



Summer 2000

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

*Nancy Ross – Stallings
Hank McKelway*

Hank McKelway, Don Linebaugh, and I, felt that a “presidential” comment on this past year was certainly warranted, especially if KyOPA’s actions could be assessed with an eye towards the future.

The main issue addressed by the Board and Officers in 1999 dealt with the Kentucky Archaeological Survey. Members of KyOPA’s Board and Officers met with Dean Grotch of the University of Kentucky to discuss the organization and goals of the Survey. Subsequently, KyOPA Board members and Officers met with representatives of the University of Kentucky, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, and interested archaeologists. The purpose of the meeting was to create a dialogue to address and resolve issues raised by KyOPA members. A summary of the meeting was distributed at the Bowling Green meeting and is available on the KyOPA web site for membership review. The Board and Officers of KyOPA enthusiastically support the educational programs sponsored by the Kentucky Archaeological Survey and applaud the

organization’s commitment to adhere to their mission statement, concentrating on educational programs and avoiding any archaeological undertaking that may be characterized as Section 106 compliance work. This issue was controversial, divisive, and time consuming for all involved, however, it appears that this issue can now be put behind us.

Since February, we have been concentrating on productive ways to improve the communication among the membership. The January meeting of KyOPA in Lexington was not well attended. A flu epidemic in town and an impending ice storm discouraged turnout. However, there were several fresh ideas brought into circulation. These ideas were restated at the Bowling Green meeting, discussed later in this newsletter. Several of the ideas presented identify mechanisms to improve communication among KyOPA members. Don’s willingness to take on the task of producing the newsletter should be applauded, and all members are strongly encouraged to submit articles on current research and projects.

Another means to promote communication among KyOPA members is the newly established web page. Michael

Tuma, of Cultural Resource Analysts, has constructed a web page with basic information on KyOPA. Perhaps the most important facet of the web page is the discussion board, allowing members to correspond on significant problems confronting Kentucky archaeology, historic preservation, and on more specific research issues. Once the newsletter is published, discussion topics will be posted. We believe the Web page will be a highly effective tool to disseminate important news and receive feedback on issues requiring timely action. Issues that may be discussed in the coming months through the Web page include proposed revisions to burial protection legislation suggested by the Kentucky Heritage Council, the proposed removal of a slave jail in Mason County to Cincinnati, and the possible coordination of the KyOPA meetings with the annual Kentucky Heritage Council meetings. Please take advantage of the web page to share your ideas on KyOPA and Kentucky archaeology.

In the coming months, we should remember the common ground of all KyOPA members. Let's identify the ideas, issues, and goals that guide and motivate us as professionals. Most importantly, let's define, with clarity and precision, the specific actions the KyOPA leadership and membership must take to achieve our stated goals. We are looking forward to the rest of this year to active discussions and comments on ways we can most benefit Kentucky archaeology. Enjoy reading this newsletter and let's stay in touch!

EDITOR'S NOTES

Don Linebaugh

Greetings from the new editor. Let me begin my tenure by heartily thanking my predecessor Pam Schenian for a job well done. Pam, as most of you know by now, has moved to Virginia, and is working at Fort Monroe. This issue of the newsletter will institute several changes and introduce several new regular features. Perhaps most importantly, we will begin publishing new titles submitted to the Office of State Archaeology with a brief abstract (excluding no find reports). With a

little editorial license, I have also selected *Kentucky Archaeology* as our newsletter title, and beginning this year will issue it twice a year. We also hope to publish the newsletter on the web, and this should help balance the increased printing and mailing costs for producing 2 issues each year. A more frequent publication cannot but help to improve communication between professionals in our state. On that note, I hope that you will assist me in continuing the tradition of this newsletter as an important means of reaching our colleagues and be willing to contribute to improving and enhancing the newsletter each issue. It is only through your contributions that the newsletter can be useful; thanks to all of those who have contributed so much to this issue. As noted in the President's Corner, please join us in putting down the sword and picking up the pen!! Our organization and this newsletter can and should be important vehicles for communicating among professionals and for ultimately enhancing archaeology in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

KyOPA WEBPAGE NOW ONLINE

Mike Tuma

The KyOPA web site is now online at <http://www.kyopa.org>. There you will find the organization's Bylaws, Code of Conduct, Standards of Research Performance, list of Officers, the KyOPA membership directory, and application information for new members. The web site also features a discussion board for KyOPA members. The discussion board will provide a much needed communication link between KyOPA members. As the membership will quickly discover, this discussion board will provide a forum on important issues confronting Kentucky archaeologists. We now have at our disposal a mechanism to rapidly disseminate new information or voice opinions on any relevant topic impacting the membership. Vital to the success of this new tool is our continuing participation on the discussion board. All members are encouraged to voice their opinions, but only in a civil manner - this

is a membership of professionals. Let's use this new voice to work together.

Instructions for operation of the board can be found on the discussion board page (<http://www.kyopa.org/discus/>). Simply click on 'Getting Started' under documentation on the left side of the screen.

We currently need discussion topics for the board and moderators for each topic. Moderators will be responsible for managing and introducing subtopics for discussion within each topic. Managing discussion topics requires minimal technical knowledge, and the version of discussion software used on the board provides excellent documentation and instructions. If you would like to become a topic moderator, please contact Michael Tuma at tuma@crai-ky.com.

REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Chuck Niquette

The Register of Professional Archaeologists is supported by the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the American Institute of Archaeologists. These three sponsors provided the financial commitment necessary to establish the Register initially and continue to support it with an annual \$5,000 contribution to insure its long-term viability. In turn, each of the three sponsors receives a seat on the Register's Board of Directors.

The Register of Professional Archaeologists has continued to grow and currently there are approximately 1,200 members. The Officers and Board include Don Hardesty (President), Mike Glassow (President-Elect), Chuck Niquette (Secretary/Treasurer), Rick Elia (AIA Rep), Elton Prewitt (Grievance Coordinator), Pat Garrow (Registrar), Donna Seifert (SAA Rep), and Bob Clouse (SHA Rep).

While much of the past two years has been spent on organizational issues, the Board has recently approved preparation and

distribution of a new newsletter, *The RPA Notes*. This newsletter will be designed as an electronic communiqué featuring detailed information for RPAs concerning issues of professionalism, certification of field schools, and similar themes. It is not intended to compete with the newsletters already published by the three sponsoring societies. Hard copies of *The RPA Notes* will be mailed to those RPAs who are not connected to the Internet.

The Register currently has a number of committees that are busy working on various charges. These include the Field school Certification Committee (Bill Lipe, Chair), the Communications Committee (Chuck Niquette, Chair), the Recruitment Committee (Bob Clouse, Chair), and the Professional Development Committee (Rick Elia, Chair).

We currently have \$140,000 in cash.; revenue for the year is \$63,082. With the additional funds anticipated from sponsoring societies for the balance of the year, we will exceed our projected revenue for the year.

For more information about the Register, please refer to www.rpanet.org or email the Business Office at register@erols.com.

CHANGES AT THE W.S. WEBB MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Nancy O'Malley

Effective June 15, 2000, Museum director Dr. Sissel Schroeder left the University of Kentucky to assume a faculty position in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Dr. Richard Jefferies appointed Nancy O'Malley to serve as Acting Director while the department conducts a search for a temporary one-year replacement; a search for a permanent replacement for the Director's position will begin in the fall. In August, Museum Assistant Ruby Basham will be leaving Kentucky to begin graduate studies in anthropology and linguistics at the University of Arizona; she received a fellowship from the

graduate college. Sissel and Ruby will be missed, but we wish them well. Graduate student Ricardo Fernandez is serving as the summer research assistant for the Museum and will be helping Nancy with site form review, permits, and curation. Tina Becker returned this summer to work for the museum under the University work-study program. Penny Davis Greenwell, who worked for former museum director Dr. George Milner about 15 years ago, is volunteering for the museum and will be entering the University of Kentucky's Department of Anthropology in the fall.

NEW WEB SITES OF INTEREST

(Editor's Note: please send along information on web sites that you find interesting and/or useful)

The John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library has unveiled a greatly expanded section on the Colonial Williamsburg website: <http://www.history.org>, offering individuals interested in the colonial Chesapeake the opportunity to search the library's vast collections. New features include PATRIOT, the library's online catalog listing the 68,000 titles in the Library, and guides to manuscript, microfilm, selected photograph and other research collections, such as the Shirley Plantation Collection of over 18,000 manuscript items. Previously, individuals had to physically visit the library or be connected to an internal network to access these resources. For more information, email: jlark@cwf.org; tel: 757-565-8511.

Architexturez is an online community for hacking and cracking the architectural code (<http://www.architexturez.com/>). Newly redesigned, the architexturez project website catalogues architectural research and theoretical texts about the built environment. The following is a sample of the site's content:

{computer icon} the architectural texts section currently has research in the following categories:

[aesthetics] [a-life] [anthropology]
 [archaeology][artificial intelligence]
 [building code] [cad] [cartography]
 [complexity] [computing]
 [construction] [criticism]
 [cyberplanning] [cyberspace]
 [deconstructivism] [design] [disney]
 [electricity] [energy] [ethnography]
 [gated communities] [geometry]
 [historiography] [humanity] [identity]
 [information architecture]
 [infrastructure] [interface] [landscape]
 [language] [las vegas] [malls]
 [mathematics] [media] [modernism]
 [music] [nurbanism] [organicism]
 [pedagogy] [philosophy]
 [photography] [planning] [politics]
 [post-modernism] [practice]
 [preservation] [psychology]
 [representation] [research] [security]
 [space settlement] [space-time] [style]
 [superstars] [sustainability] [theme parks]
 [typology] [virtual archaeology]
 [virtual reality]

If you have written a text related to architecture, in the broadest sense of the word, and it's on the internet, please send the url to human@architexturez.com

{people icon} The researchers & publishers section seeks to catalogue researchers of architecture, be they media archaeologists, critics, writers, or laypeople with a desire to decode and recode the built environment. Please submit your contact information to the network. Also, publishers of architectural texts are listed to help those researchers seeking venues for publication.

{eye icon} The architexturez perspectives section provides a platform for writers to share their architectural perspectives in essays.

{nodes icon} The architectural hyperlinks section compiles a wide-range of internet resources related to architectural theory and research.

ARPA CONVICTIONS IN THE NEWS

(BLM Weekly Activity Report, 22 April 2000). Umpqua NF - On 3/28, Patrick Wayne Hunt, 32, of Camas Valley, OR, was sentenced on one count of violation of the ARPA in U.S. District Court. He was sentenced to serve four months incarceration, four months of home detention, one year of probation, and to pay \$70,000 in restitution for his part in the illegal excavation of the Horsebone Archaeological site. Hunt was the last of four defendants sentenced as a result of an investigation begun in 1994. The case was reactivated in 1998 when surveillance caught Hunt's cousin, Patrick Eugene Hunt, 24, looting the same archaeological site. Collectively, the court-imposed restitution (\$140,000) is the largest penalty reported nationally for a criminal case under the ARPA.

(BLM - Weekly Law Enforcement Report, 17 June 2000). Headwaters Forest, CA - On May 8, 1999, a Law Enforcement Ranger was on foot patrol in the area of the North Headwaters Forest Reserve when he observed a suspect, wearing extremely dirty clothes, exit the trail head carrying a shovel and metal probe. Subsequent investigation by the Ranger revealed that the suspect had been illegally excavating for cultural artifacts in the historic Town of Falk, which dates to the 1880s. The suspect had no artifacts on his person at the time of the apprehension. The Ranger issued the suspect a citation to appear in court, pending a site damage report/crime scene examination. The Ranger and the Arcata Field Office Archaeologist, working as a team, conducted a crime scene/site examination. It was discovered that a previously unknown archaeological component (prehistoric Native American), under the late 1800s cultural layer, had also been damaged by the suspect's actions. The Archaeologist prepared an Archaeological Resources Damage Assessment Report, which placed the damage to the resources in excess of \$26,000.00. Coordination with the U. S. Attorney's Office ensued, and it was decided

to let the initial misdemeanor charge, 43 CFR 8365.1-5(a)(1)- Willfully deface, disturb or damage any cultural, historic or scientific site, stand and not to file for felony charges under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

On December 19, 1999, the defendant pleaded guilty in the U. S. Magistrates Court to the misdemeanor charge and, because of the amount of restitution requested by the government, \$26,000.00, the U.S. Magistrate referred the case to the United States Probation Office for a pre-sentencing report.

On June 13, 2000, the defendant appeared in the United States Magistrate Court and was sentenced to 5 years supervised probation; 10 days incarceration, suspended; restitution paid in the amount of \$7,529.90 to the Arcata BLM Field Office; Federal Search and Seizure Clause for 5 years; and not to enter the Headwaters Forest Reserve during his 5-year term of probation. A fine was not ordered or imposed. The restitution repayment and terms of sentence will be supervised by the United States Probation Office, Santa Rosa, California.

UPDATE ON ONGOING NAGPRA CONSULTATIONS AT THE W. S. WEBB MUSEUM

Sissel Schroeder

The William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky has an ongoing National Park Service funded project to conduct NAGPRA consultations with representatives of a number of Southeastern tribes. In 1999, representatives from the Eastern Band of Cherokee, Chickasaw Nation, and the Joint Shawnee Council (including members of the Absentee Shawnee, Eastern Shawnee, and Loyal Shawnee tribes) visited the collection facilities at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. Future visits are planned with the Cherokee Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee, and the Miami of Oklahoma.

COMMENTS ON THE NHPA AMENDMENTS OF 2000 (from ARCH-L)

Tom King

I just may be more suspicious about this than other people, but I had to wonder what sort of mischief might have crept into the National Historic Preservation Act via the recent "technical and conforming amendments" (parts of the NHPA Amendments of 2000, P.L. 106-208, May 26, 2000). In case anybody else shares this worry, I'm happy to report that I've now had the opportunity to check, and find only two changes that have any substance to them at all (other than those extending authorizations for the Historic Preservation Fund and the Advisory Council through 2005).

Section 110(a)(1) now reads:

The heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency. Prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing buildings for purposes of carrying out agency responsibilities, each Federal agency, in accordance with Executive Order No. 13006, issued May 21, 1996 (61 Fed. Reg. 26071) shall use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to the agency. Each agency shall undertake, consistent with the preservation of such properties and the mission of the agency and the professional standards established pursuant to section 101(g), any preservation, as may be necessary to carry out this section.

The change lies in the reference to EO 13006, which requires agencies to follow a sort of hierarchical order in deciding how to use historic properties for agency purposes: first priority to contributing buildings in historic districts in central business areas; next to compatible new construction in such districts; next to historic buildings outside such

districts. Like the Executive Order itself, a fairly silly provision that will probably be far more trouble than its worth, but something to know about if you want to cause a client's eyes to glaze over.

Section 110(l) now reads:

With respect to any undertaking subject to section 106 which adversely affects any property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and for which a Federal agency has not entered into an agreement pursuant to regulations issued by the Council, the head of such agency shall document any decision made pursuant to section 106. The head of such agency may not delegate his or her responsibilities pursuant to such section. Where a section 106 memorandum of agreement has been executed with respect to an undertaking, such memorandum shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts.

The difference here is that prior to the amendment, this section referred to agreements "with the Council." By changing it to agreements "pursuant to regulations issued by the Council," the law has been made consistent with the Council's regulations, which provide for agreements with SHPOs, THPOs, and other parties to complete the Section 106 process, provided such agreements are reached and documented in a manner consistent with the regulations.

"Huh?" you say? Really, folks, this is a useful, simplifying amendment, but note that it DOESN'T give agencies carte blanche to execute agreements any way they want, with whomever they want, and say they've satisfied Section 106. Agencies still have to play the game according to the regulations, for good or ill.

The rest of the amendments, other than those dealing with financial matters and one that gives Interior a little increased flexibility in the way it administers grants to the National

Trust, are literally about things like replacing commas with semicolons. I know, anybody who'd actually read this stuff must have a semicolon.

NEW FIRM IN KENTUCKY

Anne Tobbe Bader, RPA

Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Inc. has recently added cultural resources management to the services it provides to federal, state, municipal, and commercial clients. Ogden Environmental is a division of Ogden Corporation, a \$3 billion international services provider headquartered in New York. With 28 offices nationwide, Ogden Environmental has provided cultural resources services to clients in the western U.S. since 1972. With the establishment of a CRM unit in its Louisville, Kentucky office, Ogden now offers these services to prospective customers in the east. The Louisville office is currently staffed by Anne Tobbe Bader, Michael W. French, and Martin C. Evans. These individuals join an Ogden staff of over thirty archaeologists, architectural historians, and other cultural resources specialists in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Boise, Idaho; and Honolulu, Hawaii. Inquiries can be directed to Anne Bader at atbader@oees.com.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Kentucky Archaeological Survey *Dave Pollack*

During the past year, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted projects for several state agencies, including the Department of Parks, the Finance Department, and the Wild Rivers Program; federal agencies, including the Louisville Corps of Engineers; and local governments, such as the Jessamine County Fiscal Court. KAS archaeologists also undertook projects that involved students in archaeological field and laboratory activities from several counties, including Clay, Fayette, Jefferson, Livingston, Scott, and Woodford. Among these is the highly successful "Building

Blocks of History" education program conducted each fall and spring at Riverside, the Farnsley-Moreman Landing. More than 4,000 students participate each year in the ongoing archaeological research being conducted at this site.

Two properties were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. One, the Bettinger site, is a middle Fort Ancient village in Boone County; the owner is interested in donating a preservation easement for this site. The other is a mid-nineteenth-century historic site also located in Boone County. This site, known as Maplewood, was the home of Margaret Gartner the focus of the movie "Beloved."

KAS also brought the BLM's "Project Archaeology" to Kentucky in 1999. A facilitators workshop was held in June 1999 to train local archaeologists and educators. These facilitators could then conduct teacher-training workshops throughout the state. To date, two workshops have been held and two are planned for this summer. Additional workshops are planned for later in 2000 and for 2001. Archaeologists and educators are encouraged to attend the workshops, which cover fundamental concepts, analytical methods, and stewardship/ethics issues. For more information, contact Gwynn Henderson at 859-257-1919.

Recent KAS publications include: *Woodland Occupations Along Clear Creek in Southeastern Kentucky* by B. Jo Stokes and Carl R. Shields. This project was undertaken for the Kentucky Department of Parks. Of the four sites investigated, one (the Bailey site) had intact subplowzone deposits dating to the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland. Both occupations appear to have been of short durations; the focus of the Early Woodland component was on collecting nuts, while the focus of Middle Woodland component was on the processing of starchy and oily seeds.

A Metal Detector Survey for the Battle of Richmond by Kim A. McBride and M. Jay Stottman. This project was funded by the

American Battlefield Association. Nearly 2,000 acres of private lands and federal land associated with the Bluegrass Army Depot were surveyed with a metal detector to locate the limits of the battle and the location of military positions.

Archaeological Investigations at Logan's Fort, Lincoln County, Kentucky by Kim A. McBride and W. Stephen McBride. This project, undertaken with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Logan's Fort Foundation, was funded by a Federal matching grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council. New insights were gained into Kentucky's early frontier period. Of particular note was the remains of an individual, believed to have been William Hudson, who had been scalped.

University of Kentucky - GIS Project
Dave Pollack

The archaeological site geographic information system is now up and running. This project was funded with transportation enhancement funds (ISTEA) provided by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Matching funds were provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky.

In April of 2000, copies of the ARCVIEW shapefiles for archaeological sites and surveys as well as accompanying databases were provided to the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and the Kentucky Heritage Council. These agencies are now using these coverages to perform site checks and for project planning.

Philip Mink was hired in February as the full-time GIS technician for the archaeological site GIS and to oversee the development of the historic structures GIS. As with the initial development of the archaeological site GIS, this phase of the project is being supported by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet through transportation enhancement funds (TEA-21). Others working on the project on a part-time basis are Jim White, Jo Stokes, Gene Hume, and Wes

Stoner. The project is being overseen by David Pollack.

Project specific requests for shapefiles, data, and/or maps should be directed to the Office of State Archaeology at the University of Kentucky.

University of Kentucky, Program for Archaeological Research
Don Linebaugh

The staff of the PAR have been busy with a wide range of projects around the Commonwealth of Kentucky including a data recovery project at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery in Lincoln County, several Phase I projects, and Phase II testing at prehistoric sites in Jefferson and Menifee County. Dr. Chris Begley joined the staff as a Project Director in May. Dr. Begley received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Chicago and has worked extensively in the Midwest and Honduras. The PAR was also fortunate to hire Shawn Phillips as our Project Director for the cemetery project. Shawn is just completing his Ph.D. in bioarchaeology at SUNY-Albany, and has worked on historic cemetery projects in several regions of the U.S. In addition to our new project work, the Program staff continues to finish some long overdue project reports including the Lextran Phase III, the Boone County Mound Survey, and the Phase II testing of sites at the Big South Fork.

The Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery is a rural family cemetery (68 grave shafts) that spans Kentucky's early settlement period to the first quarter of the twentieth century. This project is funded by the Lincoln County Fiscal Court, Kentucky Division of Fish and Wildlife Resources, and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The archaeological fieldwork, which is currently almost completed, entails full documentation and removal of gravestones and burials. Thus far, variation in gravestone manufacture, cemetery layout, and interment style provide fascinating insights and fodder for research questions on mortuary practice transitions in North America that includes the New

Republic, the Victorian Period, and the Progressive Era. Headstone dates, with legible birth and death epitaph inscriptions, range from 1767 to 1922. At the moment, all gravestones have been documented and removed to storage and three quarters of the graves have been excavated and transported to the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research laboratory for analysis.

Laboratory research for the project will include analysis of textiles, coffin hardware, coffin wood, and skeletal remains. In addition, genealogical and social historical research will be undertaken to glean contextual data for the final analysis. The osteological research will document standard demographic data and pathological conditions. In addition, trace element, stable isotope, and biomechanical analyses will be conducted to assess dietary and activity patterns. The data will be pooled for a biocultural analysis that considers the unique development of multiple generations of the original Vardeman family and life in rural Kentucky in comparison to other nineteenth-century populations. A final report will provide data and analysis of the materials recovered.

Once the research is completed, the cemetery will be restored, near the original location, in an area safe from disturbance. The goal of restoration is to place all the gravestones and burials in the same configuration in which they were originally found. To do this, detailed maps and photographs of the gravestones and shafts will guide the process. The restoration and reburial is planned to take place within the next two years.

Nancy O'Malley continues to work on a draft report detailing the results of Lextran excavations conducted in 1988 by the University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment (now the Program for Archaeological Research) under the supervision of Drs. Steve and Kim McBride. Of the six house lots investigated, analysis of three is mostly complete, as are the introductory and background chapters.

Integration of the documentary data with the archaeological findings resulted in some unexpected changes in the reconstruction of the house lots' histories. The Abram Drake house, originally thought to have been the Drake family's primary residence, was found through additional documentary research to have been rented out, and may possibly have housed Drake's apprentices in the tailoring trade. This finding in turn altered the interpretation of the material culture associated with the early nineteenth-century deposits on the lot. Another unexpected finding concerned the Free Betty Young house lot. Preliminary documentary research suggested that Betty Young had lived in the shotgun style house that was shown on the 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map. Archaeological excavations indicated that the shotgun style house was a replacement structure and that Betty Young had lived in a smaller domicile with a basement kitchen. Her house was torn down sometime after it was acquired in 1844 by Benjamin Blincoe. Part of the cellar fill was dominated by large quantities of locally made redware that may have been produced by High Street potter Robert Campbell. The discovery of these deposits made possible a more detailed look at aspects of the local redware pottery industry, as well as the material culture of a free black woman in the early nineteenth century.

Dr. Gwynn Henderson is putting the finishing touches on her report on the results of the Boone County Mound Survey completed in 1996. Likewise, Dan Davis has completed a draft of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area's Phase I survey work (Four Roads and Terry Cemetery Rd.) and is now hard at work on the Phase II report; fieldwork for both were completed under the direction of Dr. Tom Sussenbach. In addition, Dr. Kim McBride completed the final report for the historic context of the Big South Fork region, and it was submitted in January 2000.

Dr. Christopher Begley recently completed a Phase I survey of a six-mile pipeline right-of-way near Harrodsburg,

Kentucky. One previously reported and six previously unreported sites were identified, including four small prehistoric lithic scatters and three multi-component sites with historic and prehistoric occupations. The three multi-component sites were recommended as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Dr. Begley is currently completing excavations in Louisville at Site 15JF668 along River Road, a project funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The site contains one of the few Mississippi period deposits known for the Falls of the Ohio area, which formed part of the boundary between the Mississippian and Fort Ancient cultures during the late prehistoric period. Data collected may yield information on the cultural affiliation of the Mississippi period inhabitants of the Louisville area.

Finally, Dan Davis and crew have recently completed fieldwork on several Phase I projects and a Phase II testing of a multicomponent prehistoric site (16MF632) in Menifee County. Phase II evaluation at Site 15MF632, funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, consisted of systematic surface collection, hand excavation of test units, and mechanical stripping of plowzone. Thirty-two potentially cultural features were identified during Phase II investigations. Of the features identified during the Phase II investigations, nine were completely excavated. Artifacts recovered during the Phase II evaluation consist of more than 1,000 pieces of debitage, several prehistoric tools, diagnostic projectile points (n=24), and sherds of prehistoric pottery (n=26). A small quantity of historic materials (n=11) dating from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries was also recovered. Prehistoric diagnostic artifacts dating to the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Prehistoric were present in the assemblage. Based on the recovery of diagnostic artifacts from Features 1 and 24, and the similarity of feature types across the site, the primary occupation of Site 15MF632 appears to have occurred during the terminal Late Woodland. Preliminary analysis

suggests that the site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D due to the large number of intact subsurface features, the presence of floral remains and carbon samples in these features, and thus, the high research potential of the site to address research questions directed at subsistence and settlement patterns, social organization, and culture history of, especially, the terminal Late Woodland.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
Chuck Niquette

Dr. Berle Clay is continuing to work on the application of geophysical survey methodologies to archaeology. Recent surveys have included additional work at the Hollywood site in Mississippi with Jay Johnson and the Millstone Bluff site in southern Illinois with Brian Butler. Additional work in Mississippi is planned stressing the use of multiple survey techniques and the integration of multiple data sets, again fitting in with Johnson's program stressing remote sensing techniques. Geophysical surveys have also been completed for a transportation project in Kentucky and are projected for a Revolutionary War fort in Ohio.

Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel, with the aid, guidance, and support of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, conducted Phase III archaeological investigations at an early historic tavern site along the Harrodsburg-Lexington Road, (U.S. 68) in Fayette County, Kentucky. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet facilitated and contributed staff for a well-received public program at the site, consisting of on-site tours and the creation of an educational documentary video of the excavation.

John Higbee operated a tavern at the location in the early nineteenth century. The tavern was an important focal point of community activity, and served as a meeting place for Henry Clay and politicians, militia musters, and travelers as they stopped to rest and hear the local news of Lexington and Kentucky. Higbee Tavern was clearly a

landmark on the early landscape of Kentucky. The archaeological investigations located the remains of Higbee's Tavern and two other associated structures. The tavern remains consisted of limestone foundations and a large cellar, filled with nineteenth-century artifacts. A nearby chimney pad and root cellar, filled with animal bone and early nineteenth-century ceramics, suggests the remains of a detached kitchen or domicile. A small root cellar, located at the back of the property lot, yielded a pierced Spanish coin; and probably represents the living quarters of one of Higbee's slaves. The recorded limestone foundations of other structures are indicative of the complex of buildings that surrounded the tavern, including an icehouse and smokehouse. The ongoing analysis of artifacts from Higbee Tavern will provide a clearer picture of the tavern structural design and layout, as well as activities at the tavern. The archaeological investigations at Higbee will provide us with the material culture remains, and contrasting lifestyles, of the tavern occupants, visitors, and slaves.

Wilbur-Smith Associates

Jim Fenton

Archaeologists at Wilbur Smith Associates are continuing the analysis and reporting on several interesting mitigations for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

Susan Andrews and Tracey Sandefur recently completed a draft study of an 1830s to 1870s historic farmstead in Owen County, Kentucky, the Enos Hardin Farmstead. Archaeological analysis of the artifacts in conjunction with a comparative study of the census records for the appropriate years indicated that Hardin was a well-to-do, although illiterate farmer, who purchased and possibly bred slaves as part of a broad strategy to increase his financial standing, and convert slave labor into more socially acceptable displays of wealth. In particular, he and his family participated in the complex social etiquette of the day revolving around ritualized meals and feasting most likely with invited guests. Analysis of tea wares and dinner wares by Andrews and Sandefur

demonstrated that Hardin and his family purchased and used the latest fashions in imported English china, used a wide array of dish forms, and matched sets as part of their everyday lives. Archaeological and documentary comparison with his peers in Kentucky and further afield indicates that Hardin was in the top echelons of slave owning farmers in this part of Kentucky, although he probably owned less than a dozen slaves. His strategy of mixed agricultural production, and the breeding of slaves for markets further south, fit into the contemporary capitalistic economy of his day. The study provided a wealth of details about social life, etiquette, and living standards in a rural part of Kentucky. It also demonstrated some of the strategies available to an illiterate man to increase his wealth and social standing among his peers. Overall, the study contributes tremendous insight into the other side of slavery – the financial motivations and cultural ideology of slave owners.

Dr. Stephen McBride is completing the final report of the Camp Nelson mitigation. The recovery of *in situ* Civil War era artifacts and features as part of the Transportation Cabinet's compliance with Section 106 obligations enabled Dr. McBride to analyze many aspects of camp life in different parts of this Union Camp and Supply Depot. His analyses, along with contributed chapters by other archaeologists at Wilbur Smith, the University of Tennessee, and the University of Kentucky, focused on the different life experiences in the war for officers and enlisted soldiers, civilian employees, African American impressed workers, and enlisted African American soldiers. Comparative analysis of military and non-military artifacts and consultation of records at National and local archives provided stimulating insights into the changing functions and relative importance of Camp Nelson for the Union army. New findings resulting from the study include insight into the tremendous problems of setting up and running an army in terms of clothing, feeding, training, and organizing thousands of individuals during wartime. The army's attempt to promote cohesion and adherence to the Union cause was forcefully

documented at the Headquarters site. Analysis of associated architectural and midden features, combined with contemporary photographs and architectural plans illustrated how the army remade itself during the later years of the Camp. Effort appears to have been directed towards promotion of both an Army and a Union ideology to African American enlisted soldiers, and after emancipation, to communicate to local Kentuckians the intent and power of the Union cause. The success of the research at Camp Nelson, and the recognition of the Camp as a National Historic Site has led to the creation of the Camp Nelson Heritage Park. In August, Dr. McBride takes up a new position as Director of the park.

Melody Pope is currently in the final stages of analysis and report preparation of materials recovered from archaeological investigations at the Dry Branch Creek Site, an upland Fort Ancient Site in Mercer County, Kentucky. Archaeological investigations by Wilbur Smith identified feature and artifact clusters that provide a starting point for examining the structure of upland Fort Ancient villages, and social relations of production and consumption. Microwear analysis using the high-power approach is providing new insights into the uses of such formal tools as the hump-backed knife, as well as the many varied uses to which unmodified flakes were put. The microwear research is an important aspect of her work and is providing new insights into village activities that enrich local level understandings of Fort Ancient economies and societies. Melody is also collaborating with researchers at Binghamton University to develop innovative microwear studies to examine questions of site structure and activities at upland prehistoric and historic period Indian sites in the Northeast, and to address the problem of macroscopic and microscopic identification of utilized flakes in lithic assemblages.

Archaeologists, GIS professionals, and engineers from Wilbur Smith attended the Kentucky Transportation's Award winning workshop, "Thinking Beyond the Pavement." Attendees met and discussed integrated

planning for minimization or avoidance of impact to all kinds of environmental concerns.

MINUTES OF THE 2000 KYOPA ANNUAL MEETING

Steve Creasman, Secretary

The meeting was convened at 9:35am, Saturday, January 29, 2000, at the University of Kentucky's Student Center. Less than 15 members attended the meeting due to bad weather.

Treasurer Report

Steve Creasman presented a brief treasurer's report. A detailed treasurer report was being prepared for the Newsletter.

Corrections/Approval of 1999 Meeting Minutes

The minutes of the 1999 annual were printed in the Newsletter. Jon Kerr moved (Kim McBride seconded) to dispense with reading of the minutes and approve the minutes as published. The motion carried on a voice vote.

General Announcements

Because of the low attendance at the meeting, there was a general discussion on changing the date of the annual meeting to later in the year. Many felt that a later date would decrease the chances of bad weather. The attendees discussed scheduling the meeting to coincide with the KHC annual meeting, hold the KyOPA meeting the Friday afternoon prior to the KHC conference. The objective of moving the meeting is to increase attendance. Berle Clay moved (Don Linebaugh seconded) that the annual meeting of be held in conjunction with KHC conference. The motion carried on a voice vote.

Presentation of New Members

KyOPA received applications for membership from the following: Darlene

Applegate, Alex Bybee, Grant Day, Richard Stallings, Victor Thompson, and Michael Tuma. Because there was not a quorum of KyOPA board members and officers, the matter was tabled.

Committee Reports

Research Funds- Nancy Ross-Stallings stated that no applications for funding were received. Members and other researchers (students) can apply for assistance from KyOPA to fund a radiocarbon date. Contact Chris Gramillion for an application form.

Membership- As noted above, seven new member applications were received. The applications will be mailed to the board and officers for consideration. Board members and officers have reviewed and approved the seven applications. A ballot will now be distributed to the membership.

Intern/Student Ed. Committee- No members were present.

KyOPA/Kentucky Archaeology Directory/Web Page- No members were present. Chuck Niquette volunteered the services of CRAI to develop a web page for KyOPA.

Kentucky Archaeological Journal- The committee reported that they believed that the cost of developing and maintaining a state journal was prohibitive. Their recommendation is to concentrate our efforts on what we have, the KHC publications.

Old Business

Educational Publication Funding- The publication of educational booklet or book is too expensive for KyOPA to take on alone. KyOPA would have to look at teaming with another or other group.

KyOPA Hat or T-shirt- Does KyOPA want to pursue printing hats or T-shirts? The consensus was no.

KAS- There was limited discussion on the meeting that the KyOPA board and officers had with KHC and UK concerning the Kentucky Archaeological Survey. One result of the meeting was that the president of KyOPA has been invited to serve on the KAS advisory board. Nancy said that minutes of the meeting should/would be mailed to the membership. Kim McBride relayed that David Morgan wanted people to contact him if they had comments, questions or concerns regarding KAS.

New Business

Newsletter- Don Linebaugh volunteered to be the newsletter editor.

Slave Jail in Madison County- A building used to hold slaves is being moved from its original site in Madison County, Kentucky, to the new Underground Railroad Museum in Cincinnati. It appears that there is little that can be done about it at this time. Chuck thought that KyOPA should go on record as being opposed to artifacts and structures being removed from the state. Chuck made a motion to draft a letter of concern to go to the governor, Ky. legislature, Sec. of the Interior, Ky. African Heritage Commission, and City of Maysville. The motion passed on voice vote.

Genealogy and Cemeteries on the CRAI Web Page - Chuck announced that CRAI has added a cemetery database page to their web site. The database contains information on cemeteries that CRAI has recorded through the years. The page has become very popular with genealogists. It is now linked to a number of genealogical web sites.

How SHPO is addressing new NAGPRA Regulations- Dick Jefferies said that UK Museum was working with the various tribes. Their concerns have been with burial and artifacts. The tribe's think that all remains are affiliated. Dick said they would try to prepare a progress report for the next newsletter.

Draft Burial Legislation- The SHPO and Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) have been developing a new burial law. The proposed legislation came out of the 1990 task force and is being pushed by the NAHC. There have been several meetings with other State agencies to work out issues. The bill does not yet have a sponsor and will not make this year. For a copy of a draft of the bill contact KHC.

KYOPA MEETING HELD IN BOWLING GREEN

Hank McKelway, Vice President

An informal meeting of KyOPA members took place at the annual Kentucky Heritage Council meeting, held this year in Bowling Green on February 26, 2000. The purpose was to forward information regarding the January KyOPA meeting, as the membership turnout was small because of bad weather and a flu epidemic.

The primary issues discussed with those attending dealt with:

- 1) A letter presenting an opinion on the acquisition of the slave jail in Macon County. The membership agreed that additional information on the situation should be gathered, and appropriate action be taken. A letter to the governor expressing KyOPA's concern over the loss of this cultural resource has been recommended.
- 2) The responsibilities of the newsletter have been given to Don Linebaugh, who will continue to produce a newsletter once a year.
- 3) A WEB page has been constructed for KyOPA, and will be a useful vehicle for disseminating information to the public and the general membership. The WEB page can also be used as a

discussion board, so that issues can be addressed through the Internet. An announcement will be made pending completion of the WEB page.

- 4) A KyOPA opinion on the operation of the KAS. A written summary of the meeting that took place between parties associated with KyOPA, KAS, UK and interested archaeologists was provided. This document is available from Hank McKelway or Nancy Ross-Stallings upon request. The KyOPA board and officers request that the membership review this document and comment.
- 5) The scheduling of future KyOPA meetings was discussed. The merging of the KyOPA annual meeting with the annual KHC meetings was suggested, as this would facilitate a greater membership attendance. Concern was voiced by several members that not enough time could be allocated for a KyOPA meeting to accomplish any goals. Several members commented that the KyOPA board and officers could save time by recommending goals and procedures for the general membership to vote on. This issue will be addressed further by the KyOPA board.
- 6) The current status of the revised burial legislation (KRS Chapter 72) was discussed by David Pollack. The legislation was not introduced this session. The legislation is being reviewed and will be revised for submission to the next legislative session. Currently, a task force to address the issue is not planned. The membership is encouraged to inquire and submit comments to Dr. Pollack regarding this legislation.

REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

Lynn Webb

The following reports of interest have been received by the OSA since September 1999. Please note that we are still working out a system to collect this data and apologize in advance to anyone who we may have missed.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed FY 2000 Timber Harvest and Cultural Resources Assessment of Land Between The Lakes, Lyon and Trigg Counties, Kentucky, and Stewart County, Tennessee*

Author: Kenneth C. Carstens

Date: September 1999

Brief Abstract: This Phase I archaeological survey entailed pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing of a 5,000-acre area within Kentucky's Land Between The Lakes (LBL). A total of 28 archaeological sites were discovered during the survey as were 5 isolated finds and the documenting of 10 known historic cemeteries. Twelve historic house sites, representing a portion of the historic community of Twin Lakes (1900-1960), were documented. The house sites are historically significant when taken as a whole as a part of the Twin Lakes settlement system and may be considered eligible for listing on the National Register as a pre-TVA twentieth-century community characteristic of the Land Between The Lakes area. Eight other isolated historic archaeological sites discovered during this survey need to be avoided from logging activities. Seven prehistoric archaeological sites (15LY85-90; 40SW432) were found in open areas during this survey. None of these open lithic scatter sites contain subsurface context; all were deemed non-significant.

Title: *Peter Evans' Mill: Nineteenth-Century Industry in Fayette County, Kentucky*

Author: Nancy O'Malley

Date: November 1999

Brief Abstract: Documentary and archaeological investigations at the Evans' Mill Site (15FA103) in Raven Run Nature Sanctuary uncovered abundant evidence of the nineteenth-century operation of a corn grinding mill with overshot wheel. Peter Evans, who built and operated the mill from the mid-1830s or perhaps the 1840s, used locally available limestone and wood to construct the mill building. Located on a rock ledge and built into a vertical cliff, the mill was designed to take advantage of the rugged local topography. A mill race conveying water within a wooden flume ran from the mill dam to the mill's overshot wheel, a distance of some 170 ft (50 m). The date of the mill's closing was not determined but information on Peter Evans' business activities suggests that the mill was not in operation past 1850, or was operating at a much attenuated capacity. Despite the efficiency of the mill's plan and mechanical organization, it probably became less profitable as mills in more accessible locations opened, and as roller and steam powered mills became more common. By considering all of the information gathered through documentary research, archaeological excavation, site examination, and artifact analysis, a composite picture of the mill operation was reconstructed.

Title: *The Civil War in Kentucky: Archaeological Investigations at Fort Duffield, West Point, Hardin County, Kentucky*

Author: Nancy O'Malley

Date: November 1999

Brief Abstract: Documentary and archaeological investigations were conducted by the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research at the site of Fort Duffield in the fall of 1997. Fort Duffield was a Union fortification, built in 1861 on top of a prominent hill overlooking the town of West Point, located on the south bank of the Ohio River downstream from Louisville, Kentucky. The fort was manned for the longest period by the 9th Michigan Infantry under the command of Col. William W. Duffield; however, other units associated with the site for short periods include the 37th Indiana Volunteers, the 1st Wisconsin, the 1st Wisconsin, the 1st and 18th Ohio, and the 16th and 28th Kentucky Infantry Regiments. Although the purpose in its construction in West Point was to defend Louisville, Fort Duffield was never attacked by the Confederate army. Field investigations included the creation of a detailed topographic map by a team of professional land surveyors, a soil conductivity survey, metal detecting, and excavation of shovel probes, trenches, and test units in various parts of the site. The purpose of the field investigations was to examine particular features associated with the earthworks (the main embankment and a possible exterior rifle trench), gather data in areas where structures had once stood, assess the preservation and integrity of archaeological deposits, and identify areas for future excavation.

Title: *Phase III Archaeological Investigations at 15CU27 and 15CU31, Cumberland County, Kentucky*

Author: Andrew P. Bradbury and Grant L. Day

Date: November 1999

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analyst's personnel conducted phase III excavations at archaeological sites 15CU27 and 15CU31 in conjunction with the proposed realignment of Kentucky Highway 61 in Cumberland County, Kentucky. Three cultural components were defined at Site 15CU27: Early Woodland/Terminal Archaic, Middle Woodland and Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric. Based on the artifact analyses and site structure, it is suggested that three separate uses of the shelter are represented during the Early Woodland/Terminal Archaic to Middle Woodland periods: 1) as a cemetery; 2) as a cache; and 3) as a temporary field camp, probably associated with the procurement of animal resources. Four temporal/cultural components were defined for Site 15CU31: 1) Plowzone, 2) Upper, 3) Kirk Corner Notched and 4) Lower. The three subplowzone components all appear to date to the Early Archaic period. The analyses indicated that the site represents a limited activity location. Biface production appears to have been the focus of activities at 15Cu31.

Title: *The Monitoring of Stream Bank Repair on the Rolling Fork River, near 15HD589 and 15HD590, On Yano Range, Fort Knox, Hardin County, Kentucky*

Author: Pamela A. Schenian

Date: December 1999

Brief Abstract: The Fort Knox archaeologist monitored earthmoving near Sites 15HD589 and 15HD590. Materials were surface collected from Site 15HD589 and one Middle Woodland feature was excavated. Diagnostic artifacts of Early Archaic, Middle Archaic and Late Archaic were recovered from Site 15HD589, as well as material associated with the previously known Middle Woodland component. Earthmoving was limited to the plowzone on Site 15HD590. Both Sites 15HD589 and 15HD590 remain potentially eligible for the National Register and should be periodically inspected to determine if they are eroding into the Rolling Fork.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed US127 Expansion and Bypass around Albany, Clinton County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-260.01 land Item No. 8-165.00)*

Author: Michael W. French

Date: December 1999

Brief Abstract: Archaeologists from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC), with the assistance of other KYTC personnel, conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed construction corridor for a US 127 bypass around Albany in Clinton County, Kentucky (Item no. 80260.01). A total of 30 previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites (15CT52-60, 62-82) and two prehistoric isolated finds (Non-Sites 1 and 2) were documented in the study area. In addition to the prehistoric sites, two new historic sites were identified (15CT61, 15CT83), and one additional historic site (Non-Site 3) was investigated but not recorded as an archaeological site. Five previously recorded archaeological sites were documented in the northern project area (Item 3-165.00). These included four prehistoric sites (15CTt19, 20, 22 and 15CT51), and one historic site (15CT21). Minor additional field investigations were conducted at Sites 15CT20 and 15CTt21. Of these 37 archaeological sites, 13 of the prehistoric sites were recommended for avoidance or additional Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations to fully assess their potential cultural significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. One of the historic sites (15CT61) is an historic cemetery containing the interred remains of some of Clinton County's earliest settlers. It is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register and should be avoided if at all possible.

Title: *Archaeological Excavations at Bell's Tavern, Barren County, Kentucky*

Author: M. Jay Stottman

Date: December 1999

Brief Abstract: At the request of the Bell's Tavern Historical Park Commission, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey completed archaeological investigations of the Bell's Tavern site (15BN109) located in Park City, Kentucky. The purpose of the project was to assess the nature and potential of archaeological resources at the site, with an emphasis on a portion of the project area proposed for the construction of a pavilion and parking lot, and to determine the boundaries of a historic cemetery. The investigations determined that the area proposed for construction has been disturbed and contains no significant archaeological resources dating from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, including intact strata and features associated with the occupation and demolition of the original tavern and a builder's trench associated with second tavern foundation. Evidence of several nineteenth-century outbuildings was also found in the project area.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the North-South Portion of the Realignment of US 68, Mason County, Kentucky*

Author: Richard Stallings and Nancy Ross-Stallings

Date: January 2000

Brief Abstract: This report details the results of a Phase I archaeological survey of three proposed alternates encompassing approximately 430 acres in Mason County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of six archaeological sites, 15MS105-110, and a possible cemetery. Sites 15MS106, 15MS107, 15MS109, and 15MS110 are small to large, sparse to moderate density lithic scatters. Site 15MS105 is a historic period farm complex that dates from the early nineteenth through late twentieth centuries. Site 15MS109 is a large, dense prehistoric lithic scatter that was occupied during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century periods. A possible small historic period cemetery was reported by a landowner.

Title: *Big South Fork Region Historic Context Study*

Author: Kim A. McBride and W. Stephen McBride

Date: January 2000

Brief Abstract: Between 1992 and 1994, a series of cooperative agreements were negotiated between the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) and the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Tennessee Historical Commission, and the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BSFNRRRA). Under these agreements, the PAR was to develop a historic context for the Big South Fork drainage area. It was felt that development of a general historic context for the study area would facilitate evaluation, interpretation, and management of historic resources, both within the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area and in surrounding lands within the drainage, and would encourage a more balanced treatment of these areas in the future. The study area was designed to encompass all lands within the Big South Fork watershed, and includes parts of McCreary, Pulaski, and Wayne counties, Kentucky, and Fentress, Morgan, Pickett, and Scott, Tennessee. The historic context study was divided into two phases, the first being data assessment and collection, with additional research on select land histories, and the second phase the finalization of the historic contexts themselves. The results of both phases have been integrated into this context document. Due to the relative paucity of secondary historical literature for the study area, land ownership and occupational history as gleaned from deeds, surveys, and other land records provides important insights for the historic context study. Since the size of the study area precluded detailed land ownership or occupational reconstructions over its entirety, it was decided to single out three particular land tracts or areas. The three areas are ones for which historical records (documentary and oral historical) are readily accessible, and fairly representative of the most common kinds of activities and land ownership patterns within the entire study area. The three areas chosen include one representing early industry, namely salt exploration and production along the Big South Fork; as seen in the efforts of the Beatty and Huling concerns; a later industry, coal mining, as seen at one of the earlier mining complexes within the study area, Barren Fork in McCreary County; and a relatively isolated, agricultural community known as No Business and Station Camp, just below the Kentucky-Tennessee state line in Scott County, Tennessee.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Hutchison Segment of the Paris Pike Improvement Project, Fayette and Bourbon Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Richard Stallings and Nancy Ross-Stallings

Date: March 2000

Brief Abstract: This report details the results of a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 133 acres in Bourbon County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of one archaeological site, 15BB121. Shovel testing at this late nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century site revealed no indication of intact midden or features, nor was there any evidence of the spatial or stratigraphic separation of deposits from different occupations or time frames.

Title: *Phase II Testing of the Mims Site (15BB51) Located Along Paris Pike, Bourbon County, Kentucky*

Author: Richard Stallings and Nancy Ross-Stallings

Date: March 2000

Brief Abstract: This report details the results of the Phase II archaeological testing of a portion of the Mims Site (15BB51), Bourbon County, Kentucky. The purpose was to determine if the construction of the realignment of US27/68 (Paris Pike) would negatively impact any archaeological deposits surrounding a concrete pad at the south end of the site. It was suspected that this pad may have been covering a well, cistern, or some other type of historic feature associated with the Ten Mile Tavern. Excavation of two test units revealed that the area around the concrete pad contained a sparse density of relatively recent historic artifacts.

Title: *A Metal Detector Survey for the Battle of Richmond*

Authors: Kim A. McBride and M. Jay Stottman

Date: April 2000

Brief Abstract: The Battle of Richmond (15MA306) was the second largest Civil War battle in Kentucky. Two large tracts of land were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1994; The Richmond Battlefield Association was formed in 1998 to further protect the site. However, efforts have been hampered by a lack of confirmation of the exact area in which the battle took place. This study, funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service, has used metal detecting to survey over 1,800 acres. Three major concentrations of Civil War materials were found, two on the Blue Grass Army Depot, relating to Stage 1 of the battle, and one on private property just north of Duncanon Road, relating to Stage 2 of the battle or an early skirmish. The Stage 1 areas are within the present boundaries of the National Register nomination and the Stage 2 (or earlier skirmish) area is not, although it is recommended that the boundaries be expanded to include this latter parcel of land.

Title: *Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Triplett Creek Site (15RO183), Associated with the KY 519 (Clearfield to Clack Mountain) Project, Rowan County, Kentucky (Project # 09-156.01)*

Author: Daniel B. Davis

Date: April 2000

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation of a portion of the Triplett Creek Site (15RO183) on the east side of KY 519 between Morehead and Clearfield in Rowan County, Kentucky. Artifacts recovered consist primarily of debitage and prehistoric tools; diagnostic artifacts dating to the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic subperiods were present in the assemblage. The Middle Archaic component appears to consist of multiple lithic scatters representing repeated, short-term occupations occurring over a potentially extended period of time. However, strata containing the Middle Archaic component were heavily mixed by high-energy flooding events between approximately 6000 and 3000 B.C. Late Archaic tools indicate functional activities geared toward hunting, processing of subsistence products, and the replenishment of expedient tools. Lithic resource procurement was based primarily on local chert resources, and the Late Archaic component appears to consist of at least two lithic scatters representing short to moderately short periods of occupation. The presence of midden suggests that at least one of the Late Archaic occupations may have been of a longer duration. Unfortunately, the Late Archaic component was heavily disturbed by plowing and high-energy flood events, and no potential Late Archaic features were identified.

Title: *Archaeological Investigations at Area 2 of the Croley-Evans Site: A Mississippian Mound Center in Southeastern Kentucky*

Authors: Richard W. Jefferies, Emanuel Breitburg, and C. Margaret Scarry

Date: May 2000

Brief Abstract: During 1996, students from the University of Kentucky Field School in Archaeology conducted investigations in Area 2 of the Croley-Evans site (15KX24), a small town and mound center located along the Cumberland River in Knox County, Kentucky. Area 2 investigations were designed to recover information that could be used to compare Late Prehistoric cultural activities at Area 2 with those documented in 1993 and 1994 (Jefferies et al. 1996) in Area 1 to the south. The analyses of the Area 2 cultural materials suggest that while there were some subtle differences in the kinds and intensities of specific activities, generally comparable behavior occurred in both parts of the site. The dietary significance of nuts suggested by the Area 1 botanical analysis is generally supported by the Area 2 data, although at a somewhat lower level.

Title: *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Brier Creek Site (15ED422), Nolin Lake State Park, Edmonson County, Kentucky*

Author: Daniel B. Davis

Date: May 2000

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted Phase II archaeological evaluations of the Brier Creek Site (15ED422) in Nolin Lake State Park, Edmonson County, Kentucky. The Phase I assessment of the potential significance of Site 15ED422 was based on the interpretation of the site as a possible single component, Paleoindian extractive site. During the Phase II evaluations, several additional components dating to the Middle Archaic and either the Terminal Paleoindian/Early Archaic or the Late Archaic were identified at the site. These additional components cannot be separated into discrete lithic assemblages in terms of either horizontal or vertical distribution. Furthermore, diagnostic artifacts associated with all components present at the site co-occur in Stratum II. In addition, the absence of potential cultural features identified across the site greatly reduce the research potential, and thus, the significance of the site to address questions concerning Mid-Holocene or pre-Mid-Holocene activities in the region. Finally, the mixed nature of the deposits, precipitated in part by years of agricultural activity in all but the sinkholes at the site, further reduce the research potential and significance.

Title: *An Addendum to: Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed US127 Expansion and Bypass around Albany, Clinton County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-260.01 and Item No. 8-165.00)*

Author: Michael W. French

Date: June 2000

Brief Abstract: This addendum report summarizes the results of a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of four small areas (Addendum Survey Areas A, B, C, and D) that will potentially be impacted by construction of the proposed US 127 Bypass around Albany, Kentucky. A single prehistoric archaeological site (15CT84) was identified during the investigations of the additional survey areas. Site 15Ct84 was a multi-component prehistoric lithic scatter. Diagnostic artifacts included a single Early Archaic Kirk Corner Notched point, and a single Late Archaic/Early Woodland Motley point.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Three Cell Tower Sites in Calloway and Marshall Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Kenneth C. Carstens

Date: July 2000

Brief Abstract: A Phase I pedestrian reconnaissance with shovel testing was conducted at three cell tower locations in Calloway and Marshall Counties, Kentucky (Murray [Key], Almo Heights [Jackson] - in Calloway, and Hardin [Gardner] - in Marshall). One, non-significant archaeological site, 15CW267 was found on the Key property. The site was contained totally within the plowzone. It contained a very sparse distribution of FCR and non-diagnostic chert debitage despite screening efforts and shovel testing at 5 m intervals, and was badly disturbed.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1999

Steve Creasman, Treasurer

KyOPA Financial Report for 1999				
Date	Transaction			Balance
Republic Bank Jan. 99	Deposit-Transfer from UK Credit Union			\$2,498.20
May 4, 1999	Deposit-Dues		\$30.00	\$2,528.20
May 19, 1999	Sec. of State-Annual Fee	\$4.00		\$2,524.20
May 18, 1999	Pam Schenian-Newsletter Expenses	\$158.68		\$2,365.52
May 21, 1999	Sec. of State-Change of Corp. Address	\$5.00		\$2,360.52
June 7, 1999	Deposit-Dues		\$10.00	\$2,370.52
June 22, 1999	Office Depot-misc. supplies	\$49.05		\$2,321.47
Dec. 10, 1999	Deposit-Dues		\$10.00	\$2,331.47
Jan.-Dec. 99	Deposit-Interest on checking		\$47.38	\$2,378.85
Bal. December 31, 1999				\$2,378.85

CALENDAR

2000

September

20-23 2000 Annual Meeting - The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), New Orleans, LA. For more information - telephone 615-320-3203 or visit the website at www.aaslh.org.

10-17 6th Annual Conference of the European Association of Archaeologists in Lisbon. For more information - email ea2000@ipa.min-cultura.pt.

October

11-13 Preserving the Recent Past II, a conference for historians, designers and preservationists in Philadelphia, PA. For more information - telephone 202-343-6011 or visit the website at www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/recentpast2.htm.

26-29 24th Annual Conference of the Northeast American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies in Portland, Maine. For more information - Lucinda Cole, Univ. of Southern Maine, P.O. Box 9300, Portland, ME, 04104.

November

- 2-5 67th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation in Solomons, MD. For more information - telephone 410-747-1973 or email pooleyd@erols.com.
- 8-11 2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Macon, GA. For more information - telephone 803-725-1130 or email aking@sc.edu.
- 10-12 Envisioning the Past: Constructing Knowledge through Pictorial Traditions of Representations, University of Southampton, Highland, Southampton. For more information - telephone (44) 023-80-592930 or visit the website at www.arch.soton.ac.uk/DeptStuff/representation.htm.
- 13-15 4th International Preservation Trades Workshop at the Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg, PA. For more information - email info@ptn.org
- 15-19 99th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco Hilton and Towers, San Francisco, CA. For more information - telephone 703-528-1902, ext. 2, or email jmeier@aaanet.org.

2001

January

- 10-14 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Held aboard the historic luxury liner *Queen Mary* in Long Beach, CA. For more information - visit the SHA webpage at www.sha.org.

April

- 18-22 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. New Orleans Marriott and Le Meridien New Orleans. For more information - telephone 202-789-8200 or visit the website at www.saa.org.
- 25-29 2001 Annual Meeting of the Vernacular Architecture Forum in Newport, RI. Abstracts accepted until Oct. 1, 2000 - Nancy Van Dolsen, 252-243-7861.

August

- 26-30 The 10th Archaeological Chemistry Symposium at the American Chemical Society Meeting in Chicago. For more information - 614-292-5518 or email Jakes.1@osu.edu.

Kentucky Archaeology is a publication of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists and is issued twice a year in the Summer and Winter. The deadline for submitting announcements, short news items, queries, call for papers, book reviews, current research, and other materials is **May 15** for the **Summer** issue and **November 15** for the **Winter** issue. Please send materials to Donald W. Linebaugh, KyOPA Editor, Program for Archaeological Research, University of Kentucky, 1020A Export St., Lexington, KY 40506; 859-257-1944, 859-323-1968 (fax); dwline@pop.uky.edu. Submissions should be sent in either Word or Word Perfect files on disk or via email attachments. Please note the software and version in your cover letter.

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