

Summer 2003

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

Donald W. Linebaugh, *Newsletter Editor*, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1020A Export St., Lexington, KY 40506

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Michael W. French

Kentucky's archaeological community needs to work together. That is a simple enough sentence to say, and one, no doubt, you've heard a colleague or two rattle off with a sigh in their voice, or perhaps you've said it yourself. But then again, you've probably had a cynical friend, an old timer in the Commonwealth, respond that Kentucky's archaeologists will never work together. They never have. They never will. Maybe you've said such things yourself after a few beers in the after-hours at a conference or between classes or in the dingy bar next to a motel that's seen better days on the third or fourth week into a long CRM project. Maybe you've said such things when a young archaeologist fresh out of graduate school and new to Kentucky asked you about the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists and what it does.

It may be better to start with the question, "Why should Kentucky's archaeologists work together?" There are lots of reasons to argue why they shouldn't. Archaeology, like it or not, is a competitive business. If you pay your rent or mortgage or fend off creditors while making a living as a CRM consultant, that fact is obvious. If you

try to get a job with a consulting firm, you compete with some talented and experienced professionals out there who often have a resume just a bit thicker than you do. And if you are a manager or officer in the company, you usually find yourself competing with your colleagues at other firms for the same limited number of regional consulting contracts. As for those who've pursued a career in academia, the scenario is just as competitive if not worse. When that handful of academic positions come open each year, how many experienced, well-published, would-be college professors apply? Archaeology is a tough profession.

So why should Kentucky's archaeologists work together? Necessity is one reason. These are troubling times for archaeology and historic preservation as a whole. The economy continues to linger in a sputtering recovery that just can't pick up steam, and federal and state budgets are in tatters. Politicians and the heads of government agencies and administrative departments are taking cold hard looks at where the money is going and what unanticipated expenses are driving up budgets and bogging down project schedules. And there on the budget report is archaeology. There is the expense of mitigating that prehistoric village and burial site the environmental consultant found a couple of years ago and said was potentially eligible for the

National Register, or that historic tavern where Henry Clay gave his retirement speech, or that forgotten cemetery where some of the first Euro-American settlers in Kentucky were buried. Construction of this highway or that flood control project is slowed down and the cost driven up because of an archaeological site. Given present economic realities, civic leaders have to question the worth of archaeological research and the justification to spend thousands and hundreds of thousands of taxpayer dollars on something many a shrewd fiscally conservative citizen may consider frivolous.

What happens if they decide archaeology just is not worth the expense? How secure are the National Historic Preservation Act and the cultural resource management clauses in the National Environmental Policy Act? For those of us in CRM, these laws and a handful of others are the reasons we have jobs.

The simple answer to the question of why we should work together is that we have to. Kentucky needs its archaeologists to work together and form a united voice advocating the cause of cultural resource preservation and management. Not just because the laws keep us employed, but because the laws protect our state's and our nation's heritage. We must do what we can to guarantee preservation laws remain in place. And we must work to impress upon our civic leaders and others that archaeology and archaeologists are not roadblocks to economic development. Ideally archaeologists should work proactively to facilitate economic development while helping preserve the sites and other resources that are most important to our heritage and, when necessary, to document those pieces of the story that will be lost. If we are unable to do this we could eventually lose the laws that protect cultural resources.

We must also do a better job of educating lay people about just what it is archaeologists do. I suspect most residents of Kentucky would be surprised to find out there were a couple of hundred

or so people in the state who made their living as archaeologists. And relatively few people understand the goals and process of archaeological investigation. How many people do you run into who think archaeologists just "dig up stuff"? There is also a disturbing perception on the part of many people that archaeologists have no interest in sharing what they've found and what they've learned about the state's history and prehistory. In fact, I have been told time and time again that archaeologists only want to "steal folk's arrowhead collections and take their land away." These are unfair perceptions, but they are out there. It is difficult to expect people to be allies of historic preservation and preservation law when they do not really know what it is we do as archaeologists and don't really trust us to begin with. To date, we've done a poor job of sharing our efforts with people outside of the archaeological profession. There have been some great public efforts in the state that could fill volumes, but we still have a long way to go to dispel the lingering unfavorable perceptions.

There is also the vast rift between archaeologists and the Native American community to address. The new Section 106 guidelines (Revised 1999) make it a statutory obligation for federal agencies to consult with federally recognized tribes on federally funded or permitted projects. It has taken the agencies a few years to get the consultation process underway, but agencies from the Federal Highway Administration to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are now consulting with tribes on virtually every project. And time and time again, at least when it comes to dealing with prehistoric human remains, the tribes are telling the federal agencies they would prefer to see the sites buried beneath fill and paved over rather than have the burials subjected to scientific investigations that disturb the remains. This is unfortunate but understandable in light of the one-sided relationship archaeologists have had with the tribes for the past century or so. Many of our predecessors in archaeology have seen no reason to involve contemporary American Indians in their research

and they have viewed human remains recovered from archaeological sites as mere data sets.

It should come as no surprise that archaeologists keep finding themselves on opposite sides of the negotiating table from contemporary Native Americans. This needs to change and we must seek ways to work with the Native American tribes who have historic ties to Kentucky. We need to ask ourselves what we as archaeologists can give to the tribes and ask them what they want from us. Instead of sitting at opposite sides of the negotiating table we should find ways of working together to identify common goals and when possible work together to preserve our heritage.

To tackle all these issues, the state's archaeological community **must** work together. KyOPA exists to facilitate cooperation between archaeological professionals. The organization provides a venue for archaeologists from the state's consulting firms, universities, and federal and state agencies to work together and speak with a common voice. Over the past two or three years we have begun moving in this more overtly active direction. KyOPA's efforts as a consulting party on the development of the Memorandum of Agreement for the treatment of archaeological resources and human remains impacted by the Louisville/Southern Indiana Bridges project is a good example. In conjunction with efforts by the Society of American Archaeology, KyOPA was a strong voice for the need for appropriate scientific investigations when the Federal Highways Administration and even the Advisory Council seemed willing to ban scientific studies of human remains. There is a momentum to the organization that needs to be maintained and built upon to solidify the role of KyOPA as an effective advocate for cultural resource preservation and management in the state. This momentum can only be maintained by an active membership that is representative of all the state's professional archaeological community.

With this introduction, I would like to promise each of you that I am determined to work with

Kentucky's archaeological community to tackle these issues. If the archaeological community acts as individuals with individual goals, we carry little weight. However, if we work together we have the potential to be an effective lobby for the cause of archaeology and historic preservation. To this end I believe there are six critical goals that can be identified as priorities for the KyOPA and I plan to emphasize these goals while serving as KyOPA president. The general themes of each of the goals were discussed at the KyOPA Annual Business Meeting in March 2003, and subsequently by the officers and directors at the Summer KyOPA Board meeting in July 2003. There are, of course, numerous other issues and topics that deserve discussion, but these are the critical issues that can be summed up as the essential agenda I believe is warranted for KyOPA. I will make these a priority and will continue to work with the officers and directors to pursue them.

1) KyOPA must expand its membership and the participation of the membership to represent a broader spectrum of archaeologists working in Kentucky. The Organization has made strides in expanding the rosters and there are now over 70 members representing archaeologists from various consulting firms, universities, community colleges, and federal and state regulatory agencies. It is up to each of us, as members, to encourage our colleagues to join and become active in the organization. Join a committee if you have a couple of days a month to spare. Sponsor a new member and get others to join.

2) KyOPA should seek to become active in working with federal and state elected leaders as well as other preservation groups in the state to ensure existing CRM laws remain on the books and to help develop effective new laws to expand the protection of archaeological resources. At the Summer KyOPA Board meeting, the board and officers agreed to form a Preservation Action Committee to address these issues. The immediate goals of the committee are 1) to identify legal constraints of KyOPA as a non-profit group to lobby political

leaders and institutions, 2) to identify existing CRM laws that are not known to archaeologists, and 3) to identify other historic preservation groups with which KyOPA can work. The initial members of the committee include Berle Clay, Darlene Applegate, and myself. The committee will provide the KyOPA Board with a report at the Fall Board meeting.

3) KyOPA should actively work to be recognized as a consulting party that represents the concerns of the state's archaeological community. As with the Louisville/Southern Indiana Bridges project, the KyOPA membership should keep an active eye on civic and other projects across the state that may adversely impact cultural resources. When necessary the Organization should step in as a consulting party. The ad hoc committee formed to represent KyOPA on the Louisville/Southern Indiana Bridges CRM MOA consultation was tasked by the KyOPA Board to continue this effort. The committee includes Hank McKelway, George Crothers, Kelli Carmean, and Darlene Applegate.

4) KyOPA should develop a dialogue with Native American Tribal groups to find ways we can work together and identify common goals. KyOPA made some initial contacts with the tribes as a result of the Louisville/Southern Indiana Bridges CRM MOA consultation and the KyOPA Consultation Committee was tasked by the Board to continue these efforts with the tribes.

5) KyOPA should expand its efforts at public outreach and education to help the state's residents better understand their rich heritage and help them find ways to work toward preservation. The KyOPA Educational Outreach Committee was tasked by the directors to lead KyOPA's efforts in this area and includes as committee members Phil Logsdon, Gwynn Henderson, Anne Bader, and Jeanine Kreinbrink. The committee has developed a calendar of archaeology events now available on the KyOPA webpage at www.kyopa.org.

The continuing efforts of individual members with amateur archaeological societies are commendable and I encourage all KyOPA members to guide and participate in these when possible and prudent. Jeannine Kreinbrink continues to shepherd the Central Ohio Valley Archaeological Society (COVAS). In the past year, Anne Bader has single-handedly drawn together residents of southern Indiana and the Louisville area interested in archaeology to form the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS). This avocational group now holds regular monthly meetings with archaeological speakers and volunteer digs and the group has sought guidance from KyOPA on how to participate in legitimate archaeological research in the state. The FOAS web address is www.falls-society.org/resources.html.

6) KyOPA should find ways to further archaeological research in Kentucky. With this in mind, the KyOPA directors voted in July to set aside a portion of the budget to be used as a KyOPA Archaeological Research Grant to be awarded annually. In the past, money had been donated to KyOPA by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. and the University of Louisville to be used for C¹⁴ dating. However, the fund had never been used. The directors established a committee under the chairmanship of Grant Day to set up rules, qualifications, and application procedures for the grant. The Board also debated the written application by Eric Schlarb for matching funds to secure a C¹⁴ date of a carbon sample recovered from Bullock Mound Site in Woodford County. The directors approved Mr. Schlarb's request and he is the first recipient of the grant. With continued effort on our part this can become a regular and competitive annual grant that aids in archaeological research throughout the Commonwealth.

Thank you all for the opportunity to serve as president of KyOPA. I look forward to working with all of you in the coming months as we tackle the important issues facing archaeology and cultural resources management as an organization.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY PRESERVES IMPORTANT KENTUCKY SITES

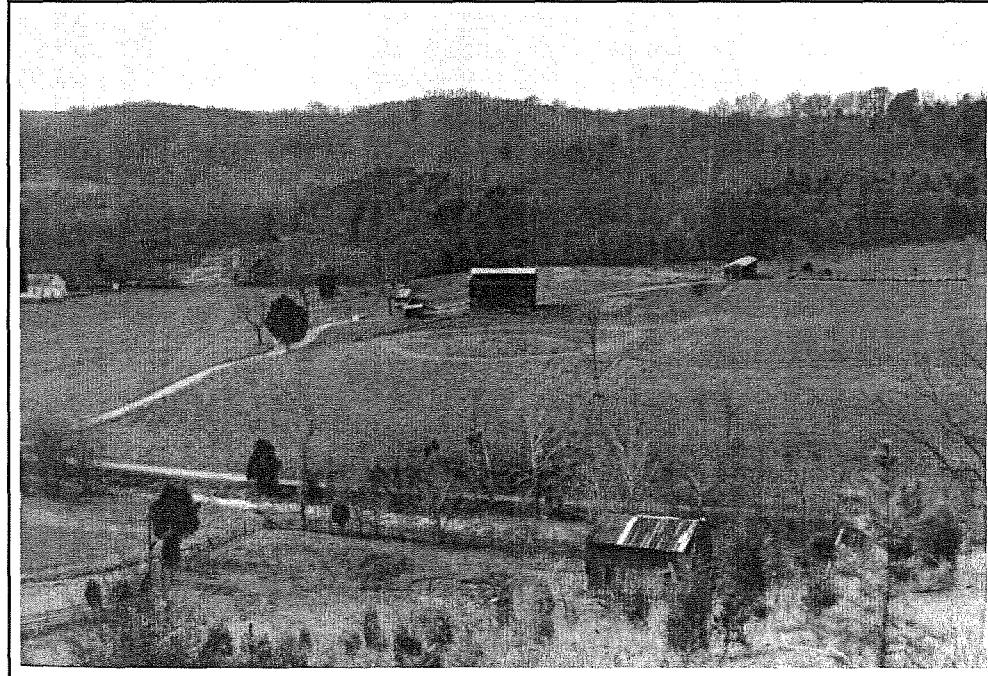
Joe Navari and Paul Gardner

The Archaeological Conservancy (TAC) is a national nonprofit organization whose purpose is the permanent protection of the most significant archaeological sites in the nation. TAC is the only nonprofit organization actively preserving endangered archaeological sites nationally. Preservation of sites is primarily accomplished by the acquisition of the land on which the sites are located, and is done to create permanent archaeological research preserves, places where important archaeological sites will always be available for scientific study. Founded in 1979, TAC has now established nearly 260 archaeological preserves in 42 states, including seven in Kentucky.

Conservancy preserves in Kentucky include Reeves Mound in Boone County, Round Hill

Mound in Madison County, Savage Cave in Logan County, and a small tract at the Old Fort Earthwork in Greenup County. We have added three new acquisitions in 2003, including Bogie Circle in Madison County, an additional portion of the Old Fort Earthwork, and a portion of the Page Site in Logan County.

Bogie Circle is an Adena "Sacred Circle" located in the Silver Creek drainage and is one of the few earthworks of this type left in eastern Kentucky. A ditch about 3 ft. deep and 75 ft. in diameter was excavated on a hilltop and the dirt from the ditch piled to the outside creating a wall about 3 ft. high. A causeway about 6 ft. wide connects the interior of the circle to the outside. There is no obvious mound present in the center, but a historic cemetery is located there. At one time, there were two circles at the site, but the larger of the two was destroyed by barn construction. The Silver Creek Valley is home to many Adena sites and TAC is trying to preserve as many as possible. Unfortunately, there is an increasing amount of



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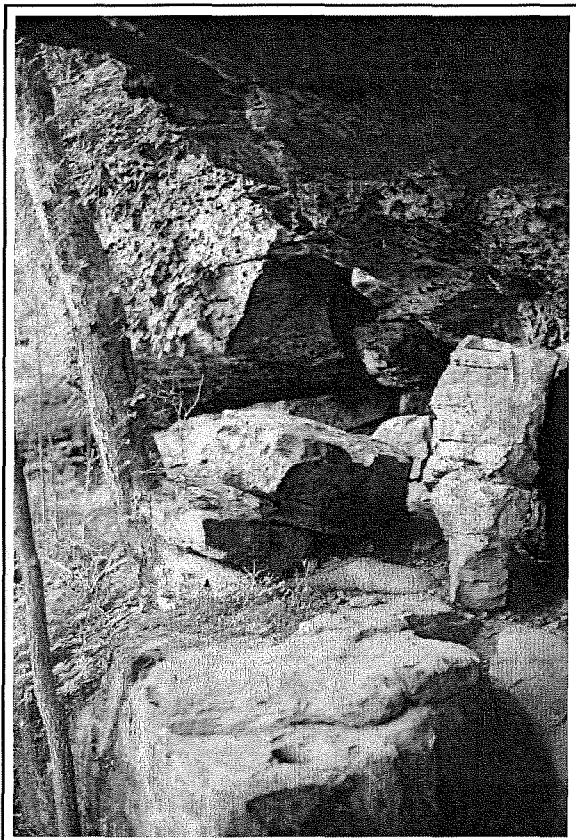
urban residential sprawl from Richmond, which is threatening many of the sites.

Kentucky's Old Fort Earthworks is a 15-acre square enclosure with walls 820 ft. long and up to 10 ft. high. The southern and western walls are in pasture and remain nearly pristine, as are two parallel walls that stretch to the west. The northern and eastern walls of the square remain structurally intact, but modest homes were built upon them beginning about 50 years ago. In 1999, TAC purchased two houses that had fallen into disrepair, demolished them, and restored a 150-ft. section of the eastern wall.

This year we have purchased an additional property that includes a house along with a five-acre tract of land. This is the second largest tract of land within the enclosure and spans the length of the earthwork from its north wall to its south. The research potential of the property is thus particularly high. Also, acquiring it gives us ownership of about 1/3 of the earthworks' interior, taking us a good ways toward our goal of placing the entire earthwork within an archaeological preserve.

As one of the largest prehistoric earthworks in Kentucky, the Old Fort has received much attention from archaeologists. It was first mentioned in a 1791 letter, and explored and mapped by Squier and Davis during their mid-nineteenth-century investigations of the "Mound Builder" phenomenon. In the beginning years of the twentieth century, Gerald Fowke excavated there, and later it would be the site of a Works Projects Administration excavation during the Great Depression.

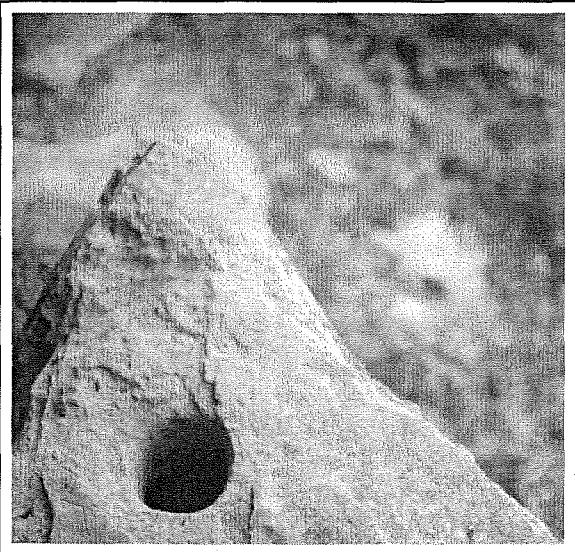
The excavations indicate that the Old Fort was likely constructed in the early Hopewell period, ca. AD 1 to 200. In addition the work has documented a rather elaborate construction sequence. Rather than fitting the earthwork into the existing landscape, considerable effort was expended to fill ravines and level slopes prior to construction. Apparently the dimensions of the earthwork—about



Rockshelter at the Page Site.

820 ft. per side—and its orientation—45° offset from the cardinal directions—were established beforehand and the earth prepared to receive it.

The Page Site is the largest mound complex in Kentucky. When mapped in the 1920s, 67 mounds were present and some had already been destroyed. The only excavations at the site took place in the 1920s and focused entirely on the mounds. The burial mounds at the site are unique in Kentucky in that they cover rock cists that contain the cremains of scores to hundreds of individuals. Since the non-mortuary features of the site remain uninvestigated, little can be said about its cultural context, but it is assumed to date to the early Mississippian period, ca. AD 900 to 1300. The Page Site also has a fascinating history in that



A hominy hole, or grinding basin, at the Page Site rockshelter.

it was operated in the 1930s and 40s as "Prehistoric Lost City," a rival tourist destination to "Ancient Buried City" at Wickliffe.

The Conservancy is purchasing about one third of the site in the area that preserves the largest number of visible mounds. The parcel includes a sizable amount of non-mound area and also encompasses a small rockshelter with a grinding basin (hominy hole). The Conservancy hopes to preserve the entire site and will pursue further acquisitions as the land comes onto the market.

Fundraising for the Kentucky acquisitions is currently underway. Contributions can be sent to The Archaeological Conservancy, Attn: Kentucky Project, 5301 Central Ave. NE Suite 902, Albuquerque, NM 87108, or visit www.americanarchaeology.com. Individuals with sites they feel are worthy of permanent preservation should contact Joe Navari or Paul Gardner at The Archaeological Conservancy, Midwest Regional Office, 3620 N. High St., Columbus, OH 43214, 614-267-1100, or at tac_mw@msn.com.

AN UPDATE ON THE KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGISTRY

A. Gwynn Henderson

The Kentucky Archaeological Registry, a landowner contact/site registration program, was developed by the Kentucky Heritage Council in 1987 in order to involve private landowners in the long-term preservation and protection of Kentucky's most significant archaeological sites. Modeled on The Nature Conservancy's successful natural areas registry programs, it was designed to honor and recognize the owners of outstanding archaeological sites for their voluntary commitment to preserve some of Kentucky's most unique remaining cultural resources.

The Registry is a non-binding, non-regulatory program that awards plaques and/or certificates to landowners who have stated verbally or in writing that they are willing to preserve and protect the site to the best of their abilities; notify the Kentucky Heritage Council/Kentucky Archaeological Survey of any threats to the site, such as site vandalism, proposed construction, or any other ground-disturbing activities; and notify the Council/Survey of any intent to sell or transfer ownership of the property. Given the recent acquisition of three Registry sites by The Archaeological Conservancy, it seems like a good time to consider what the program has accomplished in its 16 year existence.

When the idea for a registry program was first considered, it was not known how effective it might be. It was considered an experiment in proactive site protection, one program of many the Heritage Council could use to effect the preservation and protection of Kentucky's archaeological sites. The idea was attractive (The Nature Conservancy's registry programs had been very successful in many states) and its potential was acknowledged in several publications in the early 1990s target-

ing site protection options (Henderson 1991a, 1991b; Henry 1993). It was assumed that an archaeological registry program would work like a natural areas registry program, and be similarly effective, since in both cases, the issue was preserving the land and keeping the land values from deteriorating.

Well-funded and staffed half-time within the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission during its development, the program was transferred to the Heritage Council, where it was folded into the regular duties of existing staff. Later, responsibility for maintaining the program was transferred to the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, where it is maintained without any direct funding as part of the regular duties of existing staff.

Over time, due to a lack of specific funding and staff support, certain Registry activities have been modified. While the Registry is still open to the addition of new sites, the last site was added in 1994 (there are now a total of 17 sites listed in the Registry). Personal visits to the sites and the landowners, which were initially conducted annually, are now conducted on a more irregular basis. The Registry program continues to maintain formal contact with participating landowners, however, through the annual Christmas card; the annual Preservation Month letter, which serves as a thank you, as a reminder to the landowners of the preservation commitment they made, and as a quasi-Registry newsletter; and the *Trowel and Pen*, the Survey's annual newsletter. Landowners receive letters of invitation to relevant archaeological happenings and other announcements as well as copies of the Survey's education booklets.

For their part, over the years of its existence, landowners have contacted the Registry program to inform the coordinator of intent to transfer ownership; to discuss stronger site protection options; for help with facilitating ownership transfer to preservation organizations; for more information about their site; and with requests to better map

and record their site. The Registry coordinator now serves primarily as a culture broker between landowners and other preservation groups/potential buyers, like The Archaeological Conservancy or the University of Kentucky, helping with introductions, providing information, and facilitating communication. Information about the sites contained in the Registry's files expedites these efforts in making contact with the owners and in understanding the specifics of land ownership and the owners' views on long-term protection and preservation.

Of the 22 landowners who have participated in the program, 11 still own a registered site. In the case of two landowners, the property passed to their children upon their death, and these children are continuing their parents' commitment to protect the site by participating in the Registry program. In the case of six landowners, ownership of their sites passed to others. In one of these cases, the owner's wife contacted the Registry program to discuss preservation options, but later moved and left no further contact information. In another case, the new owner has expressed interest in participating in the Registry program.

Ownership of three Registry sites, Bogie Circle (Madison County), portions of the Old Fort Earthworks (Greenup County), and the Page Site/Lost City (Logan County) recently passed to The Archaeological Conservancy, ensuring the preservation of these sites in perpetuity. This shows that this site protection program is working and is achieving what it set out to do.

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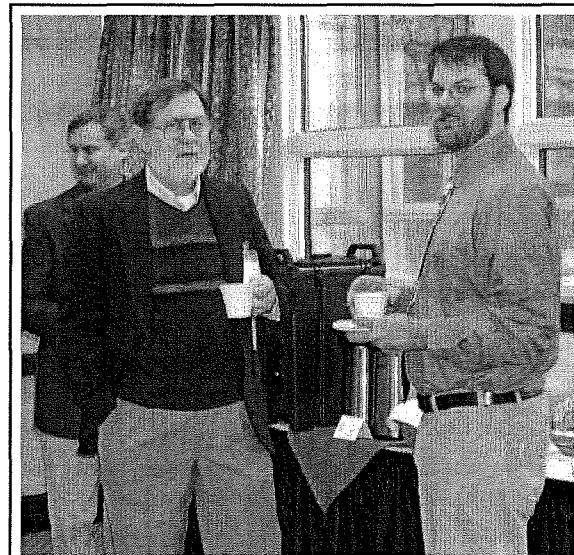
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A NEW AND DIFFERENT BOOKLET IN THE KAS EDUCATION SERIES

A. Gwynn Henderson

The Kentucky Archaeological Survey began its Education Series in 1996 with the publication of *Slack Farm and the Caborn-Welborn People*. The plan was to publish other short booklets on Kentucky archaeological sites and topics written for the general public on a close-to-annual basis. Since that time, the Survey has published three other booklets on diverse, though largely prehistoric archaeological, themes.

Taming Yellow Creek: Alexander Arthur, the Yellow Creek Canal & Middlesborough, Kentucky by Maria Campbell Brent is the fifth in the Series, but a first on several accounts. This 30-page booklet is the first in the Series with a historical theme: it presents the history of Alexander Arthur's attempts to build a modern city in the mountains of Bell County in the late 1800s during America's "Gilded Age." On the face of it, it doesn't appear to be overtly about anything archaeological at all. But the archaeological link can be discovered with a review of the booklet's preface. Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. of Versailles, Kentucky, was contracted to prepare this booklet as part of the Nashville Corps of Engineers' mitigation efforts directed at what remains of the canal, a historical archaeological feature still visible in some parts of Middlesboro.



Boyce Driskell and Carl Shields at the 2003 KHC archaeological conference.

Another first concerns the booklet's author, Maria Brent of Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. Other booklets in the Series were prepared by Survey staff: Maria is our first "guest" author (and incidentally, the booklet is also *Maria's* first effort at writing something like this for the general public).

The final first has to do with local community support for the booklet. Local historians checked the booklet for accuracy, seeing it as an opportunity to correct some historical inaccuracies that have plagued Middlesboro historians for decades. Also, anticipating the local interest in the booklet's publication, the Bell County Historical Society and the Bell County Tourism Commission contributed funds to print twice as many booklets as was originally planned. Now both of these organizations have quantities of these booklets to provide to tourists, society members, and other individuals interested in the history of Middlesboro.

LOVE HURTS: RECREATION IMPACTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE RED RIVER GORGE

Cecil R. Ison and William E. Sharp

Kentucky's Red River Gorge is a picturesque area of world-renowned beauty embodied by rugged cliffs, steep canyons, waterfalls, scenic vistas, and a profusion of wildflowers. The Gorge also contains an unusually high concentration of rockshelter sites that have long been recognized as having tremendous research potential, especially in addressing inquiries into the origins of food production. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Susan Neumeyer the Gorge is currently being nominated as a National Register Historic District that includes 667 prehistoric and historic sites.

Due to the attraction of the unique features of the Gorge, the area has become a focal point for an ever-increasing number of people for recreational use. It is estimated that the Gorge hosts nearly a half million visitors annually. This number of users will inevitably impact the resources they have come to enjoy, and unfortunately the Gorge's archaeological sites take the brunt of the damage due to the skyrocketing recreational use.

Destruction of archaeological sites within the Gorge has long been attributed to the increased recreational use of the area (e.g. Mayer-Oakes and Hughes 1975, Wyss and Wyss 1977, Cowan and Wilson 1977). In an attempt to quantify the impacts of rising levels of recreational activity use on archaeological sites, the Daniel Boone National Forest recently completed a sample survey of 51 high activity areas within the Gorge area. The 1,542-acre survey resulted in the documentation of 225 archaeological sites or one site per 6.85 acres inspected.

The results of this sample survey illustrates the plight of the Gorge's cultural resources. One hundred thirty eight (61%) of the sites documented

had recognizable impacts including looting, fire hearths excavated into the prehistoric deposits, wood artifacts such as early nineteenth-century niter mining remains being burned for fire wood, heavy compaction from countless feet traveling through a rockshelter, and artifact dispersal from cleaning a rockshelter floor for camping or rock climbing activities. Even more alarming is the fact that 84 sites or nearly three quarters of the prehistoric cultural components considered eligible for listing on the National Register have been impacted. Another 15 sites had been degraded to such an extent that all integrity had been lost. With the loss of information from these sites goes another chapter in our human saga.

Unless action is taken to correct this problem there will be few resources left. As we all know, archaeological sites are a very limited, finite resource that once gone can never be replaced. Since the passage of the Antiquities Act on June 8, 1906, federal agencies have had responsibility for the stewardship of historic properties under their jurisdiction. Unfortunately, protection in far too many instances was equated with avoidance of any direct earth-disturbing activity. Avoidance is neither protection nor preservation, but quite simply neglect. Barbour (1987) eloquently states the problem in his now famous treatise "On Woodrats and Human Behavior."

The outlook for these archaeological resources is bleak. With numerous and continued threats even the most isolated and best concealed shelters are not surviving impacts. What alternatives are available? We could leave the shelters alone and opt for continued preservation. Looters, however would not...Even woodrats would not cooperate in their modest way of burrowing through the human past. We on the other hand, should be smarter than woodrats; often humans are not...The question is how to save this [archaeological] record.

There is a single possibility. The record must be read; the sites must be excavated.

The Daniel Boone National Forest is currently revising the Forest Plan and the public (including the archaeological community) now has an opportunity to comment on the proposed plan that will be used as the framework for future management direction. The proposed Forest Plan for the Daniel Boone National Forest provides adequate protection to archaeological sites threatened by direct Forest Service undertakings, but does little or nothing to provide protection to sites that are being impacted daily by increased use of federal land by the general public for various recreational activities, including camping, ATV use, bushwhacking, and rock climbing. This is painfully apparent in areas with high visitation rates, including at least one of the state's most noteworthy archaeological areas, the Red River Gorge. The dry shelters of the Gorge contain some of the best-preserved prehistoric archaeological remains in the eastern United States. Due to the unique preservation qualities in some of these rockshelters, the Gorge is known as one of perhaps seven centers of human plant domestication known in the world. The draft planning documents (paper copies or a compact disc) can be obtained by calling 859-745-3100, or can be accessed by visiting the Daniel Boone National Forest website at www.southernregion.fs.fed.us/planning

As previously mentioned, the Gorge is currently being nominated as a National Register District. This is commendable, however, this action was initially proposed nearly 30 years ago. The Forest Service claimed at the time that they did not have the type of funding allocation that would allow them to protect, conserve, administer, or manage the resource. Forest Service management is again voicing these same concerns. In order to receive the funding allocations necessary to preserve at least a small portion of this unique heritage, you must let them know what needs to be done. The following are a few examples. We're

sure you can think of many more. Let the Daniel Boone National Forest know what you think!

- A complete inventory of all archaeological sites present in the district
- Stabilization of damaged sites on the district
- Develop research plan for investigating changing human use of the Gorge through time
- Develop site protection plans for the District
- Develop public activities, literature, and museum exhibits
- Recommend hiring a full-time archaeologist responsible solely for heritage resources in the Gorge.
- Change administrative constraints
- Establishment of an archaeological team on the Daniel Boone National Forest that is responsible for overall research on the forest research rather than hampered by district-by-district compliance considerations.

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SAA COUNCIL OF COUNCILS MEETING

Darlene Applegate

President Michael French and president-elect Darlene Applegate represented KyOPA at the 6th Annual Council of Councils (COC) Meeting at the recent Society for American Archaeology meeting in Milwaukee in April 2003. The annual meeting provides a venue for leaders of state-wide professional archaeological organizations to discuss issues of common interest. This year was no exception as important topics including consulting party status, curation and budget crises, and public outreach were considered. About a dozen states were represented at the COC meeting.

Meeting attendees agreed unanimously that state professional archaeological organizations must take an active role as consulting parties in the Section 106 process for certain federal projects. Representatives from Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Kentucky noted that their organizations have participated as consulting parties in negotiations on recent federal projects. Issues of concern include appropriate mitigation recommendations, effective means of learning about and selecting significant projects for participation, avoiding conflicts of interest, and long- and short-term public products.

Budget crises in many states are impacting the professional archaeological community, especially in regard to funding for state historic preservation offices and state curatorial facilities. The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologist's representative provided an update on the curation crisis in Colorado and discussed how the state professional archaeological organization is involved in on-going negotiations with state agencies (see www.coloradoarchaeologists.org/curation.htm for details). Despite their lobbying efforts, the Wisconsin Archaeological Survey representative reported that a 40% cut to the Wisconsin Historical

Society (SHPO) budget will eliminate nearly all SHPO archaeological positions, cut staff at museums and curatorial facilities, and reduce support to university graduate programs. Wisconsin is also facing a curation crisis as only two universities and one museum are accepting collections, and these facilities are rapidly running out of space.

Public outreach was the third major topic of discussion. The Public Education Committee (PEC) is a special interest group of the SAA that is open to all SAA members. Goals of the PEC include compilation and publication of public outreach activities in each state and development and dissemination of lesson plans, brochures, and other products for a variety of publics, including teachers, students, landowners, and the media. A network of regional and state coordinators work as liaisons between the PEC and state organizations; the Kentucky coordinator is A. Gwynn Henderson of the Kentucky Archaeological Survey. Many PEC products and resources are available online (see www.saa.org/pubedu/index.html for details), and the PEC has a traveling booth that may be used by SAA members for the cost of shipping. PEC representatives suggested that archaeologists recommend the development of curriculum modules as part of Section 106 mitigation for certain federal projects.

State council representatives agreed that public outreach is or should be an important component of their organizations' missions. Representatives shared information about the various public outreach activities in which their organizations engage. Activities ranged from public excavations to video productions to public access television programs to state-wide travel guides for public archaeological sites. Participants also noted that it is necessary and appropriate to consider the concerns of affected parties (e.g., Native Americans) in developing and implementing culturally sensitive public outreach projects.

LOUISVILLE - OHIO RIVER BRIDGES MOA

Hank McKelway

KyOPA participation in the Louisville-Ohio River Bridges Project (LORBP) actually began in response to a request to meet with FHWA officials. Michael French and I met with Olivia Michaels and Jose Sepulveda of FHWA. The focus of the meeting was how KyOPA might interact and provide professional guidance to FHWA on highway projects. During the meeting, FHWA officials expressed their awareness of Native American interests, and questioned how FHWA could support what they perceived to be valid concerns of Native Americans. As all are aware, Section 106 regulations now include Native American consultation as a component in project planning, implementation, and mitigative actions. One specific concern raised was the skeletal material currently housed at the University of Kentucky museum, and the appearance that this was insensitive to Native Americans. These comments opened the door on the forthcoming LORBP and the anticipated archaeological investigations. There is a clear need for balance, as required by Section 106 regulations, between Native American Tribal concerns and scientific concerns in the disposition of human remains. KyOPA was asked by FHWA to become a consulting party on the project, and I subsequently requested and was granted that status for KyOPA.

The key issue on the LORBP focused on the treatment of human remains. As per the regulations, Native Americans and the lead federal agency (FHWA), must consult, as with the SHPO, on the proper treatment of human remains. Federally Recognized Native American Tribes who claim ancestry to the land have an opportunity to voice their concerns and preferences on the disposition of Native American skeletal remains. Needless to say, the differences between the scientific community and Native American Tribes differed markedly.

The LORBP committee, including myself, Dr. Kelli Carmean, and Dr. George Crothers was tasked with reviewing the documentation on this project, and specifically comment on the FHWA draft MOA on the disposition and treatment of human remains. The initial draft had been crafted with input from the Eastern Band of the Cherokee, the Absentee Shawnee, and members of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. One meeting of historic preservation groups was held specifically for the Native American Tribes, historic preservation groups (including KyOPA) from Indiana and Kentucky, FHWA, KYTC, and representatives of the Advisory Council. Our committee operated independently from the SAA representatives and the KHC.

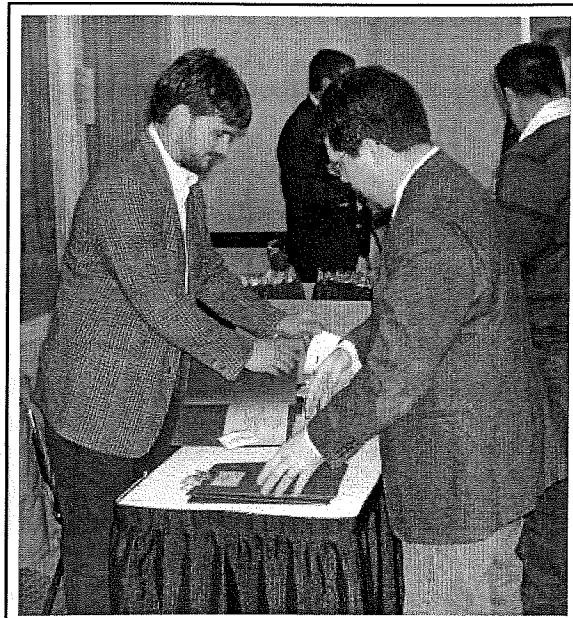
The Native American Tribes clearly preferred that no excavation of human remains take place, and that no scientific analysis be conducted. If the remains had to be disinterred, the remains were to be reburied within days. If analysis proceeded, the remains were to be treated according to a specific protocol, such as no solvents during the washing process or photographs of skeletal material. The scientific community attempted to point out the value of the study of these remains as a reflection of Native American lifeways. Scientific analysis provides insights into human biology, Native American history, and demography. For archaeologists, this argument seems so common sense that there should be no need to make it. On the contrary, we need to make the argument often. We can strengthen our argument on scientific analysis by constantly giving back, by sharing, the information we learn of their cultures.

Archaeologists no longer have the luxury to believe our research does not need to be well defined or justified to laymen. In reality, we should see that this process of consultation forces us to be better archaeologists and anthropologists. We must be creative and invent new procedures and methods of analysis that are not offensive to Native American concerns, yet provide us with the data we need.

The final signed MOA focuses on a case by case scenario, where the scientific case for the study of skeletal remains will be weighed against Native American Tribal concerns in each instance where prehistoric human remains are encountered. Archaeologists must create strong arguments on the value of the remains that will be studied. The arguments must be forceful and "persuasive," linking well-defined and reasoned research questions with the acquisition of essential skeletal data. The arguments must be understandable to the layman. Archaeologists alone will not be making the decisions on the disposition of human remains. Project administrative officials will attempt to balance the perspectives of project archaeologists, Native Americans, accountants, construction engineers, and safety officers.

During the meetings with representatives of Federally Recognized Tribes, it is essential that the discussions are straightforward and honest with a sincere attempt to take into account Native American concerns. Offering alternatives to "standard" methods of archaeological analysis in an effort to compromise is one way to demonstrate a sincere concern. Perhaps the most important demonstration of concern is face to face consultation at the reservations of Federally Recognized Tribes. Building personal relationships with leaders of Native American Tribes creates trust and facilitates cooperation. KyOPA should take the initiative to build relationships with Native American Tribes and visit reservations. Interacting in this way would enhance our ability to communicate and compromise in Kentucky archaeological situations where human remains are encountered. I would hope KyOPA would continue to act in a proactive way with state and federal agencies to build strong working relationships with Native American Tribes.

Let me thank Dr. Carmean and Dr. Crothers for their participation in this process, and to the KyOPA membership and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, for allowing this committee to actively engage as a consulting party in the LORBP.



KyOPA president Michael French registers at the 2003 KHC archaeological conference.

CURRENT RESEARCH

AMEC Earth and Environmental

Anne Bader

In the past year, the Louisville-based cultural resources unit of AMEC Earth & Environmental has broadened services at a regional level through support to other AMEC offices across the eastern and midwestern U.S. Our ongoing architectural and archaeological work throughout the state of Pennsylvania is progressing and continues to support the Army National Guard in their role within the overall initiative to transform the Army. Phase II work in Alabama has recently revealed significant late prehistoric features and artifacts. In Missouri, our work includes Phase I survey and Phase II investigations at several National Guard Training Sites. A significant investigation at two archaeological sites, one of which is a stratified Archaic site, is scheduled to resume soon in the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee. Phase II work on a pre-

historic site in New Jersey is scheduled for this August, and geophysical work out of the Louisville and Minneapolis offices is planned in Texas and North Carolina in the near future. Closer to home, work on a number of projects statewide includes several large surveys and Phase II investigations for commercial clients, government agencies, and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Notable among the latter are large Phase I surveys for the proposed I-66 Somerset Bypass and the Cumberland Parkway. Analysis and report preparation for these projects is currently ongoing, but preliminary results are promising and will be reported at a future date following consultation with the appropriate agencies.

Two areas in which AMEC has recently expanded services are bioarchaeology and Native American consultation. AMEC Earth & Environmental was contracted by the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) to conduct the dental analysis of the Old Frankfort Cemetery collection. Mindi King, staff archaeologist, has been performing the detailed analysis that includes dental development, wear, pathologies, metric and non-metric traits, dental measurements, and dental eruption sequences of all the burials with teeth that were recovered from the cemetery. The analysis is being conducted following protocols provided in *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra et al. 1994), as well as additional methods of recording morphologic traits. The results of the analysis will allow us to interpret and analyze trends represented in the dental collection such as age at death, sex, genetic affinity, and health status. The results of the dental analysis are being coordinated with concurrent skeletal analysis conducted at Northern Kentucky University and KAS. The results of the analyses will be combined to form a more complete understanding of the nineteenth-century population represented by the Old Frankfort Cemetery.

Of more general interest, AMEC has recently been conducting a series of regional Native American Consultation Workshops for the Army National

Guard. The workshops are sponsored by the National Guard Bureau to match National Guard cultural resources personnel with their counterparts from the region's tribal governments. The goal of the workshops is to provide participants an opportunity to develop a personal rapport with native peoples. This is seen as beneficial to the overall Native American consultation process and allows Federal agencies to better manage their cultural resources while taking into consideration input from Native Americans regarding proposed undertakings that could potentially affect cultural resources. To date, workshops have centered on the Missouri Army National Guard and the West Virginia National Guard; others are currently in the planning stages. Participants included National Guard Cultural Resources Managers and similar staff from resources agencies of neighboring states as well as Native American representatives from interested federally recognized tribes. All parties explored consultation issues while establishing relationships with their Native American consultation partners. The Native American Workshops required an extensive organizational effort in contacting speakers, participants, and in making travel arrangements and developing marketing and informational material. A workbook for use during each workshop includes the relevant legislation of NAGPRA and NHPA Section 106 in addition to several Executive Orders regarding Native American Consultation. An agenda for each workshop was used to guide discussion. Issues discussed included respect and treatment of Native American remains found in archaeological contexts and proper protocol for consultation with Native American representatives.

Murray State University

Kit Wesler

Kit Wesler has just completed the third season of Murray State University/Wickliffe Mounds Research Center field school excavations at Rowlandtown, Site 15McN3. The project focused on obtaining a stratigraphic sequence from the

mound in order to compare the chronology of platform construction with that of the Wickliffe site.

Despite extensive historic damage, the mound retains a 3-m deep sequence of eight construction stages and an underlying midden. The excavators defined numerous wall trenches on the uppermost mound summit, one wall trench on the next deeper summit, a thin midden or topsoil zone on the third, and a large basin feature intruding into the fourth. Ceramic associations from the top of the mound resemble those of the Late Wickliffe period (ca. A.D. 1250-1350), while those from the underlying midden pre-date the Wickliffe sequence. Combined with data obtained by Paul Kreisa in 1989-1990, Wesler suggests that the site was occupied from ca. A.D. 1000 to 1400, and the platform mound was constructed between A.D. 1100 and 1300.

Wesler is pursuing funds for radiocarbon dates to check this tentative chronology. Materials recovered in 2003 will be processed and analyzed in the coming academic year.

University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research

Don Linebaugh

It has been a busy spring and summer for the UK-PAR staff filled with new and exciting projects across the Commonwealth. In the spring, Don Linebaugh completed the reburial and gravestone restoration at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery in Lincoln County, Kentucky, with the expert help of Dr. Mike Trinkley and his staff from Chicora Foundation in South Carolina. The project is funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). The completed cemetery was rededicated during a family reunion in July that brought together over 160 family members from around the world. Dr. Linebaugh and Dr. Shawn Phillips gave lectures on their work at the site during the festivities over the 4th of July weekend. Dr. Phillips

continues to work on the bioarchaeological reporting, while Dr. Linebaugh has just finished the chapter on analysis of the burial containers and personal effects (with the assistance of Jackie Horbeck a graduate student in Historic Preservation). Dr. Linebaugh also continued his research for a manuscript on the Springfield Gas Machine lighting system, and a community study in New Hampshire.

Dr. Tanya M. Peres is continuing her research on late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century farmstead subsistence activities. She has analyzed several faunal collections from farmsteads in central Kentucky to gain insight into varying subsistence practices between status groups and between regions. Dr. Peres has also conducted a number of Phase I projects in Kentucky this past spring and summer. These surveys have taken place in Gallatin County for a proposed gravel mine; in Carroll County for bridge replacement; in Henderson County for a reforestation project along the Green River; and in Pulaski and Wayne Counties for the KYTC's proposed widening of U.S. 90. Dr. Peres also has a review of *Environmental Archaeology: Meaning and Purpose* (U. Albarella, editor) appearing in the Summer 2003 volume of *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Andrew Madsen has been finalizing the Phase III data recovery archaeology report of the ca. 1781-1851 rural Vardeman House Site (15LI88) in Lincoln County, Kentucky, for the KYTC. During May through July, Mr. Madsen completed the data recovery field excavations of Site 15JF668, an important Mississippian/Fort Ancient site located east of downtown Louisville, another KYTC project. Additionally, Mr. Madsen has been writing a grant proposal for submission to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to fund a multi-disciplinary archaeological research project of the colonial and antebellum enslaved community at Hope Plantation in Bertie County, North Carolina. This study will combine traditional archaeological research techniques and a public ar-

chaeology program with archaeo-physics, soil chemistry analysis, historiography, and oral history in the study of the development of a unique Creole culture at this important historic site.

Mr. Madsen is also moving forward with outfitting the UK-PAR Archaeological Conservation Laboratory and looks forward to being able to offer clients and historic preservation organizations a full range of archaeological stabilization and conservation services in the very near future. The conservation laboratory will specialize in the professional chemical stabilization and conservation of terrestrial and underwater recovered ferrous, copper and lead alloy metals in addition to prehistoric and historic ceramics, glass, bone, and other organic materials including leather, wood, and some textiles.

In April 2003, Pat Trader conducted archaeological investigations in Fulton County, Kentucky, under contract with the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Archaeological investigations consisted of a Phase I survey for several parcels slated for wetland restoration. As part of the archaeological investigations, a previously recorded site, 15FU119, was re-identified. Surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and test unit excavation resulted in identifying a sub-plowzone midden deposit at Site 15FU119, containing faunal remains, ceramics, and lithics. Diagnostic lithic and ceramic artifacts recovered from the site suggest that it represents a single component Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric occupation. In June 2003, Trader presented a paper on his findings at the Mid-South Archaeological Conference at Murray State University.

Between June and August 2003, Pat Trader conducted test excavations at Mammoth Cave (15ED1) under contract with the Mammoth Cave National Park. Test unit excavations were undertaken in advance of proposed upgrades to the cave lighting system. Excavations resulted in the identification of intact prehistoric and paleontological

deposits in Star Chamber, Giant's Coffin, Rafinesque Hall, and the Mammoth Cave Vestibule. In addition, intact historic archaeological features associated with the Salt Peter mining industry were identified at the Second Hoppers and Standing Rock regions of the cave.

The UK-PAR lab, under the direction of Rebecca Madsen, is nearing the end of its project to accession and prepare for curation over 10 years worth of artifacts excavated by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet archaeologists. This array of 200+ boxes held artifacts at various stages of processing and UK-PAR lab staff prepared each assemblage to meet the curation standards of the W.S. Webb Museum. The submission of the remaining 31 boxes of materials is tentatively scheduled for September 2003. Completion of this large scale and long-term project has been much anticipated by both UK-PAR and the KYTC.

Western Kentucky University

Darlene Applegate

Western Kentucky University archaeologists are conducting research at the former home of Ed Marshall and Emma (Kuykendall) Guffy near Morgantown, Kentucky. The work is part of a long-term project aimed at documenting the lifeways of the Kuykendall's, one of the founding families of Butler County, between 1800 and 1950. A number of structures, graveyards, businesses, and other sites associated with the family have been identified in the Little Muddy Creek Valley.

According to informants, the former Guffy-Kuykendall farmstead was constructed in the early decades of the nineteenth century by the Chapman family. However, the preponderance of wire nails in the dilapidated, two-story, frame I-house suggests a later date. Ed (1886-1953) and Emma (1894-1962) Guffy worked the farm in the early 1920s, prior to resettling in Warren and Ballard counties. One of their nine children was born in the house.

Excavations during the May 2003 field school focused in the area where an ell extended from the rear of the house. Two perpendicular trenches were dug in order to delineate the footprint of the ell. Features, including a possible chimney foundation or hearth pad, and artifact assemblages support the hypothesis that the ell housed the kitchen. Square-bottomed fence postmolds were exposed in two additional excavation units, and a concentration of roof sheet metal was uncovered in another unit where a metal anomaly was detected.

The assemblage recovered to date includes artifacts from the kitchen, architectural, furniture, arms, clothing, personal, toys, faunal, and ethnobotanical groups. A majority of the ceramics are refined earthenware and ironstone sherds with shell edge and transfer printed decoration. Other diagnostic artifacts are cut and wire nails, an 1889 coin, and a complete pharmaceutical bottle. Faunal remains include both domestic and wild species. Chert bifaces and debitage that likely represent a prehistoric occupation have been recovered in small quantities.

Research is being conducted under the direction of Dr. Darlene Applegate. Members of the May 2003 field school were Amy Blackford, Natalie Brothers, Careese Cannon, Patty Chalmers, Shannon Collins, Allison Deep, Nica DeDominico-Murphy, Leann Farmer, Brittany Kjelland, Mandy Love, Jonathan Powell, George Shipley, Katie Townsend, and Ed Vanetten.

Excavations continue at the site, with the goals of locating outbuildings and determining the construction history of the house. Systematic surface collections are also ongoing; this data is being collected in order to investigate the effects of plowing on artifact condition and distribution. Related research involves recording oral histories and reviewing historical documents.

KYOPA BYLAWS (As of June 30, 2003)

Michael French

ARTICLE I: Identification

Section 1.01. Name. The name of the Corporation is Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the "Organization").

Section 1.02. Principal Office and Resident Agent. The post office address of the principal office of the Organization is that of the Resident Agent identified by the Board of Directors.

Section 1.03. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Organization shall be the calendar year.

ARTICLE II: Purposes

Section 2.01. Purposes. The purposes for which the Organization is formed are: (a) to strengthen the identification of archaeology as a profession and of qualified archaeologists as professionals; (b) to encourage high standards in the training of archaeologists; (c) to support ethical behavior and standards of responsible archaeology; and (d) to communicate to the public the importance of the proper practice of archaeology.

ARTICLE III: Membership

Section 3.01. Annual Meeting. The Annual Meeting of the membership for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it and for the election of Directors and Officers as called for in the bylaws shall be held within the first six months of each calendar year, the specific date to be set by the Directors.

Section 3.02. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the membership may be called by the President or by a majority of the Board of Directors.

Section 3.03. Notice of Meetings. A written or printed notice stating the place, date, and hour of any meeting, and in the case of a Special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which such meeting is called, shall be delivered or mailed by the Secretary or by the Officers calling the meeting at least fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the date of the meeting to each member of the Organization at the address appearing on the records

of the Organization. Directors or Officers must attend Annual or Special meetings or submit a waiver to the Secretary-Treasurer which sets forth in reasonable detail the reason for nonattendance.

Section 3.04. Place of Meetings. All meetings of the membership of the Organization shall be held at a place, within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as may be specified in the respective notices or waivers of notice.

Section 3.05. Quorum. Unless otherwise provided by the Articles of Incorporation, the presence of at least one quarter (1/4) of the total voting membership shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3.06. Dues. Dues shall be levied annually upon the membership in such amounts as may from time to time be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 3.07. Voting. Except as otherwise provided by law, by the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, or by the provisions of the bylaws, every Full Member and Associate Member who shall have paid all dues owed to the Organization at the time of the meeting shall have the right to exercise one vote on any matter properly coming before such meeting. Voting can be accomplished by mail, as long as the ballots are mailed to the members by the Secretary-Treasurer at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the meeting and as long as the ballots are received by the Secretary-Treasurer five (5) calendar days prior to the day of the meeting.

Section 3.08. Membership List. The Organization shall keep at its principal office a complete and accurate list of Members and Associate Members.

Section 3.09. New Members. Any Full Member may at any Annual Meeting, or any Special Meeting called for the purpose of selecting new members, nominate for Full Membership or propose for Associate Membership, by submitting to the Board of Directors a letter of sponsorship and a vita, any person who is qualified under the bylaws and Articles of Incorporation. New Full Member and Associate Member nominees presented by the Board of Directors must be approved by a Majority vote of the total membership present at an Annual or Special Meeting.

Section 3.10. Qualifications. Membership is restricted to individuals supporting the Purposes and Ethics of the Organization (Articles II, Section 2.01 and XI Sections 11.01, 11.02, 11.020 who have an involvement in archaeological investigations or research in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and who have previously

demonstrated a commitment to meeting the highest professional standards. There shall be two membership categories, as follows: 1) Full Members, who (a) are active in professional archaeological research within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, (b) have earned a graduate degree in archaeology or in anthropology with specialization in archaeology, and (c) have signed an agreement to abide by the Code of Ethics of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA); and 2) Associate Members, who (a) are active in professional archaeological research within the Commonwealth of Kentucky (b) and/or are working towards a graduate degree in archaeology or in anthropology with specialization in archaeology, (c) and/or are employees of an institution, Federal or State agency, or private firm involved in professional archaeological research within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, (d) are sponsored by a Full Member of KyOPA and (e) have signed an agreement to abide by the Code of Ethics of the Society of Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

Section 3.11. Termination of Membership. A. Full Membership or Associate Membership shall automatically lapse upon failure to pay any dues levied by the Organization within thirty (30) calendar days after a notice of delinquency of dues is given. Any lapsed member will receive two notifications. If payment is not received after 30 days of the second notification, the lapsed member will be terminated. B. Full Membership and Associate Membership may be involuntarily terminated and a Full Member or Associate Member expelled for any conduct contrary to the Purposes and Ethics of the Organization as stated in Article II, and Article XI of the bylaws of the Organization. Any Full Member or Associate Member charged with having engaged in conduct contrary to the Purposes and Ethics of the Organization shall have the right to hear the charges made against them, shall have the right to a hearing before the membership, and shall be expelled only after a secret ballot in which a majority of the total membership votes to expel the Full Member or Associate Member.

Section 3.12. Each person who is or was a member, director, trustee, or officer of the corporation, whether elected or appointed, and each person who is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a member, director, trustee, or officer of another corporation, whether elected or appointed, including the heirs, executors, administrators, or estate of any such person, shall be indemnified by the corporation to the full amount against any liability, and the reasonable cost or

expense (including attorney fees, monetary or other judgments, fines, excise taxes, or penalties and amounts paid or to be paid in settlement) incurred by such person in such person's capacity as a member, director, trustee, officer, or employee or arising out of such person's status as a member, director, trustee, officer, or employee; provided, however, no such person shall be indemnified against any such liability, cost, or expense incurred in connection with any action, suit, or proceeding in which such person shall have been adjudged liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received by such person, or if such indemnification would be prohibited by law. Such right of indemnification shall be a contract right and shall include the right to be paid by the corporation the reasonable expenses incurred in defending any threatened or pending action, suit, or proceeding in advance of its final disposition; provided, however, that such advance payment of expenses shall be made only after delivery to the corporation of an undertaking by or on behalf of such person to repay all amounts so advanced if it shall be determined that such person is not entitled to such indemnification. Any repeal or modification of this article shall not affect any rights or obligations then existing. If any indemnification payment required by this article is not paid by the corporation within 90 days after a written claim has been received by the corporation, the member, director, trustee, officer, or employee may at any time thereafter brings suit against the corporation to recover the unpaid amount and, if successful in whole or in part, such person shall be entitled to be paid also the expense of prosecuting such claim. The corporation may maintain insurance, at its own expense, to protect itself and any such person against any such liability, cost, or expense, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability, cost or expense under the Kentucky Nonprofit Corporation Acts or under this article, but it shall not be obligated to do so. The indemnification may have or hereafter acquire under any bylaw, agreement, statute, vote of members or board of directors, or otherwise. If this article or any portion thereof shall be invalidated on any ground by any court of competent jurisdiction, then the corporation shall nevertheless indemnify each such person to the full extent permitted by an applicable portion of this article that shall not have been invalidated or by any other applicable law. {Note: See KRS273.171(14)}.

ARTICLE IV: Board of Directors

Section 4.01. Number. The number of Directors shall be five (5). A single campus or office may not have more than one person on the Board of Directors.

Section 4.02. Qualifications. Any Full Member, but not Associate Member, of the Organization is qualified for membership on the Board of Directors.

Section 4.03. Election of Directors. The Directors shall be elected by the membership by ballot for a term of three (3) years immediately following their election.

Section 4.04. General Powers. The Board of Directors shall set the agenda of all meetings and manage the affairs to the Organization. In addition to any powers and authorities granted to the directors by the bylaws, by the Articles of Incorporation, and by law, explicitly and implicitly, the Directors may exercise all rights, powers, and privileges of the Organization and do all lawful acts and things which may be done by the Organization which are not by statute, by the Articles of Incorporation or by the bylaws directed or required to be exercised or done by the membership.

Section 4.05. Annual Meeting of Directors. The Board of Directors shall meet each year immediately after the Annual Meeting of the membership at the place where the meeting of the membership has been held for the purpose of organization and consideration of any other business that may be brought before the meeting. No notice shall be necessary for the Annual Meeting of Directors.

Section 4.06. Other Meetings of Directors. Other meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or a majority of the Board of Directors at any place within the Commonwealth of Kentucky upon five (5) days notice by specifying the time, place, and general purpose of the meeting to each Director. At any meeting at which all Directors are present, notice of the time, place, and purpose thereof shall be deemed waived. Directors who must be absent are required to respond to the President prior to the meeting either by written instrument or by personal communication.

Section 4.07. Quorum of Board. At any meeting of the Board of Directors the presence of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors then qualified and acting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business except the filling vacancies on the Board of Directors For the purpose of the filling of vacancies of the Board of Directors temporarily, the presence of three-fifths (3/5) of the members of the Board of Directors then qualified and acting shall constitute a quorum. The action of a majority of the Directors present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the action of the Board of Directors.

Section 4.08. Removal. Any Director may be removed for nonattendance at two consecutive meetings of the Board of Directors after written notice and by a majority vote of the remaining Directors. Disqualification of a Director from membership in the Organization shall also serve to vacate the position as Director.

Section 4.09. No director shall be personally liable to the corporation for monetary damages for breach of his or her duties as a director except for liability; (A) For any transaction in which the director's personal financial interest is in conflict with the financial interests of the corporation; (B) For acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or are known to the director to be a violation of the law; or (C) For any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit. If the Kentucky Revised Statutes are amended after approval of this article to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the corporation shall be deemed to be eliminated or limited by this provision to the fullest extent then permitted by the Kentucky Revised Statutes, as so amended. Any repeal or modification of this article shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the corporation existing at the time.

ARTICLE V: Officers of the Organization

Section 5.01. Officers. The officers of the Organization shall consist of a President, a President-elect, a Secretary-Treasurer, and a Communications Editor.

Section 5.02. Duties. The Officers shall perform those duties normally pertaining to their respective offices. All Officers shall serve during their terms as nonvoting advisory members of the Board of Director. The President of the Organization shall serve as Chairperson to the Board of Directors. In the event there is a tie vote by the Directors on matters of KyOPA business or other matters of concern to the Organization, the President shall cast the deciding vote.

Section 5.03. Election of Officers. The membership shall elect the Officers by ballot. The term of office for the Officers is for two fiscal years of the Organization following their election, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, whichever is later.

Section 5.04. Removal of Officers. Any Officer may be removed, after discussion with the membership, by the vote of a majority of the Directors whenever the majority of Directors determine the best interests of the Organizations would be served.

Section 5.05. Qualifications. Full Members and Associate Members of the Organization are qualified to hold office. No member may serve simultaneously as an Officer and as a voting member of the Board of Directors.

Section 5.06. Presidential Discretionary Fund. The President shall be allocated a Discretionary Fund to be used for minor expenses directly related to KyOPA business, as well as to expend on activities that further the goals of KyOPA including public outreach, education, and communication. The President shall provide a full accounting of these expenditures to the Directors within 30 days. The Directors shall annually determine the amount of Discretionary Funds available to the President.

ARTICLE VI: Committees

Section 6.01. Appointment. The President shall appoint such committees as are directed by the Board of Directors or as the President deems appropriate. Full Members and Associate Members are qualified to serve on committees of the Organization.

Section 6.02. Committee Chairperson. The President shall select one member from each committee to serve as chairperson. The president may, unless otherwise instructed by the Board of Directors, delegate the duty and authority of selecting all or some other members of the committee to the chairperson.

Section 6.03. Term. Unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, the term of committee appointees shall expire with the termination of the term of the President or Chairperson appointing them.

Section 6.04. Proposals and Actions. The proposal and actions of all committees, after presentation to the membership, shall be subject to the approval or express authorization of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII: Corporate Books and Records

Section 7.01. Place of Keeping. Except as otherwise provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the Articles of Incorporation, or by the bylaws, the books and records of the Organization may be kept at the place or places within the Commonwealth of Kentucky as the Board of Directors may by resolution determine.

ARTICLE VIII: Exemption from Debts

Section 8.01. Exemption from Debts. The private property of the members, directors, and officers of the Organization, and each of them shall be exempt from corporate debts and liabilities.

Section 8.02. There shall be no capital stock and the organization shall not be for profit.

Section 8.03. No Officer or member of this organization in the absence of fraud committed by that individual shall become personally liable for any debts or liabilities arising against or incurred by the organization or its officers or agents or employees or members, and the private property of the Officers and members of this organization shall be exempt from liability for any and all debts, obligations, or liabilities of this organization.

ARTICLE IX: Papers

Section 9.01. Signature Authorization. All financial agreements authorized by the Board of Directors and all checks, drafts, notes, bonds, bills of exchange and orders for the payment of money shall, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Directors or unless otherwise required by law, be signed by the President or Secretary-Treasurer. The Board of Directors may designate additional members or employees of the Organization to execute drafts, checks and orders for payment of money in the name of the Organization.

ARTICLE X: Powers

Section 10.01. Powers. Notwithstanding the powers granted pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 273 of Kentucky Revised Statutes, the Organization shall be authorized to receive and maintain a fund or funds of real or personal property, or both, and subject to the restrictions and limitations hereinafter set forth, to use and apply the whole or any part of the income therefrom and the principal thereof exclusively for charitable, religious, scientific, literary, or educational purposes either directly or by contributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue code and its Regulations as they now exist or as they may hereafter be amended. No part of the net earnings of the Organization shall inure to the benefit of any member, Director, Officer of the Organization, or any private individual (except that reasonable compensation may

be paid for services rendered to or for the Organization affecting one or more of its purposes), and no member, Director, Officer of the Organization, or any private individual shall be entitled to share in the distribution of any part of the assets of the Organization. No part of the activities of the Organization shall be used to participate in, or intervene in (including the publication or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. The Organization shall never discriminate against any person or person because of race, creed, age, color, sex or national origin. Notwithstanding any other provision of this certificate, the Organization shall not conduct or carry on any activities not permitted by an organization exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and its Regulations as they now exist or as they may hereafter be amended, or by an organization to which contributions are deductible under Section 180(c)(2) of such Code and Regulations as they now exist or as they may hereafter be amended. Upon the dissolution of the Organization the assets of the Organization shall be distributed exclusively to charitable, religious, scientific, literary or educational organizations which would then qualify under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and its Regulations as they now exist or as they may hereafter be amended.

ARTICLE XI: Ethics

Section 11.01. Ethics. The Organization endorses and adopts the Code of Ethics adopted and revised by the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Section 11.02. Standards of Research Performance. The Organization endorses and adopts the Standards of Research Performance adopted and revised by the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Section 11.03. Institutional Standards. The Organization endorses and adopts the Institutional standards adopted and revised by the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

ARTICLE XII: Governing Procedures

Section 12.01. Amendment. Once the bylaws are adopted, they can be amended or repealed by a majority vote of all the membership entitled to vote and in good standing at the time that a ballot called for such purpose is held, provided, that notice of any ballot held for this

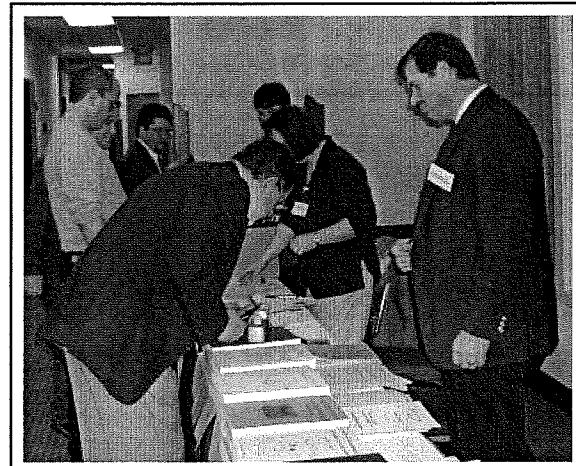
purpose shall be given to each member in writing at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of such ballot.

Section 12.02. Meeting Conduct. Except as otherwise provided, Robert's Rules of Order shall govern all meeting procedures, provided, however, such shall be deemed waived in the absence of a prompt and specific objection directed to the Chairperson of the meeting.

Section 12.03. Resignations. Any Director or Officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board of Directors and the President, unless it is the President resigning, in which case Board and the President-elect shall be notified. Such resignation shall take effect at the time specified in the notice.

Section 12.04. Replacements. The Board of Director may appoint any member of the Organization to fill any position vacated by any officer or member of the Board of Directors to serve not longer than the term of that individual who has been replaced. The appointment shall remain in effect until the next following Annual Meeting or until a Special Meeting called for the purpose of electing a replacement for any office or any

position on the Board of Director is held and a replacement is elected. This section shall apply regardless of the reason for the vacancy.



Charles Hockensmith selling KHC publications at the 2003 KHC archaeological conference.

REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

Lynn Webb and Barbara Gortman

The following reports of interest have been received by the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) since the Winter 2002 issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Nicholasville East Bypass in Jessamine County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-87.01)*

Author: Jessica L. Allgood

Date: December 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Nicholasville East Bypass in Jessamine County. The survey resulted in the relocation of one previously recorded archaeological site (15JS94), the documentation of seven previously unidentified archaeological sites (15JS154, 15JS155, 15JS157, 15JS158, 15JS159, 15JS160, and 15JS161) and fifteen isolated finds. Three sites were multi-component, with artifact assemblages consisting of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. One site had only a prehistoric component and four sites had only a historic component. Artifact assemblages recovered from sites 15JS154 and 15JS158 were primarily historic. Site 15JS94 was previously recorded as prehistoric; however, in addition to a moderate amount of lithic materials, several historic materials were recovered during the current survey. Sites 15JS155, 15JS158, and 15JS161 are considered potentially eligible for nomination for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15JS159 is also considered potentially eligible; however, the site is located just outside of the right of way and should not be affected by the project. Site 15JS94 was not completely evaluated due to landowner concerns. Sites 15JS154, 15JS157, and 15JS160 were not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hardin-Meade Counties KY 313 Extension (Item No. 4-297.00)*
- Author:** Brian Christopher King
- Date:** January 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed KY 313 Extension, Vine Grove to Brandenburg in Hardin and Meade Counties. The survey resulted in the documentation of 11 previously unidentified archaeological sites (15HD626, 15MD431, 15MD432, 15MD433, 15MD434, 15MD435, 15MD436, 15MD437, 15MD438, 15MD439, and 15MD440). Sites 15HD626, 15MD431, 15MD435, and 15MD438 produced only prehistoric materials, while sites 15MD432, 15MD43, and 15MD437 produced only historic artifacts. The four remaining sites, 15MD433, 15MD434, 15MD439, and 15MD440 were multi-component, with artifact assemblages consisting of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. Sites 15MD434, 15MD437, 15MD438, and 15MD440 were considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Sites 15HD626, 15MD431, 15MD432, 15MD433, 15MD435, 15MD436, and 15MD439 were considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY 169 Reconstruction, Madison County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-214.00)*
- Author:** Jason M. Anderson
- Date:** July 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed KY 169 (Tates Creek Road) improvement (7-214.00) in Madison County. One previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15MA253, was discovered during the current survey. Site 15MA253 consists of a small prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age and a historic artifact scatter that may be associated with a tollhouse. Shovel testing revealed only a small amount of prehistoric and historic artifacts, and no evidence of subsurface features. There is also a high probability that 1930s highway construction of KY 169 destroyed any intact structural remains associated with the historic component. For these reasons, Site 15MA253 was not considered eligible for the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY 15 Reconstruction in Perry County, Kentucky (Item No. 10-269.01)*
- Author:** D. Randall Cooper
- Date:** August 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed KY 15 reconstruction in Perry County. The survey resulted in the discovery of two previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic cemetery (15PE205, 15PE206, and 15PE207). The prehistoric sites are rockshelters of unknown age. The historic cemetery has graves dating to at least as early as 1915 and as recently as 2001. Site 15PE206, a rockshelter, is potentially eligible for the NRHP. The other rockshelter (15PE205) is highly disturbed and no further work is recommended. The cemetery is well maintained, but further investigation is not likely to yield additional information.
- Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Widening and Realignment of U.S. 62, Scott County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-298.00)*
- Author:** Michael L. Loughlin
- Date:** September 2002
- Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed right-of-way (ROW) for the U.S. 62 Widening and Realignment Project in Scott County. The survey resulted in the identification of 4 previously unidentified archaeological sites and one previously identified site. Site 15SC226 is a multicomponent site with Terminal Late Woodland, possible Fort Ancient, and late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century components. The presence of limestone tempered, cordmarked ceramics and Jack's Reef Pentagonal projectile points suggests a significant Terminal Late Woodland component at the site. The portion of Site 15SC226 within the ROW is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15SC233 is a historic site that dates from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century with a small undetermined prehistoric component. A midden deposit, identified in one shovel test, indicates a domestic occupation dating from the late nineteenth- to mid twentieth-century. Despite the presence of a historic midden, this portion of the site appears to be peripheral to the site core, located outside the ROW boundary. Thus, the portion of Site 15SC233 within the ROW is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15SC234 is a historic site dating from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The portion of Site 15SC234 within the ROW is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15SC235 is a

historic site dating from the very late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century; it also has a small unassigned prehistoric component. The portion of Site 15SC235 within the ROW is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15SC236 is an unassigned prehistoric site located on a broad ridge along U.S. 62. The portion of Site 15SC236 within the ROW is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

- Title:** *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 15BH223, Associated with the KY 11 Project, Bath County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-121.2, 9-121.3, and 9-121.4)*
- Author:** Tanya M. Peres
- Date:** September 2002
- Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted a staged Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 15BH223 as part of the KY 11 project in Bath County. The diagnostic artifacts suggest a principal occupation during the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Site 15BH223 yielded little specific information on the nature of the prehistoric activities at the site. The moderate to light artifact density over a large area suggests a series of short-term occupations. Historic and modern artifacts did not appear to represent a significant historic occupation of the site. Based on the lack of intact deposits or cultural features, the small number of recovered diagnostics, the mixed plowzone components, the general low density of the artifacts across the site, and thus, low research potential, Site 15BH223 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY 3364 Bridge Replacement and Approaches over Pretty Run of Strodes Creek, Bourbon County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-1104.00)*
- Author:** Brian Christopher King
- Date:** October 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed KY 3364 bridge and approaches over Pretty Run of Strodes Creek in Bourbon County. The survey resulted in the identification of a multi-component prehistoric and historic archaeological site, 15BB126. The main component at this site was a historic nineteenth century residence and blacksmith shop. NRHP eligibility of Site 15BB126 cannot be determined with the data at hand.
- Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Berea Connector (Item Number 7-192.00) in Madison County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Michael W. Tuma
- Date:** October 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Berea Connector in Madison County. The archaeological inventory resulted in the discovery of six previously unrecorded sites. These consisted of four prehistoric sites (15MA278, 15MA279, 15MA280, and 15MA281), a historic homestead (15MA303), and a historic cemetery (15MA304). Sites 15MA278, 15MA279, and 15MA303 are not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. An assessment of NRHP eligibility for sites 15MA280 and 15MA281 cannot be made with the survey data. Site 15MA304, a historic cemetery, also cannot be assessed for NRHP eligibility.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY 737 Reconstruction, Grayson and Breckinridge Counties, Kentucky (Item No. 4-122.00)*
- Author:** Kenneth A. Allgood
- Date:** October 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed KY 737 Reconstruction in Grayson and Breckinridge counties. The survey resulted in the discovery of 9 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15GY145 through 15GY153). The previously unrecorded archaeological sites consisted of late nineteenth- early twentieth-century historic farm/residential sites (n=2), rockshelters (n=4), a twentieth-century cemetery, and prehistoric open habitation sites without mounds (n=2). The eligibility of sites 15GY146, 15GY147, 15GY148, 15GY151, and 15GY153 could not be determined with the current data and further work is recommended. No further work was recommended at Sites 15GY145, 15GY149, 15GY150, and 15GY152.

- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 25 Reconstruction, Grant County, Kentucky (Item No. 6-1049.00)*
- Author:** Kenneth A. Allgood and Steven P. Uecker
- Date:** October 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed US 25 Reconstruction in Grant County. The survey resulted in the discovery of 4 previously unrecorded archaeological sites were mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century historic farm/residences. Sites 15GR50, 15GR51, and 15GR52 were not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the CR 1230, Lowell Bridge Replacement (Item No. 9-1046.00) in Mason County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Andrea D. Crider and Charles M. Niquette
- Date:** October 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of a bridge replacement project near the community of Sardis in Mason County. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15MS118, consisting of a stone lined well/cistern and architectural and domestic artifacts dating from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century. The site was not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Title:** *A Report of the National Register Evaluation of the Archaeological Deposits at the St. John Independent Order of Good Samaritans and the Elizabeth Lodge of the Daughters of Samaria (15JS162), Keene, Jessamine County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Kurt Fiegel
- Date:** October 2002
- Brief Abstract:** The purpose of this evaluation was to determine the boundaries of potential intact deposits located at the St. John Lodge Site (15JS162) in Keene, Jessamine County. The deposits appear to have been altered after 1962. The addition of the basketball court in 1970, as well as the picnic shelter, toilets, and playground equipment in 1980 destroyed the sheet midden at the site. No further archaeological investigations were recommended.
- Title:** *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 15BH224, Associated with the KY 11 Project, Bath County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-121.2, 9-121.3, and 9-121.4)*
- Author:** Christopher T. Begley
- Date:** October 2002
- Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a staged Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 15BH224 as part of the KY 11 project in Bath County. Site 15BH224 is a large, low density prehistoric lithic scatter located along an interfluvial ridge. A single sherd of cordmarked pottery with unidentified temper was recovered, suggesting a Woodland period occupation or later. Based on the lack of intact deposits, the lack of cultural features, the recovery of only 1 diagnostic artifact (a single small fragment of limestone tempered prehistoric ceramic), and the general low density of the artifacts across the site, and thus, low research potential, Site 15Bh224 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.
- Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a 1.35 Mile Portion of the Proposed Realignment of US 42 (KYTC Item No. 6-147.00), Carroll County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Melinda J. King
- Date:** November 2002
- Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. archaeologists conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 1.35 mile segment of the proposed realignment of US 42 in Carroll County. As a result of the survey, 3 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15SL61, 15CL62, and 15CL63) and an extension of one previously recorded archaeological site (15CL58) were identified. Site 15CL58 is a single component, open-air habitation site that dates to the Late Archaic period. Due to the recovery of all artifacts from the plowzone and the low diversity of artifacts recovered, the portion of

Site 15CL58 identified during this investigation is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Although a large number of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from site 15CL61, none were diagnostic and all were recovered from the ground surface or plowzone. Therefore, Site 15CL61 is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 15CL62 is a low-density lithic scatter of unknown cultural affiliation. Due to the low density and diversity of artifacts recovered, the recovery of all artifacts from the plowzone, and the poor archaeological context from which the artifacts from the slope were recovered, this site is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 15CL63 is also a low-density lithic scatter of unknown cultural affiliation. This site is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Wolf Creek in Rockcastle County, Kentucky (Permit Application Number 902-0051)*

Author: David R. Kush

Date: November 2002

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation in Rockcastle County. The investigation resulted in the identification of one historic archaeological site. Site 15Rk95 consisted of a twentieth-century historic farm/residence site. Due to the lack of archaeological and architectural integrity and the paucity of artifacts recovered, the site is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Three Areas Along the Proposed Natcher Parkway Extension, Warren County, Kentucky*

Author: Chris Elmore and Nancy Ross-Stallings

Date: November 2002

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archaeological survey was completed on three parcels along the proposed Natcher Parkway extension that crews were denied access to during the original Phase I survey conducted in 1998. During the course of the survey, one new archaeological site, 15WA115, was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. An area surrounding a twentieth-century house at the south end of Site 15WA109 was also surveyed. The historic component of Site 15WA109 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP; the prehistoric component should be further evaluated with Phase II testing or avoided during construction.

Title: *Addendum to an Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY 15 Reconstruction in Perry County, Kentucky (Item No. 10-269.01)*

Author: C. Mathew Saunders and D. Randall Cooper

Date: November 2002

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed additional archaeological survey of the proposed KY 15 reconstruction in Perry County. The survey resulted in the discovery of one historic/modern cemetery (15PE210). The cemetery has graves dating to at least as early as 1939 and as recently as 2000. The cemetery is well maintained, but further investigation is not likely to yield additional information.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Natcher Parkway Extension Project in Warren County, Kentucky (Item No. 3-53.00)*

Author: Alexandra D. Bybee

Date: December 2002

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green in Warren County, Kentucky. Two archaeological sites (15WA113 and 15WA14) were identified within the project boundary. Site 15WA114 was comprised of a light scatter of non-temporal prehistoric artifacts recovered from ground surface in an agricultural field. The diversity of cultural materials recovered suggests that the occupation was residential in character. Site 15WA114 is considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15WA113 was a nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farmstead/residence. The site consisted of a small concrete foundation, barn, well or cistern, and a small quantity of cultural material. Site 15WA113 is not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Title:	<i>Phase I Archeological Survey of the Miller Brothers Coal, Inc. John S. Combs Branch Coal Amendment Area, Knott County, Kentucky</i>
Author:	Betty J. McGraw
Date:	December 2002
Brief Abstract:	A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the John S. Combs Branch coal amendment area in Knott County. One historic archeological site (15KT113) is located adjacent to the permit. This farmstead site is represented by a stone-lined well and mortared stone well house. The entire surrounding area has been leveled by bulldozing and no other evidence of the farmstead remains. This site does not meet the criteria for the NRHP.
Title:	<i>Phase II Testing of Doty Creek #1 Rockshelter, 15LR60, Letcher County, Kentucky</i>
Author:	Betty J. McGraw
Date:	December 2002
Brief Abstract:	Phase II archeological investigations were undertaken at Site 15LR60, a prehistoric rockshelter located in Letcher County. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include projectile points and pottery sherds. Of the projectile points, the Madison point type can be dated from the Woodland to the Ft. Ancient cultural periods (A.D. 800+). The Levanna point has an early Late Woodland cultural affiliation (A.D. 700-900 to A.D. 1200) and the Wade point is affiliated with the Early Woodland period (1000 B.C.-500 B.C.). The pottery sherds are limestone tempered, with a cord-marked exterior. The pottery has a suggested cultural affiliation of Late Woodland. Two radiocarbon age determinations were obtained for the rockshelter. Feature 1 produced a date of A.D. 1430-1660, while Feature 2 dated B.C. 780-350. During the Phase II investigations it was determined that there were some limited undisturbed cultural deposits in the rockshelter. However, the testing revealed the quantity of disturbed deposits, the site will not warrant any further investigation. Based on the extensive disturbance of the site, it is doubtful that additional excavations will produce sufficient prehistoric materials in an undisturbed context to warrant nomination of Doty Creek #1 rockshelter to the NRHP.
Title:	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Somerset West Bypass, Alternate 7, in Pulaski County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-259.00)</i>
Author:	D. Randall Cooper
Date:	December 2002
Brief Abstract:	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of Alternate 7 of the proposed bypass around the city of Somerset, in Pulaski County. The survey resulted in the discovery of 7 archaeological sites. Sites 15PU399, 15PU400, and 15PU404 were prehistoric open habitations, 15PU401 and 15PU403 were prehistoric lithic scatters, 15PU402 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation/historic refuse scatter, and 15PU405 was a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation and historic farmstead. These sites have very limited research potential because of disturbance and/or the paucity and low diversity of cultural remains.
Title:	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 255 Realignment, Barren County, Kentucky (Item No. 3-111.00)</i>
Author:	Steven D. Creasman and Steven P. Uecker
Date:	December 2002
Brief Abstract:	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed US 255 Realignment in Barren County. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15BN123), a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century historic farm/residence. There was moderate density of artifacts in a modern trash dump and a contemporaneous standing structure immediately outside the project area. Site 15BN123 was considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title:	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed New Route U.S. 68 in Graves and Calloway Counties, Kentucky (Item No. I-181.31)</i>
Author:	Jessica L. Allgood
Date:	December 2002
Brief Abstract:	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed new route U.S. 68 construction in Graves and Calloway counties. The survey resulted in the documentation of one new archaeological site (15GV33). Site 15GV33, a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farmstead/residence, was considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.
Title:	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY 82 Curve Revision and Realignment, Estill County, Kentucky (Item No. 10-364.00)</i>
Author:	Rose G. Moore
Date:	January 2003
Brief Abstract:	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed KY 82 Curve Revision and Realignment (Alternative 3) north of Spout Springs in Estill County. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded historic farm/residence with a prehistoric component (15ES92) and one cemetery (15ES93). The documentary evidence for 15ES92 indicated the property had been clearly owned and occupied since 1849, and possibly earlier. At the center of the site is a standing, two-story, double pen log house with a central dogtrot on a stone foundation. The recovered artifacts date from 1780, with an average minimum date of 1864 and an average maximum date of 1902, indicating relatively little contamination from modern (post-1950) materials. Site 15ES92 is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. 15ES93 consisted of two marked burials dated 1926 and 1932, for former owners of the property including Site 15ES92, a possible unmarked burial depression, and a small mound that may be a double mounded burial. Documentary information for deeds dated 1819 and 1849 indicated that this area may be associated with the Salem Baptist Church located on the opposite side of KY 82. These factors indicate that Site 15ES93 is potentially eligible to the NRHP.
Title:	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Survey for Proposed Electric Line Improvements at Mammoth Cave National Park, Mammoth Cave, Kentucky (NPS Order #H553020026)</i>
Author:	Michael L. Loughlin, Donald W. Linebaugh, and George Crothers
Date:	January 2003
Brief Abstract:	The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for proposed electric line improvements to Mammoth Cave. Site 15ED426 (MACA 859), the New Entrance Hotel Site, is a historic site dating from the early to mid-twentieth century. The hotel was in operation between 1923 and 1941 (Bridwell 1952:21). The artifact assemblage from Site 15ED426 included a light scatter of glass and coal. Given the light density of materials recovered and the disturbance noted to the soils around the borehole, the portion of Site 15ED426 within the project area is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15ED419, the Hercules Field Site, is a multicomponent site with an unassigned prehistoric component, as well as a historic occupation dating from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The historic occupation at the site is thought to be related to the old Mammoth Cave hotel that stood in the vicinity of the site. Given the light density of materials recovered from this portion of Site 15ED419, the portion of Site 15ED419 within the project area is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The walkthrough and assessment of archaeological deposits in the lighted tour routes within Mammoth Cave resulted in the delineation of several specific areas along the Historic Tour route that will require additional testing prior to construction.
Title:	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 600-Acre Parcel for the Campbellsville-Taylor County Park Board, Taylor County, Kentucky</i>
Author:	Michael L. Loughlin, Andrew D. Madsen, Rebecca A. Madsen, Katie Becroft, and Melissa Zabecki
Date:	January 2003
Brief Abstract:	The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of 600 acres in Taylor County. The survey resulted in the identification of 8 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, Sites 15TA119, 15TA120, 15TA121, 15TA122, 15TA123, 15TA124, 15TA125, and 15TA126.

Site 15TA119 is a prehistoric site associated with the Archaic period. Site 15TA119 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15TA120 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site. The prehistoric component is associated with the Archaic period, and the historic occupation largely dates to the late nineteenth to twentieth century. A total of 264 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site. A Decatur hafted biface (n=1), a Kirk Cluster hafted biface (n=1), a Kirk Stemmed hafted biface (n=1), a Lecroy Bifurcated Stemmed hafted biface (n=1), and unidentified corner-notched hafted biface (n=1) and unidentified expanding stem hafted biface (n=1), an unidentified Late Archaic Stemmed hafted biface (n=1), and unidentifiable hafted bifaces (n=4). Site 15TA120 is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15TA122 is a multicomponent site with a Late Archaic prehistoric and early nineteenth- to late twentieth-century occupations. A total of 111 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site including an unidentified hafted biface, and a Matanzas hafted biface. Given the artifacts recovered and the spatially discrete clustering of artifacts from the prehistoric and historic components, Site 15TA122 is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15TA123 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site. Site 15TA123 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15TA124 is a temporally unassigned prehistoric site and consists of a light lithic scatter. Site 15TA124 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15TA125 is a twentieth-century school and domestic historic site and consists of privy and well foundations and square concrete pad associated with the site of the early twentieth-century Souls Chapel School and an associated historic surface scatter of later twentieth-century domestic materials which likely represents a domestic occupation that post-dates the school. Site 15TA125 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15TA126 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site. Site 15TA126 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Title: *Additional Archaeological Investigations at the William Whitley State Historic Site, Lincoln County, Kentucky (TTPWW0010)*

Author: Donald W. Linebaugh and Michael L. Loughlin

Date: January 2003

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted additional archaeological investigations at Site 15LI55, the William Whitley State Historic Site, near Crab Orchard, Lincoln County. The purpose of this work was to test, assess, and mitigate archaeological deposits in areas around the William Whitley House that were to be impacted by ongoing renovations (Phase D) at the site. During the course of these investigations, archaeologists monitored the excavation of four mechanically stripped trenches and excavated a total of 12 test units in areas to be impacted by the renovation project.

During the course of this investigation, a total of 415 prehistoric artifacts and 4,647 historic artifacts were recovered. These materials document a history of occupation that spans the Archaic period through the present. Several features were identified during the work. Feature 3, a post hole was identified in Trench 3, and may be associated with either scaffolding or a fence line. Feature 5, a historic, dry masonry cart path was identified in Trench 1. A section of the feature measuring approximately 25 x 25 ft. was cleared and documented. Feature 5 appears to date to the mid- to late nineteenth century. This feature is probably related to a barn visible in the west yard in a 1930s photograph of the site. Feature 6, a large ashpit was identified in two test units in the cellar floor. This feature contained faunal remains and artifacts dating from the late nineteenth century, and suggests that the basement fireplace was functional. Test Units 18 and 19 contained an intact feature or deposit below a level of construction fill. The lower levels of this deposit appear to be intact and date from the 1830s. These were the earliest intact deposits identified during the current investigation, and this deposit is likely associated with the Pennington family occupation of the site. The intact deposits identified and the materials recovered during the course of this investigation contribute to Site 15LI55's eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for Site 15LI55 as a part of the current restoration project.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 22 Acres in a Proposed Coal Mining permit area (#889-0126) near Drakesboro, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent Versluis

Date: January 2003

Brief Abstract: Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field survey of a proposed coal mine area located near Drakesboro, Muhlenberg County. Two archaeological sites, 15MU241 and 15MU242, were recorded in the project area during the investigation. Site 15MU241 is an early to middle twentieth-century farmstead represented by historic artifacts scattered around a well, a garage structure, a shed/outhouse, and the remains of a former house and barn. The site does not appear to meet the criteria necessary to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 15MU242 is a prehistoric open habitation without mounds represented by a scatter of chert debitage. Based on the low artifact density and apparent lack of intact cultural material, this site is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

- Title:** *Archaeological Survey of Two Potential Water Tower Locations in Logan County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Jack M. Schock
- Date:** February 2003
- Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of two potential water tank locations in southern Logan County. One minor prehistoric site (15LO208) was found. No other diagnostic artifacts were located at Site 15LO208 and the site is restricted to the plow zone. Thus, 15LO208 does not meet minimal NRHP criteria.
- Title:** *Archaeological Survey of a Proposed 20 Acre Water Treatment Plant in Taylor County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Jack M. Schock
- Date:** February 2003
- Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of a 20-acre proposed water treatment plant site in Taylor County. Two minor prehistoric sites, 15TA128 and 15TA129 were found. Each site yielded single probable Archaic points but little other material. No additional work is recommended for Site 15TA128 or the portion of Site 15TA129 within the project.
- Title:** *Intensive Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Deep Subsurface Survey of the Proposed Bridge Replacement and Approach on CR 1117 - Browning Corner - McKinneysburg Road over the Licking River, Pendleton County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Ryan J. Peterson
- Date:** February 2003
- Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archaeological survey and deep subsurface survey was conducted for a proposed bridge replacement and associated approach of CR 1117 over the Licking River in Pendleton County. The survey resulted in the discovery of two archaeological sites (15PD18 and 15PD19). Site 15PD18 is located on the west bank of the Licking River and includes the historic community of McKinneysburg and a prehistoric component of unknown cultural affiliation. The historic component of the site spans from the early nineteenth century through the end of the twentieth century. The site is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 15PD19 is a light prehistoric lithic scatter and also includes two historic artifacts. No buried, intact deposits or artifacts diagnostic of cultural affiliation were encountered at the site. This site is not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Title:** *Archaeological Baseline Study of the Marion County Lebanon Bypass (Item No. 4-125.00) in Marion County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Brian C. King
- Date:** February 2003
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Lebanon Bypass new route project in Marion County. The survey resulted in the documentation of two new archaeological sites (15MN99 and 15MN98). Sites 15MN99 produced only historic cultural materials, while 15MN98 produced prehistoric and historic materials. Sites 15MN99 and 15MN98 were considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed West Albany Bypass Project in Clinton County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-260.01, 8-260.00 and 8-165.00)*
- Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee and Ann D'Ambruoso
- Date:** February 2003
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed West Albany Bypass project in Clinton County. The survey resulted in the reinvestigation of two previously documented prehistoric archaeological sites (15CT42 and 15CT45) and the documentation of 51 previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites (15CT85 through 15CT135). The two previously recorded sites were prehistoric open habitations without mounds. Of the 51 newly identified sites, the majority (n=27) were prehistoric open habitations without mounds, followed by prehistoric open habitations without mounds and historic farmsteads/residences (n=10), prehistoric open habitations

without mounds with ephemeral scatters of historic material (n=8), prehistoric open habitations without mounds with historic isolated finds (n=3), historic farmsteads/residences with prehistoric isolated finds (n=2), and historic farmsteads/residences with cemeteries (n=1). Of the 53 sites investigated, 18 are considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Prehistoric open habitations without mounds (15CT87, 15CT88, 15CT94, 15CT110, 15CT114, 15CT118, and 15CT120) and prehistoric open habitations with historic isolated finds or ephemeral scatters of historic material (15CT42, 15CT86, 15CT91, 15CT99, 15CT109, and 15CT112) comprised the majority of sites considered potentially eligible (n=13). The remaining sites consisted of prehistoric open habitations with historic farmsteads/residences (15CT100, 15CT101, 15CT103, and 15CT105) and historic farmsteads/residences with cemeteries (15CT108). Of the sites containing both prehistoric open habitation and historic farmstead/residence components, only the prehistoric component is considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP for the majority of these sites (15CT101, 15CT103, 15CT105). In addition, both the prehistoric and historic components of 15CT100 are considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15CT108 consisted of a historic farmstead/residence and cemetery. The farmstead/residence aspect of the site has little integrity and is not considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The cemetery aspect is, however, considered potentially eligible.

- Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bridge Replacement on KY 1275 over Elk Spring Creek, Wayne County, Kentucky (KYTC Item No. 8-1021.00)*
- Author:** Ryan J. Peterson
- Date:** February 2003
- Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth & Environmental staff archaeologists conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed bridge replacement over Elk Spring Creek and the associated realignment of KY 1275 in Wayne County. The survey resulted in the discovery of 2 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 15WN73 and 15WN74. Site 15WN73 consisted of a prehistoric lithic scatter on the floodplain of Elk Spring Creek. Based on the density of the lithic material, the recovery of diagnostic tool, and the presence of fire-cracked rock, Site 15WN73 is considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 15WN74 consisted of a light scatter of historic artifacts composed primarily of cut nails, whiteware, and container glass. The portion of the site with the densest artifact concentration is located along the northern border of the ROW. The portion of the site within the ROW does not appear to warrant further investigation.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of Segment Three of the Proposed New Route from Minnie to Harold in Floyd County, Kentucky (12-301.00)*
- Author:** Jason M. Anderson
- Date:** February 2003
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed KY 979 reconstruction in Floyd County. One previously recorded archaeological site, 15FD67 (a historic farmstead), was indicated as adjacent to, but not within, the project area. Two non-historic (less than 50 years old) cemeteries, Cemetery 1 and Cemetery 2, were located within the project area. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 15FD93 and 15FD94, were located within the project area. Site 15FD93 is an historic cemetery consisting of at least 25 burials, dating from as early as 1885 to as late as 2001. The oldest part of 15FD93 has the potential to yield information under Criterion D of the NRHP. Site 15FD94 is an historic cemetery consisting potentially of at least 22 burials, which may date as early as the 1820s to as late as 1927. Site 15FD94 may be eligible for the NRHP.
- Title:** *Phase I Survey of a Portion of the Pennyrile Parkway Extension and Phase II Testing of Site 15CH367*
- Author:** Richard Stallings
- Date:** February 2003
- Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth & Environmental archaeologists conducted a Phase I survey of an area north of the US 68 Bypass and Phase II testing of a portion of Site 15CH367 south of the US 68 Bypass. During the survey, the boundary of 15CH367 was extended slightly to include the remains of a historic period barn. The barn at Site 15CH367 appears to have been constructed ca. 1900 and was abandoned after 1949 and before 1977. Phase II testing was conducted within the portion of Site 15CH367 that lies within the construction corridor south of the US 68 Bypass. The controlled surface collection revealed several small prehistoric artifact clusters within the portion of the site that will be impacted by the proposed construction. Given the lack of intact archaeological deposits, this site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Title:	<i>Phase I Archeological Survey of the Berkeley Energy Corporation Big Branch Coal Permit Area Pike County, Kentucky (Permit Application #898-0610)</i>
Author:	Betty J. McGraw
Date:	February 2003
Brief Abstract:	A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the Big Branch coal mining project area, located in Pike County. One previous farmstead (15PI211) is located in the project area. No evidence of subsurface cultural deposits was recovered from this site and it is not felt that the site meets NRHP criteria. The Prater Cemetery is located within 300 ft. of the project. It contains eight burials with inscribed headstones and one burial with a field stone headstone.
Title:	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of the Frances J. Palk State Nature Preserve, Pulaski County, Kentucky</i>
Author:	E. Nicole Mills
Date:	March 2003
Brief Abstract:	The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted an archaeological survey of the Frances J. Palk State Nature Preserve. A possible moonshine still hearth (15PU409), associated with a rockshelter was the only archaeological site located during the survey. Site 15PU409 is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
Title:	<i>An Additional Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 460 Reconstruction, Sections 3 Through 9V, in Pike County, Kentucky and Buchanan County, Virginia (Item No. 12-263.00)</i>
Author:	David R. Kush
Date:	March 2003
Brief Abstract:	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed US 460 Reconstruction, Sections 3 through 9V, in Pike County, Kentucky, and Buchanan County, Virginia. The investigation resulted in the discovery and documentation of one previously unknown archaeological site (15PI208) and two previously unrecorded cemeteries (15PI209 and 15PI210). Site 15PI208 consists of a historic residential house remnant located near John Moore Branch in Pike County, Kentucky. Materials recovered included domestic and architectural items dating from 1869-1950. Intense erosional disturbances and a lack of intact cultural deposits render it ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15PI209 represents a small previously unrecorded family cemetery located near the community of Ratliff, Kentucky. A minimum, six individuals are interred with the cemetery; the earliest legible date inscribed is 1880. Site 15PI209 may be eligible for the NRHP; it is recommended that additional work at the site be conducted as part of the cemetery relocation process. Site 15PI210 represents a small family cemetery. Grave markers identified within the cemetery boundary included wooden posts, formal headstones, crude fieldstones, and unmarked depressions. At minimum, 14 individuals are interred with death dates ranging from 1908 to 1997. Site 15PI210 may be eligible for the NRHP; it is recommended that additional work at the site be conducted as part of the cemetery relocation process.
Title:	<i>Phase I Intensive Survey of the Proposed Glasgow Outer Loop, Barren County, Kentucky (KYTC Item No. 3-7000.00)</i>
Author:	Melinda J. King
Date:	March 2003
Brief Abstract:	AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. archaeologists conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed construction of the Glasgow Outer Loop in Barren County. As a result of the survey, 4 archaeological sites (15BN124, 15BN125, 15BN126, and 15BN127) were identified. Site 15BN124 consisted solely of a partially standing structure that was constructed in the late 1800s to early 1900s as a residence. Due to the poor condition of the structure and the lack of associated cultural resources, it is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 15BN125 consisted of five historic and six prehistoric artifacts. Due to the lack of diversity of artifacts recovered, the low density of artifacts, and the recovery of all artifacts from the plowzone, this site is considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15BN126 consisted of ten chert flakes recovered from the plowzone. Due to the lack of diversity of artifacts recovered, the low density of artifacts, and the recovery of all artifacts from the plowzone, this site is considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15BN127 consisted of 12 historic artifacts and one prehistoric artifact. Due to the lack of diversity of artifacts recovered and the recovery of all artifacts from the plowzone, this site is considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Title:	<i>Bioanthropological Investigations of a 19th Century Cemetery (15CP61) in Campbell County, Kentucky (Item No. 6-046.00)</i>
Author:	Alexandra D. Bybee
Date:	March 2003
Brief Abstract:	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a National Register evaluation of an unmarked historic cemetery (15CP61) near the community of Fairlane in Campbell County. The cemetery was identified by KYTC personnel. At that time, several rough, uninscribed fieldstone grave markers were identified, suggestive of at least five interments. Because the cemetery held a demographically and chronologically unknown population, it was considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Analysis of recovered cultural and mortuary materials suggest interments were made in the cemetery ca. 1830 to 1900. Early interments (1830 and 1840 to 1880) were identified by the presence of wire nails and mass-produced hardware. Preservation of human remains was poor across the site and fragmentary skeletal and dental elements were recovered from only four interments. Dates associated with the interments suggest the cemetery could contain members of the Darlington family, financially poor Euro-Americans who purchased the land on which the cemetery is located in 1868. Due to poor preservation, the ubiquitous nature of the cultural and mortuary remains recovered, and the lack of historical documentation for the cemetery, Site 15CP61 is considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.
Title:	<i>Phase I Intensive Survey of the Proposed Realignment of KY 933, Meade County, Kentucky (KYTC Item No. 4-7000.00)</i>
Author:	Melinda J. King
Date:	March 2003
Brief Abstract:	AMEC Earth & Environmental staff archaeologists conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed realignment of KY 933 in Meade County. The survey resulted in the discovery of 2 previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15MD449 and 15MD450. Site 15MD449 is an open air habitation site containing two projectile points assigned to the Turkey-tail Cluster which dates to the Late Archaic/Woodland transitional period (1500 to 500 BC). All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and ground surface at the site and no indication of buried, intact cultural deposits was observed. This portion of Site 15MD449 does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15MD450 contains a prehistoric and historic component. The prehistoric artifact assemblage consists of lithic debitage (10 fragments) and two bifaces, while the historic artifact assemblage dates to the twentieth century. No indication of intact buried cultural deposits was observed at the site. Site 15MD450 is not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP.
Title:	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed West Liberty Connector (Item No. 10-8004.00) in Morgan County, Kentucky</i>
Author:	Andrew V. Martin
Date:	March 2003
Brief Abstract:	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed West Liberty Connector project. The survey resulted in the discovery of two new archaeological sites (15MO141 and 15MO142). Site 15MO141 is a small historic and prehistoric artifact scatter containing 180 historic domestic, utilitarian, and architectural items. Site 15MO142 is a small lithic scatter. Given the evidence from both archaeological sites found during this investigation, neither site appears eligible for the NRHP.
Title:	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Wetland Banking Site Project in Wayne County, Kentucky (Item No. 11-254.00)</i>
Author:	Alexandra D. Bybee
Date:	March 2003
Brief Abstract:	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Wetland Banking Site project in Wayne County. The survey resulted in the reinvestigation of one previously documented archaeological site (15WN67) and the identification of 3 previously unidentified archaeological sites (15WN70), 15WN71, and 15WN72). All of the sites were prehistoric open habitations without mounds, but two also contained historic components (15WN67 and 15WN72). Sites 15WN67, 15WN71, and 15WN72 are considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The prehistoric component of Site 15WN67 showed good integrity and there is the potential for intact cultural features to be

present. The historic cemetery at Site 15WN67 dates from the nineteenth century and contains at least 27 graves. Further archival research and archaeological investigation of the cemetery is recommended to assess its significance. Site 15Wn71 is a prehistoric open habitation without mounds. The site showed good integrity and there is the potential for intact cultural features to be present. A late Paleoindian hafted biface was recovered from Site 15WN71. Site 15WN72 was a prehistoric open habitation site without mounds that also contained an historic farmstead/residence. The historic component consisted of architectural and domestic debris, and an area of possible midden was identified. Site 15WN72 showed good integrity and there is the potential for intact historic and/or prehistoric features to be present.

Title: *Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed KY 2375 Whippoorwill Creek Bridge Replacement Project (Item 3-1053.00), Logan County, Kentucky*

Author: Andrew P. Bradbury

Date: March 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed KY 2375 replacement of bridge and approaches in Logan County. The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15LO207) and the revisit of a previously identified site (15LO16) (the Collier Site). Diagnostic hafted bifaces at Site 15LO16 indicate a multicomponent site with occupations dating from the Early Archaic to Middle Woodland and historic periods. No horizontal separation of the various components was noted. Given the lack of integrity at the site, the multicomponent nature of the occupations, and the inability to separate these occupations, no further archaeological work is being recommended for 15LO16. In review of these findings, the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) and KYTC-Division of Environmental Analysis did not concur with the recommendation of no further work. Cultural Resource Analysts completed Phase II archaeological testing of Site 15LO16. No subplowzone deposits or prehistoric features were encountered during the Phase II investigations of 15LO16.

Site 15LO207 was identified while shovel testing on the southwestern bank of Whippoorwill Creek. The presence of material below the base of the plowzone suggested the possibility that intact cultural deposits exist at the site. To investigate the nature of these deposits, limited testing was conducted in this area. As a result of these excavations, it was determined that intact subplowzone deposits existed at Site 15LO207. Hafted bifaces recovered from these excavations indicated an Early Archaic affiliation for the site. Phase II archaeological testing of Site 15LO207 was conducted. A high-density area of lithic material was identified. These deposits were associated with a Kirk Corner Notched component, and appeared to represent the manufacture of bifaces from locally occurring chert. High densities of flake debris were recovered along with biface fragments. The Phase II investigations of the site have exhausted the research potential of the site.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cardinal Pipeline Access Road in Meade County, Kentucky*

Author: George Carlton Arnold

Date: March 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Cardinal Pipeline access road located southeast of Brandenburg in Meade County. The survey resulted in the documentation of one prehistoric archaeological site (15MD452) that consisted of a light scatter of prehistoric artifacts. The relatively shallow and heavily eroded plowzone suggested little or no potential for buried cultural deposits. Therefore, Site 15MD452 is considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 68 Reconstruction Project in Marion and Boyle Counties, Kentucky (item No. 4-192.00)*

Author: David R. Kush

Date: March 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts completed an archaeological survey of the proposed US 68 Reconstruction project in Marion and Boyle counties. The survey resulted in the documentation of 25 previously unidentified archaeological sites (15MN77, 15MN78, 15MN79, 15MN80, 15MN81, 15MN82, 15MN83, 15MN84, 15MN85, 15MN86, 15MN87, 15MN88, 15MN89, 15MN90, 15MN91, 15MN92, 15MN93, 15MN94, 15MN95, 15BO80, 15BO81, 15BO82, 15BO83, 15MN96, and 15MN97), and one previously recorded site (15MN337). Sites 15BO80, 15BO83, 15MN78, 15MN79, 15MN82, 15MN83, 15MN84, 15MN85, 15MN87, 15MN90, 15MN92, 15MN93, and 15MN95 produced only prehistoric cultural materials, while 15BO81 and 15MN77 produced only historic materials. The remaining eleven

sites (15BO82, 15MN80, 15MN81, 15MN86, 15MN88, 15MN89, 15MN91, 15MN94, 15MN96, 15MN97, and 15MN337) were multicomponent consisting of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials.

Sites 15MN77, 15MN78, 15MN79, 15MN80, 15MN81, 15MN82, 15MN83, 15MN84, 15MN85, 15MN86, 15MN87, 15MN89, 15MN90, 15MN92, 15MN93, 15MN94, 15MN95, 15BO80, 15BO81, 15BO82, 15BO83, 15MN96, 15MN97, and 15MN337 were considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Site 15Mn88 is located within the proposed construction right-of-way of US 68 and is considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15MN88 is a multicomponent site containing an unassigned prehistoric lithic assemblage and a possible nineteenth-century residential farmstead and/or blacksmith shop. The presence of an intact well on the knoll overlooking the floodplain suggests the possibility of locating additional intact historic features. The prehistoric component of 15MN88 is contained within the plowzone horizon of the floodplain and no intact soils were identified below this horizon. Sites 15BO80, 15MN91, 15MN92 and 15MN337 are considered to have the potential to be eligible for the NRHP; however, additional study will be needed to make that determination.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 1,645 Acres for a Coal Mining Permit area (permit Application Number 851-0030) near Hebbardsville, Henderson County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent Versluis

Date: March 2003

Brief Abstract: Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed surface mine in Henderson County. Thirty-two previously undocumented prehistoric and/or historic sites were recorded during this investigation. Fourteen are historic sites (15HE833-834, 15HE836-837, 15HE841-842, 15HE846, 15HE851, 15HE857-859, 15HE861-862 and 15HE870), twelve are prehistoric sites (15HE835, 15HE838-839, 15HE843, 15HE845, 15HE847, 15HE850, 15HE852-853, 15HE855-856, and 15HE863), and six are prehistoric/historic sites (15HE840, 15HE844, 15HE848-HE849, 15HE854, and 15HE860).

Sites 15HE833-835, 15HE837-840, 15HE843-844, 15HE846, 15HE849, 15HE851, 15HE853-854, 15HE856-860, 15HE862, and 15HE870 are considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Sites 15HE845, 15HE847, 15HE848, 15HE850, 15HE852, 15HE855, and 15HE863 are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Four cemeteries (15HE836, 15HE841, 15HE842, and 15HE861) were located in the project area.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the 37.6 Ha McGuire Tract: An Expansion of Pilot Knob State Nature Preserve, Powell County, Kentucky*

Author: Eric J. Schlarb

Date: April 2003

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a survey for the Powell County Industrial Development Authority, Inc. in Powell County, Kentucky. The survey did not locate any new archaeological sites within the tract. However, a large portion of the previously documented McGuire Millstone Quarry (15PO305) was relocated and reexamined as a result of this project. The millstone quarry sites located in the vicinity of Pilot Knob should be considered a single historic district that is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Research at these sites has the potential to provide information on the manufacture of conglomerate millstones from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries.

Title: *Phase II National Register Evaluation of the John and Rachel Martin House (15CK478) within the Lower Howard's Creek Nature and Heritage Preserve in Clark County, Kentucky*

Author: Deborah L. Rotman and J. Eric Thomason

Date: April 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. and Transylvania University field school students completed a NRHP evaluation of Site 15CK478, a historic period residence. The site was located within the Lower Howard's Creek Nature and Heritage Preserve in Clark County. Site 15Ck478 was located roughly 600 m northeast of the junction of Combs Ferry and Athens-Boonesboro Road. The purpose of this project was to first identify and then evaluate archaeological deposits immediately threatened by preservation and stabilization efforts at the site of the John and Rachel Martin house. A

dense midden was encountered in excavation units placed along the perimeter of the yard, well away from the house. No discrete features were identified. Some areas of the site, particularly close to the house, were obscured by architectural debris and stone rubble. As the stabilization efforts for the house proceed and these obstructions are removed, these areas should be subjected to shovel testing to determine whether *in situ* deposits are indeed present. Through the field investigations of Site 15CK478, it was determined that no significant archaeological deposits existed within 6 m of the structure and, therefore, the construction of the protective shelter would not constitute an adverse effect. It is recommended that Site 15CK478 be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The site is suitable for future archaeological field schools and/or public archaeology projects.

Title: *Intensive Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Realignment of KY1247, Pulaski County, Kentucky (KYTC Item No. 8-270.00)*

Author: Ryan J. Peterson

Date: April 2003

Brief Abstract: AMEC Earth & Environmental archaeologists conducted an intensive Phase I archaeological investigation from the realignment of KY 1247 in Pulaski County. During the field investigation, 6 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15PU406, 15PU407, 15PU408, 15PU409, 15PU410, and 15PU411) were documented and one previously documented site (15PU129) was further refined. None of the sites are considered eligible for listing to the NRHP.

Title: *Archaeological Investigations of the Abell Cabin, Greensburg, Green County, Kentucky*

Author: Lori C. Stahlgren

Date: May 2003

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted archaeological investigations at the Abell Cabin Site (15GN35) in Greensburg, Green County. The primary purpose of the project was to determine if any intact eighteenth- or nineteenth-century archaeological remains would be impacted by rehabilitation of the cabin and to determine the date of the occupation of the cabin. Much of the site appears to be significantly disturbed and no intact archaeological deposits will be impacted by the proposed project. A nineteenth-century deposit located in the west yard of the site is potentially significant and should be preserved in place.

Title: *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 15NE69 and Phase I Survey Along the KY-555 Extension Corridor, Anderson, Nelson, and Washington Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Marc E. Wampler, Aaron Deter-Wolf, and Ted Karpynec

Date: May 2003

Brief Abstract: The Nashville office of TRC, Inc. to conduct Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations for the KY-555 extension from the Bluegrass Parkway to KY-248 in Anderson, Nelson, and Washington counties. The Phase I investigations involved archaeological survey of approximately 387 acres. The Phase II investigation consisted of archaeological testing at Site 15NE69. One previously unrecorded archaeological site (15AN106) was identified during the Phase I archaeological survey. Site 15AN106 is an abandoned historic homestead that dates to the first half of the twentieth century; the site exhibits low research potential and is recommended ineligible for NRHP listing. Phase II archaeological testing of Site 15NE69 resulted in the recovery of a low amount of prehistoric lithic material, and the delineation of heavily disturbed and shallow deposits. Seventeen diagnostic projectile points recovered during the investigations date occupation at the site from the Early Archaic through the Late Prehistoric periods. It is TRC's opinion that Site 15NE69 is ineligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Near the Community of Morris Fork, Breathitt County, Kentucky*

Author: Alexandra D. Bybee

Date: May 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation southwest of the community of Morris Fork in Breathitt County. One previously unrecorded archaeological site (15BR201) was documented. The site was a historic farmstead/residence consisting of a small quantity of domestic and faunal material recovered from shovel tests. Materials recovered from Site 15BR201 suggest a late nineteenth- through twentieth-century occupation. Site 15BR201 is considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Pig Pen Branch in Owsley and Perry Counties, Kentucky (897-0431 Amendment 1)*
- Author:** Kenneth A. Allgood
- Date:** May 2003
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation along Pig Pen Branch in Owsley and Perry counties. The survey documented one historic property (15PE212) and one modern cemetery (15PE211). Site 15PE212 consists of a standing structure and a stone-lined well. Site 15PE212 was recorded as a historic farm and residence site dating to the twentieth century. Site 15PE212 does not meet the minimum requirements to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The cemetery (15PE211) is still being used and is located along the slope of a dissected upland ridge. Due to its recent age, the cemetery is considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.
- Title:** *Intensive Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Reconstruction of French Valley Road (KY 3280) from US 127 at Russell County High School to KY 379, Russell County, Kentucky (KYTC Item No. 8-116.00)*
- Author:** Ryan J. Peterson
- Date:** May 2003
- Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth & Environmental archaeologists conducted an intensive Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed realignment of French Valley Road, Russell County. The project resulted in the discovery of one previously undocumented archaeological site (15RU106). Site 15RU106 consists of a light prehistoric lithic scatter. This site is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

2003-2004 CALENDAR

October 2003

- 12-19 Pioneer American Society Annual Conference, Bridgetown, Barbados. For more details contact W. Frank Ainsley (ainsleyf@uncw.edu).

November

- 12-15 60th Annual Meeting, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Charlotte, NC. For more details visit www.southeasternarchaeology.org/2003seac.html.
- 19-23 102nd Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. Chicago, IL. For more details visit www.aaanet.org/mtgs.mtgs.htm.

January 2004

- 5-11 Annual Meeting, Society for Historical Archaeology, St. Louis, MS. Visit www.sha.org for more details.

February

- 5-8 Joint conference of the Irish Post Medieval Archaeology Group and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology. Derry/Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Contact Audrey Horning (ajhorn@wm.edu) or Wes Forsythe (w.forsythe@ulst.ac.uk) to submit a paper proposal or for more details.

March

- 31- 4/4 69th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Montreal, Quebec. For more details visit www.saa.org/meetings/index.html.

April

- 14-18 57th Annual Meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians, Providence, RI. For more details visit www.sah.org.

May

- 12-16 Vernacular Architecture Forum, 2004 Annual Meeting, Harrisburg, PA. The conference theme is "Pennsylvania German Architecture and Landscape, 1720-1920. For more details contact www.vernaculararchitectureforum.org.

June

- 10-13 Society of Industrial Archaeology, 33rd Annual Conference, Providence, RI. Visit www.sia-web.org for more information.

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; phone: 859-257-1944, fax: 859-323-1968; e-mail: dwline@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.

KYOPA OFFICERS

President:

Michael French
AMEC Earth & Environmental
690 Commonwealth Center
11003 Bluegrass Parkway
Louisville, Kentucky 40213
Phone: 502-267-0700 ext. 117
Fax: 502-267-5900
michael.french@amec.com

Board Members:

Berle Clay (2003-2006)
Cultural Resource Analysts
143 Walton Ave.
Lexington, KY 40508-2364
Phone: 859-252-4737
Fax: 859-254-3747
rbclay@crai-ky.com

Phil Logsdon (2001-2003)
2682 Stamping Ground Rd.
Stamping Ground, KY 40379-
9772
Phone: 859-246-2355 ext. 289
Fax: 859-246-2354
plogsdon2@mail.kytc.state.ky.us

President-Elect/Vice-President:

Darlene Applegate
Western Kentucky University
Program in Anthropology
1 Big Red Way
Bowling Green, KY 42101
Phone: 270-745-5094
darlene.applegate@wku.edu

Grant Day (2001-2003)
Cultural Resource Analysts
143 Walton Ave.
Lexington, KY 40508-2364
Phone: 859-252-4737
Fax: 859-254-3747
gday@crai-ky.com

George Crothers (2003-2006)
University of Kentucky
William S. Webb Museum of
Anthropology
1020A Export St.
Lexington, KY 40506-9854
Phone: 859-257-1944
Fax: 859-323-1968
gmcrot2@uky.edu

Secretary-Treasurer:

Melinda King
AMEC Earth & Environmental
690 Commonwealth Center
11003 Bluegrass Parkway
Louisville, Kentucky 40213
Phone: 502-267-0700 ext. 117
Fax: 502-267-5900
melinda.king@amec.com

Gwynn Henderson (2003-2006)
Kentucky Archaeological Survey
University of Kentucky
1020A Export St.
Lexington, KY 40506-9854
Phone: 859-257-1944
Fax: 859-323-1968
aghend2@uky.edu

Editor:

Don Linebaugh
University of Kentucky
Program for Archaeological
Research
1020A Export St.
Lexington, KY 40506-9854
Phone: 859-257-1944
Fax: 859-323-1968
dwline@uky.edu

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