



Winter 2009

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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EDITOR'S NOTE

Bruce L. Manzano

This KyOPA Newsletter is abbreviated from previous issues in part because I want to proceed without further delay and it is past winter. The newsletter is in a period of transition reflecting changes in written communication for all organizations with

newsletters. The question is specifically whether to mail or email issues to members or have them obtain it over the web. With the KyOPA web page (kyopa-org.org) now up, a great deal of information communicated by the newsletter is and will be through the internet. Those who desire to obtain a mailed KyOPA newsletter copy should inform Alex Bybee or Bruce L. Manzano, the new editor.

Accurate and timely communication of archeological information relevant to Kentucky is my goal as editor of the KyOPA Newsletter. The newsletter was not produced for nearly three years due to a number of reasons. The lack of an editor was no doubt crucial to this interruption. We now enter a time in which information about Kentucky archaeology is communicated by mail, email, and the web page. This will increase the amount of information available to KyOPA members, assist those across the state who are interested in archaeology, and help to greatly develop Kentucky archaeology.

At the launch of my editorship, I encourage all members to submit short articles, current research, book reviews, relevant to archaeology in Kentucky. The deadline for the **Summer 09** issue is **July 15**. However,

to keep with earlier KyOPA newsletters, the submittal deadline is **May 15** for **Summer** issues and **November 15** for **Winter** issues. Please note the software and version in your cover letter sent via mail or email. Photographs need to be JPEG or TIFF files at 150 dpi or greater. Also, please let me know if you are interested to research specific topics relevant to the status of archaeology in Kentucky. Specifically, I am looking for individuals to research and write-up one or "all sides of an issue" for newsletters publication. Topics include establishing a state certification for professional archaeologists, training courses for avocational archaeologists, views on the state regs, approaches to stop site looting, plus factors that are used to distribute gray literature. These and additional topics are planned for presentation on the KyOPA newsletter and perhaps on the KyOPA list serve (yahoo.com/group/KyOPA).

Feature Topic

ESTILE COUNTY, ARPA CASE

Randy Boedy

In September 2006, two men were arrested for looting a large rock overhang (15Es106) located on the London Ranger District of the Daniel Boone National Forest in Estill County, Ky. Mary White, Heritage Resource Technician, discovered the looting while surveying a road on the ridge above the site. When overhearing the sounds of digging, Mary carefully ventured down to where she could peer around the ledge. After assessing the situation, White contacted Forest Service

law enforcement officials and requested assistance.

The two men, both residents of Estill County, pleaded guilty to looting the prehistoric site. In April 2007, the men accepted a pretrial agreement of diversion for five years. The judge ordered the men to pay \$1000 each and perform 100 hours of community service for the Forest Service. (The U.S. District Court in Lexington has yet to file felony charges for any ARPA violation.) In addition, both men agreed to cooperate with authorities in the production of an anti-looting educational film to benefit federal law enforcement.

The looted site, named the Granny R. Shelter, was previously unknown to the Forest Service. Several days after their arrests, the men voluntarily turned over the vast majority of artifacts uncovered at this site to the Forest Service. More than 4,100 artifacts are now attributed to this site. Thirty-eight diagnostic points and 13 ceramic sherds date the multi-component site from the Early Archaic to the Mississippian cultural period.

Although no human remains were directly linked to the Granny R. Shelter, a single human bone (left ulna of a young adult female) was found among the bulk of artifacts. Reportedly, the bone was collected by one of the suspects from a field site on private land he had walked some time ago. (State felony charges were not pursued against the men for having human bone in their possession). The final disposition of the bone will be made following consultation with interested parties.



View of the extensively looted Granny R. Shelter (15Es106).

The two men have completed their community service work under the direction of a federal probation officer. They cleaned up litter in the Granny Springs area. Their community service under supervision of the Forest Service was not feasible. In order for the men to perform work as volunteers, they needed to comply with the Federal Health and Safety Code. Both men are reportedly in poor health (one had suffered a heart attack). Since the planned work involved heavy physical exertion, the Forest Service transferred community service responsibilities over to the federal probations to oversee completion of their duties.

The illegal digging that occurred at the Granny R. Shelter was scattered over six areas at the site. The disturbances were mapped and found to cover 2.70 cubic yards. The sum of archaeological value and cost of restoration and repair is \$23,170. The Forest Service plans to rehabilitate the site this winter using the money received in restitution.

The Assistant U.S. Attorney in Lexington, Ky. reports that this case remains open.

SITE PROTECTION ON THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST

Randy Boedy

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 protects archaeological and historical resources on Federal managed public and Native American lands from unwarranted excavation, destruction and vandalism with stiff criminal and civil penalties. Despite the threat of severe penalties, looting and intentional disturbance from dispersed recreation continue to be the most destructive agent for sites within the Daniel Boone National Forest (DBNF).

Looting is one of the most difficult problems to solve with respect to site destruction. Digging for arrowheads has been a local pastime for generations in eastern Kentucky. In the past, most of the site destruction was done out of ignorance rather than a willful disregard of the law. Most of the site

destruction was done for a few good arrowheads or a pot. Everything else was left behind. However, today's looter, guided by monetary gain, is less discriminating, and often takes everything. In addition, modern looting tends to be more systematic in approach, leaving no stone unturned until the site is totally destroyed.

Dispersed recreation is a major problem, especially in the Red River Gorge of the Cumberland Ranger District, where recreation plays such a significant role. An increase in dispersed recreation through the years brought about the need for a Supervisor's Closure Order (2000) which prohibits camping and fire building in the rockshelters of the Gorge. Backcountry rangers (aka Heritage Resource Technicians) were introduced to help assess the dispersed recreation impacts as well as educate the public.

Within the DBNF there are approximately 3,500 prehistoric sites, the vast majority being rockshelters, of which about 85% have been disturbed. Protecting archaeological resources on over 700,000 acres is an ongoing challenge for Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) and Heritage Resource managers.

There are several approaches the Heritage Program takes in trying to protect sites for future generations, including public outreach programs, monitoring, research, and law enforcement.

Public outreach is designed to educate the public on the importance of prehistoric and historic resources and their value to our heritage. Monitoring previously recorded sites is also a major focus of our cultural stewardship. It provides two principal avenues to gauge site protection efforts: First, it shows how much on-going site disturbance is taking place, from a known point in time. Also, it provides information necessary to effectively work with law enforcement by providing background

information on a site, pointing out where active disturbance is taking place.

As with most federal agencies, due to budgetary constraints the DBNF is limited in the amount of time they can spend monitoring sites each year. To augment the declining budget, the Forest generally monitors sites, whenever feasible, in conjunction with their Section 106 responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. However, the Red River Gorge, designated a National Register Archaeological District in 2003, receives additional funding for monitoring. Since 2003, the DBNF has implemented a systematic monitoring system for the Gorge to document and record any looting activities, vandalism or inadvertent disturbance to cliff line sites. Currently, Kay Shelnut, District Archaeologist, Johnny Faulkner, Archaeological Technician, and two Backcountry Rangers regularly monitor sites in the Gorge to access recreational use, site conditions, and to curtail any illegal activities.

Successful site protection results from applying a range of tools in various combinations depending upon the situation. The following are just some of the tools that can be effective in site protection: fencing, protective layer, camouflage, electronic surveillance, and public education.

Fencing- Fences (chicken wire) mark site boundaries, restrict access to a site, provide site security, and may deter the casual artifact collector (camper and climber), but won't stop the hard-core looter. Over 30 sites in the Gorge are fenced. Fenced areas are also signed to help the public understand why certain areas are closed.

Signs- Signs are effective in discouraging camping in rockshelters and reducing looting by explaining site values, interpreting site history, providing legal

notice of prohibited uses, and warning of penalties for violations. Signs alone unfortunately are unlikely to deter the hard-core looter or irresponsible recreationist (campers, party goers, etc.). Approximately 100 sites in the Gorge are signed.

Protective layer- Geo-synthetic cloth is attached to plastic cups and buried under introduced soil to protect site floor. This holds soil in place in high pedestrian traffic areas and is currently being evaluated at two sites in the Gorge.

Camouflage- Disguising an archaeological site makes it less conspicuous and accessible and is an effective site protection strategy. Numerous sites on the Forest are protected using camouflage.

Electronic surveillance- Heat sensors, motion detectors, sound monitors, plus hidden and still video cameras alert law enforcement to unauthorized entry onto a site. The number of sites protected using this approach varies over the year.

Public Education- Educating the general public helps build a stewardship ethic and increases understanding of archaeological values and protection strategies. Living Archaeology Weekend in the Gorge and other community outreach programs are probably our best approach in the long term to educating the public about the importance of our cultural heritage and the need to preserve archaeological sites for future generations.

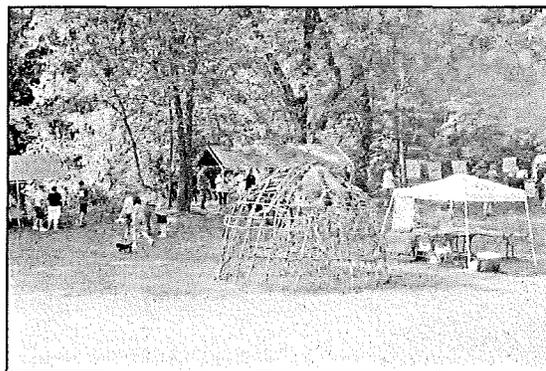
COMMITTEE REPORTS

(Abbreviated, see KyOPA business meeting below.)

LIVING ARCHAEOLOGY WEEKEND The 2008 Living Archaeology Weekend Steering Committee

The 19th annual Living Archaeology

Weekend (LAW), held September 19th and 20th at the Gladie Historic Site in the Red River Gorge, was a complete success, thanks to the hard work and dedication of 37 volunteers and over 20 demonstrators, and to the support of over 30 sponsoring organizations, companies, and individuals.



General view of Living Archaeology Weekend 2008, with sunflower garden (enclosed in wooden dome fence), Eastern Agricultural Complex booth in foreground.

LAW 2008 marked the second year that the USDA Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest (USFS), the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists (KyOPA), and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (jointly administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the University of Kentucky Department of Anthropology) (KAS) worked together to organize and deliver the program. Had it not been for this partnership, which was formalized through an MOA in 2007, LAW 2008 would not have been held, as the Forest Service ceased direct funding of the event in 2007, citing dwindling resources. And without the generous support of over 30 sponsors, listed at the end of this report, the diversity of technologies demonstrated at Living Archaeology Weekend 2008 would not have been possible.

Thanks to a grant from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference to KyOPA, as well as support from the Kentucky Archaeological Survey and the Kentucky Heritage Council, the LAW

Steering Committee was able to meet a major goal for LAW 2008: improve educational materials and assessment instruments.

The Steering Committee developed educational materials targeting the two LAW audiences: 5th grade students and their teachers (who attend on Friday), and the general public (who attend on Saturday). For several years, LAW has targeted 5th grade students and teachers because the fifth grade curriculum for social studies aligns best with the kinds of topics covered at LAW. The materials focus on raising awareness of:

1. the unique archaeology of the Red River Gorge;
2. the fact that the Gorge is part of a world center of plant domestication;
3. the role that Gorge sites have played in improving our understanding of plant domestication (a “Plants and People” theme); and
4. the need to preserve and protect the sites that contain this valuable information.

Thus, our educational objectives were defined as follows. After attending Living Archaeology Weekend, students, teachers, and the general public will understand that:

1. Native peoples who lived in the Red River Gorge had needs similar to ours: food, clothing, and shelter, as well as families, government, trade, art, and beliefs. They accomplished great things!
2. We all have a responsibility to preserve the places in the Red River Gorge where these past people left behind the traces of their ways of life.

Materials developed for the students and their teachers were collected into a LAW Teacher Packet. These materials included content about the culture history of the Red River Gorge; a handout on plant

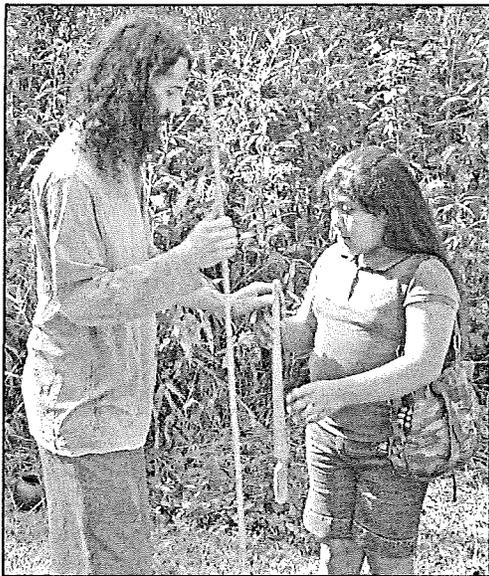
domestication spotlighting a member of the Eastern Agricultural Complex (for 2008, this plant was sunflower); a sheet of recipes that used sunflower seeds; vocabulary word lists targeting the technologies demonstrated at LAW; a short list of supplementary educational resources for teachers; a stewardship lesson; and an event scavenger hunt. These were supplemented by existing content and activities consisting of two booklets in the KAS Education Series and their activity companion guides. In addition, students received a packet of sunflower seeds, accompanied by a handout that explained how to grow the plant and how prehistoric peoples used its seeds.

In an attempt to emphasize the outdoor classroom function of LAW, selected members of the LAW Steering Committee also visited classrooms prior to the event. They spoke to students about the kinds of technologies they would see demonstrated at LAW and answered students’ and teachers’ questions about the event. In order to encourage teachers’ use of the Teacher Packet, during their visit, speakers reviewed the packet’s content with the teachers and emphasized the need to return the evaluation forms.

Materials that did double duty for educating the general public were the handout on plant domestication and sunflowers, and the seed packets. The Committee also developed a program for the event, which all visitors could pick up at the KAS/KYOPA information booth, listing the participating demonstrators.

We estimate that between 1300 to 1400 people attended, the largest turnout of visitors ever for Saturday. Several factors contributed, we think: beautiful weather; a bye-week for University of Kentucky football; a greater effort made at press coverage and announcing the event (e.g., sending flyers to state parks in addition to sending press releases to local radio and television stations and to local newspapers); inclusion of historic era demonstrations; and

a feature story in the Lexington Herald-Leader.



Hands-on activities were some of the favorites with both students and adults. Here demonstrator Keith Grenoble shows an atlatl to a prospective "hunter."

Volunteers were pulled from a variety of contexts. Undergraduate and graduate students, as well as professors, from the University of Kentucky, Western Kentucky University, and Eastern Kentucky University formed the core of the volunteer force. Other volunteers included archaeologists from cultural resource management firms and their family members, archaeologists and resource managers from state and federal agencies, and local history buffs.

Both new and returning demonstrators attended this year. Technologies represented included hide tanning, flint knapping, cooking, pottery making, basketry, and cattail mats. Also on hand were atlatl throwing, blow gun, pump drill, ground-stone ax, medicinal plants, and flute playing. The framework of a bent-pole structure was constructed during the event, and a booth set up next to the sunflowers

planted for the event (the native plant highlighted in the educational materials) discussed the plant and its early domestication; and folks could try their hand at hoeing with a shell hoe. Other demonstrators extended the "Plants and People" theme of our educational materials into the historic era. They demonstrated early historic Kentucky plant food preparation and cooking techniques, and provided samples for tasting. Members of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma described traditional clothing. Another booth described Red River Gorge rock art and promoted stewardship of archaeological sites through hands-on activities.

Displays at the KAS/KyOPA information booth described research about Native Americans who farmed in the Red River Gorge area. Volunteers distributed the Kentucky Heritage Council's *Kentucky Before Boone* posters and over 1,300 seed packets to the public. They sold LAW 2008 commemorative t-shirts, booklets in the KAS *Education Series*, and DVD's in the Kentucky Heritage Council's *Kentucky Archaeology Video Series*. Several professional archaeologists were on hand to answer questions, and several people brought prehistoric artifacts to the event for input and identification by the archaeologists, promoting informative dialogue.

On both Friday and Saturday, the KAS/KyOPA information booth was busy from the time the event opened until it closed. The sale of educational booklets and DVD's was brisk, and the commemorative t-shirts nearly sold out.

The Steering Committee also modified previously used assessment instruments and implemented these new evaluation forms this year with the general public and teachers. Based on the responses we received on 73 general public evaluation forms, many visitors came from Lexington and surrounding central Kentucky counties, such as Bourbon, Jessamine, Scott,

Woodford, and Clark. However, some also came from as far away as Louisville, Kentucky, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Springfield, Illinois. These visitors listed hide tanning and flint knapping as their favorite demonstrations, followed closely by atlatl throwing and blow gun.

After attending LAW, it appears that most people recognized and appreciated the significance of past cultures and how those prehistoric people's ability to survive has directly affected our lives today. The responses also indicated that visitors shared an awareness of our cultural heritage and the need to preserve ancient lifeways. Comments like those below illustrate LAW's success:

- "It is very important for our children to learn about our cultural heritage."
- "The needs of past cultures are very similar to our needs today."
- "We are only here for a short time and it is important to preserve these ancient technologies for future generations."
- "People need to appreciate how tough things used to be and how easy they have it now."
- "This is a nice way of preserving history for our children to enjoy."

School attendance was down this year, impacted by the high price of gasoline for busses and an unexpected emergency in Powell County that closed the school system. Nevertheless, over 675 students attended. And because there were fewer classes, it meant that a richer, less harried experience was enjoyed by those who did. Schools from several different counties attended, as did several home school groups. Most attending schools were those that had attended at least one time previously (three new schools attended this year), and most were from the nearby counties of Clark, Menifee, Morgan, and Wolfe, although schools from farther away (Breathitt, Fayette, and Magoffin) also attended.

The main reasons teachers cited for attending LAW were: 1) the event engaged students in hands-on learning; and 2) many social studies topics were covered by the event, especially fundamental concepts of culture/basic human needs and information about Native American cultures, both of which appear on state performance testing. They also mentioned that LAW reinforces



As she discusses the important role sunflower seeds played in the diet of past peoples, Darlene Applegate demonstrates how people might have processed the seeds.

the subject matter covered in their classrooms: "Culture is hard to teach without students experiencing it first hand" (teacher comment on the evaluation form). LAW provides students an opportunity to experience culture first-hand, which is "more effective than reading books or seeing videos" (teacher comment on the evaluation form). Teachers unanimously agreed that their students met LAW's education goals.

After their visit to LAW, teachers stated that their pupils were better able to draw parallels between the lives of the people who had once lived in the Red River Gorge and themselves, and that students understood the importance of preserving cultural resources in the Gorge. Teachers cited the hands-on approach to learning, the knowledgeable demonstrators, the variety of technologies represented, and the freedom students had to visit the various stations as

among the best aspects of the event. Teachers mentioned the educational materials LAW developed and the classroom visits as among the important steps they took to prepare their students for their visit. The teachers' evaluations leave no doubt that LAW is an excellent educational experience for their students (and for themselves!).

Armed with the insights we gained from LAW 2008, and the feedback from teachers and the general public, planning has already begun on LAW 2009.

Sponsors - Living Archaeology Weekend 2008

(in alphabetical order)

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
AMEC Earth and Environmental Services
American Resources Group, Ltd.
ASC Group, Inc.
Bill Abner, Lil Abner Motel
Corn Island Archaeology, LLC
Eastern Kentucky University
GAI Consultants, Inc., Cincinnati, OH
GAI Consultants, Inc., Homestead, PA
Gray and Pape, Inc.
John Milner Associates, Inc.
Kathryn J. and Michael McGrath
Kentucky Archaeological Survey
Kentucky Heritage Council
Kentucky Native American Heritage
Commission
Kentucky Organization of Professional
Archaeologists
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Patty Jo Watson
Red River Historical Society
Richard Stallings
Rick Burdin
The Society for the Preservation of Old
Mills, Kentucky Chapter
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Susan and Robert Neumeyer
University of Kentucky, Department of
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US Forest Service, Daniel Boone National
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Wal-Mart, Winchester, Kentucky
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College of Arts and Letters
Western Kentucky University, Department
of Folk Studies and Anthropology
Wilbur Smith Associates
www.kentuckyknappers.com

RECENT RESEARCH

2007

Knob Creek Charcoal Kilns and Kentucky's Early Iron Industry

David F. Klinge and Kevin Schwarz

Recently, ASC Group archaeologists conducted Phase II excavations of two charcoal kilns associated with the early iron industry, which was a major force in the state's nineteenth century economy. Sites 15Bu551 and 15Bu560 are located on ridgetops, near Knob Creek (Bullitt County). Both are within 10 miles of three blast furnaces that operated until the 1860s. Blast furnaces literally melt iron from ore and consume copious amounts of fuel. Charcoal is manufactured through the controlled combustion of wood, which concentrates carbon without completely consuming it. Furnaces operated continuously and one consumed the entire charcoal yield of a one-acre woodlot daily. The massive appetite of the furnaces denuded the hillsides within four miles after only 10 years of operation. Accordingly, colliers retrieved wood from more distant stands of timber after 1840. These kilns date to this period, to just before the industry collapsed around 1860. Charcoal samples identified white ash, white oak, pine, and poplar. Second growth harvesting of timber resources came from locations which cross-cut various topographic features. The kilns were

determined eligible for the National Register because they provide significant information on the iron industry, historic forest composition, and patterns of deforestation.

KyOPA BUSINESS MEETINGS

KyOPA Board of Directors Meeting,
January 23, 2009

Attendees: Michael French, Tanya Faberson, Kelli Carmean, Bruce Manzano, Wayna Roach, Alex Bybee, David Pollack, Sandy Stevens

Meeting called to order at 1:00 pm

Review and Approve Agenda

Addition of two items: 1. KHC/KAS alternate mitigation; 2. 2010 Equestrian Games.

Secretary/Treasurer Report (Bybee)

Discussed KyOPA's general funds from June through December, 2008, with \$2,672.81 currently in the checking account; \$3,000 still owed to KyOPA from LAW 2008 pledges (National Trust and Native American Heritage Commission); \$500 owed to Eddie Henry for Research Grant Fund.

Discussed KyOPA's expenses paid from June through December, 2008, \$8,217.87 paid out during that period, majority of which was for LAW 2008 (honoraria to presenters/demonstrators); other debits for postage stamps, website hosting and development, and the Archaeological Legacy Institute.

Discussed KyOPA's credits/deposits from June through December, 2008; \$7,027.79 deposited during that period, majority of which was for LAW 2008; other credits from KyOPA dues, profits from sale of T-shirts, snacks, and water at LAW 2008, and checking account interest.

Other Issues Addressed: voted to continue yearly sponsorship of the Archaeology

Channel (Archaeological Legacy Institute); \$100 per year will be transferred to the Research Grant Fund from the KyOPA general fund; and website hosting through SynergyDev will continue.

Native American Consultation Committee (Carmean)

Discussed reboxing of human remains at the W.S.W. Museum (conducted through George Crothers).

Discussed the possibility regarding the Absentee Shawnee and other presenters or demonstrators in the Lexington/Bluegrass region partake at the next LAW 2009.

Discussed the possibility of KyOPA organize an event at Adena Park during the 2010 Equestrian Games.

Research Grant Fund Committee (French)

Official approval of \$500 generated for Eddie Henry's research.

\$100 applied to the RGF from KyOPA's general fund for 2009.

Note to request donations from KyOPA membership in the newsletter.

Membership Committee (Bybee)

Total membership is 100 with three lifetime memberships, and no new applicants over the period from June through December, 2008.

Living Archaeology Weekend Committee (Schlarb)

No report. See this issue of the Newsletter.

Organizational History Committee (Schlarb)

No report.

Avocational Accreditation Committee (Bader)

Discussed the need to establish a workable deadline for this committee and mentioned possible discussion about avocational accreditation at the next KHC conference.

Discussions about this committee will be taken off future KyOPA meeting agendas until there has been some movement by the committee.

Digital Data and Site Documentation Procedures Committee (French)

Short discussion about this; KyOPA can help, but it will not be something KyOPA will head.

Decision made to disband this committee.

Other Issues:

Web page

Discussion about what should be changed, added, deleted; add past newsletters and artifact of the month; get a list of edits to Michael by March 1; discussion about a blog ("Ask the Archaeologist"); KyOPA may help out with KHC blog.

KyOPA's Non-Profit Status

Discussed need to obtain this status; decision to ask Darlene Applegate to lead in this task.

Newsletter

Bruce presented a preliminary copy for review; discussion about if the newsletter should be mailed or emailed; dues notices will contain a request to let KyOPA know if members want paper copy or digital; Tanya agreed to help Bruce with editing.

Indian Head Rock

Discussion held on the prosecution status concerning the case and Kentucky state property.

2010 Equestrian Games

Discussion about a UK-KyOPA event at Adena Park during the games; perhaps have a barbeque; Kelli Carmean will head this for KyOPA if it happens; however, SEAC in Lexington right after the games, LAW will probably be right before it, and there could be too much going on for it to be handled appropriately; to be discussed at the KyOPA business meeting during the 26th annual KHC conference this March.

NEWS AND ANOUNCEMENTS

All KyOPA members are strongly encouraged to give \$10.00 donations to the Research Grant Fund. With the current membership of 100 that would give RGF \$1000.00 toward archaeological research in Kentucky. Please make your donation to RGF when renewing your membership or at any time in the year.

New Archaeologist on the Boone

Kay Shelnett began work as the District Archaeologist on the Cumberland District of the Daniel Boone National Forest in November. She came from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota, where she worked for a little over a year. Before arriving in the Black Hills, Kay worked on the Stanislaus National Forest in Northern California and did a short stint on the Umpqua National Forest in Oregon.

Born in Birmingham, Alabama and raised in St. Louis, Kay lived in the Pacific Northwest, both Oregon and Washington, for almost thirty years. She considers that a long enough period to claim the region as home. Returning to college later in life, she earned her undergraduate degree in Anthropology from Southern Oregon University and her Master's degree (with emphasis on Historic Archaeology) from Oregon State University.

Kay has worked on the archaeological investigations of a pre-Civil War fort in Oregon and Native sites in Oregon, California, and South Dakota. She has walked far too many miles of historic railroad grades and gold mining ditches in California and looks forward to working as an archaeologist in Kentucky.

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Moving? If you have a change of address for the mailing of *Kentucky Archaeology*, please let us know. To avoid missing any newsletter, send address changes to the KyOPA Secretary-Treasurer, Alexandra Bybee.