



Summer 2001

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Hank McKelway

Once again the distinguished (or extinguished!) Dr. Linebaugh has produced a great newsletter that promotes communication among those interested in Kentucky archaeology. These past months have provided other avenues of communication between KyOPA archaeologists. Andrew Bradbury has excelled in establishing a critical network for communicating among archaeologists across our state via the Internet. He has also updated the KyOPA web page with essential information and links, and established a KyOPA list serve. There are nearly forty individuals enrolled in the list serve, sparking excellent discussions on important and timely topics. Examples include the recent commentary on the new Kentucky Heritage Council specifications for the conduct of fieldwork in Kentucky, a lively discussion on subsurface testing, and excellent exchanges on the value and relevance of RPA to Kentucky archaeology. The list serve is quickly proving to be an important tool for disseminating announcements and gathering feedback and opinions. If you are not enrolled, I strongly encourage you to do so. Andrew is also working on the possibility of utilizing the list

serve for voting purposes. Improved communication among Kentucky archaeologists was a goal we set at the last KyOPA meeting. I think all expectations have been surpassed with the newsletter, web page, and list serve – many thanks to those involved.

I would like to shift the focus over the next few months to public education, and the integration of KyOPA into statewide efforts. I will be working with Phil Logsdon and Gwynn Henderson towards this end. One effort we all seem to agree on is the expansion of KyOPA's role in statewide archaeology education. The manner in which this may be done will no doubt provide fodder for future list serve discussions!

I am also planning on convening a meeting of the Officers and Board members in July. I would like to discuss future KyOPA goals and develop plans. I think meetings of the Board and Officers have been too infrequent in the past, and I would like to remedy that situation and foster more communication between us. Please feel free to forward your comments on KyOPA directly to me via email or on the list serve. We can use all the help we can get! Thanks and have a great summer!

NEW MEMBERS

The KyOPA membership has approved the following individuals as full members of KyOPA: Brian M. Butler, JoEllen Burkholder, Michael Striker, and Karen Hudson. Please make a point of welcoming these new KyOPA members.

Brian M. Butler (sponsored by Berle Clay) is the Director and Senior Scientist at the center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Dr. Butler received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from SIU at Carbondale. He has been interested in and involved with the archaeology of the lower Ohio Valley and the Midsouth for many years, doing both contract and grant funded research. Recent work has included excavations at the Millstone Bluff site, Rose Hotel site, Hayes Creek site, and the Cave Creek Rockshelter.

JoEllen Burkholder (sponsored by Barbara Thiel) is an assistant professor of Anthropology at Northern Kentucky University. Dr. Burkholder received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from Binghamton University, New York. She has become involved in the archaeology of Kentucky in contract and academic capacities.

Michael Striker (sponsored by Gwynn Henderson) is a Principal Investigator for ASC Group Inc. Mr. Striker received his M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Idaho. Since 1999, he has been Director of the ASC's Cincinnati Office. Prior to this he was with 3D Environmental and BHE Environmental in Cincinnati. He has conducted or directed contract projects in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.

Karen Hudson (sponsored by Steve Creasman) is a Principal Investigator for Architectural History and Folklore with Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. Dr. Hudson received her Ph.D. in Folklore from the University of Pennsylvania and her M.A. in Historic Preservation from the University of Georgia. In addition to her training in folklore,

history, and architecture, she has a keen interest in historic archaeology. Employing her expertise in architecture and folklore, Dr. Hudson assists historic archaeologists at CRAI with site reconstruction and interpretation.

RICHARD S. "SCOTTY" MACNEISH DIES AT 82

Dr. James Bradley, Director of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology

Richard Stockton "Scotty" MacNeish, renowned archaeologist and long time resident of Andover, MA, died from automobile accident injuries on January 16th in Belize. He was 82 years old. Known for his excavations throughout the Americas and China, MacNeish was elected to the British Academy in 1973 and the National Academy of Sciences in 1974. Last April, he received the prestigious Fryxell Award from the Society for American Archaeology in acknowledgment of his pioneering work in interdisciplinary research.

Born in Harlem and raised in Eastchester, NY, Scotty was educated at Colgate and the University of Chicago from which he received a B.A. (1940), M.A. (1944) and Ph.D. (1949). A dedicated field archaeologist, Scotty interspersed his schooling with excavation experience in central New York, Monument Valley (Arizona), and northeast Mexico as well as numerous sites in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. In 1949, Scotty became Senior Archaeologist at the National Museum of Canada and over the next dozen years directed fieldwork from the Maritimes to the Yukon. He also served as Chairman of the newly established Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary from 1964 to 1968.

Much of Scotty's most famous work was conducted through the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology at Phillips Academy in Andover, MA where he served as director from 1969 to 1980. In 1960, Scotty joined with director Doug Byers and curator Fred Johnson to explore the origins of agriculture

and complex societies in the Americas. Initial work focused on the Tehuacan Valley in Mexico. Five seasons of fieldwork documented not only 12,000 years of cultural development but also the process by which maize (corn) was domesticated. The Tehuacan Project is still considered one of the most significant interdisciplinary programs undertaken in 20th-century American archaeology. During the 1970s, MacNeish focused similar research efforts in the Ayacucho Valley of Peru and in Belize.

After retiring from the Robert S. Peabody Museum in 1982, Scotty taught briefly at Boston University and then continued his research through the Andover Foundation for Archaeological Research (AFAR). In 1993, MacNeish along with colleagues from Beijing University and the Jiangxi Institute of Archaeology, investigated the origins of rice agriculture along the middle reaches of the Yangtze River. Three seasons of fieldwork have added substantial new information to our understanding of this subject.

Scotty was known as much for his personal style as for his science. A man of strong and often controversial opinions, he relished the sharp give and take of scholarly debate. Perhaps this pugnacious approach is explained by the fact that he was a Golden Gloves boxing champion as an undergraduate. Life was seldom dull around Scotty and his gruff exterior hid a generous teacher and loyal friend.

In many ways, Scotty was the real Indiana Jones, a man passionate about knowledge rather than treasure, a consummate storyteller with the life experiences to back it up. His work has challenged and inspired others for more than a half century, and will continue to do so for some time to come.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGACY INSTITUTE AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY CHANNEL (www.archaeologychannel.org)

Gwynn Henderson

Dr. Rick Pettigrew, President and Executive Director of the Archaeological Legacy Institute (ALI) has accepted the first three episodes of the Heritage Council's **Kentucky Archaeology** Series for their streaming video website, www.archaeologychannel.org.

Naturally, ALI would like some financial support from the Kentucky archaeological community, since they do not charge for broadcasting the episodes. That's where KyOPA and its members come in. Here is a summary description of ALI and the financial support options.

The Archaeological Legacy Institute was registered as a 501c3 non-profit in Oregon in 1999. It began full-scale streaming video on its website, The Archaeology Channel (TAC), in January 2001. Its mission is to develop ways to make archaeology more effective in gathering important information about past human lifeways and delivering that information to the public and the profession. Rick Pettigrew, President and Executive Director of ALI, acknowledges that archaeology is popular and frequently in the news, but that a serious gap exists between the promise of archaeology on the one hand and the realities of its performance and popular perception on the other. Thus, the critical issues ALI was founded to address include the problem of increasing damage to archaeological sites, the poor availability of "grey literature" that inhibits research progress and popular support for archaeology, insufficient collaboration with indigenous peoples, a lack of archaeology in school

curricula, a shortage of materials written by professionals for the lay public, distrust of professionals among knowledgeable lay people, and inaccurate and incomplete news reports. Pettigrew feels ALI, through TAC, can help address these problems by bringing the benefits of archaeology to a wider constituency and by providing a highly visible forum for the dissemination of ideas. ALI hopes that TAC will convey perspectives and tell stories, in addition to showing the excitement of archaeological discovery.

Pettigrew views TAC as a part of the solution to a public relations problem that archaeology has faced for years. He feels that public understanding of, interest in, and support for archaeology are key determinants of the amount of archaeological research that will be conducted in this country. Archaeologists need public support for regulations protecting sites. We also have an obligation to the public, which should receive a return on its investment in the form of real information on the results of archaeological research. Archaeologists have a special responsibility to demonstrate value to indigenous peoples who are often the subject of our research.

ALI is planning a number of initiatives to realize its goals: utilizing media entertainment to get its message across by means of TAC is their top priority right now. TAC uses on-demand streaming video technology (images you watch on your monitor but are not downloaded onto your hard drive) to enable users with Internet connections to view their programs pertaining to archaeology and indigenous peoples anywhere in the world, and view them anytime. TAC also includes hyperlinks to websites containing information pertinent to the video topics (3-4 links for people who want to do their own research and learn more about the subject). The website has a Teacher Resources section where teaching materials that are available on-line are posted (like the companion guides KHC is developing for each episode in the Series).

Showing the **Kentucky Archaeology Series** on TAC provides an enormous opportunity for Kentucky archaeologists to inform people everywhere, but also and especially interested Kentuckians, about Kentucky's rich cultural heritage. It holds special importance as a potential educational tool: teachers and students alike can view the Series episodes on TAC and use the lessons in their exploration of Kentucky's past.

KyOPA could provide financial support in a number of ways (options are described on the website). The organization and/or individuals could become members (\$250 for organizations; \$25-\$50 for individuals). Membership fees help pay for webcasting and web site development, among other things (for a complete list, go to the website). Or KyOPA could directly sponsor one or more of the videos. This costs \$100/month. Since ALI is a non-profit 501c3 organization, the membership fee is tax deductible.

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Darlene Applegate

Cultural anthropologist Dr. Lindsey King and archaeologist Dr. Darlene Applegate are working on an oral history of early 20th-century Works Progress Administration (WPA) archaeological research and archaeological tourism in western Kentucky. They are looking for leads about informants who might be willing to be interviewed.

The investigators are interested in documenting the perspectives of the WPA workers and the impact of their excavations on the community. They would like to talk with anyone who worked as a laborer (perhaps wishful thinking), had a close relative who worked as a laborer, or any community member who experienced or was in some way impacted by the WPA projects.

Drs. King and Applegate are also interested in documenting the perspectives of

persons who operated public sites, visited public sites, or lived in communities surrounding the sites. Places like Lost City (Page) and Ancient Buried City (Wickliffe) or even Crystal Onyx Cave that is open currently. At present, they have about a dozen interviewees but would like to add more. Please send along your suggestions to Dr. Applegate at Western Kentucky University (Program in Anthropology, 1 Big Red Way, Bowling Green, KY 42101).

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FIELDWORK AND CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORTS

Tom Sanders

For the past six months, the Kentucky Heritage Council has been updating its specifications for conducting fieldwork and preparing reports on Section 106 undertakings. Copies of the revised Specifications were mailed to all historic and archaeological consultants working in Kentucky, and to preservation professionals employed in various state and federal agencies. Two drafts were posted on the Kentucky Heritage Council web site, and comments were solicited from all interested persons. In addition, two meetings were held. The initial draft specifications were presented at the 18th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference on Saturday, March 3, 2001, at Northern Kentucky University. Many useful suggestions were made by participants. A second meeting especially for historians and architectural historians was held at the offices of the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort on May 2, 2001. Again, many useful comments were received. Subsequently, a second draft of the Specifications was posted on the KHC web site. Many individuals made helpful comments on the second draft. On June 1, 2001, the commenting period was closed. This final draft is now in effect on a trial basis until December 31, 2001. During this period of adjustment for both KHC staff and Section 106 consultants, there will be a gradual integration of the Specifications into the

Section 106 review process. All new field projects initiated on or after June 6, 2001, should follow the updated specifications. If fieldwork was initiated prior to June 6, the Principal Investigator may elect to follow either the 1991 or 2001 editions.

Please continue to inform the KHC staff of any difficulties you experience in applying the 2001 Specifications to specific field circumstances, or in preparing reports based on the Specifications. During January 2002, the KHC staff will evaluate any problems encountered by agency users or by consultants and determine if changes to the Specifications are warranted. Questions or comments should be directed to Thomas N. Sanders, KHC Site Protection Program Administrator by phone at (502) 564-7005, ext. 118 or e-mail at tom.sanders@mail.state.ky.us.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Don Linebaugh

Greetings from the editor. Thanks again to all who have contributed to this issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*. I hope that you will continue to assist me with our efforts to improve and enhance the newsletter. It is only through your contributions that the newsletter can be useful. Our organization and this newsletter can and should be important vehicles for communicating among professionals and for ultimately enhancing archaeology in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

NEW BOOK: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NITER MINING AND GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURE

The entire forthcoming issue of *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology* (Volume 16, 2001) will be devoted to the release of OVHA Monograph No. 1, "Bibliography of Niter Mining and Gunpowder Manufacture." This volume, authored by Donald B. Ball and Gary A. O'Dell, consists of 128 text pages, over 100,000 words, and in excess of 850 published and archival references; this listing

is the single most comprehensive bibliography currently available on these topics. In addition to its coverage of the historical origins of gunpowder in China, this compilation covers niter and gunpowder production in Europe and in America during the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War eras. An extended introductory bibliographic essay places these sources in context for the reader. This special volume should be of particular interest and utility to historical and industrial archaeologists, historic preservationists, cultural resource managers, speleologists, military and chemical historians, and Civil War buffs.

Copies will be available for delivery in October 2001. The price of each copy is \$20.00 plus shipping (\$2.50 for the first copy; \$1.00 for each additional copy mailed to the same address). Copies may be ordered from: Dr. Kit W. Wesler, Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, P.O. Box 155, Wickliffe, KY 42087-0155.

CHANGES AT THE WILLIAM S. WEBB MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Nancy O'Malley

Effective August 16, 2001, Dr. George Crothers will begin a one-year appointment as assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology and director of the W.S. Webb Museum of Anthropology and Office of State Archaeology. Dr. Jim Fenton, who served ably and with good humor as director during the last academic year, has returned to his job at Wilbur Smith Engineers. Inquiries concerning Museum curation, collections, site forms, excavation permits or other business should be directed to that fount of institutional memory, Nancy O'Malley, who continues as Assistant Director.

In September, the museum will undergo a general conservation survey and assessment by a museum conservator and an architect, thanks to a grant obtained by Jim Fenton from the Institute of Museum and Library Services and Heritage Preservation.

This assessment will be of immeasurable aid to the museum for long and short range planning, collections improvements and upgrades, exhibit and building improvements, and many other museum-related issues. The final report detailing the findings of the assessment will be used to direct efforts for additional fund-raising, grant applications, and other activities.

Erin Gregory is serving in the capacity of research assistant and Tina Beck, Katie Bales, Melissa Zabecki, and Alice Carver are working on NAGPRA-related tasks this summer. Rick Burdin will return as graduate research assistant in the fall.

Assistant Director Nancy O'Malley is initiating work on research concerning the Limestone Trace and the Wilderness Road with geographers Karl Raitz and Rich Schein. They will collaborate on a comparative analysis of the two roads, examining their individual developmental histories, significant associated people, places, landmarks, and other matters of interest. This research is funded by a Transportation Enhancement grant and is expected to take about two years to complete. Nancy has recently submitted an article on Kinkeadtown, an African-American neighborhood in East Lexington, to *Winterthur Portfolio* for review. Along with Karen Hudson, Nancy also successfully nominated the Froman-McCann farm complex in Mercer County to the National Register of Historic Places this spring. The Froman-McCann house includes a log section that was probably built by Jacob Froman around 1784 as part of his pioneer station.

HUMOR IN RESEARCH - EXAMPLES FROM THE NITER AND GUNPOWDER INDUSTRIES

Donald B. Ball, US Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville, Kentucky

Though research is typically seen as a rather dry and - regrettably - dull undertaking, several examples of otherwise factual statements relating to niter and gunpowder production and distribution in the 19th century

afford more than a small degree of subtle humor. In what is likely one of the most unusual sources for procuring niter for gunpowder production, Ephraim G. Squier (1852:476) - best known for his pioneering research on prehistoric earth-works in the eastern United States - notes:

In some of the Nicaraguan towns, especially in Leon, the pernicious practice of burying the dead within the walls of city churches is persisted in, even as in London, and, just as with us, against the opposition of all sensible persons, including the government itself. Fees to the church and attendant officials are at the root of the evil, and give it a vitality that defies all attempts at eradication. The priests of Leon have evaded all edicts about this nuisance, and have improved upon the practice of our metropolitan parishes; for not content with the revenues they derive from funerals, they charge according to the length of time [from ten to twenty-five years] the dead are to be permitted by them to rest in their graves. When the purchased time is up, the bones and the earth derived from the decomposed corpses are removed and sold to the manufacturers of nitre! The least war-like of citizens may thus in the end become a defender of his country, when converted into a constituent of gunpowder. The most quiet and unambitious of mortals may complete his career by making a noise in the world, when fired off from a mortar.

As the daughter of a consulting chemist for the Confederate States Niter and Mining Bureau and the niece of the superintendent of the Nitre Bureau works in Columbia, 17 year old Emma LeConte was in a unique position to record minutia relating to the more day-to-day operations of the bureau in Columbia, South Carolina, in the final days before the fall of the city to Federal forces. Of particular note is the information she provides regarding the personnel, workforce, and

equipment of the Bureau's Columbia operation. Her diary entry for January 2, 1865 (LeConte 1938:3) is particularly humorous:

Have just returned from Aunt Josie's, where we spent the evening in company with Capt. and Mrs. Green. We had a very pleasant evening... Capt. Green of the Nitre Bureau is an odd sort of man, and his wife is awfully ugly.

In a letter dated May 1, 1862, Lt. A. F. Crosman aboard the US Gunboat Tahoma off Sea Horse Key, Florida, reports (Secretary of the Navy 1903:224) to Lt. Com. J. C. Howell:

In obedience to your order, on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo [April 25, 1862] I started in the tender ...and the launch in pursuit of a schooner seen that morning off St. Martin's Keys. ...At daylight of the 26th [April 26, 1862] I discovered the sail on shore and ...put the howitzer in the launch and pulled toward her. It was a fore-and-aft schooner [the name of which is not reported] with topmasts down, a French flag flying at the forestay. One man was seen leaving over the bows, and a column of black smoke commenced to pour up from her stern. ...When within about 800 yards she blew up with a loud, heavy report. ...The tremendous force of the explosion, which in a moment reduced the schooner to a floating mass of timber ...leads me to conclude that the bulk of her cargo was gunpowder.

One must presume that only an officer would be capable of reaching such a profoundly obvious conclusion.

Aside from the purely chemical and mechanical processes associated with the manufacture of gunpowder, the workplace etiquette at powder mills took on a character of its own reflecting the very real and ever-present danger of this occupation. As recorded in Anonymous (1852:643-644):

In this silent region [at the Hounslow Powder Mill in southern England], amidst whose ninety-seven work-places no human voice ever breaks upon the ear, and where, indeed, no human form is seen except in the isolated house in which his allotted task is performed, there are secreted upwards of two hundred and fifty work-people. ...Here no shadow of a practical joke, or caper of animal spirits ever transpires; no witticisms, no oaths, no chaffing, or slang. A laugh is never heard; a smile never seen. Even the work is carried on by the men with as few words as possible, and these uttered in a low tone. ...If one man wishes to communicate any thing to another, or to ask for any thing from somebody at a short distance, he must go there; he is never permitted to shout or call out. ...Amidst all this silence, whenever a shout does occur, every body knows that some immediate danger is expected the next moment, and all rush away headlong from the direction of the shout. As to running toward it to offer any assistance, as common in all other cases, it is thoroughly understood that none can be afforded. An accident here is immediate and beyond remedy (*italics in original*).

References Cited

Anonymous

1852 How Gunpowder is Made - Visit to Hounslow Mills. *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* 4(23; April):643-647, New York.

LeConte, Emma

1938 A Journal, Kept by Emma Florence LeConte, from Dec. 31, 1864, to Aug. 6, 1865, Written in Her Seventeenth Year and Containing a Detailed Account of the Burning of Columbia, by One Who Was an Eyewitness. Transcript prepared May 1938 by the Historical Records Survey of the

Works Progress Administration, Transcript on file at Call number 420, Manuscripts Department, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

Secretary of the Navy

1903 *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*. Series I, Volume XVII, pp. 224-225. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Squier, Ephraim G.

1852 Mr. Squier on Nicaragua. *The International Magazine of Literature, Art, and Science* 5(4; April):474-477, New York.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Murray State University/Wickliffe Mounds Research Center and Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Southeast Missouri State University
Kit Wesler

The Middle Mississippi Survey (Murray State University/Wickliffe Mounds Research Center and Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Southeast Missouri State University) will conduct its field school at the Rowlandtown Mound in Paducah, Kentucky, from May 29-June 29, 2001. Building on work at Rowlandtown by Paul Kreisa in the 1980s, we hope to obtain detailed information on the mound sequence to compare to the sequence at Wickliffe.

Kit Wesler has obtained a grant from the Reed Foundation in New York to support faunal analysis of collections from the 2000, 2001, and (projected) 2002 excavations on the north coast of Jamaica. The current site, Green Castle in St. Mary parish, has revealed stratified deposits, and the 2001 excavations will complete a test in a buried midden and expose a human burial. Wesler says that field conditions in Jamaica are tough, but we all make sacrifices for science.

Kit Wesler is also traveling to South Korea for two weeks in May. Murray State University is developing an exchange program with Taegu University, and Wesler will be looking into possibilities for experiential classes and collaborative research. He will present a lecture on Wickliffe Mounds and Mississippian archaeology to the University Museum and department of History Education while he is at Taegu.

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

The staff of the PAR have been busy with a wide range of projects around the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Dr. Chris Begley has recently completed Phase II investigations at six sites and deep testing at one potential site area in Bath County as part of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's KY11 project. During this staged investigation, three sites (15BH214 [Woodland occupation], 15BH216 [Late Archaic to Woodland and late 19th/early 20th-century occupations], and 15BH218 [Middle Archaic, Woodland, and 20th-century occupations]) were found not eligible for the NRHP following intensive, systematic surface collection and/or shovel probing; the deep testing failed to identify any buried cultural deposits. The other three sites (15BH209 [Late Archaic/Woodland and late 19th/early 20th-century occupations], 15BH224 [possible Woodland occupation], and 15BH226 [Early Archaic to Woodland occupations]) received systematic surface collection or shovel probing, test unit excavation, and mechanical stripping in trenches. All of these sites were found to lack temporally diagnostic deposits and features that may hold research potential and thus were recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Two additional sites, a late 18th- to early 19th-century homestead (15BH212) and a possible brick kiln (15BH213) are still under investigation. Dr. Begley is also leading the investigation of a possible Yankeetown-phase prehistoric site (12SP323) near Rockport, Indiana, as part of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's U.S. 231 Bridge project. Most of the site area has

been found to contain road fill and other disturbance, and does not contain intact deposits or features. A small area that may hold intact deposits is currently under excavation.

A documentary featuring Dr. Begley's work in the Mosquito Coast of Honduras will air in August on the BBC in England, followed by worldwide distribution on the Travel Channel. Dr. Begley advises that the scientific content of the program will be minimal, but it should be thoroughly enjoyable.

The PAR laboratory, under the direction of Melissa Zabecki, has been undergoing some reorganization over the past few months. A new artifact tracking system has been established in order to follow all steps of artifact processing and curation. As PAR has recently been undertaking a large number of projects, many artifact assemblages are being studied concurrently. This system allows the staff to easily assess the progress of artifact processing. This reorganization is crucial because PAR will soon begin work on 10 years' worth of artifacts excavated by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet archaeologists. This array of 200+ boxes hold artifacts that are at various stages of processing; PAR staff will prepare each set of artifacts and records to meet the curation standards for the W.S. Webb Museum. Working with KYTC to get their artifacts into curation is a long awaited, large scale, and long-term project.

In addition to the current field projects in Indiana, and Lincoln and Bath counties, Kentucky, the PAR lab staff is instructing the 2001 Camp Nelson Field School students in processing their artifacts. They are making great progress with washing and sorting and many of the students will augment their field experiences with special projects in the lab. The lab has also been active in sending past projects to curation, hosting volunteer students who are interested in various aspects of archaeology, and processing ongoing flotation.

PAR Director Dr. Don Linebaugh has recently been involved in investigations of several African-American cemeteries in the Lexington area. Fred Rogers, one of Dr. Linebaugh's graduate students in Historic Preservation (College of Architecture) has recently completed his M.A. project on the African Cemetery No. 2, located on Seventh St. in Lexington. Dr. Linebaugh and Mr. Rogers are also working with the Cadentown Neighborhood Association on the Cadentown Cemetery. This cemetery served the African-American hamlet of Cadentown, settled ca. 1869. The cemetery has recently been subjected to development pressures and this has sparked a renewed interest in the cemetery and its history. Dr. Linebaugh and Melissa Zabecki have also been working at the Cove Haven Cemetery located adjacent to the Lexington Cemetery. Ms. Zabecki has been able to make use of her bioarchaeology background, supervising the excavation of new grave shafts at the Cove Haven Cemetery. Unfortunately, Cove Haven has very little documentation on past burials. This lack of records coupled with many years of burying people without headstones has made for a very confusing situation. Melissa has been assessing each new plot to make sure it is acceptable to use.

Finally, Dr. Linebaugh and field supervisor Marcie Ventor (UK graduate student) have been working on the Phase III Data Recovery excavation at Site 15LI88, the Vardeman family homestead. This project is part of the Cedar Creek Lake and Dam and U.S. 150 relocation project, jointly funded by the Lincoln County Fiscal Court, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. This site, dating from ca. 1780 to ca. 1850, is the likely homeplace of the Vardeman family, many of whom were buried at the Holmes, Vardeman, Stephenson Cemetery (15LI105) that was excavated last summer. The site, identified by Dr. Jack Schock and later evaluated by Dr. Tom Sussenbach, contains both the historic occupation and a prehistoric component dating from the Late Archaic to Woodland periods. Following close interval shovel testing (5m) and soil chemical analysis

(5m samples), possible features and deposits were examined through test unit excavation. A stone wall was identified along a current fence line; it appears to have been protected from plowing by the fence line. Test units indicated that the remainder of the site has been extensively plowed; thus, the final stage of the investigation is mechanical stripping of the site area to identify subsurface features. Feature excavation is currently underway.

KyOPA DUES

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

REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

Lynn Webb

The following reports of interest have been received by the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) since the Winter 2000 issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Foothills Power Plant Property and National Register Evaluation of the Hart Site (15LA183) in Lawrence County, Kentucky*

Author: Jonathan P. Kerr

Date: April 2001

Brief Abstract: Between January and March, 2001, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel conducted Phase I survey and Phase II test excavations of a proposed southern expansion of a gas-fired power plant. Previous research in the area by Kerr determined that two sites (15LA76 and 15LA183) were located immediately adjacent to the current project area. Kerr relocated 15LA76 during phase I and II investigations of the proposed Riverside Power Plant and 15LA183 during survey for a proposed transmission line. At the time of those investigations, the boundaries of the sites were defined by the rights-of-way for the study areas, which coincided with the boundaries for the current project. Therefore, the cultural remains identified during the current survey represented an expansion of the boundary for one of the sites. Because there appeared to be a slight separation (negative backhoe trenches) between Site 15LA76 and no separation between Site 15LA183 and the remains identified during the current study, the latter site number was used. The survey and testing resulted in the extension of the boundaries of Site 15LA183, the Hart site.

During the survey, ca. 8.4 hectares (21 acres) were examined and 13 intact prehistoric cultural features were documented at the base of the plowzone. Additional trenching at closer intervals, stripping of plowzone to expose sub-plowzone features, and hand excavation of units were conducted. The investigations led to the documentation of 41 additional features, two possible post molds, and two areas of intact, buried cultural deposits. Temporally diagnostic material was recovered from four features indicating that the surface remains resulted from sporadic occupations from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland periods. The scattered distribution of plow-zone-truncated features did not represent discrete occupations related to specific cultural periods. An Early Archaic Bifurcate Cluster hafted biface, indicating a possible Kanawha phase association, was recovered from the buried occupation loci. In addition, a radiocarbon sample from Feature 23 dated to 7720 ± 160 BP, assigning the upper portion of the horizon to the Middle Archaic Stanly phase. The intact archaeological remains are considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Title: *An Inventory and Assessment of Prehistoric Mounds and Earthworks in Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: Michael W. French, A. Gwynn Henderson, and David Schatz

Date: January 2001

Brief Abstract: From February to July 1996, archaeologists from the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a comprehensive assessment of Boone County's prehistoric mounds for the Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board. The goals of the project were to identify, document, and photograph new and previously recorded prehistoric American Indian mounds and earthworks in all parts of Boone County and to assess their current condition and preservation status. During this project, a total of 33 mounds or alleged mound locations was visited or assessed from information provided by knowledgeable local informants. Six of these represent new mound sites. Other project activities included compiling information about all Boone County mounds, recommending preservation options for selected sites, recommending areas for future survey, and making preliminary interpretations about the distribution of prehistoric mounds in Boone County.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of a Proposed Golf Course at Mineral Mound State Park, Lyon County, Kentucky*

Author: Matthew E. Prybylski and M. Jay Stottman

Date: March 2001

Brief Abstract: At the request of the Kentucky Department of Parks, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted archaeological investigations at Mineral Mound State Park in Lyon County, Kentucky. The purpose of these investigations was to determine if construction would impact significant archaeological remains associated with archaeological Site 15LY95, the remains of the estate of early Kentucky settler and U.S. Senator Willis B. Machen. This area was located adjacent to the front and southwest side of the stone and brick foundation of the Machen House. Historic and prehistoric materials were recovered from the site but no features were identified in this area. Construction of fairways and greens associated with Holes 11, 12, and 13 will not impact any significant archaeological deposits.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 1.0 Acre Parcel for a Proposed Substation Along S.R. 1453, South of Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent A. Versluis

Date: March 2001

Brief Abstract: In March 2001, Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of a 1-acre tract for a proposed substation along S.R. 1453 (Salem Church Road), south of Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky. One archaeological site was identified in the project area during the course of this investigation. Site 15CH600 consists of a 20th-century tobacco barn and a prehistoric open habitation without mounds with a scatter of lithic material of undetermined temporal or cultural affiliation. All archaeological material was found in agriculturally disturbed contexts; thus, the site has limited significance in terms of NRHP criteria.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 60 Acres for Proposed Improvements within the Vanceburg-Lewis County Industrial Park, Lewis County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent A. Versluis

Date: March 2001

Brief Abstract: In February 2001, Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of approximately 60 acres for the proposed Vanceburg-Lewis County Industrial Park Improvement Area in Lewis County, Kentucky. A total of six sites were identified during the present study. Sites 15LW17 and 15LW18 were originally recorded and backhoe tested by Rossen as lithic scatters, with Site 15LW17 consisting of a Middle Archaic component. Additional lithic material was found at each of these open habitations, including Early Archaic and Early Woodland (Adena) points at Site 15LW18. The four previously unrecorded sites include two prehistoric open habitation sites, of which Site 15LW196 is indeterminate age and Site 15LW198 has an Early Archaic component. Site 15LW197 is a prehistoric open habitation and 19th to 20th-century farmstead with a Late Paleoindian component, and Site 15LW199 is a 20th-century farmstead. No further archaeological work is recommended at Site 15LW199 or at the historic component of Site 15LW197. Sites 15LW196, 15LW198, and 15LW18, and the prehistoric component of Site 15LW197 are viewed as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and Phase II testing is recommended at these sites, if they cannot be avoided.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed US127 Expansion and Bypass around Albany, Clinton County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-260.01 and Item No. 8-165.00)*

Author: Michael W. French

Date: December 1999

Brief Abstract: During December 1998 and June and September 1999, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) personnel conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed construction corridor for a U.S. 127 bypass around Albany in Clinton County, Kentucky. A total of 30 previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites (15CT52-60, 15CT62-82) and two prehistoric isolated finds (Non-Sites 1 and 2) were documented in the study area. In addition to the prehistoric sites, two new historic sites were identified (15CT61, 15CT83), and one additional historic site (Non-Site 3) was investigated but not recorded as an archaeological site. Five previously recorded archaeological sites were documented in the northern project area. These included four prehistoric sites (15CT19, 20, 22 and 15CT51), and one historic site (15CT21). Of these 37 archaeological sites, 13 of the prehistoric sites are recommended for avoidance or additional Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations to fully assess their potential cultural significance and eligibility for the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Somerset Community College Student Center in Pulaski County, Kentucky*

Author: Rebecca Miller Gillespie, with contributions by Andrew P. Bradbury

Date: February 2001

Brief Abstract: In January 2001, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed student center location for the Kentucky Community and Technical College System (KCTCS) at the Somerset Community College campus in Pulaski County, Kentucky. The proposed parcel measured approximately 0.69 hectares (1.70 acres) in size. The archaeological investigation of the proposed student center location resulted in the discovery of one archaeological site. Site 15PU387 consisted of a multicomponent prehistoric open habitation and historic refuse dump. This site offers only limited research potential due to the paucity and low diversity of artifacts and the absence of subsurface features. As a result, additional archaeological investigation would not produce significant information beyond that which has been collected; therefore, Site 15PU387 is considered not eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Between Lower Bad Creek and Roundhole Branch in Leslie County, Kentucky*

Author: Michael D. Richmond

Date: December 2000

Brief Abstract: In November and December 2000, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation near the community of Hoskinston in Leslie County. The total permit amendment area included 335.22 hectares (838.05 acres), all of which were surveyed. Four previously unrecorded archaeological sites were documented during the survey. Sites 15LS163, 15LS164, and 15LS166 consisted of historic homesteads and/or farmsteads. The sites were heavily disturbed from logging and mining activities. No further work is recommended at these sites because of the paucity of material recovered and a lack of archaeological integrity. None of the sites are considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Location of an Eighteen Hole Golf Course at Grayson Lake State Park in Carter County, Kentucky*

Author: Christopher M. Hazel and Glyn D. DuVall, with contributions by Joseph Brent

Date: February 2001

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on approximately 200 acres of Grayson Lake State Park, in the southern portion of Carter County, Kentucky, by DuVall & Associates, Inc., in January and February 2001. The tract was archaeologically surveyed in anticipation of the construction of a 200-acre golf course. The archaeological survey consisted of a site records and literature review, shovel testing, and limited pedestrian reconnaissance. The investigations resulted in the recording of two prehistoric open habitation sites consisting of two light lithic scatters (15CR182, 15CR183).

Following intensive testing both of these sites showed light artifact densities and no intact subsurface midden or features. They appear to have been destroyed by erosion and cultivation. No further investigations are recommended for Sites 15CR182 and 15CR183. The lack of intact deposits precludes the sites' eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Ventilation Shaft and Subsidence Zones for Lodestar Energy, Inc., Permit #717-5002, Amendment #10, Webster County, Kentucky*

Author: C. Alan Longmire, Glyn D. DuVall, Jodi L. Johnson, Shane A. McCorkle, and Shelley R. McClelland

Date: December 2000

Brief Abstract: During September 2000, a Phase I archaeological survey was undertaken by archaeologists from DuVall and Associates, Inc., of Franklin, Tennessee, at the request of Lodestar Energy, Inc., of Clay, Kentucky, for the proposed expansion of an existing underground mine in Webster County, Kentucky. The project area consists of three parcels, each measuring approximately two acres (0.81 ha). The areas were investigated by a combination of pedestrian reconnaissance, surface collection, and shovel testing. Three sites were identified as a result of the archaeological survey: a small historic artifact scatter dating to the late 19th century (Site 15WE107), and two small prehistoric lithic scatters (15WE108 and 15WE109). Each of the three sites contained a paucity of artifacts that were confined within a disturbed plowzone context. No cultural deposits were found at any of the sites and no archaeological materials were encountered outside of the site boundaries. It was considered extremely unlikely that intact cultural deposits exist within the project area. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 325 Acres and Phase I Plus Investigations of Site 15LV28 for a Proposed Open Pit Limestone Quarry on the Cumberland River, Livingston County, Kentucky*

Author: Jodi L. Johnson, Shelley McClelland, Glyn D. DuVall, and Brady Witt

Date: December 2000

Brief Abstract: The purpose of this archaeological investigation was to identify and evaluate any archaeological remains located within the proposed Danco Engineering, Inc. open pit limestone quarry located along the Cumberland River at Dobson Bluff in Livingston County, Kentucky. As a result of these Phase I archaeological investigations, one previously recorded archaeological site (15LV28) was further investigated and documented, two additional sites (15LV219 and 15LV220) were identified within the project area, and one site (15LV221) was identified outside the project area. Site 15LV28, located along the first terrace, is a prehistoric open habitation of probable Late Archaic-Early Woodland occupation which has been completely destroyed by intensive agricultural practices. Site 15LV219, located atop the easternmost knoll of Dobson Bluff, is a multicomponent site containing evidence of late 19th to early 20th-century historic occupation and indeterminate prehistoric occupation. With the exception of a brick-lined cistern, nothing remains intact on the site. Site 15LV220, located along the saddle between the second and third easternmost rises in Dobson Bluff, is a light prehistoric lithic scatter of Early Woodland period occupation. The site is confined to the disturbed humus and topsoil layer. No intact remains were observed at the site. Site 15LV221 is located outside the project area between the third and fourth easternmost rises in Dobson Bluff, the site is a light prehistoric lithic scatter of Early Woodland period occupation. Like 15LV220, the site is confined to the disturbed humus and topsoil layer and no intact deposits or features were observed.

With the exception of the cistern located at Site 15LV219, no intact cultural remains were observed at any of these archaeological sites and it is extremely unlikely that any exist. Based on these observations none of the sites are considered eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigations are warranted.

Title: *An Archaeological Investigation of a Proposed Housing Tract Near the Community of Bethel in Bath County, Kentucky*

Author: Rebecca Miller Gillespie

Date: December 2000

Brief Abstract: In December 2000, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed housing tract location in Bath County, Kentucky. The housing tract parcel measured approximately 4.5 acres (1.82 hectares) in size and was located between the existing KY 11 and the reroute currently under construction. The record search revealed one prehistoric site (15BH161) situated within the proposed project area. No historic properties were revealed. The entire project area was subject to a pedestrian and shovel test survey. Although no new sites were recorded because of the field investigation, a portion of one previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site (15BH161) was relocated within the current study area. The site was considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (SHPO 1988).

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 100 Acres for a Proposed Power Plant Near Summer Shade, Metcalfe County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent Versluis

Date: November 2000

Brief Abstract: In October 2000, Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of an approximate 100 acres for a proposed power plant near Summer Shade, Metcalfe County, Kentucky. Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites and two prehistoric isolated finds were recorded during the course of this investigation. Site 15MC26 is a prehistoric site consisting of a scatter of lithic material of undetermined temporal/cultural affiliation found in a plow-disturbed context. Site 15MC27 is a historic cemetery with at least ten marked and unmarked tombstones that date from the middle to late 19th century. Site 15Mc28 consists of a prehistoric component represented by a chert secondary flake, and a historic component consisting of an early 19th- and early to late 20th-century farmstead with historic and modern (post-1950) artifacts found around a former house location, a tobacco barn and a set of small livestock barns. The two isolated find areas and Sites 15MC26 and 15MC28 are considered not eligible for the NRHP. The cemetery was recommended for avoidance.

Title: *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Nally & Hamilton Enterprises, Inc. Doty Creek Coal Permit Area, Knott and Letcher Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Betty J. McGraw

Date: August 2000

Brief Abstract: In August and November 1999 and June and September 2000, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted of the 487.03-acre Nally & Hamilton Enterprises, Inc., Doty Creek coal permit area, located in Knott and Letcher Counties, Kentucky. Of the 487.03 acres, approximately 106.67 acres consisted of areas disturbed during previous mining activities. Dr. Sussenbach and John Carter collected various glass and ceramic fragments from three previous house seats located in the permit area and requested that site numbers be obtained. These farmsteads are listed as Sites 15LR64-66. No intact cultural deposits were discovered and no further examination of these sites was recommended. Two cemeteries are also located in the permit area. Two prehistoric rockshelters were found in the permit. The collection of cultural material from Doty Creek Rockshelter #1 (15LR60) consists of six chert flakes recovered during shovel testing. This site has been extensively vandalized and only a small area of midden remains undisturbed. Limited testing of this site is recommended. The collection of cultural material from Doty Creek Rockshelter #2 (15LR61) consists of three chert flakes recovered from backdirt piles. No undisturbed midden deposits were found at this site and no further archeological investigation is recommended.

Title: *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Miller Brothers Coal, Inc. John S. Combs Branch Coal Permit Area, Knott County, Kentucky*

Author: Betty J. McGraw

Date: August 2000

Brief Abstract: In July and September 2000, a Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the 391.50-acre Miller Brothers Coal, Inc., John S. Combs Branch coal mining project area, located in Knott County, Kentucky. An area totaling approximately 63 acres overlaps an existing coal mining permit. One historic archeological site, an abandoned farmstead (15KT0106), was identified adjacent to the permit area. This house will not be disturbed by this project and no further examination is recommended. No further archeological investigation of the project is recommended.

Title: *Phase II Archaeological Testing and National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment at Site 15Mu196, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*

Author: Scott C. Shaffer

Date: January 2000

Brief Abstract: This project consisted of the evaluation of Site 15MU196, located on a slight ridge above Spurlins Creek near the community of Depoy in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, during late October and November 1999. Site 15MU196 produced artifacts and features dating from the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Mississippian, and Historic Periods. The majority of the site consisted of a Late Archaic midden and associated features. The presence of carbonized botanical remains combine with the intact features and additional artifact data to make Site 15MU196 likely to yield important information concerning poorly known, small upland Late Archaic sites in western Kentucky. Site 15MU196 is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. Avoidance of site 15MU196 is recommended. If this site can not be avoided by mining or mining related activities, Phase III data recovery is recommended.

Title: *Archaeological Research of The Riverside Detached Kitchen*

Author: M. Jay Stottman and Jeffrey L. Watts-Roy, with a contribution by Jack Rossen

Date: 2000

Brief Abstract: The excavation of the Riverside detached kitchen began during Archaeology Weekend 1995 at Riverside, the Farnsley-Moremey Landing. The project has had an educational and research focus, including providing a positive archaeological experience for the public and conducting research to aid in the reconstruction of the detached kitchen. While the public aspect of the project has been well documented, the research aspect has not been described and interpreted until now. A total of 57 m² of the site was excavated producing nearly 30,000 artifacts. The analysis of these archaeological remains provided a substantial amount of information regarding the architecture of the detached kitchen and the people who worked in it. The kitchen was an approximately 17 x 16 ft. timber framed building constructed upon wood piers. The kitchen was not only utilized for work, but also likely served as a residence for a slave. Together with the historical data and a comparative architectural survey, the archaeological research has produced an interpretation of the Riverside detached kitchen. The kitchen will be reconstructed based on this interpretation. This reconstruction will be the most accurate representation of the original structure possible with currently available information.

Title: *A National Register Evaluation of Site 15BR200 in Breathitt County, Kentucky*

Author: Michael D. Richmond

Date: March 2001

Brief Abstract: During February 2001, Cultural Resource Analysts personnel completed a Phase II evaluation of Site 15BR200 in Breathitt County, Kentucky. Investigation of Site 15BR200 included backhoe trenching

and hand excavation of test units. Backhoe trenching during Phase I investigations at the site revealed a buried cultural horizon approximately 80 cm below the ground surface. The archaeological investigations identified deflated surface remains, a culturally sterile Ab horizon (historic alluvium) and intact subsurface archaeological deposits. The buried cultural horizon consisted of a low to moderate density of lithic debris, stone tools, charcoal flecking and fire-cracked rock located approximately 70-110 cm below the ground surface. No cultural features were documented at the site; however, the presence of features (hearths, roasting pits, etc.) in the cultural horizon may be inferred by the occurrence of fire-cracked rock and charcoal. The cultural horizon appears to be Late Archaic (Riverton Culture) in age based on the presence of a single Merom Cluster hafted biface. These deposits probably resulted from a series of short-term camps. Based on lithic analysis, the site use consisted mainly of core reduction and limited tool production to replace implements exhausted or discarded at the site. The intact archaeological remains are considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The site provides the opportunity to examine an intact Riverton-like site unique to this area of Kentucky.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Wolfe County Public Library, Wolfe County, Kentucky*

Author: Donald W. Linebaugh, Katie Becraft, and John Hunter

Date: April 2001

Brief Abstract: At the request of Curd Surveying, Engineering, and Land Consulting, Inc. staff of the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted an archaeological survey of an approximately .7-acre tract for a new public library in Wolfe County, Kentucky. No new archaeological sites were recorded in the project area as a result of this survey; therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended for the project. Site 15WO184 was identified 20 m outside of the project area, and is a mid-20th -century grave marked with a carved granite stone. Due to its recent date, Site 15WO184 was considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D, and no further work is recommended.

Title: *Archaeological Survey of 175 Acres for a Proposed Industrial Park in Simpson County, Kentucky*

Author: Jack M. Schock

Date: April 2001

Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of 175 acres in Simpson County, Kentucky. The investigation was conducted on March 28 and April 18, 2001. Four sites (15SI23-15SI26) were identified and two barns are also discussed in this report. All four sites are prehistoric habitation sites of unknown cultural affiliation; no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from any of the sites. The barns are tobacco structures with no NRHP potential. Thus, no additional archaeological work is recommended for this project.

Title: *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Whymore Coal Company, Inc. Mining Operation in Knox County, Kentucky*

Author: Kurt H. Fiegel

Date: February 2001

Brief Abstract: In September 2000, Kurt Fiegel and William Huser conducted an archaeological survey reconnaissance of the proposed Whymore Coal Company Sales, Inc. mining operation in southwestern Knox County. The permit encompasses 177.48 acres (71.83 hectares). A total of 47.94 acres (19.40 hectares) will be disturbed by contour mining. The survey recorded two archaeological sites, 15KX119 and 15KX120, using pedestrian survey and screened shovel test probing. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of a 137 HA Tract in Pilot Knob State Nature Preserve, Powell County, Kentucky*

Author: Eric J. Schlarb

Date: March 2001

Brief Abstract: In June and July 2000, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a survey for the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission of a recently annexed 137-ha tract south of and adjacent to the Pilot Knob State Nature Preserve in Powell County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification and recording of an historic millstone quarry site, the Sage Point Millstone Quarry (15PO375), and an isolated find. Site 15PO375 is considered to be significant and eligible for the NRHP as part of a larger millstone quarry National Register District. The isolated find, a single chert flake recovered in a shovel probe excavated on a ridgetop, was not considered significant.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the Sherry Medlin Tract, Harlan County, Kentucky*

Author: Eric J. Schlarb

Date: February 2000

Brief Abstract: In October and November 1999, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a survey for the Kentucky Division of Water of the 4 ha Sherry Medlin Tract in Harlan County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of a prehistoric archaeological site (15HL54) and an historic site (15HL55). Of the two, Site 15HL54, is considered potentially significant. The remaining site (15HL55) is not considered to be significant. Because there are no plans to develop this tract, it is recommended that Site 15HL54 be left in its present condition.

Title: *A Preliminary Assessment of the Rick Stephens Tract at Cumberland Falls State Resort Park*

Author: Carl R. Shields, Kurt Rademaker, and Eric J. Schlarb

Date: May 1998

Brief Abstract: During April 1998, archaeologists from the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) performed an archaeological reconnaissance of the Rick Stephens Tract in the Cumberland Falls State Resort Park for the Kentucky Department of Parks. The tract, which consists of 119 acres of rugged upland ridges and narrow creek valleys in McCreary County, is located directly south and west of a hiking trail, Blue Bend Loop, which borders Cumberland Falls State Park Nature Preserve. The goals of this project were to conduct a walk-over survey of the Rick Stephens Tract for the purpose of locating both historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, in order to provide Cumberland Falls State Resort Park with an idea of the kinds of cultural resources present on the tract. Six new prehistoric sites, all located in rockshelters, were documented as a result of this project.

Title: *A Coal Mine Survey Along Cockerell Fork and Lost Creek in Perry County, Kentucky*

Author: Jason M. Anderson

Date: December 2000

Brief Abstract: In November 2000, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation in Perry County, Kentucky. The total surface disturbance area included approximately 846.05 acres (342 hectares), all of which were surveyed. The fieldwork consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing. One archaeological site (15PE194), one Non-Site Locality (NSL 1), and one historic cemetery (Historic Cemetery 1) were recorded as a result of this survey. Site 15PE194, a historic farm/residence, was discovered in the proposed project area. Based on the artifacts recovered and the review of historic maps, it appears that the site dates to the early 20th century and continued to be used throughout much of this century. Therefore, the site is not considered eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for

this historic site. A historic cemetery (Historic Cemetery 1) was located outside of the proposed project area boundaries. The cemetery consisted of three headstones and two footstones. The stones were irregularly shaped sandstone slabs with no inscriptions. A local informant stated that the cemetery is at least as old as 1932; however, based on the style of the grave markers, it could date into the 1800s.

Title: *Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Medium Security Prison in Elliott County, Kentucky*

Author: Jason M. Anderson, with contributions by D. Randall Cooper and Karen E. Hudson

Date: April 2001

Brief Abstract: During March 2001, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed construction of a medium security prison to the southwest of the community of Green in Elliott County, Kentucky. The project area encompassed approximately 36.60 hectares (90.5 acres), all of which was surveyed. The survey resulted in the identification of two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15EL26 and 15EL27), an isolated lithic find (IF-1), two non-site localities (NSL-2 and NSL-2), and ten standing structures (Structures 1-10). Both of the archaeological sites (15EL26 and 15EL27) were prehistoric open habitation without mounds on terraces of the Little Sandy River. These sites consist primarily of flake debris. As a result of this survey no archaeological sites or standing structures listed on, or eligible for inclusion on, the NRHP were identified within the current project area.

Title: *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Nally & Hamilton Enterprises, Inc. Laurepatch Branch Coal Permit Area, Letcher and Perry Counties, Kentucky*

Author: Betty J. McGraw

Date: April 2001

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archeological reconnaissance survey was conducted of the 343.96-acre Nally & Hamilton Enterprises, Inc. Laurepatch Branch coal permit area, located in Letcher and Perry Counties, Kentucky. A pedestrian survey, augmented by shovel testing, was conducted of the project. One possibly historic farmstead, Site 15LR69, was located at the edge of the permit area. This site consists of the ruin of a log house. No diagnostic historic deposits were discovered and no further examination of this site is recommended.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Olive Hill Reservoir Preservation Project in Carter County, Kentucky*

Author: Jessica L. Allgood

Date: May 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Olive Hill Reservoir Preservation Project in Carter County, Kentucky. The 218 acre (88.2 hectares) project area was located west of and adjacent to the existing Olive Hill Reservoir. The entire study area was surveyed and one site, an historic cemetery, was recorded. Currently there are no plans to develop the property. Therefore, there is no effect upon cultural or historic properties listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 27 Acres for a Proposed Multifamily Apartment Community (The Trellises) Along Weaver Road Near Florence, Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent A. Versluis

Date: May 2001

Brief Abstract: Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of approximately 27 acres for a proposed multifamily apartment community, located southwest of Florence, Boone County, Kentucky. The survey included systematic shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance. Two previously unrecorded sites were identified during the study. Site 15BE520 is a small, unassigned prehistoric site consisting of three flaked chert artifacts of undetermined temporal/cultural affiliation. Site 15BE521 is a partially standing wood frame shed that belongs to a late 19th to 20th-century farmstead that has been replaced by Interstate 71/75 and industrial development. No intact archaeological deposits were found and the only recovered artifacts from the site were wire nails. Sites 15BE520 and 15BE521 are considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended at the sites and project clearance is recommended.

Title: *A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of 16 acres for a Proposed Multifamily Apartment Community (The Columns of Wetherington) along Wetherington Boulevard Near Florence, Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent A. Versluis

Date: May 2001

Brief Abstract: Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of approximately 16 acres for a proposed multifamily apartment community, located southwest of Florence, Boone County, Kentucky. The survey included systematic shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance. One previously unrecorded site was identified during the study. Site 15BE519 is a small, unassigned prehistoric site consisting of four flaked chert artifacts of undetermined temporal/cultural affiliation. No intact cultural deposits were found at the site. Site 15BE519 is considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the Smoot Tract, Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, Nicholas County, Kentucky*

Author: Eric J. Schlarb

Date: May 2001

Brief Abstract: In April, May, and June 2000, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a survey for the Kentucky State Parks Department of the 30-ha Smoot Tract in Nicholas County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of the Indian Bend site (15NI49), a multicomponent prehistoric (Early Woodland and Late Prehistoric) and historic (mid-1800s to early 1900s) site. The prehistoric component is represented by a light to heavy lithic scatter, and the two occupations appear to be spatially segregated. Intact subplowzone cultural deposits of an unknown age also may be present. The historic component is represented by two light artifact scatters. This site is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 328 Acres Proposed for Timber Management at the Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky*

Author: Michael W. French and Anne Tobbe Bader

Date: February 2001

Brief Abstract: During the spring and summer of 1998, a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on approximately 328 acres (132 hectares) at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Richmond, Madison County. The reconnaissance was performed in response to proposed timbering and reforestation efforts as part of the installation Timber Management Program. The field aspect of the reconnaissance was accomplished by personnel of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District. The artifact analysis and report preparation was conducted by Ogden Environmental and Energy Inc. under contract to the Corps of Engineers. Four previously recorded archaeological sites were located within the project area. A total of five previously unrecorded archaeological sites and three isolated finds

were discovered as a result of the current survey. Two of the newly discovered sites, (15MA307, 15MA310) and two of the previously known sites (15MA181 and 15MA188) do not meet eligibility requirements for listing in the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigation is warranted. Sites 15MA167, 15MSA189, 15Ma308, and 15Ma309 may contain significant cultural deposits and as such are considered potentially eligible for listing to the NRHP. It is recommended that sites 15Ma308, 15Ma309, 15Ma167, and 15Ma189 be avoided by the proposed action or evaluated by means of a Phase II archaeological investigation. In addition, further Phase I archaeological investigation is recommended for Site 15MA311 and at the Muddy Creek location, both of which were too heavily vegetated at the time of survey for an adequate assessment of the archaeological remains discovered.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the South Development Area Water Improvement Plan, Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky (Contract 82)*

Author: Christopher T. Begley and April Farmer

Date: June 2001

Brief Abstract: The staff of the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research conducted a Phase I archaeological survey along the proposed Contract 92 project corridor, an approximately 7.6-mile (40,000 ft.) water line corridor in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the recording of fifteen previously unidentified archaeological sites, five previously identified archaeological sites, and seven isolated finds within the project area. Avoidance or Phase II testing was recommended for three of the fifteen previously unidentified sites and two of the previously identified sites. No further work is recommended for the other twelve previously unidentified sites, three previously identified sites, and seven isolated finds. Alternate routes were surveyed in order to avoid previously unrecorded Sites 15MA339, 15MA342, and 15MA344 as well as previously recorded Sites 15MA200 and 15MA201.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2000

Steve Creasman, Treasurer

Date	Memo	Debit	Credit	Balance
31-Dec-99	Beginning balance*			\$2,374.84
29-Jan-00	Hank McKelway-Misc.	\$8.83		\$2,366.01
29-Jan-00	Nancy Stallings-Misc.	\$13.11		\$2,352.50
7-Feb-00	Dues		\$90.00	\$2,442.90
14-Feb-00	Minuteman Press-Envelopes	\$52.75		\$2,390.15
26-Apr-00	Network Solutions-Web Address	\$70.00		\$2,320.15
26-Apr-00	CRAI-Web Server	\$148.00		\$2,172.15
24-Aug-00	Dues		\$90.00	\$2,262.15
9-Nov-00	Dues		\$80.00	\$2,342.15
	Interest on Checking		\$52.14	\$2,394.29
31-Dec-00	Ending balance			\$2,394.29

*corrected from 1999 report

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CALENDAR

2001

August

- 26-30 The 10th Archaeological Chemistry Symposium - held as part of the American Chemical Society Meeting in Chicago. Information available at www.acs.org/meetings or contact Kathryn A. Jakes, 1787 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210, tel. 614.292.5518 or email at Jakes.1@osu.edu.

September

- 27-29 The 5th Annual Conference on Cultural and Historic Preservation at Salve Regina University in Historic Newport, Rhode Island. For more information, contact the Office of Sponsored Conferences at Salve Regina University, Newport, RI 02840. tel. 401.341.2372; email: historic@salve.edu.

October

- 18-20 Pioneer America Society 33rd Annual Conference. Bardstown, Kentucky. Held at the Holiday Inn in historic Bardstown. Host will be Distinguished Professor Allen G. Noble of the University of Akron, in Ohio. For guidelines and complete conference information, contact Allen G. Noble, Department of Geography and Planning, University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325; tel. 330.972.8038; fax: 330.972.6080; or email: bussey@uakron.edu.

November

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

2002

January

- 9-12 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference. Mobile, Alabama. Held at the Adam's Mark Hotel. For more information contact Greg Waselkov, Conference Chair, email: gwaselko@jaguar11.usouthal.edu or tel. 334.460.6911.

March

- 20-24 67th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Held at the Adam's Mark Hotel in Denver. Visit the SAA webpage for more details - www.saa.org.

April

- 17-21 The Society for Architectural Historians - 55th Annual Meeting in Richmond, Virginia. For more information visit their website at www.sah.org.

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Moving? If you have any questions about a change of address for the mailing of *Kentucky Archaeology*, please let us know. To avoid missing any newsletter, please send address changes to the KyOPA Treasurer, Steve Creasman, 143 Walton Ave., Lexington, KY 40508.

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