



Winter 2000

# KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

*Nancy Ross-Stallings*

It's the end of the year and KyOPA elections are upon us. Include with this issue of the newsletter, is a ballot that I hope you will fill out and return as soon as possible. The Nominations Committee, headed by Don Ball, did a good job of selecting people willing to pick up the reins and lead KyOPA over the next two to three years. As many of you understand, everyone tends to be over-committed and several of the people who were asked to serve had to decline. I have confidence with the slate that has been presented; KyOPA will be in good hands.

At the KHC Bowling Green meetings earlier this year, the suggestion was made to hold the annual KyOPA membership meeting in concert with the Heritage Council meeting. The meetings have traditionally been held the last Saturday in January, however, the bylaws state that the annual meeting may be held at any time in the first six months of the year. As many of you remember, the weather last year was a disaster, and a quorum was not able to travel to attend the meeting. Thus, Hank McKelway and I agreed to try this and will work with the Kentucky Heritage Council staff. The annual KyOPA membership meeting will be held on Friday, March 2 at Northern Kentucky University, beginning at 3:00 p.m. The new Officers and Board Members will have a meeting on Saturday, January 27<sup>th</sup> in

Lexington. If the weather becomes a problem, this Board and Officers' meeting can be rescheduled fairly quickly. At this meeting, the Board will examine the vitae of prospective members, so that they can be voted on by the membership at the March meeting. An agenda for March will also be fine-tuned at this meeting. If KyOPA members have agenda items, they should pass them on to one of the Board Members or Officers before the January 27<sup>th</sup> meeting.

This will be my last President's Corner, as my term of office ends next month. I want to thank the Vice President, Hank McKelway, for carrying part of the responsibility of leading KyOPA through some eventful times, and to Steve Creasman for all of his hard work as Secretary/Treasurer. I would also like to thank my Board Members for all of their help and insight over the past two years. I am optimistic about the direction that KyOPA is taking and look forward to seeing the organization advance toward its goals of providing a professional voice for Kentucky archaeology and in promoting archaeology to the general public.

## KyOPA NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE NAMES SLATE

On December 5, 2000, the KyOPA Nominations Committee finalized the slate for the 2001 KyOPA elections. The nominees include W. Michael French for Vice-President, Steven D.

Creasman for Secretary Treasurer, and Phil Logsdon, Anne T. Bader, and Grant Day for Board of Director (2 positions open). A ballot is enclosed with this issue of the newsletter. Please mark the ballot (no dimples, please!!) and return it as soon as possible.

## HUNTERS AND GATHERERS IN THEORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The Eighteenth Annual Visiting Scholar Conference will be held Friday and Saturday, March 23-24, 2001, at Southern Illinois University Carbondale. The purpose of the conference is to bring together archaeologists and anthropologists to examine the utility and implications of various theoretical models as they pertain to the social, political, and economic behavior of prehistoric hunters and gatherers. In the best scholarly tradition, participants are encouraged to debate, challenge assumptions, and present data that test the explanatory power of various models. Registration is open to everyone. Additional information, including a list of participants, titles, and abstracts, and registration information is available online at <<http://www.siu.edu/~cai/vs.htm>>, or contact Dr. George Crothers, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527 (crothers@siu.edu or 618-453-5032).

## JIM DEETZ DIES AT 70

Archaeologists around the globe were saddened to learn of the death of colleague James Deetz on Saturday, November 25, 2000, in Williamsburg, Virginia. Deetz, the author of the classic, popular historical archaeology text *In Small Things Forgotten*, died in Charlottesville, Virginia, where he had been the Harrison Professor of Historical Archaeology at the University of Virginia since 1994. Below are several reflections on Jim's contribution to the discipline:

"He is one of those people who will always be spoken of in our discipline. Not a week goes by that I personally don't mention him by name and example to students in teaching, to colleagues concerning research, and to myself in the struggle to determine the meaning of archaeological materials. Deetz is one of my personal heroes. He saw the potential

of historical archaeology for helping us understand the archaeological record long before most of us. He lives on....." *Judy Bense*

"He gave you all his attention, regardless of how important or unimportant you thought you were. He just about singlehandedly saved historical archaeology from the number crunchers and artifact wigglers. He would rather be wrong and thought-provoking than right and prosaic. He was loved by his students, many of whom became his friends. He gently showed by example that historical archaeology is all about people." *Adrian Praetzelis*

## NEW KyOPA MEMBERS

Steve Creasman reports that the voting members of KyOPA have approved the following individuals for membership: Darlene Applegate, Alex Bybee, Grant Day, Richard Stallings, Victor Thompson, Michael Tuma, and Associate Member Matt Reynolds. **Please join us in welcoming these new members to KyOPA.**

## CONTEMPORARY NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES AND THE CYBER FRONTIER

*Donald B. Ball (Presented at 86<sup>th</sup> Annual meeting of the Kentucky Academy of Science, Lexington, Kentucky, Dec. 2, 2000)*

The proliferation of personal computers and related expansion of public access to the Internet has resulted in virtually instantaneous access to a mind boggling number of web sites on every possible topic. As a society we applaud this advance in communications technology, yet we have difficulty in coming to terms with the ramifications of the electronic beast we have created. Although this network has been glibly termed the "information highway," such a phrase suggests that all web sites are equally informative and factual. Although this is far from the case, the Internet has become an integral aspect of contemporary society. Indeed, the utility of research on the Internet is increasingly relied upon as a source of information on topics ranging from the mundane to the academic, and its applications to the social sciences has been amply

demonstrated by recent studies authored by Ferrante (1998) and Ferrante and Vaughn (1999).

It is the purpose of these brief comments to address several aspects of utilizing web sites sponsored by or devoted to Native American groups in the eastern United States for research purposes.<sup>1</sup> Although groups such as the Cherokee or Seminole are far better known than others, the present effort was predominately directed toward seeking information on the numerous "remnant" and "marginal" groups scattered across the landscape. It is not the purpose of these remarks to attempt to assess in detail the content and tenor of the many sites relating to Native Americans within this broad region. Rather, these remarks are unabashedly much more impressionistic in nature.

In common with more traditional communications media such as the printed word, radio, and television, it is not unreasonable to contend that sites on the Internet attempt to serve to entertain, inform, and influence. While many Native American-related sites are inordinately informative and factual, a sizable number function largely as a means of influencing an image of "Indianness" in the mind of the general public. A rather obvious example of this approach was the Spring 2000 version of the official web site maintained by the Occaneechi-Saponi of North Carolina.

In accepting as fact the claims linking contemporary Occaneechi-Saponi peoples to historically documented tribes, even casual observers would note in the group's web site photographs a reliance upon pan-Indian motifs such as head dresses, beadwork, and buckskin garments associated with various Plains Indian groups.<sup>2</sup> Clearly, the object of adopting such accouterments is not to recreate a vestige of the group's actual past but rather as a means to reinforce both group social solidarity and to influence outside viewers to perceive them as "Indians." In a comparable vein, while many of the sites hosted by various of the "marginal"

groups discuss at length their desire to be "officially" recognized as a tribe at either the state or Federal level, seldom do they specifically discuss how they meet the multiple criteria for such recognition.<sup>3</sup>

At the opposite end of the tribal spectrum, some of the groups who have been accorded formal Federal acknowledgement and subsequently used this legal position to establish extremely lucrative casinos on tribal property appear to place but passing emphasis on either their native heritage or hosting pan-Indian "powwows" for tourists and poor kindred alike.<sup>4</sup> In this regard, it is of more than passing interest that the Mohegan of Connecticut were financially backed in their efforts to seek and obtain Federal recognition as a tribe by Trading Cove Associates, a partnership formed expressly for the purpose of developing a \$300,000,000 casino on 700 acres of land acquired by the tribe as part of a land settlement claim against the state.<sup>5</sup> Far removed from an image of pan-Indian trappings, such groups project the persona of savvy business people in a high stakes world.

Although the present compilation (Table 1) of web based sources on Native Americans in the eastern United States does not include either all groups or related web sites, this preliminary listing may have some degree of utility to throughout the region. Beyond the auxiliary links contained within certain sites, those desirous of searching for additional web sites of this nature will likely find the Dogpile search engine<sup>6</sup> a particularly useful tool. In marked contrast to other search engines, this site simultaneously examines the universe of such electronic indexes and covers such popular sites as Yahoo, Lycos, AltaVista, and others thus saving a tremendous amount of time. Researchers should also be aware that web sites are particularly ephemeral resources

<sup>3</sup> See appropriate file in "Bureau of Indian Affairs" accessible at <<http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html>>.

<sup>4</sup> It is most appropriate to observe that the establishment of casinos is not a universal priority among all groups subject to potential Federal recognition; see "Monocans Dealt Blow by Gambling Concerns" accessible at <<http://www.newsadvance.com/archives/MGI96F50X6C.html>>.

<sup>5</sup> See the following web sites: "Hartford Advocate: Mohegan Casino" accessible at <<http://www.hartfordadvocate.com/articles/casino7.html>> and "The Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut: Casino Gaming" accessible at <<http://www.mtholyoke.edu/~bjbitgoo/mohegan/casino.htm>>.

<sup>6</sup> Dogpile is accessible at <<http://www.dogpile.com>>.

<sup>1</sup> For present purposes, in the north this study area includes New England and the areas east and south of the Great Lakes; to the south it extends into that portion of Louisiana situated west of the Mississippi River and eastern Texas.

<sup>2</sup> Though not necessarily a 20<sup>th</sup>-century phenomenon, pan-Indianism has tended to become increasingly more commonplace among many Native American groups in the post-World War II period. The emergence of this trend is discussed in greater detail in Thomas (1970).

and sites are being discontinued or electronic addresses changed without notice<sup>7</sup>.

In closing, it is appropriate to note that two of the three basic functions of communications media – to inform and influence – are abundantly represented by the numerous sites devoted to or sponsored by Native Americans in the eastern United States. The sheer diversity of these sites provides a wealth of opportunities to examine the many images surrounding contemporary Native Americans. Aside from their purely informational content, however, researchers should bear in mind that either latently or blatantly some sites likewise serve more subtle goals than the mere transferal of historical and factual data.

## REFERENCES CITED

- Ferrante, Joan  
1998 *Let's Go Anthropology: Travels on the Internet*. Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California.
- Ferrante, Joan and Angela Vaughn  
1999 *Let's Go Sociology: Travels on the Internet* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California.
- Porter, Frank W., III  
1992 American Indians in the Eastern United States. In *To Build a New Land: Ethnic Landscapes in North America*, Allen G. Noble, editor, pp. 119-135. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London.
- Thomas, Robert K.  
1970 Pan-Indianism. In *The American Indian Today*, Stuart Levine and Nancy Oestreich Lurie, editors, pp. 128-140. Penguin Books, Baltimore.

## KyOPA DUES

KyOPA members are urged to pay their 2001 dues (\$10.00) early. Please send your check to Steve Creasman, 143 Walton Ave., Lexington, KY 40508. Please include your current mailing address, work telephone, and email address.

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<sup>7</sup> Many of the sites listed in the Appendix herein were confirmed as still being "on line" on October 21, 2000. In the process of doing so, it was noted that 48 out of 151 – effectively one-third – of the web sites initially "collected" from Spring to mid-Summer of 2000 had been terminated or moved to an unknown electronic address during that brief period.

## OGDEN ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY SERVICES, INC. PURCHASED BY AMEC EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL

Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, Inc. has recently been purchased by Amec Earth and Environmental, one of North America's leading full service environmental consulting firms. With more than 1,600 consultants and support staff, Amec now boasts nearly 90 offices nationwide and abroad. Amec Earth and Science is a U.S. corporation based in Nevada, with nearby regional offices in Louisville, Kentucky, Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Cultural and Natural Resources Management represent rapidly expanding areas among the comprehensive environmental suite of services provided by Amec. Cultural resources management expertise for the eastern United States is seated in the Louisville, Kentucky office. It is currently staffed by Anne Bader, Hank McKelway, Michael French, Mathia Scherer, and Martin Evans. As previously announced, inquiries can be addressed to Anne Bader at 502-267-0700. Resumes are currently being accepted for the positions of archaeologist and architectural historian. These may be submitted electronically to [atbader@oees.com](mailto:atbader@oees.com).

## JOB OPENINGS

### ASC Group Inc. - Archaeological Field Supervisor

ASC Group, Inc. has an immediate opening for an Archaeological Field Supervisor at our Cleveland and Columbus office. Responsibilities include the everyday supervision of field activities including but not limited to execution of the work plan, assignment of crew tasks, review of work in progress; assisting with the analysis and interpretation of materials collected and the results of the project; responsible for report preparations.

Ideal candidate will have a M.A./M.S. or B.A./B.S. degree in Anthropology or closely-related field, plus at least one year of full time professional experience in archaeology or cultural resource management; at least six months of archaeological field experience in an assistant supervisory role with familiarity with Eastern Woodlands archaeology. Ability to use laser transit and data collector or transit a must.

**TABLE 1 - PARTIAL LISTING OF INTERNET SITES  
OF NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES**  
(emphasis on contemporary lesser known, remnant, and "marginal" groups)

<u>Group/ Web Site Name</u>	<u>Electronic Address</u>
<b>General Sources</b>	
"Bureau of Indian Affairs"	<a href="http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html">http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs.html</a>
"Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs"	<a href="http://www.doi.gov/bia/tribes/telist98.html">http://www.doi.gov/bia/tribes/telist98.html</a>
"Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases"	<a href="http://www.doi.gov/bia/bar/indexq.htm">http://www.doi.gov/bia/bar/indexq.htm</a>
"Alphabetical Index to Federal Acknowledgment Petitioners"	<a href="http://www.doi.gov/bia/bar/indexA.htm">http://www.doi.gov/bia/bar/indexA.htm</a>
"U.S. Indian Tribes, Federally Non-recognized - Index by State"	<a href="http://www.kstrom.net/isk/maps/tribesnonrec.html">http://www.kstrom.net/isk/maps/tribesnonrec.html</a>
"Tribes Not Recognized by the US Government"	<a href="http://www.aaanativearts.com/unrecog.htm">http://www.aaanativearts.com/unrecog.htm</a>
"State Recognized Indian Tribes"	<a href="http://www.aaanativearts.com/state.htm">http://www.aaanativearts.com/state.htm</a>
"Native American Tribal Listings"	<a href="http://www.public.asu.edu/~niizha/tribes.html">http://www.public.asu.edu/~niizha/tribes.html</a>
"ArtNatAm - Federally Recognized Indian Tribes"	<a href="http://www.artnatam.com/tribes.html">http://www.artnatam.com/tribes.html</a>
"Non-federally recognized tribes"	<a href="http://www.airpi.org/nonrecog.html">http://www.airpi.org/nonrecog.html</a>
"Tribes and Villages of Massachusetts"	<a href="http://www.hanksville.org/sand/contacts/tribal/MA.html">http://www.hanksville.org/sand/contacts/tribal/MA.html</a>
"Virginia's Indian Tribes"	<a href="http://www.vmnh.org/tribes.htm">http://www.vmnh.org/tribes.htm</a>
"Native Americans in Virginia"	<a href="http://www.vmnh.org/native.htm">http://www.vmnh.org/native.htm</a>
"Tribes of Virginia"	<a href="http://www.indians.vipnet.org/tribes.htm">http://www.indians.vipnet.org/tribes.htm</a>
"United South and Eastern Tribes"	<a href="http://oneida-nation.net/uset/internetadds.html">http://oneida-nation.net/uset/internetadds.html</a>
"Tribal Councils on the Web"	<a href="http://www.yeson1a.net/tribal_nations_on_the_web.htm">http://www.yeson1a.net/tribal_nations_on_the_web.htm</a>
"Capucine's Native Resources"	<a href="http://www.klingon.org/native/pages/nations.html">http://www.klingon.org/native/pages/nations.html</a>
"Links to Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations"	<a href="http://www.falmouthinst.com/Links.htm">http://www.falmouthinst.com/Links.htm</a>
"Native American Links"	<a href="http://www.cudenver.edu/public/lobrary/reference/nam.html">http://www.cudenver.edu/public/lobrary/reference/nam.html</a>
"SNAC HOMEPAGE - NC TRIBES AND ORGANIZATIONS"	<a href="http://www.ncsu.edu/stud_orgs/native_american/nctribes_orgs/ncnatives.html">http://www.ncsu.edu/stud_orgs/native_american/nctribes_orgs/ncnatives.html</a>
"Indians/Native Americans of Indiana, Ohio, & Michigan"	<a href="http://users.anderson.edu/~roebuck/midwest.html">http://users.anderson.edu/~roebuck/midwest.html</a>
"Acres Held in Trust for Individual Indians and Indian Tribes, by State, in 1995"	<a href="http://www.colorado.edu/Libraries/govpubs/colonumb/trustInd.htm">http://www.colorado.edu/Libraries/govpubs/colonumb/trustInd.htm</a>
"Index of Native American Resources on the Internet - WWWVL American Indians"	<a href="http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/">http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/</a>
"Native American Home Pages - Nations"	<a href="http://www.nativeculture.com/lisamitten/nations.html">http://www.nativeculture.com/lisamitten/nations.html</a>
"Native Americans in Louisiana"	<a href="http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/native.html">http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/native.html</a>
"Anthropology Outreach Office, Smithsonian Institution: Indians of the Washington, D.C. Area"	<a href="http://nmnhwww.si.edu/anthro/outreach/loclarch.html">http://nmnhwww.si.edu/anthro/outreach/loclarch.html</a>
<b>Abenaki (ME/NH/VT)</b>	
"Abenaki History"	<a href="http://www.dickshovel.com/aben.html">http://www.dickshovel.com/aben.html</a>
"Abenaki Culture & History"	<a href="http://www.avcnet.org/ne-do-ba/menu_his.shtml">http://www.avcnet.org/ne-do-ba/menu_his.shtml</a>
"Abnaki"	<a href="http://www.britannica.com/bcom/eb/article/idxref/1/0,5716,275089,00.html">http://www.britannica.com/bcom/eb/article/idxref/1/0,5716,275089,00.html</a>
"Abnaki"	<a href="http://www.fwkc.com/encyclopedia/low/articles/a/a001000072f.html">http://www.fwkc.com/encyclopedia/low/articles/a/a001000072f.html</a>
"Traditional Abanaki of Mazipskwik & Related Bands"	<a href="http://www.hmt.com/abenaki/">http://www.hmt.com/abenaki/</a>
"Wabanaki Legal News"	<a href="http://www.ptla.org/wabanaki/wabanaki.htm">http://www.ptla.org/wabanaki/wabanaki.htm</a>
<b>Accohannock (MD)</b>	
"Accohannock Native American Living Village, Crisfield, MD"	<a href="http://skipjack.net/le_shore/accohannock.html">http://skipjack.net/le_shore/accohannock.html</a>
<b>Alabama-Coushatta (TX)</b>	
"Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas"	<a href="http://www.his.gov/FacilitiesServices/AreaOffices/Nashville/ala-cou.asp">http://www.his.gov/FacilitiesServices/AreaOffices/Nashville/ala-cou.asp</a>
"Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas: Background"	<a href="http://www.his.gov/FacilitiesServices/AreaOffices/Nashville/ala-coub.asp">http://www.his.gov/FacilitiesServices/AreaOffices/Nashville/ala-coub.asp</a>
<b>Apalachee (LA)</b>	
"Apalachee"	<a href="http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/apalachee.html">http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/apalachee.html</a>
"Mission San Luis"	<a href="http://dhr.state.fl.us/bar/san_luis/index.html">http://dhr.state.fl.us/bar/san_luis/index.html</a>
<b>Carmel Indian (OH)</b>	
"North from the Mountains: The Carmel Melungeons of Ohio"	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/Inn/1024/carmel1/Carmel1.htm">http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/Inn/1024/carmel1/Carmel1.htm</a>
<b>Catawba (SC)</b>	
"Handmade American Indian Crafts"	<a href="http://www.cccpccrafts.com/">http://www.cccpccrafts.com/</a>
"Catawba Language Homepage"	<a href="http://home.beseen.com/cultures/catba/">http://home.beseen.com/cultures/catba/</a>
"1993-94 Bill 695: Catawba Indian Land Settlement Claim - South Carolina General Assembly"	<a href="http://www.lpittr.state.sc.us/bil93-94/695.htm">http://www.lpittr.state.sc.us/bil93-94/695.htm</a>

- "Catawba" (history)  
 "South Carolina Indians - The Catawba"  
**Cayuga (NY)**  
 "Landmark Verdict in Cayuga Claim"  
 "Native American Authors: Cayuga Tribe"  
**Cherokee - Eastern Band (NC)**  
 "Home Page" (NC Cherokees)  
 "Sequoyah"  
 "The Cherokee Alphabet and Pronunciation Guide"  
 "First Materials Printed in the Cherokee Alphabet"  
 "HNP Grantee - Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina"  
 "The Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians"  
 "MOTCI - Home" (Museum of the Cherokee Indian)  
 "Trail of Tears"  
 "The Trail of Tears"  
 "McClung Museum - The Cherokee Indians"  
 "Cherokee Indians"  
 "History of the Cherokee - White Indian's Homeplace"  
 "The Cherokees in Virginia"  
 "North Georgia's Cherokee Indians"  
**Chickahominy (VA)**  
 "Chickahominy Tribe"  
 "Chickahominy Indian School"  
**Chicora (SC)**  
 "The Chicora-Waccamaw"  
 "1995-96 Bill 4245: Chicora-Waccamaw and Pee Dee Indian tribes - South Carolina General Assembly"  
 "1995-96 Bill 862: Chicora-Waccamaw and Pee Dee Indian tribes - South Carolina General Assembly"  
**Chitimacha (LA)**  
 "Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana"  
**Choctaw (MS)**  
 "Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians"  
**Choctaw-Apache (LA)**  
 "Choctaw-Apache"  
**Clifton Choctaw (LA)**  
 "Clifton Choctaws"  
**Coharie (NC)**  
 "Coharie Indian Trib"  
**Coushatta (LA)**  
 "Welcome to Grand Casino Coushatta"  
**Eastern Cherokee (GA)**  
 "The Georgia Tribe of Eastern Cherokee Official Home Page"  
**Echota Cherokee (AL)**  
 "Echota Cherokee"  
**Golden Hill Paugussett (CT)**  
 "Home"  
 "More History of the Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe of Indians"  
**Graysville Melungeon (TN)**  
 "Graysville"  
**Haliwa-Saponi (NC)**  
 "Haliwa-Saponi Tribe"  
**Houma (LA)**  
 "Houma"  
 "United Houma Nation"  
**Jena Choctaw (LA)**  
 "Jena Choctaws"
- <http://www.dickshovel.com/Catawba.html>  
<http://sciway.net/hist/indians/catawba.html>  
[http://pechanga.net/landmark\\_verdict\\_in\\_cayuga\\_claim.htm](http://pechanga.net/landmark_verdict_in_cayuga_claim.htm)  
<http://www.ipl.org/cgi/ref/native/browse.pl/t9>  
<http://www.cherokees-nc.com/toc.htm>  
<http://www.chota.com/cherokees/sequoyah.html>  
<http://joyce.eng.yale.edu/~joant/CherTabl.html>  
<http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs/1252.Asp>  
<http://www.hsc.colorado.edu/sm/hnp/eastndir.htm>  
<http://www.charweb.org/neighbors/na/cherokee.htm>  
<http://www.cherokeemuseum.org/>  
<http://www.cviog.uga.edu/Projects/gainfo/trailtea.htm>  
<http://www.ngeorgia.com/history/nghisttt.html>  
<http://mcclungmuseum.utk.edu/specex/cherokee/cherokee.htm>  
<http://www.cviog.uga.edu/Projects/gainfo/cherokee2.htm>  
<http://pages.tca.net/martikw/>  
<http://falcon.jmu.edu/~ramseyil/cherokees.htm>  
<http://ngeorgia.com/history/cherokee.html>  
<http://indians.vipnet.org/chickahm.htm>  
<http://www.nativenet.uthscsa.edu/archive/nl/9408/0088.html>  
<http://chicora-waccamaw.com/>  
<http://scstatehouse.net/bil195-96/4245.htm>  
<http://www.lpittr.state.sc.us/bil195-96/862.htm>  
<http://www.chitimacha.com/>  
<http://www.choctaw.org/>  
<http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/ebarb.html>  
<http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/clifton.html>  
<http://www.charweb.org/neighbors/na/coharie.htm>  
<http://www.gccoushatta.com/home.html>  
<http://members.aol.com/gacher/index.htm>  
<http://echota-cherokee.hypermart.net/>  
<http://www.goldenhill-landclaims.com/index.Htm>  
[http://www.goldenhill-landclaims.itgo.com/history\\_hopes.htm](http://www.goldenhill-landclaims.itgo.com/history_hopes.htm)  
<http://members.xoom.com/FenwickMt/html/graysville.html>  
<http://www.charweb.org/neighbors/na/haliwa.htm>  
<http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/houma.html>  
<http://www.geocities.com/houmaindiands/>  
<http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/jena.html>

**Lightening Valley Lenape (PA)**

"Welcome to the Lenape Lightening Valley Village"

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/4984>

**Lumbee (NC)**

"The Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina"

<http://www.charweb.org/neighbors/na/lumbee.htm>

"Bibliography"

<http://userwww.sfsu.edu/~lumbee/biblio.html>

"History of the Lumbee Indians"

<http://mercury.sfsu.edu/~lumbee/history.html>

"Political History of the Lumbee Indians"

<http://userwww.sfsu.edu/~lumbee/political/identity.html>

"Religious History of the Lumbee Indians"

<http://online.sfsu/~lumbee/religious/baptists.html>

"Musical History of the Lumbee Indians"

<http://online.sfsu.edu/~lumbee/musical/influences.html>

"Frontline: Locklear"

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/secret/famous/locklear.html>

"Because It is Right - An Essay About Lumbees and Federal Recognition"

<http://www.uncp.edu/nativemuseum/right.html>

"Lumbee Federal Recognition Petition"

<http://www.yvwiiusdinvoohii.net/News99/LumbeeRecognition.htm>

**Malecite (Maliseet) (ME)**

"Malecite"

<http://www.britannica.com/seo/m/malecite/>

"Catholic Encyclopedia: Maliseet Indians"

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09570a.html>

**Mattaponi (VA)**

"Mattaponi Indian Reservation"

<http://www.baylink.org/mattaponi/>

"Mattaponi Indian Tribe Trail of Hope Event"

<http://www.trailofhope.org/>

**Meherrin (NC)**

"meherrin.htm"

<http://www.charweb.org/neighbors/na/meherrin.htm>

**Melungeon (VA/KY/TN)**

"Melungeon Heritage Association"

<http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/Inn/1024>

"What is a Melungeon?"

<http://www.geocities.com/mikenassau/what.html>

"Melungeons and Other Mestee Groups"

<http://www.geocities.com/mikenassau>

"SKMIE" (Southeastern Kentucky Melungeon Information Exchange)

<http://www.bright.net/~kat/skmie.htm>

"Melungeons - FT106"

<http://www.forteanimes.com/artic/106/melung.html>

"ALHN Melungeon Webpage"

<http://www.geocities.com/alhnmelungeon/>

"Avoiding Pitfalls in Melungeon Research"

<http://www.public.usit.net/billiam/melungeon.html>

"Open Directory - Society: Ethnicity: Melungeon"

<http://dmoz.org/Society/Ethnicity/Melungeon/>

"My Melungeon Heritage"

<http://brendanichols.tripod.com/melungeon.html>

"Wayfaring Stranger"

<http://www.geocities.com/Paris/5121/melungeon.htm>

"LINGUIST List 7.119: Summary on Melungeon"

<http://www.sfs.nphil.uni-tuebingen.de/linguist/issues/7/7-119.html>

"Links of Interest"

<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~mtnties/mignlinks.html>

"The Melungeons"

<http://members.aol.com/bbbenge/page15.html>

"Melungeons"

[http://members.nbci.com/\\_XMCM/fenwickmt/index.html](http://members.nbci.com/_XMCM/fenwickmt/index.html)

"Melungeons of Appalachia!"

<http://www.appalachia.org/Melungeons.html>

**Miami (IN)**

"Miami Nation of Indians"

<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/7156/easthome.html>

"Miami Indians"

[http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h\\_indian/tribes/miami.html](http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h_indian/tribes/miami.html)

"The Miami Indians"

<http://users.anderson.edu/~roebuck/miami.html>

"Miami"

<http://www.dickshovel.com/mia.html>

**Miccosukee (FL)**

"Welcome to the Miccosukee Tribe Home Page"

<http://www.miccosukeetribe.com/>

"The Miccosukee Indians and Their Struggle to Clean Up the Everglades - Final"

<http://jrscience.wep.muohio.edu/FieldCourses99/MarineE.../TheMiccosukeeIndiansandthA.htm>

**Micmac (ME)**

"Micmac History"

<http://www.dickshovel.com/mic.html>

"The Micmac"

<http://newigwam.com/hmicmac.html>

"GeoNative - Mi'kmaq - Micmac"

<http://209.1.224.11/Athens/9479/mikmak.html>

"Info Sheet - The Mi'kmaq"

<http://museum.gov.ns.ca/arch/infos/mikmaq1.htm>

"The Micmac of Megumaagee"

<http://www.blupete.com/Hist/Gloss/Indians.htm>

- "Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians" <http://www.ihs.gov/facilitieservices/areaoffices/Nashville/MICMAC.asp>  
<http://www.mun.ca/rels/hrollmann/native/index.html>  
<http://www.indians.org/welker/micmac.htm>
- "Native Religions in Newfoundland and Labrador"  
 "MicMac Literature"  
**Mohawk (NY)**  
 "Joseph Brant"  
[http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h\\_indian/people/jbrant.html](http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h_indian/people/jbrant.html)  
<http://www.indians.org/welker/brant.htm>  
<http://www2.whidbey.net/jerod/klock.htm>  
<http://www.twingroves.district96.k12.il.us/NativeAmericans/Mohawk.html>  
<http://www.alex.com/mohawk/kanienkehaka.html>  
<http://www.nativenet.uthscsa.edu/archive/nl/9609/0042.html>
- "Joseph Brant (Thayendanega), Mohawk"  
 "Joseph Brant and the Klock Incident"  
 "Mohawk"  
<http://www.mohegan.nsn.us/>  
<http://www.dickshovel.com/moh.html>  
<http://www.epa.gov/tribalmsw/thirds/mohegan.htm>  
<http://www.mtholyoke.edu/~bjbitgoo/mohegan/casino.htm>  
<http://www.hartfordadvocate.com/articles/casino7.html>  
[http://www.rizzo.aa.psiweb.com/projects/portfolio\\_mohegans.html](http://www.rizzo.aa.psiweb.com/projects/portfolio_mohegans.html)
- "Kanienkehaka Language Home Page"  
 "Mohawk Indians Sieze Control of Public School"  
**Mohegan (CT)**  
 "Mohegan Tribe Web Site"  
 "Mohegan History"  
 "Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut"  
 "The Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut: Casino Gaming"  
 "Hartford Advocate: Mohegan Casino"  
 "Rizzo Project 17 - Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut"  
**Monacan (VA)**  
 "Monacan Indian Tribe Home Page"  
 "Virginia's Indians: Monacans"  
 "Indians Surround the City"  
 "Bishop Returns Land to Monacan Indians"  
 "Monacans Dealt Blow by Gambling Concerns"  
<http://members.tripod.com/monacannation/>  
<http://falcon.jmu.edu/~ramseyil/vaindiansmonacan.htm>  
<http://www.richmag.com/indians.htm>  
<http://www.aco.org/acns824.html>  
<http://www.newsadvance.com/archives/MGI96F50X6C.html>
- Montauk (NY)**  
 "Metoac History"  
 "We want it back..."  
 "Preaching to the Indians"  
 "Local Native Americans: The Montauk Indians"  
<http://www.dickshovel.com/meto.html>  
<http://www.dickshovel.com/dewan.html>  
<http://www.lihistory.com/3/hs326.htm>  
[http://thehamptons.com/indians/montaukets/about\\_montauk.html](http://thehamptons.com/indians/montaukets/about_montauk.html)
- Nanesmond (VA)**  
 "Nansemond Indian Tribal Association"  
 "The Nansemond Connection"  
**Nanticoke (DE/NJ)**  
 "Nanticoke Leni-Lenape Indians of New Jersey"  
 "The Nanticoke/Lenape Tribe of New Jersey"  
 "Nanticoke Tribe"  
 "Moors & Nanticokes"  
 "Wicomico Woman's World"  
<http://www.nansemond.nativeland.com/>  
<http://www.nansemond.org/>
- "Mitsawoket"  
[http://www.electrocities.com/nllic/who\\_we\\_are\\_today.htm](http://www.electrocities.com/nllic/who_we_are_today.htm)  
<http://www.jersey.net/~standingbear/home9.htm>  
<http://members.tripod.com/~imblackeagle>  
<http://members.aol.com/Jacklyn001/main.htm>  
<http://members.aol.com/wicomcowm/page4/index.htm>  
<http://home.dmv.com/~eheite/Indians/mitsawoket1.html>
- Narragansett (RI)**  
 "Narragansett History"  
 "The Narragansett - People of the Small Point"  
<http://www.dickshovel.com/Narra.html>  
<http://www.newigwam.com/hnarragansett.html>
- Nipmuc (CT)**  
 "Nipmuc Indian Association of Connecticut"  
<http://www.nativetech.org/Nipmuc/>
- Occaneechi-Saponi (NC)**  
 "Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation - Official Site"  
 "Newpage"  
 "Occaneechi Indians Seek State Recognition"  
 "Occaneechi Plan to Appeal State Commission Ruling"  
<http://www.occaneechi-saponi.org/>  
<http://www.hogbuster.com/>  
<http://www.wral-tv.com/news/wral/1998/0720-ocaneechi-indians>  
<http://www.times-news.freedom.com/1999/99-06/99-06-15/region-3.html>  
<http://www.carrboro.com/occaneechi.html>  
<http://www.carrboro.com/powwow.html>  
<http://metalab.unc.edu/uncpress/occaneechi/cd-rom/davislfi.htm>  
<http://www.albany.edu/jmmh/vollno1/occaneechi.html>  
<http://metalab.unc.edu/storytelling/occ.html>  
<http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/amonth/ocaneechi.htm>  
<http://www.gulftel.com/~nobles/>
- "Excavating Occaneechi Town - Archaeology of an Eighteenth-Century Indian Village in North Carolina"  
 "The Occaneechi"  
 "North Carolina Archaeology: Occaneechi Town"  
 "Hathcock Family of Baldwin County Alabama"  
**Oneida (NY)**  
 "Oneida Indian Nation"  
 "Oneida Indian Nation - Language Program"  
<http://www.oneida-nation.net/>  
<http://www.oneida-nation.net/language/index.html>

- "Oneida Indian Land Claim" <http://www.madisoncounty.com/landclaim/index.com>
- "Indian Country Today Newspaper Sold to Oneida Nation" <http://199.183.110.96/professional/1998/12/4indiancountry.asp>
- Onondaga (NY)**
- "Onondaga Nation" <http://www.outpost-of-freedom.com/onondaga00.htm>
- "Native American Authors: Onondaga Tribe" <http://www.ipl.org/cgi/ref/native/browse.pl/t65>
- Pamunkey (VA)**
- "Pamunkey Indian Home Page" <http://www.baylink.org/Pamunkey/contents.html>
- "The Unofficial Pamunkey Indian Homepage" <http://home.earthlink.net/~pamunkey/welcome.htm>
- "History of the Pamunkey Tribe" <http://www.baylink.org/Pamunkey/history.html>
- "Treaty Between Virginia and the Indians, 1677" <http://www.baylink.org/treaty/Default.html>
- "Pamunkey Pottery" <http://www.baylink.org/Pamunkey/pottery.html>
- "King William Reservoir" <http://www.mpra.org/pmnkyuiv.htm>
- "Valentine Museum" <http://www.valentinemuseum.com/Treasures/Pamunkey.html>
- Passamaquoddy (ME)**
- "Quoddy Loop - Passamaquoddy Tribe" <http://www.quoddyloop.com/pssmqddy.htm>
- "Quoddy Loop - Perry & Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Reservation, Maine" <http://www.quoddyloop.com/pe.shtml>
- "Passamaquoddy Tribe v. Maine" <http://www.law.emory.edu/1circuit/feb96/95-1922.01a.html>
- Penobscot (ME)**
- "A Visit with Henry Mitchell" (canoe maker) <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/wpa/13151128.html>
- Pequot (CT)**
- "Pequot History" <http://dickshovel.com/peq.html>
- Piscataway (MD)**
- "Catholic Encyclopedia: Piscataway Indians" <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/12114a.htm>
- Poarch Creek (AL)**
- "Home Page" <http://www.poarchcreekindians.org/>
- Pokagon Band of Potawatomi (IN/MI)**
- "Pokagon Band of Potawatomi" <http://www.pokegon.com/>
- Powhatan Renape (NJ)**
- "Powhatan Renape Nation" <http://www.powhatan.org/>
- Ramapough Mountain People ("Jackson Whites") (NJ/NY)**
- "The Jackson Whites" <http://www.netstrider.com/documents/whites/>
- "Jackson Whites - Ramapo Mountain People" <http://www.msstate.edu/listarchives/afriogeneas/199904/msg00857.htm>
- "Ramapough Summary" <http://www.doi.gov/bia/bar/ramsum.html>
- "Stag Hill, Mahwah" <http://www.bergen.com/special/neighborhoods/indianrp19990920.htm>
- Rappahannock (VA)**
- "Rappahannock" <http://indians.vipnet.org/rapph.htm>
- Redbone (LA)**
- "Louisiana Redbones" <http://dogwoodpress.myriad.net/dcm/redbone.html>
- Schaghticoke (CT)**
- "Schaghticoke Request for Joint Petition Denied" [http://www.spectrum.newmilford.com/081100/petition\\_request.htm](http://www.spectrum.newmilford.com/081100/petition_request.htm)
- "Indians on the Footpath" <http://www.aloha.org/indians.htm>
- "Tribal Members Watch as Past is Auctioned to Highest Bidders" [http://www.newstribune.com/stories/031599/wor\\_0315990002.html](http://www.newstribune.com/stories/031599/wor_0315990002.html)
- Seminole (FL)**
- "Indians - Seminole Tribe of Florida" <http://www.seminoletribe.com/>
- "Seminoles of Florida History" <http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/flafacts/seminole.html>
- "Seminole Tribe of Florida: History: Indian Removal" [http://www.seminoletribe.com/history/indian\\_removal.shtml](http://www.seminoletribe.com/history/indian_removal.shtml)
- "Seminole Wars" <http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/flafacts/semwar.html>
- "Seminole Leaders" <http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/flafacts/semleaders.html>
- "Seminole Tribe of Florida: Culture: Basketry" <http://www.seminoletribe.com/culture/basketry.shtml>
- "Seminole Tribe of Florida: Culture: Medicine" <http://www.seminoletribe.com/culture/medicine.shtml>
- "Seminole Tribe of Florida: Culture: Language" <http://www.seminoletribe.com/culture/language.shtml>
- "Seminole Tribe of Florida: Tribal Enterprises: Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum" <http://www.seminoletribe.com/museum/>
- "Seminole Indian Casino of Tampa" <http://www.casino-tampa.com/>
- Seneca (NY)**
- "The Seneca Nation of Indiana" <http://www.sni.org>
- "Catholic Encyclopedia: Seneca Indians" <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/13714a.htm>

- "Who Owns Grand Island? - Buffalo/Niagra, NY" <http://buffalo.about.com/citiestown.../aa060198.htm?iam=dpile&terms=%2BSeneca+%2BTrib>
- "Native American Authors: Seneca Tribe" <http://www.ipl.org/cgi/ref/native/browse.pl/t90>
- "Seneca Dictionary Resources" [http://www.axess.com/mohawk/language/seneca\\_lang.html](http://www.axess.com/mohawk/language/seneca_lang.html)
- "Seneca" (language) [http://secure.worldl.../searchbylang.cfm?langscanid=287&calledfrom=800287&cart\\_id=59133](http://secure.worldl.../searchbylang.cfm?langscanid=287&calledfrom=800287&cart_id=59133)
- Shawnee (OH)**
- "Shawnee" <http://www.dickshovel.com/shaw.html>
- "Shawnee Indians" [http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h\\_indian/tribes/shawnee.html](http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h_indian/tribes/shawnee.html)
- "Chillicothe" [http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h\\_indian/places/chilicoth.html](http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h_indian/places/chilicoth.html)
- "The Treaty of Greenville" <http://www.law.ou.edu/greenvil.html>
- Shinnecock (NY)**
- "The Shinnecock - At the Local Level" <http://www.newigwam.com/hshinnecock.html>
- "Community Profile / Shinnecock Reservation" <http://www.lihistory.com/spectown/hist008f.htm>
- "Lost Indian Lands" <http://www.lihistory.com/6/hs608a.htm>
- "State v. Shinnecocks: War Over Taxes" <http://www.peconic.net/independent/04109602.htm>
- "The U.S. Open Site is Still Shinnecock Indian Turf" <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/archive/1995/950619/950619.golf.html>
- Taino Timucua (FL)**
- "Taino Timucua Tribal Web Page" <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/taino/docs/timucua.html>
- Thunder Mountain Lenapé (PA/OH)**
- "Thunder Mountain Lenapé Nation" <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Forum/4438/>
- Tonowanda (NY)**
- "Tomowanda Banishments" <http://www.native.net.uthscsa.edu/archive/nl/9302/0150.html>
- "Poody v. Tonowanda Band of Seneca Indians" <http://www.tourolaw.edu/2ndcircuit/may96/95-7490.html>
- "Tonowanda Reservation Project: Tribal Masks" <http://newdeal.feri.org/library/c47b.htm>
- Tunica-Biloxi (LA)**
- "Tunica-Biloxi" <http://alpha.nsula.edu/departments/folklife/cultures/tunica.html>
- "Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of La" <http://www.tunica.org/>
- "Tunica-Biloxi Background" <http://www.ihs.gov/facilitieservices/areaoffices/Nashville/tumbib.asp>
- "Governor Takes on Indian Casino" <http://www.gamingmag.com/press/governor122898.htm>
- "Tribal Police" <http://www.tunica.org/policestaff.htm>
- "CRP Lobbying Spending: Tunica-Biloxi Indians of Louisiana" <http://www.opensecrets.org/lobbyists/98profiles/23975.htm>
- Tuscarora - Northern Band (NY)**
- "Tuscarora Language" <http://www.tuscaroraschool.org/tuscaror.htm>
- "Native American Authors: Tuscarora Tribe" <http://www.ipl.org/cgi/ref/native/browse.pl/t111>
- Tuscarora - Southern Band (NC)**
- "Official Webpage of the Southern Band Tuscarora Indian Tribe" <http://www.crosswinds.net/~sbtuscarora/>
- "North Carolina Bands of Tuscarora" <http://www.tuscaroras.com/jtwigle/pages/nc-tuscarora.html>
- "Southern Band Tuscarora Tribe" <http://www.tuscaroras.com/jtwigle/sbt/>
- "Tuscarora Nation of North Carolina" <http://www.tuscaroras.com/jtwigle/pages/TNNC.html>
- "Tuscarora Indians Seek Landmark Status for 18<sup>th</sup> Century Battlefield" <http://www.wral-tv.com/news/wral/1997/1118-tuscarora-indians/>
- Waccamaw-Siouan (NC)**
- "http://members.tripod.com/~waccamaw/indexfr.html" <http://members.tripod.com/~waccamaw/indexfr.html>
- Wampanoag (MA)**
- "Wampanoag History" <http://dickshovel.com/wampa.html>
- "The Wampanoag Indians" <http://www.plimoth.org/Library/Wampanoag/wampnow.htm>
- "Wampanoag Tribe" <http://www.vineyard.net/org/mvcc/wpinfo.html>
- "New Bedford Ethnic Groups - Wampanoag" <http://www.newbedford.com/ntvamerican.html>
- Wea (IN)**
- "Wea Tribe/Godrey Name" <http://www.iserv.net/~wmgs/message/messages/147.html>
- "Ohio History Central/ Wea Indians" [http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h\\_indians/tribes/wea.html](http://www.ohiokids.org/ohc/history/h_indians/tribes/wea.html)
- Werowocomoco (VA)**
- "Gloucester County History: Werowocomoco Indians" <http://www.co.gloucester.va.us/indians1.htm>

We offer competitive salary with benefits including health insurance, dental insurance and 401 (k). For consideration, forward resume/salary requirements to: HR, ASC Group, Inc., 4620 Indianola Ave., Columbus, OH 43214, or e-mail to, shuy@ascgroup.net, or fax to, (614) 268-7881. EOE

### **ASC Group Inc. - Archaeological Principal Investigator**

ASC Group, Inc. has an immediate opening for an Archaeological Principal Investigator at our Indianapolis office. Responsibilities include supervision of fieldwork, analysis, research methodology, and report preparation.

Candidate will have a Ph.D., M.S./M.A. in anthropology/archaeology, plus at least two years of full time experience in the supervision of archaeological fieldwork. Familiarity of Eastern Woodlands archaeology a plus. Excellent field, analytical, communication, and report writing skills are mandatory.

We offer competitive salary with benefits including health insurance, dental insurance and 401 (k). For consideration, forward resume/salary requirements to: HR, ASC Group, Inc., 4620 Indianola Ave., Columbus, OH 43214, or e-mail to, shuy@ascgroup.net, or fax to, (614) 268-7881. EOE

### **ASC Group, Inc. - Archaeological Field Technicians**

ASC Group, Inc., in Columbus, Ohio is looking for Archaeological Field Technicians. We are looking for individuals who possess a B.A. in Anthropology or related field, or are currently pursuing their B.A. Archaeological field experience is preferred, but not required.

If you are willing to work outdoors, and to travel Ohio and surrounding states, please contact us immediately. Fax your resume to Sheri Huy at (614) 268-7881 or e-mail to, SHUY@ASCGROUP.NET. EOE

### **ASC Group, Inc. - Lithics Lab Supervisor**

ASC Group, a large cultural resource management firm headquartered in Columbus, Ohio, has an immediate opening for a Lithics Lab

Supervisor. The Supervisor is responsible for completing or overseeing the completion of all lithic analyses. It is preferable that the Supervisor possess a MA in Anthropology or B.A. with demonstrated skills in lithic analysis. A demonstrated knowledge of lithics in the Midwest Region is necessary. Interpretation and descriptive writing skills, computer literacy, good organizational skills, and geological background for flints and ground stones are a must.

We offer competitive salary with benefits including health insurance, dental insurance and 401 (k). For consideration, forward resume/salary requirements to: HR, ASC Group, Inc., 4620 Indianola Ave., Columbus, OH 43214, or e-mail to, shuy@ascgroup.net, or fax to, (614) 268-7881. EOE

### **UKPAR - Project Director (Staff Archaeologist I)**

The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research has an immediate opening for a project archaeologist at the Staff Archaeologist I level. The project archaeologist supervises Phase I to Phase III historic and prehistoric archaeological field investigations, laboratory processing and analysis, and report preparation. This is a full-time position with an excellent compensation and benefits package.

Applicants must meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards including a Master's degree in archaeology, anthropology or closely-related field (M.A. required; Ph.D. preferred); a minimum of one to two years prior experience preferred for the Staff Archaeologist I in Southeast/Midwest region archaeology including Phase I-III projects, and a demonstrated ability to carry research to completion. Experience with WordPerfect, Corel, Paradox, Access, and ArcView GIS software, and knowledge of Section 106 legislation and the archaeology of the Ohio Valley preferred.

To apply for either position, submit a cover letter, resume, and references information to Job # SG27076 for the Staff Archaeologist I position at HR/Employment, 112 Scovell Hall, Lexington, KY 40506-0064, FAX (606) 257-1736. All responses must indicate the specific job number listed. The University of Kentucky is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

For additional information please contact Dr. Donald W. Linebaugh, Director, Program for

Archaeological Research, 1020A Export St., Lexington, KY 40506; 606-257-1944 or [dwline@pop.uky.edu](mailto:dwline@pop.uky.edu). Deadline for application is January 31, 2000.

## **SYMPOSIUM ON OHIO VALLEY URBAN AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY**

The 19th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology will convene on March 31, 2001, at the Curris Center, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky. The conference seeks papers concerning all aspects of regional urban and historical archaeology.

Papers may be submitted for publication in the Symposium's journal, *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology*, edited by Donald B. Ball. Information on review procedures is available on request from the Editor. Back issues available include Volume 6 (1988: \$14.00), Vols. 7/8 (1989-1991: \$15.00), 10 (1993: \$17.50), 11 (1994-1996: \$18.00), Volume 12 (1997: \$17.00), Volume 13 (1998: \$18.00) and Volume 14 (1999: \$19.00). Volume 15 (2000) is at the printer and will be available in January 2001 (\$19.00). All volumes may be ordered by mail from Kit Wesler. The Proceedings for 1992 have been published as the Tennessee Anthropological Association's Miscellaneous Paper #16, and are available from the TAA, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Middle Tennessee State University, P.O. Box 10, Murfreesboro TN 37132-0001.

For further information, please contact the program chair, Kit Wesler, Department of Geosciences, 104 Wilson Hall, Murray State University, Murray KY 42071-3331 (270-762-3457 or [kit.wesler@murraystate.edu](mailto:kit.wesler@murraystate.edu)).

## **MURRAY STATE'S ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM MAKES CHANGES**

As of fall 2000, the Murray State University archaeology program has made some organizational changes. Dr. Ken Carstens, Professor of Anthropology and Director of the MSU Anthropology Program, stepped down as director of the MSU Archaeology Laboratory in July 2000, after 22 years as director. Dr. Carstens will now direct the new Geoarchaeology Major at

MSU, perform contract archaeology projects, and conduct research on behalf of the MSU Anthropology/Archaeology Program.

Dr. Kit Wesler, Professor of Anthropology and Director of Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, is the new director of the MSU Archaeology Laboratory and has been brought on campus to help teach in the new Geoarchaeology major and run the archaeology laboratory.

The move strengthens the program by making archaeology a track within a Geosciences major; previously MSU offered only a minor in Anthropology. The Department of Geosciences also has an M.A. program and houses the Mid-America Remote Sensing Center, with advanced GIS facilities.

Kit Wesler continues to serve as director of the Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, but now has a 3-course per semester teaching assignment and is on campus at MSU four days per week. He also directs the archaeology laboratory in Ordway Hall. A new full-time educator has been appointed at the WMRC to conduct school and public programming.

Ken Carstens and Kit Wesler may now be contacted through the Department of Geosciences, 104 Wilson Hall, Murray State University, Murray KY 42071-3331.

## **W.S. WEBB MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY ON THE MOVE**

In August 2000, Dr. Jim Fenton accepted the position of Interim Director of the Webb Museum and OSA while the Department conducts a search for a permanent director. Since November 2000, Dr. Fenton has been assisted by full-time Assistant Director, Nancy O'Malley, and since September by graduate research assistant Rick Burdin. The fall has consequently been a busy one for the staff of the Museum as they take advantage of improved staffing levels to keep current with everyday operating commitments and get some new projects underway. The Museum staff has been heavily involved in both community and professional service endeavors. More than 1,700 school children have visited the Museum to view the exhibits and participate in our educational programs since January 1999. Professional requests for site information, and

access to Office of State Archaeology GIS and site file repositories were up this year; a total of 929 site forms and survey areas were processed, and more than 539 data requests were logged. Researchers from all over Kentucky and outside the state visited the Museum to study collections or consult site records. Reflecting the growing use of electronic formats, staff at OSA are examining ways to streamline data requests including an online site form. Although our new projects are diverse, they are all directed at improving collections access, updating exhibit content, fundraising efforts, and raising awareness of and recruiting volunteers for the Webb Museum.

Museum staff are currently working on a newsletter for the Webb Museum to be distributed electronically through Museum website. They are also upgrading the website to reflect the activities of the Museum and to provide research colleagues, the general public, schoolteachers, and students with a more comprehensive resource guide to the collections.

After reviewing the current exhibits, the staff feels that most need significant upgrading to reflect the science of today. Staff members are currently awaiting an assessment of a proposal submitted to the Kentucky Humanities Council and to the Department Chair to develop a one or two day workshop for Fayette County science and social studies teachers. These teachers would visit the Museum and evaluate the exhibit content so that planned improvements will provide a better teaching resource in terms of KERA. More than a dozen teachers have already expressed an interest in attending.

In October, Jim Fenton attended the Kentucky Science Teachers Association (KSTA) to identify appropriate teaching material and to establish a tie to this statewide teacher network. One outcome of attendance was a request from the KSTA President to present a symposium/workshop next year at the annual meeting to showcase the science of archaeology. The staff is currently identifying individuals who would like to participate in this important opportunity to reach middle and high school teachers, and through them the state's children. The Kentucky Academy of Science meeting in Lexington was another venue where Museum staff had a presence. Other developments including looking into repainting the entrance hall and Museum space in Lafferty with a brighter color and uncovering the windows to provide a more

welcoming entrance, developing a friends of the museum association to benefit from volunteer efforts, and fund raising opportunities. Interested individuals should contact Jim Fenton at 257-8208 or email [jpfent2@pop.uky.edu](mailto:jpfent2@pop.uky.edu).

The Office of State Archaeology's continuing implementation of the ISTE A grant to create a statewide Geographic Information System is currently at a point where all archaeological sites recorded in the state are in the GIS, and historic structures recorded in the Kentucky Heritage Council's statewide files for sixty counties have been entered. The first phase is scheduled for completion by the end of summer 2001. The next step will be the data evaluation and correction phase, which will take at least another year to complete.

Staff of the Office of State Archaeology, in cooperation with staff of the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, developed a presentation on the OSA GIS for the UK GIS day (November 15 2000, National GIS Day). GIS supervisor, Phillip Mink and staff members Gene Hume, Jo Stokes, and Wes Stoner prepared a poster, *The Distribution of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites and Historic Structures in Central Kentucky*, under the direction of KAS Director Dr. David Pollack. The poster, summarizing settlement patterns of the Paleoindian period to modern times for central Kentucky, was well received and showcased our work to the entire University of Kentucky GIS community. Copies of the poster can be viewed at the OSA GIS Laboratory at 1020-A Export St. in Lexington.

## **TWO INTERNET SITES OF NOTE**

*Donald B. Ball, RPA*

It is appropriate that historical archaeologists not only identify the artifacts they recover but also relate these materials to the social and economic contexts in which they were used. The following two Internet sites afford virtually instant access to a wealth of information on both the tangible and intangible aspects of American society as it existed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

To mention but two applications of these materials to archaeological research, the series of books available from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library include a number of titles covering slavery from the perspectives of both former slaves and their masters in the context of antebellum plantation life. Alternately, the

Cornell University site makes available the issues of *Manufacturer and Builder*, a monthly magazine devoted to the rapidly changing technology of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century which actually produced the materials we attempt to interpret. The mass of information available from these sites should prove to be a veritable gold mine of information to researchers.

**Site: Documenting the American South**

Accessible at: <http://metalab.unc.edu/docsouth/dasmain.html>

Sponsor: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library

Description: Online texts of 553 books and manuscripts relating to the history of the southern states. All titles were originally published prior to 1920. Main topical areas include: First-person narratives of the American South; Library of Southern literature; North American slave narratives; The Southern homefront, 1861-1865; and The church in the Southern Black community.

**Site: Making of America**

Accessible at: <http://library5.library.cornell.edu/moa/>

Sponsor: Cornell University

Description: Online holdings presently cover 907,750 pages, 267 monographs, and 955 serial volumes (representing over 100,000 journal articles). These include (but are not limited to) the following materials: The American Missionary (1878-1901); The American Whig Review (1845-1852); The Atlantic Monthly (1857-1901); The Bay State Monthly (1884-1886); The Century (1881-1899); The Continental Monthly (1862-1864); The Galaxy (1866-1878); Harper's New Monthly Magazine (1850-1899); The International Monthly Magazine (1850-1852); The Living Age (1844-1900); Manufacturer and Builder (1869-1894); The New England Magazine (1886-1900); The New-England Magazine (1831-1835); New Englander (1843-1892); The North American Review (1815-1900); The Old Guard (1863-1867); Punchinello (1870); Putnam's Monthly (1853-1870); Scientific American (1846-1869); Scribner's Magazine (1887-1896);

Scribner's Monthly (1870-1881); The United States Democratic Review (1837-1859). Also available at this site are: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion (1894-1922); and The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (1880-1901).

**CURRENT RESEARCH**

*Kentucky Archaeological Survey*  
*Kim McBride and Dave Pollack*

The staff of KAS worked for 6 weeks this summer and another 3 weeks in the fall at Ashland, the Henry Clay estate, in Lexington. The project included a thorough survey of the entire 20-acre grounds, excavation in several building areas, and a large public outreach component. The efforts have resulted in the discovery of several outbuildings and remains that appear to be from slave quarters. Many volunteers and over 500 students participated in the excavation and several hundred additional students toured the excavations. The project was funded by a grant from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation, and will continue in the spring. KAS also continued its education outreach efforts at Riverside in Louisville, where over 3,000 students participated in excavations. Other historic sites projects included monitoring construction of new lighting and water conduits on the grounds of the Old Capitol in downtown Frankfort.

The fall of 2000 has already been quite busy for KAS in its investigation of prehistoric sites in Kentucky. KAS archaeologists investigated the Raised Spirits Rockshelter located at Natural Bridge State Park. This site was recorded during an archaeological survey by KAS of a recently acquired tract of land. At that time a recommendation was made to the Kentucky Department of Parks to conduct a more intensive investigation of this site. Based on this recommendation the Kentucky Department of Parks funded additional work at the Raised Spirits Rockshelter. This undisturbed rockshelter was used primarily during the Late Archaic and Fort Ancient periods.

KAS's limited investigation of the rockshelter at Military Wall in the Red River Gorge area was a cooperative effort of the Red

River Gorge Climbing Coalition, the Daniel Boone National Forest, and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey. Several volunteers assisted on this project. This site appears to have been primarily used as a temporary camp during the Late early Archaic and Late Archaic periods. A third site investigated this fall was the Walker-Noe site, an Adena mortuary site located in Garrard County Kentucky. A volunteer effort was organized by KAS to document this site before it was destroyed by plowing. The site may represent the initial stage of a mound that was never completed. Processing and analysis of the materials recovered from these sites is ongoing.

KAS is continuing its educational outreach efforts through the Project Archaeology workshops, largely aimed at teachers and other educators. Several workshops were held over the summer and fall of 2000 and at least three are already planned for 2001, all under the supervision of Gwynn Henderson. Henderson and other KAS staff are also working with a number of Boy Scouts who want to complete the new archaeology merit badge. Scouts have participated in both excavation and lab processing on KAS projects in the last few months.

December 3, 2000, 10:30 p.m., on KET marked the network premier of the first three episodes of the Kentucky Archaeology Series. This series is produced by the Kentucky Heritage Council, and KAS Educational Coordinator Gwynn Henderson has provided extensive technical and editorial assistance. Other sponsors include the USDA Forest Service, the Kentucky Arts Council, the Kentucky Humanities Council, and Voyageur Media Group, Inc. Each episode examines a unique aspect of archaeology with a blend of interviews, artifacts, rare archival images, and video of ancient American Indian sites in Kentucky. Episode One: Ancient Fires at Cliff Palace Pond examines landmark research on Kentucky's first forest managers. Episode Two: The Adena People: Moundbuilders of Kentucky examines the legacies of the Adena people whose ancient culture is renowned for massive burial mounds. Episode Three: Saving a Kentucky Time Capsule documents efforts to preserve dozens of ancient American Indian mud glyphs (drawings) discovered deep inside a Kentucky cave.

*Ohio State University*  
*Kris Gremillion*

Kris Gremillion, with the help of several Ohio State University graduate students, conducted fieldwork in Powell County during August and September 2000. The two-year NSF-supported project is designed to investigate the origins and development of plant cultivation in the Red River valley of eastern Kentucky. Our main goal is to acquire archaeological and paleo-environmental data from alluvial landforms to complement the already-substantial record of early food production from nearby rockshelters. To achieve this aim, a team of specialists has been assembled to carry out analyses of phytoliths, pollen, sediments, and macrobotanical remains.

Sarah Sherwood (Middle Tennessee State University) collected bulk sediment samples for chemical and physical studies as well as block samples for micromorphological analysis. Soil micromorphology offers a unique perspective on depositional processes and site formation. Dr. Wil Rivers (St. Lawrence University), a palynologist trained by Paul and Hazel Delcourt, will analyze pollen cores for paleoenvironmental data; this will help us to reconstruct changes in vegetation during the transition to a foraging/farming subsistence pattern. Two ponds were cored; results are pending. Kappy Mickelson (OSU, Ph.D. candidate) received training in phytolith analysis under the supervision of Deborah Pearsall at the University of Missouri, Columbia earlier this fall in preparation for study of samples from this summer's fieldwork. Because they tend to preserve well even under conditions that destroy pollen and charcoal, phytoliths promise to pick up evidence of plant use and vegetation that might otherwise have been missed. Numerous flotation samples were taken for recovery of charcoal; these will be analyzed by Gremillion. Together, these various lines of evidence should answer many of our questions about the use of alluvial sites by early cultivators and how their activities changed the landscape.

Two sites were investigated this field season. The Seldon Skidmore site (15PO17) was chosen because it was known to contain stratified deposits of Early Woodland and Late Archaic

origin (the site was originally tested in 1973/1974 by a UK team headed by Wes Cowan). Capped by a layer of relatively clean sand, a thin Early Woodland stratum overlies the bulk of deposits at the site, which date to the Late Archaic period. Temporally diagnostic bifaces were found in correct stratigraphic order throughout the archaeological sequence. Part of the Late Archaic midden contained an extremely dense concentration of debitage, much of it thermally altered and in association with a pavement-like accumulation of fire-cracked rock. Numerous features, including deep pits, FCR concentrations, and possible cooking pits, were also revealed. A series of soil borings across the point bar on which the site is located revealed the presence of charcoal at depths of 2 m in some locations close to 3–4 m in others.

The other site, the Shepherd site (PO46), turned out to consist of plowed colluvium with many artifacts (spanning the entire range of human occupation of the area) but no stratified prehistoric deposits. On the positive side, Andrew Mickelson (OSU, Ph.D. candidate) worked up a plan for systematic augering and collecting of samples for fine screening that should tell us a great deal about the formation of this deposit. We also were able to document an extensive artifact collection from this and other sites in the area thanks to Shirley Crabtree, a local landowner.

*University of Kentucky, Program for  
Archaeological Research  
Don Linebaugh*

The staff of PAR have been quite busy over the summer and fall, working on a wide range of interesting projects in and around Kentucky, including a full excavation of the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery in Lincoln County, several large survey projects, and Phase II testing at prehistoric sites in Jefferson, Menifee, and Bath counties. We have also significantly expanded our staff over the past year. Dr. Chris Begley joined our unit as a Project Director in May. Dr. Begley received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Chicago and has worked extensively in the Midwest and Honduras. The PAR was also fortunate to hire Shawn Phillips as our Project Director for the cemetery project. Shawn is just completing his Ph.D. in bioarchaeology at SUNY-Albany, and has worked on historic cemeteries around the U.S. We are also extremely excited to announce the hiring of Donna Gilbreath as our full-time

graphics technician. Donna and her husband Dick were the principal cartographers on the award winning *Atlas of Kentucky*, so we are fortunate to have her join the team at PAR. The PAR has also just hired Melissa Zabecki as our full-time laboratory technician; Melissa is completing her M.A. in bioarchaeology at the University of Arkansas and will join us in February 2001. We are also sad to be saying goodbye to Dan Davis, who has taken a job with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, but wish him the best in his new position. We currently are advertising for Dan's job, as well as a third Project Director and hope to fill these positions early in the new year. In addition to our new project work, PAR staff—both new and old—continue to wrap up the overdue project reports including the Lextran Phase III, Boone County Mound Survey, and Phase II Testing at the Big South Fork.

Archaeological fieldwork at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery, a rural family cemetery (68 grave shafts) that spans Kentucky's early settlement period to the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, was completed in July. Thus far, variation in gravestone manufacture, cemetery layout, and interment style provide fascinating insights and fodder for research questions on mortuary practice transitions in North America that includes the New Republic, the Victorian Period, and the Progressive Era. Headstone dates, with legible birth and death epitaph inscriptions, range from 1767 to 1922. Laboratory research for the project includes analysis of the skeletal remains, textiles (directed by Nettie Adams), coffin hardware, and coffin wood (directed by Dr. Tom Kimmerer of the UK Forestry Dept.). In addition, genealogical and social historical research has been completed, providing important contextual data for the final analysis. The detailed osteological research has documented standard demographic data and pathological conditions. In addition, trace element, stable isotope, and biomechanical analyses are underway to assess dietary and activity patterns. The data is being pooled for a biocultural analysis that considers the unique development of multiple generations of the original Vardeman family and the state of life in rural Kentucky in comparison to other 19<sup>th</sup>-century populations. A final report is currently under preparation by Project Director Shawn Phillips; Shawn has returned to his home in Madison, Wisconsin, to complete this work. With the completion of the analysis and report, the cemetery will be restored near the original location. The goal of restoration is to place all the

gravestones and burials in the same configuration in which they were originally found. Detailed field maps and photographs of the gravestones and shafts will guide the process. The restoration and reburial is planned to take place within the next two years.

Nancy O'Malley continues to work on a draft report for the 1988 Lextran excavations conducted under the supervision of Drs. Steve and Kim McBride. Dr. Gwynn Henderson has finished her report detailing the results of the Boone County Mound Survey (completed in 1996), and it will be released in January 2001. Likewise, Dan Davis has completed a final report (to be released January 2001) for the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area's Phase I survey work (Four Roads and Terry Cemetery Rd.). In addition, Dr. Kim McBride completed the final report for the historic context of the Big South Fork region, and is now hard at work on the report for her 1995 investigations of Hall, a rural African-American hamlet in Jessamine County.

Dr. Christopher Begley recently completed Phase II excavations in Louisville at Site 15JF668 along River Road. The site contains one of the few Mississippi period deposits known for the Falls of the Ohio area, which formed part of the boundary between the Mississippian and Fort Ancient cultures during the late prehistoric period. Data collected will yield information on the cultural affiliation of the Mississippi period inhabitants of the Louisville area. Phase III investigations will begin following completion of Native American consultation. Dr. Begley is now at work on a series of prehistoric sites in Bath County, identified in a Phase I survey by Cultural Horizons, Inc. as part of another Kentucky Transportation Cabinet project.

Dr. Begley has also secured a grant for investigations in Honduras, building on a decade of research he has conducted there. In early 2001, Dr. Begley will begin excavations on the island of Guanaja, off the north coast of Honduras, focusing on the sites of Plan Grande and Marble Hill. Plan Grande, dating to the Postclassic period, contains an impressive ceremonial precinct containing dozen of small stone monuments, and may be a pilgrimage site identified by Hernan Cortes upon arrival in Honduras in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century. Marble Hill is a unique geological formation containing numerous caves and overhangs in which ceramics were ritually deposited during the Classic and Postclassic periods.

Dan Davis and crew recently began a Phase III data recovery project at Site 15LI88 in Lincoln County. This historic site was occupied from approximately 1790 until abandonment in the 1850s. Previous investigation of the site suggests that the farmstead was initially owned by John Vardeman, Jr. and later occupied by his son Morgan Vardeman. John Vardeman, Jr. was one of the thirty men who accompanied Daniel Boone for the blazing of the Wilderness Road into Kentucky. Morgan Vardeman and several members of his family were buried in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson cemetery. Analysis of the skeletal remains of the Vardeman family will complement studies at Site 15LI88, and will provide a unique opportunity for the study of early settlement in the region.

*Wilbur-Smith Associates*  
*Jim Fenton*

Archaeologists are Wilbur Smith Associates are nearing completion on several important Phase III studies. Susan Andrews is finalizing a study of a frontier farmstead in Logan County for the KYTC, as well as completing a historic context study for Fort Campbell. Tracey Sandefur and Stephen McBride are conducting a vessel analysis for the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Baber Hotel site in McLean County, Kentucky. Stephen also submitted the revised draft of the Camp Nelson Phase III mitigation report, detailing the lives of civil war soldiers at this National Register site in Jessamine County. Ms. Melody Pope is nearing completion of the mitigation report for the small area of Site 15Me62 that was effected by the bridge replacement over Dry Branch Creek in Mercer County. This Fort Ancient site has furnished some new information about small Fort Ancient settlements in the Salt River drainage. Work for the West Virginia Department of Highways is ongoing on US 522 and for the proposed East Beckley Transportation Improvement project in Raleigh County.

*Cultural Horizons, Inc.*  
*Nancy Ross-Stallings*

The year 2000 has been a busy one for Cultural Horizons, Inc. Work has continued on a number of Phase I surveys for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and other clients throughout the state of Kentucky. In addition, Phase I surveys have also been conducted for the Tennessee Department of Transportation, concentrated in the central and eastern portions of

Tennessee. A sample of some of our more interesting projects follows below.

We were finally able to complete the Phase I survey of KY 52 in Garrard County this year. This lengthy project was put on hold for a few years as the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet acquired land for the highway corridor. Landowner permission could not be obtained to survey approximately one half mile of the 5.5 mile corridor until after the KTC purchased the property. Two additional sites were discovered, bringing the total site count up to 34 sites found in the 5.5 mile long corridor; approximately 1/3 of these sites are historic. The prehistoric sites range in age from Archaic through Late Prehistoric. Many of the sites were very large and followed the ridgetop system along the corridor. This ridgetop system was striking, since it separates the Dix and Kentucky river drainages. Apparently, the prehistoric inhabitants used various ridgetop sites as not only long term settlements, but as episodic camping locations, presumably as they were traveling from one drainage to the next. The historic sites included a 19<sup>th</sup>-century toll house, two blacksmith shop sites, and some farmstead sites. We completed testing of the toll house site (15GD24) this summer (landowner issues had stalled this work). We determined that the portion of the site in the revised corridor was primarily late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century in age, and comprised outbuildings constructed much later than the toll house. The toll house itself is mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century and the first phase of testing conducted at the site a few years ago allowed us to sample this building. Some of the units yielded nice stratigraphic preservation. In concert with the KYTC we were able to arrive at a plan to preserve the toll house in place, while sacrificing the later outbuildings. One of the sites, 15GD44, was recommended for Phase III mitigation and we await the approval of our mitigation plan. This site is an early Late Woodland habitation that has a nice midden, and seems to have Newtown affinities. A small number of ceramics were discovered during the Phase II investigations, and the faunal preservation is very good. Lithics, including a large number of cores, and a small amount of bladelets are present, so the lithic analysis should be interesting. We look forward to the mitigation of this site in 2001.

Nancy Ross-Stallings was sent by the Mississippi SHPO to examine a collection of skeletal material located at the Peabody Museum at Harvard University in September. The skeletal

material was excavated in 1901-02 by Charles Peabody from the Oliver Site (22CO503) in Coahoma County. In 1991, salvage excavations conducted at the site by the SHPO and the University of Mississippi resulted in the recovery of an additional 25 individuals, so the 45 plus people examined by Nancy in September expanded her database for the site, and about Late Prehistoric Delta bioarchaeology in general. She has been analyzing skeletal material for the Mississippi SHPO since 1988. The Oliver excavations will be showcased in a two-volume edition that is an edited monograph. The first volume will include the reprints of Charles Peabody's work at the site, as well as John Belmont's dissertation on the site written in the 1960s. The second volume will include the results of investigations conducted in 1991. This site is an important one on the Delta, since Clarksdale Bells as well as other European trade artifacts were found at the site. It may also have been a site visited by DeSoto. At the very least, the pre 18<sup>th</sup>-century European trade artifacts excavated at the site have been stunning. The site may also answer some questions about Quapaw migrations in the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century in this region of the Mid South.

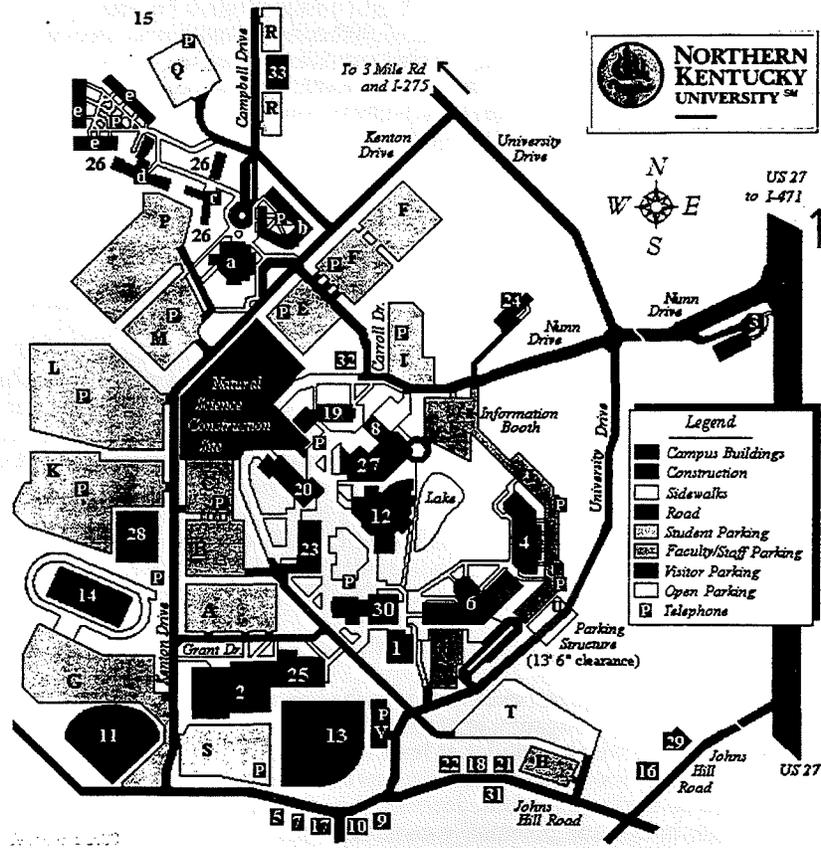
Cultural Horizons was awarded a contract by the Ohio Historical Society to conduct Phase I and II investigations at Pickawillany, a mid-1700s British and Native American trading fort in west central Ohio. The goal of the investigations was to locate the fort, determine archaeological integrity of the site, collate the written record regarding the site, and collect information from local collectors who visited the site before it was obtained by the Society. We employed a number of traditional and high-tech methods to lay down an archaeological base line. We conducted an aerial survey using standard color, black-and-white, and color infrared photography as well as thermal infrared imaging. While each of these showed potential cultural features, it was the thermal infrared that revealed the most interesting anomalies. These anomalies included a large square at the north end of the project area and a smaller square that correlates to an area where collectors and professionals have reported a concentration of 18<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts and features. A standard close interval pedestrian survey revealed very little surface material and almost none that related to the early historic use of the site. Likewise, metal detecting using three different machines yielded almost no hits. The final components of the Phase I investigation were conductivity and gradiometer survey. This work revealed several

scattered anomalies, but no signatures indicative of a palisade or fort. Hand excavations revealed features and midden deposits that correlated with the gradiometer anomalies. Unfortunately, none of these have yielded mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts. There are indications of a possible set of linear features that may be portions of a palisade (or not). The excavations and literature review are ongoing and a final report should be ready in the spring.

## EDITOR'S NOTES

As another issue goes to press, I want to thank all of the contributors for their continued support of Kentucky archaeology. I also want to encourage new contributions in the issues to come. The newsletter is only useful if we receive timely and interesting submissions. Thanks again for your help in 2000. Best wishes for 2001!

### Northern Kentucky University Map of Highland Heights Campus



#### Driving to the Highland Heights campus

*East on I-275 only (use these directions if coming from the Greater Cincinnati / Northern Kentucky Airport):*

- Take Exit 76, Three Mile Road/Northern Kentucky University.
- Turn right, go to the traffic light, and turn right onto Nunn Drive. All points on campus can be reached from Nunn Drive.

*East or west on I-275:*

- Take Exit 74A, Alexandria, leading to I-471 south.
- Go to the traffic light at the intersection of I-471 and U. S. Highway 27. Continue straight and turn right at the next traffic light onto Nunn Drive. All points on campus can be reached from Nunn Drive.

## REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

Lynn Webb

The following reports were received by the OSA since the Spring issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*. Please note that we are still working out a system to collect this data and apologize in advance to anyone who we may have missed.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed FY 2000 Timber Harvest and Cultural Resources Assessment of Land Between The Lakes, Lyon and Trigg Counties, Kentucky, and Stewart County, Tennessee*

**Author:** Kenneth C. Carstens

**Date:** September 1999

**Brief Abstract:** This Phase I archaeological survey covered a 5,000-acre area within Kentucky's Land Between The Lakes (LBL). A total of 28 archaeological sites were discovered during the survey as were 5 isolated finds and the documenting of 10 known historic cemeteries. Twelve historic house sites, representing the historic community of Twin Lakes (1900-1960), were documented. Seven prehistoric open lithic scatter site (15LY85-90; 40SW432) were found during this survey.

**Title:** *A Diachronic Study of Chert Procurement and Utilization in the Upper Rolling Fork River Valley, Marion County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack H. Ray

**Date:** May 1998

**Brief Abstract:** The Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University conducted a diachronic study of chert procurement and use along a selected portion of the Rolling Fork River in Marion County, Kentucky. Despite a great wealth of archaeological resources, very limited archaeological work has been conducted in Marion County in general and in the Rolling Fork River valley in particular.

**Title:** *A Geoarchaeological Study in the Upper Rolling Fork River Valley, Marion County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack H. Ray

**Date:** September 1999

**Brief Abstract:** Extensive survey and limited test excavations in the upper Rolling Fork River Valley resulted in the first geoarchaeological investigation in Marion County. A preliminary geomorphic model of terrace formation is presented which includes at least two distinct floodplain deposits and three separate terraces. The youngest floodplain deposit consists of reworked gravel, sand, and silt of recent historic age and contains no in situ prehistoric deposits. A higher and older aggrading floodplain appears to be late Holocene in age and potentially contains deeply buried Middle Woodland through Late Prehistoric deposits. Early Archaic (especially Kirk) and later materials are present on the surface of the vast majority of the lowest (first and second) terraces, which suggest that all three terrace landforms are late Pleistocene in age and have experienced little or no significant aggradation during the Holocene. Important implications for the location and management of cultural resources in the upper Rolling Fork River Valley are discussed.

**Title:** *An Addendum to: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed US 119 Realignment Project from Partridge to Oven Fork in Letcher County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee

**Date:** December 1999

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of Alternate 4 of the proposed US 119 realignment project (7.2 miles) from Partridge to Oven Fork in Letcher County, Kentucky.

The reconnaissance survey resulted in the reinvestigation of one previously identified prehistoric archaeological site (15Lr304). One inactive cemetery, documented during the 1997 survey, also was reinvestigated. The artifact assemblage recovered from Site 15Lr304 was characterized by a low-density scatter of chert debitage and a small assemblage of modified implements and fire-cracked rock.

**Title:** *Archaeological Investigations at Logan's Fort, Lincoln County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Kim A. McBride and W. Stephen McBride

**Date:** 2000

**Brief Abstract:** The archaeological investigations at Logan's Fort were successful in locating artifacts and features which date to or shortly after the fort occupation. The test excavations also revealed three backfilled cellars or pits, which contained artifacts dating from the fort period or shortly thereafter. The early filling date of these features (ca. 1780/90-1830) indicates that they may have originally been constructed during the fort period, and therefore were likely within the fort. Besides confirming the study area as the location of the fort, the archaeological investigations also indicate that this site contains a well preserved 1790s to 1840s farmstead occupation. The final confirmation that the study area was within or near the fort was the discovery of a human burial. The age, race, and condition of this skeleton, including evidence of scalping, indicate that it dates from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Frontier Indian Wars period and that it was likely the remains of William Hudson, documented to have been buried within the walls of the fort, after being killed (and scalped) in the May 1777 attack on Logan's Fort.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Mill Creek and Owen Branch in Pike County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand

**Date:** April 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed mine operation (339.41 acres) along Mill Creek and Owen Branch in eastern Pike County, Kentucky. A single previously unrecorded historic archaeological site (15Pi182) was identified. Site 15Pi182 represents a mid-19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation along Mill Creek. The site location has been heavily disturbed; the lack of archaeological integrity and the paucity of artifacts severely limits the research potential of Site 15Pi182.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Times Mining, Inc. Proposed Strip Mine in Northwest Perry County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Kurt H. Fiegel

**Date:** May 2000

**Brief Abstract:** This report documents a Phase I archaeological resource survey of a 66.02-acre tract in Perry County, KY. Evidence of past human activity consisted of two prehistoric archaeological sites: Times Shelter 1 (15Pe192) and Times Shelter 2 (15Pe193). The Times 1 Shelter dates to the Middle to Late Woodland Period based on the recovery of a single sandstone tempered cordmarked potsherd and a Hamilton Incurvate projectile point. The Times 2 Shelter could not be placed chronologically. Additionally a single cemetery with three internments dating from 1945 to 1979 (Arkansas Couch Cemetery) was examined.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Poundmill Branch in Knott County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand

**Date:** May 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed mine operation situated between Poundmill Branch and Martin Branch just east of the community of Larkslane in Knott County, KY. Portions of the project area (407.1 acres) had been disturbed previously by mining and logging activities. A single previously unrecorded historic archaeological site (15KT103) was identified. Site 15KT103 represents a late 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation along Martin Branch. Neither features nor midden was encountered in any of the shovel tests excavated. The lack of archaeological integrity and the paucity of artifacts severely limits the research potential of Site 15KT103.

**Title:** *A Survey of One-Half Mile of Town Creek and Testing of Site 15LO185 at Russellville, in Logan County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack M. Schock

**Date:** June 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey of one-half (½) mile along the Town Creek Drainage north of Russellville, Kentucky. One probable former prehistoric site was located in this current survey, although this location was destroyed a few years ago and no longer has any archaeological potential. Phase II testing was also conducted on Site 15Lo185, and revealed a buried Mississippian component; however, the site should not be affected by the project.

**Title:** *A Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant and Gravity Sewer in Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jason M. Anderson

**Date:** June 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts conducted a Phase I archaeological assessment of a wastewater treatment plant and a gravity sewer line (25.6 acres) in the community of Mount Sterling in Montgomery County, KY. As a result of the survey, four previously unidentified prehistoric archaeological sites (15Mm149, 15Mm150, 15Mm151, 15Mm152) and one isolated find (IF1) were identified. Site 15Mm149 consisted of a high density of artifacts; several temporally diagnostic hafted bifaces were recovered which indicated a multi-component site (Late Prehistoric, Fort Ancient, Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland and Early Woodland). No features were located by backhoe scraping of the plowzone in areas of heaviest surface artifact density. The available evidence suggests that cultural deposits at the site are confined to the plowzone. Site 15Mm150 consisted of a moderate density of artifacts; only one temporally diagnostic artifact, a Type 1 Small Triangular diagnostic of the pre-1200 AD Fort Ancient Period, was recovered. No evidence of FCR, ceramics, or subsurface features was found. Site 15Mm151 consisted of a light lithic scatter. No diagnostic artifacts, FCR, or ceramics were located during the survey. Site 15Mm152 consisted of a moderate lithic scatter. No diagnostic artifacts, FCR, or ceramics were located during the survey.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Between Onemile Branch and Rocky Hollow in Leslie County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand, Karen E. Hudson, and Jason M. Anderson

**Date:** June 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed a Phase I archaeological survey of 202.1 acres between Onemile Branch and Rocky Hollow in Leslie County, KY. The archaeological investigations resulted in the documentation of a cemetery and nine non-site localities. The cemetery contained two burial plots. It will not be impacted by the proposed project. Six non-site localities (#3-7, 9) were recorded within the project area.

**Title:** *Monitoring of Trench Excavation Through Site 15DA227 in Daviess County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jonathan P. Kerr

**Date:** June 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed monitoring of a trench excavation through Site 15Da227 in Daviess County, Kentucky. The trench was excavated for placement of a force main pipeline. The site was thought to possibly be a single component Mississippian site. This determination was based on the recovery of a shell tempered ceramic rim sherd, a micro-core, and small pressure flaked bifaces in conjunction with the remainder of the assemblage. During the current project, a Late Woodland Lowe Cluster and an Early Archaic Kirk Cluster hafted biface were recovered from the surface indicating the site was, in fact, multi-component. No intact subsurface remains such as midden or features were encountered during the trenching.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of Four Borrow Pit Localities in Bath County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Michael D. Richmond

**Date:** July 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed an archaeological survey of four borrow pit locations (45.06 acres) along KY 11 in Bath County, KY. As a result of this survey, one previously unrecorded archeological site, 15Bh263, was documented. In addition, two previously recorded archaeological sites, 15Bh234 and 15Bh237, were encountered and their respective boundaries enlarged. Site 15Bh263 consisted of a sparse lithic scatter of indeterminate age; Site 15Bh234 also consisted of a sparse lithic scatter of indeterminate age. Finally, Site 15Bh237 consisted of a moderate sized lithic scatter of low artifact density. Although a Brewerton biface dating to the Late Archaic was recovered, it is likely that this site was reoccupied throughout prehistory.

**Title:** *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 15ML332; Calvert City, Marshall County, Kentucky*

**Author:** J. Scott Jones

**Date:** July 2000

**Brief Abstract:** DuVall and Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase II archaeological testing project at Site 15ML332 in Calvert City, Marshall County, KY. Site 15ML332 is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The complete lack of subsurface deposits or features coupled with the absence of diagnostic artifacts or density of artifacts precludes this site as having any significance as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act. No further investigations were recommended.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Near the Community of Georgetown in Harlan County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee

**Date:** July 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed a Phase I archaeological assessment (126.33 acres) near the community of Georgetown in Harlan County, KY.. One previously unrecorded prehistoric rockshelter site (15H156) was documented during the survey. Cultural materials recovered from the rockshelter consisted of three flakes and one thermal shatter. No diagnostic materials were recovered from the site, and no fire-cracked rock or other materials suggestive of possible thermal features were found. The rockshelter had been disturbed heavily by looters, as evidenced by large pits, backdirt piles, and an abandoned shaker screen.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 26.5-Mile Linear Tract for a Proposed Gas Pipeline from Pine Mountain to Mallie, Knott and Letcher Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Daniel B. Davis

**Date:** July 2000

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 25.6-mile linear tract for a proposed gas pipeline from Pine Mountain in Letcher County, Kentucky, to Mallie in Knott County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of a single archaeological site (15LR59) and the recording of a single non-site location.

Site 15LR59 is a historic residence dating to the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Site 15LR59 is located near the southern portion of the project area and consists of the remains of a residence, a well, a small garden area, and a concentration of artifacts on surface.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Near the Community of Puncheon in Knott County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee

**Date:** July 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed an archaeological reconnaissance (362.2 acres) near the community of Puncheon in Knott County, KY. A large portion of the project area had been disturbed by previous mining and timbering activities. Two previously unrecorded historic farm sites (15Kt104 and 15Kt105) were documented during the survey. Site 15Kt104 consisted of a stone-lined well and a small assemblage of domestic artifacts dating throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Title:** *A Survey of 300 Acres for a Proposed Industrial Park West of Paris in Bourbon County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack M. Schock

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey of 300 acres west of Paris in Bourbon County, KY. Two archaeological sites were identified. Site 15Bb122 is a minor prehistoric site of unknown cultural affiliation which warrants no additional archaeological work. Site 15Bb123 is a historic house site probably occupied prior to 1840. A minor prehistoric archaic component is also present at 15Bb123; Phase II testing was recommended.

**Title:** *Archaeological Investigations at the Joseph Hite Cemetery, Jeffersontown, Jefferson County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Matthew E. Prybylski

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted archaeological investigations at the Joseph Hite Family Cemetery (15Jf684) to determine if graves were present beyond the present cemetery boundaries. Four backhoe trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the existing cemetery walls. No graves were found beyond these walls.

**Title:** *A National Register Evaluation of Site 15JF682 in Jefferson County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Michael W. Tuma

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed a Phase II evaluation of Site 15Jf682 in south-central Jefferson County, KY. Historic and prehistoric components were represented at the site; Phase II investigations focused on the prehistoric component of the site. All prehistoric deposits were mixed in the plowzone, and no evidence of sub-plowzone deposits or features was found.

**Title:** *Phase III Data Recovery Investigations at the Old Springs Site (15FR20), Franklin County, Kentucky*

**Author:** BHE Environmental, Inc.

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** This report details the Phase III investigation of the Old Springs site (15FR20) located in Franklin County, KY. Originally recorded in 1976 (Weinland and Sanders), the Old Springs site was subjected to an intensive Phase I reconnaissance, and subsequent Phase II testing in 1998 (Striker et al. 1999). These investigations revealed significant Fort Ancient materials including Type 2 and Type 3 Fine

Triangular projectile points, faunal remains, a unique ethnobotanical sample, and a newly defined ceramic series named Beals Run (Henderson 1998). The area subjected to Phase II excavation by mechanical means totaled 930 m<sup>2</sup>. The mitigation of the Old Springs site recovered a total of 270 artifacts and include 184 ceramic sherds, all of which are attributed to the Beals Run Series, 61 lithic tools including 17 Fine Triangular projectile points, and four bone fragments. Concentrations of cultural materials were observed and recorded in the eastern portion of the site. The Fine Triangular projectile points and Beals Run ceramics recovered from the mitigation corroborate the Phase I and Phase II results of an early Fort Ancient occupation for the Old Springs site. In addition, the mitigation of the Old Springs site has produced the largest sample of Fine Triangulars and Beals Run Series ceramics, and contains some of the largest sherds of the Beals Run series yet recovered.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Lick Branch of Johns Creek in Pike County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mining operation (229.18 acres) southeast of the community of Meta in Pike County, KY. One previously unrecorded historic archaeological site was documented. Site 15Pi83, which was located along a proposed haul road, was recorded as a historic farm and residence site dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two standing structures, the remains of two other structures, and a well were represented at the site. A previously unrecorded cemetery also was documented during the current survey.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 32 Gas Wellheads (#112-143), 31.3 km of Gas Pipeline, and 23.1 km of Associated Roads in Daniel Boone National Forest, Clay and Leslie Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Daniel B. Davis

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for gas wellheads, pipeline, and associated roads in portions of the Daniel Boone National Forest, in Clay and Leslie counties, KY. The survey resulted in the identification of a single archaeological site (15CY304) and additional investigations at a previously identified site (15CY164). Site 15CY304, a historic residence dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century, is located near the center of the project area near wellhead #119. It consists of a scatter of fieldstone, a covered and filled well, and a concentration of artifacts on surface. One previously identified site, 15CY164, was located within the project area. Site 15CY164, consisting of the structural remains of a residence and a small assemblage of early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts, has been impacted by construction after initial survey and evaluation.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 0.5-Acre Tract for Proposed Improvements to the Alexander Creek Boat Ramp, Edmonson County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Daniel B. Davis

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 0.5-acre tract for a proposed parking lot in Edmonson County, KY. The survey resulted in the identification of a single archaeological site (15ED425). Site 15ED425 is a multicomponent site containing a Late Archaic lithic scatter and a light scatter of historic artifacts. The prehistoric component appears to represent one or more short-term seasonal hunting camps while the historic artifacts may be associated with a ferry that once operated in the area or with a residence shown on the 1954 Brownsville 7.5" topographic quadrangle map.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 200 Acre Area, Near Boxville (Union County), Kentucky*

**Author:** Kenneth C. Carstens and Nancy J. Carstens

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Archaeological Services of Murray, Kentucky performed a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance for a 200-acre area near Boxville, Union County, KY. Three new historic sites (15Un184, 15Un185, and 15Un186), and two new isolated finds were located within the 200-acre area. All three sites, former houses, were probably occupied around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as interpreted from a sparse distribution of surface artifacts and identification from a historical map.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Wastewater Interceptor, Pump Station and Collectors Project, Mercer County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Christopher T. Begley

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 30,200 ft. long corridor for the City of Harrodsburg, in Mercer County, KY. The survey resulted in the recording of one previously identified and six previously identified archaeological sites. Site 15ME61 consists of a large, dense scatter of prehistoric and historic cultural materials in a large, flat section of the Salt River floodplain. The prehistoric materials include a diagnostic projectile point suggesting a Late Archaic/Early Woodland affiliation. Historic cultural material appears to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Site 15ME68 consists of a small assemblage of prehistoric lithic artifacts of undetermined date and historic or modern cultural material. Site 15ME69 consists of prehistoric and historic material that stretched for approximately 100 m along the eastern part of the bottom between the creeks and consisted of lithic debitage and historic materials dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Local oral history holds that this area was used during the Civil War as a bivouac site for troops prior to the Battle of Perrysville, and informants report the recovery of lead shot from the field by collectors using metal detectors. Site 15ME70 consists of a light scatter of non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic debitage of undetermined age. Site 15ME72 consists of a light scatter of non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic debitage recovered from a small area through shovel testing. Site 15ME73 consists of a dense scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts recovered along the floodplain of the Salt River. The prehistoric materials are densely distributed and include diagnostic material suggesting an Early Archaic cultural affiliation. Site 15ME74 consists of a light scatter of non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic debitage.

**Title:** *A Phase I Historical Survey of Scuttle Hole Gap and Road Historic Site (LR34), Letcher County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Daniel B. Davis

**Date:** August 2000

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I survey of Scuttle Hole Gap and Road (LR34) Historic Site from Partridge to Mandrake in Letcher County, Kentucky. The road through Scuttle Hole Gap has been dynamic and fluid in location throughout its history. Prehistorically, the gap and road provided a means to cross between the drainages of the Kentucky and the Cumberland rivers. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, the gap and road was utilized by early settlers of the region to cross north over Pine Mountain. During the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the road was utilized to travel to the railhead at Stonega, Virginia, where supplies such as sugar, flour, and salt could be obtained. By 1885, coal and timber speculation reached Letcher County and large-scale changes in land management practices had begun. The road now identified by local informants as original is a mixture of roads constructed between 1890 and 1915. It is clear that the current, existing road from Partridge to Mandrake via Scuttle Hole Gap is not the original, historic road. It is likely that the original Scuttle Hole Gape Road resembled the route shown on an 1890 map of the area, and portions of this road system remain intact, particularly in the gap area proper; preliminary boundaries are based on the 1890 configuration of the road running in and along the drainage.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed West Cynthiana Bypass, Harrison County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Tracey A. Sandefur and Susan C. Andrews

**Date:** September 1997

**Brief Abstract:** This report describes the Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed West Cynthiana Bypass (6.5 km) in Harrison County, KY. The survey resulted in the identification of 11 previously unrecorded sites (15Hr33, 15Hr34, 15Hr35, 15Hr36, 15Hr37, 15Hr38, 15Hr39, 15Hr40, 15Hr41, 15Hr42, and 15Hr43) and two previously recorded sites (15Hr10 and 15Hr14). Four sites, 15Hr33, 15Hr35, 15Hr40 and 15Hr41, are light lithic scatters of undetermined cultural affiliation. Site 15Hr37 is a Late Archaic and/or Early Woodland lithic scatter located out of context within a gully. Site 15Hr39 is a very light Early and Late Archaic lithic scatter atop an eroded ridge top. Site 15Hr34 is a historic farm/residence dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to present. Site 15Hr36 is a multicomponent Late Archaic, Early Woodland and For Ancient site with pottery. Site 15Hr38 is an another multicomponent Early Woodland Adena, Late Woodland and/or Fort Ancient and late 19<sup>th</sup>-/early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farm/residence. Site 15Hr42 is an early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century farm/residence that possibly has an intact midden deposit. An unassigned prehistoric component is also present on Site 15Hr42. Site (15Hr43) is an Early Archaic medium lithic scatter overlooking the western floodplain of the South Fork Licking River, while Site 15Hr14 is a previously documented site located on a rise in the western floodplain of the South Fork Licking River. It is a large lithic scatter with a moderate concentration just within the proposed right of way.

**Title:** *A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Bluegrass Generating Facility Near the Community of La Grange in Oldham County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Derek M. Wingfield

**Date:** September 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed an archaeological assessment of the proposed Bluegrass Generating Facility (53.33 acres) in Oldham County, KY. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15O1120 and 15O1121) and one non-site locality were documented during the survey. The archaeological sites and the non-site locality, all historic farms/residences, date from the late 1800s to mid 1900s and include residences and associated outbuildings. Site 15O1120 is a turn of the century two-story farmhouse with eight associated outbuildings. A mixture of historic and modern debris indicated a continuous occupation of the site from construction until the mid-1990s. Site 15O1121 is a razed house with two associated outbuildings. As with Site 15O1120, surface material was a mixture of historic and modern debris.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed I-65 Rest Area's Horse Cave, Hart County, Kentucky, Item Number: 4-11.00*

**Author:** James Lee Hixon

**Date:** September, 2000

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey (56.5 acres) was completed for the proposed I-65 Rest Areas, Horse Cave, Hart County, KY. As a result of this investigation, two new sites (15Ht73 and 15Ht74) and three isolated finds were located. Both new sites recorded are prehistoric; Site 15Ht73 dates to the Early to Middle Woodland period, and Site 15Ht74 dates to the Late Archaic Period.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Phase I Greater Fleming County Regional Water Commission Water Project in Mason and Fleming Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee

**Date:** September 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed an archaeological survey (5.7 acres) of a proposed water treatment in Mason County, KY, and a proposed water storage tank in Fleming County, KY. One

previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15Ms111, was documented during the survey. The site was recorded as a historic farm and residence dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and consisted of the remains of a burnt and razed house, a cistern, and a small amount of cultural material found at ground surface. No cultural materials were recovered from shovel tests at the site and no intact structural remains were present.

**Title:** *Archaeological Investigations of the Vanceburg-Lewis County Industrial Park Improvement Area, Lewis County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Michael D. Richmond

**Date:** September 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the proposed Vanceburg-Lewis County Industrial Park Improvement Area (17 acres) in Lewis County, KY. The archaeological survey resulted in the relocation of two previously recorded archaeological sites, 15Lw14 and 15Lw15 recorded by the University of Kentucky. Site 15Lw14 is multicomponent (Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods) and consisted of a large open habitation defined by lithic debitage and tools, fire-cracked rock and shell. Because the proposed rail spur crossed the northeastern edge of the site, that portion was subject to Phase II investigations. These testing efforts failed to produce evidence of cultural deposits below the plowzone and demonstrated that this portion of Site 15Lw14 contain no significant remains. The majority of Site 15Lw15 was found to be located outside the improvement area, and the portion of the site within the project area consisted of an ephemeral lithic scatter confined to the plowzone.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation in Low Gap Hollow Near the Community of Deane in Letcher County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee

**Date:** September 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed coal mining operation northeast of the community of Deane in Letcher County, KY. Three non-site localities and one previously unrecorded historic archaeological site were documented during the survey. Site 15Lr63 was recorded as a historic farm and residence dating throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Few artifacts were recovered from shovel tests at the site and the majority of materials collected were modern in age. The lack of archaeological integrity and the paucity of artifacts severely limits the research potential of Site 15Lr63.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 35 Acre Permit Area (Permit Application Number 824-0015) near Empire, Christian County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Vincent A. Versluis

**Date:** October 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Great River Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of 35 acres for a proposed coal permit area near Empire, Christian County, KY. Two previously undocumented archaeological sites were recorded during the course of this investigation. Site 15Ch585 is a historic farmstead dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The site consists of historic and modern artifacts scattered around a house, three barns, four sheds, an outhouse, a limestone block-lined, concrete-capped cistern, and a former house location. The other site is an isolated prehistoric biface fragment.

**Title:** *Phase II Archaeological Monitoring of an Approximate 270 Meter Long Trench for a Proposed Water Line Near Stanton, Powell County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Don Merritt and Vincent Versluis

**Date:** October 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services archaeologically monitored the plowzone removal of a two-foot (60 cm) wide, 270 m long trench for a proposed water line near Stanton, Powell County, Kentucky. During the 1999 survey, Site 15Po339 was identified in the Red River floodplain and recorded as a large prehistoric open habitation site that consists of a dense scatter of lithic material that date the site to the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic periods and the Late Archaic/Early Woodland transitional period. No in situ artifacts or cultural deposits were identified in the portion of Site 15Po339 subject to impact by the installation of the water line. The only cultural material found during the monitoring of the trench were 42 artifacts that were located in agriculturally-disturbed contexts.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 49 Acre Permit Area (Permit Number 889-0105) Near Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Vincent A. Versluis

**Date:** October 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of 49 acres for a proposed coal permit area near Greenville, Muhlenberg County, KY. Two archaeological sites were recorded in the project area during the course of this investigation. Sites 15Mu205 and 15Mu211 are 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup>-century historic farmsteads. Shaffer (1998) previously documented site 15Mu205 as the remains of a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead. The site was relocated during the present survey. Historic and modern artifacts were found scattered around a dry pond bed, a cellar depression, and a concrete slab house foundation. Site 15Mu211 consists of historic and modern artifacts scattered around a house, a collapsed barn, a collapsed shed, a chicken pen, and a sandstone block-lined cistern. Based on archaeological, archival, and oral historical data.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Of A 160 Meter Long, 30 cm Diameter, Water Line Where It Crosses U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Property, City of Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Kenneth C. Carstens

**Date:** October 2000

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance was performed at the request of the City of Cadiz, Trigg County, KY. Site 15TR262, a non-descript 1940s-1950s domestic dwelling foundation with accompanying cistern were found to be located within the proposed path of the waterline.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 350 Acres for the Proposed Williamsburg/Whitley County Airport Near Williamsburg, Whitley County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Vincent A. Versluis

**Date:** November 2000

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of approximately 350 acres for the proposed Williamsburg/Whitley County Airport near Williamsburg, Whitley County, KY. One previously unrecorded historic site and one prehistoric isolated find were recorded during the course of the investigation. Site 15Wh186 is a late 19<sup>th</sup> to middle 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead consisting of a house and scatter of historic artifacts.

## CALENDAR

### 2001

#### January

- 10-14 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology. Held aboard the historic luxury liner *Queen Mary* in Long Beach, CA. For more information - visit the SHA webpage at [www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org).
- 19-20 Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology - 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting. Ed Jones Auditorium, Ellington Agricultural Center, Edmonson Pike, Nashville, TN. For more information contact Michael Moore ([mmoore@mial.state.tn.us](mailto:mmoore@mial.state.tn.us)) or Kevin Smith ([kesmith@frank.mtsu.edu](mailto:kesmith@frank.mtsu.edu)).

#### March

- 2 KyOPA Meeting at 3:00 p.m. Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY.
- 3-4 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Council Conference. Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY. For more information - email [David.Pollack@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:David.Pollack@mail.state.ky.us).
- 23-24 The Eighteenth Annual Visiting Scholar Conference will be held at Southern Illinois University Carbondale. For additional information contact: Dr. George Crothers, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527. [crothers@siu.edu](mailto:crothers@siu.edu), 618-453-5032, or visit their website at <http://www.siu.edu/~cai/vs.htm>.

#### April

- 18-22 66<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. New Orleans Marriott and Le Meridien New Orleans. For more information - telephone 202-789-8200 or visit the website at [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org).
- 25-29 2001 Annual Meeting of the Vernacular Architecture Forum in Newport, RI. For more information contact - [www.vernaculararchitecture.org](http://www.vernaculararchitecture.org).

#### August

- 26-30 The 10<sup>th</sup> Archaeological Chemistry Symposium at the American Chemical Society Meeting in Chicago. For more information - 614-292-5518 or email [Jakes.1@osu.edu](mailto:Jakes.1@osu.edu).

#### November

- 28 100<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, DC.

*Kentucky Archaeology* is a publication of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists and is issued twice a year in the Summer and Winter. The deadline for submitting announcements, short news items, queries, call for papers, book reviews, current research, and other materials is **May 15** for the **Summer** issue and **November 15** for the **Winter** issue. Please send materials to Donald W. Linebaugh, KyOPA Editor, Program for Archaeological Research, University of Kentucky, 1020A Export St., Lexington, KY 40506; 859-257-1944, 859-323-1968 (fax); [dwline@pop.uky.edu](mailto:dwline@pop.uky.edu). Submissions should be sent in either Word or Word Perfect files on disk or via email attachments. Please note the software and version in your cover letter.

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**KyOPA Newsletter**  
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