

Winter 2001

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Hank McKelway

I promised a KyOPA Board meeting months ago, and it was finally held, last Friday, with Michael French, Jeannine Krienbrink, Bill Sharp, Phil Logsdon, Grant Day, Don Linebaugh, and myself in attendance. Dorothy Humpf and Steve Creaseman were absent. I would like to take this space to share some of the thoughts expressed at the meeting.

The most important aspect of the meeting is the statewide archaeology education initiative presented to the Board by Phil Logsdon. This initiative is directed at promoting and fostering an interest in archaeology across Kentucky. This initiative represents a plan of action that Phil Logsdon, Gwynn Henderson, and I had discussed, that focuses on encouraging interaction between professional archaeologists and the public. Phil has defined specific goals and associated actions to enhance KyOPA's interaction with the public, and this will be posted on the KyOPA web page in the near future.

A critical component for the education initiative is the use of volunteer archaeology speak-

ers. Gwynn Henderson and Andrew Bradbury have worked to set up a system for teachers and other interested parties to locate and contact willing archaeologists through the KyOPA web page. KyOPA members and others will be listed as volunteers to speak on archaeological topics to interested classes and public groups. The web page will also be utilized to announce upcoming archaeology education opportunities across the state and attract interest through posting archaeology topics throughout the year.

Successful state archaeology programs generate and utilize public support – Arkansas is an excellent example. We need to raise the volume of the voice of KyOPA. Increasing our contact with the public will eventually promote activities and legislation beneficial to historic preservation efforts throughout Kentucky. Please volunteer for duties as a guest speaker, and register yourself on the web page. The Officers and Board members also agreed that past members of KyOPA should be contacted, along with Anthropology professors in small colleges and schools in an attempt to increase membership to KyOPA. Thanks to Phil and Gwynn for their efforts in the education initiative.

The Officers and Board addressed several other issues. To begin, Dorothy Humpf, a Board

member has decided to resign with regrets. Her job in East Tennessee has made contributing to KyOPA a difficult task. Dorothy still maintains her KyOPA membership and her strong interest in Kentucky archaeology. I would like to thank Dorothy for serving on the KyOPA Board, and I hope she can find time to work with us in the future. To fill her spot on the KyOPA Board, we have decided to use the precedent set when Pam Schenian resigned. In that instance, we replaced Pam with a nominated Board member from the past election. The Board all agreed that Anne Bader be asked to serve in the vacated Board member slot.

The Burial Legislation that has been posted on the KyOPA web page is now in committee for review of appropriate language. The legislation now has a sponsor, Reginald Meeks. The Officers and Board discussed the legislation, noting concerns expressed by the membership in the past. It should be noted that the proposed legislation was created with input from members of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, the Forest Service, the Medical Examiner, and KyOPA Officers. The key problem with regard to the legislation, as espoused by the membership, revolves around the permit required for conducting archaeology outside the purview of Section 106 compliance. The Officers and Board Members in attendance voted unanimously to support the legislation, as similar laws in other states have been effective in curtailing the looting of archaeological sites. However, the KyOPA Officers and Board Members strongly believe that they should be involved in the writing of the actual archaeological permit guidelines, to provide suggestions on long term permit applications and emergency archaeological situations. The membership is concerned that a cumbersome application process will curtail valuable archaeological endeavors by individuals who are fully qualified members of organizations with stated ethical obligations. KyOPA will officially request to the Kentucky Heritage Council that we have input into the process of crafting the required archaeological permit regulations.

The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) was also discussed. There was some excellent debate regarding a requirement that all Principal Investigators in Kentucky be members of RPA. The Officers and Board members in attendance believe that membership in RPA should be encouraged. However, additional discussion and thought is necessary before this requirement is recommended for adoption into the current specifications for conducting archaeological work in Kentucky.

Michael French will work as a liaison with the Kentucky Heritage Council for the March Archaeology meetings. He will work to help setup a time and place for a KyOPA meeting as coordinated with the KHC conference.

Please be on the lookout for information regarding KyOPA volunteer opportunities and help when you can. I hope the education initiative can coalesce into a more active KyOPA that has strong links with amateurs and other social science and history groups.

CALLING ALL ARCHAEOLOGISTS INTERESTED IN KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

KyOPA Education Committee (A. Gwynn Henderson, Phil Logsdon, Hank McKelway) and KyOPA Web Master (Andrew Bradbury)

Several years ago, the Kentucky Archaeology Education Network initiated a Resource Person list, with the goal of facilitating visits to classrooms by archaeologists and contacts between educators interested in working with archaeologists on projects. It was a good idea, but was discontinued after a few years, due to the unwieldy nature of maintaining it efficiently.

The internet, however, makes the resurrection of this list possible, and the KyOPA website

makes it feasible. So in keeping with President Hank McKelway's goal of addressing public education issues and integrating KyOPA into statewide efforts on this front, a new page on the KyOPA site will be launched, with your help, on February 1, 2002. Called FIND-AN-ARCHY, its purpose will be to provide visitors with information concerning archaeologists in Kentucky who could be reached for educational or public outreach purposes.

Here is how it will work. By submitting your name to FIND-AN-ARCHY, you will have indicated your willingness to come to classrooms to give a presentation on the topics you list or to serve as a resource person to educators, but **only at your convenience**. Participation isn't intended to be a burden on you: if you can't go when called, you can't go. If you don't have time to work with a group, you don't have time.

Instructions to the callers, which will be very visible on the web page, will include the following:

- 1) Call at least 2 weeks before you wish someone to come to your classroom. Explain to them how their presentation will fit into the unit your students are studying and let them know the grade level of your students; they may be able to tailor their presentation to your needs.
- 2) Check the **Potential Restrictions** section before you call. Some speakers will not speak to grades K-3. Some speakers may need special equipment, such as a slide projector or screen. Be sure these items are available for them when they arrive. Some speakers may have financial needs/expectations, which may include an honorarium, money for gas, or food. These details should be worked out between you and the speaker and should be paid on the day of the presentation.

- 3) Give clear directions to your school and make sure BOTH you and the speaker are clear about when the presentation will start.

Andrew Bradbury will set up the FIND-AN-ARCHY page in such a way that the visitor will click on the region of Kentucky where they are located, or they can type in the name of the county in which they are located. Your name and contact information will appear *only* in regions/for the counties you have designated.

Your participation will last as long as you are willing to serve (and should you decide to change your mind, you can send an email to Andrew at any time and he will take your name off the list). Otherwise, each year, Andrew will send you an email to make sure you are still interested in serving; provide you an opportunity to update any information on your entry; and ask for an accounting of how many presentations/projects you were involved with as a result of your participation in FIND-AN-ARCHY.

You don't have to be a member of KyOPA to be listed, so members, if there are folks you know of who would be willing to offer their services, tell them about FIND-AN-ARCHY.

If you would like to participate in FIND-AN-ARCHY, please:

- 1) type the information on the following form into an email and send it to Andrew Bradbury apbradbury@crai-ky.com by January 15, 2002; or
- 2) fill-in the following form and send it to Andrew at Cultural Resource Analysts, 143 Walton Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky 40508-2364.

Thanks for helping KyOPA serve as a resource for teachers and for helping others to FIND-AN-ARCHY!

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON OHIO VALLEY URBAN AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY SCHEDULED

The annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology is scheduled for March 2-3, 2002, in Lexington, Kentucky. Grant Day, of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., will coordinate. For more information, contact Grant at gday@craiky.com. Volume 16 of *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology* is in print, and may be ordered for \$20 + \$2.50 s/h (\$1.00 for each additional volume) from Kit W. Wesler, Department of Geosciences, 104 Wilson Hall, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071-3331. Volume 16 is a special monograph issue, a "Bibliography of Niter Mining and Gunpowder Manufacturing" by Donald B. Ball and Gary A. O'Dell.

FROM THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

George Crothers, Interim Director

As interim director of the Museum of Anthropology and Office of State Archaeology, I would like to introduce myself and let you know about a few of the changes I am trying to effect at OSA. Although I have worked off and on in Kentucky for the past 15 years, most of my work is in the shell mound region of the Green River and within Mammoth Cave National Park. The last couple of months have been an intensive learning phase and over the next few months I hope to begin reorganizing the OSA records and updating some of the procedures for accessing the various kinds of information that OSA holds. As consumers of this information, I am soliciting your comments and suggestions as we begin this process.

We will begin moving the OSA report library and site files to a more accessible location in the building and housing the reports on better shelves. During the move we will undertake a comprehensive inventory of our holdings with the goal of constructing an updated and easier to use bibliographic database. For the time being we are stuck with the archaic NADB bibliography, but we plan to locate a computer in the new OSA library with the most up-to-date version of NADB, which can be used on site. When we have successfully converted NADB to a new software format this will also be accessible at OSA and possibly in other forms, for example, from an OSA Web site. You may experience some inconvenience using the library as we make the move, but please bear with us.

If you do use the OSA library, you will find a new check-in form rather than the simple sign-in sheet of before. The purpose of this additional paperwork is to better track archaeological site checks and use of the records. This will protect you, if we are asked to verify that an adequate check of the files was made prior to initiating field-work, and it will allow us to document use of the library for requesting operating funds to maintain and improve our facilities.

We are also reviewing the policies and procedures for filling archaeological site checks. We continue to maintain the USGS quad sheets with site locations and survey areas, but the GIS-based site and survey locations are more accurate and we encourage use of this format. Eventually, plotting on paper maps will be phased out and the current USGS maps will be archived. A great deal of our time is spent filling OSA site checks. We do not have adequate staff to process these requests immediately. Please allow at least three working days for these requests to be processed, longer if the project area is large or complicated. In order to improve our operating capabilities in the long run, we are considering a fee structure for processing all site checks, whether they come as GIS shape files or sections of photocopied maps. The

OSA files remain open for you to make these checks in person, and we plan to make a computer available on which the GIS site/survey database may be accessed on the premises. However, you will not be able to extract shape files from this copy of the database.

In future newsletters I will update you on other aspects of OSA, such as the need to revise and simplify the archaeological site inventory form, and curation issues at the Museum of Anthropology. In the meantime, I invite you to contact me or Assistant Director Nancy O'Malley about OSA issues and future plans. I can be reached by email at gmcrot2@uky.edu or our office phone is 859-257-8208. The KyOPA discussion group maintained on Yahoo! <http://groups.yahoo.com/> is also a good forum for discussing concerns and fielding suggestions for better OSA services. N.B. The old Museum fax line (859-323-3686) will be disconnected effective Dec. 31, 2001. You should use the 859-323-1968 fax line, if you are not already doing so.

NEW PUBLIC EDUCATION WEBSITE

Histarch

A new public education website, Texas Beyond History, www.texasbeyondhistory.net, has been launched by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) at the University of Texas at Austin and the Texas Archeological Society. The new website showcases information and images about Texas cultural heritage over 13,000 years of human history from Clovis mammoth hunters to cotton farmers. For the first time the public, including schoolchildren and teachers, will have access to the fascinating and meaningful results of archeological research projects including in-depth articles, human-interest stories, photographs, and artwork. These are presented in virtual museum "exhibits" and a variety of creative

resources including map tools, kids activities, an illustrated glossary, and lesson plans—all written in a non-technical style. We believe this is the first website of its kind in the country.

TARL is the state's oldest and largest archeological curation and research facility and serves as the central site records repository in Texas. TARL's main partner in this project is the Texas Archeological Society (TAS), a 1500-member statewide nonprofit organization composed of professional and avocational archeologists. In addition, we are working closely with the College of Education at UT Austin to create curricula and other resources for K-12 teachers. Over a dozen of the state's leading archeological researchers and organizations already have contributed content and we expect this collaboration to grow. Major supporters include the Houston Endowment (through TAS), the Lende Foundation, the Texas Historical Foundation, the College of Liberal Arts at UT Austin, the Potts and Sibley Foundation, the Amistad National Recreation Area (National Park Service), and the Texas Alliance for Public Archaeology.

Texas Beyond History is already quite large, but it features only 20 of the state's most important historical and archeological sites. Over the next three to five years, our goal is to create 200 topical and locality-based exhibits linked to extensive resources for Texas school children and teachers. We welcome exhibit ideas, collaborative opportunities, and potential contributions. Contact: tbhstaff@www.texasbeyondhistory.net.

ADDITIONAL INTERNET SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Donald B. Ball

The following web sites should be of particular interest and utility to individuals engaged in historic archaeological research and/or public outreach programs.

African-American Archaeology Newsletter

Accessible at: <http://www.newsouthassoc.com/AfAmNewsletter.html> This site brings online the contents of back issues of *African American Archaeology Newsletter* from issue #10 (Spring 1994) through issue #28 (Spring 2000).

Anthropology Outreach Office, Smithsonian Institution

Accessible at: <http://nmnhwww.si.edu/anthro/outreach/outrch1.html> Numerous subdirectories are listed under the following general headings: Specialized Anthropological Areas of Interest; Native Americans – General Topics; Teaching Activities; and General Anthropology References.

Historical Archaeology on the Net

Accessible at: <http://www.digitalpresence.com/histarch.links.html> A wide variety of subdirectories are listed under the following general headings: Citing Electronic Sources; Historical Archaeology Sites; Societies; and Miscellaneous Links. Although largely oriented toward American sites and materials, the listing is international in scope.

Library of Congress Home Page

Accessible at: <http://www.loc.gov/> Among the many useful and informative subdirectories herein, note particularly "Search the Catalog" which presents an online catalogue of over 11,000,000 items (both published and unpublished) at the Library of Congress. Also contains links to a number of college and university library catalogs throughout the United States.
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Making of America (Books)

Accessible at: <http://moa.umdl.umich.edu/> Sponsored by the University of Michigan, this site contains the fully word searchable texts of approximately 8,500 books published in the United States from 1850-1880. The collection is particularly strong in the subject

areas of education, psychology, American history, sociology, religion, geology, science, and technology. This site makes readily available a wide variety of volumes which would otherwise be inordinately difficult to locate.

Pioneering the Upper Midwest: Books from Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, ca. 1820-1910

Accessible at: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/umhtml/umhome.html> Maintained by the Library of Congress, this site presents the fully word searchable texts of 138 volumes drawn from the Library of Congress general holdings and rare books collection. Covers a variety of topics relating to the history, settlement, and growth of these states.

KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY VIDEO SERIES

Kentucky Archaeology is a series of short documentaries that explore new research about the state's rich cultural heritage. Produced by the Kentucky Heritage Council, 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. To date three episodes (Ancient Fires at Cliff Palace Pond, The Adena People: Moundbuilders of Kentucky, and Saving a Kentucky Time Capsule) have been produced. To obtain a copy of these videos, send \$10.00, plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling to the Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. The fourth episode in this series is currently under production and should be completed early in 2002. This video focuses on WPA archaeology and includes interviews with John Elloitt, a WPA supervisor.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYSTS

Berle Clay

Since 1997 Cultural Resource Analysts has been using geophysical survey (geo survey) as an aspect of cultural resource management archaeology in Kentucky. This type of data collecting has been increasing in importance in our work as we, and our clients, recognize its real advantages. Relying on two techniques so far, magnetometry and earth conductivity, geo survey has now become an important tool, particularly in our Phase II site evaluation strategy.

For all too many, geo survey makes one think of metal detectors and a lurid search for artifacts and the spectacular, a view continually reinforced by TV programs like *Nova*. In line with this, for

the first years of our involvement in geo survey, our typical request for survey was to find historic graves, a search in which most forms of geophysical survey instrumentation perform rather badly across the board. However, depending upon the types of instruments used, geo survey provides a cost effective, fine-grained and multi-dimensional view of the landscape (if not historic graves for particular geophysical reasons) and herein lies its importance. On the way you may encounter some spectacular archaeology and, as archeo-geophysicists say among themselves, these are the fare for conference talks. Behind these examples, however, is the more mundane work of day-to-day archaeology and involvement of these techniques in increasingly efficient multi-stage research design. As a rule, these techniques are too labor intensive to be used to *find* archaeological sites, especially low intensity hunter-gatherer sites, but once a site has been identified through systematic shovel testing, surface collection, and other Phase I techniques, they offer a very quick way to assess the condition of a site. However, contrary to popular views, geo survey data cannot "stand alone," that is they must be combined, whatever the research, with the results of conventional forms of archaeological fieldwork including surface collection, coring, intensive shovel testing, plowing and disking, excavation of test pits, and preliminary plow zone scrapes. Only the naive would attempt to interpret geophysical anomalies without some form of conventional archaeological fieldwork. But because they sample sorts of data that cannot be observed from the ground surface, even when plowed or disked, or inferred from controlled surface collections, they expand the archaeologist's strategic options in site evaluation. Thus they result in a more accurate evaluation of an archaeological site: the surprise is that they save money in the process.

A case in point is the following example (Figure 1), a survey of the historic site, 15HR42 in Harrison County, Kentucky. This magnetometer survey (using a fluxgate gradiometer) accurately pinpoints the location of the principle historic

STATEWIDE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE PLANNED

The Nineteenth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference will be held March 9-10, 2002, in Frankfort, Kentucky (State Office Building Auditorium, 501 High Street). The Conference will be cosponsored in part by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Division of Environmental Analysis. Those interested in presenting a paper should send an abstract no later than January 4, 2002, to: David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, Phone: (502) 564-7005 ext. 123, e-mail: David.Pollack@mail.state.ky.us. A block of rooms have been reserved at the Holiday Inn in Frankfort (502) 227-5100.

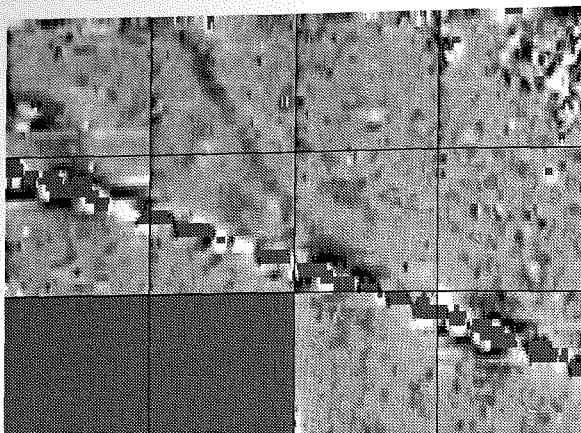


Figure 1. Harrison County, Kentucky, Site 15HR42.

structure on the site. It also suggests no major structures to the south of it (to the left in the figure). This is a pre-war nineteenth-century homestead and it is quite possible that it faced south-southwest and was oriented with its long dimension, more-or-less east and west. One reason for the lack of structures south of it may be that this was simply the "front" of the structure; barns and outbuildings might well be expected north of the farmhouse, that is in back of it and outside the area which has been surveyed.

A major metal signal cuts diagonally across the surveyed area, clearly a recent water line. But just above this is a curving, magnetically high signal which suggests an early road, one which passed in front of this farmstead. The signal probably reflects soil compaction due to road use. Its discovery here, an ephemeral aspect of the landscape which would probably not be identified by conventional archaeological field techniques, immediately orients this homestead to the "public," that is to the thoroughfare which was no doubt in use when it was occupied. This "landscape understanding" which is a product of geo survey is valuable additional information to be used in evaluation of the property. It is especially important given the proximity of this whole complex (homestead and road) to events connected with one or more of the Civil War battles which occurred at Cynthiana: beyond simply evaluating this one historic prop-

erty, the information contributes to an understanding of the Civil War landscape.

In the case of this site—or any for that matter—the geophysical survey "informs" the conventional archaeological evaluation of the historic property. For example, a metal detector sweep of magnetic "highs" generally follows, most of which probably represent lost farm machinery parts, some of them quite recent. A combination of systematic and purposeful shovel testing than can be used to explore possible areas of interest and, importantly, those areas that apparently *lack* magnetic features. With more time another geo survey technique, like conductivity, might be used to look for other landscape features. Finally, test units might be targeted to provide information on the integrity of the historic property. The end result in our experience is a better evaluation of the historic property, at a lower cost to our client.

Geo survey has an additional value, specifically in the CRM context, it is non-invasive. Project managers are increasingly being forced to make decisions about construction planning earlier and earlier in the evaluation process. This can involve the evaluation of cultural resources *before* land purchase, often years before transfer. In these situations extensive disturbance of an archaeological site in Phase II testing, particularly where it involves substantial impact of the topsoil through scrapes, even plowing and disking, is not possible because it can be very difficult to use the land for farming thereafter. In many cases, we have found, it is possible to tailor a "smart" Phase II evaluation strategy in which geo survey plays an important role, one in which land disturbance is minimized. Needless to say such a strategy is far easier to sell to the reluctant landowner who must live with the cultural resource and the after effects of archaeological evaluation for several years before selling it.

Unfortunately, geo survey implementation and, just as importantly, the interpretation of results in the framework of the sort of multi-stage

research design that we have developed, is not something which can be learned quickly. Magnetometers and earth conductivity meters are not survey tools that can be taken out of the box several times a year, or by one with no experience with them and simply an instruction sheet in hand, and used effectively. Moreover, they cannot be used blindly on archaeological sites with no knowledge of the types of information that they might produce. More damage has been done to the cause of geo surveys in the United States archaeology by their inappropriate application or interpretation. A common complaint we have heard throughout the Eastern United States is: "Oh, we tried resistivity (or magnetometry, radar, conductivity, or whatever) at the XXX site; it didn't seem to tell us anything useful." In most cases the problem has been either a geophysicist who knew nothing about the archaeology involved, or an archaeologist who knew nothing about the geophysics involved, commonly both. In the sort of research design which we have developed, the individual doing the geo survey is also an archaeologist with experience in local archaeology and the process of using the results of the geo survey is a dialogue between this individual trained in the use of geophysical instrumentation and a field supervisor thoroughly conversant with the same regional archaeology and in the use of conventional field techniques. The process, we have found, is efficient and exciting for all involved.

Geo survey, however, should not be viewed simply as a CRM tool. At the same time as Cultural Resource Analysts has used it in a CRM context in Kentucky and elsewhere, we have been heavily involved in what would be regarded as non-CRM projects in Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Illinois. What these projects have brought across to us is that there is *really no difference in our strategy for the use of geo techniques between CRM and non-CRM archaeology*. Despite the institutional fragmentation that tends to pit CRM against "research" archaeology, both are the same endeavor in that they involve learning about archaeological sites. Non-CRM projects

can be much larger than those that involve rather specific evaluation of sites or impact areas. Furthermore, they can at times allow a level of "experimentation" with, or "fine tuning" of, survey techniques that is not possible otherwise. But they continually come back, if they are to be productive, to the three-way dialogue between the geophysical data, the archaeologist who collects them, and the archaeologist who uses them (these two archaeologists may very well be the same person). What is truly exciting about the non-CRM projects, for example our work with the State of Mississippi, the National Space and Aeronautics Administration, and the University of Mississippi at the Hollywood site in Tunica County, MS, is their demonstration of how the systematic use of geo survey techniques over large areas can revolutionize our understanding of archaeological sites in general. In a sense they allow the archaeologist to "climb out of his test pit" and take in the historic landscape with a majestic sweep.

UK ARCHAEOLOGIST FEATURED IN DOCUMENTARY

Dr. Christopher Begley of the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research is featured in a BBC documentary which has aired in England and will be shown worldwide on The Travel Channel in January 2002. The program, titled "Trips Money Can't Buy," documents a ten-day trip through the jungles of the Mosquito Coast of Honduras where Dr. Begley has conducted archaeological research for ten years. Dr. Begley, the only archaeologist with extensive experience in the Mosquito Coast, was consulted to arrange a challenging trip through the jungle during which a variety of archaeological sites could be visited. He accompanies Ray Mears, a survival expert and star of a BBC series, and actor Ewan McGregor (of *Star Wars* and *Trainspotting* fame) as they travel along the rivers and muddy trails of the rain forest visiting archaeological sites. In addition to the archaeology, the documentary focuses on

McGregor's reaction to his first experience in the remote rain forest and Mears' survival tips. Dr. Begley describes the trip as very physically and mentally challenging, and notes that the focus on the reaction of Ewan McGregor to the hardships should generate an empathy and understanding of the realities of working in remote areas like the Mosquito Coast that is difficult to capture in a strictly scientific program.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROJECTS

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) of the National Park Service in Washington, DC, has opened its 2002 grants competition. The ABPP awards grants for preservation projects that lead to the permanent protection of endangered battlefield lands. Projects that involve multiple stakeholders are most likely to be successful. Who May Apply? Non-profit organizations, local, state, and federal agencies, tribes, colleges and universities.

Target resources include: 1) Battlefields - sites where armed conflict, fighting or warfare occurred; and 2) Associated Sites - sites occupied before, during, or after a battle at which events occurred that had a direct influence on the tactical development of the battle, the outcome of the battle, or the immediate aftermath of a battle. Project areas must be on American soil and/or within U.S. territorial waters. Eligible project types include, but are not limited to, the following: Site Identification and Documentation Projects (Historical research, Resource surveys and inventories, Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, GIS/GPS mapping); Planning and Consensus Building Projects (Acquisition, strategic, and preservation plans, Studies of land related to, or adjacent to, publicly owned and protected battle-

field lands, Management, landscape, and stabilization plans, Interpretation plans, Preservation advocacy and consensus building within a community); Interpretation or Education Projects (Brochures, School programs, Sign development and design)

All project applications must clearly demonstrate that the proposed activity will contribute directly to the preservation of battlefield land or an associated site. Grant funds may be used to procure professional services, equipment, and supplies necessary to conduct the proposed project. Matching funds are not required, although matching funds and in-kind donations are encouraged. Award Amounts: No minimum or maximum. The average award amount is \$22,700, although the ABPP has awarded grants of up to \$117,000. Applica-

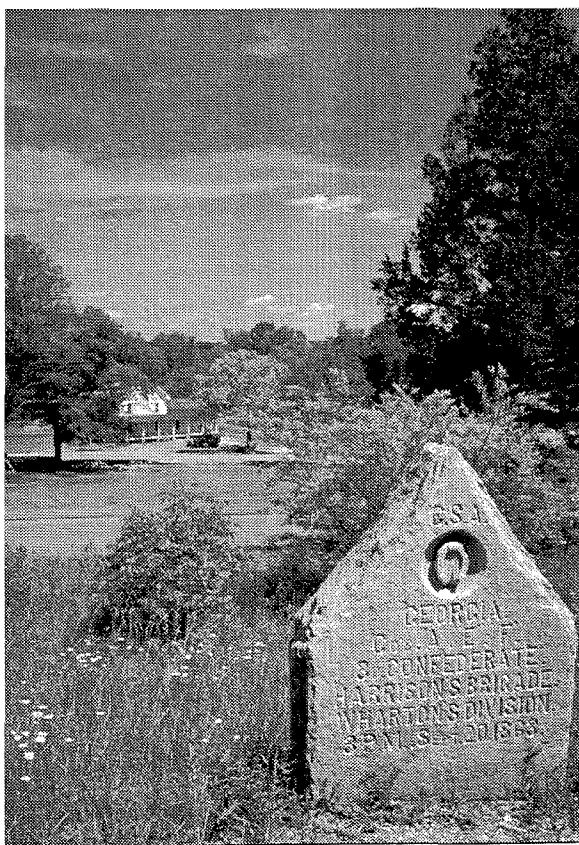


Figure 2. Chickamauga Battlefield.

tion Deadline: January 11, 2002. A more complete description of grant requirements can be found in the ABPP 2002 application guidelines. The 2002 guidelines and application form are available online at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/2002grants.htm>. For more information about ABPP grants, or to receive paper copies of the guidelines and application, please contact Glenn Williams, ABPP Grants Manager, at (202) 343-9563 or glenn-williams@nps.gov.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Murray State University/Wickliffe Mounds and Southeast Missouri State University

Kit Wesler

The Middle Mississippi Survey (Murray State University/Wickliffe Mounds and Southeast Missouri State University) 2001 summer field school conducted excavations in the Rowlandtown Mound, Site 15McN3, under the direction of Kit Wesler. Previously, Paul Kreisa placed two test units in middens belonging to the Rowlandtown site as part of the University of Illinois Western Kentucky project. The MMS project is an extension of Kreisa's work, in which we are focusing on documenting the mound construction sequence and chronology. The mound has been noticeably impacted by looting and other disturbances, but intact stratigraphy exists. We have documented a three-meter deep profile consisting of six construction episodes, but have not yet reached the base of the mound. We project completing the stratigraphic profile in summer 2002. Materials recovered in 2001 are still being washed and catalogued.

Kit Wesler's book, *Excavations at Wickliffe Mounds* (University of Alabama Press, 2001) has just been released. Wesler will be on leave from MSU in the spring, 2002 semester to hold a Fulbright research/lecturing position at the University of the West Indies, Jamaica.

Kentucky Archaeological Survey

David Pollack and Kim McBride

The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) is continuing a number of previously established archaeology educational projects. Closest to home is the ongoing excavation at Ashland, the Henry Clay Estate, where over 2,000 students have participated. The project is now focusing on excavation of a large barn and remains thought to be from the slave quarters. Funds provided by Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and the Henry Clay Foundation will allow KAS to continue the project through 2002/2003. Other ongoing education projects in central Kentucky include the Jouett House in Woodford County, where all 5th graders participate in the excavation of middens and out-buildings associated with an early nineteenth-century house, and the outdoor classroom project at Great Crossing, in Scott County, in which a number of middle school classes are conducting test excavations of a site with both prehistoric and historic components.

In Louisville, the largest numbers of students (nearly 5,000) continue to be reached at the Riverside site, where the focus of work has shifted to a slave/tenant house. Most artifacts are associated with the postbellum tenant occupation, but a significant amount of prehistoric artifacts have also been recovered representing primarily a Late Woodland occupation with Archaic and Late Prehistoric components. Another ongoing Louisville education project is the Farnsley-Kaufman House (ca. 1812), located on the grounds of the Farnsley Middle School. This year 120 6th graders from this school helped survey the property. Not far away in Barren County, over 100 students from Park City Elementary participated in test excavations around the ruins of Bell's Tavern, an 1820s structure. Work also continued with students from Livingston Central High School, who are investigating the Dallam-Bush House (ca. 1830s). This work is done as part of an archaeology course taught at the school.

KAS has initiated several new education projects. One such project is with the Anchorage Public School in Jefferson County. Over 70 3rd graders participated in survey and test excavations at the Walton House property, where they helped search for remnants of an 1850s farmstead. Students participated in all aspect of the archaeological research process, and the project is expected to repeat next spring. Another new education project has recently gotten off the ground (or rather into the ground!) in North Middletown in Bourbon County. KAS worked with several classes of 3rd and 4th graders who wanted to use archaeology to learn more about a nineteenth-century hotel site near their school. The project included classroom activities before and after the excavation. A third new education project was initiated at the St. Thomas Parish near Bardstown, Nelson County. St. Thomas Parish was the first catholic seminary constructed west of the Allegheny Mountains, and included over 25 buildings (many of which are no longer standing) in the mid-1800s. High school students helped conduct survey and testing at the early nineteenth century to present complex. At least two archaeological sites were recorded and artifacts displayed a wide date range, from the eighteenth-century to present, with a small prehistoric component represented.

Two Project Archaeology workshops were held this year (History Center/Salato Wildlife Center, Land Between the Lakes and three are in the planning stages for next year. Around 40 teachers and educators participated in these workshops. Contact Gwynn Henderson (aghend2@uky.edu) for more information about Project Archaeology Workshops.

KAS welcomes a new staff member, Sarah Miller. Sarah recently moved to Lexington with her husband Eric Giles, a new Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology at UK. Ms. Miller completed her M.A. in Anthropology at Eastern Carolina University, with an emphasis on public education and historical archaeology. She worked for Tyron Palace Historic Site and Gardens in New Bern with

Patricia Samford and on various projects at the Phelps Archaeology lab at Eastern Carolina University with Charles Ewen. Her expertise and enthusiasm for public archaeology make her a perfect addition to KAS, where she is already working with a multitude of public school students.

Program for Archaeological Research

Don Linebaugh

The staff of PAR has had a great year, working on a wide range of projects in and around Kentucky. These projects include the continuing bioarchaeological analysis for the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery in Lincoln County, a major excavation at the Vardeman House site in Lincoln County, a group of 10 Phase II studies of both prehistoric and historic sites in Bath County, Phase II studies of prehistoric sites in Warren County, Kentucky, and Spencer County, Indiana, the Trotter Gunpowder Mill site at McConnell Springs in Lexington, several projects related to African-American cemeteries in Lexington, and a major curatorial project to assess, organize, and curate the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's past excavation projects. All this and a range of Phase I survey projects too!

We have also continued to expand our staff over the past year. Dr. Tanya Peres joined our unit as a Project Director in May. Dr. Peres received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Florida with a specialization in zooarchaeology, and has worked extensively in the Southeastern U.S. The PAR has recently prepared a mailing to over 300 colleagues at university and private research facilities throughout the region to announce new zooarchaeological services to be offered by Dr. Peres. In other personnel news, Dr. Chris Begley has been appointed to the position of Assistant Director of the PAR and will be working with Dr. Linebaugh on administrative issues in addition to his project management responsibilities. We are also anticipating advertising for a third full-time Project Director in the next few weeks and hope to fill this position early in the new year.

In addition to our new project work, PAR staff—both old and new—continue to wrap up the overdue project reports including the Lextran Phase III and Phase II Testing at the Big South Fork. Since our last report, Dr. Gwynn Henderson put the finishing touches on her report detailing the results of the Boone County Mound Survey (completed in 1996) and delivered this to the project sponsor.

Laboratory analysis and report writing for the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery project, a rural family cemetery (68 grave shafts) that spans Kentucky's early settlement period to the first quarter of the 20th century, is currently underway. The project is sponsored by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Coffin hardware expert James Davidson, a Ph.D. student at the University of Texas at Austin, has just completed an excellent study of the coffin hardware from the site. Former undergraduate student April Farmer is currently writing up the results of the textile analysis that she completed under the guidance of textile expert Nettie Adams. Project Director Dr. Shawn Phillips is currently completing the final report on the project, writing osteobiographies that utilize both the genealogical and social historical research data and the detailed osteological research. In August, PAR received a grant to perform a complete DNA analysis on the individuals from the cemetery. Dr. Lori Baker at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville is performing this research; the results of this specialized analysis will be integrated into the full report when complete. PAR staff are currently with the families to plan a reburial ceremony for the Spring of 2002; this ceremony is also being advertised as a family reunion for the Homes and Vardeman families.

Nancy O'Malley continues to work on a draft report for the 1988 Lextran excavations conducted under the field supervision of Drs. Steve and Kim McBride. She has also been collaborating with Dr. Don Linebaugh on research concerning the Trotter Gunpowder Mill at McConnell Springs near downtown Lexington. The mill, in operation from

ca. 1810-1833, was started by brothers George and Samuel Trotter, initially in response to increased demand for gunpowder as a result of the War of 1812. Gunpowder was supplied to the federal government during the war, and, after the war, an agent was based in St. Louis to sell gunpowder to local Indian tribes. The mill was closed after the death of the last surviving brother in 1833. Following up preliminary research that located extant archaeological evidence of the mill complex, O'Malley and Linebaugh have initiated fieldwork by completing a map of the extant mill foundation and its environs, and investigating stratigraphic sequences around the mill to locate the water source that powered the mill. Archaeological field supervisor and UK graduate student Mickey Loughlin supervised the fieldwork for this phase of the project with the assistance of PAR field technicians Doug Weinberg, Brian Padgett, Greg Becroft, and Jay Baril. Additional excavations of the area around and inside the mill foundation are planned for Spring 2002. Nancy will also be traveling to Washington, DC, to conduct more historic research on the Trotters' business dealings with the federal government. This follows up on a research trip to the Hagley Museum in Delaware earlier in the year.

Dr. Kim McBride continues to work on the report for her 1995 investigations of Hall, a rural African-American hamlet in Jessamine County. Dr. McBride will then move on to completing the report for her 1994/1995 Phase III excavations at the Shop Hollow Dump Site in Jenkins, Letcher County.

Dr. Christopher Begley has recently completed work on four separate archaeological projects in Kentucky and Indiana that have been funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The first was a Phase II investigation of a Yankeetown Phase late prehistoric site near Rockport, Indiana. Following the completion of that fieldwork, he directed excavations at the River Road site in Louisville. The River Road site has proven to be an important site because of its loca-

tion right on the prehistoric frontier between the Mississippian and Fort Ancient traditions in the Falls of the Ohio area; this area is virtually unknown for this time period. The third project involved excavations at a chert quarry in Warren County near Bowling Green. Diagnostic artifacts ranging in date from the Paleoindian period to the Middle Woodland period were recovered, although the nature of the site makes it unlikely that much meaningful information could be recovered. Phase II fieldwork has also been completed at six prehistoric sites in Bath County, Kentucky, and the reports are undergoing final revisions.

Over the summer, graduate students Marcie Venter and Mickey Loughlin completed the fieldwork for the Phase III data recovery project at Site 15LI88 in Lincoln County, a project funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. This multicomponent site was occupied prehistorically during the Archaic and Woodland periods and then in the historic period from approximately 1790 until abandonment in the 1850s; the Phase III data recovery project focused on the historic component of the site. 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 to blaze the Wilderness Road into Kentucky. Morgan Vardeman and several members of his family were buried in the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson cemetery. With the fieldwork complete, Historic Preservation Program graduate student Melissa Milton is now working on the historical research for the project. Following his work at the Vardeman House project, Mickey has also led several other projects at PAR including excavations at the William Whitley House in Lincoln County, the Trotter Mill Site at McConnell Springs in Lexington, and, most recently, a Phase I survey associated with the widening and realignment of U.S. 62 in Scott County.

Dr. Tanya Peres has spent the fall working on multiple sites in Bath County, related to the

KY 11 project that is funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. These sites include two prehistoric lithic scatters (15BH219 and 15BH223), a historic house site (15BH212), and a pre-Civil War brick clamp (15BH213). The Phase II investigation of Site 15BH212 has yielded two large cultural features, one believed to be a root/food storage cellar. This feature has yielded numerous faunal remains, historic ceramics, and personal items such as bone buttons, marbles, and straight pins. The site appears to be related to a now destroyed brick octagonal dwelling house, and seems to date to the first half of the nineteenth century. Further analysis of these remains will give PAR archaeologists a better understanding of the time period and nature of occupation of this site. The Phase II investigation of the brick clamp site (15BH213) is on-going, and the site continues to yield important information on brick-making practices in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Analysis of the material remains and cultural features at Site 15BH213 suggests that the site is likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Steve Creasman

In 2001, Cultural Resources Analysts archaeologists and cultural historians have been very busy with numerous highway, coal, cell tower, and other development projects. The work has run the gamut from small cell tower surveys, large highway surveys, to Phase III data recovery; too numerous to detail here. A summary of two of the many interesting projects is provided below.

During the first half of 2001, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted Phase I, II, and III investigations at the Hart Site (15LA183), located on the Big Sandy River in Lawrence County, Kentucky. The study was being done to mitigate impacts for the new Riverside, LLC electric power plant. The investigations are being directed by Jon Kerr. The site contained plow-disturbed surface deposits, plow-truncated features, and intact buried archaeological deposits composed of lenses of

rough rock, charcoal, artifacts, and features. The latter consisted of two distinct buried occupation horizons within the Bt and C soil horizons dating to the Middle and Early Archaic periods.

Data recovery at the site began by stripping overburden from one area of the buried deposit followed by the hand excavation of 22 1-x-1-m units on a five m grid. The most productive units were located in the south central portion of the grid. A block excavation was initiated in this area, where hand excavations eventually led to the excavation of a block covering 85 m² in size. A total of 103 m² (ca. 51.5 m³) of excavations were conducted during data recovery investigations. The deposit was 50 to 60 cm deep in the area of the excavation block, indicating that several occupations were potentially present. Nine features were recorded in the block excavation. They included five pit hearths, a rock concentration, a shallow ephemeral basin, and a large burned feature of unknown function. Most of the features occurred in the central portion of the block. The position of the features, as well as projectile point styles, indicated two occupation levels. Associated artifactual material consisted of a low to moderate scatter of lithic debitage (up to 90 flakes in a single level), numerous Stanly-like and Bifurcate Cluster hafted bifaces, a number of other flaked tool forms, utilized flakes, pitted stones, ground stone, and polished hematite. Interestingly, a preliminary look at artifact patterning suggests that the lower occupation area incorporated a main living area around the features, a toss zone to the east where large quantities of large pieces of rough rock and large flakes were thrown, and a zone to the west where the highest densities of lithic debitage were encountered.

One radiocarbon date of 7720 ± 160 BP has at this point been assayed for this deposit. The cultural remains and scattered thermal pit features with small amounts of charcoal indicated that the site was used only sporadically during its use. Preliminary indications suggest that the occupa-

tions were residential camps of relatively short duration.

Between May 15 and July 30, 2001, Cultural Resource Analysts personnel under the direction of Mike Richmond completed a Phase II National Register evaluation of Sites 15MM137, 15MM139 and 15MM140 and deep testing along Sycamore Creek in Montgomery County, Kentucky. The study was conducted on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet for the proposed realignment of U.S. 460 (Item Number 7-320.00).

The investigation of Site 15MM137 included the hand excavation of test units, mechanical stripping of plowzone and the hand excavation of features and postmolds. The current archaeological investigations identified a deflated surface layer containing a moderate to high-density lithic assemblage and subsurface archaeological deposits. The plowzone contained diagnostic prehistoric artifacts (hafted bifaces and ceramics) dating from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric Periods. The subplowzone deposits consisted of three cultural features (thermal feature N=2, artifact cache N=1), twelve prehistoric postmolds, eleven historic postmolds and sixteen historic grave shafts. All of the prehistoric features and postmolds were located directly below the plowzone and were truncated during historic/modern plowing. A radiocarbon date of 3060 ± 60 B.P. (Late Archaic) was obtained from a thermal feature. The artifact cache yielded a radiocarbon date of 1890 ± 40 B.P., pointing to the Middle Woodland period. Lithic material recovered from the plowzone indicates a series of short-term residential occupations with an emphasis on lithic tool production. The Middle Woodland component was represented by a feature containing a Connestee Series tetrapodal vessel and two copper ear spools, marking Hopewellian influence. The prehistoric postmolds may or may not be associated with this component. The feature is interpreted as serving an unknown ritual function. The 16 historic graves will be the subject of further investigations.

Phase II investigations at 15MM139 included a geophysical survey with a fluxgate gradiometer, a form of magnetometer (Geoscan Research FM36), hand excavation of test units, and the mechanical removal of plowzone. The geophysical survey documented several magnetic anomalies. The anomalies were excavated and considered non-cultural. The test units documented a moderate to high density lithic assemblage in a deflated/disturbed plowzone context. The plowzone contained diagnostic artifacts dating from the Late Archaic through the Late Prehistoric period. These artifacts consisted of a Late Archaic Stemmed Cluster biface, two Small Triangular Cluster bifaces and plain and cordmarked leached tempered ceramics. Lithic material recovered from the plowzone suggests several residential occupations where lithic tool production and core reduction activities took place. The ceramics could not be assigned to a named type and may date from the late Early Woodland through Late Woodland periods. No cultural features were documented at the site. In addition, the site has been heavily disturbed by excavation for, and emplacement of a natural gas pipeline which traverses the site and which has removed that portion of the site along the crest of the ridge.

Site 15MM140 consisted of a multicomponent (Late Archaic through Late Prehistoric) prehistoric site. These horizons were identified based on the presence of Brewerton, Merom, Early Woodland Stemmed and Small Triangular hafted bifaces. Phase II investigations at the site consisted of a controlled surface collection, hand excavation of test units, and the mechanical removal of plowzone. The controlled surface collection and test units documented a moderate to high-density lithic assemblage in a deflated plowzone context. The mechanically excavated blocks documented three cultural features. The site likely functioned as a residential locus that was occupied repeatedly from as early as the Late Archaic through the Late Prehistoric periods. The presence of three thermal pit features and a relative diversity of lithic tool types indicate the site was occupied for more

than several days at a time. The integrity of the surface and near-surface remains at site 15MM140 has been severely compromised from plowing. Only the extreme base of the thermal features was intact.

Deep testing along Sycamore Creek consisted of a geomorphological investigation to assess the buried site potential of the floodplain deposits located in the proposed right-of-way. The investigations were comprised of the excavation of eight backhoe trenches and two bucket auger probes in the floodplain. At least two and probably three stratigraphic units are present in the portion of the flooplain investigated: (1) post-settlement or historic alluvium, (2) early/middle Holocene alluvium, and (3) probable late Holocene alluvium. No buried archaeological sites were documented as a result of this investigation. Two prehistoric chert flakes, possibly from redeposited contexts, were observed. Overall, the right-of-way has a higher than expected potential to contain buried archaeological remains. High potential does not, however, mean significant occupations will be encountered as the results of the trenching indicate negligible buried artifactual materials are present. Yet, the results of this study suggest that (1) small valleys of low order streams do have the potential to contain buried archaeological remains spanning the Holocene, and (2) although county soil series maps can provide invaluable information about the potential age of landforms and associated sediments, only subsurface field investigations can determine the distribution of alluvial units of various age.

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.

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 Summer 2001 issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*.

Title: *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Sunny Ridge Mining Company, Inc. Blackberry Creek Coal Permit Area, Pike County, Kentucky (Permit Application #898-0492, Amendment 3)*

Author: Betty J. McGraw

Date: April 2001

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the 647.88 acre Blackberry Creek coal mining project area located in Pike County, Kentucky. No prehistoric or archeological sites were found in the project area. Eight cemeteries are located in or near the project area. A total of 22 farmsteads or residences was found to be in or adjacent to the permit area. Thirteen of these date from the historic period and six were assigned state site numbers, 15PI184 to 15PI189. None of the six contained intact cultural deposits that were diagnostic for the historic period.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed North Middletown Cellular Communication Tower Location Near North Middletown in Bourbon County, Kentucky*

Author: Jessica L. Allgood

Date: August 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed North Middletown cellular project near North Middletown in Bourbon County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15BB124). Site 15BB124 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds consisting of a light lithic scatter and two pieces of fired clay. Given the presence of fired clay and the possibility of intact subplowzone features and deposits, this site is potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Winston Cellular Communications Tower Location Near Winston in Estill County, Kentucky*

Author: Jessica L. Allgood

Date: August 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Terracon cell tower project near Winston in Estill County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15ES91). Site 15ES91 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds. Site 15ES91 consists of a moderate lithic scatter. This site does not meet the minimum criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed M & G Coal Sales, Inc. Mining Operation in Lawrence County, Kentucky*

Author: Kurt H. Fiegel

Date: February 2001

Brief Abstract: Kurt Fiegel conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed M & G Coal Sales, Inc. mining operation. This survey did not find any evidence of a significant archaeological site, although two archaeological sites, 15La259 and 15La260, were recorded.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Waverly Conveyor System Near the Community of Waverly in Union County, Kentucky*

Author: Robert B. Hand

Date: April 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Waverly Conveyor System near the community of Waverly in Union County, Kentucky. A single previously unrecorded historic archaeological site was documented during the survey. The site, 15UN190, was recorded as a small historic scatter with artifacts dating from the early nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. The lack of archaeological integrity and the paucity of artifacts severely limits the research potential of Site 15UN190. The site does not meet the minimum requirements to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 102 Acre Proposed PCC Gibraltar P&L East Mine, Richey Amendment (DSMRE Permit 889-0102/Amendment No. 1) Near Central City, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent A. Versluis

Date: March 2001

Brief Abstract: Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of 102 acres for the proposed PCC Gibraltar P&L East Mine, Richey Amendment, located near Central City, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. Four archaeological sites were recorded in the project area during the course of this investigation. Sites 15MU213 and 15MU214 are very small lithic scatters of undetermined temporal or cultural affiliation. Site 15MU212 is an early to middle twentieth-century farmstead consisting of historic and modern artifacts found scattered around a concrete block cistern and well. Site 15MU215 is a prehistoric open habitation consisting of lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock and lithic tools including a Late Paleoindian projectile point and a plain ceramic sherd possibly dating to the Early Woodland period. No further archaeological work is recommended at Sites 15MU212, 15MU213 and 15MU214. Site 15MU215 could yield information important to the prehistory of the area and is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Sewage Lagoon Site at the Wax Recreation Area, Nolin Lake, Grayson County, Kentucky*

Author: Keith A. Keeney

Date: August 2001

Brief Abstract: A Phase I cultural resources survey was completed for the proposed sewage lagoon site at the Wax Recreation Area at Nolin Lake in Grayson County, Kentucky. One archaeological site, 15GY144, was identified within the project area during this investigation. Based on the available information, Site 15GY144 is interpreted as the remains of a rural historic habitation dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Based on these results, Site 15GY144 does not meet the NRHP significance criteria.

Title: *Phase I Archeological Survey of the United Farming, Inc. Nichols Branch Coal Permit Area, Jackson County, Kentucky*

Author: Betty J. McGraw

Date: February 2001

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the United Farming, Inc. 61.9-acre Nichols Branch project area located in Jackson County, Kentucky. One historic archeological site, 15JA481, was identified in the project area. The site presently consists of the burned remains of a house, a concrete block ruin, a barn and shed. No midden deposits were identified during shovel testing. The site doesn't meet the criteria for the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 64 Acres of Proposed Borrow Area at Blue Grass Army Depot and Phase II Investigations at Site 15MA218*

Author: Anne T. Bader and Michael W. French, with contributions by William E. Sharp and Jack Rossen

Date: June 2001

Brief Abstract: Phase I archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on 64 acres (25.9 hectares) at the Blue Grass Army Depot near the city of Richmond in Madison County, Kentucky. Eight archaeological sites were discovered or re-examined by this reconnaissance. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site, 15MA218, was found to extend into the project area. Six previously unknown archaeological sites, 15MA254 through 15MA259, were discovered within the project areas. An additional site, 15MA260, was identified outside of the current project area. With the exception of Site 15MA257 which yielded only nineteenth-century historic materials, all of the sites are prehistoric. Site 15MA218 yielded triangular Fort Ancient projectile points. Site 15MA259 dates at least to the Early Woodland based on the recovery of an Adena Stemmed projectile point. Site 15MA260 dates to the Late Prehistoric period, but may also contain deposits from earlier periods. The remaining sites are low-density lithic scatters contained within a disturbed plowzone context. Based on the findings of the Phase I survey, Sites 15MA254, 15MA256, 15MA257, and 15MA258 are not considered eligible for listing to the NRHP. Sites 15MA255 and 15MA259 are potentially eligible for listing and should be avoided by the proposed action.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of 166 Acres for an Industrial Park in Hardin County, Kentucky*

Author: Jack M. Schock

Date: September 2001

Brief Abstract: Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey of 166 acres for a proposed Industrial Park near Radcliffe in Hardin County, Kentucky. One archaeological site (15HD625) was found. This is a minor prehistoric site on which one Late (?) Archaic point and a few non-diagnostic artifacts were located. Shovel testing indicates the site is restricted to the plowzone area; thus, Site 15HD625 does not meet minimal NRHP criteria.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Conveyor System and Support Facility Near the Community of Manitou in Hopkins County, Kentucky*

Author: Jason M. Anderson

Date: May 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed conveyor system and support facility near the community of Manitou in Hopkins County, Kentucky. One previously unrecorded historic archaeological site was documented during the survey. The site, 15HK285, was a historic farm/residence consisting primarily of domestic artifacts in a plowed field. The lack of site integrity, the paucity of artifacts, and the lack of evidence of features severely limits the research potential of Site 15HK285. The site does not meet the minimum requirements to be considered eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Langdon Branch in Leslie County, Kentucky*

Author: Robert B. Hand

Date: January 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation along Langdon Branch in Leslie County. One previously unrecorded archaeological site was documented during the survey. Site 15LS167 consisted of a prehistoric rockshelter. Cultural materials recovered from the rockshelter included four pieces of lithic debitage. No temporally diagnostic materials were recovered from the site, and no buried midden or subsurface features were encountered. Soils at the site were shallow and had been disturbed heavily by looting activities. Site 15LS167 was not considered eligible for in the NRHP.

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

Author: Robert B. Hand

Date: Revised May 16, 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' completed an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation along Oliver Branch near the community of Dunraven in Perry County, Kentucky. One standing structure, a historic cemetery, and three historic archaeological sites (15PE195, 15PE197, and 15PE196) were recorded as a result of this survey. The standing structure consisted of a small stone basement located toward the head of an unnamed hollow in the southern portion of the study area. The Campbell family cemetery was situated 400 feet southwest of the proposed study area. Site 15PE195 consisted of an old house seat and auxiliary outbuildings located adjacent to the project area near the mouth of Fishtrap Branch. Site 15Pe197 consisted of a house foundation constructed of cut sandstone blocks, bricks, and cement surrounded by mining spoil and was situated outside of, but adjacent to, the project area. A sparse historic surface scatter was observed along the bulldozed road just north of the foundation. Site 15PE196 consisted of a standing chimney and a sandstone wellhead situated at the head of Fishtrap Branch. Shovel testing confirmed that the ground surrounding the chimney had been completely disturbed by the pond construction activities. All three of the sites showed evidence of disturbance to the point that little integrity remains. There was no evidence that the sites were associated with an event or person important in history; and, they did not appear to be unique examples of historic farm/residence sites. The sites are not considered eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 15BE513 for Expansion of Facilities at the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport in Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: David Breetzke

Date: August 2001

Brief Abstract: Environment and Archaeology, LLC conducted conducted a Phase II excavation for Site 15BE513. A total of 707 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the Phase II study. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. No culturally diagnostic subsurface features were encountered during the Phase II investigation of Site 15BE513. Phase II investigations at Site 15Be513 revealed that the site had been disturbed by logging and other farming activities in the past and by ongoing erosion and bioturbation. Site 15Be513 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *Revised Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 15BE510 for Expansion of Facilities at the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport in Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: David Breetzke

Date: May 2001

Brief Abstract: Environment and Archaeology, LLC conducted a Phase II excavation at Site 15BE510. A total of 1,057 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the Phase II study. Only a single potentially diagnostic artifact was recovered: an un-typed possible Late Archaic projectile point. No culturally diagnostic subsurface features were encountered during the Phase II investigation. Phase II investigations at Site 15BE510 revealed that the site had been disturbed by agricultural and other farming activities in the past and by ongoing bioturbation. Identifying the exact function and temporal affiliation of the prehistoric occupations at Site 15Be510 is difficult. Site 15Be510 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for Three Ramp/Parking Sites Associated with the Cedar Creek Lake and Dam Project, Lincoln County, Kentucky*

Author: Donald W. Linebaugh, Michael Loughlin, and April Farmer

Date: August 2001

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of three ramp/parking sites associated with the Cedar Creek Lake Project in Lincoln County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of a single archaeological site (15LI108). Site 15LI108 consists of a sparse scatter of prehistoric lithic materials. Artifacts were recovered exclusively from the plowzone. Site 15LI108 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Parcels Associated with the Cedar Creek Lake and Dam Project, Lincoln County, Kentucky*

Author: Donald W. Linebaugh, Michael Loughlin, and April Farmer

Date: August 2001

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of two parcels associated with the Cedar Creek Lake Project in Lincoln County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of a single archaeological site (15LI109) and additional investigations at previously identified Site 15LI81. Site 15LI109 is a historic residence dating to the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Site 15LI109 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15LI81 is a multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric component dating from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Late Woodland/Fort Ancient periods and a historic farm/residence dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The prehistoric component of the site was previously found to be not eligible for the NRHP (Schock 1993). The historic component of Site 15LI81 is also considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Winchester Industrial Park Phase VI Expansion Area in Clark County, Kentucky*

Author: D. Randall Cooper

Date: July 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Winchester Industrial Park phase VI Expansion area in Clark County, Kentucky. As a result of this survey, 8 previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15CK459 to 15CK466) and 11 isolated finds were documented. The archaeological sites consisted of prehistoric open habitation sites without mounds (n=4), prehistoric sites of undetermined type (n=2), and early to mid-twentieth-century farm/residence with standing structures, and a site with both historic and prehistoric components (a nineteenth-century farm/residence and a prehistoric open habitation site without mounds). One of the prehistoric sites (15CK466) and the multi-component site (15CK461) are considered potentially eligible for the NRHP.

- Title:** *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Miller Brothers Coal, Inc. Shingle Branch Coal Permit Area, Knott County, Kentucky (Permit Application #860-0391)*
- Author:** Betty J. McGraw
- Date:** December 2000
- Brief Abstract:** Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the Miller Brothers Coal, Inc. 176.82-acre Shingle Branch coal mining project area located in Knott County, Kentucky. Three historic archeological sites, 15KT107-109, were identified in the permit area. These sites were not felt to be eligible for the NRHP.
- Title:** *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Nally & Hamilton Enterprises, Inc. Trace Fork #2 Coal Permit Area, Perry and Leslie Counties, Kentucky (Permit Application #866-0254)*
- Author:** Betty J. McGraw
- Date:** November 2000
- Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the 259.16-acre Trace Fork #2 located in Perry and Leslie Counties, Kentucky. One prehistoric archeological site (15LS159) and three historic farmsteads (15LS160-162) were identified during the investigation. The prehistoric rockshelter has been extensively damaged by looters and it appears that only back dirt piles remain. The single cord-marked pottery sherd found on a backdirt pile, tentatively identifies the site as Woodland period. Neither of the three house seats are shown on the 1918 historic map. One of the farmsteads (15LS160) is shown on the 1937 map and, therefore, was probably constructed between 1918 and 1937. One of the remaining two house seats (15LS162) was probably constructed between 1937 and 1954, as it is shown on the 1954 topographic map. No intact cultural deposits were found at any of the sites and no further investigation of these sites is recommended.
- Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of 27 Acres for a Proposed Underground Slurry Injection (Permit Number 913-9000) Near Waverly, Union County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Vincent A. Versluis
- Date:** October 2000
- Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of approximately 27 acres for an underground slurry injection near Waverly, Union County, Kentucky. Two archaeological sites were recorded in the project area during the course of this investigation. Site 15UN188 is a nineteenth/twentieth-century scatter of historic material around the location of one or two former buildings associated with the historic community of Herman. Site 15UN189 is a nineteenth/twentieth-century scatter of historic material associated with the farmstead of A. W. Norman, who settled on the property, where he bred and exported livestock. Sites 15UN188 and 15UN189 are considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Sites 15Be505, 15Be506, and 15Be507 for Expansion of Facilities at the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport in Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: David Breetzke

Date: July 2001

Brief Abstract: Environment and Archaeology, LLC conducted Phase II excavations for Sites 15BE505, 15BE506, and 15BE507. A total of 89 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the Phase I and II study of Site 15BE505. Two diagnostic artifacts were recovered: a broken Raccoon Notched Late Woodland projectile point recovered during the Phase I survey, and a Chesser Notched Late Woodland projectile point recovered during the Phase II investigation. No culturally diagnostic subsurface features were encountered during the Phase II investigation. Phase II investigations at Site 15Be505 revealed that the site had been disturbed by agricultural and other farming activities in the past and by ongoing bioturbation. A total of 16 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the Phase I and II study of Site 15BE506. Two diagnostic artifacts were recovered: a Kirk Corner Notched Early Archaic projectile point and a possible Kanawha Stemmed Early Archaic projectile point were recovered during the Phase I survey. No culturally diagnostic subsurface features were encountered during the Phase II investigation. Phase II investigations at Site 15Be506 revealed that the site had been disturbed by agricultural and other farming activities in the past and by ongoing bioturbation. A total of 23 prehistoric artifacts and one historic glass fragment were collected during the Phase I and II study of Site 15BE507. No culturally diagnostic subsurface features were encountered during the Phase II investigation of Site 15Be507. Phase II investigations at Site 15Be507 revealed that the site had been disturbed by agricultural and other farming activities in the past and by ongoing bioturbation.. Due to the absence of features, the limited lithic assemblage, past agricultural disturbances and the occurrence of bioturbation throughout the project area, it has been determined that the integrity of Sites 15Be505, 15BE506, and 15BE507 has been seriously comprised. Sites 15Be505, 15BE506, and 15BE507 are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Evaluation Mrs. Barkley's House Site in Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky*

Author: Kurt H. Fiegel

Date: June 2001

Brief Abstract: Kurt Fiegel and associates conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Cherry Blossom Tower site on Barkley Lane, Scott County, Kentucky. One site, designated Mrs. Barkley's House Site (15SC231), was identified and contained a large fragment of a stoneware crock, ironstone ceramics, an aqua blue glass sherd, and a machine cut nail fragment in a single shovel probe. The recovery of artifacts diagnostic of the Early Archaic (beveled projectile points similar to the Lost Lake variety), Late Woodland (Jacks Reef) in addition to the late nineteenth-century artifacts by the property owner's wife Judy Stidham provided additional support of this conclusion. Subsequently, close interval post hole testing was conducted to define the boundaries of the historic component of the site; no features were identified. This portion of the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

- Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of House Lots 46-48 Klutey Avenue, Henderson (Henderson County), Kentucky*
- Author:** Kenneth C. and Nancy J. Carstens
- Date:** July 2001
- Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance was conducted at house lot 46-48 Klutey Avenue in the City of Henderson, Kentucky. Thirty-five screened shovel tests, historical research, and a historical deed search resulted in the identification of an archaeological site (15HE865) (single-story brick house) that was at least 50 years old (probably built prior to 1903) to be present in the house lot, but that the archaeological deposits surrounding the house were not significant and do not qualify for nomination to the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Tritel Cellular Communication Tower Location (Site Number 283-168-00A) in Hardin County, Kentucky*
- Author:** George C. Arnold
- Date:** July 2000
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed an archaeological assessment of the proposed Tritel cellular communication tower site in Hardin County, Kentucky. One previously unrecorded archaeological site (15HD624) was documented during the survey. The recovered lithic assemblage consisted of nine pieces of flake debris and one core. Reduction stage data for the flake debris indicated that all stages of lithic reduction occurred at the site. The lithic materials may represent a short-term, possibly specialized, prehistoric occupation of the site. Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, FCR, or features, and the fact that all artifacts were recovered from the A horizon, further investigation of Site 15HD624 would not produce any significant new information on the prehistory of the region. For these reasons, Site 15HD624 is considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Assessment of a 35 HA Tract in Kincaid Lake State Park, Pendleton County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Eric J. Schlarb
- Date:** July 2001
- Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a survey of a 35-ha tract in Kincaid Lake State Park. The survey identified two historic archaeological sites (15PD13 and 15PD14). The Boston Steele site (15PD13), consists of an early to late nineteenth-century farm/residence. Based on the presence of early historic materials and possible intact subplowzone deposits, coupled with the absence of twentieth-century materials, the Boston Steele site is potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 15PD14 consists of four contiguous historic features; the age of which could not be determined due to the lack of associated diagnostic artifacts. These features probably relate to domestic/agricultural activities. Site 15PD14 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Improvements to Four Roads Within the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, McCreary County, Kentucky and Scott County, Tennessee*

Author: Daniel B. Davis, and Donald W. Linebaugh

Date: June 2001

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted an archaeological survey of four roads (Parch Corn, Watson Cemetery, Miller Branch, and Stoopin' Oak) located west of the Big South Fork River in McCreary County, Kentucky, and Scott County, Tennessee. Twenty-seven archaeological sites (40ST227, 40ST228, 40ST229, 40ST230, 40ST231, 40ST232, 40ST30, 40ST233, 15McY699, 15McY701, 15McY703, 15McY1177, 15McY698, 15McY697, 15McY1178, 15McY1179, 15McY673, 15McY775, 15McY1180, 15McY1181, 15McY708, 15McY1182, 15McY1184, 15McY1185, 15McY1186, 15McY1183, 15McY1187) and 12 non-site locations and isolated finds (Parch Corn 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14; Watson Cemetery 6, 8, 9, and 10; Stoopin' Oak 8) were identified during the road surveys. Eleven of the sites (40ST229, 40ST230, 40ST232, 15McY1177, 15McY1178, 15McY1179, 15McY1182, 15McY1184, 15McY1185, 15McY1186, 15McY1187) were newly identified during the survey as were 10 non-site locations or isolated finds (Parch Corn 3, 7, 9-12, and 14; Watson Cemetery 8-10). Seventeen of the sites (40ST227, 40ST228, 40ST231, 40ST30, 40ST233, 15McY699, 15McY701, 15McY703, 15McY698, 15McY697, 15McY673, 15McY775, 15McY1180, 15McY1181, 15McY708, 15McY1182, 15McY1184, 15McY1185, 15McY1186, 15McY1183, 15McY1187) are located in McCreary County, Kentucky, while eight of the sites (40ST227, 40ST228, 40ST229, 40ST230, 40ST231, 40ST232, 40ST30, 40ST233) are located in Scott County, Tennessee. Eleven of the non-site locations or isolated finds (Parch Corn 3, 7, 9-12, and 14; Watson Cemetery, 6, 8-10) are located in Scott County, Tennessee, while one non-site location (Stoopin's Oak 8) is located in McCreary County, Kentucky. Four previously recorded sites (15McY700, 15McY702, 15McY704, 15McY774) and six previously recorded non-site locations or isolated finds (Watson Cemetery 4-5; Miller Branch 10-11, and 15; Stoopin Oak 3) were not relocated during the survey.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Upgrade of US 60 From the Intersection of KY 425 to the Intersection of US41A (Item Number 2-126.00) in Henderson County, Kentucky*

Author: David R. Moldenhauer and Steven D. Creasman

Date: March 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' conducted a Phase I archaeological study of the proposed upgrade of US 60 in Henderson County, Kentucky. The archaeological survey of the US 60 study area resulted in the identification of two cemeteries: the Fairmont and Mt. Zion. The Fairmont is an active modern cemetery and, therefore, is not considered an archaeological or historic site. The Mt. Zion Cemetery is an African-American cemetery dating from the turn of the century. The cemetery is considered to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under all four criteria and has been assigned both an archaeological (15HE864) and a cultural historic (15HE67) site designation.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Western Kentucky Veteran Cemetery, Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky*

Author: Christopher T. Begley and April Farmer

Date: July 2001

Brief Abstract: The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Western Kentucky Veteran Cemetery project near Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the recording of five previously unidentified archaeological sites within the project area and one previously unidentified archaeological site immediately adjacent to the project area. Site 15CH601 consists of a small assemblage of prehistoric lithic artifacts (n=11). One diagnostic artifact, a Kirk Stemmed projectile point dating to the Early Archaic period (6000 and 7000 B.C.), was recovered. Site 15CH601 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15CH602 consists of an assemblage of historic artifacts (n=94) from the early nineteenth century through late nineteenth/early twentieth century and a small scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts of unknown date (n=10). This site probably represents an historic house site contemporaneous with the small family cemetery dating to the first half of the nineteenth century (Site 15CH606). Site 15CH602 is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15CH603 consists of a small assemblage of prehistoric lithic artifacts (n=17) of undetermined date. Site 15CH603 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15CH604 consists of an assemblage of prehistoric lithic artifacts (n=97) of undetermined date. Given the high artifact density suggesting an intense occupation of the site and the deep deposits of topsoil that suggest the possibility of intact subsurface features, Site 15CH604 is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15CH605 consists of a small assemblage of prehistoric lithic artifacts (n=19) of undetermined date. Site 15CH605 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15CH606 is a small family cemetery located near the center of the project area that dates to the first half of the nineteenth century. Forty-four monuments, including headstones and footstones, were recorded with dates ranging from 1812 to 1861; these represent approximately 30 graves. Site 15CH606 is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Realignment of KY 7 (Item No. 9-126.00), in Elliott County, Kentucky*

Author: Jason M. Anderson, with contributions by Karen E Hudson, James T. Kirkwood, and Michael D. Richmond

Date: November 2000

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed realignment of KY 7, in Elliott County, Kentucky. The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of five archaeological sites (15EI21-25) and one historic cemetery. These sites included two historic residence/farmsteads (15EI22 and 15EI25), two multicomponent sites consisting of prehistoric lithic scatters and historic residence/farmsteads (15EI23 and 15EI24), and a multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic school (15EI21). Sites 15EI21-25 do not mean the minimum criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.

- Title:** *A Re-Evaluation of Archaeological Site 16GP3, United States Postal Service Post Office Site South Shore, Greenup County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Kurt H. Fiegel
- Date:** August 1998
- Brief Abstract:** Kurt Fiegel conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed United States Postal Service Post Office site in South Shore, Greenup County, Kentucky. This survey examined a portion of previously reported archaeological site 15GP3. The portion of the site which will be adversely affected by the construction of the proposed post office is not considered significant.
- Title:** *A Re-Evaluation of Archaeological Site 15SC103, Kentucky State Horse Park PCS Cell Tower Site, Scott County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Kurt H. Fiegel
- Date:** August 1998
- Brief Abstract:** Kurt Fiegel conducted an archaeological survey reconnaissance of the proposed Kentucky Horse Park PCS Tower site on Leslie Road, Scott County, Kentucky. This survey examined previously reported archaeological site 15SC103. The portion of the site which will be adversely affected by the construction of the tower and the access road is not considered significant.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Meade County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation Substation on KY 110 Grayson County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Kurt H. Fiegel
- Date:** November 1999
- Brief Abstract:** Kurt Fiegel conducted an archaeological survey for the Meade County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation of Brandenburg, Kentucky. One archaeological site was documented. This site, 15GY143 is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP because it could not be placed chronologically in the framework of Kentucky prehistory, nor did the site exhibit any potential to contain intact subsurface deposits.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed U.S. 27/68 Reconstruction in Fayette County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-163.00)*
- Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee, with contributions by R. Berle Clay, D. Randall Cooper, and James T. Kirkwood
- Date:** March 2001
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed U.S. 27/68 reconstruction in Fayette County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the reinvestigation of one previously recorded historic archaeological site (15FA185), the documentation of four previously unidentified archaeological sites (15FA264, 15FA265, 15FA266, and 15FA267), and the identification of one non-site locality. Site 15FA267 produced only prehistoric materials, while

site 15FA264 produced only historic artifacts. The three remaining sites, 15FA185, 15FA265, and 15FA266, were multi-component, with artifact assemblages consisting of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. Sites 15FA185 and 15FA264 are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Sites 15FA265, 15FA266, 15FA267, and the non-site locality were considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Backhoe Testing of Approximately 20 Acres for the Proposed Extension of the Cynthiana-Harrison County Airport Runway, Harrison County, Kentucky*

Author: Vincent Versluis

Date: June 2001

Brief Abstract: Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field reconnaissance of approximately 20 acres for the proposed extension of the Cynthiana-Harrison County Airport Runway, in Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky. Three previously unrecorded sites were identified during the present study. Site 15HR46 and 15HR47 are small, unassigned prehistoric sites consisting of chert artifacts of undetermined temporal/cultural affiliation. Site 15HR48 is an open habitation without mounds that consists of a lithic scatter including three projectile points that date to the Early and Middle Archaic cultural periods. All of the artifacts found at the sites were in agriculturally disturbed contexts. Based on the lack of intact cultural deposits and because of the low artifact density at Sites 15HR46 and 15HR47, and at the portion of Site 15HR48 subject to impact, the sites are considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Above Isaac Creek in Harlan County, Kentucky*

Author: George Arnold

Date: August 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine above Isaac Creek in Harlan County, Kentucky. One previously recorded site (15HI62), a historic cemetery, was recorded. In addition, eight standing structures and seven geologic overhangs were located within the proposed permit boundary and two standing structures were located near, but outside of, the proposed permit boundary. Site 15HI62 is an active cemetery that contains over 90 interments. The oldest burials date to the turn of the century. The National Register eligibility of the site cannot be determined without additional investigation consisting of archaeological testing and archival research.

Title: *Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Cell Tower Site in Scott County, Kentucky*

Author: Glyn DuVall and Christopher M. Hazel

Date: September 2001

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed location of a cell tower and access road was conducted in Scott County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted within a cattle pasture and barnyard within the southwestern corner of Scott County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the

recording of a southeastern extension of the previously identified Site 15SC219, consisting of a Woodland Period light lithic and ceramic scatter. This portion of the site is within deflated soils and is highly disturbed. However, the previously identified portion of the site has been recommended for Phase II archaeological testing.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Crums Lane Housing Project in Jefferson County, Kentucky*

Author: Jonathan P. Kerr and Michael D. Richmond, with contributions by James T. Kirkwood

Date: October 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Crums Lane housing project near St. Denis in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15Jf687) and an isolated find consisting of a single chert flake. Site 15Jf687 was a multi-component site consisting of the disturbed remains of a mid-nineteenth- to late-twentieth-century homestead/farmstead and a very light prehistoric open habitation. A large scatter of historic domestic and architectural debris with no apparent intact structural remains represented the historic component. The prehistoric component consisted of a very diffuse and light scatter of lithic debitage. Given the disturbance to the site and the ephemeral nature of the deposits, it does not appear that this site is eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Title: *Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 15Be509 for Expansion of Facilities at the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport in Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: David Breetzke

Date: October 2001

Brief Abstract: Environment and Archaeology LLC conducted a Phase II excavation on Site 15BE509. No cultural features were encountered during the investigation of the historic component. The mixing of late nineteenth-and twentieth-century cultural materials have made the extrapolation of information pertinent to any one generation of the William Cloud house difficult at best. Due to the absence of features, past disturbances and the occurrence of bioturbation throughout the project area of the historic component of Site 15BE509, it has been determined that the historic integrity of Site 15BE509 has been comprised. The historic component of Site 15Be509 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. A Phase II archaeological investigation was also performed on the prehistoric component of Site 15Be509. The Phase II investigation included the surface collection of the site followed by the excavation of nine trenches, three blocks and four 1 x 1-meter test units, which resulted in the recovery of 1,237 lithic artifacts, including bifacial, unifacial, and cobble tools; cores, debitage and 98 FCR. Also recovered were 1,138 samples (408 sherds and 730 sherdlets) of prehistoric Newtown-like pottery. Two cultural features were identified and excavated. Prehistoric artifacts recovered in the Bt horizon (aside from the two cultural features) were likely the result of bioturbation and/or other natural site transformation processes. Several radiocarbon samples extracted from the feature matrixes resulted in dates ranging from 1840-1620 BP (110-330 A.D.) {Beta-157382}; 1720-1540 BP (230-410 A.D.) {Beta-157383}; and 2050-1880 BP (B.C. 100-A.D. 70) {Beta-157384}, the late Middle Woodland/early Late Woodland cultural period. It appears that Site 15Be509 would perhaps fall into the pattern of a satellite settlement that could have been used as a procurement station by a limited number of individuals. As a site type, the small and well-defined occupation at Site

15Be509 may relate to the broader late Middle Woodland/early Late Woodland settlement system consisting of a network of temporary encampments utilized to take advantage of local resources. Phase II testing of Site 15Be509 exhausted the site's potential to contribute meaningful data. This site has yielded meaningful knowledge to our understanding of the prehistory of northern Kentucky and is not likely to yield additional data that would make it eligible for the NRHP.

Title: *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the New Delta Parking Facilities at the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport in Boone County, Kentucky*

Author: David Breetzke

Date: October 2001

Brief Abstract: Environment and Archaeology LLC conducted a Phase I survey of the proposed expansion of the Delta employee parking lot at the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport (CVG) located in Boone County, Kentucky. The Phase I survey identified three isolated finds (two lithic debitage and one historic ceramic). One known site, 15BE11 (Jergens Mound), was located within the survey area. Site 15BE11 had been fenced for its protection prior to the initial Delta parking lot construction. Close interval shovel testing was conducted outside of the protective fencing only, in an attempt to identify any cultural material associated with the site. However, close interval shovel testing of the area surrounding the mound failed to identify any prehistoric cultural material.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Dusty Fork in Perry County, Kentucky*

Author: Robert B. Hand

Date: June 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' completed an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation along Dusty Fork in Perry County, Kentucky. Six prehistorically occupied rockshelters (15Pe198, 15Pe199, 15Pe200, 15Pe201, 15Pe202, and 15Pe203) were recorded during this survey. All of the rockshelters had been disturbed by extensive looting activities, which had destroyed the archaeological integrity of the sites. No midden deposits or intact subsurface features were encountered. The lack of midden deposits and intact features precludes the collection of subsistence and/or radiometric data in any reliable context that would provide information important to the prehistory of the region. For these reasons, the sites are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Assessment of the Underwood Property Near the Trail of Tears Park in Hopkinsville, Kentucky*

Author: Kary L. Stackelbeck and A. Gwynn Henderson

Date: September 2001

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a survey of approximately 35 acres (14.2 ha) in Christian County. One multicomponent prehistoric/historic archaeological site, the Underwood site (15CH574), and two isolated finds, one of which is associated with a previously recorded site (Site 15CH13), were documented as a result of this survey. The prehistoric

component at the Underwood site is represented by a light scatter of non-diagnostic lithic debris. The historic component is represented by two light scatters of historic artifacts. The eastern scatter is probably associated with the mid-1900s to late 1990s occupation and activities associated with the Underwood's house and outbuildings. Based on the light density of artifacts, the lack of prehistoric diagnostics, the age of the historic artifacts, and the degree of disturbance in and around the site boundaries, this site is considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

Author: Robert B. Hand

Date: August 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed coal mining operation located near the community of Dunham in Letcher County, Kentucky. The work resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded historic archaeological site. Site 15LR71 consisted of four separate localities situated along the hollow bottom of Hughes Branch. The lack of archaeological integrity, the paucity of artifacts, and the absence of subsurface features and midden severely limits the research potential of Site 15LR71. The site does not meet the minimum requirements to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Water Treatment Plant in Anderson County, Kentucky*

Author: David Moldenhauer, with a contribution by Michael D. Richmond

Date: October 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Lawrenceburg Water Treatment Plant site in Anderson County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15AN105. Site 15AN105 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds. Site 15AN105 consists of a light lithic scatter. No features, fire-cracked rock (FCR), or temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Due to the severe erosion, the site lacks integrity and does not meet the minimum criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Meadow Fork Housing Development Near the Community of Neon in Letcher County, Kentucky*

Author: Robert B. Hand

Date: October 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Meadow Fork Housing Development along Meadow Fork in Letcher County, Kentucky. The Tolliver Family Cemetery (15LR72) is an active cemetery, located along a gently sloping toe slope, at the head of Meadow Fork. The National Register eligibility of the site cannot be determined without additional investigation, which would consist of archaeological testing and archival research.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Jessamine County/Nicholasville Park, Jessamine County, Kentucky*

Author: Kenneth A. Allgood, with contributions by James T. Kirkwood

Date: October 2001

Brief Abstract: Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Jessamine County/Nicholasville Park project in Jessamine County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15JS156, and two non-site localities. Site 15JS156 was a historic farm/residence and an Early Archaic lithic scatter. This site consists of nineteenth- and twentieth-century historic and modern material as well as a small Early Archaic lithic scatter. No features or fire-cracked rock (FCR) were recovered. In addition, the ridge and sideslopes had been extensively plowed resulting in a severely eroded soil that lacks recognizable topsoil. Due to activities associated with a possible nursery and the construction of an electric transfer station, the site lacks integrity and does not meet the minimum criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.

Title: *An Archaeological Survey of the Thomas Logan House (15Me75), Mercer County, Kentucky*

Author: M. Jay Stottman and Matthew Prybylski

Date: October 2001

Brief Abstract: The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted an archaeological investigation at the Thomas Logan House (15Me75), which is located in Anderson-Dean Park, Mercer County, Kentucky. The investigations consisted of a surface reconnaissance and the excavation of screened shovel probes. A total of 575 artifacts were recovered during the investigations. Most of these artifacts date from the late-1800s to the mid-1900s, although several examples dating from the early to mid-1800s also were found. Although no features were identified during the investigations, intact archaeological remains were found in the north yard of the Thomas Logan House. Artifacts recovered from the intact deposits date primarily to the late nineteenth century and likely represent the remains of outbuildings and trash deposits associated with the residents of the Thomas Logan House. These deposits are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Most other areas of the Thomas Logan house site appeared to have been severely disturbed.

Title: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Four Mile Power Transmission Line Right-of-Way and the Wiborg Substation, McCreary County, Kentucky*

Author: Richard Stallings and Chris Elmore

Date: November 2001

Brief Abstract: A Phase I archaeological survey for a power transmission line right-of-way and one-acre power substation in McCreary County, Kentucky, was conducted by Cultural Horizons, Inc. No new archaeological sites were located in the right-of-way. One site, 15McY945 was revisited. This rockshelter site was found to be heavily looted and no artifacts were discovered. The site was previously found to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

- Title:** *An Archaeological Evaluation of the American Cell Tower Site in Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Kurt H. Fiegel
- Date:** October 2001
- Brief Abstract:** An archaeological survey of the proposed American Cell Tower site was conducted in Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Kentucky. This survey recovered evidence of an archaeological site within the location of the proposed cell tower, that contained a single chert flake, eight pearlware sherds, two redware sherds, one Chinese export porcelain sherd, one bone, five machine cut nails, and two fragments of window glass from the 900 m² area for the proposed cell tower. The recovery of domestic and architectural debris, with the domestic artifacts outnumbering the architectural debris suggests that the cell tower location lies in the domestic space of a residence or tavern. Thus, there is the potential to examining the domestic sheet midden to study the discard pattern during the early nineteenth century as well as possibly examining intact features such as a privy or ancillary structure foundations. Thus, Site 15BU631 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Hays Fork Cell Tower Between Richmond and Berea, Madison County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Kurt H. Fiegel
- Date:** September 2001
- Brief Abstract:** An archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed Terracon, Inc. Crown Castle Communication tower between Berea and Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. One archaeological site, the Paul Deaton Site (15MA349), was identified as a result of the survey. This site has several components, a historic antebellum to ca. 1950 and at least three prehistoric components. The prehistoric components can be placed chronologically to the Late Archaic, Late Woodland and Fort Ancient periods. This dense concentration of artifacts is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Adairville Cellular Communications Tower Location in Logan County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Rose G. Moore, with a contribution by Andrew P. Bradbury
- Date:** September 2001
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Adairville cell tower project in Logan County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15LO206. Site 15Lo206 was a prehistoric open habitation without mounds. The site is situated on a ridgetop, and consists of a moderate lithic scatter. No features, fire-cracked rock (FCR), or temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Due to the severe erosion, the site lacks integrity and does not meet the minimum criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.

2002 CALENDAR

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@jaguar1.usouthal.edu or phone 334-460-6911.

February

23

14th Annual Current Research In Tennessee Archaeology. Ed Jones Auditorium, Edmundson Pike, Nashville, TN. For more information contact Michael C. Moore, Tennessee Division of Archaeology (615-741-1588 or mmoore@mail.state.tn.us).

March

2-3

20th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historical Archaeology. Transylvania University, Lexington. For more information contact Grant Day at Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

9-10

19th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference. Frankfort, KY. For more information contact David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council (502-564-7005, ext 123, or David.Pollack@mail.state.ky.us)

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.

26-28

2002 Ironmasters Conference. Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. Tours of iron industry sites and paper sessions. For more information contact Lee Maddex at the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology (304-293-3829 or Lmaddex@wvu.edu).

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; phone: 859-257-1944, fax: 859-323-1968; e-mail: dwline@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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