



KyOPA NEWSLETTER

Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

Volume 5 Number 2

July 1998

Preliminary Call to Annual Meeting

The 1999 KyOPA annual meeting will be held January 30, 1999, at the student union, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Details will be announced in next issue. If you have an idea for a workshop, contact President Dick Jefferies at 606-257-2860 or e-mail ant392@ukcc.uky.edu.

Volunteers Needed for Nominating Committee

Three volunteers are needed to serve on the nominating committee. Duties: identify potential candidates for officer and board positions, contact potential candidates to explain job duties and convince them to run for office, draft slate for publication in November newsletter. The nominating committee duties are complete once the ballot is presented to the membership. Contact President Dick Jefferies at 606-257-2860 or e-mail ant392@ukcc.uky.edu if willing to serve on the nominating committee.

Call for Nominations

The following KyOPA officer and board positions will expire in January 1999: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, and three board positions (currently held by Kris Gremillion, Nancy Ross-Stallings, and Pamela Schenian). With this election, the bylaws change that passed last year which replaces a vice-president with a

president-elect will go into effect. If you wish to nominate yourself or someone else for any of the positions, contact President Dick Jefferies at 606-257-2860 or e-mail ant392@ukcc.uky.edu.

Correction to June 1997 Board Meeting Notes

The 1997 KyOPA Board meeting minutes as printed in the April 1998 KyOPA newsletter stated that Nancy O'Malley was absent from the board meeting. Technically, she was absent, but since she was neither a board member nor a KyOPA member she had no reason to be expected to be there. The minutes should have read that Nancy Ross-Stallings, who is a KyOPA board member, was absent.

Riverside Archaeology

Riverside, or the Farnsley-Moorman House, has hosted an Archaeology Weekend in late September or early October each of the past several years. In lieu of the Archaeology Weekend this year, Riverside will host a much larger festival, in which archaeology will be one of the components but not the focal point. The archaeology may be limited to one day. The festival tentatively is scheduled for mid-October, but people interested in volunteering to help on the archaeology day are encouraged to call Riverside (502-935-6809) in early October to get the details.

Summer Fieldwork Injury Prevention and Treatment

With summer comes heat, humidity, snakes, and bugs. Summer also sees an intensification of archaeological fieldwork, especially for those involved in field schools and public archaeology. Take steps to protect yourself from avoidable injuries, and have the materials on hand to know what to do to limit injury if it does occur.

The poisonous snakes found in Kentucky are timber rattlesnakes, copperheads, and cottonmouths. People allergic to snake venom can have a reaction to a bite from any species of snake. If bitten, try to kill the snake so it can be taken to the emergency room along with the patient so the kind of venom can be rapidly identified. If you can't kill the snake, remember its colors, the pattern of its markings, whether or not it had a rattle, the pattern of its movements, and the habitat where you encountered it. The head shape is also important. Poisonous snakes tend to have heads that bulge out from the rest of their body--like an arrowhead on a shaft--while nonpoisonous snakes tend to have heads that continue in profile from their bodies. Hognose snakes, which are common throughout the eastern United States, can puff up their heads to mimic the arrowhead shape of poisonous snakes, but cannot maintain the shape very long. Although hognose snakes have a mild venom which will stun or kill the toads and frogs upon which they feed, they rarely bite people (and this is likely to occur only if you pick them up). Their typical reaction to a large predator, such as a human, is to give up the poisonous snake charade and play dead instead, by rolling on their backs, going limp, and letting their tongues hang out of their gaping mouths. It is a sight worth seeing.

Historic house sites, especially those with structural ruins, canebrakes, and sandstone rock faces are favorite hangouts for rattlesnakes. Rattlesnakes usually will get out of your way if they hear you coming, so make noise. In vegetated areas or on rock faces, use a stick to thrash the ground or vegetation ahead of you and listen for the telltale rattle.

Copperheads are generally found near water sources (streams, ponds, and swamps) and can be very aggressive. Like rattlesnakes, they like historic house sites. They also like stone walls, rotting logs, and large flat rocks. Know what they look like, and watch for them. Be prepared to whack them with your shovel or walking stick, because they are likely to leap at you and are just as likely to attack from a tree branch as they are from the ground.

Cottonmouths (or water moccasins) are an aquatic snake and therefore are found in or very near water. Their presence has only been confirmed in western Kentucky. They are the most venomous snake found in Kentucky. Unlike other aquatic snakes, cottonmouths swim with their heads held high above the water. They are unlikely to run away when confronted and will often gape repeatedly, displaying the white lining of its mouth, before attempting to bite.

Snake guards are helpful to wear during survey, but of course offer no protection when you are kneeling next to a shovel probe or if a snake leaps on you from a tree. A snake bite kit, available at sporting goods stores, should be carried or kept in the field vehicle. Wear leather work gloves when working on historic sites or around rock faces.

A person bitten by a snake should lie as still as possible to limit

entry and spread of the venom in the bloodstream, and should not be allowed to drink anything. Wash the surface of the bite with water, but do not rub. Firmly bandage the heart side of the bite, and loosen the bandage one minute every half hour. Treat the bite victim for shock (keep them talking) and take them to the hospital. They should be carried to the vehicle, because walking can rapidly pump venom through the bloodstream. Do not slash the bite area and try to suck out the venom like you see in the movies--the person sucking the venom also can have a reaction to the venom, the knife blade and human saliva can introduce infection, and the sight of flowing blood is likely to speed the onset of shock in the bite victim.

Bees, wasps, and related insects are attracted to light yellow (perhaps any bright yellow) and light blue, so avoid wearing these colors. They are least attracted to white and tan. Light colored clothing makes ticks easier to find. Avoid using scented products (perfume, soaps, shampoo, deodorant, and detergent), especially floral scented. Slapping at bees and wasps is likely to cause them to sting, while gently brushing them off is likely to cause them to fly away. When working in an area where sweat bees are present, glance at exposed elbow and knee joints before bending them to allow you to brush the bees away rather than trapping them in the joint, which encourages them to sting.

If stung by a bee or wasp, remove the stinger and/or venom sack, which are often left embedded in the skin, by scraping with a flat object (knife blade, credit card, edge of a ruler) rather than pulling. Pulling the stinger can release more venom. Clean the sting area with soap and water (carry packets of moistened towelettes in your backpack), and

then treat with a substance that will hasten the breakdown of the venom. Meat tenderizer or powdered laundry detergent that contains enzymes that break down protein both work. Most importantly, if you or a crew member are stung by a bee or wasp, watch for signs of anaphylactic shock, a potentially fatal reaction to insect venom associated with an extreme allergic reaction. Symptoms are labored breathing, rapid pulse, faintness, and often rapid swelling of area around the sting. People who know they are very allergic to insect stings should carry a sting kit (available in sporting good stores carrying hunting, fishing, or camping supplies) and allergy medication, as well as alert co-workers. If anaphylactic shock sets in, the individual should be taken to the emergency room.

A sprig of witch hazel will repel mosquitoes, but attract gnats. (If you use witch hazel as an astringent and are getting swarmed by gnats, consider switching to rubbing alcohol or hydrogen peroxide.) Hanging the sprig on your backpack will keep the gnats away from your face. Eating garlic, brewer's yeast, or B-vitamin supplements (especially B-6 and B-12) on a regular basis, or in larger doses the night before fieldwork, also helps to repel mosquitos and ticks. Luckily, bock and dark beer have a high B-vitamin content due to their high yeast content and are more palatable than a spoonful of brewer's yeast--but don't overdo it because beer acts as a diuretic, promoting dehydration.

An article in the July 1998 The Grapevine (page 5) warned that insect repellents containing DEET can reduce the effectiveness of sunscreens by about 30%. The article recommends using a higher SPF sunscreen to counterbalance the reduced effectiveness. Another option is to use a product that is

formulated to combine a sunscreen with an insect repellent, thereby eliminating the problem of complex chemical reactions between different products. Avon now makes a version of Skin-So-Soft that combines sunscreen and insect repellent, and other similar products are probably available.

Heat injury is the biggest summer fieldwork danger for most archaeologists. It can take one to two weeks for your body to adjust physical exertion in hot weather if you are used to an air-conditioned office or class room, so work up to a full outdoor work day. The single most important factor in preventing heat injury is water intake. Drink at least one quart of water 30-45 minutes before beginning strenuous activity, such as a surveying or shovel skimming. Drink water throughout the day, even if not thirsty, but do not exceed two quarts of water per hour because that also can make you sick. Eat nutritional meals to replenish minerals lost through sweating, and include salty snacks in your diet and/or treat yourself to one margarita with salt at the end of the day to replace lost salt. Alter work hours to avoid the hottest hours of the day. Clothing should cover as much skin as possible reduce risk of sunburn, but should be loose fitting to allow air circulation between the clothing and skin. Take rest breaks as needed.

Conditions which increase risk of heat injury are: alcohol consumption, inadequate rest, recent immunization, illness, poor nutrition, and previous heat injury. Working in a buddy system is a good idea in any weather, but especially important in avoiding heat injury, because the victim is usually unaware they are in trouble--the diminishing of sweat can feel good at first and critical thinking skills are among the first body

function to be impaired. Untreated, heat injury can result in permanent brain damage.

Symptoms of heat exhaustion, or heat prostration, are muscle cramps, shallow breathing, vomiting, dizziness, and profuse sweating. To treat: get the person into shade and let them rest; give two teaspoons of salt in a pint of water every 15 minutes for one hour, and then every half hour until the person refuses to drink any more.

Symptoms of sunstroke or heatstroke are: weakness, cold clammy skin, rapid pulse, dry throat, cessation of perspiration, high temperature, collapse, and giddiness or irrational thinking. To treat: remove most of the patient's clothing; cover skin with cold, wet cloth and change cloth as it warms; fan the person; and place person in cold stream, pond, or tub--stay with them to make sure their head stays above water because their brain functions are likely to be sufficiently impaired that they will not react if they slip under the water. Do not use ice on the patient. If heat symptoms have not eased after one hour of treatment get the person to a hospital. If symptoms have abated, a visit to the doctor is still a good idea, but the person should be forced to take it easy, even if they insist they are okay, for at least 24 hours. It takes the body awhile to re-establish the proper balance of fluids and electrolytes and for normal brain functions to be restored. Give them lab work to do indoors or in the shade.

Sources:

Bakule, Paula Dreifus, editor
1991 Rodale's Book of Practical Formulas. MJF Books, New York.

Behler, John L., and F. Wayne King
1995 National Audubon Society Field

Guide to North American Reptiles and Amphibians. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Consumer Guide
1978 Emergency First Aid. Beekman House, New York.

Granger, Elder
1998 Memorandum for Commanders, Subject: Prevention of Heat Injury, from Director, Medical Services. Dated June 1, 1998. U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Department of the Army, Fort Knox.

Greenbank, Anthony
1967 The Book of Survival. Harper & Row, Evanston.

Webster's Medical Desk Dictionary
1986 Merriam-Webster, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Personnel Notes

Congratulations to Michael French, Gwynn Henderson, and David Pollack on the successful defense of their dissertations at UK and to Bill Sharp and Terry Tune on their marriage. Condolences to Dick Jefferies who will assume the chairmanship of the UK Department of Anthropology when the 1998-1999 school year begins.

Terry Tune has left DSMRE to pursue other interests. Phil Logsdon is still with KDOT, but has moved from an archaeologist position to a more general environmental position. Michael French has taken the vacated KDOT archaeologist position. Valerie Haskins has left Western Kentucky University; Darlene Applegate has taken the WKU archaeology position.

Daniel Boone archaeologists, Randy Boedy, Johnny Faulkner, Frank Bodkin, and Bill Sharp, have been credited with the first sighting of a canebrake rattler, formerly classified as a separate species but

now considered the southern variant of a timber rattler, on Fort Knox. The canebrake rattler is cream colored with red markings. They, with Cecil Ison (who had to depart mid-project to fight fires in Florida), surveyed approximately 2,000 acres and are testing two sites on Fort Knox through an inter-agency agreement.

Tax Tips

- * If you qualify for an earned income credit and have a dependent child, you can file form W-5 with your employer to receive a portion of the earned income credit on each paycheck rather than waiting for your tax refund. Form W-5 can be obtained from an IRS office or via fax or modem by calling 703-487-4160 and selecting order #10227, "Advance Earned Income Credit". If you have employees who probably qualify, keep the forms on hand, and encourage them to file. If the adjusted gross income of a single person, or a married person in combination with the adjusted gross income of their spouse, is less than \$5000, they are also eligible to file form K-4E, "Special Withholding Exemption Certificate", to have no Kentucky taxes withheld from their paycheck. This form can be obtained from any Kentucky Revenue Cabinet office.

- * If you travel a lot for your job and are reimbursed below the federal rate or provide most of your equipment, it may be worth your while to file the 2106 form, "Employee Business Expenses," with your taxes. Call 703-487-4160 from a fax machine and request order numbers 11700 (Form 2106), 64188 (instructions), and/or 20604 (Form 2106-EZ). Employee purchases of vehicles, computers, office equipment, and

other big ticket items will require filing of Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization (order #12906; instructions are order #12907).

- * If you typically receive a refund of over \$100, you should review the number of exemptions you are claiming on your W-4 and K-4 forms. Kentucky has a very low standard deduction rate in comparison to federal, and you may qualify for extra deductions due to "excess itemized deductions" (Form K-4A). If you file this form with your employer, your take-home pay will be greater throughout the year and your tax refund lower at the end of the year.
- * If you've worn out your vehicle using it as a field vehicle to the point that its trade-in value is virtually nil, consider donating it to Volunteers of America. They give you the high and low blue book value, and you can claim whatever amount between those that you feel is fair. The blue book value range is typically five to 10 times the trade-in value of a junker. The vehicle is sold at auction, with proceeds going to provide programs for the homeless. Call 703-487-4160 from a fax machine and order #62299 (Form 8283, Noncash charitable contributions) and #62730 (instructions) to report the donation. If you ever had a lien on your vehicle, expect some headaches in getting the title transferred--many lending institutions never both to file file the paperwork to clear the lien when a loan is paid in full.

Earthwatch at Mammoth Cave

For the sixth year, volunteers are assisting in the systematic

mapping of archaeological mapping of Mammoth Cave through Earthwatch educational tours, under the supervision of archaeologist George Grothers. This year, there are two 10-day sessions in July and two in October. Approximately two-thirds of the project area, a three-mile stretch in which the heaviest prehistoric traffic occurred, has been mapped. This year's research is focusing on the Snow Room, named for its abundance of Glauber's salt, a white, powdery sodium sulfate, which was mined for use as a laxative.

The first July session's volunteers ranged from age 18 to 57, all of whom paid for the privilege of volunteering and many of whom traveled from other states to do so. Volunteers spend eight hours a day locating artifacts by lantern and helmet-light. Most artifacts are flagged and described in as much detail as possible on a card. The artifacts are then photographed, mapped into a computer program using surveying equipment. The cards and flags are then removed and the artifacts are left where they were found. Ubiquitous items, such as cane, weed stalks and torch sticks, which occur in the hundreds of thousands are not individually recorded but are counted and recorded by area, as a measure of how much prehistoric activity took place in a particular segment of the project area. All historic and modern trash, such as candy wrappers and cigarette wrappers, many of which can be dated by product logo changes and beginning and end dates of production. One of the more memorable modern items found was a pair of soiled boxer shorts (someone used the Glauber's salt as seasoning on their box lunch, not knowing its real function?), which was duly recorded.

[Information from this article was gleaned from the article "Work down under" which appeared in the

July 17, 1998, edition of the Bowling Green Daily News and was provided by Vicki Carson, public relations office, Mammoth Cave National Park.]

Indiana Bars Beck

On Monday, July 27, 1998, on page B-4, the Courier-Journal reported that Bruce Beck, professor of anthropology at Owensboro Community College, pleaded guilty to one count of "noncompliance for discovering artifacts" (digging without a permit) in the Harrison County (Indiana) Superior Court. A second count was dropped through a plea agreement in which Beck will pay a \$2000 fine. Beck also received a one-year suspended jail term and one year's unsupervised probation, was barred from conducting future archaeological research in Indiana, and is required to write a report on the Indiana law concerning archaeological permits and present the report to his students. Under the plea agreement, charges were dropped against two students who had accompanied Beck onto the site.

According to the article, Beck claims that he did know about an Indiana law that required a permit before an archaeological survey, even though that law has been in effect for several years. The property manager who gave Beck permission to investigate the site, which was on private property, however, told investigators that Beck told him that he did not need a permit because he was a college professor. Ignorance of the law is rarely a good defense, and ignorance of a law that directly affects one's profession is never a good defense, and appears to be the crux of the

prosecution's argument for fairly stringent punishment in this case.

Beck's legal problems may not be over. Tom Montezuma, until recently chairman of Indiana's Committee for Native American Affairs, is leading the call for an investigation of Beck's other archaeological activities that have resulted in the creation of an archaeological museum at the community college.

This prosecution should be a wake-up call to the archaeological profession. Each of us should be familiar with the federal laws governing our profession and aware of the permitting and reporting requirements in each state in which we work. We all probably have knowledge of cases in which archaeological consultants failed to obtain an ARPA permit when working on federal land but not directly for or under contract to the federal agency, or obtained a state antiquity permit when an ARPA permit was needed, or entered private property without landowner permission. In many cases, the individuals were warned by other archaeologists who learned about the situation after the fact. With law enforcement officials and private landowners becoming more aware of cultural resource regulations and with the implementation of environmental compliance assessments that ask hard questions of federal agencies and agency archaeologists, it is only a matter of time before one gets caught. A trespassing charge for entering private property without landowner permission would be embarrassing, but an ARPA charge or a public announcement that you have been barred from conducting archaeological studies in a particular state could be a career-killing event.

To submit materials, mail or fax items to: Pamela Schenian, 3600 Raintree Place #102, Louisville, KY 40220-7311. Home phone/fax: (502) 495-1628; work fax: (502) 624-1868. E-mail: lwv@win.net.

Living Archaeology Weekend

Friday & Saturday, September 25 and 26
 At Gladie Historic Site in the Red River Gorge
 Demonstrations from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Have you ever wondered what life was like in Kentucky a thousand years ago? Then join us at Red River Gorge, and watch the prehistoric past come alive as archaeologists and craftsmen demonstrate the way ancient Native Americans went about the daily business of living. Sponsored by the USDA Forest Service and the Red River Historical Society, the weekend's events will be held on an open terrace near Gladie Creek, similar to sites inhabited by Kentucky's first people.

This enjoyable program of outdoor activities is designed to promote the appreciation and protection of Kentucky's archaeological sites.

- FLINT KNAPPING
- BOW & ARROW
- NATIVE COOKING
- NATIVE MEDICINE
- NATIVE FIRE BUILDING
- ATLATL THROWING
- BASKETS & WEAVING
- HIDE TANNING
- CATTAIL MATS
- PRIMITIVE POTTERY

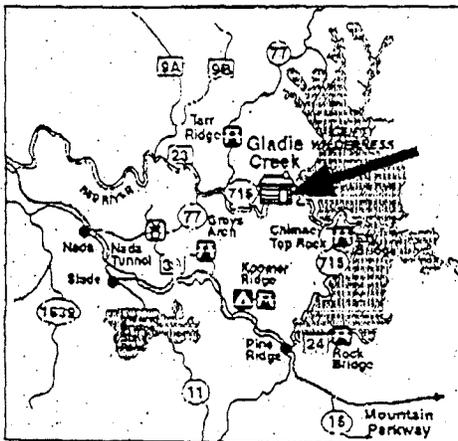
Co-sponsored by the USDA Forest Service and the Red River Historical Society. We actively support public involvement and wise use of our cultural heritage. Please help preserve these resources for the enjoyment and education of future generations. For more information, contact:



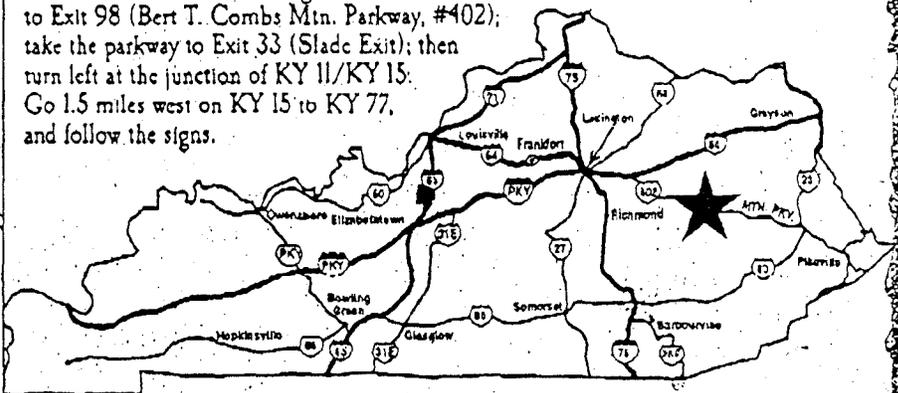
USDA Forest Service
 705 West College Avenue
 Stanton, KY 606-663-2852



Red River Historical Society
 Clay City, KY
 or call 606-663-4000 or 663-2555



DIRECTIONS: From Lexington, take Interstate 64 east to Exit 98 (Bert T. Combs Mtn. Parkway, #402); take the parkway to Exit 33 (Slade Exit); then turn left at the junction of KY 11/KY 15. Go 1.5 miles west on KY 15 to KY 77, and follow the signs.



MEETINGS AND EVENTS

September 14-20, 1998. Indiana's third annual Archaeology Week. To get on the mailing list of events, contact: James R. Jones III, Ph.D., State Archaeologist, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, phone 317-232-1646, fax 317-232-0693.

September 16-19, 1998. Fourth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation, Charleston, South Carolina. Contact: Hampton Tucker at 202-343-3580 or e-mail: htucker@hps.cr.nps.gov. Keynote address by Dr. Douglas D. Scott, National Park Service, on his archaeological and forensic investigations of the Little Bighorn Battlefield. Deadline for paper submissions has passed. For information contact: G. Michael Pratt, OAC Conference Coordinator, Laboratory of Archaeology, Heidelberg College, 310 E. Market St., Tiffin, OH 44883, phone 419-448-2070, fax 419-448-2124, e-mail mpratt@mail.heidelberg.edu.

September 19-20, 1998. South Central Historical Archaeology Conference (SCHAC) will be held in Jackson, Mississippi. Contact: Amy L. Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, PO Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5074, phone 601-266-6180, e-mail ayoung@whale.st.usm.edu.

September 23-25, 1998. Joint meeting of the Friends of Karst and the International Geological Correlation Program Project 379, Mammoth Cave National Park. Forty scientific papers will be presented, only a few of which will be about archaeology. The emphasis of the meeting will be on the understanding of water-rock interactions in carbonate rock terrains and the development of karst landscapes and aquifers, with field trips to various karst features within the park. Visit the

web site at <http://www2.wku.edu/www/~grovecg/> for a schedule of the papers and other information.

October 9-10, 1998. Ohio Archaeological Council on Archaeology 6th conference, Ramada Hotel & Conference Center, 2429 S. Reynolds Road, Toledo, OH. Theme: The Archaeology of History in the Ohio Region. Conference will focus on the archaeologist's contribution in uncovering and interpreting the history of the Ohio region. Conference topics: The Dawn of History (protohistoric and historic Indian sites and issues); The Archaeology of Human Conflict (military and battlefield archaeology); Building a Nation (rural and urban archaeology); The Industrial Heartland (industrial and commercial archaeology); Archaeology of the 20th Century (applied and forensic archaeology); and Method and Theory in Historic Archaeology. Century Transportation, Mining and Commercial Development in the Intermountain West," and miscellaneous. Abstract submission deadline is passed. For more information, contact Don Southworth, Program Coordinator, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C., 3670

October 9-10, 1998. 5th Gender and Archaeology Conference. University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Theme: "From the Ground Up: Beyond Gender Theory in Archaeology". Contact: Bettina Arnold, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Bolton Hall, Milwaukee, WI 53201, e-mail barnold@csd.uwm.edu; or Nancy Wicker, e-mail nancy.wicker@mankato.msus.edu. Conference abstracts will be available on the web site www.uwm.edu/~barnold/.

October 10-18, 1998. Earthspeak! Colorfall 1998, Mammoth Cave National Park. Archaeological

seminars 30 to 60 minutes in length will be held Saturday, October 10, 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., at the visitor center auditorium. Speakers: Valerie Haskins, Guy Prentice, Jay Stottman, Phil DiBlasi, and Patty Jo Watson. Archaeological demonstrations, including flint knapping, prehistoric cooking, and an archaeology for kids program will be held October 10-11, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. on the Lower Patio Visitor Center. Genealogical seminars will be held each evening October 14-16, 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m., at the Hart County Historical Museum, Chapline Bldg., Munfordville, Kentucky. Of particular interest to archaeologists are the October 14 7:00-8:00 seminar, "Using the Internet for Genealogy and Research", and the October 15 7:00-8:00 seminar on "Family History Center Resources". A cemetery preservation seminar will be held on October 17, 8:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. at the Park City Lions Club, with a field exercise at Bell's Tavern Cemetery. Sessions include "Cemeteries as Cultural Resources", "Legal and Preservation Issues", and "Preservation and Documentation of Historic Cemeteries". Phil DiBlasi is one of the presenters. Pre-registration is required for the cemetery preservation seminar, which is limited to 20. Other events on various days during Colorfall 1998 are concerts, art workshops, writing workshops, traditional craft demonstrations, costumed interpretation, storytelling, and an oral history panel. To register for the cemetery preservation seminar or to obtain a full schedule of events, contact: Heidemarie Kirch, External Programs, Mammoth Cave National Park, P.O. Box 7, Mammoth Cave, KY 42259, phone 502-758-2254, fax 502-758-2349, e-mail heidemarie_kirch@nps.gov.

October 10-31, 1998. 52nd National Preservation Conference and associated events, National Trust

for Historic Preservation, Savannah, Georgia. This year's theme is "The Art and Economics of Preservation". Pre-conference study tour of South Carolina Coast October 16-19; conference October 20-25; post-conference tour of Georgia Landmarks October 25-31. Contact: The National Trust for Historic Preservation at 800-944-6847 or visit their web site at www.nationaltrust.org.

October 21-24, 1998. The Midwest Archaeology Conference, Radisson Hotel Roberts, Muncie, Indiana. Contact: Ball State University at 765-285-2443, fax 765-285-2163; e-mail: 00rehicks@bsuu.edu.

October 30-November 1, 1998. "Art, Antiquity, and the Law: Preserving Our Global Cultural Heritage," Rutgers University. Conference will address major and timely issues regarding ownership and preservation of monuments, sites, artifacts, and works of art that comprise our worldwide heritage. The conference also will focus on new preservation initiatives and efforts to regulate the trade of cultural material on national and international levels. Contact: Alison Poe at allconff@rci.rutgers.edu for more information.

November 2-5, 1998. Archaeological Conservation: Specialized Techniques and Research for Wet Objects. Professional development workshop at the Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), Ottawa, Canada. The intensive four day workshop will focus on the research, analysis, and treatment of wet organic materials, iron, and iron composites. Combines presentation, hand-on experience, lab tours, and demonstrations.

November 11-14, 1998. Southeastern Archaeology Conference, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Greenville, South Carolina. Contact: Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Program Chair, SCIAA-

Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, PO Box 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809, phone 803-725-1130, fax 803-725-9723, e-mail: sassamank@garnet.cla.sc.edu.

November 12-14, 1998. Whither Industrial Archaeology hosts conference on the current state and future directions of the field of industrial archaeology. Contact: Gray Fitzsimons, Park Historian, Lowell National Historic Park, 67 Kirk Street, Lowell, MA 01852-1029, phone 978-275-1724, fax 978-275-1762, e-mail: gray_fitzsimons@nps.gov.

November 18-20, 1998. Second Conference on Partnership Opportunities for Federally-Associated Collections, San Diego, CA, sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Interior and hosted by the San Diego Natural History Museum and the San Diego Archaeology Center. For more information contact: Sally Shelton, Director, Collections Care, San Diego Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 1390, San Diego, CA 92112, phone 619-232-3821 x226, fax 619-232-0248, e-mail sshelton@sdnhm.org.

January 5-10, 1999. 1999 SHA Conference on Historical and

Underwater Archaeology, Salt Lake City Hilton Hotel. Conference theme is "Crossroads of the West" 19th Quincy Avenue, Suite 203, Ogden, Utah, 84403, phone 801-394-0013, fax 801-394-0032, e-mail sageb@aol.com.

January 23-24, 1999. Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology 11th Annual Meeting. Details to be announced.

January 30, 1999. KyOPA annual meeting, Lexington. Details to be announced in next issue.

Late February-early March, 1999. Sixteenth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference. Details to be announced.

Mid to late March, 1999. Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology's Historic Sites Symposium, to be held jointly with the Illinois Historic Sites Symposium, Springfield, Illinois. Program chair: Floyd Mansberger.

March 24-28, 1998. 64th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers, Chicago, IL. For information, please contact SAA headquarters or e-mail meetings@saa.org.

1998 KyOPA MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

Changes are underlined; wp = work phone; wf = work fax, hp = home phone; hf = home fax.

Changes

BADER, Anne T., 3502 Grantswood Court, Louisville, KY, 40213, 502-582-5696 (wp), 502-582-6734 (wf), 502-239-2768 (hp), anne.t.bader@usace.army.mil.

Reinstated

NIQUETTE, Charles, Cultural Resource Analysts, 1443 Walton Ave., Lexington, KY 40508-2364, 606-252-4737 (wp), 606-254-3747 (wf).

HAND, Robert, Cultural Resource Analysts, 1443 Walton Ave., Lexington, KY 40508-2364, 606-252-4737 (wp), 606-254-3747 (wf).

NOTICE OF DROPPED MEMBERSHIP

The individuals below have been dropped as KyOPA members for non-payment of the 1998 dues. They do not have voting rights until dues are paid. To be reinstated, send dues (\$10) to Anne Bader, KyOPA Secretary-Treasurer, 3502 Grantswood Court, Louisville, KY, 40213.

BODKIN, Frank, 825 Edgewood Dr., Lexington, KY 40515-5028.

HENSLEY, Chris, P.O. Box 1044, Adamstown, PA 19501-0104.

CARSTENS, Kenneth C.

PIEGAL, Kurt

LAWRENCE, Bill

LOGSDON, Phil

MAPLES, Trina

MATTERNES, Hugh

POWELL, Mary L.

SUSSENBACH, Tom

VERSLUIS, Vince

COURTESY COPIES

Courtesy copies are provided to prospective members, media sources, and the SEAC editor.

APPLEGATE, Darlene, Western Kentucky University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Bowling Green, KY 42101-3576

FENTON, Jim P., Wilbur Smith Associates, 465 E. High St., Suite 100, Lexington, KY 40507, jpfent@cris.com.

FLAVELL, Judy, KET, 600 Cooper Drive, Lexington, KY 40502-2296.

FLYNN, Joe, KET, 600 Cooper Drive, Lexington, KY 40502-2296.

HOBSON, Liz, Director of Education, KET, 600 Cooper Drive, Lexington, KY 40502-2296.

SHAFFER, Scott, Vaughan Engineering, 173 West Lake Street, Madisonville, KY, 42431 502-821-2013 (wp), 502-825--4108 (wf).

WASELKOV, Gregory A., SEAC Newsletter Editor, University of South Alabama, HUMB 34, Mobile, AL 36688-0002.

Next issue is November 1998. Please submit materials by October 25.



KyOPA Newsletter
3600 Raintree Place #102
Louisville, KY 40220-7311

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED