



Summer 2004

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Michael W. French

Getting Involved. Staying Involved.

It has been a busy year for KYOPA and you should all take pride in the efforts your colleagues have made on behalf of the Organization. This issue of the KYOPA Newsletter includes articles summarizing some of these activities. Our recent consultation efforts on the proposed Louisville Bridges project in Jefferson County and the nearby River Road expansion project, have demonstrated KYOPA's ability to successfully work with Federal and state agencies to help ensure the cultural resources are not neglected. KYOPA has also committed to developing constructive relationships with contemporary Native American tribal groups with historic roots in Kentucky. Darlene Applegate and Kelli Carmean kicked off this effort with their recent trip to Cherokee, North Carolina to meet with the Elders of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI) (see their article in this issue). This informal visit provided an opportunity for Kentucky's professional archaeological community and representatives of the EBCI to start getting acquainted and we hope we can find ways to

work with the EBCI and other Native American groups. KYOPA has also committed to working on the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process currently underway for the Red River Gorge Recreation Area in the Daniel Boone National Forest. This is a long-term consultation effort undertaken by the Forest Service to identify how people use the Red River Gorge and how best to maintain the Gorge's environmental integrity. The end result of the LAC process will be the zoning of the gorge into specific activity areas with restrictions on certain activities in certain zones. The KYOPA Board of Directors formed a Red River Gorge Consultation Committee and KYOPA representatives have been present at all of the LAC meetings to date. KYOPA members have also taken individual initiative. Anne Bader has tirelessly worked to bring amateurs and professionals together through the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS), which she founded and currently serves as president. You can learn more about FOAS at their website (<http://www.falls-society.org/>). FOAS meetings are held monthly at the Falls of the Ohio State Park Interpretive Center across the Ohio River from Louisville. Several KYOPA members have given talks to FOAS in recent months including Ryan Peterson, Charles Hockensmith, Berle Clay, Susan Neumeier along

with yours truly, Michael French, and Ken Carstens. I was pleased to see that several FOAS members attended a recent Red River Gorge LAC meeting held in Winchester, Kentucky to voice their concerns about the preservation of Archaeological sites.

As these efforts show, KYOPA has come a long way over the past few years, and we have managed to work as a professional community to tackle issues that affect the preservation of cultural resources and the profession of archaeology. There is more that KYOPA can and should take on as responsibilities, but the Officers and Board of Directors also need to make sure we do not over-extend the resources of the Organization. We are approaching the limits of what KYOPA can do without the help of additional active members and we need more help from you, the KYOPA members.

So, I am taking the opportunity with this President's Corner column to rally you all to get more involved. I appreciate that you are all busy. All of us are committed to our professional lives whether we work at a university, a government agency, or for a CRM firm. Some of us even take time for our family. Finding those extra (unfunded) hours to get involved representing KYOPA may seem out of reach. But KYOPA needs your involvement if we are going to succeed as an organization.

My term as President comes to an end in January 2005 and we can all look forward to Dr. Darlene Applegate, our current President-elect, picking up the reins of the organization and guiding us into the next two years. KYOPA will hold an election to fill the position of President-elect this coming winter along with any additional Officer or Director positions that are vacant. The Board of Directors also needs volunteers to work with various committees organized to address education, Native American consultation, and consultation on civil construction projects that may impact archaeological sites.

Enclosed, you will find a survey form you can fill out to communicate your desire to participate as an active member of KYOPA either as an Officer, Board Director, or member of one or more of the various action committees. Please take the time to complete the form so that you can stand up

**National Register of Historic Places
Listings for Kentucky
Since January 2004**

BARREN COUNTY

Glasgow Central Business District (Boundary Increase), roughly bounded by Water St., Broadway St., Wayne St., and Liberty St., Glasgow, 03001228, listed 2/09/04

Ralph Bunche Historic District, roughly bound by E. College St., Landrum St., Twyman Ct, and S. Lewis St., Glasgow, 04000247, listed 3/31/04

BOURBON COUNTY

Little Rock—Jackstown Road Rural Historic District, along Little Rock-Jackstown and Soper Rds., Little Rock vicinity, 04000246, listed 3/31/04

FAYETTE COUNTY

African Cemetery No. 2, 419 E. Seventh St., Lexington, 04000245, listed 3/31/04

Graves Tavern, off U.S. 60, Versailles vicinity, 83002766, additional documentation approved 3/12/04 (Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky TR)

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Louisville Metropolitan Area Lustron Homes, MPS, 64500879, cover documentation accepted 2/11/04

Virginia Avenue Colored School, 3628 Virginia Ave., Louisville, 04000244, listed 3/31/04

and participate in the building of KYOPA over the next few years. You may mail your survey form to me at the address listed on the form, you may also send me an e-mail to michael.french@amec.com if that would be more convenient. As an organization, KYOPA's greatest challenges are ahead and you have an important role to play if you are willing to step forward and take the responsibility. ✠

FEATURE ARTICLE

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEM IN CRM

Christopher D. Dore, ACRA President

Reprinted with the kind permission of Christopher D. Dore, President of the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA). This article originally appeared in the April 2004 ACRA Edition volume 10:2, pp. 3-5.

The recent attacks against Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) by our client industries (e.g. telecommunications, mining, oil/gas) are largely driven by the fact that cultural resource compliance takes too long. Time translates into money and it is financial concerns that drive our clients' business decisions. The overall costs of compliance, however, are not really due to our direct costs, but instead due to the costs of project delays. Many times the delay of a single day costs more than the entire cost of cultural compliance!

More often than not, it is the archaeological component of our compliance efforts that take the largest amount of time. Conducting identification survey work is time consuming and very labor intensive. Additionally, a higher proportion of archaeological sites is found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) than other types of resources. This is primarily due to Criterion D.

When archaeological sites are found to have almost any type of data (and integrity) they are usually determined to be eligible. This certainly violates the intent of the National Register to represent the most significant national heritage resources and may even violate the letter of the criterion. Criterion D states that a site must contain information that is "important in prehistory or history." This language was added specifically to restrict the listing of sites (Townsend 1994). What does "important" really mean? I believe that in the context of the National Register important means that sites have data to contribute to *important* research questions. This is fundamentally different than having data that can contribute to *any* research question. Additionally, if there are many other sites that have these same data, the value of the site is dramatically diminished. Fundamentally, the Section 106 process is about values: what is the value of a particular resource in relation to the societal value of a project that may affect the resource.

One SHPO at a conference I recently attended reported that in her state approximately ninety percent of archaeological resources that were evaluated were determined to be eligible for listing! When ninety percent of resources are considered eligible, we have a fundamental problem. It is definitionally impossible that nearly all resources represent the most significant of our nation's resources. Why is this happening? Two major problems are the lack of scientific rigor and inconsistency.

Under Criterion D, contexts are driven by research concerns. Many of our archaeological CRM practitioners don't read research journals, attend research meetings, or contribute to the body of scientific knowledge. Without a detailed understanding of current research questions and the data needed to address these questions, how can a resource be adequately evaluated? We must ensure that our archaeologists making important eligibility evaluations under Criterion D are active researchers and well versed in current scientific

literature. A friend of mine who is a senior archaeologist for a federal government agency has been so appalled by the quality of consultant National Register evaluations that cross his desk, he has actually considered going into private practice working for project proponents "debunking" the significance recommendations of other CRM consultants. He believes that this may be the only way to ensure scientific and compliance rigor in private-sector archaeology, and that such an undertaking would benefit the discipline of archaeology overall.

Evaluations also tend to be inconsistent. While detailed guidance does exist for conducting evaluations (e.g. the National Register bulletin series), there is a large amount of variability in the application of this guidance. This includes variability in the evaluation process as well as in the resulting recommendations we make. One person may conclude that a particular resource is eligible while another may conclude that a virtually identical resource is not. This inconsistency is a huge liability for our industry because it erodes credibility, violates the intent of the NHPA, and it is easily interpreted as self-serving, if not unethical, by our clients and the general public.

Thus, it is not surprising that our clients are upset and are trying to change Section 106 of the NHPA. The most recent attacks focus on eligibility determinations and it has been suggested that only resources that are listed in the National Register be considered in the Section 106 process. Since most archaeological sites are not formally listed, but simply are determined eligible for listing, a large number of resources will drop out of the process. There currently are 76,933 resources listed in the National Register. Of these, only 5,152 (6.7 percent) are archaeological sites!

At the end of February I was representing ACRA at *A Working Conference on Historic Preservation and Transportation: Enhancing and Streamlining Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*. The working

conference was attended by about 40 individuals from state departments of transportation, SHPOs, THPOs, FHWA, AASHTO, NCSHPO, and the private sector. ACRA was invited to represent the perspective of the private-sector CRM industry. In discussions on streamlining, the identification and evaluation issues I have identified in this column were called "the archaeological problem." Some solutions to aspects of the problem were identified. One of our member firms, URS Corporation, presented an expert system tool developed with Transportation Research Board funding to apply historic context data against the traits of resources to make evaluation decisions in a consistent manner. Studies in identifying archaeological resources through the use of remotely sensed satellite imagery, minimizing survey time, are underway by my firm (Statistical Research) with funding from the Department of Defense. I have written about this approach in a previous ACRA Edition (9:01, February 2003). The burden of finding solutions such as these must come from our industry, and come quickly. If we don't find ways to solve the archaeological problem, our clients will solve it for us by changing the laws and regulations.

It is essential that we take the National Register much more seriously and embrace listing archaeological resources in the National Register. Relying on determined eligible status for Section 106 consideration may no longer be sufficient. When we conduct National Register evaluations of archaeological sites (i.e. "testing") we have all the data necessary to nominate resources to the register. If resources are truly important enough to recommend them as eligible for listing, we must take the extra time to complete the registration forms, and either initiate the process ourselves, or provide federal land owners with these forms so that they can submit them. This must become a standard part of doing business.

Finally, we also must be prepared to make hard decisions about archaeological resources that in our best professional judgement *do not* meet

the criteria for National Register eligibility. If we develop well-researched historic contexts driven by the information needs of our science, the task of differentiating the truly important resources becomes considerably easier. Plus, in addition to helping define archaeology as a mature scientific endeavor, we gain the trust and confidence of our clients. Most of our clients embrace preserving significant examples of our national heritage. At present, however, they are objecting to costly delays caused by resources that are not truly significant and are frustrated by our industry's inability to consistently identify historic properties based upon sound research. We must take the responsibility to reform our identification and evaluation efforts. If we do, we will find that our clients will willingly give us the time and money to preserve or conduct first-class research on the resources that are truly important. ❖

Townsend, Jan E.

1994 Archaeology and the National Register. *CRM* 17(2):10-12. National Park Service, Washington.

CURRENT RESEARCH

ONGOING ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT SITE 15JF702 AT MCALPINE LOCKS AND DAM

Anne T. Bader and Michael W. French

In September 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, was alerted to the fact that what appeared to be a significant archaeological site was being impacted at the north end of Shippingport Island at the Falls. The site was discovered due to construction activities related to the ongoing upgrade of McAlpine Locks and Dam. Easily the largest construction project in the state, the Corps is currently undertaking a project to extend the existing 600 ft. lock chamber to 1,200 ft. to offset delays in the time barges spend in queue prior to passage through the locks. During excavation of the lock chamber, large amounts of dredge materials were excavated. Due to the high moisture content of this dredge, it could not be disposed of on the ground surface as would ordi-



AMEC archaeologists Duane Simpson and John Bybee examining exposed soil profiles in disposal pit walls at McAlpine Lock and Dam.

nary fill. A large pit, measuring roughly 100 x 120 ft., was excavated in which to place the fill. The water could then drain subsurface, and the dry material subsequently spread as fill. Due to the long landuse history and prior construction related to the construction of the locks and dam, the disposal pit was believed to be in an area of prior significant disturbance. Shippingport was settled in the late eighteenth century and historic use of the area continued through 1957 when the Federal government assumed ownership of the island.

In November 2003, AMEC Earth & Environmental archaeologists were called in to investigate the site, and, if warranted, to mitigate the damages incurred due to the excavation of the disposal pit. AMEC continues this mitigation at the present time, with fieldwork projected to last for some months. To date, with approximately 52 m² excavated to a depth of 1.5 m below surface, 158 cultural features dating to four cultural periods have been identified. Six distinct strata have been identified thus far.

Zone I – Historic Strata. This zone consists of an intact historic occupation layer overlain by a 4-6 ft. thick layer of historic rubble. The intact historic living surface has been identified only in the northern portion of the excavations. However, intact historic features associated with this stratum have been identified in the eastern buffer area of the disturbed disposal pit. These stone and brick building foundations appear to be associated with the 1819 Tarascon Mill Complex.

Zone II – Late- or Post-Mississippian Occupation Zone. This is a 20 cm thick soil zone immediately below the intact historic strata that has yielded a light to moderately dense scatter of chipped stone artifacts and shell-tempered pottery sherds. Currently it is exposed only in the north portion of the disposal pit wall. It is not clear if this is a distinct post-Mississippian occupation at the site, or if this zone represents decreased activity by later Mississippian groups that occupied the site.

Zone III – Main Mississippian Occupation. This is a 30-40 cm thick occupation zone that comprises the major Mississippian occupation. It is intact and well-defined in the northern pit wall. A large number of cultural features originating in this zone are associated with a Mississippian structure. Field investigators have identified two structures in the main Mississippian occupation zone. Thirty-eight features, including 28 post molds, are associated with a Mississippian structure located in the southern portion of the site. This structure is truncated, and only the truncated portions of the postholes and other features remain. In the northern pit wall, 58 features are associated with a second large intact Mississippian structure. This complex of cultural features is largely intact and may indicate several building episodes. Much of both structures remain unexcavated at the present time. Intact portions of Zone III have also been identified in the eastern pit wall. The Zone III Mississippian deposits appear to have been stripped away in the southern portions of the site. Two Mississippian burials are present in the southern pit wall profile near the ground surface, and truncated pit features are present in the southern buffer area.

A radiocarbon date with multiple intercepts was obtained from a large pit associated with the Mississippian structure in the northern pit wall. The date with a 2 Sigma calibration is AD 1310-1360 (Cal BP 640 to 590) and AD 1390 to 1480 (Cal BP 560 to 470). A large negative-painted plate rim was recovered from this feature. The plate was decorated around the rim with a diamond and dot motif.

Aside from the negative painted sherds, other ceramics recovered from the Mississippian zone include a wide variety of shell-tempered types, including several varieties of fabric impressed salt pans, cord-marked, plain – surfaced, and incised sherds. Nodes and strap and loop handles have also been recovered. Triangular projectile points are large and well made. A chunky stone was found at the bottom of a small pit. The bone tools include well-made awls and perforated canine teeth.



Negative-painted shell-tempered sherd from Mississippian House 2 at 15JF702.

The faunal and floral remains appear to be abundant and well preserved.

Zone IV – Indeterminate Low-Density Cultural Zone. Below the main Mississippian cultural stratum (Stratum III), there is a low-density soil zone that extends 50-70 cm below surface. It has been identified in all walls of the disposal pit. Scattered chert flakes, fire-cracked rock, and charcoal is found throughout the zone, and at times these materials can be found in somewhat elevated concentrations. But the material does not appear to indicate a significant occupation at the site.

Zone V – Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland Transitional Occupation. Zone V is a distinct Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland occupation stratum that occurs between 50 and 70 cm below the Mississippian stratum (Zone III). The zone is marked by the occurrence of grit-tempered ceramics, fire-cracked rock, debitage, and other chipped stone artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts include transitional projectile points, such as Table Rock and contracting stemmed point types such as Cypress Creek. The zone is between 30 and 40 cm thick. This zone has only been identified in the southern and western walls of the disposal pit. If present in the east-

ern and northern pit walls, it is more deeply buried. Several features have been identified in this zone.

Zone VI – Late Archaic Occupation. Zone VI is soil stratum containing artifacts and features associated with a Late Archaic occupation at the site. The zone has yielded abundant chipped stone artifacts, fire-cracked rock, Late Archaic stemmed projectile point types, but no pottery. Several features have been identified, several of which may be associated with a nut-processing station. Like the previous Zone, Zone VI has been identified only in the southern and western pit walls and is likely more deeply buried in the eastern and northern pit walls.

Extensive work remains to be completed at the site, including deep trenching and a geomorphological assessment. It is likely deeper, earlier components will be discovered as AMEC continues work at the site. ❖

GREAT RIVERS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Vince Versluis

In 2003, Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted Phase II archaeological testing of sites 15HE847, 15HE848, 15HE850, 15HE852, 15HE855, 15HE863, and 15HE873 for a proposed surface mining area in Hebbardsville, Henderson Co., KY (Permit #851-0030). Sites 15HE847, 15HE850, 15HE852, 15HE855, and 15HE863 are prehistoric, short-term, open habitations found to contain temporal-cultural components ranging from the Early Archaic to the Late Mississippian.

Several features were uncovered at Site 15HE847, including a midden area with an adjoining small hearth that yielded a radiocarbon date of 2060 +/- 80 BP (with a 2 Sigma calibration of 360 B.C. to 290 B.C.; and 230 B.C. to A.D. 100) (Beta Analytic, Inc.).

Site 15HE848 was identified as the remains of a mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmstead initially owned by James Stubblefield Priest. Intact features uncovered at 15HE848 include a house cellar, a pit cellar, a brick walkway, a brick-lined well, a tile-lined spring, refuse pits, and hearth areas. The remains of a mid-nineteenth century brick field kiln and discard pile associated with 15HE848 were also located and given a separate site number, 15HE873.

These three sites, 15HE847, 15HE848, and 15HE873, are considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D of 36 CFR Part 60.4, and Phase III data recovery was recommended in lieu of avoidance. ❖

UK PROGRAM FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Patrick Trader, Tanya M. Peres, and Andrew Madsen

This spring and summer have been filled with a number of noteworthy happenings at UK-PAR. As of July 15, 2004, Mr. Patrick Trader has taken over the role of Acting Director of UK-PAR. This follows the departure of Dr. Don Linebaugh, who has accepted a position at the University of Maryland.

Archaeologists at UK-PAR continue to work on a variety of projects in the Commonwealth and beyond. Between February and March 2004, Patrick Trader directed Phase I investigations for the proposed I-65 Interchange and Connector Project in Warren County, north of Bowling Green for QK4 on behalf of the KYTC. This study initiated one of the first comprehensive surveys across the Karst Plains. Twenty-one archaeological sites were identified, including 13 prehistoric sites, two historic sites, and six sites with mixed prehistoric and historic assemblages. The majority of prehistoric sites were occupied between the Early

through Late Archaic periods, and were found in association with sinkholes and other karst features.

Between April and May 2004, Patrick Trader directed Phase I investigations for the proposed I-69 Henderson Bypass Project in Henderson County, east of Henderson for HNTB. Ten archaeological sites were identified including three prehistoric sites, three historic sites, and four sites with mixed prehistoric and historic assemblages. Artifact analysis is near completion.

Between May 17 and 21, Patrick Trader participated in the re-creation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in St. Charles, Missouri. Between May 16 and 20, 1804, William Clark and the Corps of Discovery were awaiting the arrival of Meriwether Lewis from St. Louis. On May 21, 1804, the expedition proceeded up the Missouri River. Pat is part of the Discovery Expedition of St. Charles, Missouri, which is dedicated to the recreation and reenactment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The group is re-creating the expedition and following the same timeline that the Corps of Discovery did. Pat will re-join the group between September 20 and October 1, 2004, near Pierre, South Dakota.

Dr. Tanya M. Peres has completed the zooarchaeological analysis of a number of faunal assemblages this past spring and summer. Several of the assemblages are associated with historic farmsteads, one excavated by UK-PAR archaeologists, and one by archaeologists of Great Rivers Archaeological Services, Inc. These data will be added to the growing database of subsistence information for late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century farmsteads. Another important assemblage that has been analyzed and interpreted is from the Fort Ancient/Mississippian River Road Site (15JF668), excavated by archaeologists from UK-PAR. In June, Dr. Peres traveled to Veracruz, Mexico to conduct zooarchaeological research on an archaeofaunal assemblage from the Olmec site of Tres Zapotes. This work was carried out in con-

junction with the Proyecto Arqueologia Tres Zapotes, under the direction of Dr. Chris Pool, Associate Professor of Anthropology at UK. In addition to zooarchaeological projects, Dr. Peres has directed a number of Phase I surveys in Kentucky.

Mr. Andrew Madsen has recently completed the final report of the Phase II archaeological evaluation and testing of Site 15AN107, a multi-component site, with prehistoric habitations dating to Late Archaic and a historic rural domestic occupation dating from ca. 1820 to 1880. The Phase II evaluation yielded significant data concerning rural domestic life in Anderson County during the antebellum period, and the historic component has been demonstrated to be associated with James H. Cole (1800-1873), who is listed in the 1850 U.S. Census as a farmer.

Mr. Madsen is also completing the Phase I archaeological survey report for Site 15FA287, the Keene Estate, a multicomponent site with prehistoric habitations dating to the Middle Woodland/early Late Woodland (ca. AD 250 to AD 800), and a nineteenth-century historic occupation associated with the Keene family. Both the prehistoric and historic components are recognized as having significant archaeological deposits, and Madsen is drafting plans for Phase II archaeological investigations at the site.

Mr. Madsen is also completing the Phase I survey of 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 UK administration using grant funds transferred to the UK Research Foundation from the Kentucky Heritage Land Conservation Board. Dr. Linebaugh, then Director of UK-PAR, and Mr. Madsen presented a poster displaying the archaeological investigations of the Griffith Tavern/Silver Lake Farm at a conference held at UK concerning the ecologically significant savanna woodland present at the property.

Further, Madsen has acquired archaeological conservation equipment in association with the 2003 Research Equipment Grant from the University of Kentucky, Office of Executive Vice President for Research. To increase the conservation service available to clients within the Ohio River Valley region, UK-PAR now has a complete airbrasive unit, analytical monitoring devices, a vented fume hood, and archival storage materials on-site. Further acquisitions are planned and clients with archaeological conservation needs are welcome to contact Mr. Madsen. ❖

NEW EVIDENCE OF PREHISTORIC GYPSUM MINING IN KENTUCKY

Myrisa Byrd and Casey Barrier

Under the direction of Dr. George Crothers, University archaeologists Casey R. Barrier and Myrisa K. Byrd have begun preliminary research on a cave site in Wayne County, Kentucky. This cave contains the third known instance of prehistoric gypsum mining in Kentucky, after Mammoth and Salts caves. Similar to Mammoth and Salts caves, gypsum has been pecked off the limestone walls of the cave. However, due to the absence of historic saltpeter mining, the cave floor is largely undisturbed, leaving evidence of intensive extraction of gypsum from cave floor sediments. To date, two mining pit concentrations have been mapped, one containing 27 pits and the other 24 pits. Numerous other pits have been observed throughout the cave, but have yet to be mapped. Based on two radiocarbon samples from torch charcoal, mining activities in this cave date to the Early Woodland Period (cal. 2780-2340 BP; cal. 2780-2350 BP). These dates correspond with gypsum mining activities in Mammoth and Salts caves, as well as Big Bone and Hubbards caves, both of which are located in Tennessee. This research is being undertaken in order to document the prehistoric utilization of subterranean resources during the Woodland Period. ❖

KYOPA VISIT TO EASTERN BAND OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS (EBCI) IS A HUGE SUCCESS

Kelli Carmean and Darlene Applegate, KyOPA Native American Consultation Committee

The code of ethics for the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists addresses, among other things, the issues of dissemination of archaeological research, protection of archaeological resources, and responsibility to constituents.

An archaeologist shall

- recognize a commitment to represent archaeology and its research results to the public in a responsible manner;
- actively support conservation of the archaeological resource base;
- be sensitive to and respect the legitimate concerns of groups whose culture histories are the subjects of archaeological investigation (KyOPA Code of Conduct 2004).

In this spirit, two members of the KyOPA Native American Consultation Committee recently visited with representatives of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians to initiate a dialog on these and other important issues.

Goals of the Trip

The idea to visit the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians developed in the Fall of 2003, based on conversations with tribal representatives at the River Road consultation meeting in Louisville. The tribal representatives suggested we make arrangements to meet with the Elder's Advisory Council to discuss issues related to Section 106 projects with human burials and issues related to archaeology in general. Accordingly, on Friday, April 23, we traveled to Cherokee, North Carolina, to meet with members of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians' Elder's Advisory Council.

Our general goal was to start a dialog with the EBCI Elder's Advisory Council about archaeological issues of mutual interest. We had several specific goals. First, we were interested in hearing the elders' perspectives on the treatment of human burials encountered during archaeological investigations. Second, we were interested in learning what the elders know about archaeology as a discipline. What do archaeologists do? Why do archaeologists do what they do? Third, we were interested in finding out what the elders think they can get or want to get from archaeology. How can archaeology be of benefit to the Cherokee and, more generally, to Native Americans?

Overview of the Meeting

We began by eating a wonderful lunch, including some traditional foods, as well as foods that have more recently become traditional: fried chicken, potatoes, soup beans, stewed apples, pickled beans and corn, lye dumplings, sautéed wild jellico greens, cornbread, and rolls. We had wild blueberries for dessert. Various members of the council had gone out of their way to prepare these dishes for us, their guests. Three students from the local Cherokee high school assisted with serving the meal.

The conversation during lunch was casual and friendly. After lunch the meeting began and lasted about two hours. In attendance were four people from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office and eight tribal members on the Elder's Advisory Council. The elders, two women and six men, ranged in age from their 30s to their 80s. Only two KyOPA representatives traveled to visit the EBCI because the elder's meeting was smaller than normal. The small size was due to a variety of factors, including several members attending a very popular gospel sing that same afternoon. In fact, even though this meeting was smaller than originally planned, we would recommend that no more than three archaeologists, and preferably only two, ever make such a visit in the future. The THPO staff also suggested that since we had already es-

established good rapport with the group, that one or the other of us attend future meetings since the Cherokee really very much operate on personal connections.

Our Presentation to the Council

We began the meeting by presenting gifts to the Council, including various KAS booklets and teacher's resource packets, and the two KHC Kentucky Archaeology videos. Eric Schlarb gave us some shagbark hickory wood that had been struck by lightning to give as a gift. Shagbark hickory wood is important in Cherokee ceremonies. We learned that such wood is used in ceremonies for warriors and athletes. Kelli Carmean gave them a copy of the book she wrote on Navajo traditional cultural properties. All of these items were gladly received and appreciated.

During the presentation of these gifts, we briefly acknowledged that the history of relationships between Native Americans and professional archaeologists was not exactly sterling, and that by and large, archaeologists even today have not much considered the broadly-defined descendant populations of the people they study. We also discussed how archaeology has changed and continues to change in ways that seek to integrate native peoples, but that as a profession we still have a long way to go. We said that we came to visit the EBCI so that archaeologists would have contact with Indians from the opposite side of a confrontational consultation table, and that we envisioned this meeting as the first of many so that we can all better understand the issues of each other. We also shared information about KyOPA membership, mission, goals, and projects.

Feedback Provided by the Elders

After we spoke for perhaps ten minutes, we asked if they had any questions of us or if they wanted to talk about anything in particular. A wide number of issues arose, interspersed with some

good-natured joking. Archaeologists and Indians alike were relaxed, polite, and considerate of the other at all times.

Among the subjects we discussed were DNA studies and some of the recent conclusions that had emerged from them. We told them about the DNA studies from the Middle Woodland Hopewell Mound population from Ohio and how this study revealed surprisingly large genetic variation in the mound population. They were very interested in the results of such studies. A number of people commented that those results mesh well with the traditional Indian emphasis on adoption. Darlene also discussed DNA studies from Mammoth Cave paleofeces: ancestors of Cherokee people were exploring the cave and leaving "evidence" behind! They were interested in how tribal affiliations may be determined from DNA studies.

They also asked us about DNA analytical procedure and what it entailed. We answered, to the best of our knowledge, that about one square inch of bone is ground up into a powder and the powder is mixed with various chemicals to liberate the DNA. We plan to learn more about the procedure and to discuss it at the next meeting, hopefully in the fall. They asked what happens to any of the residual powder, or the chemical solution once the DNA is extracted – is it simply thrown away? We had the sense that if any residual materials could be reburied, ideally with the original skeletal material from which it was taken, then things would be made right again. We had the impression that the EBCI would be amenable to at least thinking about letting DNA procedures happen, and Russ commented to us later that as long as no burning was involved, it might indeed be acceptable. We found this very interesting since our previous understanding of the Cherokee perspective was simply, "no destructive analyses." Clearly, we had been working on incomplete information, and apparently no one had taken the trouble to discuss the issue more thoroughly! It is important to note, however, that

only 8 of the 35 members of the Elder's Advisory Council were present, and thus the other 27 members would also need to have input regarding this important and delicate issue.

The elders were also very interested in an example from the Incinerator Site near Dayton, telling of the artifacts and features that identified the northern part of the village as the residence of the wolf clan. We were told that the Cherokee also have a wolf clan, and that only about 20% of EBCI tribal members are able to identify their clan affiliation today. In such a post-Contact context, is it a surprise that tribal members would like to know how Indian people at any time or any place used material culture as a reflection of clan affiliation? They said that Cherokee were "getting lighter" (i.e., in skin color) and that they could benefit from whatever archaeologists could tell them about their past.

Russ Townsend, EBCI THPO, also brought up the example where archaeologist Brett Riggs had helped reintroduce Cherokee Qualla pottery to the tribe, after which time Cherokee potters stopped making the Catawba pottery that they had only learned during the historic era. As a result, Cherokee pottery has hit a renaissance period.

The issue of human burials generated a number of questions on the part of the elders. Why do graves collapse over time? Why aren't graves simply left under reservoirs and roads? What is the process for dealing with human burial sites in Kentucky? Who in Kentucky does reburials? How are reburial sites selected? How are reburial sites protected? Are ceremonies performed when remains are reburied? We answered these questions to the best of our abilities.

Suggested Plan of Action

Based on the tone and content of our initial discussions with the Elder's Advisory Council, we concluded that cooperative and mutually benefi-

cial relationships between the EBCI and the Kentucky archaeological community are both possible and welcome. This will require a long-term process of dialog and compromise by both parties, one that focuses on the identification and implementation of small goals that can cumulatively result in significant progress. It will also require continuity in the discussions; specifically, in order to develop a sense of credibility and trust, and to forge interpersonal relationships, there must be continuity in terms of the KyOPA representatives involved and the archaeological platform we espouse. Our suggested plan of action is fairly straightforward and simple.

As a way to begin the process of forging cooperative relationships between the EBCI and the Kentucky archaeological community, we think it is important to identify and address one issue of common interest to both parties. An issue we suggested at the recent meeting related to the protection of Native American archaeological resources in the Commonwealth. As we explained to the Elder's Advisory Council, the prehistoric and historic archaeological records in Kentucky are increasingly threatened by illegal looting activity, recreation, extraction of natural resources, and construction and development. KyOPA's attempts to insure the protection of threatened resources, such as those in the Red River Gorge Archaeological District, surely would be bolstered with the active cooperation and support of the EBCI. We received limited feedback from the Elder's Advisory Council on this issue.

An issue they emphasized related to dissemination of research and public education about native cultural heritage. The perception that archaeologists "take" from tribal communities more than they "return" was expressed frequently by the elders during our meeting. They are keenly interested in knowing what we learn from our archaeological research. Their interest is not limited to aspects of archaeological research that focus specifically on the Cherokee; they are also interested

in archaeology as a discipline and the native past as known through archaeology. To put it briefly, they seem genuinely interested in understanding what archaeologists do. We informed the Elder's Advisory Council about some of the efforts being made to share results and to educate the public in Kentucky, including the fine work done by the KyOPA Education Committee, Kentucky Heritage Council, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Kentucky Native American Heritage Commission, and individual archaeologists. However, they suggested that we begin "casting our nets" more broadly in order to include interested parties outside the Commonwealth.

Because dissemination and public education are the issues that the Elder's Advisory Council seemed most passionate about, and because they are issues identified in the KyOPA Code of Conduct, we suggest that KyOPA and its members take steps to work with the EBCI to improve the dissemination of archaeological research and to support public education about native cultural heritage as it is known through archaeology. There are many ways to accomplish this goal, some of which were suggested by the elders and some of which we have identified. The Elder's Advisory Council specifically preferred approaches that emphasize personal interactions.

- Hold a **conference** at Cherokee that involves informal presentations by archaeologists about current research in Kentucky and archaeology in general. Presentations could include research reports, talks we have given previously to public audiences in Kentucky, and even introductory undergraduate archaeology lectures.
- Develop ways to show interested tribal members the actual **artifacts** recovered through archaeological research. This can be accomplished through hands-on workshops at Cherokee, traveling displays and exhibits, and loaning artifact collections to the Museum of the Cherokee Indian.

- Invite interested tribal members to **tour archaeological sites** with knowledgeable archaeologists or to visit the sites we are excavating.
- Invite interested tribal members to **visit curatorial facilities** in the Commonwealth.
- Invite interested tribal school children to participate in **public digs** in Kentucky or develop public dig opportunities near Cherokee.
- Develop **internship opportunities** for interested tribal high school and college students.
- Share **media projects** (e.g., videos, web sites) with tribal members.
- Send copies of our **formal publications** (e.g., contract reports, site reports, journal articles) to the Tribal Historic Preservation Office.
- Prepare non-technical, **informal written summaries** of our work to share with interested members of the EBCI.
- Add the THPO and interested members of the EBCI to our mailing lists to receive **newsletters** and other materials from KyOPA, KAS, KHC, FOAS, and other groups.

We feel the benefits of such types of interactions will be manifold. Through cooperative relationships with the EBCI, we stand to gain an important ally on at least some issues of interest to professional archaeologists. Further, the EBCI will likely be more amenable to compromise on other issues if they feel we are making a good-faith effort to forge productive relationships with them. Our own archaeological research may be better informed through our interactions with native descendants. Finally, we will be fulfilling the ethical responsibilities outlined in the KyOPA Code of Conduct.



Top row, left to right: Michele Hamilton, Walker Calhoun, Kelli Carmean, Darlene Applegate, Louise Reed Hinojosa, Russell Townsend. Bottom row, left to right: Elijah Taylor, Rosie Taylor Salazar, Lora Kay Oxendine Taylor. Not pictured: Marvin John Taylor, Dave Watty.

Conclusions

Overall, by far the strongest impression that we left with was that EBCI people would simply like to hear about what archaeologists are learning about the past – their past, in particular. Every time we brought up any example, including non-Cherokee examples, they were really very interested in them. They said repeatedly that they would like to hear more about the results of our work, and that Cherokee school children also need to hear about these things. They asked us how we usually share our results. We responded that we share information at archaeological conferences and in professional journals, and that these formats are not very accessible to non-archaeologists. They thought this was a problem! What else could we do but agree with them? Could we make a greater effort to share our results with the broadly defined descendent populations of the people whose remains we study?

Among the concrete results that emerged from our visit was a suggestion by THPO staff member Michelle Hamilton, that she would work on organizing specific opportunities for archaeologists to share their work with the tribe. It is our hope that archaeologists will make the effort to travel to Cherokee to talk simply and straightforwardly about their work – what they did, what they found, and what it all means – rather than method and theory issues.

In sum, the meeting was a huge success. We learned a great deal. In conversation after the meeting, we agreed that although we really did not know what to expect going into the meeting, among the things that we thought we might hear was something to the effect of “we don’t need archaeologists digging up our stuff, because our stories tell us everything we need to know about ourselves.” How would we respond to such a comment? Rather, what we heard during the course of the

meeting was as far away from such a comment as you can get. It seemed clear to us that these folks wanted to learn what they could about their past through our work, but also have us make the effort to listen to them as well.

It was also clear that avoidance for Section 106 work is the first priority for both sides, but when avoidance is not possible, there appears to be more room now to discuss mitigation alternatives than there was before this trip. Everyone was very relaxed, even though difficult issues were discussed. Everyone was friendly and respectful. We think they were sincerely very pleased that we had made the trip. Certainly, the staff at the THPO were pleased that we had come. Thus, we are happy to report that KyOPA's first effort in this regard was a major success.

Please note: EBCI THPO staff reviewed this summary to make sure that culturally sensitive material was not included. ☒

CONTRIBUTIONS SOUGHT FOR "PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN KENTUCKY" VOLUME

A. Gwynn Henderson and Darlene Applegate

Kentuckians have a long history of public involvement in archaeology. The public has visited archaeological sites and viewed archaeological exhibits in Kentucky since the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1930s and 1940s, Kentuckians were employed by WPA-funded archaeological excavations, and today Kentuckians volunteer for field and laboratory projects. Professional archaeologists partner with avocational organizations, develop and deliver educational materials and events, and support site stewardship programs. To this end, we are exploring the possibility of compiling an edited volume on public archaeology in the Commonwealth. One goal of the volume is to describe and evaluate the many ways professional archaeologists, students, teachers, landowners, amateur

archaeologists, and interested citizens in Kentucky interact to promote public understanding of the past, the archaeological record, and the goals and methods of archaeology. Another goal is to illustrate the many ways in which the public has been and can become involved in archaeology in Kentucky. In descriptive, historical, pedagogical, and comparative articles, contributors can discuss public excavations, interpretive sites, museum exhibits, stewardship programs, archaeology weekends, media projects, curriculum development, and other public archaeology initiatives in Kentucky.

The volume targets three audiences. One is professional archaeologists. Those who do not actively participate in public archaeology programs may be encouraged and motivated to do so after reading this book, while those who are involved in archaeology education may get ideas for evaluating and expanding their programs. Another audience is college students. The volume would be an appropriate resource for students taking applied archaeology, cultural resource management, historic preservation, and education courses. The third audience is the public in general. Not only will interested citizens learn about the past and the rich archaeological record from reading this book, they will learn how they can get involved in archaeology in Kentucky or in their own states.

Contributors may include professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, cultural resource managers, government agency personnel, teachers, and others who develop, deliver, or support public archaeology programs in Kentucky.

We also are interested in organizing a symposium on this topic for the 2004 SEAC/MAC conference in St. Louis in October.

If you are interested in contributing to the volume or the symposium or know of someone who might be interested, please e-mail either A. Gwynn Henderson at aghend2@uky.edu or darlene.applegate@wku.edu. ☒

TVA/WPA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOS NOW ON-LINE

*Dr. George M. Crothers, Director,
William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology*

The William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, in conjunction with the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee and the University of Alabama Museum, is in the process of digitizing photographs from the extensive WPA archaeological projects of the 1930s and 1940s. These images are available on the University of Tennessee library web site along with information on each photograph. The searchable database can be viewed at <http://diglib.lib.utk.edu/cgi/i/image/image-idx?page=searchgroup;xc=1;g=wpa>. The images are downloadable and may be used with attribution to the respective museum; however, the resolution is not suitable for high quality prints. High quality prints or digital images for publishing purposes can be obtained by request to each museum.

The goal of this two-year project is to digitize a total of 7,500 images – 2,500 images from each institution. The Webb Museum has approximately 8,000 photographic images that date from the WPA era. The Webb Museum will not make available any images of human burials or burial artifacts on the on-line database. Burial images are available from the McClung Museum and Alabama Museum archives, however, they are restricted to qualified users with approval for research purposes.

The McClung Museum and Alabama Museum images are grouped by reservoir project. Most of the Tennessee and Alabama sites have long since been destroyed or are under water in the numerous Tennessee Valley reservoirs. The Kentucky sites, with the exception of the archaeological work in the lower Tennessee and Cumberland rivers of western Kentucky, however, were not destroyed and remain significant research topics today. The Kentucky sites are grouped by archaeological

theme: Green River Archaic sites, Adena and Woodland Mound sites, Late Prehistoric Ft. Ancient sites, and Late Prehistoric Mississippian sites.

The greatest number of images show detail of the excavations (features, post mold patterns, *in situ* artifacts) or general excavation views and profiles. There are a number of lighthearted images, however, of workers clowning around and the travails of doing fieldwork – flooded sites, stuck vehicles. William Webb's archaeological program in the southeastern U.S. – many of the Tennessee and Alabama projects were also run by Webb in the early days – is unparalleled in the scope and the amount of information that was obtained. The WPA archaeological material is still the core of the Webb Museum's collection and remains its most requested material for study. It is hoped that these images will invite even more study by being widely accessible. ✠

2004-2005 CALENDAR

2004

October

21-23 Joint meeting of the Southern Archaeological Conference and the Midwestern Archaeological Conference, St. Louis, MO. For more information visit:
www.southeasternarchaeology.org

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 information visit www.sha.org

WEST VIRGINIA SHPO PUBLISHES GUIDE TO FRONTIER FORTS

The State Historic Preservation Office of the West Virginia Division of Culture and History has published **Frontier Forts in West Virginia: Historical and Archaeological Explorations**, by W.S. McBride, Kim McBride, and Greg Adamson. The guide explores the history, nature and function of eighteenth century forts as a defensive system which helped promote the European westward movement into present West Virginia.

Most of the forts that were located in the area of present West Virginia were built during periods of international conflict and intense boundary disputes that arose during the colonial era, notably three

short periods: the early years of the French and Indian War from 1755 to 1756; Lord Dunmore's War and the early Revolutionary War years of 1774 to 1777; and the expansion years of 1786 to 1791, when the United States was seeking to claim and dominate land north of the Ohio River.

The guide describes various military engagements, explains the frontier defensive system and the role forts played in that system, and summarizes archaeological attempts to rediscover and examine fort locations throughout the state.

For more information about this publication, or to request a free copy, contact Lora Lamarre, planning/education coordinator for the WV SHPO at (304) 558-0240, ext. 711.

REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

Lynn Webb and Barbara Gortman

The following reports of interest have been received by the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) since the Winter 2003 issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*.

- Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Ohio River Bridges Project in Jefferson County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Matthew D. Reynolds, Steven D. Creasman and R. Berle Clay, with contributions by James T. Kirkwood
- Date:** February 2001
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological reconnaissance of alternates under consideration for the Ohio River Bridges project in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The reconnaissance inventory resulted in the documentation of five previously unidentified archaeological sites: 15Jf679, multicomponent (prehistoric and historic); 15Jf677, 15Jf678, and 15Jf680 all prehistoric sites; and 15Jf683 a historic. In addition, a previously recorded historic site, 15Jf591, occurred in the study area. This site was determined ineligible for the NRHP in 1991 and was not revisited during this study. Archaeological sites 15Jf679 and 15Jf683 are associated with cultural historic resources (standing structures) that are listed on the National Register. The archaeological remains are considered to be contributing elements to these National Register properties under Criteria A and D, as such; these sites may require preservation in place. Archaeological sites 15Jf677, 678 and 680 are considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D. Additional work as these sites is required to fully assess their extent, composition, age and integrity. The study also assessed the potential for alluvial landforms to contain buried archaeological deposits. Where landowner permission could be obtained, shovel testing and bucket augering of near surface deposits were conducted. In all cases, these investigations were considered inadequate to the purpose of identifying buried

archaeological sites. Further work (i.e. backhoe trenching or intensive bucket augering) is necessary to identify archaeological sites within these landforms. Each alignment was rated on a scale of low to high for its potential to impact known and potential historic properties eligible for the NRHP. All studied alternates have the potential to impact significant archaeological sites: Alternate B2 was considered to have a low potential; Alternates A2, A9 and A16 were considered to have a medium potential; and Alternates A15, A13a, A13b, and all of the downtown alternates (C1, C2, C3, and 9th Street Bridge) were considered to have a high potential to impact significant archaeological resources.

Title: *Archaeological Data Recovery at the Muhammad Ali Center Parking Garage Construction Site, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky*

Author: Anne Tobbe Bader, with contributions by Mathia N. Scherer

Date: March 2003

Brief Abstract: AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. was under contract by Parking Authority of River City (PARC) to provide construction observation and quality control/quality assurance testing for the excavation efforts at the Muhammad Ali Center Parking Garage in downtown Louisville. The excavation exposed historic period features such as privies, wells, cisterns, and brick structural foundations. The features appear to have been associated with residences and small, home-operated businesses along what was then known as Water and Sixth Streets from as early as 1832. On November 7 and 8, 2002, AMEC's archaeologists were called onto the site to investigate. Excavation of the site had progressed significantly by the time AMEC began archaeological investigations of the site. As a result, archaeological remains at only one site, 15Jf697, was excavated and documented. To off-set the loss of other features, several of which will remain intact buried below the new facility, a contextual study of the city block was prepared. Site 15Jf697, consisting solely of one feature, a privy pit, was defined based on 1905 Sanborn Insurance mapping and other archival sources. The site was found to be associated with the R. A. Robinson Wholesale Druggist Company, later known as the Robinson-Pettet Company. Although the company began in 1842, the area of site 15Jf697 was not occupied by the company until 1877 when a laboratory was established on the site to manufacture pharmaceutical drugs and other preparations. The company remained on the property until 1932. The site is now completely destroyed. However, it was (is) significant in the sense that it represents one of the very few sites related to the Louisville and regional druggist industry. It is associated with a mid-late nineteenth century operation that extended into the 1930s, a period of over 91 years in the same family ownership and operation. The assemblage of 416 artifacts from the privy are almost exclusively associated with the manufacture, bottling, and dispensation of drugs and other preparations.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Paducah Outer Loop, Alternate B (Item No. 1-310.01), McCracken County, Kentucky*

Author: Michael Striker and Richard Rahe

Date: March 2003

Brief Abstract: ASC Group, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Paducah Outer Loop, Alternate B in McCracken County. The investigations resulted in the documentation of a single archaeological site, the Morrow Cemetery (15McN133). The site is a small historic cemetery, located adjacent to, but outside of the project ROW. It is recommended that the site be clearly marked and avoided during project construction. If, however, changes are made to the project ROW, additional investigations are recommended, particularly in the vicinity of the Morrow Cemetery (15McN133) and the Hedden Site (15McN81).

Title: *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Consol of Kentucky, Inc. Puncheon Branch Coal Amendment Area, Knott County, Kentucky*

Author: Betty J. McGraw

Date: July 2003

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the Consol of Kentucky, Inc. 109.2 acre Puncheon Branch coal amendment area, located in Knott County, Kentucky. Two cemeteries are located adjacent to the project area. No evidence of graves or gravestones was found at either of the cemeteries. Both will be encircled by 100 ft. buffer zones and will not be disturbed by the project. In the area of the second cemetery, stacked rocks suggestive of steps were found. There was no further evidence of a structure in this area and none of the maps examined indicate a house at this location. As stated previously, this area will not be disturbed by the project. Three houses are shown on either the 1915 or 1937 maps as located in or at the edge of the project. The house at the edge of the project was previously issued the state archeological site number 15Kt104. This site is located in a disturbed area and does not exist today. Only one of these structures exists today, 15Kt114. This site is represented by a derelict frame house and a hand-dug stone lined well. The house has a construction date of circa 1903. No cultural material or midden deposits were found during shovel testing. It is not felt that this site meets the criteria for the NRHP. No further archeological investigation of 15Kt114 is recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Northern Madison County Wastewater Treatment and Collection System Project in Madison County, Kentucky*

Author: Andrea D. Crider and Steven E. Gardner, with contributions by Amanda Graham

Date: July 2003, Revised Report Submitted November 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Northern Madison County Wastewater Treatment and Collection System Project in Madison County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of two previously unrecorded historic farm/residence archaeological sites (15Ma356 and 15Ma357) and one modern cemetery. The cemetery is located approximately 10 m (32 ft.) away from the proposed wastewater line and will not be impacted by the project. No further work is recommended. Sites 15Ma356 and 15Ma357 are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to lack of integrity and research potential. No further work is recommended for either archaeological site.

Title: *From Supply Depot to Emancipation Center, the Archaeology of Camp Nelson, Kentucky*

Author: W. Stephen McBride, Susan C. Andrews, J. Howard Beverly and Tracey A. Sandefur, with contributions by Sean P. Coughlin, Judy A. Patterson, Melody Pope, Jack Rossen, and Sarah C. Sherwood

Date: July 2003

Brief Abstract: Wilbur Smith Associates (WSA) conducted Phase III archaeological data recovery (mitigation) on three sites (15Js96, 97 and 113), part of the former Camp Nelson Civil War Depot within the proposed U.S. 27 realignment corridor in Jessamine County, Kentucky. Additional archaeological survey and testing within Camp Nelson and archaeological testing (on one new site, 15Js130) were also conducted by WSA. Archaeological and archival research on these well-preserved and material rich sites indicated that a wide range of functions including industrial, administrative, food service, residential and commercial were represented. It was found that different statuses of people, including officers and enlisted men (both black and white) and male and female civilians, occupied most of these sites. To add even more complexity to the sites, the occupations were not static as both inhabitants and functions changed over time. These discoveries, based on a combined archaeological and archival approach, highlight the demographic, social and functional complexity of a large Civil War depot designed to perform manufacturing, shipping, military training, internal support and defense functions. The later transformation of Camp Nelson into one of the nations largest recruitment and training camps for African-American troops and an African-American refugee camp, in the heart of a slaveholding state, brought on new logistical order and authority challenges for the army. Material remains recovered from excavations reflect this transformation and the army's methods and success at meeting these challenges.

Title: *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the C. H. Parrent Site (15Fr138), Located Along the US 60 Realignment Corridor, Franklin County, Kentucky*

Author: Richard J. Stallings and Susan Andrews

Date: August 2003

Brief Abstract: The report details the results of Phase II archaeological evaluation of the C. H. Parrent Site (15Fr138). Due to the presence of stratified, intact archaeological deposits, the fact that the site spans the antebellum and reconstruction periods, and the probability that the occupants of the site were schoolmasters, it is our opinion that site 15Fr138 is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Since the site does not warrant in-place preservation and avoidance is not feasible, it is recommended that the adverse impact to the C. H. Parrent Site (15Fr138) be mitigated by Phase III archaeological investigations.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Salt River Bridge Replacement on Vanarsdell Road (Item No. 7-1089.00), Mercer County, Kentucky*

Author: Jeremy Norr

Date: August 2003

Brief Abstract: ASC Group, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Salt River Bridge Replacement on Vanarsdell Road in Mercer County, Kentucky. The investigations resulted in the documentation of two small prehistoric sites, 15Me77 and 15Me78. Site 15Me77 is a sparse to light lithic scatter. 15Me78 is also a sparse to light lithic scatter. Neither 15Me77 nor 15Me78 should be recommended for inclusion on the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 25 (Dixie Highway) Reconstruction, Boone County, Kentucky (Item No. 6-351.00)*

Author: C. Matthew Saunders, with a contribution from James T. Kirkwood

Date: September 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed US 25 (Dixie Highway) reconstruction in Boone County, Kentucky (Item Number 6-351.00). The survey resulted in the discovery of four previously unrecorded archaeological sites. These were two mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farm/residences (15Be532 and 15Be533), one mid-nineteenth to early twenty-first century cemetery (15Be534), and one mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century cemetery (15Be535). The two historic farm/residence sites were not considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they exhibited poor integrity and no research potential. The two historic cemeteries may be eligible under Criterion D, as they have the potential to yield important historical information. The two cemeteries warrant further investigation if they will be impacted by the proposed project.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Replacement of the KY 3318 Bridge and Approaches Over Open Fork Creek, Rowan County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-1048.00)*

Author: Jennifer L. Barber

Date: May 2003, Revised Report Submitted September 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., conducted an archaeological survey of a bridge replacement project, the proposed new KY 3318 bridge and its approaches over Open Fork Creek (Item number 9-1048.00) near the community of Haldeman in Rowan County. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15RO197. The site is a known early twentieth-century brick factory; structures currently standing immediately adjacent to the proposed right-of-way are associated with Plant number 2 from the brick factory. Archaeological evidence indicates that brick kilns and drying areas are located within the proposed right-of-way boundaries. The site may be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D, but this cannot be determined with the existing data. It is our opinion that this site should be further examined before impact by the proposed replacement of the KY 3318 bridge to determine its eligibility for the National Register.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the U.S. 60-Rock Crusher Curve Project (Item No. 9-159.00), Carter County, Kentucky*

Author: Michael Striker

Date: September 2003

Brief Abstract: ASC Group, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed U.S. 60-Rock Crusher Curve project (Item No. 9-159.00) in Carter County, Kentucky. One historical archaeological site (15Cr225) and one non-site locality (ASC/Ky4-1) were identified in the area surveyed by ASC Group. ASC/Ky4-1 is a small locality containing two chert flakes. ASC/Ky4-1 has no potential to provide information important to the prehistory of the area and is therefore not eligible for the NRHP. Site 15Cr225 yielded two sherds of whiteware and two fragments of an opaque white glass canning jar lid liner. Although the site contains several historical features (the house, outbuildings, and pond), no artifacts were recovered from within any of the shovel probes other than those located within the area of the septic tank. The site is therefore not eligible for the NRHP as an archaeological site. No assessment can be made concerning the archaeological potential of the original farmstead property located south of U.S. 60, nor is any assessment made here concerning the architectural significance of the current house. Although neither is recommended for additional archaeological investigations, the historical site includes standing buildings and structures that may require assessment.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey for Hillsboro–Poplar Plains Road (KY111) (Item No. 9-1042.00), Fleming County, Kentucky*

Author: Michael Striker

Date: September 2003

Brief Abstract: ASC Group, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed KY 111 improvement project in Fleming County, Kentucky. One archaeological site (15F1118) and one non-site locality (ASC/Ky6-1) were identified. Neither is recommended for additional work.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Zollicoffer Electrical Substation, Pulaski County, Kentucky*

Author: David W. Schatz

Date: September 2003

Brief Abstract: AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. archaeology personnel conducted a phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Zollicoffer Electrical Substation in Pulaski County, Kentucky. One previously unrecorded archaeological site was identified during shovel test probing of the project area. This site (15PU462) was an ephemeral prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of 3 debitage and a biface fragment. Because none of the artifacts recovered were diagnostic the site could not be assigned to a prehistoric cultural period. Excavation at the site revealed a plowzone, from which the artifacts were recovered, overlaying a distinct subsoil. No subsurface cultural features were identified. This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because it cannot be assigned to a particular prehistoric period and no subsurface cultural features were identified. No further investigations are considered warranted at the site.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of the Elizabethtown to Radcliff Connector (E2RC) in Hardin County, Kentucky*

Author: Brian C. King, with contributions by Michael Richmond and Heather Burge

Date: September 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of three proposed alternate routes (Alternate I, Alternate L, and Alternate N) for the Elizabethtown to Radcliff Connector (E2RC) project in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-127.00). The survey resulted in the documentation of eight (N=8) previously unidentified archaeological sites (15Hd631, 15Hd632, 15Hd633, 15Hd634, 15Hd635, 15Hd636, 15Hd637, and 15Hd638, and Isolated Finds IF1, IF2, IF3, and IF4 produced only prehistoric artifacts. The context from which cultural material was recovered at sites 15Hd631,

15Hd632, 15Hd633, 15Hd635, 15Hd636, 15Hd637, and 15Hd638 suggests they do not meet the National Register criteria, and no further work is recommended. The four Isolated Finds also are considered not eligible for the NRHP. Based on materials recovered and their potential to address research topics presented in the Kentucky State Plan (Pollack 1990), site 15Hd634 was considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D. Evidence from this site suggests that it may provide an opportunity to answer questions about the relationship of Mississippian and Fort Ancient cultural adaptations in Kentucky. If site 15Hd634 cannot be avoided, phase II archaeological research is recommended in order to determine its eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15Hd634 will likely be considered eligible under Criterion D. Impacts to sites eligible under this criterion can be mitigated. It is anticipated that this site will not be considered to have long-term preservation issues.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the 610 ha Croushorn tracts, Harlan County, Kentucky*

Author: Eric J. Schlarb and E. Nicole Mills, with a contribution by Sarah E. Miller

Date: October 2003

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a survey for the Kentucky Division of Water of the Croushorn Tracts, two disjunct tracts encompassing 610 ha in Harlan County that lie just to the east of Cumberland Gap National Historic Park. The survey identified four archaeological sites: the End of the Road site (15H167); the Church House Rock Rockshelter (15H168); the Martins Fork site (15H169); and the Yahoo Ridge site (15H170). All of the sites were located within Croushorn Tract I and all have prehistoric components. Church House Rock Rockshelter and the Martins Fork site also have historic components. Only the Martins Fork site is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This site may contain intact prehistoric deposits. Because there are no plans to develop this tract, it is recommended that the Martins Fork site be left in its present condition. The remaining three sites are not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Midway Station Industrial/Commercial Park, and Phase II Testing and Evaluation of Sites 15Wd14 and 15Wd77, Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky*

Author: Patrick D. Trader, Michael L. Loughlin, A. Gwynn Henderson, Andrew Madsen, and Rebecca Madsen

Date: October 2003

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 136.55-acre parcel for the proposed Midway Station Industrial/Commercial Park in Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky. The Phase I survey resulted in the re-identification of two previously recorded archaeological sites (15Wd14 and 15Wd77). Site 15Wd14 is a multicomponent site with Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Early/Middle Fort Ancient, and Historic period occupations. Site 15Wd77 is also a multicomponent site containing Early Archaic, Late Woodland, Fort Ancient, and Historic period occupations. Phase II testing and evaluation was recommended for Sites 15Wd14 and 15Wd77 to assess the National Register eligibility. The Phase II testing and evaluation of Site 15Wd77 included plowzone removal and examination of the subsoil for features. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site suggest Early Archaic, Late Woodland, Fort Ancient, and Historic period occupations; however, no subsurface features were identified. Site 15Wd77 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D due to its limited number of diagnostic artifacts and lack of vertical integrity, indicated by the absence of cultural deposits below the plowzone, and thus, a low research potential for the site. No further archaeological work is recommended for Site 15Wd77. The Phase II testing and evaluation at Site 15Wd14 consisted of systematic surface collection, test unit excavation, and limited plowzone removal to identify subsurface features. Diagnostic lithic and ceramic artifacts suggest Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Early/Middle Fort Ancient, and Historic Period occupations. No subsurface archaeological features were identified during test unit excavation or plowzone removal. The majority of artifacts were confined to dis-

turbed plowzone deposits. Site 15Wd14 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D due to its limited number of diagnostic artifacts and lack of vertical integrity, indicated by the absence of cultural deposits below the plowzone, and thus, a low research potential for the site. No further archaeological work is recommended for Site 15Wd14.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Multisite West Kentucky Shafts II AML Reclamation Project in Butler and Hopkins Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Rose G. Moore

Date: November 2003

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Department for Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (DSMRE) conducted a phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Multisite West Kentucky Shafts II AML Reclamation Project in Butler and Hopkins Counties, Kentucky. One previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15Hk297, a historic farm/residence, was documented during this survey. The site consists of two historic structure locations and an existing well that area within and adjacent to the proposed access to Site 8, the Charleston Subsidence. There was a thin scatter of early to late twentieth century architectural and domestic artifacts recovered primarily from the surface. The land ownership history indicated that the structures were probably occupied from 1920 to 1990. Much of the site appears to have been mechanically leveled after removal of the structures. However, the area of the Structure 1 Location and well appear to have not been mechanically leveled and main contain intact deposits. This area is outside the project boundaries and will not be impacted. While the area of the Structure 2 Location appears to have been mechanically leveled, the presence of concrete block set flush with the ground surface indicated some possibility of a remain foundation. Since the access to the borehole was originally to go through this area, it was recommended that the access follow a linear mechanically leveled area south of the Structure 1 Location that lacks any indication of a foundation or other feature. This leveled area continues downslope and would provide access to the borehole and the subsidence holes. The portion of site 15Hk297 that appears to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP will not be impacted by the proposed AML reclamation project. In consultation with the AML inspector, an alternate access was delineated that would avoid impacting any possible foundations or other features, and cultural resource clearance is recommended for the proposed reclamation project.

Title: *Phase II National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Site 15Be266 within the Proposed Big Bone Lick State Park Entrance and Bridge Replacement in Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: Jessica L. Allgood, with contributions by Michael D. Richmond and William M. Andrews, Jr.

Date: November 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted a phase II National Register evaluation of site 15Be266 in Boone County, Kentucky. Site 15Be266 lies within the Big Bone Lick State Park National Register District. The site was initially recorded by Hopgood and Wagner (1975) and its boundaries established through surface collections. The site was later investigated by Tankersley (1981a). Tankersley's investigations included surface collections and the excavation of one backhoe trench. Lowthert (1998) conducted further surface collections and limited shovel testing at the site in 1995. Lowthert recommended the site for further work. He determined the site might be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with the Fort Ancient period and the potential for deeply buried deposits based on its position on an alluvial floodplain. Given the lack of prehistoric material found during phase II investigations, it appears that boundaries for site 15Be266 do not extend within the right-of-way for this project as was originally anticipated. Moreover, the historic materials recovered appeared to be associated with recent fill material and do not represent a historic resource. No sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register will be affected by the project. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

Title: *A Phase II National Register Evaluation of Site 15Ga62 Within the Proposed U.S. 42-171 Connector in Gallatin County, Kentucky (Item No. 6-333.00)*

Author: Rose G. Moore, with contributions by Jessica Allgood and Amanda Graham

Date: November 2003

Brief Abstract: A Phase II investigation to determine National Register eligibility of Site 15Ga62, a historic farm/residence in Gallatin County, Kentucky, was conducted by Cultural Resource Analysts personnel. Cultural Resource Analysts identified Site 15Ga62 in 1999 during a survey for the proposed connector between US 42 and I-71 in Gallatin County, Kentucky (Tuma 1999). At the time of the phase I investigation, the site consisted of the ruins of a house, a cistern, a standing barn, and a small outbuilding. In addition, a small rock fence was located about 200 m west of the house and about 10 m north of an unnamed tributary. At the time of this phase II investigation, the barn had been dismantled. Its location was marked by two piles of building material and some surface disturbance. Additional piles of building material were located between the house and the barn location. The outbuilding located to the north and upslope from the barn had undergone further collapse. The phase II National Register evaluation of these sites consisted of archival research and two stages of field investigation. The first stage included intensive shovel testing within the vicinity of the house and outbuildings on a 5 m grid pattern. A density map based on the materials recovered from the shovel tests indicated possible activity areas, structures, and buried features. The second stage of the investigation consisted of excavation of 15 1 x 1 m hand excavated test units. The placement of the units was based on the results of the shovel testing and on surface evidence of possible features or foundations. Extensive structure debris on the exterior of the house limited placement of units. The purpose of these units was to collect information to determine the age of the house, construction techniques, and spatial arrangement, as well as to determine the nature, context, and integrity of midden deposits, activity areas, and buried features. The results of the phase II testing indicated that Site 15Ga62 does not meet the criteria necessary for inclusion in the National Register. Only one subsurface feature, a small, roughly circular basin about 40 cm in diameter and 20 cm in depth, was identified within the barn location. No additional foundations were encountered, and the midden deposits were not culturally stratified. Moreover, intensive archival research shed little additional light on the land ownership and occupation of the site. No further work is recommended.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Along the Tennessee River, Livingston County, Kentucky*

Author: Kenneth C. Carstens and Nancy S. Carstens

Date: November 2003

Brief Abstract: Dr. Ken Carstens of Archaeological Services, Murray, Kentucky, was contacted by Mr. Charles Skaggs, P.E. for Cornette Engineering Services, Inc. (Southern Coal Handling) to conduct a Phase I archaeological study of the Morrisroe archaeological site (15Lv156) and monitor 15 backhoe trenches, measuring about 20 feet (6.6 m) long, 4 ft. wide (1.3 m), and up to 6 ft. deep (2 m). A site check with the OSA confirmed that the only known site in the area was the Morrisroe site, 15Lv156 (Burdine to Carstens, personal communication). After consulting with the Kentucky SHPO office, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office-Nashville District, and Dr. Gerry Conaty, it was determined that, in spite of extensive archaeological studies during the 1980s by field crews led by the late Dr. Jack Nance, no exact determination of site size of the Morrisroe site had ever been made. Therefore, one of the goals of this study as to assess the size of the Morrisroe site. The other goal was to monitor each of the backhoe trenches to determine if other buried cultural deposits were present within the proposed project area. Cultural artifacts (out of context) were only found at the location of the former Morrisroe site. The site, itself, was determined to have been completely eroded away by the Tennessee River. Only a few temporally-nondescript lithic artifacts were found in the area of the Morrisroe site. Evidence indicates that the Morrisroe site is completely destroyed and no additional impact to the site area will be caused by the construction of the 15 deadmen.

Title: *Archaeological Baseline Survey of the Reconstruction of KY 536 (Mt. Zion Road) from Near the Boone/Kenton County Line to KY 17 in Kenton County, Kentucky (6-162.00)*

Author: Andrea D. Crider, with contributions by Jessica L. Allgood and Amanda Graham

Date: June 2003, revised report submitted November 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed reconstruction of KY 536 (Mt. Zion Road) in Kenton County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of five previously unrecorded archaeological sites and two non-site localities. Site 15Ke128 is a historic cemetery while sites 15Ke129, 15Ke130, and 15Ke131, and 15Ke132 are historic farm/residence sites. The two non-site localities were debris scatters of mixed historic and non-historic materials. Site 15Ke128 and 15Ke129 are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. If these sites cannot be avoided, phase II archaeological investigations should be completed in order to generate information necessary to determine eligibility to the NRHP. Sites 15Ke130, 15Ke131, 15Ke132 are considered not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 460 Reconstruction in Franklin County, Kentucky (Item No. 5-372.00)*

Author: Alexandra D. Bybee and Brian C. King, with contributions by James T. Kirkwood, Jonathan P. Kerr, and Michael D. Richmond

Date: November 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed US 460 reconstruction in Franklin County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the reinvestigation of two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites (15Fr44 and 15Fr128), the documentation of 12 previously unidentified archaeological sites (15Fr141 through 15Fr152), one Non-Site Locality, and the recovery of eight isolated finds. Sites 15Fr145, 15Fr148, and 15Fr149 produced only prehistoric materials, while sites 15Fr146, 15Fr150, 15Fr151, and Non-Site Locality 1 produced only historic artifacts. In addition to the historic artifact assemblage, site 15Fr152 produced an isolated prehistoric find. The remaining sites were multi-component, with artifact assemblages consisting of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. Site 15Fr44 was previously recorded as prehistoric; however, a small quantity of historic material was recovered during the current survey. No cultural materials were recovered from previously recorded site 15Fr128 during the current survey. Most of the isolated finds were prehistoric (N=7) and consisted of lithic material; the single historic isolated find was a piece of brick. Sites 15Fr142, 15Fr145, 15Fr147, and 15Fr149 are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. If these sites cannot be avoided, phase II archaeological investigations should be completed in order to generate information necessary to determine their eligibility to the NRHP. Site 15Fr152 is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. Sites 15Fr44, 15Fr128, 15Fr141, 15Fr143, 15Fr144, 15Fr146, 15Fr148, 15Fr150, 15Fr151, and Non-Site Locality 1 were considered not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Ghent Bypass and Proposed Improvements Along US 42, Carroll and Gallatin Counties, Kentucky, Item Nos. 6-147.1 and 6-8002*

Author: Richard Stallings

Date: November 2003

Brief Abstract: This report details the results of the Phase I survey of the proposed widening of US 42, the proposed new alignment for the Ghent Bypass, and the delineation of the Pride of Ghent cemetery. The Phase I survey resulted in the discovery of nine archaeological sites, three non-sites, and eight isolated finds. Four of the sites (15Cl68, 15Cl72, 15Ga77, and 15Ga78) were small to large sparse prehistoric lithic scatters of unknown age. The survey data indicates that all of these sites have a low potential to yield significant information relating to our understanding of prehistory. These sites are not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work be conducted at these four sites and that the areas be cleared for construction. Site 15Cl70,

15C171, and 15Ga79 are sparse scatters of prehistoric lithic and historic artifacts. These sites have a low potential to yield information that would add significantly to our understanding of prehistory or history and are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work be conducted at sites 15C170, 15C171, and 15Ga79 and that the areas be cleared for construction. Site 15C164 is a large sparse scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts reported to also contain a nineteenth century cemetery. The prehistoric component dates from the late Middle Archaic through the early Late Woodland periods. The historic component ranges from the early nineteenth through late twentieth centuries. One historic feature, a circular brick-lined cistern, was found approximately 1 m outside the proposed right-of-way. Since the proposed construction will not impact any significant resources within the corridor, it is recommended that no additional archaeological investigations be conducted at this site. The final site discovered during the survey was site 15C169, a large, dense prehistoric lithic concentration. The site contains a high density of artifacts, including fire-cracked rock and a possible feature in one of the shovel probes. It is recommended that additional archaeological excavations be conducted at site 15C169 to determine if the site is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Mechanical removal of the Ap horizon from 33 percent of the area south of the Pride of Ghent Cemetery revealed no human graves. There is no evidence that the proposed construction will impact any human graves associated with this African-American cemetery. Shovel probing along the floodplain associated with Black Rock Creek indicated the presence of deep alluvial soils. This field observation is consistent with the soil description for the area. It is recommended that deep testing be conducted to determine if any deeply buried sites are present.

Title: *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Moist Soil Unit at Barren River Lake in Allen County, Kentucky*

Author: Keith Keeney

Date: November, 2003

Brief Abstract: The following report describes the results of a Phase I cultural resources survey of a proposed moist soil unit and two access road alternatives at Barren River Lake in Allen County, Kentucky. Two prehistoric archaeological sites were identified during this investigation. The first, designated as the Long Creek Site (15AL49), is a small, open-air habitation site dating to the Early Archaic period, and is situated on a small floodplain ridge near Long Creek. The second, designated as the Calvert Spring Site (15AL601), is a large, open-air habitation site dating to the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland to Early Late Woodland, and Late Woodland to Mississippian periods. This site is situated on a broad stream terrace just above Long Creek and east of the Calvert Spring. Based on changes to the design and scope, the proposed undertaking will not have an affect to cultural resources within the project area and thus no further work is recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of 3.8 Linear Miles (Targeting Areas of High Archaeological Potential) within the Proposed KY 11 Relocation Project Boundaries in Lee and Owsley Counties, Kentucky (Item No. 10-292.00)*

Author: Paul D. Bundy, with contributions from Heather Burge and Amanda Graham

Date: December 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts conducted an archaeological survey of four proposed alternates under consideration for the KY 11 reconstruction from Levi to Beattyville, in Lee and Owsley Counties, Kentucky. The sample survey resulted in the documentation of three previously unrecorded sites (15Le252, 15Le253, and 15Le254). Two of the three newly recorded sites located within the study area (15Le252) and adjacent to the project area (15Le254) are considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. This recommendation is based on the lack of research potential in both cases. Site 15Le252 is a heavily impacted low to moderate density non-diagnostic lithic scatter with artifacts confined to the Ap horizon (plowzone). The site area was disturbed during road construction and the leveling and landscaping of the private lots in the area. The recovered archaeological assemblage consists of artifacts with poor spatial and temporal context as well as poor integrity. No intact fea-

tures were observed during the investigation of the site and there is little potential for intact features to be located at the site due to the level of disturbance observed in the vicinity. Site 15Le254 is a small, early 20th century-modern cemetery with 10 burials. Site 15Le254 does not appear to have the potential to contribute important archaeological information to the history or the prehistory of the area. As such, site 15Le254 does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP and is considered not eligible. The remaining newly recorded site (15Le253) located within the study area is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion D. This recommendation is based on the research potential of the site. Site 15Le253 is low density non-diagnostic lithic scatter with intact features located within a rockshelter. The presence of intact features and excellent site integrity suggest a high research potential for the site. Nine geologic overhangs (GO 1-9) were documented during the survey. Each of these overhangs was investigated for possible human occupation. None of the nine investigated geologic overhangs exhibited evidence of cultural material in the form of subsurface deposits. Three previously recorded sites (15Le30, 15Le31, and 15Le251) are located near the study area and are briefly discussed in this report.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Waste Disposal Areas Associated with the KY 7 Reconstruction in Perry County, Kentucky (Item No. 10-114.00)*

Author: Michael D. Richmond, with a contribution by Amanda Graham

Date: December 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of four waste disposal areas associated with the KY 7 reconstruction in Perry County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded historic archaeological site (15Pe213). The site is located along Stillhouse Hollow in Waste Area 2. Site 15Pe213 consisted of a sparse scatter of historic debris on a gravel road dating to the early to mid-twentieth century. The site was heavily disturbed, retained no research potential, and is not eligible for the NRHP. One previously recorded prehistoric rockshelter, 15Pe21, was mapped in the project area along an unnamed tributary of Elk Branch in Waste Area 3. It was heavily disturbed from looting, and despite shovel testing, no artifacts were recovered. Two previously recorded rockshelters, 15Pe19 and 15Pe20, were mapped just outside the project area in Waste Area 3. These sites were relocated during the current study. Both sites were heavily looted, and shovel testing produced a single flake from 15Pe20 only. Because of their disturbed condition, these sites have no potential to produce additional data relevant to local prehistory. The sites are not eligible for the NRHP. The proximity of the proposed waste area does not constitute an adverse effect on the shelters. Two standing structures were also located in Waste Area 3. The structures consisted of log hunting cabins and were less than 50 years in age. No archaeological material was associated with the cabins. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Development of the Bannon Crossings Residential Subdivision in Jefferson County, Kentucky*

Author: Alexandra D. Bybee and Dean A. Doerrfeld, with a contribution by Lori O'Connor

Date: December 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a phase I archaeological survey for the proposed development of the Bannon Crossings residential subdivision in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded historic archaeological site (15Jf703). 15Jf703 consisted of a small quantity of twentieth century architectural, domestic, and other material recovered from shovel tests and the ground surface within the vicinity of three structures (two residences and one carriage house). The structures included the Patrick Bannon House, which is listed on the NRHP, and the Martin Bannon House, which is considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Both structures are considered significant under Criterion C for their architectural style during the period of 1900 to 1924. The carriage house is also considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C. Although the structures at 15Jf703 are listed on or potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, the associated archaeological component lacks integrity and has no

research potential. 15Jf703 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion D.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Fayette County Secure Juvenile Detention Center Parcel, Fayette County, Kentucky (File No. JJFC0010)*

Author: Katie Bales-Becraft, Myrissa Byrd, Rebecca Madsen, and Tanya M. Peres

Date: December 2003

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Fayette County Secure Juvenile Detention Center, Fayette County, Kentucky (File No. JJFC0010). During the UK-PAR field investigations, one new archaeological site (15Fa286) and one isolated find were identified. Site 15Fa286 is a small, low-density prehistoric lithic scatter. The five prehistoric artifacts recovered during the survey are all non-diagnostic debitage made from locally available chert, thus the site cannot be assigned to a specific prehistoric period. All the artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts. The site measures approximately 15 m north/south x 30 m east/west, or an area of 450 m². Isolated Find #1 consists of one non-diagnostic prehistoric artifact. Consultation with the Office of State Archaeology resulted in the isolated find not receiving an archaeological site number. Isolated Find #1 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D. No further archaeological work is recommended for Isolated Find #1. Site 15Fa286 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D, due to the low artifact density, lack of diagnostic artifacts, plowzone context, and thus, low potential of the site for further research. No further archaeological work is recommended for Site 15Fa286.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Harrison County Health Center in Cynthiana, Kentucky*

Author: A. D'Ambruoso, with a contribution by Diane Bundy

Date: December 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Harrison County Health Center located east of Cynthiana in Harrison County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15Hr56). Site 15Hr56 was a late prehistoric period lithic scatter. Given the confinement of artifacts to the plowzone and lack of intact features or middens, this site is considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No additional work is recommended at site 15Hr56.

Title: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Dr. Wendell Gordon WRP Wetland Restoration Project in Marshall County, Kentucky*

Author: David Breetzke

Date: December 2003

Brief Abstract: This report documents the completion of a Phase I archaeological survey of the 612-acre surveyed parcel. The proposed study area was located in the Mississippi Embayment Physiographic Province in Marshall County, Kentucky. The Phase I survey identified a total of six prehistoric sites and 15 isolated finds. The Phase I survey identified the following sites and makes the following recommendations concerning the National Register eligibility of these sites:

Site	Field Identification	Description	Recommendation
15ML439	Disced Agricultural Field 2A	Prehistoric lithic scatter	No Further Work
15ML440	Disced Agricultural Field 2A	Prehistoric camp	Avoidance or Phase II
15ML441	Disced Agricultural Field 4A	Prehistoric lithic scatter	No Further Work
15ML442	Disced Agricultural Field 5A	Prehistoric lithic scatter/ workshop	Avoidance or Phase II
15ML443	Disced Agricultural Field 3A	Prehistoric lithic scatter	No Further Work
15ML444	Disced Agricultural Field 2A	Prehistoric lithic scatter	No Further Work

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of an 81 HA Tract in the Yellowbank Wildlife Management Area, Breckinridge County, Kentucky*

Author: Eric J. Schlarb and Clarence A. Bodmer

Date: December 2003

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted a survey of an 81 ha tract, within the Yellowbank Wildlife Management area in Breckinridge County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of six prehistoric archaeological sites (Sites 15Bc346-15Be351). Of the six recorded sites, three (15Bc346, 15Bc347, and 15Bc351) are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Sites 15Bc346 and 15Bc347 are located in the floodplain portion of the tract. These sites contained areas that had dense concentrations of materials and both have a high potential to contain intact subplowzone deposits. Shallow plowing/discing of these sites for wildlife management is permissible, but it is recommended that deep or chisel plowing farming practices not be undertaken within the site area. If subplowzone ground disturbing activities are planned within the vicinity of these sites, then the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife should consult with the Kentucky Heritage Council to determine the extent and nature of additional archaeological studies that will need to be conducted in advance of these activities. The third site considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP is Site 15Bc351, a rockshelter that contains intact prehistoric cultural deposits. The site is located within the contiguous dissected uplands and should be left in its present condition. Site 15Bc348-350 are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and nor further work is recommended at these sites. Nor should any measures be taken to protect them.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of a Potential Water Tower Location in Southern Logan County, Kentucky*

Author: Jack M. Schock

Date: January 2004

Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey of a potential water tank location in southern Logan County, Kentucky. One prehistoric site (15Lo209) was found. Neither projectile points nor other diagnostic artifacts were located at 15Lo209. Thus, the portion of site 15Lo209 within the project does not meet minimal NRHP criteria and no additional work is recommended for this project.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed White Lick Road Bridge Replacement Project in Garrard County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-1095.00)*

Author: Gavin R. Davies and Alexandra D. Bybee, with contributions by Heather Burge and Amanda Graham

Date: January 2004

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a phase I archaeological survey of the proposed White Lick Road Bridge replacement project in Garrard County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the documentation of one previously unrecorded, multi-component, archaeological site (15Gd118). 15Gd118 consisted of a prehistoric open habitation of indeterminate temporal affiliation and a late nineteenth to twentieth century farmstead/residence. The prehistoric component exhibited a low density of undiagnostic lithic debitage and cores recovered from shovel tests. No diagnostic artifacts, fire-cracked rock, oxidized soil, or charcoal were observed during screened shovel testing, and all cultural materials were recovered from the plowzone. The historic component of 15Gd118 consisted of a moderate density of architectural, domestic, and other cultural materials recovered from shovel tests. Based on dates associated with the recovered architectural materials, a structure built during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century might have been located within the vicinity of the site (historic maps provided inconclusive data on structure locations and ages). No intact structural remains, features, or historic midden were identified at the site. Neither component of 15Gd118 appears eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional archaeological investigations at 15Gd118 would be unlikely to yield important information relevant to the prehistory or history of the area. Archaeological clearance for the proposed bridge replacement project is recommended.

Title: *Phase I Archaeology Survey of the Proposed Replacement of the KY100 Bridge Over Marrowbone Creek, Near Waterview, Cumberland County, Kentucky*

Author: Larry McKee and Marc Wampler, with a contribution by Sarah C. Sherwood

Date: February 2004

Brief Abstract: TRC carried out a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed replacement of the Kentucky State Highway 100 bridge over Marrowbone Creek near Waterview in Cumberland County, Kentucky. The investigation found two previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the project APE, 15Cu82 and 15Cu83. The former is on the east side of the creek, and the latter is on the west side north of KY100. Both consist of light scatters of prehistoric artifacts, mostly chert debitage flakes and shatter. One base fragment of a Raddatz side notched pp/k was recovered from the surface of 15Cu82, a find that dates the deposit to the Middle Archaic period. Four small fragments of shell-tempered ceramic, assignable to the Mississippian Period, were recovered from the backdirt of one of two backhoe trenches excavated at 15Cu83. Artifacts recovered from the subsurface tests at both sites in general came from the top 50 cmbs. None of the shovel or extended auger tests hit any distinct deposits suggesting the presence of archaeological middens or features. The light lithic scatters defining the sites probably continue to both the north and south along the stream bank, but delineation efforts by TRC remained focused on the area within and just outside the proposed bridge replacement project boundaries. The survey also included backhoe tests intended to search for deeply buried deposits and to gather geomorphological information on the locale. A total of four trenches were excavated within the APE, two to the northeast of the bridge and two to the northwest. The trenches did not reveal any archaeological midden, features, or other signs of buried intact prehistoric deposits. The evidence from shovel testing and the backhoe work suggests both 15Cu82 and 15Cu83 were the scene of long term but low intensity use during prehistoric times. The results of the geomorphological analysis suggest that at least some of the cultural material arrived at the site during flooding of Marrowbone Creek. TRC recommends that neither 15Cu82 nor 15Cu83 is eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work in connection with the bridge replacement is recommended.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cynthiana Bypass Extension and US 27 Bridge Alignment, Harrison County, Kentucky*

Author: Tracey A. Sandefur and Robert W. Ball

Date: February 2004

Brief Abstract: This report describes the Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed West Cynthiana Extension Bypass and US 27 Bridge Realignment in Harrison County, Kentucky. As a result of the survey, two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15Hr50 and 15Hr51) and two isolated finds (Ifs #1 and #2) were discovered and documented. Site 15Hr50 is a multicomponent historic and prehistoric site occupying about 38 acres, of which about 50% is inside the right of way of Alternate B and C of the Cynthiana Bypass Extension. The prehistoric component contained a low diversity and light density of lithic artifacts and suggests that the site may have served as a short term campsite or series of camp sites during the Late Woodland and perhaps earlier, over a broader period of time. Due to the moderate amount of prehistoric artifacts recovered, the site within the right of way has very little potential to yield additional data that would contribute to an understanding of local prehistoric lifeways. The Historic component is mostly outside the right of way. The site does not appear to have intact cultural deposits within the right of way. The portion of site 15Hr50 that is contained within the right of way does not meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, no further work is recommended for the portion of site 15Hr50 inside the right of way. Site 15Hr51 is a nineteenth to twentieth century site that may be associated with a nineteenth century toll house on US 62/Republican Pike. Nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts were mixed with modern refuse in the upper 25 to 30 cm of site sediments. No features or intact cultural deposits were identified. Limited work was conducted at this site at the request of the property owner. The site does not appear to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP. However, if Alternate B of the Cynthiana Bypass Extension is selected,

the site should be monitored for archaeological deposits once the vehicles, parking lot, and structures are removed.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Bowling Green Bypass Extension from KY 185 to the Seventh and College Street Intersection (Item No. 3-310.00), Warren County, Kentucky*

Author: Michael Striker

Date: February 2004

Brief Abstract: ASC Group, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Bowling Green Bypass Extension from KY 185 to the intersection of Seventh Street and College Street in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky. Two historical archaeological sites, 15Wa116 and 15Wa117, and one none-site locality were identified in the project area. The site is a historically predominantly African-American residential block which also includes a barber shop, a three-car wood-frame garage, five sheds, a scrap metal recycling facility that was formerly a Coca-Cola bottling plant, and a church that was originally an African-American Baptist Church. Site 15Wa117 is a single residential lot on the block south of 15Wa116. This site has a potential to contain an intact privy. It is recommended that the site has the potential to contain important information that would make it eligible for the NRHP, and that if avoidance is not possible, that Phase II investigation be conducted to confirm the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits.

Title: *Addendum Report: Archaeological Survey of the Elizabethtown to Radcliff Connector (E2RC) in Hardin County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-127.00)*

Author: Alexandra D. Bybee, with a contribution by Heather Burge

Date: February 2004

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological baseline study of three proposed alternate routes (Alternates I, L, and N) for the Elizabethtown to Radcliff Connector (E2RC) project in Hardin County, Kentucky. One prehistoric archaeological site (15Hd658), one prehistoric isolated find (IF1a), and one historic isolated find (IF2a) were identified during the current survey, all of which were positioned on the Langley property. 15Hd658 consisted of a prehistoric open habitation without mounds of an indeterminate temporal affiliation. Cultural materials recovered from the site consisted of a low density of lithic debitage likely representing a short-term occupation. No diagnostic artifacts, fire-cracked rock (FCR), charcoal, sub-plowzone deposits, or features were identified at the site. Much of the topsoil had been lost through erosion, and near Walter Boone Road, through land leveling associated with construction of the road. As such, the site has little integrity and further work at 15Hd658 would not likely produce information beyond that which was recorded during the current survey. 15Hd658 is considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended. IF1a consisted of a single undiagnostic lithic artifact and IF2a consisted of a single cut nail fragment dating from 1830 to 1880. IF1a and IF2a are considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no further work is recommended. Although no further work is recommended for the cultural resources identified during the current survey (15Hd658, IF1a, and IF2a), as a result of the initial archaeological baseline study, one site (15Hd634) was recommended for further investigation. If the site cannot be avoided during construction activities associated with the E2RC project, phase II testing of 15Hd634 is recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Relocation of the South Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation (SKRECC) Service Center in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky*

Author: Jennifer M. Haney, with contributions by Fred Banschbach

Date: February 2004

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed REA Center in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the documentation of six previously unrecorded prehistoric open habitation sites (15Pu464, 15Pu465, 15Pu466, 15Pu467, and 15Pu468) consisted of very low-moderate density lithic scatters that had been heavily disturbed by agricultural

activity. IF-1 consisted of a single biface fragment. All of the prehistoric materials recovered from these sites derived from plowzone contexts and thus lack integrity. These sites (15Pu464, 15Pu465, 15Pu466, 15Pu467, 15Pu468, and IF-1) do not appear eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further work is recommended for these sites. The eligibility of site 15Pu463 for inclusion in the NRHP cannot be assessed with the data derived from the archaeological survey. The site consisted of a high-density lithic scatter that included one Kirk Corner Notched hafted biface dating to the Early Archaic period. This lithic scatter may be the result of a single component. Cultural remains were found only in the plowzone, and soil profiles in shovel tests consistently revealed eroded soils. These profiles suggest that the soils are deflated and unlikely to contain intact subsurface deposits or features. No fire-cracked rock (FCR), oxidized soil, or charcoal was noted during shovel testing or systematic surface collection. Despite the poor integrity of the cultural deposits, there is a possibility that the site consists of a single high-density component dating to the Early Archaic period. If the site cannot be avoided, phase II test excavations are recommended for 15Pu463 to determine the number of components present at the site and to document the lithic technology and method of lithic resource exploitation.

Title: *Archaeological Survey for Proposed Improvements at the US 27/ KY 90/ KY 1247 Interchange, Pulaski County, Kentucky*

Author: Marc E. Wampler, Ted Karpynek, and Blair Henley

Date: February 2004

Brief Abstract: TRC, Inc. conducted archaeological survey of approximately 100 acres (40 hectares) of proposed improvements for the interchange at US 27/KY90/KY1247. During field investigations, site 15Pu414 was newly identified, recorded, and evaluated, and previously recorded archaeological sites 15Pu287 and 15Pu406 were revisited and evaluated. All three cultural resources are considered ineligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended for the three sites in connection with proposed improvements for the interchange at US 27/ KY 90/ KY1247.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the Marietta Huston Tract, Fleming County, Kentucky*

Author: Sarah E. Miller, E. Nicole Mills, and Eric J. Schlarb

Date: February 2004

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conduct an archaeological survey of the 323.2 ha Marietta Huston Tract in Fleming County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the documentation of 14 archaeological sites (15F1119-132). Of the 14 recorded sites, three (15F1120, 15F1124, and 15F1125) are considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Due to recent age, previous disturbance, low artifact densities, or long historic occupation, the remaining 11 sites (15F1119, 15F1121-15F1123, and 15F1126-15F1132) are not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no special measures need to be taken to protect them. One prehistoric (15F1120) and two historic (15F1124 and 15F1125) sites were determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 15F1120 is a Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Late Prehistoric (Fort Ancient) open habitation site where a variety of informal tools were collected. While no features were found, there is a high likelihood that intact subplowzone deposits are present at this site. Sites 15F1124 and 15F1125 are late nineteenth-century residence/farms sites. Both contain a variety of residential features. Site 15F1124 contains an interior and exterior chimney, root cellar, wells, landscaping, retaining wall, and limestone path. A stone fence also is associated with this site. Site 15F1125 contains the remnants of a partially collapsed log house with interior and exterior chimneys Both sites should be maintained in their present condition.

Title: *Phase I Cultural Resources Report for Tennessee Gas Pipeline Project 800-1 Class Change Project in Barren County, Kentucky*

Author: David Breetzke

Date: March 2004

Brief Abstract: Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company (Tennessee), an El Paso Company, is proposing to remove and replace a total of approximately 7,170 feet of natural gas pipeline in Barren County, Kentucky. Prior to constructing the project, Tennessee retained Environment and Archaeology, LLC to identify and delineate any cultural resources within the proposed project areas. The Phase I Survey identified one small lithic scatter, 15Bn142. Site 15Bn142 consisted of a small scatter of prehistoric cultural materials within a narrow strip of pasture. All cultural materials were restricted to the plowzone or Ap-horizon with no evidence of intensive utilization of the site. It is likely that these artifacts were the result of the incidental disposal of materials and are not associated with any habitation site or other feature that has the potential to expand our understanding of the prehistory of the area. As such, no further work is recommended on this site.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of 47 Acres at a Proposed Housing Project at Bowling Green, in Warren County, Kentucky*

Author: Jack M. Schock

Date: March 2004

Brief Abstract: Dr. Jack M. Schock of Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of approximately 47 acres for a proposed housing project at the northeast corner of Bowling Green in Warren County, Kentucky. Two archaeological sites (15Wa118 and 15Wa119) were found as a result of this investigation. Site 15Wa118 yielded one Late Archaic/Early Woodland Turkeytail point and also has a re-deposited 20th century house component. Site 15Wa119 has a minor prehistoric component of unknown cultural affiliations and a minor early 19th century component. No additional work is recommended for either site.

Title: *Archaeological Investigations and Education at the Walton House Site (15Jf696), Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky*

Author: M. Jay Stottman, Lori C. Stahlgren, and Matthew E. Prybylski

Date: March 2004

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted archaeological excavations at the Walton House site (15Jf696) located in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The archaeological investigations determined that intact archaeological resources are present in the rear yard of the Walton House, recovered more information about the construction of the existing outbuilding, and provided a glimpse of turn of the twentieth century suburban development and the history of Anchorage. This site is significant for its potential to produce important information related to the history of Anchorage, turn of the twentieth century suburban development, and changes in sanitation technology. Furthermore, the project provided a meaningful educational experience for students at Anchorage Public School.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Amendment for a Coal Mine Operation Near Lost Mountain in Perry County, Kentucky*

Author: George C. Arnold

Date: March 2004

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed amendment for a coal mine operation near Lost Mountain in Perry County. One previously unrecorded archaeological site (15Pe214), a rockshelter, was documented during the survey. The site was initially identified by the presence of seven looter's holes and associated backdirt piles. Cultural materials recovered from the rockshelter included two pieces of lithic debitage. The rockshelter is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and no additional archaeological work is recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mining Operation on Williams Fork in Breathitt County, Kentucky*

Author: Raymond Ezell and Ann D'Ambruoso, with a contribution by Heather D. Burge

Date: April 2004

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted a phase I archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation in southeastern Breathitt County, Kentucky. One previously unrecorded archaeological site (15Br202), a rockshelter, was documented during the survey. Site 15Br202 does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological work at this site is recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Secretariat Center, Kentucky Horse Park, Fayette and Scott Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Eric G. Giles and Eric J. Schlarb

Date: May 2004

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted a survey for the Kentucky Horse Park, located north of Lexington in Fayette and Scott Counties, Kentucky. Five sites and two isolated finds were located during the project: Sites 15Fa281 and 15Fa282 in Fayette County, Sites 15Sc279, 15Sc280, and 15Sc281 in Scott County, and Isolated Finds 1 and 2 in Fayette County. Sites 15Fa281 and 15Sc281 were lithic scatters that produced single specimens of triangular arrow points, indicating occupation dating to the Terminal Late Woodland or Late Prehistoric periods. Sites 15Fa282 and 15Sc280 were lithic scatters with no diagnostic artifacts. Site 15Sc279, another lithic scatter, produced the only nonlithic prehistoric artifacts recovered in the project area, burned clay fragments present in a shallow subsurface feature—an oblong basin or trench—uncovered beneath the plowzone. Sites 15Fa281 and 15Sc279 produced minor historic components dating to the twentieth century. Isolated Finds 1 and 2 each consisted of a single lithic flake. Sites 15Fa281, 15Fa282, and 15Sc280 appear to have a low potential for containing significant data and are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, no further archaeological work is needed for these three sites. Site 15Sc279 is regarded as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to the presence of a subsurface feature containing burned clay, wood charcoal, and ash in association with a moderate lithic scatter, and the potential for significant data recovery from further excavation. Site 15Sc281 is located outside of the project area but was recorded due to its proximity to the road and the excellent surface visibility at the time of the survey. The site boundaries and NRHP eligibility of Site 15Sc281 are unknown.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Widening of KY 79/Brandenburg Bypass from the Matthew Welsh Bridge to the Intersection of KY 448 in Meade County, Kentucky (Item Number 4-8000.00)*

Author: James H. Kompanek

Date: May 2003

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts conducted a phase I archaeological baseline study of the proposed widening of KY 79/Brandenburg Bypass in Meade County, Kentucky. The archaeological survey of the KY 79/Brandenburg Bypass study area resulted in the identification of one cemetery. Site 15Md451 (Fulton Cemetery) contained nine burials, which dated from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. The cemetery will not be impacted by the proposed road widening. No sites listed in or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP will be affected by the widening of KY 79/Brandenburg Bypass, and cultural resource clearance for the proposed project is recommended.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the KY 175/Western Kentucky Parkway Interchange, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky (KYTC Item No. 2-134.00)*

Author: Richard J. Stallings and Ryan J. Peterson

Date: May 2003

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed KY 175/Western Kentucky Parkway Interchange was conducted by AMEC Earth & Environmental. The survey resulted in the discovery of one archaeological site, 15Mu240. This site represents a farmstead that was occupied from ca. 1915 to 2001. The site has been severely compromised by a variety of impacts and is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work be conducted at this site or within the project area as a whole.

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Kentucky Archaeology is a publication of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists and is issued twice a year in the Summer and Winter. The deadline for submitting announcements, short news items, queries, call for papers, book reviews, current research, and other materials is **May 15** for the **Summer** issue and **November 15** for the **Winter** issue. Please send materials to Tanya M. Peres, 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: tmpere2@uky.edu. Submissions should be sent in either Word or Word Perfect files on disk or via email attachments. Please note the software and version in your cover letter.

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