



Fall 2011

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor's Note....1
Presidential Corner....1
Feature Topic....2
Recent Research....7
News & Announcements....12
Artifact of Interest....21
KyOPA Officers & Board Members....22

Editor's Note

Bruce L. Manzano and Carl R. Shields

Hello again! This is the second KyOPA Newsletter for 2011 and is technically still Fall so we made it! This issue is larger than the one before in part because of the greater input from a select number of members. Distribution of this issue similar to the last, occurs by email. Therefore, members should print out the newsletter if they desire a hard copy. This newsletter will be available on the KyOPA web page (kyopa-org.org). The switching to electronic distribution will reduce production and mailing costs while continuing to provide a means for KyOPA members to communicate relevant

information that promotes the knowledge about Kentucky archaeology.

As with previous KyOPA newsletters, members are the source from which this publication obtains its information. The submittals include for example, articles, current research, book reviews, and artifact illustrations relevant to Kentucky archaeology. As editors, we challenge all of you to send us something about your work or interests in Kentucky archaeology. In this issue, the editors thank Christina A. Pappas for quickly obtaining the lists of reports presented in the Recent Research section.

Please submit items for newsletter publication by mail, electronically on a cd, or by email, with notes on the software and version in your cover letter. Photographs need to be JPEG or TIFF files at 150 dpi or greater.

The upcoming 2012 issues resume the same submittal deadlines used by editors before with **May 15th** for **Summer 2012** and **November 15th** for **Winter 2012**.

Presidents Corner

Eric J. Schlarb

Once again, Living Archaeology Weekend was highly successful and well received by those who attended this year. Educators,

school children, demonstrators, and the general public continue to give us the great support that helps to make this a one of a kind experience. We also have gained much appreciated support and participation from the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and the United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians. KYOPA plays a key role in helping to make this wonderful event occur and I implore that more of our members participate. If you have never attended, I guarantee you will be happy that you did so. If you are interested in volunteering some of your time for the 2012 weekend, do not hesitate to contact myself, Darlene Applegate, Gwynn Henderson, or Wayna Adams.

I sincerely hope that everyone has a wonderful New Year and I look forward to seeing you at the Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference in March.

Best Regards,

Eric Schlarb

Feature Topic

W. L. Griffin (1882-1918): An Early Archaeologist in Southeastern Kentucky

Donald B. Ball

Perhaps contrary to the impression held by many modern archaeologists, the study of archaeology in Kentucky did not initiate with the work of William S. Webb and William D. Funkhouser (cf. Funkhouser and Webb 1932) of the University of Kentucky. In actuality, a small number of students interested in the past were active in the state beginning in the early nineteenth century with John D. Clifford and Constantine Samuel Rafinesque of Lexington (cf. Boewe, ed. 2000). Following a lapse of many years, Bennett H. Young of Louisville later authored *The*

Prehistoric Men of Kentucky (Young 1910), the first major study of prehistoric remains in the state.

Among these early scholars is W. L. Griffin (1882-1918), a resident of Somerset in Pulaski County, southeastern Kentucky, whose archaeological role and research is not well known and awaits further appraisal. Mention of his early studies appears within the unpublished study titled *Stone Age Man in the Middle South* by William Edward Myer (n.d.: Chapter I; see also *KyOPA Newsletter* Spring 2011) who briefly described a number of sites along the upper reaches of the Cumberland River examined by Griffin and commented:

The author is under many obligations to the late W. L. Griffin, Esq., of Somerset, Kentucky, for carefully prepared memoranda of his explorations in southern Kentucky in the Burnside region. Mr. Griffin (died 1918) was given his official title. He was a reliable and wide-awake observer. He placed his entire collection and all his papers at our service.

As best as may be determined, it appears that all or most of the fieldwork conducted by Griffin was undertaken on various sites (including mounds, caves, and rock shelters) in and near Pulaski and Wayne counties, Kentucky. Among the items he recovered were a large effigy pipe (**Figure 1**) and a Mississippian era shell gorget (**Figure 2**).

As was common during the era he lived, Griffin actively bought materials for his collection as evidenced by the following advertisement he placed in several issues of the *Mount Vernon Signal* (including but not limited to the issues for July 14, 1916, August 4, 1916, and September 29, 1916) published in Mt. Vernon, (Rockcastle County) Kentucky:

Wanted: – If you have any Indian relics such as stone pipes, large flint spears, grooved axes, pots and bowls, shell beads, etc., found in caves, graves and old fields. Write to W. L. Griffin,

Somerset, Ky., and get his prices on them.

Granting that it might be easy enough to dismiss W. L. Griffin as “just another collector,” doing so would be a disservice to his active involvement with the slowly emerging field of archaeology in the era in which he lived. The single most informative source of biographical information concerning his association with the advancement of archaeological research appeared in a brief article regarding an annual gathering of the International Society of Archaeologists prepared by R. O. Randall and published in the October 1912 issue of *Ohio History*. As recorded by Randall (1912):

A convention of the International Society of Archaeologists was held at Cincinnati on September 29th, 1912. The meeting had been called as a semi-official gathering, but the large attendance and enthusiastic sessions resulted in its being voted an official convention – the first of the organization.

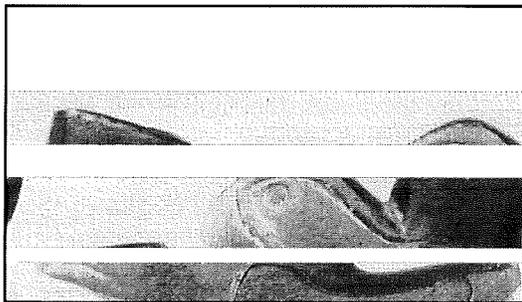


Figure 1. Stone bird effigy pipe from a spring on Cumberland River, Pulaski County, Kentucky (W. L. Griffin collection; measurements of pipe not recorded).

The sessions were held at [the] Art Museum, arrangements for this privilege having been made by Mr. Philip Hinkle, curator of that institution. After the adjournment of the meeting, the delegates and visitors,

under the personal guidance of Mr. Hinkle, made an inspection of the archaeological and other exhibits of the museum.

A feature of the convention was an address by Dr. William C. Mills, curator of the Ohio State

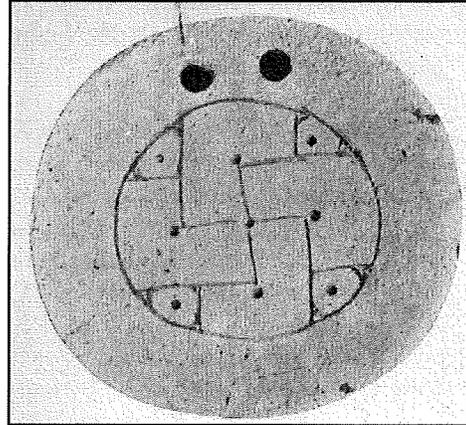


Figure 2. Shell gorget (Griffin No. 828) from cave 5 miles west of Somerset, Kentucky (engraved area diameter = 1½ inches; further described in Griffin 1913a).

Archaeological and Historical Society's Museum at Columbus. Dr. Mills spoke interestingly on several phases of his explorations in the Ohio field and emphasized the importance of attention to detail in archeological research. Other speakers were Mr. David B. Emert, Dawson, Ohio, first president of the society; Mr. Allen J. Reynolds, Madison, Ind., its secretary and editor of the official organ, *The Archaeological Bulletin*; Mr. F. P. Thompson, Dayton, Ohio; Prof. F. W. Gottlieb, Morristown, Ind., and Mr. W. L. Griffin, Somerset, Ky.

The principal business of the convention was the discussion of ways and means for broadening the society and its usefulness. Steps were taken for incorporating the body to enable it more forcibly to pursue the exposure and elimination of counterfeiters of archaeological specimens.

Formation of the society occurred some three years earlier with the avowed objects of exposing fraudulent dealers, to encourage the preservation of mounds mercenary spirit among collectors by and earthworks, and to curb the encouraging the study of archaeological material from a scientific standpoint. The society now has about 500 members.

W. L. Griffin of Somerset, Ky., was named as permanent chairman, and H. C. Shetrone, Columbus, Ohio, as permanent secretary of the convention when the meeting was declared an official convention. Mr. J. A. Jeancon, Colorado Springs, Colo., is president of the society, and Mr. Allen Jesse Reynolds, Madison, Ind., secretary and editor. Several side trips were made by visiting members to nearby points of archaeological interest, including the two serpent effigies of southern Ohio. Mr. Mills extended the society an invitation to attend the second annual conference of the Society of American Indians, held in Columbus.

It deserves mentioning that seven commendable (and still timely) goals of the International Society of Archaeologists were to; 1) unite collectors and students for mutual aid and protection, 2) expose frauds and makers of fake relics, 3) lessen as much as possible the reckless opening of Indian graves and mounds, 4) encourage the preservation of mounds, etc., 5) curb the mercenary spirit so manifest by some individuals, 6) encourage the study of archaeology as a science, and 7) bring to light unknown investigators. Membership and a subscription to their journal was \$.50 per year (later raised to \$1.00 per year). In an attempt to reach a broader membership base, a published advertisement for the Society (Reynolds 1912) was placed in the October-December 1912 issue of *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*.

One focus of Griffin's attention was directed toward serving as the designated Fraud Detector on behalf of the members of the International Society of Archaeologists. As noted in an extended report on the Society's annual convention convened in St. Louis, Missouri, in September 1913: "Mr. Griffin gave a short talk on the methods of manufacture and distribution of fraudulent [sic; fraudulent] archaeological specimens and illustrated his remarks with several pieces." (Griffin 1913b:128). Taking his responsibilities seriously, in one announcement to the membership Griffin (1914a) declared:

Fraud Detector's Report

Fellow Members:—

Recently one of our Pennsylvania members forwarded for my inspection several fraudulent flint specimens. These were ordinary arrow points re-chipped into fanciful forms. The fresh chipping had been rubbed with an abrasive to remove the sharpness and was well done. Our member wrote that these pieces had been sent to him on approval by Lester G. Bill of Wayland, N. Y. This is the second complaint I have received of this party and all members are advised to not purchase any specimens from him.

Fraternally,

W. L. GRIFFIN, Fraud Detector.

Somerset, Kentucky, Lock Box 8, Sta. A.

Among his other formal duties with the Society, Griffin also served as editor of *The Archaeological Bulletin*, for a brief period in 1915. Available information indicates that this periodical was published from 1909-1918. As recorded in 1909 within the pages of *American Anthropologist* (Anonymous 1909:816):

"The Archaeological Bulletin" published quarterly by the International Society of Archaeologists has made its appearance at Council Grove, Kansas. Allen Jesse Reynolds is Secretary,

Treasurer, and Editor. The little journal is published chiefly in the interests of collectors.

Shortly after its inauguration, publishing the journal occurred six times a year. The details of the events surrounding the sudden demise of the journal (always something of a “shoestring” operation) are unknown but likely relate to disruption among its membership caused by World War I.

In common with tracing his archaeological pursuits, very little is known about Griffin as a person even including some ambiguity regarding his first name. A brief note (Rensburg 1916:145) appearing in the November-December 1916 of *The Archaeological Bulletin* informs us that:

The Somerset (Ky.) News of recent date, printed a picture and complimentary notice of our worthy and esteemed Fraud Detector, W. L. Griffin, from which the following extract is taken: “Above is a splendid cut of Walter L. Griffin, an enthusiastic member of the Somerset Aerie of Eagles. He has been twice elected as their worthy President, and this year will represent them at the Grand Lodge. Mr. Griffin has labored in season and out of season, to build up the order, and to promote its success. Mr. Griffin has served as a member of the City Council and is a valued employee of the Q. & C. Railroad [Queen & Crescent Railroad].”

Interestingly, however, a current collector in central Tennessee (personal communication December 18, 2007), has in his possession a copy of *The Antiquities of Tennessee* (Thruston 1897) inscribed “Mr Wm L. Griffin with the kind regards of G. P. Thruston Nashville Feby 1st. 1912.” The July-August 1916 issue of *The Archaeological Bulletin* (Straley, ed. 1916:107) remarked that:

Charles Griffin, son of former secretary W. L. Griffin, Somerset, Ky., recently won the Morris Harkins gold medal in the Somerset High School oratorical contest. His subject was “Primitive Man.”

Excluding the obvious terminal date of 1918 provided by Myer (n.d.: Chapter I), the timeframe in which Griffin actively examined sites in southeastern Kentucky remains uncertain. It is known, however, that he published at least four brief accounts (Griffin 1911; 1913a; 1913c; 1914b) of excavations near his hometown of Somerset, Kentucky.

In one of these papers (Griffin 1914b:64), he discussed a cave site “which I have known for many years”. This suggests that he had a long-standing interest in regional archaeology. As gleaned from both Myer’s (n.d.: Chapter I) remarks and the small number of known publications authored by Griffin, it is obvious that he was aggressively engaged in examining and documenting a number of sites near his place of residence.

Additionally, he knew or was in contact with a number of the “up and coming” archaeologists of his day (e.g., David I. Bushnell, Gerard Fowke, William C. Mills, William Edward Myer, Henry C. Shetrone, and Gates P. Thruston. For further information on this see Griffin 1913c and Randall 1912). Griffin is not mentioned in the acknowledgments appearing in post-1900 studies such as Moorehead (1917:9-15) or Young (1910:x-xiii).

The details surrounding the disposition of the Griffin collection and his related records are not known although in part this question is answered by the following notice (Griffin 1918) published in the January-February 1918 issue of *The Archaeological Bulletin*:

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

I am breaking up my extensive collection of pre-historic relics and

offering them for asle [sic; sale] at reasonable prices. From common to fine specimens of Pottery, Pipes, Tubes, Arrows, Spears, Knives, Drills, Scrapers, Axes, Celts, Pestles, Spades, Mortars, Pendants, Gorgets, Ceremonials, Beads, etc., from this and other states, also a few foreign chipped implements. State what you desire and give reference in first letter. Specimens sent on approval to responsible collectors. Everything guaranteed genuine. All inquiries will be answered in rotation. Enclose 3 cent stamp.

W. L. GRIFFIN

Lock Box 8, Station A, Somerset, Ky.
Wanted in exchange for relics;
mounted heads and antlers (excepting
deer).

The circumstances (the rapid onset of life threatening medical problems?) leading to Griffin's death at the rather youthful age of but 36 years old which prompted him to make an effort to dispose of his collection remain subject to speculation.

A preliminary review of the meager available resources leaves us with more questions than answers regarding the full extent of the activities of this early and lesser-known Kentucky archaeologist. Griffin was interred in the Somerset City Cemetery in his hometown of Somerset, Kentucky beneath a gravestone marked simply "W. L. Griffin/ 1882-1918."

References Cited

Anonymous

1909 Anthropologic Miscellanea.
American Anthropologist.s. 11(4):815-817.

Boewe, Charles (editor)

2000 *John D. Clifford's Indian Antiquities – Related Material* by C. S. Rafinesque. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Funkhouser, William D. and William S. Webb

1932 Archaeological Survey of Kentucky. *University of Kentucky Reports in Archaeology and Anthropology* 2:1-463. Lexington.

Griffin, W. L.

1911 The Dunagan Mound. *The Archaeological Bulletin* 2(June):64-65. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Madison, Indiana.

1913a A Rare and Interesting Gorget. *The Archaeological Bulletin* 4(5; September-October):107-108. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Dana, Indiana.

1913b The St. Louis Convention. *The Archaeological Bulletin* 4(5; September-October):125-130. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Dana, Indiana.

1913c A Cache. *The Archaeological Bulletin* 4(3; May-June):64-65. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Newport, Indiana.

1914a Fraud Detector's Report. *The Archaeological Bulletin* 5(4; July-August):84. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Ottawa, Kansas.

1914b The Link Burial Cave. *The Archaeological Bulletin* 5(4: July-August):64-65. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Ottawa, Kansas.

1918 Announcement Extraordinary (advertisement). *The Archaeological Bulletin* 9(1: January-February):unnumbered page. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Hico, Texas.

Moorehead, Warren King

1917 *Stone Ornaments Used by Indians in the United States and Canada Being a Description of Certain Charm Stones, Gorgets, Tubes, Bird Stones and Problematical Forms*. The Andover Press, Andover, Massachusetts (reprinted 2005, Gustav's Library, Davenport, Iowa).

Myer, William Edward
n.d. Stone Age Man in the Middle South. Unpublished manuscript filed as NAA MS 2566-a, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Museums Support Center, Suitland, Maryland (edited and annotated transcription in possession of Donald B. Ball, Louisville, Kentucky).

Randall, E. O.
1912 International Society of Archaeologists. *Ohio History* 21(4):486-487.

Rensburg, George J.
1916 Miscellaneous Notes. *The Archaeological Bulletin* 7(6; November-December):145-147. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Ottawa, Kansas.

Reynolds, Allen Jesse
1912 A Few Aims of the International Society of Archaeologists (advertisement). *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* 34(4; October-December):unnumbered back page.

Straley, Wilson (editor)
1916 Found in the Editor's Mail Box. *The Archaeological Bulletin* 7(4; July-August):107-109. Journal of the International Society of Archaeologists, Hico, Texas.

Thruston, Gates P.
1897 *The Antiquities of Tennessee and the Adjacent States and the State of Aboriginal Society in the Scale of Civilization Represented by Them* (2nd ed.). Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati (reprinted 1972, Tenase Company, Knoxville, Tennessee).

Young, Bennett H.
1910 *The Prehistoric Men of Kentucky*. Filson Club Publications No. 25, John P. Morton, Louisville (reprinted 2005, Gustav's Library, Davenport, Iowa).

Recent Research

Selected Reports Received at the Office of State Archaeology

Barbara J. Gortman and Bruce L. Manzano

The following five selected reports are but a few of those reviewed by the Kentucky Heritage Council and received by the Office of State Archaeology in 2011. Please email the basics (title, authors, date, and abstract) of data recovery or major research reports to the editors for publication in this newsletter.

Title: Archaeological Investigation of the Diuguid/Slack Cemetery - Site 15CL87, LG&E/Kentucky Utilities Services Company Ghent Generating Station Proposed Landfill Project, Carroll and Gallatin Counties, Kentucky.

Authors: D. Breetzke, M. Pokrant, A. Favret, and E. Murray

Date: 2011

Abstract: On behalf of the Louisville Gas & Electric (LG&E) and Kentucky Utilities (KU) Services Company, a PPL company, GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) conducted an archaeological investigation of the Diuguid/Slack Cemetery – Site 15CL87 for the proposed Ghent Generating Station Landfill Project. The Ghent Generating Station Landfill Project area is located in Carroll and Gallatin Counties, Kentucky. The project involves the construction of a landfill for disposal of the plant's coal combustion residuals (fly ash, bottom ash, pyrites, and gypsum) which is designed have an estimated 25-year capacity.

Between October 13 and November 7, 2010, GAI personnel completed excavations of seven individuals for the relocation of the Diuguid/Slack Cemetery (15CL87) in Carroll County, Kentucky. The cemetery relocation project, which was conducted on behalf of KU, was undertaken due to the planned landfill's construction-related activities being an estimated 50 feet from the cemetery boundary. Site 15CL87 was

not recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, C or D.

The investigation of Site 15CL87 included the identification, excavation, and exhumation of seven historic graves. These burials were assigned numbers 2-8 with "Burial 1" not assigned. Five of the individual graves had existing headstones. The headstones were removed for restoration prior to any excavation taking place. The analysis of cultural material recovered indicated that interments were made in the cemetery possibly as early as the 1840s and continued until the last interment in 1891. Each grave contained utilitarian hardware and mass-produced decorative hardware. Other materials recovered included clothing items (e.g., buttons and shoes), personal adornment items (e.g., hair combs and jewelry), and dentures made of porcelain, precious metals, and possibly rubber.

The most common pathological conditions observed were related to degenerative joint disease (arthritis), especially involving the knee and shoulder joints. The adults interred in the cemetery likely performed heavy labor involving the arms/shoulder and kneeling for prolonged periods of time.

Overall the skeletal health of this population appears to be that of hard working people who lived during the mid-to late-nineteenth century. The overall dental health points to a population who consumed sweet, sticky, and starchy foods that contained a moderate amount of grit and were highly cariogenic.

Site 15CL87 was a small rural cemetery containing four interments of the Jacob Diuguid family and one member of the Slack family. Two additional burials (both children) may have belonged to earlier residents who owned the property before the Diuguids purchased the farm in 1853.

All of the human remains and associated items recovered from the seven burials at the Diuguid/Slack Cemetery were reinterred at the Ghent Masonic Cemetery in Ghent, Carroll County, Kentucky. The re-interment was conducted on December 6, 2010. The remains were reinterred in the northwest part of the cemetery. The five restored headstones will mark the reinterred graves of Jacob Diuguid, Joyce P. Diuguid, Judith J. Diuguid, George W. Diuguid, and Alice Slack. Graves that lacked associated headstones (i.e., the two infants) are to be marked with upright headstones of gray granite. All headstones will be seated on the spring of 2011.

Title: Data Recovery at the D.C. May Site (15Mn361) for the Reconstruction of KY 49, Marion County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-309.00).

Authors: A. D. Bybee, J. L. Allgood, F. Banschbach, A. P. Bradbury, R. B. Clay, A. Ericksen, R. Ezell, and J. P. Kerr

Date: 2011

Abstract: Between July 12 and August 20, 2004, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed an archaeological data recovery project at the D.C. May site (15Mn361) for the reconstruction of KY 49, near the community of Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky. The project was conducted at the request of Mr. Ben Edelen of Quest Engineers, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (Item No. 4-309.00). The site was positioned along three toe slopes (Localities A, B, and C) of a ridge system overlooking Rolling Fork, a tributary of the Salt River. Data recovery consisted of the hand excavation of units, followed by the mechanical removal of topsoil to allow for recognition and excavation of exposed cultural features. Two hundred forty-seven cultural features were identified at the site, and a variety of lithic, ceramic botanical, and faunal remains associated with Late Archaic through Late Woodland/ Late Prehistoric occupations were recovered.

At Locality A, the Terminal Archaic component was buried in an alluvial fan deposit and represented the only intact, sub-plow zone occupation identified at the site. The function of this component was either as an extractive location for Muldraugh chert or as a temporary field camp. Also at this locality, the transitional Late/Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland component was represented by 13 pit features that functioned as processing/refuse pits, storage pits, and shallow basins in which function could not be determined. This component represented a field camp in which the primary focus was the procurement and processing of Muldraugh chert; additional tasks may have included procurement, processing, and/or storage of other resources. The Early Woodland component at Locality A was a short-term ephemeral occupation represented by three pit features and one post mold. The Early to Middle Woodland component at Locality A was represented by one isolated feature and a complex of four features, and was also a short-term ephemeral occupation. The Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric component at Locality A consisted of an isolated complex of pit features and post molds, and included the largest storage pit feature at the site. The Early Woodland component at Locality B consisted of a small complex of pit features and post molds, and the focus of the occupation was probably the procurement and processing of Muldraugh chert. The Early to Middle Woodland component at Locality C consisted of at least three widely-spaced pit features that were probably constructed during a single, short-term occupation by a small group focused on a specific task.

Overall, the assemblage from Site 15Mn361 provides an image of cultural life in the Salt River drainage from the Terminal Archaic through Early to Middle Woodland and Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric periods. Based on regional settlement patterns established for the temporal periods represented at Site

15Mn361, it is probable that large residential camps were positioned at some distance from the site, most likely along the alluvial landforms associated with the Rolling Fork River to the south, and forays were made into the uplands (i.e., Site 15Mn361) for specific tasks. Prehistoric peoples may have been attracted to this locale because of its relatively level and upland setting, and also because of the natural abundance of Muldraugh chert. The site may have served as a lithic manufacturing and distribution location within a larger settlement system. The overall low densities of economic remains and comparatively high densities of lithic debitage and tools may indicate this. The very low densities of economic remains, including faunal material, carbonized seeds, carbonized nutshell, squash/gourd, and corn, indicate the procurement, processing, and/or storage of foodstuff may have occurred; however, none of these activities was the primary focus of the occupations.

Title: Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of the Equality Boot Rockshelter (15Oh161) Located Within the Proposed Equality Boot Coal Mine in Ohio County, Kentucky.

Authors: J. Kerr, R. Donahue, R. S. Quick and L. Kelley

Date: 2011

Abstract: From May 5 to June 28, 2009. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted phase III data recovery excavations at the Equality Boot Rockshelter (15Oh161) as part of the archaeological fieldwork for the proposed Equality Boot Mine in Ohio County, Kentucky. This work was conducted at the request of David Cobb of Armstrong Coal Company, Inc. (Permit Application Number 892-0110). The purpose of the phase III excavation project was to mitigate anticipated impacts to Site 15Oh161, which could not be avoided by the proposed mining activities.

Site 15Oh161 is an east facing sandstone rockshelter with diagnostic materials indicative of prehistoric and historic period use. The rockshelter is situated at 134.1 m (440 ft.) above mean sea level on a steep side slope at the base of the bluff overlooking the floodplain of the Green River. The overhang of the shelter covers about 110 sq. m (1,184 sq. ft.) with the dimensions measuring approximately 25 m (82.0 ft.) wide (N/S), 5 m (16.4 ft.) deep (E/W), and 3 m (9.8 ft.) high. Excavations within the rockshelter documented archaeological deposits buried to a depth of approximately 1.6 m (5.2 ft.).

Twenty-nine 1-x-1 m units and 8 features were excavated during the phase III investigations and features and artifacts dating from the Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic periods were recovered. Four cultural components were defined: 5 thin zones of Early to Middle Archaic material, 2 zones of Middle Archaic material, 2 zones of Late Archaic/Early Woodland material, and a disturbed zone of Historic/Prehistoric Mixed materials. The entire shelter exhibited a mantle of looter backdirt, and it also displayed looter pits extending well into the more intact deposits in areas of the site. Furthermore, continuous occupation of the site over thousands of years resulted in some mixing of the deposits, such that small numbers of older artifacts were found in younger deposits above, as did post-settlement natural bioturbation, or movement of younger artifacts down the profile into older underlying zones.

The different components primarily displayed evidence of short-term residential use. A high degree of reoccupation was indicated. The lithic assemblage for the most part indicated late stage tool production and maintenance and minor amounts of core reduction, especially with regards to local gravel chert. More emphasis on hunting could be seen in the Early to Middle Archaic and Middle Archaic components compared to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland

component. An increase in domestic activities during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland was suggested by the larger numbers of hafted scrapers and drills in this component at the site. Subsistence data also suggested short-term residential occupation, and activities included processing and likely consumption of hickory nuts, grasses, wetland plants, deer, and other aquatic and terrestrial items. Analysis of floral and faunal remains at the site suggests a seasonal use of the site minimally from the late summer through the fall months. Finally, the shelter was probably used as a burial place, likely during one of the later prehistoric occupations and probably for a single individual. It is possible that looting of the site destroyed any intact evidence of this burial, or it is possible that the majority of the skeletal elements representing the body were later moved for secondary burial at the nearby shell midden site 15Oh95.

The excavation and data recovery of the 15Oh161 rockshelter site have documented a rare and important archaeological resource in the Green River drainage. The significance of Site 15Oh161 cannot be overstated for not only its data content, but also its importance to the region and stratigraphy, and the good botanical and faunal preservation all contribute to its importance as a site representative of a period of dramatic socioeconomic change.

Title: Archaeological Investigations for the West Vine Streetscape Improvement Project in Downtown Lexington, Kentucky.

Authors: G. J. Maggard, W. Cooper, M. Jay Stottman, N. O'Malley, C. A. Pappas, and M. L. Loughlin

Date: 2011

Abstract: Between April 5 to August 20, 2010, personnel from the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted archaeological investigations along the north and south sides of West Vine Street (100-400 W. Vine) in Lexington, Fayette County,

Kentucky. The archaeological investigation was conducted for the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG) as part of the Lexington Downtown Streetscape Improvement Project.

Field methods employed during this project involved: 1) monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities with the project area; 2) recording the location of archaeological sites, features, or isolated finds; 3) collection of artifacts; 4) documentation of intact architectural features; and in some cases 5) the excavation of intact deposits. Excavation involved the investigation of all intact deposits within the project area.

As a result of the field investigations, four previously unknown archaeological sites (Sites 15Fa346, 15Fa347, 15Fa348, and 15Fa349), 13 isolated features, and 13 isolated finds were recorded in the project area. Each of the four newly recorded archaeological sites provides insight into the development and history of Lexington's downtown core. More importantly, however, they provide material insight into specific activities and episodes in the economic history of the city that archival and historical records cannot provide. In the case of the Fifth Third Bank site (15Fa346), the material record provides the only remaining evidence of specific people and businesses directly associated with one of the most significant economic developments (introduction of the railroad) that occurred in Lexington in the nineteenth century. All of the intact deposits associated with the Fifth Third Bank site within the project area were excavated and it is unlikely that additional deposits extend beyond the project boundary. Therefore, no further work or special protective measures are recommended for the Fifth Third Bank site. It is, however, recommended that future ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of site be monitored by professional archaeologists, in case remnants of other significant early to mid-19th century sites

are similarly preserved in nearby locations.

Site 15Fa347, also known as the PNC Bank site, consisted of a dry-laid limestone foundation with an entryway and flagstone walk. Based on the location of the foundation and entryway and age of the associated artifacts, it is likely that the site represents a mid- to late 19th century commercial building foundation with a street-level basement (or subfloor) entrance. The PNC Bank site is considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and additional work at this site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the history of Lexington. It is recommended that future ground disturbing project in the vicinity of the PNC Bank site be monitored by professional archaeologists, and all intact deposits identified be documented.

Site 15Fa348, also known as the First Federal Bank site, consists of a rectangular limestone structure overlain by a later brick privy. Excavations at the site produced a relatively large number of artifacts collected from intact, stratified deposits. Although all of the intact deposits within the project area were excavated, the site does continue to the south beyond the project area for an unknown distance. The First Federal Bank site is considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and additional work at this site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the history of Lexington. It is recommended that future ground disturbing project in the vicinity of this site be monitored by professional archaeologists, and all intact deposits identified be documented.

Site 15Fa349, also known as the Community Trust Bank site, is characterized by a small, buried artifact-rich historic midden and a fragment of an historic brick sidewalk and curb. In spite of the relatively small size, the site yielded a wide array of artifacts. Temporally diagnostic artifacts suggest an age range from the late 18th to late 19th centuries. However, the majority of the assemblage appears to date to the mid- to

late 19th century. It is unclear when the site materials were deposited, but they probably post-date the 1870s and may be related to residences that occupied this location prior to the construction of the Palace Hotel. The Community Trust Bank site is considered to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and additional work at this site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the history of Lexington. It is recommended that future ground disturbing project in the vicinity of this site be monitored by professional archaeologists, and all intact deposits identified be documented.

Title: The McMurray Site (15Fa313): Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigations at an Historic Farmstead.

Authors: J. D. McBride, T. A. Sandefur, J. H. Beverly, D. R. Daugherty, R. Ball, J. Sichler, and R. Bonzani

Date: 2011

Abstract: Between April 7, 2009 and April 21, 2009 Wilbur Smith Associates (WSA) completed Phase II archaeological testing of site 15Fa313, the McMurray Site. Between June 8, 2009 and June 15, 2009 WSA completed the Phase III archaeological mitigation of this site. These projects were completed for the proposed Runway 9-27 at Blue Grass Airport in Fayette County, Kentucky. Site 15Fa313 is an historic farmstead located in the Inner Bluegrass region of Fayette County and built in the 1850s or 1860s. The site was occupied until 2009. Archaeological deposits recovered during the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III investigations date from the early nineteenth century to the 1930s.

The evaluation and mitigation were conducted by archaeologists from Wilbur Smith Associates (WSA) as sub-consultants to Ricondo & Associates at the request of the Blue Grass Airport, in compliance with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of

1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 910190; 83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36CRF800), and Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (16 U.S.C. 470; Supp. 1, 1971). This investigation was also in compliance with the Kentucky Heritage Council Guidelines (Sanders 2006).

The research at the McMurray site focused on three general topics: site layout, foodways, and consumption. The spatial layout changed throughout time reflecting broader changes in regional patterns in ownership and agricultural practices. Hemp was important for the McMurrays and the Tuckers until the price dropped around 1880. Tobacco eventually took over as the favored cash crop. The faunal and archaeobotanical data was somewhat limited, but suggested that the occupants followed the Upland South Pattern. Material culture evidence, primarily ceramics, indicated that the occupants of the McMurray site were successful farmers. This was confirmed by the tax records showing increased purchases of land, especially by James Wardlaw and Lenox Tucker.

News & Announcements

Kentucky Archaeological Survey Receives National Award As Part of Project Archaeology Network

A. Gwynn Henderson

State Coordinator

Kentucky Project Archaeology

As one of 29 state and regional *Project Archaeology* programs, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey received a prestigious Partners in Conservation Award from the U.S. Department of the Interior this fall (Figure 3). Seventeen organizations that have achieved exemplary conservation results with

community engagement and local partnerships were honored at a ceremony in Washington D.C. in September. *Project Archaeology* is administered (Figure 4) by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Montana State University (MSU).



Figure 3. View of Project Archaeology Leadership Team with their Awards for the State Coordinator Network (Front Row (holding Department of Interior certificates): Scott Myers, Montana State University Department of Anthropology Chair; Jeanne Moe, BLM Project Archaeology Lead; Jayne Downey, Montana State University Department of Education Chair. Middle Row: Lynn Alex, Iowa; Gail Lundeen, Missouri; Maureen Malloy, Chesapeake Region/D.C.; Sarah Miller, Florida; Victoria Bochniak, Montana State University. Back Row: Kathy Francisco, Montana State University; Crystal Alegria, Montana; Joelle Clark, Arizona; Ranel Capron, Wyoming; Virginia Wulfkuhle, Kansas; Gwynn Henderson, Kentucky; Michael Brody, Montana State University, Department of Education.)

This year's awards recognized more than 500 individuals from all 50 states and included representatives from Tribes, local communities and states, other Federal agencies, business and industry, nonprofit institutions, and private landowners. The awards also included 150 outstanding Interior employees who are helping to advance important conservation initiatives.

These awards recognize partnerships that use innovation and collaboration to promote conservation, initiate large landscape projects, and protect natural and cultural resources through diverse stakeholder and youth engagement. A national panel assembled by the Department of the Interior selected the award winners from a large pool of nominees. Winners were chosen for their exceptional contributions to conservation and management of the public lands.

In an email to state *Project Archaeology* coordinators, National *Project Archaeology* Lead for BLM Dr. Jeanne M. Moe, said:

"Project Archaeology is truly a team effort. We could not have built and sustained this program without the help of our state and regional coordinators, instructors and facilitators, and all of our other partners. Every member of the Project Archaeology team should consider himself or herself a winner. Thank you for all of your assistance and support throughout the years."

The Kentucky Archaeological Survey has sponsored and administered Kentucky *Project Archaeology* since 1999. Like the national program, Kentucky *Project Archaeology* could not have happened without *its* own partners: over the years, they have included departments in state and federal government, public and private primary and secondary schools, Kentucky colleges and universities, and civic and municipal organizations. We have held teacher workshops nearly every year since our first one, at Wickliffe Mounds in 2000. These would not have been possible without our cadre of 13 dedicated workshop facilitators: five archaeologists and eight educators. Our webpage describes the program, its history, sponsors, and educational materials we have developed over the years:

<http://heritage.ky.gov/kas/projarch.htm>

A full list of the 2011 *Partners in Conservation Award* winners occurs at: <http://www.doi.gov/news/pressreleases/loader.cfm?csModule=security/getfile&pageid=259351>.



Figure 4. View of *Project Archaeology* officials from left to right: Mike Pool, BLM Deputy Director, Trevor Needham, BLM Partnerships Program Lead, Jeanne Moe, BLM Project Archaeology Lead, Division of Education, Interpretation and Partnerships, Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior, Crystal Alegria, Project Archaeology Coordinator, Montana State University, and Robert Towne, BLM Deputy Assistant Director, National Landscape Conservation System and Community Partnerships.

Living Archaeology Weekend 2011: A Few Highlights

A. Gwynn Henderson

Although the Steering Committee will provide a full report on Living Archaeology Weekend (LAW) 2011 at the Annual KyOPA Business Meeting in Bowling Green at the 29th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council's Archaeology Conference in March 2012, the Committee thought you might like to read about the highlights.

It poured rain all around Gladie on Friday this year - enough so that one principal cancelled his school's visit. At Gladie, however, we were barely damp,

and Saturday was a lovely day. So, although it begins to sound like a broken record, it is true: the 23rd Annual LAW, held on September 23 and 24, was a rousing success! Financially, LAW remains in the black, thanks to long-range planning on the part of LAW's tripartite organizers (USFS, KAS, KyOPA) and its sponsors. As always, we could not have pulled off this event without the support of our sponsors and volunteers, especially the undergraduates from the UK Catlatl Club (Figures 5 and 6) and from WKU's Anthropology Program's Applied Archaeology class.

This year we had four new schools attend so that 759 students and 146 teachers and chaperones joined us on Friday. On Saturday, we had over 750 visitors, hailing mainly from Kentucky, but also from Virginia and Indiana, and even Germany. A preliminary review of the evaluations from the public indicates that they are learning a lot and understand the stewardship/ protection-preservation message because of their visit.



Figure 5. UK Catlatl Club member instructs a student in the fine art of spear throwing.

The returning demonstrators who have shared their knowledge for many years about technologies such as flint knapping, pottery making, pump drills (Figure 7), and corn grinding, and activities as native dancing (Figure 8) were joined by new demonstrations of indigenous fishing technologies, historic blacksmithing (Figure 9), quilting and dulcimer playing, and Cherokee stickball games (Figures 10 and 11).

members developed new educational materials this year: on the National Register of Historic Places sites in the Red



Figure 6. UK Catlatl Club member helps a student aim the spear.



Figure 8. Dancing the Shawnee way.



Figure 7. Using a pump drill is a favorite activity of students.

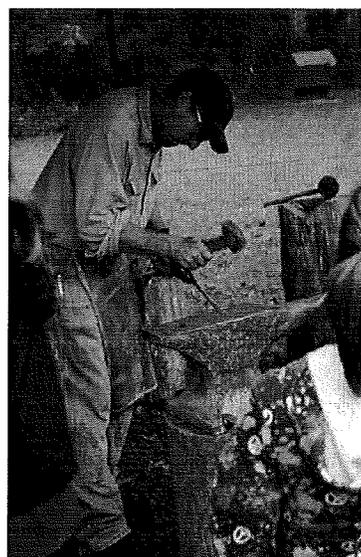


Figure 9. Blacksmithing was a new demonstration this year.

As we have done for the past few years, Steering Committee members visited classrooms prior to the event to prepare students for what they would see; bringing to each school a CD that had on it all the educational materials the Committee has prepared. As we have done since 2008, Committee

River Gorge, about pump drills, and about the arrival of corn in prehistoric Kentucky.

This year's seed in our *Seeds Changing History* series (all students receive a packet and packets are given out free to

the public on Saturday) was Eastern 8-Row Flint Corn (Figure 12).

Our new LAW "bling" this year was a magnet - the LAW logo in green appears on a white background with the phrase "It's *Our* Heritage! Protect Kentucky's Resources". This item proved helpful in



Figure 10. Also new this year was the Cherokee game of stickball.

enhancing the questionnaire return rate on Saturday from the general public. The new LAW website (www.livingarchaeologyweekend.org) went live about two weeks before the event, enhancing communication with volunteers.

Continued concern that students were not getting our stewardship/protection-preservation message at the event occasioned us to try a different approach. We sponsored an essay contest for participating schools in which students wrote up to 250 words in response to the question: "Why is



Figure 11. Only a couple of students suffered bruises during the games played on Friday.

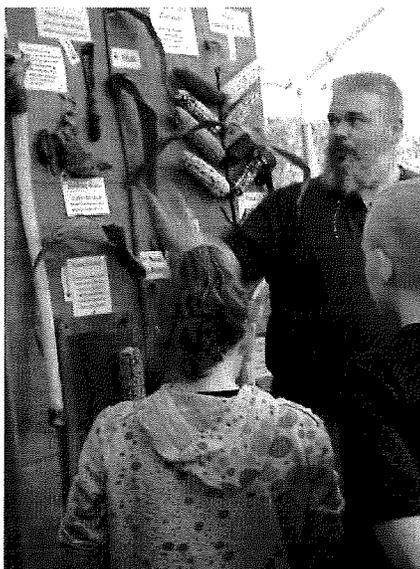


Figure 12. A volunteer discusses corn, its many uses, and how the pioneers prepared it.

preserving cultural resources in the Red River Gorge important?" We received a manageable number of entries and our plans are to hold the contest again, with a few modifications. The winning student won a pizza party for her class and a

complete set of Kentucky Archaeology Video Series DVDs for her teacher.

We added two other new elements to LAW this year. In an attempt to enhance LAW's educational impact, in July we held a one-day pre-event Teacher Workshop. A master teacher from Fayette County's Glendover Elementary School joined several Steering Committee members to provide professional development for ten teachers. The goal of the workshop was to provide guidance to teachers about how they can best use the event to its highest educational potential. Workshop attendees obtained priority scheduling for the event.

This year we also decided to programmatically evaluate and assess student learning that takes place at LAW, something we had never done before. The Committee teamed up with a professor in UK's Department of Curriculum and Instruction to conduct a formal educational research project. Working with students in the classroom and through interviews, the project seeks to determine if student learning meets the educational goals we set for the event. In particular, we want to determine if student's perception (that simple technology means simple mindedness, on the part of the Red River Gorge's prehistoric native peoples) has changed due to their LAW experiences.

We encourage all KyOPA members to support LAW 2012, scheduled on Friday and Saturday, September 21-22, with your time, your donations, or both. If you would like to get involved, join us

for our first planning meeting on January 18, 2012 at the Forest Service Office in Winchester at 10:00AM.

We encourage all KyOPA members to support LAW 2012, scheduled on Friday and Saturday, September 21-22, with your time, your donations, or both. If you would like to get involved, join us for our first planning meeting on January 18, 2012 at the Forest Service Office in Winchester at 10:00AM.

Menifee County Student Wins Living Archaeology Student Essay Contest

A. Gwynn Henderson

As outlined in the rules for the Living Archaeology Student Essay Contest, the LAW Steering Committee is pleased to announce that Miss Hannah Brooks, fifth-grade student at Menifee Elementary School in Frenchburg, Kentucky, has received the award for Best Essay in the 2011 Living Archaeology Weekend Student Essay Contest.

Miss Brooks prepared her essay in response to the question: "Why is preserving cultural resources in the Red River Gorge important?" With her permission, a copy of her winning essay occurs below (Figure 13) and is posted on the Living Archaeology Weekend website:

www.livingarchaeologyweekend.org.

Miss Brooks received a certificate in recognition of her accomplishment. She also won a pizza party for her class and a complete set of Kentucky Archaeology



2011 Student Essay Contest

Why is preserving cultural resources in the Red River Gorge important?

Your Name: Hannah Brooks Date: 10-21-11
Classroom Teacher's Name/School Name: Elaine Martin
Contact Information (phone or email address): 11001-712-3351
(Please write your answer below - up to 250 words)

I think it's important to preserve cultural resources because all those cultural resources mean something to people. These places show Kentucky's history. Also how and why Kentucky is important to people. These places have been put there they are so a reason.
Kentucky has many, many different cultural resources like the cliff dwelling homes here in Menifee County. Places like that have been put there to show that Native Americans have settled here to live like we do. I would not want someone stomping down my home. There are memories in all cultural resources.

If you think these places did used to be homes and people and were raised in these homes. That's why I think all of Kentucky's landmarks should be unharmed forever. I would want my children and grand children to see all of this and know why Kentucky is here and some of Kentucky's old history. Also to find out stuff like "What would it be like way back then?" That's why it's important not to harm cultural resource in Red River Gorge.

Figure 13. Copy of hand written winning essay by Miss Hannah Brooks, fifth-grade student at Menifee Elementary School in Frenchburg, Kentucky.

Video Series DVDs for Mrs. Tonya Sain, her language arts teacher. Congratulations, Hannah!

Native American Day at The University of Kentucky Arboretum Children's Garden

Bruce L. Manzano

The first annual Native American Day took place on October 15, 2011 at The University of Kentucky (UK) Arboretum Children's Garden. It was a beautiful day and the crowd though small, was steady during the 10:00 am to 2:00 pm event.

Within the Children's Garden is a Native American Encampment situated next to a rock creek. The encampment includes a wigwam planned and constructed by local Lexington resident Christopher Gross for his

recent Eagle Scout project. Christopher obtained advice and assistance from University of Kentucky staff archaeologist Bruce L. Manzano, as well as help from his scout troop (Figure 14).

Both children and adult visitors enjoyed taking a peek inside the child size wigwam. Its construction consists of bent saplings with one end buried in the ground and the other end secured with hemp rope to form the domed shape. The covering includes, woven cattail mats and prairie grass. Planted nearby the wigwam is a native cultigen garden with sunflower and goosefoot and another with the "three sisters" corn, bean, and squash.

Manzano briefly discussed archaeological topics to visitors such as the particular layout of the encampment, the wigwam construction, chipped artifact production (Figure 15), and plants utilized by Native



Figure 14. View of the wigwam Christopher Gross planned and made for his Eagle Scout Project at the UK Arboretum Children's Garden.

Americans noting that Kentucky was a major hearth for plant domestication in the prehistoric world.



Figure 15. Bruce L. Manzano shows children and parents basic skills in stone artifact production including the making of ground stone pendants.

Those interested in helping with the Native American Day next year at the Children's Garden are encouraged to contact Emma Trester-Wilson, Education Coordinator at The Arboretum: State Botanical Garden of

Kentucky 859.257.9339 emma.trester-wilson@uky.edu.

Call for Papers and Posters!

29th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference

March 16-18, 2012

The 29th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference will be hosted by the Western Kentucky University Department of Folk Studies and Anthropology in Bowling Green. Those interested in presenting a paper or poster should send an abstract (100 words maximum) no later than January 16, 2012 to:

Kary Stackelbeck, Ph.D.
 Kentucky Heritage Council
 300 Washington Street
 Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
 Phone: (502) 564.7005, ext. 147
 Email: kary.stackelbeck@ky.gov

Please be sure to indicate your preferred presentation format with your abstract submission. Participants will be allocated 20 minutes per oral presentation. There will also be a designated time and space for poster presenters to discuss their projects with conference attendees.

Call for Papers!

Avocational Contributions to Ohio Valley Archaeology

In recognition of its upcoming tenth year anniversary as an organization, the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society plans to host a conference celebrating the significant contributions of avocationalists to the field of archaeology. The conference will be held on Saturday, July 21, 2012 at Riverside, the Farnsley-Moremen Landing in Louisville.

Papers can be on any topic, both historic and prehistoric in nature. Presentations by professionals and students are also welcome if they contain a significant public component.

Please submit brief abstracts to Anne Bader at ciarch@insightbb.com no later than February 15, 2012. Presentations should be no longer than 20 minutes. Posters will also be accepted.

Submitted papers will be published in *Currents of Change*, *Journal of the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society*.

Details on conference fees, lodging, and meals will be made available at a later date.

Questions can be directed to Anne Bader at 502-592-2355, or the email address posted above.

Call for Manuscripts!

Journal of Kentucky Archaeology

Kit W. Wesler, Ph.D.

The online journal seeks archaeological articles on topics dealing with the Civil War relevant to the state. The *Journal* will publish selected articles to commemorate the 150 year Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Civil War. The online publication will occur sometime during the next four years to correlate with the length of conflict. Interested authors should contact Kit W. Wesler, Corresponding Editor of the *Journal of Kentucky Archaeology*, kit.westler@murraystate.edu.

Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage

Submitted by Daniel B. Davis

on behalf of Caryn M. Berg, Ph.D.

We are very pleased to announce the launch of a new Left Coast journal for

2012, *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage* Editor, Christopher C. Fennell, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. The *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage* provides a focal point for peer-reviewed publications covering interdisciplinary studies in archaeology, history, material culture, and heritage dynamics concerning African descendant populations and cultures across the globe.

The Journal invites articles on broad topics, including the historical processes of culture, economics, gender, power, and racialization operating within and upon African descendant communities. We seek to engage scholarly, professional, and community perspectives on the social dynamics and historical legacies of African descendant cultures and communities worldwide. The Journal publishes research articles and essays that review developments in these interdisciplinary fields.

Submitting a manuscript to the *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage* should typically be no longer than 35 double-spaced pages, or approximately 8,750 words, in length. Submissions should include a cover letter, an original manuscript, and any illustrations. Submit all manuscripts to Editor Christopher Fennell at cfennell@illinois.edu, electronically in MS Word format for the manuscript text with accompanying illustrations embedded in the manuscript in low-resolution format. Illustrations should also be provided in separate .tiff format digital files in higher resolution of at least 300 dpi. On the cover page of the manuscript, please include the title, your name, your affiliation, postal address, telephone number, and email address, and a one-paragraph abstract of no more than 200 words, followed by 4 keyword terms for potential use by indexing services. At the end of the manuscript, provide a

biographical note of not more than 50 words about each author. Authors should contact the journal editor if unable to submit an electronic version of the manuscript. More information about the journal, subscriptions, and the full submission guidelines can be found at: <http://lcoastpress.com/journal.php?id=15>

Call for Nominations Site Preservation Award!

Submitted by Daniel B. Davis
on behalf of Kelly Lindberg

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) calls for nominations of Best Practices in Site Preservation Awards presented to groups or projects recognized by their peers for doing exemplary work in the field of site preservation and conservation. A \$5000 grant will be awarded to the winners to further their best practices in site preservation. Winners will also benefit from publicity for their projects through the AIA. Award winners will be selected by a committee of professional archaeologists, conservators, and heritage specialists before the AIA's Annual Meeting in January 2012. Early submission is encouraged.

Please nominate deserving projects through the nomination form on the AIA's website at <http://www.archaeological.org/sitepreservation/award>. While electronic submission is preferred, you can also submit nominations (through snail mail or email) to the AIA's Site Preservation Program Administrator, Kelly Lindberg, at klindberg@aia.bu.edu, or by mail to:

Site Preservation Award Program
C/O Kelly Lindberg
Archaeological Institute of America
656 Beacon Street, 6th Floor
Boston, MA 02215

Artifact of Interest

Greg J. Maggard, Ph.D.,
Staff Archaeologist
Kentucky Archaeological Survey
University of Kentucky
(859) 257-1944, greg.maggard@uky.edu

The Artifact of Interest this issue is a French style jeton (token or coin) manufactured in Nuremberg, Germany and recovered from the Fifth Third Bank site (15FA346) in Lexington, Kentucky (Figure 16). The piece is brass and plated or gilt with gold. The front displays a bust of Louis XVI surrounded by the Latin phrase *Ludovicus decimus-sexthus Dei gratiâ Franciæ Navarrae Rex*, or "Louis XVI by the grace of God King of France and Navarre." The back contains an image of Diana with a bow (on left), hunting dog (center), and trees (to right in image). The phrase *Rech Penn* occurs stamped on the upper part of the back. The manufacture of this jeton, based on the identifiable decorative elements, was likely sometime between 1774 and 1791.



Figure 16. Front and back views of the French style jeton recovered from the Fifth Third Bank site (15FA346) Lexington, Kentucky.

Jetons have been recovered from colonial era contexts in different parts of the country, but are not typically found in 19th century contexts (like the Fifth Third Bank site), as their function in money-changing had already faded. Thus, the recovery of a jeton from an early 19th century urban context in downtown Lexington is rather unusual. It has been suggested by some that jetons were used as trade items with Native Americans (Hume 1991), as gaming tokens (Mitchiner 1988), or perhaps as jewelery or personal adornments, as they are occasionally found with perforations (Deagan 2002).

References Cited

Deagan, Kathleen A.
2002 *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800: Vol. 2 Portable Personal Possessions*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Hume, Ivor Noël
1991 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Vintage Books, New York.

Mitchiner, Michael
1988 *Jetons, Medalets, and Tokens: The Medieval Period and Nurmemberg (volume one)*. Trafalgar Square, London.

Thanks Dr. Maggard! KyOPA members are encouraged to submit their Artifacts of Interest to the newsletter to seek explanations or to show a rare or never-before-viewed artifact as with this issue's artifact. Please submit artifact photographs as JPEG or TIFF files at 150 dpi or greater with the artifact provenience, relevant questions, and contact information.

KyOPA Officers and Board Members

President:
Eric Schlarb

University of Kentucky
Kentucky Archaeology Survey
1020A Export St.
Lexington, KY 40506-9854
Phone: 859-257-1944
ejschl1@email.uky.edu

Vice-President:
Kit W. Wesler
Murray State University
Murray, KY 42071
Phone: 270-809-3475
kit.wesler@murraystate.edu

Secretary-Treasurer
Alexandra Bybee
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
151 Walton Avenue
Lexington, KY 40508
Phone: 859-252-4737
bybee@crai-ky.com

Board Members:
Kelli Carmean
Department of Anthropology
Eastern Kentucky University
Richmond, KY 40475-3100
Phone: 606-622-1366
kelli.carmean@eku.edu

Tanya Faberson
Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
151 Walton Avenue
Lexington, KY 40508
Phone: 859-252-4737
tafaberson@crai-ky.com

Wayna L. Adams
Daniel Boone National Forest
1700 Bypass Road
Winchester, KY 42071
Phone: 859-745-3138
wladams@fs.fed.us

Henry McKelway
AMEC Earth & Environmental
108 Esplanadae #310
Lexington, KY 40507
Phone: 859-231-0070
henry.mckelway@amec.com

David McBride
Wilbur Smith Associates, Inc.
465 E. High Street
Lexington, KY 40507
Phone: 859-254-5759
dmcbride@wilbursmith.com

**Communications/
Newsletter Editors:**
Bruce L. Manzano
University of Kentucky
Program for Archaeological Research
1020A Export St.

Lexington, KY 40506-9854
Phone: 859-257-1944
blmanz2@uky.edu

Carl R. Shields
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
Department of Highways
Division of Environmental Analysis
Station W5-22-02, 200 Mero Street,
Frankfort, Kentucky 40622
Carl.Shields@ky.gov

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

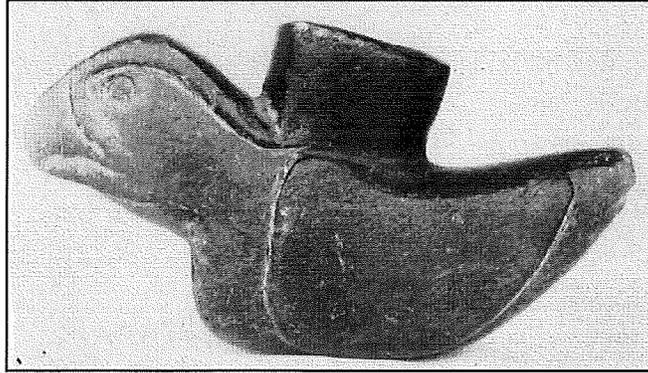


Figure 1. Stone bird effigy pipe from a spring on Cumberland River, Pulaski County, Kentucky (W. L. Griffin collection; measurements of pipe not recorded).