses on the changing menus over these time periods. The length of occupation presents an opportunity to compare the range of preferentially consumed species living in a specific geographic location as the environment and culture changed.

Nicolas Laracuate (University of Kentucky) and Edward R. Henry (University of Mississippi)

Multi-Instrument Geophysical Investigations on an Unexcavated Adena Burial Mound in Central Kentucky

Prehistoric Native American burial mounds are culturally sensitive archaeological sites. Geophysical technologies present a means to conduct archaeological research without impact to such sites. Recently, magnetometry, electromagnetic induction, ground-penetrating radar, electrical resistivity tomography, and down-hole magnetic susceptibility were employed on an unexcavated Adena burial mound in Central Kentucky. The results from these techniques suggest that multiple mound and off-mound features are present at the site. In this poster we present and discuss the techniques used, and results gained, during this research project.

Jeannine Kreinbrink and Doug VonStrohe (K & V Cultural Resources Management)

Local Chert Sources and Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Northern Kentucky

At least three prehistoric sites (with 10,000 years of diagnostic artifacts, including Paleo) are situated within several km of each other, on upland, sloping

ridges above steep stream valleys in Gallatin County, Ky. Their main function may have been processing local pebble chert. These streams flow into Eagle Creek and then into the Kentucky River. The upper reaches of these streams contain chert cobbles and geodes, which otherwise should not be there. Geological origins include ancestral river drainages and/or glacial deposits (Illinoian or earlier). This poster investigates chert sources, site distribution and function along the I-71 corridor in northern Kentucky.

John B. "Jack" LeSieur, Darlene Applegate, and Kelly Lafferty (Western Kentucky University)

Cultural Resources at Kyrock, Kentucky: An Initial Assessment

At its height, Kyrock, Kentucky was the largest producer of natural rock asphalt in the country, an industry that boomed with the invention and widespread use of the automobile in the early part of the twentieth century due to the material's ability to withstand elemental stress as a road-building material. The Kyrock Company, founded in 1917, marketed their natural rock asphalt as "Kyrock" and sustained production for over forty years in the undulating terrain of Edmonson County, Kentucky. Until it closed in 1958, the company operated an expansive extraction and processing enterprise, building an entire community around its operations, including three residential camps, a church, recreational facilities, a commissary, schools, a pump house, and other facilities required to sustain the roughly 2,000 people who inhabited the area. In this poster we present the results of our initial inventory and assessment of cultural resources associated with the rock asphalt operations at Kyrock, focusing on the extant Carmichael House, constructed by the company superintendent, the Kyrock Methodist Episcopal Church site with associated historic signatures, and the Kyrock Pump House site

Joseph Eskridge (Western Kentucky University)
Pictograms and Petroglyphs: Documentation and Interpretation of a Rock Art Site in Edmonson County, Kentucky

The pictograms and petroglyphs of a culture group represent concepts, events, and beliefs that the group deemed important for future generations. I recently investigated a rock art site in Gulf Hollow, a

tributary of Bear Creek in the Green River drainage. The pictogram was rendered with red ochre on the smooth sandstone bedrock of a shallow rockshelter along the deeply incised stream. I used an interpretive model based on the work of LeVan Martineaux to analyze the pictogram, concluding that the markings symbolize a peace accord. I later learned from a local informant that a Cherokee resident proposed a similar interpretation after visiting the site several decades ago. In this poster I describe the pictogram and outline my interpretation of its meaning.

News & Announcements

Native American Day at the Kentucky Children's Garden

Bruce L. Manzano

The second annual Native American Day took place on September 22, 2012 at the Kentucky Children's Garden at the Arboretum State Botanical Garden of Kentucky. It was a beautiful early fall day and through the crowd was small it flowed steadily during the 10:00 am to 2:00 pm event. Sometime before the event, Drew Hardy for his Eagle Scouts Project refurbished the child size wigwam with cattail mats and Emma Trester-Wilson, Education Coordinator at The Arboretum: State Botanical Garden set up descriptive signage for points of interests. Both children and adult visitors enjoyed taking a peek inside the child size wigwam (Figure 1). Manzano briefly discussed archaeological topics to visitors including the Girls Scout Troop 1049 covering topics such as the encampment layout, the wigwam construction, and bone tool making (Figure 2).

Those interested to help next year's Native American Day at the Kentucky Children's Garden are encouraged to contact Emma Trester-Wilson at The Arboretum: State Botanical Garden of Kentucky 859.257.9339 emma.trester-wilson@uky.edu. This event is a great way for KyOPA members living nearby Lexington to show their support for public education in archaeology by lending a hand to help Emma out next year.



Figure 1. View of a parent and their children entering the wigwam at the UK Arboretum Children's Garden.

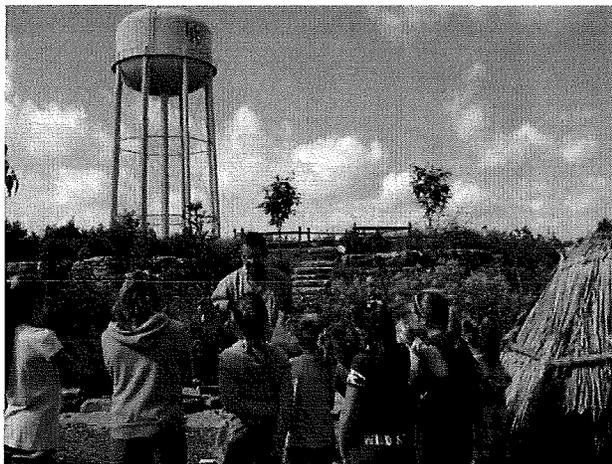


Figure 2. View of Manzano talking to Girl Scout Troop 1049 at the UK Arboretum Children's Garden.

Call for Papers, Posters, and Research!

Carl R. Shields

Have you presented a paper you want to share? Want to extend the reach of who sees your poster? Even if they are a little dated, dust them off, spruce them up, and send them in. If you are working on an interesting research topic, an innovative method, or a new technology, would you mind sharing your findings or progress with professional archaeologists in your neighborhood? This is a great way to spread the word and receive constructive feedback."

Call for KHC Abstracts

Kary Stackelbeck

The 30th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) Archaeological Conference is scheduled for March 15-17, 2013 in Lexington, Kentucky. I will be sending out details soon, but please mark this on your calendar and get those abstracts ready! Indeed, if you want to beat the rush, feel free to send me your abstracts now.

Call for Manuscripts!

Journal of Kentucky Archaeology

Kit W. Wesler

This online journal is look for archaeological articles on topics dealing with the Civil War relevant to the state. The *Journal* will publish selected articles to observe the 150 year Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Civil War. Online publications will occur over the next four years to correlate with the length of conflict. Interested authors should contact, Corresponding Editor of the Journal of Kentucky Archaeology, kit.westler@murraystate.edu.

Memorial Service for Tracey Sandefur

Alex Bybee

Tracey Sandefur, an archaeologist at CDM Smith, died suddenly Saturday, May 26. She had worked for CDM Smith for the last 17 years. Before that she worked on sites in Guam, Wyoming, and Illinois. She graduated from Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. Tracey is survived by her father Larry, her sister Karen, her brother Kevin, her niece Darcy, two cats, some aunts, uncles, cousins, and a lot of friends. A Memorial for Tracey was held Saturday, June 9th at the Good Foods Coop Community Room in Lexington, Kentucky.

KyOPA Membership Summary

Alex Bybee

As of May 2012, KyOPA has 113 members, 4 of which have lifetime memberships. Since the beginning of 2012, 8 new members have been

accepted into KyOPA. Congratulations and welcome to the new members:

Dawn Bradley, MS, RPA, full member, Project Archaeologist at AMEC Earth and Environmental

Jon Endonino, Jr., PhD, RPA, full member, Archaeology Lecturer at Eastern Kentucky University

Lee Foster, MA, RPA, full member, Independent Archaeologist

Kayce Humkey, MA, full member, Independent Archaeologist

Brian Mabelitini, MA, full member, Principal Investigator at Gray and Pape

Niki Mills, MS, RPA, full member, Project Manager and Archaeologist at Brockington and Associates

Bridget Mohr, BA, associate member, Staff Archaeologist at AMEC Earth and Environmental

Kim Simpson, BA, associate member, Staff Archaeologist and Archaeology Lab Supervisor at AMEC Earth and Environmental

Yearly KyOPA dues are \$15, and donations to the Research Grant Fund and Living Archaeology Weekend are always appreciated (every little bit can help). If you have already paid dues, thank you! If you can't remember if you have paid dues, please email bybee@crai-ky.com. Please send a check or money order made out to KyOPA to the following address:

Area of Interest: Grand Canyon National Park Forty-Five Years Later

Philip Mink

In 1967 Douglas Schwartz, then a faculty member and Director of the Anthropology Museum at the University of Kentucky, began a research project along the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon National Park (GRCA). His project, which involved students from Kentucky, was the first modern scientific research project in the Park designed to answer larger Anthropological questions. This past August, 45 years after Schwartz began his project, two current University of Kentucky archaeologists, Philip Mink and David Pollack, embarked on their own research endeavor along the Colorado River in GACA that examined some of the sites Schwartz identified (Figure 3). The aim of this recent project

is to determine the effectiveness of geophysical survey techniques such as Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) for assessing sites along the Colorado River being impacted by operations of the Glen Canyon Dam approximately 15 miles (24 km) upstream from the Park's west side. The preliminary survey results are positive and dovetail nicely with Phil's ongoing research into Grand Canyon settlement archaeology (Figure 4). We hope to continue this project and other related research within the Park, thus continuing a partnership that began long ago.

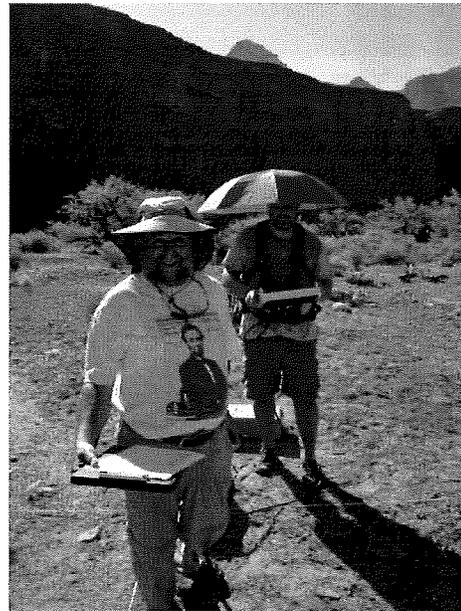


Figure 3. Pollack and Mink collecting GPR data at UN-52 (GRCA C:13:0778) a site partially excavated by Schwartz in 1967.



Figure 4. Mink using the gradiometer in difficult terrain at the Lava Char Site (GRCA C:13:0788).

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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.