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KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Michael W. French

During the Fall 2003 KyOPA Board Meeting, the Officers and Directors discussed a number of very relevant archaeological concerns including the question "what does KyOPA have to offer a professional archaeologist who works in the Commonwealth?" After a bit of discussion we agreed on a general answer. *KyOPA offers Kentucky's archaeologists an organization through which they can work as a unified group of professionals to address issues related to archaeological preservation and management and the practice of archaeology in the state.* This leads to three more questions I will try to stumble through in my column. First, exactly who are the "professional archaeologists" in the state? Second, what agencies and institutions in Kentucky employ professional archaeologists? Third, how is archaeology practiced in Kentucky and are there distinct fields or sub-disciplines that KyOPA can participate in?

As for who qualifies as a professional archaeologist, I would like to offer this definition. A *professional archaeologist* is "an individual who has been trained in archaeological method and theory, field excavation techniques, and laboratory analy-

sis, and actively works in the field of archaeology either in a part time or full-time capacity." This is a broad definition and I am sure many readers will find fault with it since it does not make distinctions between those of us who work at academic institutions and focus on teaching and research and those of us who work in cultural resource management (CRM) either in state and Federal regulatory agencies or for private CRM consulting firms. In a "Forum" article appearing in the October 2003 issue of *American Antiquity*, Charles R. McGimsey argued that efforts to dichotomize between archaeologists who engage in "academic" research and teaching and archaeologists who engage in CRM regulatory management and consultation were unwarranted and served to create fences where fences should not exist (McGimsey 2003:613). KyOPA should endeavor to be inclusive and it needs an inclusive definition for a professional archaeologist. Other readers may look at the definition and point out that I have made no distinction between management level archaeologists with M.A.s and Ph.D.s and technician level archaeologists who only have B.A.s. This is true. I believe any trained archaeologist who makes a living doing archaeology deserves to be called a professional archaeologist, regardless of their employment level. If KyOPA is to be representative of the whole of the state's archaeological commu-

nity it needs to account for everyone from entry-level archaeological technician to university professor to seasoned CRM firm manager.

The KyOPA Bylaws account for the variation in the experience and education level of professional archaeologists by defining two types of membership category – *Full Members* and *Associate Members* (KyOPA Bylaws, revised 2003). Both sets of members must conduct research in Kentucky and sign an agreement to abide by the Code of Ethics of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). Full Members must have graduate degrees and are qualified to hold office as a KyOPA Officer or a member of the Board of Directors. Associate Members are qualified if they are pursuing a graduate degree or are employees of an institution, Federal or State agency, or private firm involved in professional archaeological research within the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Though they may not hold office as Officers or members of the Board of Directors, they are allowed to vote on KyOPA business as part of the General Membership and participate in specific organization activities as members of special committees. The senior members of Kentucky's professional archaeological community should set the course for the Organization, but there is definitely a place for junior level archaeologists just starting their careers to help.

Who employs professional archaeologists? The agencies and institutions that employ professional archaeologists in Kentucky can be broken into four major categories: 1) colleges and universities, 2) state and Federal regulatory and service agencies, 3) CRM consultation firms, and 4) public archaeology programs. To the layperson, colleges and university are the most obvious practitioners of archaeology in Kentucky. Professional archaeologists can be found teaching and conducting research at the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville, Eastern Kentucky University (EKU), Western Kentucky University (WKU), Northern Kentucky University, and Murray State University, as well as at many smaller private and

community colleges. After colleges and universities, Federal and state regulatory agencies are important employers of archaeologists. Federal agencies with archaeological staffs located in the state include the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Forest Service, and the National Park Service. State regulatory agencies include the Office of State Archaeology, the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Department of Surface Mining and Reclamation, and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. By far the largest employers of professional archaeologists are the CRM consulting firms. Such firms include Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Wilbur Smith Associates, AMEC Earth & Environmental, ASC Group, Gray and Pape, and others. Public archaeology programs are publicly funded archaeology programs geared toward educating the general public and engaging them in archaeological research, preservation, and management. In Kentucky, formal public archaeology programs are limited to the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) jointly administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the University of Kentucky. KyOPA should seek to enroll members from all of these employment sectors.

How is archaeology practiced in Kentucky and are there distinct sub-disciplines? If KyOPA is to effectively serve the needs of the state's archaeological community, we need to understand how archaeology is practiced and organized. In the same "Forum" article, McGimsey addressed the question of how professional archaeology was practiced in early 21st-century America and argued that the profession can be divided into four distinct fields or sub-disciplines (McGimsey 2003). These include *Research and Report Writing*, *Teaching, Administration and Management*, and *Public Outreach*. McGimsey stated that these fields were not generally exclusive to a particular agency and that any given individual was likely to engage in all of the activities at some point.

Research and Report Writing is the heart and soul of archaeology and includes field and laboratory research along with the documentation of

these efforts in formal papers, presentations, and technical reports. The objective of this sub-discipline is the acquisition and interpretation of archaeological data and the formal presentation of that data to other archaeologists. Archaeologists employed at all four of the types of agencies and institutions described above are likely to engage in some level of archaeological research and report writing. CRM in particular is a *Research and Report Writing* profession. We conduct archaeological research in accordance with a well-defined scope of work and when finished with the research we document the results of these investigations in a technical report.

McGimsey defined the sub-discipline of *Teaching* as the professional endeavor to educate the next generation of archaeologists (McGimsey 2003:615). This is the only sub-discipline that could be considered exclusive to colleges and universities. It is distinct from Public Outreach in that this sub-discipline is geared toward training other archaeologists and not just educating others about what archaeologists do.

It is fair to say that *Administration and Management* are not favored tasks of archaeologists and it is certainly not the activity that inspired most of us to embrace the discipline as a way of life. Nevertheless it is critically important in the contemporary CRM landscape. McGimsey stressed the roll of Federal and state agencies in the administration and management of archaeological resources in accordance with state and Federal laws and pointed out how they serve as "representatives of the public" when preparing scopes of work to conduct archaeological investigations and reviewing reports that document the result of the research (McGimsey 2003:616:617). The key objective of these agencies is to manage archaeological sites as resources that must be dealt with in light of other resources. Administrative and Management tasks are not limited to Federal and state agencies, however. Since archaeology always costs money and must abide by Federal and state laws to some degree, all archaeologists must deal

with Administration and Management. This is true of CRM firms and also true of colleges and universities.

Public Outreach or *Public Archaeology* has become a discipline in itself. The key objective is to educate the general public and win the public over to cultural resource preservation. Public colleges and universities engage in public outreach. By offering general classes in archaeology they educated a whole body of students in the social benefit of archaeology. Though only a small handful of these people will pursue careers in archaeology we can hope the remaining students develop a sincere appreciation of our state's cultural heritage and the importance of the archaeological record. The KAS actively pursues public outreach and various KAS research projects around the state have involved volunteer members of the public. The program has educated hundreds of school children in archaeological techniques and cultural resource preservation and management. Public Archaeology is also an increasingly important part of CRM archaeology. Revisions to the guidelines for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandate increased public involvement in CRM activities. Recent public outreach efforts were successfully conducted by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) at two early 19th-century historic sites near Lexington: the historic community of Monterey and Higby Tavern. Both sites were subjected to Phase III mitigation by CRAI and were opened to the public for tours. Countless groups of local public schools, historical societies, and people who were just interested in the past visited these sites.

KyOPA continues to develop as an organization representing Kentucky's archaeological community. In order to be successful it needs to continue to expand to include as many of the professional archaeologists actively working in the state as possible and to include members from all of the state's agencies and institutions that employ archaeologists. As stated above, there are numerous agencies in the state that need a voice in the

organization if KyOPA is to be truly representative. In addition, the members of KyOPA need to explore how the practice of archaeology is organized in Kentucky. McGimsey's discussions of archaeology's emerging sub-disciplines is an intriguing start, though it needs a more thorough assessment. By better understanding the sub-disciplines of our profession we may better equip ourselves to meet the changing needs of archaeology.

With this newsletter the Officers and Board of Directors are initiating a major membership drive to encourage former members to renew their membership and to enlist new members in the organization so that it can better represent the state's diverse community of professional archaeologists. Enclosed with this newsletter you will find a membership renewal form for 2004. Please, take the time to update your personal information and return your renewal form (along with your \$15 check) to the Secretary/Treasurer. You may also be among the members who were sent this newsletter but have not paid your membership dues in 2003 (or longer in some cases). You have been offered a general amnesty and are encouraged to renew your membership for 2004. You may also take the opportunity to donate \$15 (or another amount appropriate to your checkbook) to the KyOPA Archaeological Research Grant Fund. The donation you make to this fund will be placed in a separate account established by the KyOPA Board of Directors to be used solely for archaeological research. The grant is open to all KyOPA members, though the amounts available will vary from year to year. The KyOPA Archaeological Research Grant Committee will be providing guidelines on how to apply for this grant shortly.

References Cited

- McGimsey, Charles R.
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RECOGNIZING THE GORGE AT LAST!

Susan Neumeyer

In the Summer 2003 issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*, Cecil Ison and William Sharp contributed an article recounting the threats to the important archaeological resources of the Red River Gorge in eastern Kentucky. Within that article, the authors mentioned the on-going efforts to nominate the Red River Gorge to the National Register of Historic Places as a nationally significant historic district. I take great pleasure—and no small amount of pride—to report to the members of KyOPA that the Red River Gorge District was listed in the National Register on September 12, 2003. It took thirty years, but finally the Gorge has received the recognition it deserves for its unique cultural resources.

As many readers are aware, archaeologists first began recommending district nomination for the Gorge in the early 1970s, in conjunction with surveys conducted in advance of the proposed Red River dam. The dam was never built, but until three years ago, no nomination was ever prepared either. In 2000, the Daniel Boone National Forest, the Kentucky Heritage Council, and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey entered into an arrangement to hire someone whose job would be largely devoted to writing the Red River Gorge nomination.

With some trepidation and a lot of hard work ahead of me, I took on the challenge. A National Register nomination seemed straight forward at first. However, the true scale of the task quickly revealed itself. Our first decision was to define the boundaries of the district. As a group, we decided to include all of the Red River Gorge Geological Area—including Clifty Wilderness—as defined, and portions of the federally owned land along Indian Creek drainage. The basic premise was to confine the district to land owned by the USDA-Forest Service.

The second task to be accomplished was to identify the properties present within the Gorge. How many sites were we dealing with? This entailed a lengthy archival review and involved cross-referencing the files at the Forest Supervisor's Office, the OSA, and the KHC. Once sites were identified, their location relative to the boundaries had to be confirmed. And we are all well-acquainted with the difficulties in pinpointing site locations, particularly from the early days. Many of these sites would bounce in and out of the district boundaries as the process continued over two and a half years and we refined our information.

Next, we had to identify the property types present within the district boundaries. This proved to be easier said than done. I began by applying the site types from Kentucky's site form, but the categories were too broad to be of much illustrative value for our purpose. At this point, we started pushing the nomination envelope. It is important for me to note here that throughout the long process of developing and finalizing the nomination, and then going through the review periods, that we remained in close contact with the reviewer at the National Register, Ms. Erika Martin-Seibert. As we developed new ways of putting together a nomination, Ms. Martin-Seibert was contacted and offered her opinions, advice, and agreement (or not) with the proposal. In this way, once the nomination came to her hands for review, there were no surprises and she knew why we did what we did. This resulted in a very smooth and efficient review period.

We defined a few new archaeological property types as part of this nomination. The intent was never to make those new types applicable to Kentucky archaeology in general. Instead, it was made clear from the beginning that they applied to the unique situation within the Gorge and would not necessarily be useful or relevant outside that setting. Some of the feedback from the Forest archaeologists, however, has been very positive and they think they could make use of these property

types in their management of the Forest's cultural resources beyond the Gorge.

The Red River Gorge District is an area encompassing more than 29,000 acres of federal lands in parts of Menifee, Powell, and Wolfe counties, Kentucky. This district includes a total of 664 prehistoric and historic sites, dating from more than 11,000 years ago to the twentieth century. Many of the sites have more than one cultural component, each of which may or may not be considered a contributing element to the District. This makes enumerating the number of sites listed within the District a difficult task.

The district nomination was not limited to archaeological sites. There are two buildings and one structure included within the district as contributing elements. These are Gladie Cabin, Sleepy Hollow Lodge, and a WPA-built bridge. Unfortunately, few standing historic buildings and structures remain within the Gorge, but we were fortunate to include these.

The statistics below present a breakdown of sites, property type components (e.g., a rockshelter with lithic material and a moonshine still would count as one site and two property types), and contextual components (in the preceding example, there would be one prehistoric context and one historic context associated with that archaeological site) involved in this nomination package:

442 contributing sites
222 non-contributing sites
664 total properties within the District on federal lands

317 prehistoric property type components
171 historic property type components
488 components contributing to Property Types

378 prehistoric context components
175 historic context components
553 components contributing to Contexts

These are staggering figures when one considers that less than 20% of the Gorge has been

surveyed. This brings to bear another critical element in the design of the nomination. There are 21 property types identified in the nomination package. Two of those currently have no sites associated with them, but they are known to be present within the district boundaries. They were identified in the nomination so that as additional surveys are conducted and more information is gathered about those two property types, the district can be easily expanded and more sites added as contributing elements. Additionally, new property types not yet identified can easily be added to the package as information is developed. The goal of this project was not solely to list the Red River Gorge in the National Register, but to make the nomination itself a dynamic and useful document for the land and resource managers at the Daniel Boone National Forest.

Since beginning this process in January 2001, I often compared the project to trying to juggle an octopus. That is, just when you think you've got one or two tentacles under control, a few more try to slip away. This article has touched on just a few of the many obstacles, challenges, and issues this "simple" nomination had to address. I hope that the personnel of the Daniel Boone National Forest and the Kentucky Heritage Council are as proud of having the Red River Gorge listed on the National Register as I am. Let us hope that this will be a significant step in aiding the Forest's management of the Gorge for its cultural resources as well as its natural and recreational resources.

The people involved in putting together this nomination are far too numerous to mention. I thank all of you for your assistance along the way, it would not have happened without you. I'd like for the reader to specifically be aware of the diligent efforts of Cecil Ison and Tom Sanders in making this recognition come about. These two archaeologists have been working on behalf of Kentucky's archaeological heritage for a long time, often fighting uphill battles. Please take the time to congratulate them on this accomplishment.

CHANGES AT THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY AND WILLIAM S. WEBB MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

George Crothers

Over the next few months, users of the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and Webb Museum of Anthropology will see changes in the organization of the library and procedures for using the library and archives. These are the first steps in a major overhaul of the OSA and museum functions. In the coming year, we will be engaged in reworking the state site form, procedures for curation of collections, the permitting process under KRS 164.705-735, and procedures for doing site and records checks. The intent of these changes are to simplify procedures where possible and provide better tracking of the collections, archives, and databases that we are charged with maintaining. The following are organizational and procedural changes regarding the OSA library and site records that have already been implemented or are in the process of being implemented.

1. State Site Form Files. Original correspondence and miscellaneous notes in the county site records have been removed from the open files and must be requested from the staff for viewing. Most of these are of a historic nature and are fragile. The original 5-x-8 index card site forms have also been removed from the open files and are available only upon request. On a much longer time frame, we will be auditing all of the county site records for missing, misfiled, and incomplete forms.
2. Paper Quad Sheets with Site and Survey Locations. We will begin phasing out the current set of U.S.G.S. topographic quads with hand-plotted site and survey locations. Eventually all 750+ quad sheets will be replaced with printed versions of the quad sheets from the GIS database. These

will then be periodically updated with new printouts as significant information is added to each sheet. The sheets will be stored in a vertical map cabinet that will make retrieval easier. Because the printed maps will not stand up to as much wear and tear, however, we will no longer allow photocopying or tracing of the maps.

3. Computer with GIS site database and NADB report database. A computer will be available in the OSA library that will have the GIS site database, the NADB report database, and Webb Museum library catalog for viewing. However, you will not be able to copy files to disk.
4. OSA and Museum libraries. The library collections of the OSA and the museum will be integrated into a single cross-referenced collection and organized according to five categories:
 - A. *OSA Report Library* – contains the standard SHPO reports and will continue to be open access.
 - B. *Thesis and Dissertation Collection* – contains theses and dissertations on Kentucky archaeology and archaeology from surrounding states that is germane to Kentucky. Volumes will be available by request only.
 - C. *Special Collections* – contains serial publications, edited volumes, other published reports, and rare or original manuscripts. This also includes volumes from archaeological work in surrounding states. We are auditing the open report shelves to remove rare, original, and unique volumes for inclusion in the special collections. Volumes will be available by request only.
 - D. *Reprint Collection* – contains reprints or photocopies of journal ar-

ticles, chapters from edited books, and papers presented at conferences on Kentucky archaeology. Items will be available by request only.

- E. *William S. Webb Collection* – contains Webb's original book and reprint library. This includes many rare and fragile documents. They may be requested from the staff, however, they may not be photocopied except by staff if it is deemed not to be destructive and at extra cost.

Eventually the various collections will be integrated into one library catalog system, and we hope to make this searchable via the Internet. It is our goal to make the OSA and museum library the most complete collection of printed material on Kentucky archaeology in the U.S. We are asking for everyone's help in achieving this goal. If you have reprints of articles, papers presented, or unpublished manuscripts that you would like to have included in the library you may send copies to our office. I try to keep abreast of recently published articles on Kentucky archaeology, but there are many regional journals that go unnoticed. I hope that everyone will make it a habit to submit copies of newly published articles or papers presented at conferences that you would like to make available to the general archaeological community and permanently archived in the OSA/Museum collections. As is already done for CRM reports, we will begin publishing lists of newly acquired materials in future issues of the KyOPA newsletter.

COULD YOU TAKE A MINUTE TO CONSIDER PUBLIC EDUCATION?

A. Gwynn Henderson

During a recent KyOPA Education Committee meeting and later, in a KyOPA Board Meeting, the subject was raised concerning what kind of role, if any, KyOPA should take in promoting

public education in archaeology. President Michael French requested that I raise a few issues relative to this topic to set the stage for a discussion he would like to have at the Annual Meeting in February.

I don't want to assume that there is a consensus on this topic and ask everyone to bring a public education "To Do" list of projects and products to the February meeting. Public education matters often are not the first or even major topics on many people's archaeology agendas. It's not even an issue of being "for" or "against" public education, it's about whether public education concerns are even on people's radar screens. So let me just throw out a couple of basic questions for folks to consider that speak to purpose and responsibility, ones that recently were posed to me by a non-archaeologist colleague who's research targets how people, particularly children, learn about the past.

1. From a certain perspective, and at a very basic level, archaeologists are in the information-generating business about the past (like historians). Why are we collecting this information? We spend a lot of energy collecting it, describing it, and interpreting it. It must be important, but why? And who is this information important to?
2. What are we supposed to do with this information? Once we have collected it and written the reports, what next? *Is* there a "next" for the information? Is it just "knowledge for knowledge's sake" or can the information (should the information) serve other purposes?

Discussion of these two basic questions can serve as a springboard for considering a host of issues in archaeology education, and as an organization, help us to determine what kind of role KyOPA will take in promoting it.

SYMPOSIUM ON OHIO VALLEY URBAN AND HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology will convene on March 13, 2004, at the New Harmony Inn in historic New Harmony, Indiana. For further information, please contact: Kit W. Wesler, Professor of Archaeology, Department of Geosciences, 104 Wilson Hall, Murray State University, Murray KY 42071, phone: 270-762-3457, e-mail: kit.wesler@murraystate.edu.

KYOPA TO VISIT THE EASTERN BAND OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

Darlene Applegate

As you all know, KyOPA's Native American Consultation Committee has been very active lately, working on your behalf as official consulting parties on the Ohio River Bridges Project, as well as the River Road Project. Through these Section 106 consultations it has become clear to us that we need to speak directly with tribal leaders on these issues, rather than continue to meet in relatively confrontational settings where very little real negotiation can take place. Certainly the treatment of prehistoric human remains is a problematic issue that has been brewing for many years, but has yet to be satisfactorily resolved.

Although other tribes have been involved in these consultations, it is clear that the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians takes an important role. As such, we have made plans to travel to Cherokee, North Carolina, at the end of April 2004. The fourth Friday of every month the Cultural Re-

sources Department of the EBCI organizes a lunch with their tribal elders, followed by a business meeting. This group of elders essentially sets the direction which the tribal representatives then take during the Section 106 consultations as well as other forums. These monthly meetings deal primarily with cultural issues and have addressed such issues as the National Park Service trying to prohibit the gathering of traditional herbs on federal land. In that instance, a Park Service representative came to speak to the group to explain the situation, and together they came up with a compromise solution which was then implemented.

Russ Townsend, a tribal member who is also an archaeologist, has been the main tribal representative at the Section 106 consultations. He is very pleased that we wish to visit, and has told us that the tribe can provide hotel accommodations and some meals once we arrive. First, we will have lunch with the group. He has advised us to speak for no more than 25-30 minutes, and then anticipate lively discussion which should take no longer than 1 hour total. Since many of the elders are indeed, elderly, he has asked that we speak loudly, and plainly. He also stated that he hopes that we enter the meeting with an attitude of listening, as well as of talking.

Although Russ is pleased that we are taking the time to visit with the tribal elders – the people who set the policy that it is his job to carry out – he does not anticipate a breakthrough on this important issue (the treatment of human remains) any time soon. We, as your KyOPA representatives also do not anticipate a breakthrough on this visit. We do, however, feel it is important to speak directly with the very broadly defined descendant populations whom we study, to express to them – in very simple but sincere terms — the importance of what we do. We hope this can be the start of an ongoing discussion whose tenor will improve through the years. We will report back to you on how the trip went!

THE SECTION 106 CONSULTATION ON RIVER ROAD

George Crothers, Darlene Applegate, and Kelli Carmean

The Section 106 Native American consultation on the River Road Project took place on Wednesday, October 22, 2003, in Louisville. The treatment for Native American burials found during Phase II testing at the Eva Bandman Site (15JF668) and the possible burials identified during Phase I survey at the Railway Museum Site (15JF630) were the topics discussed. KyOPA served as an official consulting party, and was represented by George Crothers, Darlene Applegate, and Kelli Carmean. Representatives of the Federal Highways Administration, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the Kentucky Heritage Council, and Louisville Metro Parks were all present, as well as archaeologists, engineers, and administrators from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Native American representatives were also present, although only two individuals, both from the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians (EBCI), were able to attend the meeting.

The meeting started at 10:00 am and continued until 3:30 pm. We discussed the details of each site as they are currently known, as well as various alternatives for the treatment of the burials. Three new entrance road alternatives were presented for the Eva Bandman Site. Two of the alternatives would place the road very near to the seven burials that have been identified and partially exposed but not excavated. The third alternative would place the road directly overtop of the burials. The third alternative is the one preferred by the EBCI, because that would essentially ensure that the burials would never be disturbed. The EBCI representatives made it clear that the Cherokee elders do not consider a road going overtop of Native American graves to be in any way disrespectful. Rather, it is their belief that they honor their dead by keeping them buried in place. Note: Section 106 requirements are much, broader

than NAGPRA requirements in which cultural affiliation must be determined by a preponderance of the evidence. Section 106 requirements state that any Indian group with cultural interest in a region is considered to be a spokesperson for those remains, regardless of the dating/cultural affiliation of the remains.

The archaeological position presented the scientific importance of the site, sitting as it does at the interface of the Mississippian and Fort Ancient regions. Our position also entailed an opposition to Alternative 3 because the burials – and thus their future scientific potential – would be de facto “gone” in the sense that they are rendered essentially inaccessible in the future. We were also uncomfortable with the possibility of building the entrance road in close proximity to the burials (Alternates 1 and 2), because the reality of road construction is that inadvertent damage can occur even when construction/utility crews are fully informed and operate with the best of intentions.

Interestingly, much of the Eva Bandman Site discussion centered on a possible fourth alternative that had not as yet been formally considered by the KYTC (due to other restrictions on road building, such as the necessity of not taking away additional land from any existing parkland). This fourth alternative would move the entrance road slightly to the west, thus lessening the possibility of inadvertent damage. In such a scenario, the archaeologists expressed the opinion that a cap consisting of sterile fill and a protective grid of rebar laid overtop the burial area would provide adequate on-the-ground protection against both looters and disoriented backhoe operators, while at the same time allowing relatively easy access for a future where archaeologists work more closely with Native Americans. Such a future may even allow for the possibility that Native Americans would be amenable to DNA and other destructive analyses that archaeologists can perform to gather a wide variety of scientific information of interest to a wide variety of people. Clearly, such a future is

currently very far away, but a reasonable capping procedure (i.e., not a road) would at least allow for the optimistic position that such a day may come, even if it is not within our lifetimes.

The summary for the Eva Bandman discussion entails four elements: 1) the KYTC engineers and administrators will technically consider Alternate 4 (an area that does not contain burials); and if feasible 2) amend the current Memorandum of Agreement to contain deed restrictions, utilities advisories as well as specifications concerning capping procedures; 3) current state grave desecration laws must be reviewed and deemed consistent with any capping procedures (or else deemed to be “over-rideable” by more powerful federal regulations); 4) tribes not present will be consulted.

Discussion concerning the Railway Museum Site came to the conclusion that we do not currently have enough information concerning potential burials, and thus Phase II work needs to be undertaken prior to any decision. It also became clear that Phase II testing must proceed to the point that sufficient baseline information can be gained concerning any burials present – i.e., quantity, location, age and cultural affiliation, relationship to midden materials, if present, etc. In the past such field investigations have stopped short of sufficiently exposing the burials to the point necessary to gain the information upon which future decisions can be made.

At the end of the long and difficult day, we came away with the sense that KyOPA was able to adequately articulate both the archaeological importance and our preferences for the road alternatives. Thus, it is important that KyOPA continue its role as official consulting parties in such consultations, so that our voice can be heard. However, it also became clear that the Native American voice is currently the voice being listened to the most by the individuals who will be making the final decisions—administrators of the Ken-

tucky Transportation Cabinet. Certainly this voice is compelling and well articulated.

It also became apparent to us that the best way for this KyOPA committee to proceed is to establish a direct face-to-face relationship with the tribal elders. The EBCI has a formal elders advisory council that meets the last Friday of every month. We discussed with the EBCI representatives the possibility of attending one of these meetings, and have arranged such a meeting for 2004 (see previous article). Appropriately, the representatives at these Section 106 consultations are following the wishes of their elders, and as such, it is appropriate for us to speak directly with such individuals. We do not envision the goal of such a meeting to be an effort to convince the elders to let us do anything we want with the physical remains of their perceived ancestors. Rather our goal would be to begin a dialog that respectfully shares our differing perspectives, where each side learns from the other, and in the process works to find a mutually-agreeable solution to these difficult issues. We find this more proactive approach preferable to merely continuing to meet across the table, in a more confrontational manner, with representatives of the broadly-defined descendant communities that we so often study.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Winter issue of the e-newsletter "Archaeology and Public Education" is now live. The newsletter is sponsored by the Public Education Committee of the Society for American Archaeology, and can be viewed on the SAA's web site at: www.saa.org/pubEdu/A&PE/index.html.

Featured in the Winter issue is a story on the African Burial Ground Project in New York City, as well as reports on projects in Indiana and Iowa. News on new publications includes a book on cemetery preservation and a cartoon archaeology book for kids. Other news items include upcoming meet-

ings, Archaeology Month, and volunteer opportunities. Web sites on African American heritage and the Caddo Indians are also spotlighted.

BOOK REVIEW

Charles M. Niquette, RPA, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Review of *Practicing Archaeology: A Training Manual for Cultural Resources Archaeology* by Thomas W. Neumann and Robert M. Sanford. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA, 2001. 295 pp., ref. index, appendices. \$78.00 hardbound.

This impressive volume consists of nine chapters and two appendices devoted to contract archaeology as it is practiced in the United States today. The book begins with an overview of the history of CRM archaeology and the laws and regulations that create the need for compliance research. The following chapters get to the heart of the matter and include everything between preparing proposals and entering into contracts to the execution of fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation. The first appendix is devoted to the Code of Federal Regulations and the second to basic training of contract archaeologists.

Of particular interest to one who has been doing contract work for over 20 years, the authors' include ancillary notes and anecdotes throughout the book that serve to illustrate the text. These are frequently entitled "What we learned from that..." In one instance, I learned about a contract on a pipeline project that ended up in lawsuits costing millions of dollars due to poor decisions made by the archaeological firm responsible for the compliance work. I had heard about the case previously but never really knew what it was all about until reading this book.

While the book has little to offer those of us who have been in the business for a long time, I would highly recommend the volume as a basic text for those who teach CRM at the graduate level.

It is very thorough and has only two glaring omissions. The first of these is a discussion of the Service Contract Act and what this means to those preparing cost estimates – the Service Contract Act is similar to Davis Bacon in the construction industry and requires that non-exempt employees be paid federal prevailing rates. The second omission is a detailed discussion of OSHA standards, particularly excavation and trenching. While OSHA is mentioned in the book, the information presented reflects a general misunderstanding of the regulations. Moreover, one photograph (Figure 6.9) shows a field tech working with a backhoe in an extremely dangerous manner. In my shop, such a situation would lead to immediate dismissal of the technician if not the supervisor as well.

Despite these criticisms, the authors are to be commended for a job well done. I only wish that I had had access to such a text back before the Great Flood when I was in graduate school.

BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED FOR *MATERIAL CULTURE*

The editor of *Material Culture*, the peer-reviewed journal of the Pioneer America Society, is seeking book reviewers. Reviewers can be from the academic, professional, or graduate student arenas. The journal publishes approximately 10 book reviews per issue, ranging in scope from historic preservation, architecture, material culture, and landscape studies to critical approaches in the study of the visible landscape and theoretical works dealing with the Americas.

Reviews are approximately 800-1000 words in length and due in about 60 days after receipt of the book. Reviewers are responsible for grammatical content and furnishing the publisher with a copy of their review. The editor reserves the right to edit for clarity without altering the opinion of the reviewer. There are currently over 90 titles available for review. All contacts and submissions are done electronically.

To be considered as a reviewer, please send a short bio, which should include your area of specialization, affiliation, and contact information, to the editor. A current list of books that are available for review along with the journal's book review guidelines will be sent as email attachments. At the same time, please make sure to indicate your availability in keeping with the due date of the final review. Thanks in advance to those of you who will consider reviewing a book for *Material Culture*.

Please direct all inquiries to: Artimus Keiffer, Ph.D., Editor, *Material Culture: Journal of the Pioneer America Society*, Geography Department 110 Carnegie Hall, Wittenberg University, Springfield, OH 45501, phone: 937-327-7304, e-mail: akeiffer@wittenberg.edu.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH CELEBRATION

Darlene Applegate

In recognition of Kentucky's Native American Heritage Month, the WKU Anthropology Program sponsored a number of public events related to Native American culture and heritage, present and past. The opening ceremony included a native song and drum performance by over 100 WKU students. Dr. Wesley Thomas (Indiana University) presented a lecture entitled "Current State and Status of Genders in Indigenous Communities." Professor Erik Gooding (WKU) presented an "Introduction to Powwows and Powwow Culture." Mr. Larry Yazzie (Meskwaki) performed native songs and dances to a full house. Dr. George Crothers (UK) presented a lecture entitled "From the Purple Wartyback to the Swallow Tail Twin: Archaeology in the Green River Valley." Dr. Darlene Applegate (WKU) presented a lecture on "Archaeology of Kentucky," followed by an artifact identification session. The program was judged to be a great success.

**JOB OPENING:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD
SUPERVISORS**

ASC Group, Inc., a mid-sized cultural resources and environmental consulting firm with offices in Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio, Pittsburgh and Middletown, Pennsylvania, and Florence, Kentucky, has immediate openings for Archaeological Field Supervisors. Under the supervision of a Principal Investigator, responsibilities include implementing research designs for Phase I, II and III investigations; supervising field technicians in the collection of data, taking photographs, and preparing maps; assisting in analyzing and interpreting artifacts and data collected; and assisting in writing reports.

Applicants must have a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology or closely related field and at least one year of full time professional experience in cultural resource management archaeology, at least six months of which has been at the level of assistant field supervisor. Experience using a total station and data collector, GPS, familiarity with Eastern Woodlands archaeology, and effective writing skills are preferred. Candidates with a Master's degree will have an opportunity for advancement.

ASC Group, Inc., is an Equal Opportunity Employer and offers a competitive salary and benefits, including health, dental, and life insurance, and 401 (k). For consideration, forward resume/salary requirements to:

JoEllen Petty
Human Resource Manager
ASC Group, Inc.
4620 Indianola Avenue
Columbus, OH 43214
E-mail: jpetty@ascgroup.net
Fax: (614) 268-7881

**ARCHAEOLOGIST JACK NANCE
DIES**

*George Crothers and Lynda Przybyla, SFU
archaeology receptionist*

Many long-time Kentucky archaeologists may remember Dr. Jack Nance and several of his students who wrote theses and dissertations on the Lower Cumberland Archaeological Project that was active in the 1980s. Dr. Nance passed away this summer on Sunday, June 15th, 2003. He will be greatly missed by faculty, friends, and present and former staff and students of the SFU Archaeology Department. A memorial service, followed by a reception, was held on Saturday, September 27, 2003, at Simon Fraser University.

A memorial scholarship for graduate students in archaeology will be established in tribute to Jack. For information about contributing to this fund please contact: Chantelle Olsson Chang, University Advancement, Simon Fraser University, 888 University Drive, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6 (e-mail: cholsson@sfu.ca).

**UPPER GREEN RIVER
BIOLOGICAL PRESERVE**

Darlene Applegate

Through the support of the Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Fund, the Biology Department at Western Kentucky University recently purchased over 700 acres in Hart County to establish a biological preserve. The property borders the north and south sides of the Green River east of Mammoth Cave National Park. Six endangered species of mussel inhabit the Green River shoals, and one of the twelve largest springs/blue holes in Kentucky is located on the property.

Known cultural resources on the property include two historic graveyards and an early nineteenth-century brick, hall-and-parlor dwelling; the latter is being studied by faculty and graduate stu-

dents in the WKU Folk Studies Program. This fall the WKU Anthropology Program was selected to conduct a probabilistic survey of the property in order to identify prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and to make recommendations about the management of those resources. Fieldwork began recently and, to date, has identified the remains of a saw mill likely associated with the Gardener House. WKU students in the Applied Archaeology course are assisting Applegate with the field work. A joint field school with the WKU Anthropology and Folk Studies programs is planned for the Gardener House in 2005. There are future plans to establish a cultural resources research station and/or public education facility at the Gardener House.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Program for Archaeological Research

Don Linebaugh

The PAR has had another busy and interesting year working on a variety of projects across the Commonwealth and region. Director Don Linebaugh is getting ready for his sabbatical during the Spring semester of 2004. Don will be making final revisions to his book on archaeologist Roland Robbins, *The Man Who Found Thoreau: Roland Robbins and the Search for New England's Buried Past*, for the University Press of New England and will be completing a book manuscript on the Springfield Gas Machine. He also hopes to spend some time in New England doing research for his community study on the town of Bradford, NH. During Don's absence, the PAR's senior staff, Tanya Peres, Pat Trader, and Andrew Madsen, will take the lead of PAR.

Following completion of Phase II investigations in Mammoth Cave, Patrick D. Trader, Assistant Director for Prehistoric Archaeology, coordinated artifact analysis, botanical analysis, and faunal analysis. Much of September and October were

spent writing the Phase II technical report. In October, Trader conducted a Phase I survey for the proposed Owen County Park. The entirety of the project area was disturbed by bulldozing activities and no archaeological sites were identified. In November, Trader conducted a site evaluation for the proposed Henderson Visitors Center for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in Henderson County, Kentucky. Backhoe trenches and test unit excavation identified a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century landfill. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for this site. In December, Trader conducted a Phase I survey on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet for the U.S. 25W widening project in Whitley County, Kentucky. Two archaeological sites were identified, including a mixed prehistoric/historic site and a small prehistoric lithic scatter. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for either site. Pat is also completing final revisions for a contributed paper concerning the development of Woodland chronology in West Virginia for an edited volume on *Woodland Taxonomy and Systematics in the Middle Ohio Valley*. The volume is being edited by Dr. Darlene Applegate of Western Kentucky University and Dr. Robert Mainfort of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

Dr. Tanya M. Peres is continuing her research on Ft. Ancient/Mississippian dietary practices in central Kentucky, as well as Mississippian subsistence strategies in Tennessee. She is analyzing a number of faunal collections from these time periods in both Kentucky and Tennessee. Dr. Peres has also conducted a number of Phase I projects this past fall. These surveys have taken place along the I-65 corridor from Elizabethtown south to Edmonson County for the widening of I-65; and in Henderson County for a reforestation project along the Green River. Finally, Dr. Peres presented a paper, *Diet, Economy, and the Upland South Cultural Tradition in 19th Century Central Kentucky*, at the 2003 60th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Charlotte, North Carolina. This paper addressed her

research findings the subsistence activities on late eighteenth to early nineteenth-farmsteads in Central Kentucky.

Andrew Madsen, Assistant Director of Historical Archaeology and UKPAR Conservator has been engaged in the report writing phase of the data recovery of Site 15JF668, a multicomponent open-air site, with prehistoric habitations dating to Middle and Late Archaic in addition to Early/Middle Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods, probably after A.D. 1350. Unique as a Late Prehistoric site yielding elements of both Ft. Ancient and Mississippian culture, this exciting project, conducted at the request of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, will further the understanding of the relationship between these two cultures during the period. Mr. Madsen has also been conducting archaeological excavations at the ca. 1827 Griffith Tavern/Silver Lake Farm in Harrison County. A portion of the property containing this important tavern has been purchased by the University of Kentucky using grant funds transferred to the UK Research Foundation from the Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Board. In addition

to preserving Griffith Tavern, the 390-acre property contains one of the few remaining portions of savanna-woodland in the Bluegrass. Mr. Madsen has also been engaged in the Phase I study of the historic antebellum Keene estate at Keeneland, just west of downtown Lexington. Recently completed close interval systematic shovel testing and limited test unit excavation have revealed not only intact domestic historic materials related to the early nineteenth-century Keene family occupation, but also a previously undocumented prehistoric site with cord-marked Native American ceramics. Mr. Madsen and Dr. Linebaugh were recently awarded a 2003 Research Equipment Grant from UK's Office of Executive Vice President for Research to equip the archaeological conservation laboratory at UKPAR. Early in the new year, UKPAR will be continuing to increase the standard of archaeological conservation treatment available to clients through the acquisition of several important pieces of conservation equipment including a complete airbrasive unit, analytical monitoring devices, a storage cabinet, vented fume hood, and archival storage materials.

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 Summer 2003 issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*.

- Title:** *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Six Prehistoric Archaeological Sites at Fort Campbell, Kentucky and Tennessee*
- Author:** Paul P. Kreisa, Jacqueline M. McDowell, and Gregory R. Walz
- Date:** February 2002
- Brief Abstract:** The Public Service Archaeology Program of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign conducted Phase II National Register of Historic Places evaluation for six prehistoric sites at Fort Campbell, Kentucky and Tennessee. The investigations resulted in the recommendation that four of the six sites investigated are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of 25 Acres for a Soccer Complex in Barren County, Kentucky*
Author: Jack M. Schock
Date: April 2002
Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of approximately 25 acres in Barren County, Kentucky for a proposed soccer complex. One archaeological site, 15BN121, and one (1) historic barn were examined for this project. Site 15BN121 is the location of a former rural farm house. The ground south of the house contained a midden. The artifacts appear to date from the mid-20th century, and most came from this midden. Site 15BN121 is a rural house site which appears to date from the mid-20th century. The site has no NRHP potential; thus, no additional work is recommended.

Title: *National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Sites within the Proposed U.S. 68 Reconstruction in Jessamine County, Kentucky*
Author: Deborah L. Rotman and Rose Moore
Date: May 2002
Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted a Phase II evaluation of sites 15JS142, 15JS144, 15JS150, and 15JS151 along the proposed U.S. 68 reconstruction in Jessamine County. The results of the Phase II testing indicate that Site 15JS142 does not meet the criteria necessary for inclusion in the NRHP. No intact subplowzone deposits or discrete features were identified. In addition, the site was occupied for an extended period of time (approximately 110 years). The scope of work could only be partially completed for Site 15JS144 (Locality A). The scope of work for Site 15JS144 (Locality B) also could not be completed. The landowner denied access to the property after the remote sensing phase of the investigation. Phase II archaeological investigations at Site 15JS150 documented the presence of an intact foundation, discrete features, and a dense sheet midden. Notably that it appears to represent the residence of farm laborers or slaves, a group that rarely appears in written histories. As a result, the site is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The results of the Phase II testing indicate that Site 15JS151 does not meet the criteria necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of One Acre for a Proposed Sewer Line Expansion Project in Simpson County, Kentucky*
Author: Jack M. Schock
Date: July 2002
Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of one acre in Simpson County, Kentucky, for a proposed sewer line expansion project for the city of Franklin, Kentucky. One minor prehistoric site (15SI28) of unknown cultural affiliation was found. No diagnostic artifacts were found at Site 15SI28, and no additional archaeological work was recommended.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of 15 Acres for a Civil War Earth Works in Clark County, Kentucky*
Author: Jack M. Schock
Date: July 2002
Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of 15 acres in Clark County, Kentucky, for a proposed County Park which includes a Civil War fortification. The main focus of this archaeological work was to determine whether there were any Civil War or other sites in the 13-14 acres outside of the fortification area. Site 15CK281 was obtained for the Civil War site (Clark County Civil War Fortification No. 1). This site included (1) a Civil War fortification, (2) an area extending north of the fortification with prehistoric chert flakes, and (3) an area on the lower hillsides which may have contained Civil War era rifle trenches. The Civil War fortification consists of two earth embankments. Since the fortification is to be preserved, additional archaeological work upon the fortification might be conducted at some time in the future. Testing revealed that a thin scatter of prehistoric artifacts is present on the ridge top north of the fortification. The prehistoric occupation area of Site 15CK281 outside of the fortification does not warrant additional work. The limits of Site

15CK281 include a possible rifle trench line. Civil War troops reported to have utilized this fortification consist of United States C.T. 114 Infantry and 116 Artillery.

Title: *A Cultural Reconnaissance of Approximately 115 Acres for a County Park Addition in Ohio County, Kentucky*

Author: Jack M. Schock

Date: October 2002

Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 115 acres for a proposed county park addition in Ohio County, Kentucky. One minor prehistoric site, 15OH226, was identified and contained a total of 5 chert flakes. Site 15OH226 has no NRHP potential and no additional work is recommended.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of a Proposed 240 Acre Georgetown Business Park Addition in Scott County, Kentucky*

Author: Jack M. Schock

Date: January 2003

Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the 240 acre proposed Georgetown Business Park in Scott County, Kentucky. The archaeological investigations located 9 previously unrecorded sites (15SC243-15SC251). Site 15SC244 is a 20th-century house site which also contained 3 non-diagnostic prehistoric artifacts. Site 15SC243 has a rural house component with a few artifacts dating from the latter part of the 19th century and numerous items dating from the mid to latter portion of the 20th century. No additional work is recommended for these sites. Site 15SC243 also has the Risk Family Cemetery with burial dates between 1863 and 1884. This cemetery is in a buffer zone and thus will not be affected by the Industrial Park project. Six prehistoric sites (15SC246-15SC251) had meager artifact yields and no additional work is recommended for them. Diagnostic artifacts found at these sites include a late Archaic stemmed point from Site 15SC247, a Lamoka-like point from Site 15SC248, a Late Woodland/Fort Ancient triangle and an unidentifiable broken Archaic (?) point from Site 15SC249, a Woodland or Fort Ancient pottery sherd from Site 15SC250, and an early Woodland Adena point from Site 15SC251. Site 15SC245 yielded four triangular points, a Woodland stemmed point, four prehistoric pottery sherds and a few other worked artifacts. It is not clear whether the main component at Site 15SC245 is Late Woodland or Fort Ancient. Phase II testing is recommended for 15SC245. A 19th-century log house is located in an outparcel within the project.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of Segment 1 of the Proposed New Route from Minnie to Harold in Floyd County, Kentucky (12-301.10)*

Author: Richard L. Herndon and Jonathan P. Kerr

Date: February 3, 2003; Revised Report Submitted June 13, 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed new route between the towns of Minnie and Harold (Section 1) in Floyd County, Kentucky. The project area measured approximately 4.3 miles in length. The survey resulted in the discovery of seven previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 15FD95 through 15FD101. Site 15FD95 was a residential area consisting of one standing structure, a brick lined chimney foundation, and several piles of construction debris. Site 15FD96 was a school and church. Although the structure still stands in its nearly original condition, much of the surrounding area was largely deflated and therefore holds little potential for subsurface deposits. Site 15FD99 was an historic farmstead consisting of a stone chimney fall and construction debris. A large number of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century artifacts were produced. The site has been impacted by pipeline and driveway construction and stream erosion and modern trash. These sites do not meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. Sites 15FD97, 15FD98, and 15FD100 were early to late twentieth-century cemeteries. These sites do not meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. The last site, 15FD101, is a historic cemetery that appears to contain about 33

graves dating to the late nineteenth century. This site may meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP under Criterion D. The graves that are located within the construction limits appear to have the potential to yield important archaeological information about the history of the area.

Title: *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 15BH212, 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: March 2003

Brief Abstract: At the request of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, staff of the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted a staged Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 15BH212 as part of the KY 11 project in Bath County, Kentucky. As defined by the Phase I survey results, the site appeared to represent an Early Archaic prehistoric occupation, a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century Euro-American occupation, and a late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century Euro-American occupation. A systematic surface collection recovered 61 prehistoric and 806 historic artifacts. The majority of the prehistoric materials were lithic debitage, while most of the historic materials were related to food preparation activities, including lead-glazed redware, pearlware, creamware, whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain. The prehistoric component of Site 15BH212 was considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Hand-excavated test units and mechanical stripping of trenches yielded 11 potentially cultural features including 2 root cellars, several ephemeral limestone and artifact concentrations, a limestone filled pit, a possible chimney base or hearth; a possible post or limestone pier, and a possible posthole. The historic assemblage (n=18,696) at Site 15BH212 is dominated by faunal and floral remains, and artifacts from the food preparation/consumption functional category. Historic artifacts have dates that range from 1762 to the present. The mean ceramic date for the site is 1825. Windowpane glass (n=39) recovered from this site has a mean date of 1823. All of the historic artifacts together date the occupation from the third-quarter of the eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century. The features excavated during the Phase II investigations are likely related to support structures such as kitchens or store houses that housed slaves or as slave dwellings. Multiple lines of evidence that indicate an African slave presence include: (1) a high proportion of kitchen-related articles; (2) high ratio of hollowware to flatware vessel fragments; (3) the presence of personal artifacts; (4) the spatial/topographical location of the features at the site; (5) the presence of root cellars in association with architectural elements that appear to be from an impermanent structure; and (6) dietary artifacts. The historic component of Site 15BH212 is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Due to the research importance of this site for understanding the lifeways of early Kentuckians, mitigation was recommended.

Title: *Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey and Deep Subsurface Reconnaissance for the I-66 Appalachian Corridor, Pike County, Kentucky and Mingo County, West Virginia (KYTC Item No. 12-66-00)*

Author: Michael W. French

Date: March 2003

Brief Abstract: AMEC conducted Phase I archaeological investigations for the proposed I-66 Appalachian Corridor in Pike County, Kentucky, and Mingo County, West Virginia. As a result of the investigations, six archaeological sites were identified. Site 15PI202 is a Late Prehistoric light lithic scatter. It is not considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15PI203 is a multi-component historic site that included remnants of a house site built ca. 1895, a possible early to mid-twentieth-century mining community, a mid-nineteenth- to twentieth-century Hatfield family cemetery, a light prehistoric and historic artifact scatter identified in the plowzone, and a possible buried prehistoric component. The Hatfield Cemetery and the potential buried prehistoric component are considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 15PI204 was a twentieth-century house/farmstead. It is not eligible for the NRHP. Sites 15PI205 (the Sword Cemetery), 15PI206 (the Ivy Fork Cemetery), and 15PI207 (the Coleman Cemetery) are historic cemeteries. Sites 15PI206 and 15PI207 contain large regionally representative burial populations of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century graves. Both

are considered eligible for the NRHP. Site 15PI207 is a comparatively modern cemetery with few graves. It is not considered eligible for the NRHP. Two additional late twentieth-century cemeteries, the Layne Cemetery and the Varney Cemetery, were documented. They are not eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Carr Fork Potable Water Treatment Plant, Knott County, Kentucky*

Author: Kenneth A. Allgood

Date: March 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological survey of proposed potable water treatment plant and water intake site in Knott County, Kentucky. The record search revealed one site, 15KT19, within the proposed project area. Site 15KT19 was originally investigated by Burton L. Purrington in 1966 for the NPS (Purrington 1967). According to his report, Purrington designated 15KT19, as well as 15KT16 through 15KT18, as stone circles. Visual inspection of what appeared to be Site 15KT19 conducted during the current study revealed a 1-x-2 m circular configuration of limestone and sandstone slabs. This site appears to have been disturbed from years of looting. Due to the poor contextual integrity of 15KT19, it is unlikely that the site would produce significant new information on the prehistory or history of the region. Therefore, Site 15KT19 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *A National Register Evaluation of Site 15MM140 in Montgomery County, Kentucky (Item Number 7-320.00)*

Author: Jason M. Anderson

Date: March 2003, Revised report submitted July 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted a Phase II evaluation of Site 15MM140 in Montgomery County, Kentucky, located within the proposed realignment of US 460. Site 15MM140 consisted of a multicomponent (Late Archaic through Late Prehistoric) prehistoric site. These periods were identified based on the presence of diagnostic lithic and ceramic artifacts and radiocarbon dating. The site likely functioned as a residential locus that was occupied repeatedly from as early as the Late Archaic through the Late Prehistoric periods. The integrity of the surface and near-surface remains at Site 15MM140 has been severely compromised from plowing. Site 15MM140 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 100-Acre Parcel Associated with a Surface Mining Permit (Application No. 039-9603), Gallatin County, Kentucky*

Author: Tanya M. Peres

Date: April 2003

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted an archaeological survey of a 100-acre (40.47 ha) parcel for a surface mining permit. One new archaeological site (15GA80) and six isolated finds were identified. Site 15GA80 is a large, low-density, multicomponent, prehistoric site, measuring approximately 325.71 m north/south x 578.57 m east/west. All of the sixty lithic artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts. Two diagnostic artifacts were recovered, representing the Archaic (undefined), and Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods. Due to the low-density of artifacts over a large area and repeated plowing of the site for modern agricultural activities, the research potential for the site is low. Thus, Site 15GA80 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Title: *Data Recovery at a Nineteenth Century Cemetery (15MM137) in Montgomery County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-320.00)*

Author: Alexandra D. Bybee and Michael D. Richmond

Date: April 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed Phase III archaeological data recovery of the unmarked

historic cemetery (15MM137) in Montgomery County, Kentucky. During the evaluation of Site 15MM137, a variety of artifacts and plow-truncated features ranging temporally from the Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods were identified. In addition to the known prehistoric components of the site, 15MM137 also contained a previously unrecorded historic cemetery with 17 interments. The prehistoric component of the site was deemed important, but because of the comprehensive excavation performed during the Phase II evaluation, the research potential for that component was exhausted. Investigation of the cemetery included the identification, excavation, and exhumation of 17 historic graves and a previously unidentified prehistoric cultural feature. Analysis of recovered historic cultural and mortuary materials suggests interments were made in the cemetery ca. 1830 to 1900. Early interments (1830 and 1840 to 1880) were identified by the presence of cut nails and porcelain buttons; later interments (1870, 1875, and 1880 to 1900) were identified by the presence of celluloid buttons, decorative mass-produced hardware, and wire nails. Although preservation was generally poor across the site, human remains were recovered from 13 of the 17 interments. Dates associated with the interments suggest the cemetery could contain members of the Craig family, Euro-American farmers who owned the land on which the cemetery was located until 1865, or the Salyers family, also Euro-American farmers, who purchased the land in 1865 and owned it through most of the period from 1865 until 1920.

Title: *Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Sites 15HK277, 15HK278, 15HK279, and 15HK280: An Archaic Hilltop Site and Surrounding Rockshelters in Hopkins County, Kentucky*

Author: Thor A. Olmanson

Date: April 2003

Brief Abstract: Phase II evaluation was completed on archaeological sites 15HK277, 15HK278, 15HK279, and 15HK280 as part of an environmental study for a proposed surface coal mining area in Hopkins County, Kentucky, by Landmark Archaeological and Environmental Services, Inc. Artifacts recovered from the four sites suggest varying occupations of the site cluster ranging in time from the Early/Middle Archaic through the Mississippian. Three of the four sites (15HK277, 15HK279, and 15HK280) are rockshelters and the fourth (15HK278) is a large open site without mounds situated on the hilltop above the rockshelters. Cultural deposits from Site 15HK277 were found to have been largely displaced through vigorous looting activity which has destroyed the integrity of the site and rendered it not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The remaining rockshelter sites, 15KH279 and 15KH280, are considered to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15HK279 was found to contain largely intact cultural deposits under the shelter overhang dating to at least 4,000 years Before Present. The cultural deposits, which include human remains, at Site 15HK280 were found to have been almost entirely displaced by intensive looting activity, however, the presence of prehistoric petroglyphs in the shelter appears to hold NRHP significance. The large open site, 15HK278, was found to be much larger than indicated by Phase I assessments. Due to the presence of these buried deposits in the eastern site area, this portion of Site 15HK278 is also considered to be eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.

Title: *Phase II National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Site 15SC226 within the Proposed Widening and Realignment of US 62 in Scott County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-298.00)*

Author: Michael D. Richmond

Date: April 2003, Revised Report Submitted July 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted a Phase II evaluation of prehistoric archaeological site 15SC226. No intact subplowzone deposits or features were encountered during the Phase II excavations. Moreover, the entire prehistoric assemblage was found in association with modern trash and historic debris. A single plain chert tempered sherd was also recovered. The limestone tempered pottery was tentatively assigned to the early Fort Ancient Jessamine type, Cordmarked. These data are in general agreement with the Phase I survey of the site, which recovered diagnostic lithic (Raccoon Notched, Jack's Reef, Small Triangular Cluster hafted bifaces) and ceramic (mainly limestone

cordmarked with a subset of hematite tempered sherds) artifacts dating to the terminal Late Woodland and early Fort Ancient periods. As a result of the Phase II testing, Site 15SC226 does not meet the criteria necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

- Title:** *Two Seasons at the Broaddus Site (15MA179): A Middle Fort Ancient Village in Madison County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Kelli Carmean
- Date:** May 2003
- Brief Abstract:** Eastern Kentucky University conducted an archaeological field school at the Broaddus Site (15MA179). The Broaddus Site is a Late Prehistoric Fort Ancient village site that was first recorded by Geomarine, Inc. in 1994 during a Phase I survey at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Madison County. (Waite and Ensor 1994). A mound, approximately 70 cm in height and 25 m diameter, is located at the site. After our two field schools we now know that the site is a circular village, with a cleared plaza area in the center of a dense midden ring. Five diagnostic projectile points found during Waite and Ensor's (1994) survey indicate a long utilization of the site. These points span from the Late Archaic, include the entire Woodland, and end with the Late Prehistoric Period. The majority of projectile points, however, are Late Prehistoric triangular points that place the site firmly in the Late Prehistoric period. Ceramics recovered both by Waite and Ensor and ECU's field schools are predominately shell tempered, indicating primarily a middle to late Fort Ancient occupation. Two out of three radiocarbon dates from ECU's field school date to the very early 1200s. The presence of the circular midden ring also places the site firmly in the middle Fort Ancient. In summary, the Broaddus Site is best understood as a medium size, early middle Fort Ancient (1200 to 1400 AD Elkhorn Phase) circular village in the southern Outer Bluegrass region.

- Title:** *Addendum: An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY 82 Curve Revision and Realignment, Estill County, Kentucky (Item No. 10-364.00)*
- Author:** Rose G. Moore
- Date:** May 2003, Revised Report Submitted July 2003
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of Alternate 2 of the proposed KY 82 Curve Revision and Realignment, north of Spout Springs in Estill County, Kentucky. In June 2002, Cultural Resource Analysts personnel surveyed Alternative 3 for the proposed curve revision. The current project focused on the portions of Alternative 2 that had not been previously surveyed. In addition, Site 15ES93, a historic cemetery, was revisited to determine if there were additional graves at the site. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded prehistoric lithic scatter, 15ES94, a structure (possibly a springhouse) that appears to have been associated with the historic farmstead at Site 15ES92 and a prehistoric lithic isolated find. No additional graves shafts were discovered at Site 15ES93. A possible small mound (suspected historic grave) with several trees growing from it located about 12 feet (4 m) northeast of the marked graves was determined to be a natural clump of trees with wood piled between the trees. The prehistoric site, 15ES94, was a dispersed lithic scatter including 59 pieces of flake debris, two biface fragments, and one core. All the material was recovered from the plowzone. The site within the project boundaries is not eligible to the NRHP. A structure, possibly a springhouse, was discovered within the project boundary. The structure was located on property with a chain of title indicating that it was probably associated with the farmstead at Site 15ES92 approximately 325 feet (100 m) to the north. Given the lack of historic materials in the area of the springhouse, Site 15ES92 is not eligible to the NRHP. Site 15ES93, on the west side of KY82, across the road from the Salem Church, consisted of two marked burials dated 1926 and 1932, a possible unmarked burial depression, and a small mound that had been thought to be a double mounded burial. The site was documented during the archaeological survey of Alternate 3 and determined to be ineligible for the NRHP (Moore 2003). It was thought that there could be older, unmarked burials located within the area designated for 15ES93. Close interval soil probe testing of the cemetery indicated no evidence of additional grave shafts beyond the two marked graves.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Newtown Pike Extension, City of Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-593.00)*

Author: Deborah L. Rotman and Rose L. Moore

Date: May 2003, Revised Report Submitted July 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Newtown Pike Extension Project in the city of Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of seven previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15FA269 through 15FA275). Six of these previously unrecorded archaeological sites were mid-nineteenth to twentieth-century historic residences. One additional site, 15FA270, was an historic site of indeterminate nature. Site 15FA270 was a high-density artifact assemblage dispersed over a fairly wide area without observable concentrations of materials. In addition, modern trash was a component of the assemblage at this site. Artifacts were recovered from a disturbed and deflated A horizon. The portion of the site within the project area was not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. The site is still considered potentially significant because the portions of the site lying outside of the project area appeared to have the greatest archaeological potential and which may be eligible for the NRHP. Two residential dwellings were consistently illustrated on Sanborn Insurance Company maps between 1886 and 1958. Material associated with Site 15FA274 consisted of a low-density scatter of artifacts, confined to the immediate vicinity of the houses. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps illustrated the location of the houses as a vacant lot in 1907 and with extant houses in 1934. Sites 15FA271, 15FA272, 15FA273, and 15FA275 may be eligible for the NRHP and Phase II testing was recommended. Each of these sites possessed moderate to high artifact densities as well as intact middens and/or features. Site 15FA275 first appeared on the 1890 Sanborn map, while the others were not illustrated until 1907. Based on the architectural style (most are shotgun houses) and window glass dating as early as 1842, it is likely, however, that these houses were constructed during the mid- to late nineteenth century. These homelots have the potential to yield information about the residents of this historically African-American neighborhood.

Title: *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Dancoal, Inc. Daniels Branch Coal Permit Area, Johnson County, Kentucky*

Author: Betty J. McGraw

Date: June 2003

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the DanCoal, Inc. 35.12 acre Daniels Branch coal permit area located in Johnson County, Kentucky. One historic archeological site (15JO72) is located in the permit. This farmstead site is represented by a log house, which was being dismantled at the time of the survey, a stone lined well, a root cellar, and a wooden barn. Information obtained from the landowner's father indicates the house was built in 1893 by Plymon Daniel. No midden deposits were uncovered during shovel testing. It is not felt that this site meets the criteria for the NRHP. No further archeological investigation of 15JO72 is recommended.

Title: *High Probability Survey of the Proposed Relocation of U.S. 460 in Montgomery and Menifee Counties, Kentucky, Item #7-250.00*

Author: Robert W. Ball

Date: June 2003

Brief Abstract: Wilbur Smith Associates conducted a high probability survey of the proposed relocation of US 460 in Montgomery and Menifee counties, Kentucky. Eight new archaeological sites, including six new prehistoric and four new historic components were documented in this survey. Two of the sites discovered during the survey, 15MF713 and 15MM161 are not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15MF713 is unassigned prehistoric lithic scatter composed of four chert flakes. Site 15MF161 is an unassigned prehistoric lithic scatter composed of thirteen flakes, three chunk/shatter, one burin, one sidescraper and one biface. Six of the sites discovered during the survey, 15MF711, 15MF712, 15MM160, 15MM162, 15MM163, and 15MM164 are considered potentially eligible and avoidance is recommended. Site 15MF711 is a single component site consisting of a short-term

Late Archaic Period occupation. Site 15MF712 is a Fort Ancient site consisting of a large prehistoric habitation site without mounds located within three areas of concentration. Site 15MM160 is the archaeological remains of the Montgomery County Alms House farm along with a Fort Ancient Period occupation. Site 15MM162 is a Late Archaic Period campsite with an historic cemetery component that may be associated with the Montgomery County Alms House farm. Sites 15MM163 and 15MM164 are both reported locations of historic cemeteries associated with the Montgomery County Alms House farm.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed KY 237 Reconstruction Near Florence, Boone County, Kentucky (Item No. 6-8001.00)*

Author: D. Randall Cooper

Date: June 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey for the proposed KY 237 reconstruction near Florence in Boone County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15BE536) and 15BE537), one non-site locality, and two isolated finds. The sites were a late 19th- through 20th-century farm/residence and a refuse scatter associated with an early 20th-century school. Because of small artifact assemblage, poor integrity, and lack of research potential, neither of these sites is considered eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Between Lower Bad Creek and Roundhole Branch in Leslie County, Kentucky*

Author: Robert B. Hand

Date: June 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation along Lower Bad Creek in Leslie County. One previously unrecorded archaeological site was documented during the survey. The rockshelter was located near the base of a hillside overlooking a small unnamed tributary of Lower Bad Creek to the west. Cultural materials recovered from the rockshelter included a sparse amount of lithic debitage, historic material, flora, and faunal remains. Site 15LS176 is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Shelbyville Bypass (KYTC Item Number 5-326.00), Shelby County, Kentucky*

Author: David W. Schatz

Date: June 2003

Brief Abstract: AMEC Earth and Environmental staff archaeologists conducted a Phase I intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Shelbyville Bypass in Shelby County, Kentucky. Seven historic archaeological sites were identified within the alignment right-of-way. One of these, Site 15SH66, had a minor prehistoric component. One prehistoric site, 15SH68, was also identified. Sites 15SH63, 15SH64, 15SH65, 15SH67 are late nineteenth- to twentieth- century historic house/farmsteads with no significant archaeological deposits. Sites 15SH63, 15SH64, 15SH65, and 15SH67 are not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Sites 15SH69 and 15SH70 are light late nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic artifact scatters with no significant archaeological deposits. Sites 15SH69 and 15SH70 are not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15SH66 is a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century farmstead with intact midden deposits, structural foundations, and a minor prehistoric component. This site is considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15SH68 is a prehistoric open-air habitation with a very sparse artifact count, and no intact midden or features identified. It is not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of 85 Acres for the Proposed Woodlands Industrial Park in Montgomery County, Kentucky*

Author: Jack M. Schock

Date: June 2003

Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of 85 acres for the Woodlands Industrial Park at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. Nine archaeological sites were recorded within the project. Pre-historic sites 15MM168, 15MM170, and 15MM171 yielded no diagnostic artifacts and no additional work is recommended. Site 15MM167 has a predominantly 20th-century house component and yielded two projectile points which were probably collected elsewhere by the historic occupants of the site. Site 15MM169 had been surface collected prior to the investigator examining the site. Site 15MM172 yielded one Archaic point and a trace of 18th-century ceramics; this site is also in a buffer zone. Site 15MM173 yielded an Early-Archaic LeCroy point and one other Archaic point. No additional work is recommended for Site 15MM167, 15MM169, 15MM172, and 15MM173. Site 15MM165 yielded one mid to late Archaic side-notched point, one stemmed scraper, one Adena point, and one Late Woodland triangle. Phase II testing is recommended for Site 15MM165. Site 15MM166 yielded three (3) Early Archaic points, two (2) other Archaic points and four (4) Late Woodland/Fort Ancient triangles. Phase II testing is recommended for Site 15MM166.

Title: *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Underground Coal Mine in the Stearns Ranger District, Daniel Boone National Forest, McCreary and Whitley Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Randall D. Boedy and Ricky C. Wilson

Date: July 2003

Brief Abstract: Daniel Boone National Forest personnel conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed underground coal mine operation in McCreary and Whitley counties, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification and recording of two historic farm/residences (15McY1210 and 15McY1211). A pre-historic artifact (biface) was also found on the dirt road near Site 15McY1210. Based on the artifacts recovered and the information contained in the deed records, both sites appear to date to the late 1800s (1872-1881? for 15McY1211) to early 1900s. These sites appear to have very limited research potential and, considering the disturbed nature of Site 15McY1211, are not considered eligible to the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Investigation of the Winston Tipton Site (15FU119), Fulton County, Kentucky (Project No. NRCS-04-KY-03)*

Author: Patrick D. Trader

Date: July 2003

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted an archaeological assessment of the Winston Tipton Site (15FU119) in Fulton County, Kentucky. Archaeological investigations at Site 15FU119 were conducted to redefine site boundaries and assess site stratigraphy. Site 15FU119 was originally identified and recorded by Bill Lawrence of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) in 1991. Diagnostic lithic and ceramic artifacts suggest that the site was occupied during the Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric period, likely the Armored Phase (A.D. 1500-1700). UK-PAR investigations indicate that the upper portions of the site have been impacted by plowing and other farming activities. However, the presence of intact, well-preserved midden deposits, suggests that the site retains both horizontal and vertical archaeological integrity. Based on the results of archaeological investigations, Site 15FU119 is considered eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mining Operation for Bledsoe Coal Corporation near Lewis Creek in Leslie County, Kentucky*

Author: George C. Arnold

Date: July 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation in southeastern Leslie County. One previously unrecorded archaeological site (15LS177), a rockshelter, was documented during the survey. Cultural materials recovered from the rockshelter included a moderate amount of lithic debitage, ceramic sherds, and faunal remains. Site 15LS177 is

not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because it lacks integrity due to extensive looting activities.

Title: *Phase I Archeological Survey of the D & A Equipment, Inc. Joes Creek Coal Permit Area, Johnson County, Kentucky*

Author: Betty J. McGraw

Date: August 2003

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the 63.94-acre Joes Creek coal amendment area located in Johnson County, Kentucky. One historic archaeological site (15JO73) is located adjacent to the project. This farmstead site is represented by a log house, which had been used as a barn. Map evidence suggests that the house was constructed prior to 1917. No diagnostic artifacts were found on the surface. This farmstead site does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 250 Acres with Deep Testing in Livingston County, Kentucky*

Author: Kenneth C. Carstens, Nancy S. Carstens

Date: August 2003

Brief Abstract: Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological survey of a 250-acre area in Livingston County, Kentucky, a portion of which would be used for a rock quarry. Four cultural resources were located in the field. Site 15LV28 is a light Archaic lithic scatter first reported by Don Linnebeau in the 1970s and restudied by Jodi Johnson et al. (2000). Shovel testing revealed no subsurface context for the site, only deflated, eroded sterile subsoils. Site 15LV28 does not merit nomination to the NRHP. Site 15LV221 is a light lithic scatter of Early Woodland materials located on top of Dobson Bluff. One non-utilized chert flake was found on the surface of the site. A shovel test pit at the site of the flake failed to reveal subsurface context for the artifact. Site 15LV221 is badly destroyed from hilltop logging and farming and lacks subsurface context. The site does not merit nomination to the NRHP. Site 15LV224 is represented by a sparse scatter of Archaic lithic debris. The surface collection yielded only 3 lithic artifacts. Shovel tests failed to reveal any buried subsurface deposit, but instead revealed badly eroded soils as a result of 150 years of agriculture in the area. Site 15LV224 does not have subsurface context and therefore does not merit nomination to the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Bridge and Approaches Replacement on KY 389, Carroll County, Kentucky*

Author: Tanya M. Peres

Date: August 2003

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted an archaeological survey for proposed bridge and approaches replacement along KY 389 in Carroll County, Kentucky. During the UK-PAR field investigations, one new archaeological site (15CL73) was identified. Site 15CL73 is a small, multicomponent, low-density prehistoric lithic and historic artifact scatter. The prehistoric artifacts are non-diagnostic. The historic artifacts represent a short temporal span, ranging from ca. 1825 to 1875. While a portion of the site may have been disturbed by the construction of the L & N rail line, it is likely that the portion of the site that remains intact has retained research integrity, and thus, has the potential to address questions relating to the early development of, and life in, Carroll County and the town of English. Based on the results of the Phase I survey, such as the presence of artifacts that likely represent a short temporal range (ca. 1825 to 1875), the restriction of the site to a small spatial area (700 m²), and the potential of the site to address the research issues enumerated above, UK-PAR recommended that Site 15CL73 be considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Based on the KYTC and KHC concurrent review, the site was subsequently determined not eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Poultry Facility near Monticello, Wayne County, Kentucky*

Author: Darlene Applegate

Date: August 2003

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed poultry facility was conducted in western Wayne County, Kentucky. One multicomponent site (15WN77) was identified through surface survey and collection. Site 15WN77 is located on a narrow terrace of Otter Creek. The artifact assemblage from Site 15WN77 consists of 183 specimens, including 171 (93%) prehistoric lithic artifacts and 12 (7%) historic glass, metal, and clay artifacts collected from the surface. The prehistoric component is dated to the Middle Archaic to early Early Woodland periods (6000 to 600 BC) based on four projectile points. The historic component is dated to 1890 to 1950. The historic artifact assemblage is consistent with a farmstead site and likely represents secondary deposits associated with the 1918 farmhouse and/or post-1918 barn located near the site. The absence of archaeological deposits or features make Site 15WN77 not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 400 Acres in Land Between the Lakes in Lyon and Trigg Counties, Kentucky, and Stewart County, Tennessee*

Author: Kenneth C. Carstens

Date: August 2003

Brief Abstract: Archaeological Services conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for a project involving high priority wild life planting fields, and lower priority cultivation fields belonging to the USDA Forest Service. Sixteen new archaeological sites—both prehistoric and historic—were added to the total inventory of LBL cultural resources, two previously recorded prehistoric sites were revisited, and one isolated prehistoric find site was located. All but one of these sites were found to have no subsurface integrity, most were badly deflated from years of farming and erosion. Site 15SW596, the Jameson site, may have subsurface integrity as evidence by undisturbed charcoal flecks found in a screened shovel test pit. This site should be investigated further to determine its eligibility for the NRHP.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Class Yard and Adjacent Areas, Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky*

Author: Kurt Rademaker, Casey R. Barrier, Crista Haag, and Courtney Stoll

Date: Revised, August 2003

Brief Abstract: Wilbur Smith Associates conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the expansion of the Class Yard in the Blue Grass Army Depot in Madison County, Kentucky. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15MA358, 15MA359) were documented and the boundaries of two previously recorded archaeological sites (15MA256, 15MA265) were expanded. All four sites consisted of low density prehistoric lithic scatters. Sites 15MA256, 15MA265, and 15MA359 produced no diagnostic cultural materials. Site 15MA358 produced one diagnostic projectile point dating to the Late Woodland/Fort Ancient period. None of the sites contained subsurface features and all sites were highly disturbed by historic construction activities such as roadway and rail line building. These sites show no potential to yield additional significant archaeological data and are not eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the 180 HA Tom Dorman State Nature Preserve, Jessamine and Garrard Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Clarence A. Bodmer and Eric J. Schlarb

Date: September 2003

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) performed an archaeological assessment of the 180-ha Tom Dorman State Nature Preserve in Garrard and Jessamine counties, Kentucky. Five historic archaeological sites (Knight's Ferry site [15GD70], John Michael Montgomery site [15GD71], White Oak Creek site [15GD72], Palisade Trail site [15GD73], and Barn Bottoms site [15Js165]) were documented during the archaeological investigation. Two of these sites (Knight's Ferry and White

Oak Creek) also had a prehistoric component. The five sites identified during the survey, Knight's Ferry, John Michael Montgomery, White Oak Creek, Palisade Trail, and Barn Bottoms, are not considered significant, nor are they eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Four Explosive Storage Capacity Utilizing "X" Site Expansions on the Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky*

Author: Nathan M. White

Date: Unknown

Brief Abstract: The Blue Grass Army Depot conducted an intensive Phase I archaeological survey of approximately eight acres of Depot property. As a result of the survey, two archaeological sites were located; 15MA360, a site with prehistoric components of unknown age, and FN-LL03 a site with historic components of unknown age, that was not given a Smithsonian number by the Office of State Archaeology. Neither of the two sites is considered eligible for the NRHP.

2004-2005 CALENDAR

2004

January

5-11 Annual Meeting, Society for Historical Archaeology, St. Louis, MO. 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

11-13 25th Annual Nineteenth Century Studies Assoc. Conference, "Cultural Imperialism and Competition: Travel, World's Fairs and National/Colonial Image." St. Louis, MO. For more information e-mail Robert Craig rob.craig@arch.gatech.edu

14-19 100th Annual Conference of the Association of American Geographers, "Geography as Art: Art as Geography." Philadelphia, PA. For more information e-mail Chris Mayda Cmayda@emich.edu or Artimus Keiffer akeiffer@wittenberg.edu

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. Visit www.vernaculararchitectureforum.org for more information.

June

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

November

14-15 Historic American Buildings Survey – 70th Anniversary Symposium. AIA, Washington, DC. For more information visit the AIA website: www.aia.org/hrc.

2005

January

5-10 Annual Meeting, Society for Historical Archaeology, York, England. For more details visit www.sha.org

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 note the software and version in your cover letter. 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.

NOTE: BECAUSE KYOPA EDITOR, DON LINEBAUGH, WILL BE ON SABBATICAL UNTIL JULY 2004, TANYA PERES AT UKPAR WILL EDIT THE SUMMER 2004 ISSUE. PLEASE SEND MATERIALS TO HER AT THE UKPAR ADDRESS ABOVE OR VIA E-MAIL AT TMPERE2@UKY.EDU.

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