



KyOPA NEWSLETTER

Volume 5 Number 3

December 1998

Reminders:

- ◆ 1999 dues are due.
- ◆ Prospective members need to submit their vitae to Anne Bader before the Annual Meeting. Prospective associate members need sponsors; prospective full members do not.
- ◆ As decided by the members present at the 1998 Annual Meeting, former members whose membership has been terminated due to non-payment may rejoin by simply sending the Secretary-Treasurer a dues check, rather than by going through a formal approval process.

1999 Annual Meeting

by Dick Jefferies

The 1999 Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists will be held from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM on Saturday, January 30, 1999. The meeting will be held in Room 228 of the University of Kentucky Student Center in Lexington. The Student Center is located at the corner of Euclid and South Limestone. Parking is available in the Student Center parking lot east of the building or across the street.

This year's meeting format will be the same as last year's. The morning segment (10:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon) will be devoted to general business matters. Please submit items to be placed on the meeting agenda to Dick Jefferies by January 25 via e-mail (rwjef1@pop.uky.edu) or telephone

(606-257-2860), or snail mail (Department of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506).

Lunch will be from 12:00 to 1:00 PM. Following lunch (1:00 to 2:30 PM), KyOPA members may present brief (ca. 10 minute) research reports on what they have been doing over the past year. We had a good group of presentations last year and I encourage you to prepare something for this meeting. A slide projector will be provided. A special request should be made for other equipment.

Following the research reports, there will be several special reports on various items of interest to Kentucky Archaeologists including: 1) changes at the Webb Museum of Anthropology; and, 2) upgrading of the Kentucky State site files. Additional topics will be discussed.

Have any ideas, questions or suggestions about the Annual Meeting? Call Dick Jefferies at 606-257-2860.

KyOPA Annual Meeting Preliminary Agenda:

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon	General Business
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 - 2:30 p.m.	Research Reports
2:30 - 4:00 p.m.	Special Reports

KyOPA CONNECTIONS

President Dick Jefferies, phone 606-257-2860, fax 606-323-1959, ant392@ukcc.uky.edu

Vice-President John Carter,

jcarter@nrdsmtl.nr.state.ky.us

Secretary-Treasurer Anne Bader, phone 502-582-5696, fax 502-582-6734, anne.t.bader

@usace.army.mil

Board Member Kris Gremillion, phone 614-292-9769, fax gremillion.l@osu.edu

Board Member Jon Kerr, phone 606-252-4737, fax 606-254-3747, jpkerr@aol.com

Board Member Nancy Ross-Stallings, phone 606-734-2277, fax 606-734-2277, rstallings@kih.net

Board Member Kit Wesler, phone 502-335-3681, k.wesler@murraystate.edu

Board Member/Editor Pam Schenian, phone 502-495-1628, fax 502-495-1628, pamela.schenian@gte.net

Current Research: Program for Archaeological Research, University of Kentucky

By Don Linebaugh

The staff of the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) (formerly the Program for Cultural Resource Assessment) has been busy during the spring and summer of 1998. Keeping them busy were Phase I and II contractual investigations across the state, several interesting grant-funded research projects, and development of a master plan to guide the organization's revitalization and growth over the next 5 to 10 years.

Staff Archaeologist Dan Davis has completed several interesting Phase I projects across the Commonwealth during the year, and is currently working on several new studies. A Phase I survey associated with the re-alignment of a section of KY 114 near Prestonsburg, Kentucky, resulted in the identification of one interesting multi-

component site within the National Register listed Middle Creek Battlefield. Site 15Fd27 consists of a temporally unidentified open air prehistoric occupation and a historic house site dating from the mid-nineteenth century. The historic structure appears on an 1862 map of the Battle of Middle Creek and may have been associated with the battle itself. Site 15Fd27 was recommended as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. A Phase I survey of a portion of US 460 in Menifee County, Kentucky, resulted in the discovery of six previously unidentified sites, including a large multi-component site, a small historic cemetery, and four historic house sites. The cemetery and house sites all date to the early twentieth century and lack integrity and research potential. The multicomponent site, 15Mf632, consists of an open air prehistoric occupation, a prehistoric rockshelter, a historic/modern trash deposit, and a historic cemetery. The prehistoric components include spatially distinct deposits ranging from the Early and Middle Archaic to the Late Prehistoric periods, however, the majority of the occupation appears to date to the Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric period. Site 15Mf632 was recommended as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. During the late summer and early fall, Davis and his crew has been working on survey projects in Elliott County for KY 7, and on a larger section of KY 114 from Sayersville to Prestonsburg in Magoffin and Floyd County.

Senior staff archaeologist Nancy O'Malley also has been very busy with several research projects, as well as a Phase I survey project near Richmond, Kentucky. In cooperation with the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Department of Parks, and funded with help from the

Kentucky Heritage Council and Community Rivers and Streams, O'Malley recently directed excavations at the Evans' Mill Site in Fayette County, Kentucky.

Peter Evans built a small gristmill on the main stem of Raven Run, a tributary of the Kentucky River, between 1835 and 1838. The mill had a dry laid stone foundation that tied into a vertical bluff face. The upper stories were probably built of wood, either of log or timber frame construction. An interior support pier was built in the basement floor to provide a base for the power train that transferred power from the wheel to the shaft holding the millstones.

The site is a textbook example of an overshot mill. The entrenched nature of the valley formed by Raven Run created a natural catchment for the water and prevented overflow and flooding into adjacent land. Water from the mill pond was directed to a mill race, probably fitted with a wooden sluiceway, ran 150 ft. from the dam to the mill building, and then over an overshot wheel on the west side of the building.

The terminal date of the mill is unclear. Census records for Peter Evans do not mention milling as an occupation nor is the mill listed in the 1850 manufacturing census. Evans died in 1860 and his probate records also are silent on the subject of milling, although an 1861 map of Fayette County does show the site as "G. Mill." Archaeological evidence suggests that the site was abandoned as a mill prior to 1860 and experienced a fire sometime in its history, possibly connected with an abortive attempt to reuse the building.

A variety of artifacts, representing various parts of the mill machinery, were recovered from the foundation fill deposits. Given the time period of its operation, Evans' Mill undoubtedly employed a wooden water wheel as well as wooden gears. Metal hardware was used in conjunction with the wooden wheels and gears, as well as the shafts that conveyed the power from the wheel to the stones. It is these parts that survive in the archaeological record. Identification of mill-related artifacts was completed with the expert assistance of Derek Ogden, an English millwright living and working in Virginia. Several small fragments and one large section of millstones were also recovered. The millstones, measuring 3 ft. in diameter and composed of a conglomerate rock native to Powell County, Kentucky, were used to grind corn. Transporting the large millstone (in excess of 250 lbs.) to the PAR lab required ingenuity and brute strength, the former provided by O'Malley and the latter by Carl Shields and Dwight Cropper.

In addition to the archaeological work at the mill, Linebaugh and summer intern, Emily Fried, completed detailed, measured drawings of the extant mill foundation remains. A final report summarizing all of the work at Evans' Mill currently is under preparation.

O'Malley also directed archaeological investigations at Fort Duffield, a Civil War fortification located in West Point, Kentucky, on the Ohio River. This project was funded by a federal survey and planning grant awarded to the Fort Duffield Heritage Commission. Established in 1861, the site was known by several names, including Fort Blair, Muldraugh Hill, and Camp Buell, but was most often referred to as Fort Duffield.

Although never directly attacked, the well-fortified Union post was an important deterrent to the Confederate army and was a pivotal element in the defense of Louisville against occupation by enemy troops.

The site exists today as a well-preserved fortification with earthworks along the southern edge of a prominent ridge top. The north side of the site is bounded by a precipitous bluff facing the Ohio River. The southern slope of the ridge contains the ruins of cabins dug into the hillside by the enlisted men; the southern exposure offered protection from cold winds during the winter. Although no contemporary military map of Fort Duffield has been located, clues in various documentary records provide some details that help to flesh out the architectural features visible on the site today. These include letters between Col. Duffield and General John Robertson, dispatches sent by officers to newspapers, soldiers' letters sent home, and postwar memoirs,

The purpose of Fort Duffield was to provide protection and repel attack against the supply depot established in West Point, as well as serve as a deterrent to Confederate advance toward Louisville. Its location on Pearman's Hill gave it a commanding position over major roads, the railroad, and the two rivers that meet at West Point (the Salt River and Ohio River). The topographic character of the site facilitated an unenclosed fortification that faced south toward the old Elizabethtown Road; this positioned the artillery to "overlook all the ground over which an enemy might advance, the pieces of heaviest caliber being placed on the most commanding points." The southern slope of the hill was quite steep and would have proved problematic to an attacking force

coming from the south, because they would have had to move uphill in the direct line of fire from the entrenchments at the top of the hill. A nearly vertical bluff face overlooking West Point and the Ohio River bounds the rear of the fort. Because of the topography, the fort's location was virtually impregnable after fortifications were complete.

The manpower needed to build the fort was substantial, and included at least 200 men from the 9th Michigan Infantry and 200 from the Indiana regiment. Detailing 400 men to work on fortifications strained available labor resources for other military duties, largely because of the high rate of illness that plagued the regiments in the fall of 1861. Col. Duffield reported to Brigadier General John Robertson, stationed in Louisville, on November 7, 1861: "*We are somewhat pulled down with sickness having over 150 men unfit for duty.*"

A drawing made by Charles I. Kelley, a soldier in Company I of the 9th Michigan Infantry, depicts the fort and the town of West Point as seen from across the Ohio River. This detailed drawing indicated that Pearman's Hill was almost completely clear of trees. The covering mass or embankment was built along the southern brow of the hill and was not enclosed since the steep bluff on the north side of the hill served as adequate defense without further entrenchments being built. All of the lines shown in Kelley's drawing are visible today with the exception of the easternmost right angle.

Nineteen structural components were shown in the enclosure formed by the entrenchment, including three unreinforced wedge tents, two "bell" or Sibley tents, five flat-roofed tents with a square or rectangular

floor plan, and nine gable-roofed structures that were probably log huts with tent canvas or plank roofing. The western half of the enclosure was largely open and clear of tents or other structural features. Another open area was notable on the eastern side, in the first interior right angle.

Archaeological investigations of Fort Duffield included a variety of field techniques designed to efficiently gather data on structural features and artifacts associated with the fortification. A necessary first step was the preparation of a topographic map of the fortification and the immediate environs. The resulting map shows the entire extent of the entrenchments, visible features in the fort enclosure, all archaeological excavations, the spring in the north bluff face, and all visible remains of the soldiers' huts on the south slope outside the entrenchments. Calculation of topographic variation allowed for precise measurements of aspects of the entrenchments that could then be compared and contrasted with standards and guidelines for constructing military fortification that were in use at the time of the Civil War.

Archaeological investigations in the enclosure formed by the embankment focused on areas where the tent structures once stood. Dr. R. Berle Clay surveyed the southeast section inside the fourth, or southernmost, right angle line with a remote sensing device that measured magnetic susceptibility and earth conductivity. A larger area, which included the section that was subjected to remote sensing and extended to the middle of the enclosure, was surveyed with metal detectors. Each target was flagged, mapped, and then excavated. This procedure produced a spatial pattern of nail distributions (along with other artifacts)

that was useful in determining the location of structural components.

Other archaeological investigations inside the enclosure included excavation in two areas that appeared as good candidates for log hut sites and an additional area that appeared to be used as a dump. Screened shovel tests (50 cm x 50 cm) were excavated in various areas to sample the deposits and look for evidence of additional log huts or residential locations, or areas of artifact concentration. A trench was hand-excavated into the southern line of the berm to check for evidence of revetments that may have been built on the interior slope of the parapet.

Outside the embankment on the southern slope, a barely discernible shallow trench more or less paralleled the ditch and connected two circular depressions that probably were the redans mentioned by Captain Deland in a dispatch to the *Jackson American Citizen* in November 1861. This linear feature may have been intended as a rifle trench.

Analysis is underway to interpret the results of the fieldwork in more detail. Artifacts collected during the investigations were dominated by nails, but also included personal belongings, such as harmonica parts and clothing buttons. Military arms and ammunition are also represented along with domestic artifacts associated with meals. The results of the archaeological investigation will be used to help direct future archaeological research at the site and to contribute to plans for developing aspects of the site for public education and tourism. Eventually, the Fort Duffield Heritage Committee, which oversees the site, hopes to have a museum with exhibits that detail

the site's history and its role in the Civil War. Archaeological research will play a major role in the preparation of interpretive exhibits.

O'Malley also is currently completing a survey project related to a sewer line and treatment facility in Madison County, Kentucky. This project consists of surveying over 100 acres adjacent to Silver Creek. Although the fieldwork is still underway, results include the location of seven previously unidentified archaeological sites. These sites include an early nineteenth-century farmstead complex featuring a main residence and outbuildings, a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century tenant house site, and five prehistoric sites (one dated to the Early Archaic period). The proposed sewer line also is planned to transect a previously recorded site that contains a potentially significant early nineteenth-century residential site. O'Malley shortly will begin a research project at Ashland, the Henry Clay Estate, to investigate a unique gas lighting system installed in the house in the late nineteenth-century. The system, known as the Springfield Gas Machine and sold by Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Co. of Springfield, Massachusetts, vaporized gasoline and pumped it through a delivery system of pipes to light fixtures in the house. Senior Anthropology major, Jeanie Duwan, currently is preparing a historical context on gas lighting in the region as part of an independent research course with Linebaugh. She has discovered several wonderful documents related to the Springfield unit that will be critical in guiding the limited excavation and particularly useful for the subsequent exhibit at Ashland.

Linebaugh, who joined the Program for Archaeological Research as Director a little over a year ago, has been working on reorganizing and reinvigorating the unit's research and teaching program. A major part of this work over the past year has been to design and implement an organizational, administrative, and research structure that allows the PAR to complete its projects within budget and deadlines. At this time, this goal has been largely accomplished; the program has completed over 15 projects in the past year within budget and on time.

The other major task that Linebaugh has undertaken over the past year has been to develop a master plan document to guide the revitalization and growth of the unit over the next five to 10 years. A principal component of this document deals with the unit's backlog of uncompleted projects. A great deal of time has been invested over the past six months to assess the status of our uncompleted project backlog, and to develop a plan for completing these projects as soon as possible. While these projects represent only a small fraction of the total number of projects undertaken and successfully completed by the PAR, they are of major concern. Unfortunately, many of these projects have sat dormant and neglected for the past two to four years; most of these projects also have no funds left to complete the work and report. The assessment will be presented to the university administration this fall, and it is hoped that these meetings will lead to a viable plan to complete all of the past due projects. The Director and current staff are committed to completing these important projects and reports, and are working closely with project sponsors to follow through with this commitment.

KyOPA on the Internet!

By Pamela Schenian

Through the auspices of Action Without Borders, a nonprofit organization that promotes the sharing of information and resources for the common good of all people, KyOPA now is listed on the internet via Action Without Borders' Idealist site, a comprehensive directory of nonprofit organizations and volunteer opportunities. Idealist allows nonprofit organizations to post information about their organization, volunteer opportunities, internships, events, and publications without the trouble and expense of developing their own web sites. The posting may be updated as often as the nonprofit chooses. Idealist currently lists entries for 15,000 organizations in 130 countries and gets approximately 120,000 hits per week. There is no charge to people for searching for information through Idealist. There is also no charge for posting information, although a one-time \$25 donation is encouraged for organizations that can afford it, at the time the organization files its verification application. Idealist puts a "verified" tag next to the name of an organization that has submitted an application and proof of nonprofit status, in order to help information seekers and potential donors weed out the legitimate organizations from scam artists who might abuse the site. KyOPA is in the process for applying for verification.

KyOPA is one of 26 organizations on Idealist with "Kentucky" in its name, and is one of only six organizations on Idealist nationwide with archaeology as part of its mission. To access Idealist, go to <http://www.idealists.org>, and click on the "search for organizations" link. This will give you a screen with several fields. Type

in all or part of "Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists" in the organization name field. Our goal is to use this posting to keep members, and the public, informed about events that crop up between newsletters. Updating entries requires a password, and I am the keeper of the password at this time. To submit materials for posting, please email them to me at pamela.schenian@gte.net.

Meet Sissel Schroeder

By Dick Jefferies

Sissel Schroeder joined the University of Kentucky Department of Anthropology as an Assistant professor this fall. She is also the new Director of both the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology and the Office of State Archaeology. Schroeder received her Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University. Prior to her arrival at the University of Kentucky, she spent a year as Visiting Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Michigan, where she was also Visiting Curator at the Museum of Anthropology. From a research perspective, Schroeder is interested in settlement archaeology, the origins of sociopolitical complexity, and culture contact on the Late Prehistoric and early Historic indigenous societies of the Southeastern United States. She has conducted fieldwork in Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Changes at Commonwealth Preservation Advocates

Commonwealth Preservation Advocates has been renamed "Preservation Kentucky." It also has undergone a more significant

change, creating a 501 (c) (3) educational branch, to complement its 501 (c) (4) lobbying activities. These changes became effective in early November 1998.

The Latest Dirt...

The last issue congratulated Michael French on the successful defense of his dissertation. Michael defended his master's thesis. Congratulations are still in order.

Tree Id[iot]s

By Pamela Schenian

Feel like a sap when you hit that "describe vegetation" line on the site forms and you have to fill it in with "big trees"? Feel stumped when others on the NEPA team press for more information about the big trees you observed in the field, and you can only tell deciduous trees from evergreens? Fandex Family Field Guides series may have the product for you. Its 48-page tree guide may be what you need. One page includes a glossary of technical terms used to describe tree parts, and the remaining 47 pages each describe one species or genus of North American tree, most applicable to Kentucky. The guide is designed as a series of flip cards, held together by a sturdy peg. Each tree card has photographic-quality pictures of the leaves and bark of the species, which can be held against a tree for comparison, as well a pictures of the fruit, flower, seeds, and tree shape. The front and part of the back of each card contain text describing distinguishing characteristics and historic uses of the tree, as well as differences between species of the same genus and other trees that might be confused with it. The remainder of the card provides brief

technical descriptions of the leaves, bark, flowers, fruit, seeds, tree shape, habitat, and range as well as alternate names for the tree type. The card set is a maximum of 10 inches by four inches, so it could easily fit in a field bag. Unfortunately, neither the cards nor the plastic case it comes in are sturdy enough to last long in a field bag, so you may be forced to buy a tin of fancy chocolates to have a sturdy container in which to keep the guide. The guide retails for about \$10. It is available through the Learn & Play catalog (1-800-247-6106) and I have seen it at Carmichael's Bookstore on Bardstown Road in Louisville. Other bookstores probably carry it as well—check in the children's science or learning activity areas.

Caesars Sued by Archaeological Union

By Pamela Schenian

On September 1, 1998, the lead story in the Metro section of the *Courier-Journal* was entitled, "Archaeology workers sue over wages for casino job." According to the lengthy article, members of the Local 141 of the United Archaeological Field Technicians International Union of Operating Engineers (UAFT) filed suit against Caesars and their employer, Indiana State University (ISU) on August 19, 1998, for approximately \$2 million in back pay they believe is owed them for work on the Harrison County archaeological investigations. The archaeological technicians agreed to work for \$9 per hour, but after learning of a May 1996 development agreement in between Harrison County and Caesars that stipulated that Caesars would pay contractors and subcontractors union wages for work on the gambling complex. Since union wage scale for the construction workers is \$18, the

archaeological technicians feel they are entitled to it as well. At issue, however, is whether the development agreement applies to the ISU employees, since ISU was not a party to the contract and its employees are not named as third-party beneficiaries.

One of the technicians, April Smith, is quoted in the article as saying, "The majority of us go through four years of college. We're definitely worth the higher wage we're asking for." She also is paraphrased as stating that "the work requires skill and knowledge of archaeological fieldwork. Workers dig and sift soil through screens, isolated artifacts. They also report their findings in writing and clean items they unearth in on-site labs." These statements reflect the naiveté of some of the 77 individuals who signed onto the suit. Regardless of profession, many individuals with a B.A. or no college degree are paid minimum wage or only slightly above that; many individuals with an M.A. and many years of experience are paid less than \$18/hour in archaeology. Screening and artifact cleaning take few specialized skills, which is why they are the first tasks assigned to volunteers and beginners. Field technicians rarely assist in the writing of the report of investigations. There seems to be some confusion about roles and duties of different categories of archaeological workers on the project.

The *Courier-Journal* article is misleading in that it implies that all 77 individuals who are part of the suit are UAFT members. In fact, only a handful of the field technicians are UAFT members. The remainder are current or past crew members who signed on to the suit for a variety of reasons: some honestly felt they were entitled to more money; others got greedy and hoped for

more money from Caesars; others were so naïve that they didn't think that there could be any negative consequences against filing a lawsuit against a corporate giant and their employer; others caved in to pressure from UAFT members, which is rumored to have involved harassing phone calls and threats of violence.

The situation has become very ugly. UAFT members picketed soon after the *Courier-Journal* article appeared and most of the construction workers walked off the project when they saw the picket signs. The picketers were found to be in violation of Harrison County's picketing ordinance and Caesar's obtained an injunction against them to permanently bar them from the property. Caesar's also filed a countersuit against the picketers in excess of \$3 million, the estimated labor and equipment rental costs lost due to the general walk-out. A second countersuit in excess of \$300 million was filed against all 77 individuals who are named party to the suit against Caesar's. The IRS may be investigating their returns—an employer may pay per diem indefinitely, but after 30 days at one locale, it becomes taxable income for the employee. Friends who are not archaeologists have mentioned seeing UAFT members on television news broadcasts, casting aspersions on the qualifications and ethics of the individuals in charge at the dig. Archaeologists have relayed internet postings to me that discuss this case and which are rife with innuendos and half-truths. In these broadcasts and postings, individuals with a B.A. and a few years experience seem to think they are qualified to judge the credentials and decisions of the Principal Investigator and supervisors, who each have at least 20 years experience.

In discussing this matter with archaeologists and non-archaeological union workers, few see any positive outcome to this situation. Management level people think it's just tacky to agree to work for one wage and then sue for higher wages, unless there is evidence of obvious discrimination. Some archaeologists fear that the suit will make qualified field technicians leery of working in this region because they won't

want to get dragged into a similar situation. No one likes to get sued, so this will certainly leave a bad taste in Caesar's and ISU's corporate mouths. The widespread media attention to this case could make companies leery of sponsoring voluntary archaeological projects. Does anyone have any updates on the situation or a solution for avoiding such labor disputes?

Candidate Statements

Note from the editor:

At last year's annual meeting, it was noted that several people sent in their dues' slips either without their ballot or with their ballot only marked for some races. It was suggested that unfamiliarity with the candidates might have caused some eligible voters to abstain from voting in some or all race. It further was suggested that candidate biographical blurbs and position statements should be published in the newsletter concurrent with future ballots.

In this first attempt at candidate statements, the candidates' responses arrived in wildly different formats and lengths. Although I considered editing them all to a standardized format, I finally decided this was too odious a task, and one which could change the intent of the candidate. I therefore edited the responses to be in the first tense, because the switching from first to third tense was just too surreal an effect, and corrected the few typos that occurred. Otherwise, the responses are as the candidates submitted them. I suggest to the nominating committee that, by next year's election, some guidelines be established to standardize the format and maximum length of responses.

President and President-Elect/Vice-President

Rather than have separate races for president and president-elect, the two races are being combined. Each voter is entitled to two votes. The top vote-getter will become president. The candidate with the second highest vote total will become president-elect and de facto vice-president.

Don Linebaugh

My academic background is diverse and focused on an interdisciplinary approach to research and teaching. I am a generalist by inclination and experience and my research and teaching interests span the disciplines of archaeology, architecture, history, and landscape/cultural landscape studies. My master's level studies in Anthropology at the College of William and Mary (1982) were concentrated in historical archaeology and my doctoral work in American Studies at William and Mary (1996) drew heavily on anthropology and material culture studies with specializations in historical archaeology and architectural history.

I currently serve as Director of the Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) and Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky. The PAR conducts archaeological, architectural, and historical research for government and private organizations on a grant and contractual basis, and offers graduate and undergraduate students practical fieldwork and analytical experience. Prior to joining the faculty at Kentucky, I served for nine years as the Co-Director of the Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary. While at William and Mary, I was an active member of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists, serving as a board member and newsletter editor for two terms; I also participated in the activities of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, one of the oldest and most active amateur/professional societies in the U.S.

My research interests are broad and include a range of topics: the development of urban centers, the history of archaeology and historic preservation, historic landscapes and the natural and cultural environment, 17th- and 18th-century plantations in the Tidewater Chesapeake, archaeological excavation and preservation of industrial and craft/trade sites, lumbering settlements in the upper Midwest, and ethnicity, particularly the interaction of German and English cultures in the Valley of Virginia and into Kentucky.

My teaching responsibilities at the University of Kentucky include Historical Archaeology, Cultural Resource Management, Independent Work in Anthropology, Field Based/Community Based Education, and American Material Culture. I also serve as advisor to *UMOJA*, the undergraduate anthropology club, and have chartered a new chapter of *Lambda Alpha*, the National Anthropology Honors Society. At William and Mary, I taught Practicing Cultural Resource Management, Senior Research, and Internships, advised undergraduate and graduate students, and served on graduate and honors thesis committees. I also served as advisor to the Anthropology Club and *Lambda Alpha* for over three years.

Henry "Hank" S. McKelway

I earned a B.A. in Anthropology from Washington and Lee College in Lexington, Virginia. After working briefly as a field technician for contract firms in Arkansas, I worked as an Archeological Station Assistant for the Arkansas Archeological Survey. My duties there included the maintenance of site files, recording sites and work with amateurs. I received my M.A. from the University of Arkansas in 1986. My thesis focused on a Protohistoric cemetery site in southeast Arkansas. While attending the University of Arkansas I worked for the Forest Service, the Arkansas Highway Department, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey on various archeological projects. He served as Graduate Student Representative to the faculty in 1980. I received his Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1994. My specialties included historical archeology, Southeastern Indians and skeletal biology, and my dissertation researched a small plantation near Knoxville, Graduate Student Teaching Assistantship to teach physical anthropology and archeology courses for a full year. I served as Graduate Student Representative

to the faculty and as the Student Representative for the Anthropology Department Head Search Committee. I also worked as an archeologist for the Transportation Center at the University of Tennessee, directing Phase III projects. I have worked as a project director for Cultural Resource Analyst's on all levels of archaeological investigations since 1994 in Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky.

Nancy Ross-Stallings

Affiliations: Principal Investigator, Cultural Horizons, Inc., an archaeological consulting firm located in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. May, 1991-Current Research Associate, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, June, 1997-Current. Affiliated Scholar 1997-Current, and Visiting Assistant Professor, Spring 1998, Centre College, Danville, Kentucky. Forensic Anthropologist, Federal Emergency Management Agency, D-MORT and Nuclear/Biological/Chemical Disaster Response Team, January 1995-Current.

Education: Ph.D. Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1992; M.A. Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, 1987; M.A. Anthropology, University of Mississippi, 1977 B.A. Anthropology, University of Colorado, 1975.

Research Interests: Late Woodland/Mississippian/historic Contact periods in the Lower Mississippi Valley; historic archaeology and archival research; archaeology of the desert Southwest; osteological Analysis of human and animal bone, with special emphasis on trauma, disease processes and occupational pathology; and forensic anthropology and criminalistics.

Platform Statement: KyOPA is an organization made up of a diverse group of professional archaeologists from Kentucky and surrounding states. Because of the varied agendas and interests of the members, there are potentially divisive issues that have historically caused rifts and disagreements in the membership. This has in a sense somewhat crippled the ability of the group to "row in one direction," regarding archaeological issues which need to be addressed in the state. A second consideration, I believe, is the fact that just about all of us are probably "over scheduled" in terms of our professional and personal commitments. As a result, the question becomes, what does the membership expect of KyOPA. What do they want to do for it and what do they want to get out of it?

A number of us are actively doing things around the state: research, public outreach, interpretation, as well as our regular jobs. Is this something that is best done by each of us on a "catch as catch can" basis, or should there be things organized and presented by KyOPA as a group? Professional organizations vary by state. Some, such as the Ohio Archaeological Council sponsor symposia, and publish volumes of these symposia. They also track legislation and other issues in the state that impact historic preservation, and they then meet twice a year, with a combination "hot issues session," reports about people's research activities, and then a session of papers, as well as a business meeting. Is this a direction to go? Given our membership, is this something we could do? Perhaps this is a starting point to see if the membership wishes to have

KyOPA remain low profile, or to explore the practicality of becoming more visible both among the archaeological community and to the public.

Secretary/Treasurer

Steve Creasman

I have been working for Cultural Resource Analysts as a Project Archeologist since June of 1992. Prior to coming to Kentucky I was the Director/Principal since June of 1992. Prior to coming to Kentucky I was the Director/Principal Investigator for Archeological Services at Western Wyoming College. I have been involved in local professional associations for many years. I was a charter member of the Colorado Council of Professional Archeologists (1976). I was a member of the Wyoming Association of Professional Archeologists for 12 years and served as treasurer and on the board. Upon moving to Kentucky I became a member of KyOPA and the West Virginia Council of Professional Archeologists. I believe that KyOPA should be a strong force in shaping and directing Kentucky archaeology.

Board

In previous years, candidates for the board have been paired in races. KyOPA's bylaws do not demand this structure, however. This year the candidates will all run against each other. Each voter is entitled to three votes. The three candidates with the highest vote totals will serve on the board.

Donald B. Ball

M.A.—Anthropology, 1977, University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Research interests: historical archaeology of water powered mills and rural farmsteads; material folk culture (emphasis on cemeteries and traditional architecture); firearm related artifacts; and Indian remnant groups in South Appalachia and the Ohio River Valley.

Position Statement: As an increasingly disgruntled member of KyOPA, I would seek to work with the officers and other Board members to give direction to a rudderless ship which has unfortunately drifted for far too long. The organization sorely needs to establish worthwhile, achievable directions for the future. Potential goals to pursue would include (but are not limited to) active involvement with hosting an annual state archaeological conference and related journal for our membership and the interested public, and actively expand our membership to include archaeology students from across the state.

Kelli Carmean

I am a faculty member in the Department of Anthropology at Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond, where I teach archaeology. Although my background is in Mesoamerican (Maya) archaeology, since my arrival in Kentucky I have broadened my interests to include local archaeology. I run a small field school every other summer, and I have integrated periodic Phase II projects for the Forest Service into my classes. I regularly demonstrate (native foods) in the Archaeology Weekend at the Red River Gorge. I am also actively involved in international Study Abroad programs, particularly to Mexico.

Dorothy Humpf

I have been employed as the Cultural Resources Manager for the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) at Fort Campbell, KY, since October 1995. Prior to her employment at Fort Campbell, she worked for five years as a review archaeologist for the Pennsylvania SHPO. She received a dual-degree Ph.D. in Anthropology and Demography from Pennsylvania State University in 1995.

1. How to better educate the public, and inform them of the value of, archaeological studies conducted using their tax dollars. Archaeologists need to address the relevance of their work to local communities and generate support for publicly sponsored archaeology projects. Local groups like KyOPA are well-suited to such endeavors.
2. Demonstrating that organizations like KyOPA can show a common interest in preserving the past among the diverse individuals working for federal agencies, state offices, private archaeological firms, and in academia. I am concerned that perceived internal debates among these groups sometimes overshadows more common shared goals. In an era when funding and support for publicly sponsored archaeology projects is being actively questioned, such cooperative support is essential.

I would like to see, and am interested in working on, the development of a "KyOPA/Kentucky Archaeology home page" to address these issues.

Jeannine Kreinbrink

I have been working as an archaeologist in Kentucky since 1979, through my association with the Behringer-Crawford Museum and Northern Kentucky University. My contract archaeology career began in 1986. My work with the museum has include managing over 40 field schools since 1981, designing educational and exhibit projects, managing grants, and making presentations. In the past several years, I have begun working with the Northern Kentucky African American Heritage Task Force, and as an adjunct instructor to the Anthropology and

History departments at NKU. I joined Natural & Ethical Environmental Solutions, LLC, a new environmental consulting firm in southwest Ohio, in March 1998, as Manager of their Cultural Resources Division. As indicated by my involvement with Kentucky institutions and grant programs, my archaeology research interests are centered in Kentucky.

Pamela Schenian

I received my B.A. in Anthropology from Bryn Mawr College in 1980 and my M.A. from Northwestern University in 1982. I received A.B.D. status from Northwestern in 1984, but dropped out of the Ph.D. program several years later, realizing that I had no interest in an academic career and I wanted time to pursue other interests. More recently, I have attended the Grantsmanship Training Center's 5-day grantsmanship workshop and the National Trust's 7.5 hour Legal Aspects of Historic Preservation workshop.

I have been involved in field archaeology since 1979 and have been involved in Kentucky archaeology since 1983. I now wear two professional hats in Kentucky archaeology—the J.M. Waller Associates Staff Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Manager at Fort Knox and the owner of Pamela A. Schenian, a sole proprietorship archaeology consulting business through which I perform small contract projects in Kentucky and Indiana. In my Fort Knox position, I deal with all historic property compliance issues, not just archaeology. This has taught me how little contact most archaeologists have with historic preservation specialists in other fields, and I have made a concerted effort to participate in non-archaeology historic preservation conferences and events to develop networks with professionals in the architectural historian, planning, and other related fields. At Fort Knox, I established an information stand on archaeology, historic preservation, and related fields in a high-traffic hallway that has become so popular that people come to the building just to see what new information has been posted. I would like to see KyOPA work with KyOPA members, public libraries, and tourism bureaus to develop similar information stands elsewhere as a public outreach effort.

I have been the KyOPA newsletter editor since 1994, on the board since 1997, and served a term as vice-president long ago. I want to make it clear that the editorial position is not tied to a board position and that I am willing to continue as newsletter editor even if not re-elected to the board. I would like to see more member participation in intra-organizational communication and potential communication with the public, however, from KyOPA members through regular submissions to the newsletter or the recently established Idealist web-site posting. I would also like KyOPA to sponsor more training workshops.

Bill Sharp: No response received.

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

Individual with B.A. in History, field experience in Phase I through III archaeology projects and archaeological lab work, seeks employment on field or lab crew. Phone: 502-388-4903. Pam Schenian willing to act as reference.

Events

January 5-10, 1999. *Society for Historical Archaeology* conference on historical and underwater archaeology, Hilton Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah. Theme: "Crossroads of the West: 19th Century Transportation, Mining, and Commercial Development in the Intermountain West," including emigrant trails, stagecoach route, the pony Express, the Transcontinental Railroad, telegraph lines, and highways). For more information, contact Don Southworth, Program Coordinator, or Michael R. Polk, Conference Chair, Sagebrush Consultants, 3670 Quincy Ave., Suite 203, Ogden, UT 84403, phone 801-394-0013, fax 801-394-0032, email sageb@aol.com.

January 22-23, 1999. *Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology, 11th Annual Meeting*, Ed Jones Auditorium, Ellington Agricultural Center, Edmondson Pike, Nashville, Tennessee, sponsored by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council, Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology, and Middle State University. Business meeting and reception are on the 22nd and presentations are on the 23rd. Presentation focus: current or research research pertaining to archaeology in the state of Tennessee. Presentations are limited to 15 minutes, and informality is strongly encouraged. Abstracts and titles should be sent to Michael Moore or Kevin Smith no later than January 1, 1999. For more information, contact: Michael C. Moore, phone 615-741-1588, ext. 20, fax 615-741-7329, email mmoore@mail.state.tn.us; or Kevin E. Smith, phone 615-898-5959 or 615-898-2508, fax 615-898-5427, email ksmith@frank.mtsu.edu.

January 30, 1999. *The 1999 Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists*, University of Kentucky Student Center in Lexington. This year's meeting format will be the same as last year's. Business meeting in morning, workshop in afternoon. See article on page 1 for more information.

February 24-27, 1999. *Uwharries Lithics Research Conference*, Ashboro, North Carolina, sponsored by the North Carolina Archaeological Council, NC SHPO, and the National Forests of North Carolina. Focus: prehistoric utilization of rhyolites and other lithic resources from the Wsharrie Mountains of the North Carolina Piedmont. The conference will include tours of quarry and lithic workshop sites, hands-on workshops with lithic samples, knapping demonstrations, presentations, forum discussion, and commentary by a nationally recognized lithic technologist. For more information, contact: Lea Abbott, Jr., phone 919-563-4708, email labbnsnc@netpath.net; or Kenneth W. Robinson, phone 336-758-5117, email robinskw@wfu.edu.

February 27-28, 1999. *Sixteenth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference*, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. Papers presentations are limited to 20 minutes. Selected papers will be assembled and published by the Kentucky Heritage Council. Paper abstract deadline is January 9, 1999. Send abstract to: David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, 502-564-7005, dpollack@mail.state.ky.us.

March 6-7, 1999. *Joint meeting of the 17th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology and the 8th Conference on Historic Archaeology in Illinois*, Springfield, Illinois. This conference is being hosted by Fever River Research, the Illinois State Museum, and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Formal papers, 20 minutes in length, are sought on all aspects of regional urban and historical archaeology. Paper topics are not confined to Illinois or Ohio River Valley. Display space will be available for artifacts and poster sessions. There will be a display of artifact assemblages from several 19th century redware and stoneware production sites in Illinois. Papers may be submitted for publication in the Symposium's Proceedings, *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology*. Abstract deadline is

February 1, 1999. For more information contact: Floyd Mansberger, Conference Chair, 217-252-9002, fmansberg@aol.com; or Kit Wesler, President and Treasurer, Ohio Valley, 502-335-3681.

March 12-13, 1999. *The National Council for Preservation Education*, in partnership with the *National Park Service* and *Goucher College* will hold its second national forum, "Multiple Views; Multiple Meanings," Goucher College, Towson, Maryland. Focus is on the critical issue of historical integrity, in light of the new disciplines, approaches, and methods being integrated. The conference attempts to bring together individuals from a variety of backgrounds to exchange ideas—anthropologists, archaeologists, architects, architectural historians, cultural historians, cultural and historical geographers, folklorists, historians of landscape and landscape architecture, historic preservationists, planners, social historians, and urban historians working in academic institutions, preservation offices, and private practice. For further information, contact Michael A. Tomlan, Project Director, National Council for Preservation Education, 210 W. Sibley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, phone 607-255-7261, fax 607-255-1971, email mat4@cornell.edu.

March 24-28, 1999. The 64th *Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology*, Sheraton Chicago hotel and Towers. For information, contact LuAnn Wandsnider, Program Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 126 Bessey Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0368, phone 402-472-8873, email lwand@unlinfo.unl.edu.

April 16-18, 1999. *The Eighteenth-Century American Frontier in the Next Millennium: Recent Scholarship and Future Opportunities*, to be held at the Glen Burnie Museum and Shenandoah University, Winchester Virginia. Presentations will review current scholarship on North American frontiers during the eighteenth century and propose needs and opportunities for future research in both academic and museum contexts. For information contact conference chairs Jennifer Esler, 540-662-1473, or Warren Hofstra, 540-665-4587, or visit the conference website: www.su.edu/history/frontiers.

May 10-14, 1999. *Recent Advances in Archeological Prospection Techniques*, Effigy Mounds National Monument, Harpers Ferry, Iowa. This workshop is designed to provide a practical

application of geophysical equipment and aerial photographic techniques available for the identification, evaluation, and ultimately, the conservation and protection resources. Instruction will be given in the use of and the interpretation of data from magnetometers, conductivity meters, resistivity meters, ground penetrating radar, metal detectors, and magnetic susceptibility and their applications to non-destructive subsurface investigations. The major emphasis of the training will be on the field use of the equipment. Instruction will also be offered in the use of an interpretation of aerial photographic techniques and in the use of low altitude large scale aerial reconnaissance. Cost: \$475. Enrollment limited to 40. For more information contact the course coordinators, Mark Lynott and Steven De Vore at 402-437-5392 or 303-969-2882. Deadline for application to participate is March 19, 1999.

May 23, 1999. *International Rock Art Congress*, Ripon College, Ripon, WI. For more information contact: Donna L. Gilette, ARARA, 1642 Tiber Ct., San Jose, CA 95138, fax 408-223-2248, email rockart@ix.netcom.com.

Note from the Editor:

You may have noticed the improved quality of the print and formatting. A series of rapid power surges destroyed my old computer and printer in a rather spectacular manner—creating nearly 500 temp files and merging the DOS software with the Volkswriter document files. A computer expert looked at it and announced that I now have a really big paperweight. I was forced to purchase a whole new system, and will be producing the newsletter in Microsoft Word from now on. I also now have email (pamela.schenian@gte.net), so material for the newsletter can be submitted either on disk or via email. I also invested in a fancy graphics software package, which I have yet to learn, and will probably have a scanner by the next newsletter.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Staff Archaeologist Position Open. Must meet Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional qualifications in archaeology as used by the National Park Service and published in 36 CFR Part 61. In addition, the staff archaeologist should have an M.A. in Anthropology, or related field, one year field experience (minimally), and a knowledge of Ohio Valley/Mississippi Valley archaeology. Staff archaeologist will be paid on a per contract basis with possibility of a fronted annual salary. Send resume and letters from three references to Dr. Ken Carstens, Director, Archaeology Service Center, 317 Ordway Hall, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky 42071.

Ballot and dues notice enclosed as inserts.

Next issue is April 1999.

**KyOPA Newsletter
C/O Pamela Schenian, Editor
3600 Raintree Place #102
Louisville, KY 40220-7311**

