



Summer 2002

# KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

Donald W. Linebaugh, *Newsletter Editor*, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1020A Export St., Lexington, KY 40506

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

*Hank McKelway*

As we have all become aware, these newsletters have become vital in maintaining a communication network of professional archaeologists interested in Kentucky's cultural resources. The KyOPA annual meeting was held this past March in Frankfort, in association with the Kentucky Heritage Council's annual meeting. The membership needs to acknowledge the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet for their aid in providing a venue for our general membership meeting. Thanks to all of you who attended and participated.

Several issues were addressed at the meeting. A dues increase for the membership has become necessary; thus, dues have been raised from \$10.00 to \$15.00 to continue to cover the costs of the newsletter and web page maintenance, and to fund future research incentives for KyOPA members and student scholars. Please pay dues to Steve Creasman if you have not already done so. Also underway is the selection of the Nomination Committee to develop the election ballot for the coming year. Two new Board Officers and the Vice President/President Elect must be selected.

Michael French, who will be ascending to the Presidency, has taken on the responsibility of forming the nomination committee.

Grant Day and Michael French are also currently reviewing the wording of our by-laws regarding voting during Board Meetings and other issues. The membership voted in favor of a review, and potential changes to the by-laws will be presented to the membership when the review is complete.

At the general membership meeting, HR676, legislation for the protection of cemeteries and archaeological sites on private lands, was discussed. Subsequently, action on this legislation was held up in committee, and the bill did not reach the legislature floor this year for a vote. There was clear support from the archaeological community for this legislation, if a permitting process could be established that would safeguard legitimate archaeological research without lengthy delay. Several worthy suggestions were raised regarding the permitting process. Clearly, the archaeological permitting process should be addressed again, and useful permitting alternatives reviewed in detail. The accepted permitting process should be well defined and included in any revised drafts of the bill for future legislative action.

Please take note of the education goals that Phil Logsdon has posted on the web page, and the "find an Archy" section designed by Gwynn Henderson and Andrew Bradbury. Obviously, as I have stated many times before, I would urge KyOPA members to engage in public educational activities whenever possible. For those of you who are planning on undertaking specific educational efforts, please use the web page to advertise and inform us and the general public of your endeavors.

Lastly, I would like to formulate a day long workshop that would take place, perhaps in November, and address various topics in lithic analy-

sis or historical archaeology. I see this as another opportunity to bring Kentucky archaeologists together to discuss current research issues and methods. My initial thoughts on these workshops are to provide panel discussants and a moderator. I will be calling many of you to help me define appropriate discussion topics and identify willing panel participants. I'll try and get a handle on the logistics for the meeting as well. Be on the lookout for more information to be posted on the KyOPA list serve and web page.

Have a good research summer!  
*Hank McKelway, KyOPA President*

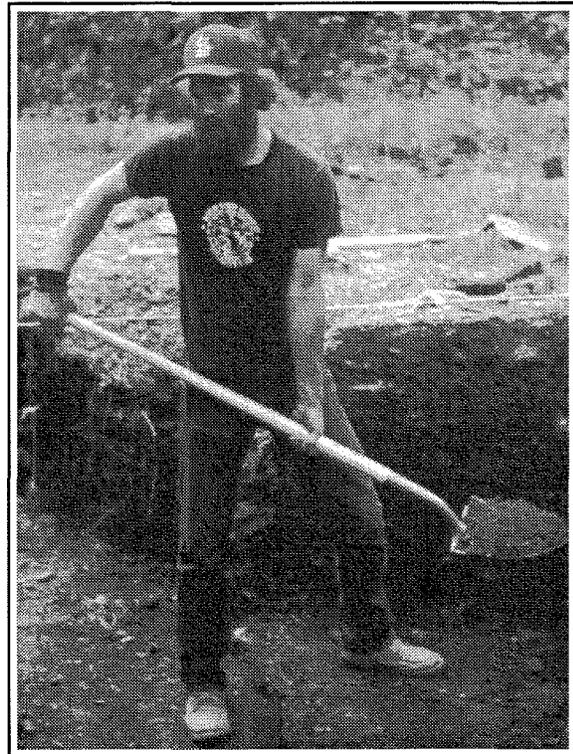
---

## IN MEMORY OF TOM SUSSENBACH

*Don Linebaugh, KyOPA Editor*

The sudden death of Tom Sussenbach on March 11, 2002, was a shock to us all. Tom was an excellent archaeologist who made a major contribution to the archaeology of the Commonwealth and Ohio Valley region. During his 18 years of archaeology in Kentucky (1984-2002), Tom authored over 100 CRM reports and produced numerous articles (see Bibliography below). Gwynn Henderson suggested that we dedicate this issue to Tom's memory and as a celebration of his career, and I thought this was an excellent idea. I thank all of you who have contributed to this remembrance of Tom and I thank Nancy O'Malley for compiling the thorough bibliography of his work.

Tom was born in south central Illinois on August 24, 1957. He attended high school in Greenville, Illinois, and as a graduation gift from his mother attended the Cahokia Mounds State Park field school in 1975. Tom enrolled at the University of Illinois in 1975 and graduated in



*Tom Sussenbach working at the Pine Fork Site (15FD47) in July 1987 (photograph courtesy of Richard Edging).*

1979. Prior to beginning graduate school at Penn State, he worked for the Illinois Archaeological Survey. While attending Penn State he was involved in the Copan Archaeological Project in Honduras. He received his MA degree in 1982 and returned to the University of Illinois in the fall to pursue his doctorate. In 1987 Tom began work for the Program for Cultural Resource Assessment at the University of Kentucky. In 1995 Tom left the University to form his own consulting firm, Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Winchester, Kentucky. Tom's final position was as a staff archaeologist at the Department of Surface Mining in Frankfort, Kentucky.

**Kim McBride, *Kentucky Archaeological Survey:***

My closest work with Tom was on the Robinson Forest survey, and I wanted to share a few memories from that project. I still remember how committed Tom was to that project, and to understanding the occupation/utilization of the land and establishing ties with the current residents. I remember being surprised at how interested he was in the historic occupation that I was researching, given his usual avoidance of historical archaeology. That avoidance changed with time too. Another strong memory from that project was Tom and his blue Toyota pickup truck, which served well in getting to some of the more remote areas when the UK Blazer would not! On one trip I recall 13 stream crossings in, and 13 out! When in the woods and approaching the truck, Tom would sometimes whistle for it, and you almost expected it to pick up and come to him like a faithful dog! I also recall the reputation Tom developed with the survey crews as the breakfast chef, and their general appreciation of his cooking skills.

Tom brought the same kind of total dedication to many other projects (or hobbies, such as his loyalty to the Cardinals!). My feeling was that his deep level of personal involvement sometimes got in his way, or caused him more grief than was necessary, or fair, but his commitment was total and his intentions were noble. Tom also gave the best 15-second shoulder massages I have

ever felt, when he found you slumped over your computer screen in a tangle of tension. I always told him he had a second career waiting if he ever gave up archaeology. I expect many others would share my opinion on this.

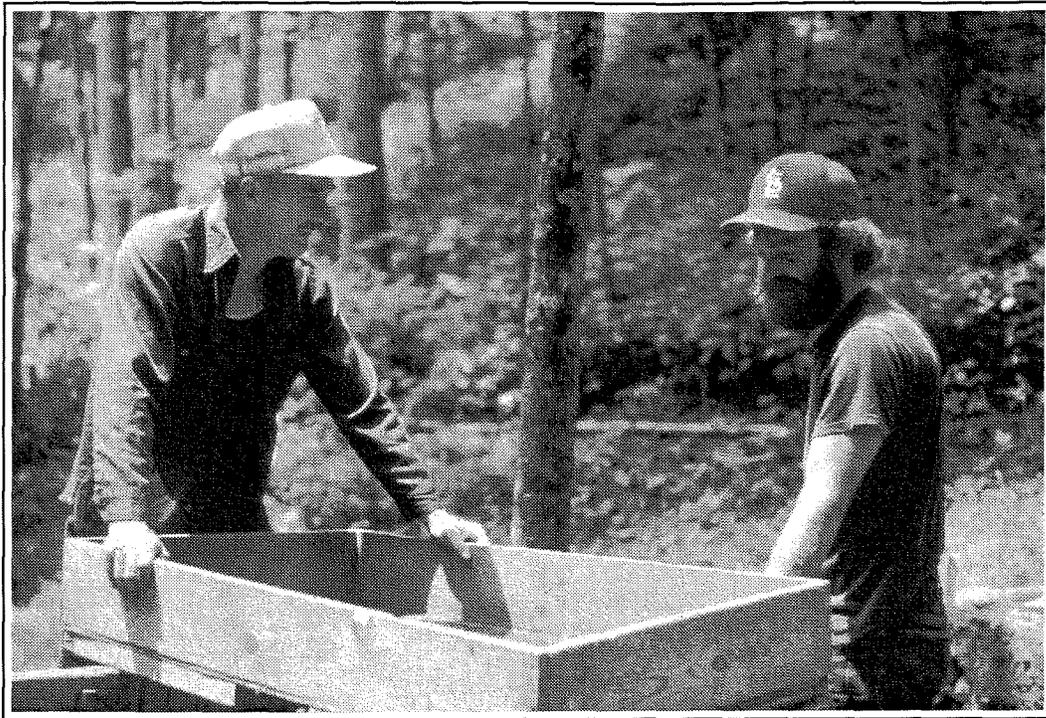
**Gwynn Henderson, *Kentucky Archaeological Survey:***

It seemed impossible. Tom Sussenbach *dead*? Only a few days before at the KHC Conference in Frankfort, several of us had wondered together where he was, how he was, what he was doing these days. He didn't regularly attend the conference, but we thought that maybe its central Kentucky location might have drawn him out of Clark County on a rainy Saturday. Little did we know that, perhaps at that very moment, things were being set into motion that would culminate in his death.

Upon hearing of his passing, I tried to remember the last time I had talked to him in person. Surely it was more recently than a few years ago? But it must have been, and I think we shared dissertation experience stories.

My initial memory of Tom was of the intense, handsome, athletic redhead from Illinois (Richard Edging's friend and Barry Lewis' student), who came to do a project for PCRA when the lab was still on Vine Street. When not in the field, he stayed in the lab rather than in a motel or with one of us! He was friendly and funny and so smart. And when he came to work for PCRA full-time and moved down to Lexington to live, I thought he made a great addition to the staff.

We worked together on a few projects during his years at the lab: a Phase I in western Kentucky, a Phase II in Tennessee, and as part of larger PCRA-group efforts in central Kentucky and in the Eastern Mountains. We shared a change in career path (both of us beginning as Mesoamericanists), and it was fun to talk about Mesoamerican archaeology with him. Because of our shared interests in prehistoric ceramics and Kentucky's prehistoric farming peoples, we also got into some good discussions about western and central Kentucky archaeology.



*Tom Sussenbach (right) and unidentified worker at the Pine Fork Site (15FD47) in July 1987 (photograph courtesy of Richard Edging).*

My favorite memory of Tom goes back to 1989, when I periodically volunteered on the Slack Farm project. He was one of the regular crew on that most irregular of projects, and I thoroughly enjoyed working and singing with Tom in the field as we excavated in the cemetery area near the silos. He had a great voice.

Say what you will about Tom, there is one undeniable fact: he was a very good archaeologist in the field, in the lab, and in writing up and interpreting results. His research has contributed to our understanding of Kentucky prehistory, especially at both ends of the Commonwealth's temporal and spatial spectrum: the Jackson Purchase farming peoples and the Eastern Mountain hunter-gatherers.

I am sorry Tom had to go so young. I believe that he still had important insights to share with us about the workings of prehistoric agriculture,

chipped stone resource procurement in the Eastern Mountains, and about the lifeways of prehistoric Kentuckians.

**John Carter, DSMRE Staff Archaeologist:**

To me, Tom was an archaeologists' archaeologist. He loved fieldwork and the opportunity to reconstruct the past. His reports, even the no-finds, make a statement. He was always anxious to go to the field, or to tackle tough issues. I have known him as one of the hard core archys at PCRA and my field supervisor on occasion, even reviewed his reports before he became a co-worker at DSMRE, but especially as a friend. That was the way he made everyone feel: a friend. Receiving "Employee of the Year" at DSMRE (within his first two years) illustrates his capabilities and demonstrates the effort he put into the "adventure." Tom is missed.....

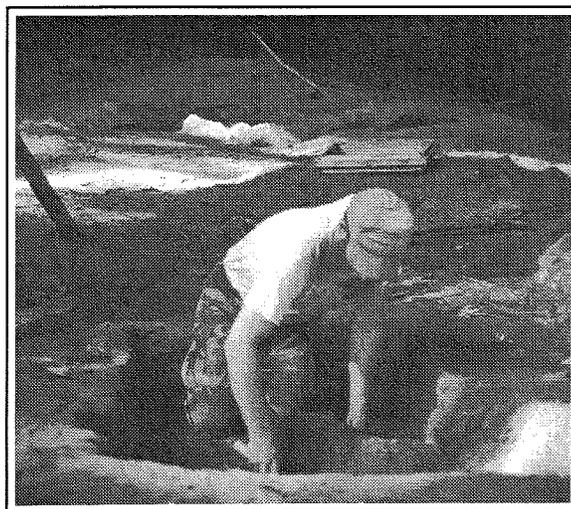
**Dave Pollack**, *Kentucky Heritage Council and KAS*:

Given his untimely death, it seems fitting to stop for a moment and remember Tom Sussenbach for the contributions he made to Kentucky archaeology. He was a good archaeologist, both in the field and in the laboratory. His research contributed to our understanding of the development of Mississippian societies in western Kentucky and Archaic adaptations to the mountains of eastern Kentucky. Given our mutual interest in Kentucky prehistory and the state's Late Prehistoric cultures, we had many stimulating discussions about Kentucky archaeology over the years and in particular, about Late Prehistoric groups living in western and central Kentucky.

I only worked with Tom directly on one project: Slack Farm. He was an important member of the field team, and the success of this late 1980s project owes much to his active participation. His can-do attitude made the task of cleaning out the 450 looter holes seem do-able. In addition, his excellent work in the field and the notes he took about features, midden, and burials not only helped record the disturbance caused by the looters but also documented the extensive Mississippian Caborn-Welborn and Crab Orchard deposits at Slack Farm. Throughout the course of this project, Tom maintained a positive attitude and actively engaged the many archaeologists and volunteers who participated in the project. He put in long hours and was a pleasure to work with on that project.

**Richard Edging**, *Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Leonard Wood, MO*:

Thomas Sussenbach. I knew him as Tom, Big Red, snot-nose Tommy, or just plain Sussenbach. Some people used to call me his older brother. I was older but Tom was more mature than most. It may have had to do with his mental prowess—a fact that he made clear to everyone. But it was true. Tom had an easier time through the trials of graduate school than most. I believe the reason we got along so well is that we enjoyed each other's



*Tom Sussenbach at Doty Creek Rockshelter, 15LR60 in 2001 (photograph courtesy of John Carter).*

company. But it was not easy. Tom was at times charming, compassionate, generous, and decent. His flip side bordered on the destructive. We loved archaeology, women, drinking, and sports. Such is the life of an archaeologist. For a few short years, I was Tom's friend and colleague on several adventures. We also had one more thing in common that may be more revealing: for all of the carousing and wild times, we wanted to settle down and have a life beyond graduate school.

I first met Tom when he was a precocious undergraduate at the University of Illinois. He was a rising star and I was the older and somewhat wiser archaeologist. Tom finished with honors, went to Penn State for his masters, and returned triumphantly to the doctoral program at Illinois. During this period, I moved beyond the digger of square holes to a doctoral student myself, maybe not an intellectual stud, but a good student of life and anthropology.

Initially Tom believed he would be the next Real Mesoamerican Archaeologist. He seemed a natural in the field, in research, and he could retain a vast amount of information. He once boasted that "I've forgotten more about Mesoamerican archaeology than you know." From Tom, this was a compliment, since he knew so much.

And then something changed. Tom opted for the exotic world of western Kentucky. For the next four years, Tom and I were graduate students, colleagues and fieldworkers on several testing and survey projects in the uncharted Jackson Purchase. And Tom and I were roommates for a couple of years in Champaign-Urbana. The motto "Work Hard and Play Hard" sticks in my memory. On a higher plane, we reveled in the academic side of archaeology, the thrill of working on pristine sites, and late night discussions under a western Kentucky sky. On a lesser plane, we were unworthy and occasionally disappointed our elders. During this period, Tom finished his course work, passed his preliminary exams (with distinction), and worked for the University of Kentucky. We also won the University of Illinois softball championship one summer.

At this point our paths diverged. Eventually my path led me to Missouri, family, and Ozark archaeology. Tom decided that Kentucky suited him. Hell-bent on finishing our degrees before all of our professors retired or died, our dissertations addressed similar themes. But in typical Sussenbach fashion, he beat me by two years.

During the rest of the decade and into the new millennium, Tom and I fell out of touch. I wondered about him, threatened to call him, but never did. Whenever I hear the band English Beat sing "Twist and Shout," I will think of our good times when we partied to Sussenbach, Sussenbach, Sussenbach. Goodbye Tom, whether you liked it or not, you were loved.

**Elizabeth Monroe**, *Dept. of Anthropology, Washington University:*

Tom came out and worked with me in 1996, when I was excavating a rockshelter as part of my dissertation work. Among other things, Tom was a very experienced and capable field technician—I learned a lot from him. While we worked, he told funny stories and jokes, and asked those hard methodological and theoretical, "big picture" sorts of questions that young scholars sometimes want to avoid. He would have been a great teacher.



*Tom Sussenbach (center) receiving the DSMRE Employee of the Year award, 2001. Left: James E. Bickford, Secretary NREPC; right: Carl E. Campbell, Commissioner DSMRE (photograph courtesy of John Carter).*

## **TOM SUSSENBACH BIBLIOGRAPHY**

*Nancy O'Malley*

- 1985 *New Data on the Late Woodland of the Northern Lower Mississippi Valley*. Paper presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Southeast Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, Alabama.
- 1986 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of a Thirteen-Acre Tract at the Greater Cincinnati International Airport*. Anthropology Archaeological Report, No. 147. University of Kentucky, Lexington.
- 1986 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed New Runway at the Greater Cincinnati Airport*. Anthropology Archaeological Report, No. 146. University of Kentucky, Lexington.
- 1986 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a 450-Acre Tract at the Greater Cincinnati International Airport, Boone County, Kentucky*.

- Anthropology Archaeological Report, No. 151. University of Kentucky, Lexington.
- 1987 *Cultural Resource Assessment of Proposed Improvements to the South Anderson Water District, Anderson County, Kentucky.* Program for Cultural Resource Assessment (PCRA), University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at Office of State Archaeology (OSA), Lexington.
- 1987 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of a 3.5-Acre Substation Site near Philpot, Daviess County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1987 *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Berea Industrial Park, Madison County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Channelization of the East Fork of the Little Sandy River, Boyd County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Recreation Park, Clinton County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Three-Acre Apartment Complex, Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Elm Street Townhouses, Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
- of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Addition to the Monticello-Wayne County Memorial Park, Wayne County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Bassett Site (15Wn42), Wayne County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 Cultural Resource Assessment of a 3.5 Acre Apartment Complex, Owen County, Kentucky. PCRA, UK. Submitted to HPS, Inc. Unpublished report on file at Office of State Archaeology, UK, Lexington, KY.
- 1988 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of a 15-Acre Proposed Housing Development in Owen County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington.. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a 30 Acre Tract for a Proposed Oil Refinery, Lee County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Coal Dredging Facility, Lawrence County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment of Proposed Improvements to the Sanitation District No. 4 Sewage System, Boyd County, Kentucky.* PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

- Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1988 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Commercial Banking Facility, Jessamine County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1989 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Water Storage Tank Site, Grayson County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1989 *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Briarwick Apartments, Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1990 *Weather Radar Installation, Hardin County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1990 *Rebel Trace Timber Sale Logging Road in Menifee County, Kentucky*. Daniel Boone National Forest. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1990 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a 31.9 Acre Proposed Surface Mine in Jackson County, Kentucky*. Archaeological Report, No. 236. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1990 *Archaeological Report: Negative Find/Isolated Finds Survey Rebel Trace timber Sale Logging Road*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1991 *Archaeological Investigations at the Scott Paper Plant Location, Daviess County, Kentucky*. Archaeological Report, No. 238. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1991 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a 2.9 Acre Tract for a Proposed Electric Substation Site in Ohio County, Kentucky*. Archaeological Report, No. 248. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1991 *Cultural Resource Assessment of Three Proposed Landfill Sites Totalling 55 Acres at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant in McCracken, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1991 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Planned Bridge Replacement on Green River Road #2 over Race Creek in Henderson County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1991 *Archaeological Investigations of 800 Acres at the Proposed Mead Paper Plant Site in Lewis County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1991 *Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline River Crossing in Knox County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1992 *Cultural Resource Assessment of 47 Acres for the Burchwood Subdivision in Madison County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

- 1992 *Revised Report on a Cultural Resource Assessment of the Early Times Fish Farm in Russell County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1992 *Cultural Resource Assessment of 53 Acres For a Proposed Industrial Park Near Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1992 *Cultural Resource Assessment of 10 Acres for a Proposed Industrial Park Near Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1992 *Phase I Archaeological Assessment of a 24 Acre Addition to Permit Number 851-0007 in Henderson County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1992 "The Yankeetown Occupation at the Foster Site in Daviess County, Kentucky." In *Current Archaeological Research in Kentucky: Volume Two*. Edited by David Pollack and A. Gwynn Henderson. Pp. 103-118. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- 1993 *Cultural Resource Assessment of 7 acres for an Addition to a Proposed Industrial Park near Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1993 *Phase II investigations of the Walnut Meadow Branch Site (15Ma146) in Madison County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1993 *Cultural Resource Assessment of 296 Acres for a Proposed Surface Mine (Permit #898-0324 A#2) in Pike County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1993 *Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Sewer Line Installation at Site 15Md333 in Meade County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1993 *Cultural Resource Assessment of 250 Acres for a Proposed Industrial Park in Jessamine County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1993 *Agricultural Intensification and Mississippian Developments in the Confluence Region of the Mississippi River Valley*. Ph.D. Dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL.
- 1994 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of a 15 Acre Industrial Park and Associated Water Storage Tank and Water Line in Elliott County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1994 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1.3 Acres for a Water Tank Site in West Point, Hardin County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1994 *Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Amendment 4 to Permit Number 897-0352, Consisting of 333.8 Acres in Perry County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

- 1995 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 471 Acres for Permit Number 413-0182 Amendment 2 in Breathitt County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1995 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 137 Acres for Permit Number 813-0198 in Breathitt County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1995 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Three Gas Wells and Associated Roads and Pipelines in Clay and Leslie Counties, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Center for Exceptional Children and Adults in Marshall County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant and Associated Pumping Station in Carlisle County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 28.2 Acres for a Proposed Surface Mine in Henderson County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 96.7 Acres For a Surface Mine (Permit No. 895-0118, A2) in Clay and Owsley Counties, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 97.2 Acres for a Surface Mine (Permit NO. 854-0144, A2) in Hopkins County, Ky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 69.17 Acres for a Surface Mine (Permit No. 855-0167) in Jackson County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 15 Acres for a Surface Mine (Permit No. 895-0120, A1) Owsley County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine in the Stony Fork Drainage in Bell County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 97.6 Acres for a Surface Mine in Clay County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 31 Gas Well Sites and Associated Access Roads and Pipelines in Clay and Leslie Counties, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Apogee Surface Mine in Harlan County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cumberland River Coal Company Surface Mine in Letcher County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Jericol Surface Mine (Permit No. 848-0140, A1) in Harlan County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Communication Tower in Carter County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 91.3 Acres for a Proposed Surface Mine (Permit No. 826-0522) in Clay County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Deep Mine Entrance and Associated Facilities (Permit No. 860-5223) in Knott County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine (Permit No. 860-0358) in Knott County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Diamond May Coal Company Mining Related Operation (Permit No. 860-7005) in Knott County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 34.70 Acres for a Surface Mine (Permit No. 895-0137) in Owsley County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 207.47 Acres for the Cow Creek Coal Company Surface Mine (Permit No. 895-0133) in Owsley County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 35 Acres for a Surface Mine (Permit No. 895-0138) in Owsley County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 13.9 Acres for a Proposed Housing Development in Fleming County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 75.28 Acres for a Surface Mine (Permit No. 895-0135) in Owsley County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

ter, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 137.29 Acres for a Surface Mine (Permit No. 895-0140) in Owsley County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine (Permit No. 813-0245) in Breathitt County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine in Harlan County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine in Perry County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine in Bell County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1585 Acres for a Surface Mine in Henderson County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Five Acre Proposed Construction Area in Greenup County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine in Whitley County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine (Permit No. 898-0545) in Pike County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *An Archaeological Survey of 22.80 Acres for a Surface Mine in Happy Hollow, Pulaski County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine in Knott County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Processing, Storage, and Loading Facility in Perry County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine in Harlan County, Kentucky.* Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Permit Area in Perry County,*

- Kentucky. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Revision Number 6 to Permit Number 898-0446 in Pike County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Surface Mine (Permit No. 898-0446, A 2) in Pike County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Communication Tower in Boyd County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1999 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Communication Tower in Greenup County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 2000 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Leslie Frazier Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Project, Greenup County, Kentucky*. Kentucky Dept. for Surface Mining, Div. of Permits. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 2000 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Dawson Daylight Refuse Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Project, Hopkins County, Kentucky*. Kentucky Dept. for Surface Mining, Div. of Permits. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 2000 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Terry Ran Slide, Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Project, Magoffin County, Kentucky*. Kentucky Dept. for Surface Mining, Div. of Permits. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- and Dan B. Davis**
- 1995 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the KY 555 Extension From the Bluegrass Parkway to KY 248 in Anderson, Nelson, and Washington Counties, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- and Michael W. French**
- 1997 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 357.32 Acres for a Surface Mine (Permit No. 865-0070) in Lee County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- with C. Douglas R. Graham, Kim A. McBride, W. Stephen McBride, and Sara L. Sanders**
- 1990 *Archaeological Site Distributions on the Cumberland Plateau of Eastern Kentucky*. Archaeological Report 218. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- 1990 *Archaeological Site Distributions on the Cumberland Plateau of Eastern Kentucky. Appendix A*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.
- and Paul P. Kreisa and Charles B. Stout**
- 1986 *Redefining the Late Woodland Ceramic Assemblage in the Northern Lower Missis-*

*sippi Valley*. Paper presented at the 43rd Annual Meeting of the Southeast Archaeological Conference, Nashville, Tennessee.

**and R. Barry Lewis**

1987 *Archaeological Investigations in Carlisle, Hickman, and Fulton Counties, Kentucky: Site Survey and Excavations*. Western Kentucky Project Report No. 4. Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana.

**and Stephen McBride and Jack Rossen**

1991 *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Activities Building Location at The Columbus-Belmont Battlefield State Park in Hickman County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

**and Julie A. Morgan, David E. Rotenizer, and Pamela A. Schenian**

1990 *Cultural Resource Assessment Of A 1355 Acre Mine Permit Area, Henderson County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

**with C. Margaret Scarry and Teresa W. Tune**

1991 *Archaeological Investigations at the Proposed Scott Paper Plant in Daviess County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

**and William E. Sharp**

1987 *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Georgetown-Scott County Airport, Scott County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University

of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

**and William E. Sharp, Adonis Spivey, and David E. Rotenizer**

1991 *Cultural Resource Assessment of Selected Tracts Encompassing 2290 Acres in the Stearns Ranger District, McCreary and Whitley Counties, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

**and Adonis Spivey**

1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 102.8 Acres for a Proposed Coal Mine (Permit No. 892-5002) in Ohio County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

1996 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1688 Acres in Redbird Ranger District of the Daniel Boone National Forest in Clay and Leslie Counties, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

1998 *Phase II Investigations of a Historic Farmstead (15Ow117) in Owsley County, Kentucky*. Sterling Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Winchester, Kentucky. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

**and William D. Updike**

1994 *Revised Report on Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Shop Hollow Dump Site (15LR40) in Letcher County, Kentucky*. PCRA, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Unpublished report on file at OSA, Lexington.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### AMEC Earth & Environmental

*Anne Bader*

AMEC Earth & Environmental of Louisville has been working on a number of projects of interest across the state for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The following highlights three of these.

Four related but separate projects are ongoing along the proposed widening and realignment of U.S. 42 in Carroll and Gallatin counties, including the proposed bypass around the town of Ghent. During the first of these, Site 15CL58, the Panther Rock Site, was re-examined. This site, originally documented by Leon Lane and Carl Shields of the KAS in 1996 and 1997, is a significant single component Late Archaic Matanzas site. As a result of KAS excavations consisting of seven 1-x-2 m units and plowzone stripping of a 6-x-6 m block, a total of 22 thermal features were documented. AMEC investigations at this location by Tom Nohalty, under the overall supervision of Anne Bader, resulted in the expansion of the site's boundaries and the documentation of an overlapping, previously unrecorded historic period component. Elsewhere along this route, sites of similar potential are currently being documented by AMEC archaeologist Mindi King, assisted by Martin Evans and Lorene Miner. The upcoming bypass study around Ghent will also involve intensive archival research on a 19<sup>th</sup>-century African-American cemetery.

Thirty-nine miles of corridor along the proposed I-66 right-of-way in Pike County, Kentucky and Mingo County, West Virginia, have placed AMEC archaeologists within the history-rich area of the Hatfield-McCoy feud. Project Manager Michael French and his team have been in the field for the past month examining the mountaintops and sideslopes of this corridor. The next phase of this project involves deep testing of floodplain sediments along the Tug Fork, Levissa Fork, and Johns Creek. Two historic period sites, one of which is a Hatfield homestead, have been docu-

mented to date, along with a Late Woodland site that may contain deeply buried deposits, and ten historic cemeteries. Evidence of mining, both recent and historic, is present, and recordation of the earlier of these sites may enlighten this poorly documented aspect of Kentucky's history.

Phase II excavations in Franklin County have revealed a small site with potentially intact deposits associated with early schoolmaster Mr. C.H. Parrent, who was listed in the census record as a teacher from 1880-1890. Historic mapping indicates a residence in the area of the site as early as 1882. The residence does appear on maps dating to 1924. AMEC's Rich Stallings is directing the Phase II investigations at this site, previously documented by Cultural Horizons. It has been determined that Mr. Parrent did not own the property; rather, it had been the property of the Board of Trustees of Common School District No. 3 since 1842. It is not yet known if this was the site of a school itself, or simply the schoolmaster's quarters, or both. Mean ceramic dates from the site range from 1831 through 1885, and flat glass dates range from 1840 through 1858.

Projects for other clients in the state of Kentucky include natural gas corridor studies in Clark County in which one site, 15CK476, was documented that contains a total of 47 stone mounds along a ridgetop overlooking Howards Creek. Nineteenth-century accounts suggest that such mounds were built by the Shawnee to cover gravesites along Lublegrud Creek in Clark County, Kentucky, less than one mile from the current project area. Professional archaeological studies in the past decades have shown the presence of human remains beneath several mounds of this type; while at least one study demonstrated a historic association, other studies have been inconclusive. AMEC archaeologists David Schatz and Ryan Peterson, under the supervision of Anne Bader, have conducted several investigations in the immediate vicinity of these mounds, and have identified at least two distinct types. Neither of these appear to be associated with artifacts surrounding the mound itself, and Phase II investigations with soil testing are warranted if the sites cannot be avoided.

Elsewhere, Dr. Hank McKelway has returned to his old stomping grounds in the east Tennessee area where AMEC is continuing investigations in the vicinity of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park near Gatlinburg. Several Phase I surveys recently conducted by AMEC have resulted in the identification of six previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Site 40SV112 is a large stratified Archaic site along the Little Pigeon River with a possible historic component. Following the current investigation, AMEC will be performing Phase II investigations at this potentially significant site.

Dr. McKelway is also spearheading efforts in Missouri, where he is under contract for 19 Phase II investigations. These will focus primarily on prehistoric sites, although several are World War I and World War II military sites, including a POW camp. The majority of the prehistoric sites contain earthen mounds; AMEC will be working with the University of Mississippi to conduct non-invasive, remote sensing investigations at these potentially sensitive sites.

Dr. McKelway is also heading up projects in Anniston, Alabama, where 3-7 Phase II projects will be getting underway at Pelham Range this fall following a Phase I survey to re-locate and re-examine sites documented in the 1970s.

AMEC has recently been tasked with the long-term investigation of 25-100 properties across the state of Pennsylvania slated for the development and/or enhancement of military training sites. The investigations in this area will include Phase I archaeological investigations under the direction of Michael French, and architectural inventory and evaluation by AMEC historian Mathia Scherer.

**Center for Archaeological Investigations,  
Southern Illinois University Carbondale**

Brian Butler

The SIUC Field School in Archaeology returns to the Cypress Citadel (11Js-76) site for a second season in the summer of 2002 <<http://www.siu.edu/~cai/fldschl.htm>>. Cypress Citadel (11Js-76) is a large Lewis phase Late Woodland

habitation and mound complex located on an isolated sandstone ridge near the community of Cypress, Illinois, in southwestern Johnson County. The research is relevant to Kentucky-based interests as a very similar site complex, also Lewis phase, has been identified across the Ohio River in Kentucky. The McGilligan Creek complex, consisting of a village (15LV199) and an adjacent mound complex (15LV203) is located in the Mantle Rock Nature Preserve 4 km east of the Ohio River in the headwaters of McGilligan Creek roughly opposite Golconda, Illinois (Henderson and Pollack 1996; Pollack and Henderson 2000).

The Cypress Citadel ridge is an erosional outlier of a major sandstone escarpment immediately to the north. The ridge, known locally as Big Hill or Glass Hill, was tested by an avocational group in 1973, and in 1974, Joel Klein, a graduate student of Howard Winters, ran a NYU field school there, work that eventually resulted in his 1981 dissertation. The State of Illinois purchased the property in 1998, and in the summer of 2001 SIUC completed the first season of a two-year investigation of the site for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

The habitation area consists of the upper surface of the L-shaped ridge feature, which extends some 400 m north-south. The estimated surface area is about 30,000 m<sup>2</sup>, or roughly twice that of McGilligan Creek. Like the Kentucky site, there are midden deposits all around the edges of the bluff crest. Much of the ridge crest is level and exhibits varying amounts of cultural materials, but the crest lacks the dark, enriched midden deposits, except in a few localized concentrations.

Numerous stone mounds are also associated with the site. Most of the mounds, including all the larger ones, are around the base of the ridge below the escarpment. There are also clear remnants of five mounds on top around the bluff edges, and a number of smaller stone features (cairns), which were likely also mortuary features, appear to have existed within areas of heavy habitation debris but have been completely destroyed. The still-definable mounds have not yet been accurately surveyed but the total number is thought to be around 20.

The 2001 excavations focused on the central area of the ridge crest, and primarily on a discrete area of heavy debris that turned out to be a house basin filled with refuse. This feature had been identified in some gradiometer testing done in November 2000 by Michael Hargrave of the Corps of Engineers Research Laboratory at Urbana. The structure is represented by a shallow, round-cornered rectangular basin measuring 5.6 x 5 m. The structure lacks a clearly defined hearth but does contain a number of shallow basin pits and interior support posts. Definable formal architecture is scarce on most Late Woodland sites in deep southern Illinois, and a substantial formal structure is thus very unusual. Various other pit and posthole features were identified in units on the ridge crest. The 2001 excavations recovered large amounts of ceramic and lithic debris, although bone preservation proved to be poor and little faunal material was found. The 2002 excavations will focus on the badly looted midden deposits that ring the margins of the ridge.

Henderson, A. Gwynn and David Pollack  
1996 Archaeological Investigations in the Mantle Rock Nature Preserve, Livingston County, Kentucky. Paper presented at the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Louisville.

Pollack, David and A. Gwynn Henderson  
2000 Late Woodland Cultures in Kentucky In *Late Woodland Societies, Tradition and Transformation across the Midcontinent*, edited by T. E. Emerson, D. L. McElrath, and A. C. Fortier. Pp. 613-642. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

### **Eastern Kentucky University** *Kelli Carmean*

Eastern Kentucky University's Archaeological Field School carried out three weeks of investigations at the Broaddus Site (15MA179), a middle Fort Ancient mound site on the Blue Grass Army Depot south of Richmond. Continuing work performed during the 1999 season, these investigations (under the direction of Kelli Carmean) included both systematic shovel probing and excavations. Systematic shovel probes at 10-m inter-

vals were used to investigate areas to the north, south, and west of the mound. This season's shovel probe results revealed that the midden is indeed circular around the mound, but not in a symmetrical fashion. Rather, the area immediately to the south and west of the mound is very dense in midden debris, while the area immediately to the north and east of the mound is relatively free of debris, suggesting the existence of cleared plaza space between the mound and residential activities that left copious midden remains.

This season's excavations returned to the garbage pits first identified during the 1999 season. The field school excavated five 1-x-1 m contiguous units, but reached the edges of the pits in only two of these units. One of the excavated units reached the base of level 8 – around 75 cm below the current ground surface. A number of tubular bird bone beads, shell disk beads, awls, and a fragment of a polished stone pendent with three diagonal incisions were recovered, along with numerous animal bones, pottery and lithic remains.

Plans for the spring semester include a special course to promote undergraduate research. Together with a wildlife biologist and biology students at EKV, the faunal material will be analyzed, and a concurrent course will analyze the pottery from the site.

### **Kentucky Archaeological Survey** *Dave Pollack*

One of the major projects that KAS was involved with this spring was the excavation of the old Frankfort Cemetery. This cemetery was discovered during construction of a new state office building. During removal of soil from the construction site, human remains were observed at the project dump site. At that time, the Frankfort Corner, the State Medical Examiners Office, and the Kentucky Heritage Council were contacted. After a brief examination of the dump and construction sites, it was determined that several individuals had been disturbed and that portions of these individuals remained intact at the construction site. Shortly thereafter the Finance Cabinet contracted with the

Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey to conduct an archaeological investigation of the old Frankfort Cemetery. This investigation took place from mid-March to late April 2002.

In the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century several buildings, including the 1873 Frankfort Workhouse/Jail, were constructed on top of the cemetery and other buildings such as the Cave, which originally was a brewery constructed in 1860, divided the cemetery into an upper and lower section. Based on the dates of construction of these structures and the recovery of a 1840 dime, it has been postulated that the old Frankfort Cemetery was in use sometime between 1800 and 1860. At this time it is not clear whether the cemetery is associated with the First State Penitentiary or represents a community cemetery or a combination of both. It has been reported in the press that two governors were once buried in this cemetery, but additional research has shown that they were actually interred in another Frankfort cemetery.

Over 250 graves were excavated in advance of the construction of the new state office building. Archaeologists from the UK Program for Archaeological Research, UK Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Northern Kentucky University, University of Louisville, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet-Division of Environmental Analysis, AMEC, HMB, and Gray and Pape, along with several volunteers assisted KAS archaeologists in the field investigations. Processing of the human skeletal remains is ongoing and Peter Killoran is taking the lead in the analysis of these remains. It is anticipated that it will take two years for completion of the analysis of the recovered remains and preparation of a report.

From mid-March to mid-April, KAS conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Portland Wharf Park (15JF418). This site encompasses several city blocks that formerly were part of the Portland neighborhood in Louisville. The preliminary results of the survey indicate that the Portland Wharf Park site contains potentially significant archaeological deposits. Among the many features identified were streets, sidewalks, foundations, privies, cisterns, trash deposits, postholes,

cellars, and a rail line. Additional investigation of the Portland Wharf Park site has the potential to produce information that will significantly contribute to our understanding of the history of Portland and aid the development of the park. Furthermore, some of the deposits are well-suited for the development of public and educational archaeology programming associated with the park. Additional archaeological investigations of the Portland Wharf Park are planned to more fully understand and interpret the archaeological deposits associated with this site.

A Project Archaeology workshop was held this spring at McConnell Springs. Twenty teachers participated in the workshop, which was co-sponsored by the Friends of McConnell Springs and the Kentucky Humanities Council.

Students continue to participate in ongoing KAS projects including Ashland, the Henry Clay Estate, in Lexington, Riverside in Louisville, and the Jouett House in Woodford County. At Ashland students assisted in the investigation of remains thought to be from the slave quarters. This work, which will continue this summer and fall, is supported in part by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and the Henry Clay Foundation. At Riverside the focus of research has been on a slave/tenant house and a barn. Work at Jouett House, which involved all of the 5<sup>th</sup> graders from Woodford County continued to focus on the excavation of midden and outbuildings associated with an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century house.

This spring, KAS collaborated with Linda S. Levstik, Chairman of UK's College of Education, Department of Curriculum and Instruction and Ms. Jennie Schlarb, 5<sup>th</sup> grade teacher at Squires Elementary School in Lexington, on a project to assess a component of KAS' archaeology education program. The goal is to collect data on how students' historical thinking develops in the process of building interpretations of the past using archaeological artifacts and their patterns. Data were collected in several ways, including video- and audio-taping students during a hands-on, in-class artifact analysis activity; large group interviews after participating in a field and lab experience at KAS' ongoing research and education project at

Ashland, the Henry Clay Estate; audio-taping small group interviews at the end of the unit of study; and evaluation of students' writing assignments. Tape transcription is currently underway and we anticipate having preliminary results of the study sometime this fall.

### **Murray State University**

*Kit Wesler*

The Murray State University summer field school, directed by Kit Wesler, conducted its second season of excavations at the Rowlandtown Mound (15McN3) from May 28 to June 28. The goal of the project is to study the chronology of the construction of the platform mound, to compare to the chronology of the platforms at Wickliffe (15BA4). The 2001 excavations at Rowlandtown revealed a 3 m deep profile with six basket-loaded mound zones, but failed to reach the bottom of the mound. As of this writing (6/14/02), the crew has reached an additional 30 cm depth, and revealed the top of a midden that Wesler expects is the base of the mound. The ceramics in the deep midden and good C<sup>14</sup> samples on an early mound summit, should help tie down the chronology.

### **University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research**

*Don Linebaugh*

The first half of 2002 has been a busy time for UK's Program for Archaeological Research. The staff has been working on a variety of projects across the Commonwealth and Ohio Valley region. Dr. Chris Begley spent much of Spring 2002 finishing fieldwork and completing several reports for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's KY 11 project in Bath County, Kentucky. Surface collection, test unit excavation, and mechanical stripping revealed Sites 15BH209, 15BH224, and 15BH226 to be large, moderately dense, multi-component prehistoric sites with no intact deposits or features, and thus, with limited research potential. Dr. Begley also completed the analysis and report on a multi-component site in Indiana (12SP323) that included a largely destroyed

Yankeetown component and intact secondary deposits dating to the Mann phase; this work was funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet as part of the U.S. 231 bridge project. In addition to those duties, Dr. Begley taught "Introduction to Archaeology" at Transylvania University during the winter semester. Dr. Begley will be leaving the PAR in August of 2002 to assume a teaching position at Transylvania, and we wish him the best in his new job.

Dr. Tanya M. Peres has been working on various projects in Kentucky and across the Southeast. Her work in Kentucky has included finishing excavations and writing reports for several sites located in Bath County, that were excavated as part of the KY 11 project, funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. These sites include two prehistoric lithic scatters (15BH219 and 15BH223), an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century house site (15BH212), and a pre-Civil War brick clamp (15BH213). The Phase II investigation of Site 15BH212 has yielded several large cultural features, one believed to be a root/food storage cellar (Feature 2). This feature contained numerous faunal remains, historic ceramics, bone-handled utensils and personal items such as bone buttons, marbles, and straight pins. The report for Site 15BH212 is undergoing final revisions. The Phase II investigation of the brick clamp site (15BH213) yielded important information on brick-making practices in the early- to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The brick clamp pre-dates 1840, and is probably associated with a large two-story brick house located on the property.

Elsewhere in the Southeast, Dr. Peres has been working on several zooarchaeology projects including the analysis of faunal remains recovered from the Fewkes Site (40WM1) in Williamson County, Tennessee. The remains are from a Mississippian mound site that was excavated by DuVall & Associates, Inc., in 1998-1999. The project is funded by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. Goals of the project include exploring the relationship between excavated features (i.e., hearths, pits) and structure features; determining if there are any temporally or spatially discrete occupations at the site; defining the sub-

sistence strategies and practices of the site's inhabitants; determining the relationship of the site to the surrounding ecological habitats, as well as the seasonality of the site occupation(s).

A second on-going project is in conjunction with the Department of Anthropology, Florida Gulf Coast University, and consists of the analysis of vertebrates and invertebrates from the Estero Island (8LL4) Site located on Ft. Myers Beach, Florida. Dr. Peres traveled to Florida in March to participate in the excavations and to share her identification abilities with the project volunteers. While in Florida, Dr. Peres, collected a number of vertebrate and invertebrate specimens to add to the growing zooarchaeology comparative collection at the W. S. Webb Museum of Anthropology. The multi-component Estero Island site includes remains that represent the Calusa Indians, early Spanish occupations (possibly De Soto), Cuban Fisherfolk, and a historic house that was built on top of the mound that presently houses a wicker museum. One of the goals of the project is to use the faunal remains to inform about diet, resource procurement, subsistence, sedentism of the site's occupants, and environmental change that occurred at the site as a result of human/environment interactions. This project is funded by the Cultural Museum and Environmental Learning Center and the Town of Fort Myers Beach, Florida.

A third, recently completed zooarchaeology project, was the analysis of a sample of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains from the Ward Site (15McL11), excavated in the summer of 2001, under the direction of Dr. Dick Jefferies of the University of Kentucky. This was the first faunal sample recovered using ¼" screens at the Ward Site. The assemblage suggests that the inhabitants were hunters/gatherers/fishers, and utilized animals from the surrounding environment. The use of ¼" mesh has an inherent bias for large animals, and the assemblage reflects this bias. The white-tailed deer dominates mammals, and the identified invertebrates are large in size. Future use of smaller mesh sizes (1/8", 1/16") and deliberate sampling for faunal remains (column samples, flotation) will allow more to be said about the subsistence strategies practiced by the inhabitants.

Smaller taxa recovered from smaller meshes will also allow for reconstruction of the paleo-environment of the Ward Site.

Michael Loughlin (UK graduate student) has led a number of Phase I investigations in several Kentucky counties, and assisted with the fieldwork and writing for additional Phase II evaluation at the Whitley House State Historic Site in Lincoln County. Site 15ON78, a historic house site dating from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> through mid-20<sup>th</sup> century was identified during a Phase I survey in New Liberty, Owen County. Site 15JF693, an unassigned prehistoric site, was identified during a Phase I survey for the Volunteers of America, Elderly Housing project in Louisville. Most recently, Mr. Loughlin conducted a Phase I survey of two parcels associated with the Cedar Creek Wetlands Mitigation Plan in Lincoln County, Kentucky. One site, 15LI113, an unassigned prehistoric site consisting of lithic debitage, was identified near a tributary of Cedar Creek.

In December 2001 and early January 2002, excavations were completed at the William Whitley House State Historic Site in Lincoln County under the field direction of Dr. Linebaugh and Michael Loughlin. During the course of these final excavations a midden deposit was identified under the gift shop addition that likely dates to the early occupation of the house. The deposit was identified below a layer of construction fill related to restorations from the 1940s and 1950s, and contained redware, pearlware, whiteware, wrought and cut nails, as well as other domestic debris. Preliminary analysis suggests that the midden may be associated with a kitchen or other domestic context. The upper portion of the deposit appears to have been impacted by restoration activities, however, the lower levels are intact. These intact deposits date the midden to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Nancy O'Malley initiated exploratory excavations at McConnell Springs this spring, focusing on the stone foundation at the Blue Hole. Historical documentary research indicated that the stone foundation supported a building that was used as a creamery for the dairy operated by the Cahill family during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>

centuries and was probably the location of two pumping engines that pumped water from the Blue Hole to the Henry Clay distillery operated by the James E. Pepper Company on Old Frankfort Pike from 1880 to perhaps as late as 1900. O'Malley had also speculated that the foundation may have been associated with the Trotter gunpowder mill. Excavations along one side of the foundation revealed a large (10-inch diameter) stoneware pipe that extended along the wall and was connected to a floor drain system under the concrete floor of the building. The pipe (and its twin on the other side of the foundation) drained the creamery as well as runoff from the adjacent upland slope. Although no physical evidence of the pumping station function was found, available documentary evidence placed pumping engines at this spring.

A definite association of the foundation with the gunpowder factory has not yet been established; however, it is possible that the foundation supported an earlier building that housed one of the many processes involved in gunpowder manufacture. Possibilities include a refinery for saltpeter and/or sulphur, a facility for making charcoal, a graining facility or other necessary buildings. Consultation with hydrologist Joe Ray (Kentucky Division of Water) and geologist Jim Currens (Kentucky Geological Survey) further elucidated the specific nature of the McConnell Springs karst features and led to the conclusion that the foundation probably was not one of the two water powered stamp mills that incorporated the gunpowder ingredients by means of pounders.

The location of these mills has not been archaeologically confirmed but a reexamination by O'Malley, Ray and Currens of the area where the probable dam abutment is located indicated that this locality would have been the best place to dam up the water channel flowing from the "Boils" and thereby create sufficient "head" to operate one or more water wheels. If this was the case, the mill buildings may have been located at the dam and their foundations, if preserved, may be buried beneath several feet of silt that has been deposited since the demise of the factory.

Further analysis of documentary records and closer examination of the concrete barn founda-

tion initially identified by informants as a possible dairy barn has also resulted in interesting findings. Discovery of David Cahill's 1933 obituary revealed that his connection with the trotting horse industry was more significant than previously supposed. Mr. Cahill, a native of Ireland who emigrated to the United States as a young man, was regarded as the "dean of Kentucky trotting horse owners and breeders." More detailed mapping and examination of the barn foundation suggested that it may have served as a barn for his horses rather than as a milking barn. A 1953 photograph depicts a gambrel-roofed barn (now completely gone) that stood near the creamery and is a more likely candidate for a milking barn. Research continues to further define Cahill's status in the trotting horse industry and add yet another historically significant dimension to the cultural resources of McConnell Springs.

O'Malley will continue to research historical records over the summer, and will resume digging in the fall, at which time the site will be open for school tours.

#### **Western Kentucky University**

Darlene Applegate

The anthropology faculty and students at Western Kentucky University are working on several research projects. Drs. Lindsey King and Darlene Applegate are collecting the final interviews for their project "Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century New Deal Archaeology and Archaeological Tourism in Western Kentucky." While few New Deal informants were located, a number of informants provided a wealth of information about archaeological tourism at Lost City/Page (Logan County), Savage Cave (Logan County) and Crystal Onyx Cave (Barren County). Insights into the Webb and Funkhouser excavations at Page, the Carnegie excavations at Savage Cave, and the Col. Raymond Vietzen excavations at Glover's Cave (Christian County) were also collected.

Excavations on the south plateau above Hidden River Cave (a.k.a. Horse Cave, Hart County) continue. Thousands of prehistoric and historic artifacts recovered from mixed stratigraphic con-

texts during the May 2001 field season are being washed and analyzed. The prehistoric assemblage is dominated by lithic debitage; projectile points indicate occupations spanning the Archaic and Woodland periods. Historic artifacts suggest residential and industrial land use.

Thirteen students participated in a new Graveyard Archaeology field class outside Morgantown in May 2002, and the work will continue this summer and fall. Headstones for ten individuals were recorded in 1975 at the Kuykendall-Mason Cemetery, but careful cleaning and sub-surface probing of the badly overgrown graveyard has revealed headstones for an additional ten individuals as well as fieldstone-marked graves for about 60 individuals. The 19<sup>th</sup>-century graveyard contains three generations of the Mark-Elisabeth Kuykendall and John-Almedia Kuykendall families. Plans for related research in the middle Little Muddy Creek drainage include continued documentary investigations, collection of oral histories, cleaning and re-documentation of another Kuykendall family graveyard, pedestrian survey for old road beds and associated structures, and excavations around several known Kuykendall homesteads.

We are about five months into a year-long experiment on site formation processes. In February we placed several hundred lithic, pottery, faunal and floral artifacts on a non-vegetated slope in order to assess displacement by gravity and water erosion. Some items were placed randomly in a grid pattern while others were placed in non-random configurations to simulate a fire ring, a knapping locus, a broken pottery vessel, and a bone processing locus. Students are using a total station to measure artifact locations on a bi-weekly schedule. Our initial observations reveal more significant displacement of spherical and/or heavy artifacts such as walnuts and fire-cracked rock. A number of artifacts have already become buried by sheet wash action. The grid pattern is becoming blurred as different artifacts move downslope at different rates. While three artifact loci have remained largely intact and undisplaced, the bone locus was scattered over great distances in the first few weeks by carnivores (e.g., the family dogs!).

## **William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology**

*Nancy O'Malley*

The William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology and the Department of Anthropology are happy to announce the appointment of Dr. George Crothers as the permanent director of the Museum and Office of State Archaeology and assistant professor on the faculty. Dr. Crothers served as interim director for the last academic year (2001-2002).

In September of 2002, the Museum underwent a general conservation assessment of its collections and facilities funded by the Conservation Assessment Program of the Institute of Museum and Library Services. The assessment evaluated current conditions of the Museum's physical facilities, collections, policies, and guidelines and offered suggestions for improvements in a wide variety of areas. Conservator Catherine Hawks and architect Michael Emrick offered their combined expertise to conduct the assessment which resulted in a detailed report. The improvements, suggestions and recommendations offered in the assessment are proving invaluable for future planning efforts.

The Museum was selected by the Kentucky Historical Society as the site for the next Kentucky Intensive Museum Management Seminar III entitled Exhibit Design. The seminar will be held on August 14-16, 2002 and consists of a hands-on workshop that will take participants through all parts of planning and installing a small museum exhibit including developing a storyline, selecting and mounting artifacts, and writing labels. The focus of the seminar will be the exhibit on Historic Contact between Native Americans and Euroamerican settlers.

Additional refurbishing and improvements are being done by Cecilia Manosa who is directing her attention to the prehistoric Kentucky exhibits under a grant to the Museum by the Kentucky Humanities Council.

Erin Gregory, Ph.D candidate in applied anthropology, returned for a second stint as the Museum's summer Research Assistant. Anthropol-

ogy undergraduate Anthony (Kem) French is the Museum's summer work-study student. Katie Becraft is working parttime and has been busy at work on a data base for the Museum's library holdings and organization of the many books, reprints, reports and research papers curated by the Museum.

The Museum collections area has been busy this spring and summer with visiting researchers and students conducting extended analysis of various museum collections. Crista Haag, M.A. student in the UK anthropology department, is examining artifacts from the Adams Site (15CH90) and the Joe Priddy Site (15HD583) as part of her thesis research. Graduate student Ian deNeeve is examining Early and Middle Woodland ceramics from three counties in western Kentucky. Gwynn Henderson (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) is conducting a reanalysis of Eagle Creek ceramics from type site collections curated by the Museum. Scott Hammerstedt (Pennsylvania State University) is conducting his dissertation research on Archaic sites in Butler County, Kentucky. Chris Deter (University College-London) conducted research on Archaic and Late Prehistoric skeletal collections this spring for her dissertation. Erik Ozolin (University of New Mexico) examined Archaic skeletal collections for his dissertation research. Diane Warren (Indiana University) returned to wrap up analysis for her dissertation on prehistoric dog burials.

Dr. Crothers is spending the month of July at Mammoth Cave where he is conducting excavations that continue his longterm research interest in the Mammoth Cave system. Assistant Director Nancy O'Malley is putting the finishing touches on an article about her investigation of the former African-American neighborhood Kinkeadtown to be published in the *Winterthur Portfolio*. She is also serving as Interim Director during Dr. Crothers' absence in the summer. Her research on the Limestone Trace and Wilderness Road, the two major entryways into Kentucky during the historic settlement era, continues with Dr. Karl Raitz and Dr. Rich Schein of the UK Department of Geography.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University Carbondale has available some recent reports that may be of interest to Kentucky-based researchers.

- ***Archaeological Investigations at the Rose Hotel (11Hn-116), Hardin County, Illinois.*** Mark J. Wagner and Brian M. Butler, 1999 xi + 575 pp. 96 figs., 109 tables (spiral bound on acid free stock)

This technical report details the investigation of both the Euro-American (ca. 1835-1970) and prehistoric archaeological deposits at the Rose Hotel on the Ohio River opposite Crittenden County, Kentucky. Archaic and Early Woodland occupations are documented, but the major occupation is a Middle Woodland (Crab Orchard/Baumer) component. The history, construction sequence, and artifacts of the historic Rose Hotel are also presented. Price now \$30.00

- ***The Archaeology and History of Horseshoe Lake, Alexander County, Illinois.*** Research Paper 60. Brad Koldehoff and Mark J. Wagner, 2002 xvii + 164 pp. 32 figs., 32 tables ISBN 0-88104-088-6

This volume synthesizes the prehistoric archaeology, the modern history, and the 19<sup>th</sup>-century archaeology of the Horseshoe Lake area near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The prehistoric survey data provide a record of human habitation ranging from prior to 3000 B.C. through the Mississippian period. The historic research and survey data provide information on Euro- and Afro-American settlement, farming, logging, and goose-hunting activities in the lake area from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Price \$18.00

These volumes can be ordered from <<http://www.siu.edu/~cai/orderform.html>> or contact [ctaylor@siu.edu](mailto:ctaylor@siu.edu).

## JOB OPENING

### Senior Lab Analyst/Supervisor

The Louisville, Kentucky, office of AMEC Earth & Environmental is seeking a senior archaeological laboratory analyst/supervisor. The applicant must have extensive familiarity with historic and prehistoric artifact processing, identification, and classification. Applicant

must be familiar with database entry and management of artifacts. The successful applicant must have a demonstrated ability to analyze artifacts using current, prevailing research methods, and to provide well-written analysis results. Applicant should be familiar with museum standards of curation for Kentucky, Tennessee, and surrounding states. Please forward inquiries and resumes to Anne Bader at [anne.bader@amec.com](mailto:anne.bader@amec.com) or call 502-267-0700.

## TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2001

*Steve Creasman, KyOPA Secretary/Treasurer*

Date	Memo	Debit	Credit	Balance
31 Dec. 00	Beginning balance			\$2,394.29
26 Feb. 01	Dues		\$260.00	\$2,654.29
30 Jan. 01	Don Linebaugh - Misc. expenses	\$8.14		\$2,646.15
01 Feb. 01	UK - New letter/Mailing	\$338.48		\$2,307.67
05 Mar. 01	James Hixon - Misc. meeting expenses	\$71.66		\$2,236.01
08 Mar. 01	Dues		\$120.00	\$2,356.01
22 Mar. 01	UK - New letter/ mailing	\$82.37		\$2,273.64
13 Apr. 01	Ky State Treasurer	\$4.00		\$2,269.64
06 Apr. 01	Dues		\$50.00	\$2,319.64
08 Jun. 01	Dues		\$100.00	\$2,419.64
15 Jun. 01	UK - New letter/ mailing	\$55.08		\$2,364.56
24 Sep. 01	UK - New letter/ mailing	\$187.28		\$2,177.28
	Interest on checking		\$28.88	\$2,206.16
31 Dec. 01	Ending Balance			\$2,206.16

## REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

Lynn Webb

The following reports of interest have been received by the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) since the Winter 2001 issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*.

**Title:** *A National Register Evaluation of Site 15MN361 in Marion County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee with contributions by Andrew P. Bradbury, R. Berle Clay, Jonathan P. Kerr, and Michael D. Richmond

**Date:** July 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts completed a Phase II evaluation of Site 15MN361 in Marion County, Kentucky. The site is situated along three toe slopes divided by small drainages overlooking the Rolling Fork River. The investigation included geophysical remote sensing and hand excavation of test units. At all three localities, the current archaeological investigations identified a moderately deflated surface layer and intact subsurface archaeological deposits. Four cultural features were documented at the site including two hearths in Locality A, a shallow basin in Locality B, and a shallow basin in Locality C. Prehistoric cultural horizons identified during the investigations include: Terminal Archaic-Early Woodland; Early Woodland-Middle Woodland; Late Woodland; and Late Prehistoric. These horizons were identified based on the presence of Buck Creek Barbed, Jack's Reef Corner Notched and Pentagonal, and triangular hafted bifaces, in addition to grit and leached limestone tempered pottery. A radiocarbon date of 2,130 +/-50 was calibrated from a feature that produced large quantities of grit tempered pottery. A small historic component dating from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century was also identified at the site. This component is ephemeral and is not considered significant. The intact prehistoric archaeological remains are considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D. The site provides the opportunity to examine intact residential occupations dating primarily to the Early - Middle Woodland periods in an area of Kentucky that is lacking in substantive archaeological data.

**Title:** *Archaeological Monitoring at Duncan Tavern (15BB125), Bourbon County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Sarah E. Miller

**Date:** November 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey monitored construction of a 30 m drainage ditch at Duncan Tavern (15BB125) in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. The project disturbed a limestone feature that was recorded, photographed, and excavated. The function of this feature could not be determined. Artifacts displayed a wide date range from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The site has the potential to contain 19<sup>th</sup>-century outbuilding and midden deposits, some of which may be protected by the fill. A comprehensive survey of the site is recommended to further assess the research potential of the site.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed U.S. 68 Reconstruction in Jessamine County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-318.00)*

**Author:** Alexandra D. Bybee with contributions by Andrew P. Bradbury, James T. Kirkwood, and Jonathan P. Kerr

**Date:** November 1999

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed U.S. 68 reconstruction in Jessamine County, Kentucky. The reconnaissance resulted in the relocation of two previously recorded archaeological sites (15JS2 and 15JS58), the documentation of eleven previously unidentified archaeological sites (15JS142 through 15JS152) and the recovery of six isolated finds. All sites were multi-component, with artifact assemblages consisting of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. Artifact assemblages recovered from sites 15JS58, 15JS148, and 15JS151 were primarily prehistoric, while artifact assemblages recovered from sites 15JS142, 15JS144, 15JS145, 15JS146, 15JS147, 15JS149, 15JS150, and

15JS162 were predominantly historic. Sites 15JS142, 15JS144, 15JS145, 15JS146, 15JS150, and 15JS151 are considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria D. Sites 15JS143, 15JS147, 15JS148, and 15JS152 were not considered eligible for the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Nugent Crossroads Project: A Proposed Gas Pipeline in Woodford County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Patrick D. Trader

**Date:** November 2001

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the Nugent Cross Roads Gas Pipeline project in Woodford County, Kentucky, for Columbia Gas of Kentucky. The survey identified six previously unrecorded sites—Jones Site I (15WD97), Jones Site II (15WD98), Jones Site III (15WD99), Jones Site IV (15WD100), Sinkhole Site (15WD101), and Cleveland Site I (15WD102). Jones Site II consists of a low-density scatter of historic-modern artifacts. Jones Sites I, III, IV, and Cleveland Site 1 are low-density prehistoric artifact scatters of unknown age or cultural affiliation, no prehistoric features were identified at these sites. The Sinkhole Site is a low-density prehistoric artifact scatter. The recovery of a possible diagnostic projectile point suggests that the site was occupied during the Middle Archaic-Late Archaic transitional period. No prehistoric features were identified at this site. Although the archaeological remains in the APE for Jones Site II retains moderate integrity, they do not contain important information that could render this site eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

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

**Author:** Betty J. McGraw

**Date:** August 2001

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archeological survey was conducted of the 459.22-acre Nally & Hamilton Enterprises, Inc. Lewis Creek coal permit area in Harlan and Letcher Counties, Kentucky. Three historic archeological sites are located in or near the project. Site 15LR70 consists of a complex of three farmsteads located in close proximity to each other. No diagnostic cultural material was found at Site 15LR70 and it is not felt that this site meets the criteria for the NRHP. Wilson Fork #1 (15HL63) and Wilson Fork #2 (15HL64) are both farmstead sites located in Harlan County. Wilson Fork #1 has a possible pre-1929 construction date. Evidence from the historic maps suggests that Wilson Fork #2 was constructed between 1937 and 1954. No diagnostic cultural material was recovered from either site. It is not felt that these sites meet the criteria for the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Mist Minerals, LLC Permit area (Application #826-0569, NW), Clay County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Christopher T. Begley

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Misty Minerals LLC permit area in Clay County, Kentucky. The project area consists of a 23-acre mining permit area. The survey resulted in the recording of one previously unidentified site. The site, designated 15CY305, consists of a scatter of historic and/or modern artifacts (n=44) and a single prehistoric artifact (a chert flake) located within a gently sloping area above the floodplain of an unnamed fork of Rader Creek. Site 15CY305 appears to be a highly disturbed site representing an early to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation, with an isolated prehistoric artifact that does not suggest a significant prehistoric component. Site 15CY305 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion A-D.

- Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Greasy Creek-Offutt Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation Project, Johnson County, Kentucky*
- Author:** John Carter and Tom Sussenbach
- Date:** November 2001
- Brief Abstract:** An archaeological survey was conducted for the Greasy Creek - Offutt Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation project in Johnson County, Kentucky. The only site identified during investigations, 15JO71, consists of the remnants of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century wood-frame dwelling. The site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its age, the limited artifact assemblage recovered from the site, and the nature of the cultural deposits.
- Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Anderson/Scruggs Property, New Liberty, Owen County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Michael L. Loughlin
- Date:** December 2001
- Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Anderson/Scruggs property in New Liberty, Owen County, Kentucky. The Anderson/Scruggs House Site (15ON78) is a historic house site dating from the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The artifacts recovered (n=842) included, whiteware, yellowware, porcelain, unidentified glassware, cut and wire nails, pop bottles, metal artifacts, and pane glass. All deposits at the site appear to be heavily mixed with relatively recent artifacts recovered from deposits just above the subsoil. Given the long term continuous occupation of the property, the heavy mixing of deposits, and the apparent lack of intact deposits below the topsoil, the research potential for the Anderson/Scruggs House Site is low. Thus, the site was considered not eligible for nomination to NRHP under Criteria A-D.
- Title:** *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Kentucky Peninsula Revetment Repair Project*
- Author:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Louisville District
- Date:** December 2001
- Brief Abstract:** A Phase I cultural resources survey of the Kentucky Peninsula Revetment Repair project in Henderson County, Kentucky. Results of this investigation revealed the portion of a previously recorded archaeological site within the path of the proposed haul road, designated as site 15HE563b. Based on the available information, the site is interpreted as the remains of a prehistoric field camp dating to the Late Middle Woodland period, and an unknown historic rural habitation site. Based on the results of the current investigation, it is the opinion of the investigator that site 15HE563b should be avoided during all phases of the proposed undertaking. If avoidance and protection are not feasible, it is recommended that a Phase II Testing of Significance be conducted at site 15HE563b.
- Title:** *Phase II National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Site 15FA267 within the Proposed U.S.27/68 Reconstruction in Fayette County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-163.00)*
- Author:** Andrew P. Bradbury
- Date:** July 2001
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted a Phase II evaluation of prehistoric archaeological Site 15FA267. The evaluation consisted of controlled surface collection and sampling of subplowzone deposits through

stripping of the plowzone. No intact subplowzone deposits or features were encountered during the excavations. Diagnostic artifacts (hafted bifaces) indicated occupations dating from the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland periods. As a result of the testing, Site 15FA267 does not meet the criteria necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Old Hill Road Cellular Communications Tower Location in Bullitt County, Kentucky*

**Author:** David R. Moldenhauer, with a contribution by Randy Cooper

**Date:** October 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of the proposed Old Hill Road cell tower project in Bullitt County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15BU632. Site 15BU632 was a prehistoric lithic scatter. No features, fire-cracked rock (FCR), or temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Due to erosion, the site lacks integrity and does not meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 15BH214, 15BH216, 15BH218, and Phase I Deep Testing Between Stations 201+200, Associated with the KY 11 Project, Bath County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-121.2, 9-121.3, and 9-121.4)*

**Author:** Christopher T. Begley

**Date:** October 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a staged Phase II archaeological evaluation of Sites 15BH214, 15BH216, and 15BH218, as part of the KY 11 project in Bath County, Kentucky. Site 15BH214 is a large prehistoric lithic scatter located on a slight slope overlooking a tributary of Hinkston Creek. One diagnostic artifact, a Middle/Late Woodland period Lowe Flared Base projectile point, was recovered during the Phase II investigation. The low artifact density combined with a lack of intact deposits suggest a very limited research potential for this site. Therefore, Site 15BH214 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D.

Site 15BH216 is a large prehistoric lithic scatter representing the Late Archaic and Middle and Late Woodland periods with a late historic component dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. None of the prehistoric material was temporally diagnostic. The lack of discrete concentrations, whether or not defined temporally, suggests a low possibility for intact subsurface features confined to a single episode. Therefore, Site 15BH216 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D.

Site 15BH218 consists of a large prehistoric lithic scatter located on the interfluvial uplands near Sharpsburg, KY. Based on prehistoric ceramics and several projectile points, archaeologists conducting the Phase I survey identified Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Early Woodland, and late historic period occupations. None of the prehistoric material was temporally diagnostic; the historic materials date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The lack of discrete concentrations, whether or not defined temporally, suggest a low possibility for intact subsurface features confined to a single episode. Therefore, Site 15BH218 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D.

Phase I deep testing of a section of the proposed realigned KY11 ROW between stations 201+000 and 201+200 was conducted using a backhoe. Seven backhoe trenches were excavated; no cultural deposits were noted.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Alternate Routes for KY 7 Near Bruin, Elliott County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-126.50)*

**Author:** Donald W. Linebaugh, Christopher T. Begley, Amelia Schafer, April Farmer

**Date:** September 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted an archaeological survey of two alternate routes for a re-alignment of KY 7 from mile marker 13.7 to the Elliott/Carter County line. The survey resulted in the recording of three previously unidentified archaeological sites and three isolated finds. Site 15EL28 is a private family cemetery consisting of 12 graves with marked headstones (the death dates range from 1937 to 1998). Due to the recent dates of Site 15EL28, it is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D and/or Criterion Considerations c and d.

Site 15EL29 is a multicomponent site with a late 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century component and small undetermined prehistoric component. The site area has a history as an agriculture field and has recently been plowed. Site 15EL29 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D.

Site 15EL30 is a multicomponent site consisting of a light scatter of non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic artifacts and a small assemblage of artifacts representing a late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation in association with a historic residence. The lack of prehistoric diagnostic artifacts, late date of the historic component, and lack of intact stratigraphic evidence suggest low research potential for this site. Site 15EL30 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A-D.

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

**Author:** Robert B. Hand

**Date:** March 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation (228.6 acres) along Road Fork and Stinking Creek just west of the community of Dewitt in Knott County, Kentucky. The inventory resulted in the discovery of two historic archaeological sites. One site consisted of a bulldozed house site and the other consisted of a historic cemetery. Site 15KX123 consisted of a 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>-century historic farm/residence site. Due to the lack of archaeological and architectural integrity, and the paucity of artifacts recovered, the site is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Simpson Family Cemetery (15KX124) was located along a gently sloping ridge point overlooking the confluence of Road Fork and Stinking Creek to the southeast. A total of 41 graves was mapped. The NRHP eligibility of the site cannot be determined without additional investigation, which would consist of archaeological testing and archival research.

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

**Author:** Robert B. Hand

**Date:** March 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a phase I archaeological survey of a proposed coal mining operation (56.2 acres) located near the community of Langnau in Laurel County, Kentucky. The inventory resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded historic archaeological site. Site 15LI334 consisted of an early to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead represented by a partially collapsed house, a small shed, and a livestock barn. The lack of archaeological integrity, the paucity of artifacts, and the absence of subsurface features and midden severely limits the site's research potential. The site does not meet the minimum requirements to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Title:** *Field Inspection of High Site Probability Areas Along Four Alternates of I-66, Pike County, Kentucky and Mingo County, West Virginia*

**Author:** Richard Stallings, Nancy Ross-Stallings, William Andrews

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** A detailed field inspection was conducted by Cultural Horizons, Inc. of high site probability areas along four alternates of the proposed Interstate 66 in Pike County, Kentucky and Mingo County, West Virginia. No archaeological sites were discovered within the 43 areas examined. The crew was denied access to all or part of nine areas which have a high potential to contain archaeological sites. Investigation of ten cemeteries showed that one, Pound Mill Cemetery, is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Eight of the ten cemeteries had no headstones that dated before 1951. Pound Mill cemetery had four headstones that dated before 1921 and a number of unmarked graves and graves with headstones without inscriptions. Because of the pre-1921 interments and potential that the unmarked graves contain the remains of African-Americans, Pound Mill Cemetery is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed U.S. 60 Bypass in Daviess County, Kentucky (Item No. 2-287.00)*

**Author:** David R. Moldenhauer, Steven D. Creasman, and James T. Kirkwood

**Date:** October 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed alternates for the U.S. 60 Bypass in Daviess County, Kentucky. To assess the potential for each alternate to affect significant cultural resources, a sample survey was conducted. The target was to survey 30-40% of each alternate, which was conditioned by access, an attempt to draw the sample for the entire length of the alternate, sample small-scale landforms and to sample for both prehistoric and historic resources. The sample survey resulted in the documentation of four previously unrecorded sites (15DA229, 230, 231, and 232) and three isolated artifact finds. Three of the six sites (15DA228, 15DA231, and 15DA232) located within the study area were considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The NRHP eligibility of the three remaining sites (15DA227, 15DA229, and 15DA230) could not be determined. These sites may have the potential to provide important information concerning the prehistory or history of the area; however, a final determination of their significance cannot be made with the data at hand.

**Title:** *Archaeological Investigations at the Clinkenbeard Site (15CK423) in the Winchester Industrial Park, Clark County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Daniel B. Davis

**Date:** November 1997

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Cultural Resource Assessment monitored the initial stripping of a portion of the established site buffer for the Clinkenbeard Site (15CK423) (Schock 1988). The purpose of the monitoring was to determine if construction activities in the site buffer area would negatively impact intact deposits either associated with or within the site boundaries of the Clinkenbeard Site (15CK423) and to determine their potential NRHP eligibility. The Clinkenbeard House (15CK423) was reported to have been built ca. 1812, and used until approximately 1956. During the current investigations at the Clinkenbeard Site (15CK423), no intact archaeological deposits or features were found in the proposed impact area; soils within the area were found to be disturbed well into the subsoil. The portion of Site 15CK423 within the project area is not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D, due to a complete lack of site integrity.

- Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Beech Grove Substation, Beech Grove, McLean County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Carl R. Shields and Donald W. Linebaugh
- Date:** November 1997
- Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Cultural Resource Assessment conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a 1-acre tract for the proposed Beech Grove Substation Project in Beech Grove, McLean County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of one historic site. Site 15McL162 consists of the ruinous remains of a late 1930s garage associated with an adjacent house site. Site 15McL162 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D because it has low research potential and retains little integrity.
- Title:** *A Report of an Archaeological Assessment of Two Proposed Water Tank Sites in Lewis County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Kurt Fiegel
- Date:** May 2002
- Brief Abstract:** An archaeological survey of two proposed water tank sites in Lewis County, Kentucky, was conducted by Kurt Fiegel. During the course of this survey, one archaeological site was identified near the proposed tank site on Quicks Run. This site, 15LW204 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. This site appears to have served as a lumber mill in a logging operation during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and/or as a residence for the entire 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Assessment of the 59.4 HA Stallings Tract of the Boatwright Wildlife Management Area, Ballard County, Kentucky*
- Author:** E. Nicole Mills and Eric J. Schlarb
- Date:** February 2002
- Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted a survey for the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) of the 59.4 HA Stallings Tract located in the Barlow Bottoms. The survey resulted in the identification of three previously unrecorded sites: 15BA132, 15BA133, and 15BA134. Site 15BA132 is a multi-component prehistoric lithic scatter located in the northwest portion of the project area. The site dates from the Early Archaic to Early Woodland period. Sites 15BA133 and 15BA134 are light lithic scatters located in the northeast and southeast corners of the project area, respectively. No diagnostic materials were collected from either of these sites. The three sites identified and the three isolated finds are not considered significant. As such they are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Maysville Wal-Mart (#1569-01) Development in Mason County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Rose G. Moore with contributions by Randy Cooper and James T. Kirkwood
- Date:** March 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Maysville Wal-Mart Super Center (#1569-01) on AA Highway at the southern end of the Maysville Corporate Boundary in Mason County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of two previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 15MS116 and 15MS117, and two isolated finds. Site 15MS116 was a low-density scatter of primarily

19<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts. No intact structural remains, foundations, depressions, or subsurface deposits such as a midden, were observed during this investigation. Site 15MS117 was a diffuse scatter of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century artifacts, and a low density scatter of prehistoric lithics. Five bifaces, one uniface, two cobble tools, 105 flake debris, and 10 historic artifacts were recovered. No intact structural remains, foundations, depressions, or subsurface deposits such as a midden, were observed during this investigation. The sites were low density scatters of materials, and no intact structures, foundations, features, depressions, or subsurface deposits such as middens, were observed in the area of the artifact scatters or else where in the project area. Based on these factors, none of the reported sites were considered to meet NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Kentucky Property Group, L.L.C. Nineva Creek Coal Permit Area, Laurel County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Betty J. McGraw

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the Kentucky Property Group, L.L.C. 112.6-acre Nineva Creek project area located in Laurel County, Kentucky. One historic archeological site, 15L1333, was identified adjacent to the project area. The site presently consists of a mortared stone root cellar. No evidence of a farmstead or midden deposits were identified. It is not felt that this site meets the criteria for the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Cellular Tower in Fayette County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert W. Ball

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Wilbur Smith Associates conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed location for a new cellular tower in Fayette County, Kentucky. One new prehistoric site, 15FA268, was documented in the survey. Site 15FA268 is unassigned prehistoric lithic scatter composed of one side-scraper, two biface fragments and one flake; the site is an extremely low density lithic scatter. Site 15FA268 is not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cynthiana Wastewater Treatment Plant in Harrison County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Kenneth A. Allgood and Karen Hudson

**Date:** March 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological survey of a possible location for a new wastewater treatment plant for the City of Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of additional remains associated with two previously identified prehistoric archaeological sites (15HR11 and 15HR15). The portion of Site 15HR11 in the survey area contained a low density of prehistoric cultural materials. The site was located in previously plowed fields within an extensively eroded upland setting. Site 15HR11 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further work is recommended. Site 15HR15 consisted of a low density of prehistoric cultural materials. The site was located in previously plowed fields within an upland setting. It has been extensively eroded naturally and through agricultural activities. Because of the above factors, Site 15HR15 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition to the two archaeological sites, four standing structures were located within the project area, including a tobacco barn, a corncrib, and two grain bins. All of these structures appear to have been constructed during the second and third decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. None of these structures appears to be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

**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 identification study was conducted of the proposed Crown Castle Communication tower between Berea and Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. Evidence of past human activity identified within the proposed project consisted of one archaeological site: The Paul Deaton Site (15MA349) 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. The dense concentration of artifacts is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Turkeyfoot Road (KY1303) Reconstruction in Kenton County (Item No. 6-071.00), Kentucky*

**Author:** Brian Christopher King, with contributions by Debbie Rotman, Karen Hudson, James Kirkwood, Jason Anderson, and Andrew Bradbury

**Date:** February 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Turkeyfoot Road (KY 1303) reconstruction, in Kenton County, Kentucky. Of particular concern was the impact of the proposed KY 1303 reconstruction to the John Steven's site; the historic component is the archaeological remains of the residence of John Stevens, who was an important figure in the development of Kenton County, Boone County, and the City of Covington. As a result, the archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of one archaeological site (15KE127). This site does not meet the minimum criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Realignment of US 460, Scott County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Kurt Rademaker

**Date:** March 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Wilbur Smith Associates conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of Alternates A, B, and C of the proposed realignment of U.S. 460 in Scott County, Kentucky. Four new archaeological sites, including three new prehistoric components and three new historic components were documented in this survey. The new sites are 15SC228, 15SC229, 15SC230, and 15SC231. Site 15SC228 is a light prehistoric lithic scatter of undetermined cultural affiliation. Site 15SC229 is a multicomponent site. A single chert flake constitutes the prehistoric site component. The historic site component consists of disturbed midden deposits and artifacts associated with the occupation of the current residence sometime after 1906. Site 15SC231 is an historic site that is likely a scatter of roadside debris. No subsurface historic features exist, and the site's data potential has most likely been exhausted. Three of the sites discovered during the survey, 15SC228, 15SC229, and 15SCc231, are not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. One of the sites discovered during the survey, 15SC230, is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15SC230 is a multicomponent site with an undetermined Woodland component and a 20<sup>th</sup>-century component. Although the site has been plowed, it is possible that intact subsurface features still exist within the subsoil/B Horizon (Zone II). The recovery of a single ceramic sherd indicates that features and additional ceramics may still be present due to good site preservation conditions.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal mine Operation Along Big Branch and Trace Fork in Knott County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand, with a contribution by Karen E. Hudson

**Date:** January 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation (519.74 acres) along Big Branch and Trace Fork in Knott County, Kentucky. Two previously unrecorded cemeteries (15KT110 and 15KT111) were recorded. In addition, nine standing houses and several associated outbuildings were located within the proposed permit boundary. None of the standing structures were considered historically significant; therefore, they are not eligible for listing to the NRHP. The Mullins Family Cemetery (15KT110) was situated along a narrow mountain bench at the head of Trace Fork. There were ten marked burials; the oldest inscribed death date was 1930 and the most recent was 1996. The Holliday Family Cemetery (15KT111) was situated along a narrow mountain bench at the head of Big Branch. The oldest inscribed death date was 1900 and the most recent was 1973. Because of their recent age neither cemetery is considered to be eligible for listing to the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Phase II Investigation of Site 15LO204 at Russellville, Kentucky (Logan County)*

**Author:** Jack M. Schock

**Date:** January 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of 140 acres for a proposed Industrial Park at Russellville in Logan County, Kentucky. Five archaeological sites (15LO200-15LO204) were located. No additional work was recommended for Sites 15LO200-15LO203. Site 15LO204 yielded 6 Early Archaic Kirk points and 2 Late Archaic/Early Woodland Adena points. Phase II testing was recommended for Site 15LO204 and five test trenches were excavated at the site. The testing found no features nor buried deposits; thus, Site 15LO204 is not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey for a Barge Loading Facility along the Green River in Webster County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Thor A. Olmanson and Colleen Kinnaman Wells

**Date:** January 2002

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I intensive archaeological survey was performed on an approximate 15-acre parcel of land along the Green River in Webster County, Kentucky. The survey of the project area resulted in the identification of Site 15WE110. This site contains no diagnostic artifacts, and therefore cannot be assigned to a cultural period. All observed artifacts were collected, and comprise one biface and five miscellaneous debitage fragments. It has therefore been determined that in addition to being extremely sparse and lacking diagnostic artifacts, the site has been completely destroyed by agricultural deflation and erosion and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 235 Acres for a Proposed Industrial Park in Lincoln County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack M. Schock

**Date:** November 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of approximately 235 acres for a proposed Industrial Park east of Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky. Five archaeological site numbers (15LI103, 15LI107, 15LI110, 15LI111, and 15LI112) were identified during this project. Sites 15LI110 - 15LI112 are minor prehistoric sites. A Late Woodland/Fort Ancient triangle and one Archaic point were found at Site 15LI111. A triangular point was also located at 15LI112. No diagnostic artifacts were found at Site 15LI110. No additional work is recommended for Sites 15LI110 - 15LI112. Two early 19<sup>th</sup>-century sites (15LI103, 15LI107) were examined as a result of this investigation. An 1832 U.S. penny was recovered from Site 15LI107. Both sites probably date between 1825-1850 and have minor prehistoric components. It is recommended that (1) either or both historic sites be permanently preserved or (2) that either or both sites have Phase II archaeological work conducted.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Trail System of the Turkey Bay Off-Highway Vehicle Area, Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, Trigg County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Larry McKee

**Date:** February 2002

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted of the 15 miles of formal trails within the Turkey Bay Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Area, a component of the Land Between The Lakes National Recreation Area in Trigg County, KY. Fieldwork resulted in the discovery of 16 separate cultural resources, only two of which qualify as archaeological sites. These sites, 15TR279 and 15TR280, are both in the Turner Hollow area and are probably remnants of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century work camps. TRC recommends that Site 15TR279 is not eligible for the NRHP due to this damage and the minimal artifacts and lack of intact archaeological deposits remaining at the site. Site TR280 has a variety of surface features remaining and has not been subject to intensive erosion or damage associated with OHV traffic. TRC recommends that it is potentially eligible for the NRHP.

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

**Author:** Betty J. McGraw

**Date:** August 2001

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the United Farming, Inc. 33.6-acre Dry Branch project area located in Jackson County, Kentucky. Two historic archeological sites, 15JA483 and 15JA484, were identified adjacent to the project area. Site 15Ja483 presently consists of a stone root cellar, stone retaining wall, and drilled well. This farmstead probably dates between 1937 and 1953, as evidenced by historic maps. It is not felt that this farmstead site meets the criteria for the NRHP. Site 15JA484 consists of a log house, which according to the owner was constructed by James Seals in the 1850s or 1860s. No diagnostic cultural materials were identified during shovel testing. This house will not be disturbed by the project. It is not felt that this archeological site meets the criteria for the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed KY 61 - Greensburg Connector Road, Green County, Kentucky (Item No. 04-120.00)*

**Author:** Dwight Cropper, April Farmer, Donald W. Linebaugh

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey on the proposed KY 61 Greensburg Connector Road in Green County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the recording of two (2) previously unidentified archaeological sites and two (2) isolated finds. Site 15GN33 is an open habitation site of undetermined prehistoric cultural affiliation situated on a gentle, southeast trending upland slope overlooking a large sinkhole to the east. No intact or stratified subsurface cultural deposits were observed. Due to its low artifact density, lack of diagnostics, and thus, low research potential, Site 15GN33 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15GN34 is a multi-component site situated on a gently sloping upland ridge. A very small assemblage of both prehistoric (n=1) and historic (n=3) artifacts was recovered. The prehistoric component of the site was of undetermined cultural affiliation; the historic component of the site may represent the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century residence. Due to its low artifact density, lack of diagnostics, lack of integrity, and thus, low research potential, Site 15GN34 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 140 Acre Proposed Coal Mining Permit Area (Application #830-0087) Along Joes Run Drainage Near Knottsville, Daviess County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Vincent Versluis

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field survey of 140 acres for the proposed coal mining permit area located along the Joes Run drainage near the community of Knottsville, Daviess County, Kentucky. Three archaeological sites were recorded during the course of the archaeological survey. Site 15DA233 is an early 20<sup>th</sup>- to early 21<sup>st</sup>-century farmstead consisting of historic artifacts scattered around a frame barn, formerly used for tobacco, a block outbuilding, a former house location, a well, and a modern pole barn and trailer. Site 15DA234 is a late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 21<sup>st</sup>-century farmstead consisting of a scatter of historic artifacts around a former house and outbuilding location and frame barn which is still used for tobacco. Sites 15DA233 and 15DA234 have prehistoric components represented by one and two chert flakes, respectively. Site 15Da235 is a prehistoric open habitation without mounds consisting mostly of lithic debitage of undetermined temporal-cultural affiliation. Archaeological, archival, and local informant data suggest that sites 15Da233 and 15Da234 have limited significance in terms of the NRHP. Site 15Da235 also is not recommended for listing in the NRHP due to low artifact density, lack of diagnostic material and lack of intact sub-plowzone deposits.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the Bill Monroe Family Homestead in Ohio County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Matthew E. Prybylski

**Date:** November 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted archaeological investigations at the family homestead of Bluegrass recording artist Bill Monroe, located in Ohio County, Kentucky. The purpose of the investigations was to determine if the renovations of the structure would impact significant archaeological remains associated with the Monroe Homestead (15OH224). Historic materials were recovered from throughout the site and a possible trash midden feature was identified. The possible trash midden may be significant but deposits associated with the hearth areas and other areas within and around the structure do not appear to be significant. Since the renovation of the Monroe Homestead will not impact the possible trash midden, the renovation will not impact any significant deposits.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Investigation of the Vulcan Rudy Site (15JF685), Jefferson County, Kentucky*

**Author:** M. Jay Stottman

**Date:** November 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted an archaeological investigation at the Vulcan Rudy site (15JF685) located in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The property is privately owned and the owner plans to demolish or move the slave house for the development of new housing on the land. A total of 2,326 artifacts were recovered from the site. Most date from the late 1800s to early 1900s. Although no features were identified, a turn of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century artifact midden was found underneath the floor of the slave house and adjacent to the outside foundation wall. Intact 19<sup>th</sup>-century deposits were not documented around the slave house and this portion of the Vulcan Rudy site appears to have limited archaeological potential. However, significant 19<sup>th</sup>-century archaeological deposits may be located near the main house.

**Title:** *Phase II National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Site 15FA264 Within the Proposed U.S. 27/68 Reconstruction in Fayette County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Grant L. Day with contributions by James T. Kirkwood and Deborah L. Rotman

**Date:** October 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an evaluation of Site 15FA264, a historic period residence/blacksmith shop located within the proposed right-of-way for the reconstruction of Paris Pike, U.S. 27/68 in Fayette County, Kentucky. The evaluation consisted of the hand excavation of 12 test units and 11 backhoe trenches. Archival research was also conducted. Although historic features were encountered at Site 15FA264, they demonstrated poor integrity and lacked unique qualities. The site lacks the potential for meaningful research. It is recommended that Site 15FA264 no longer be considered eligible for the NRHP.

**Title:** *Summary of Investigations at the Farnsley-Kaufman House (15JF673) 1998-2001*

**Author:** M. Jay Stottman

**Date:** n.d.

**Brief Abstract:** The David Farnsley House (15JF673) is located in Jefferson County, Kentucky, southwest of Louisville. The destruction of a rare log barn set off a nerve in this primarily working class community. Appalled at the possibility of losing one of the earliest historic homes in the county, members of the local community and a Farnsley family member banded together to form the friends of the David Farnsley House to preserve and find a new use for the house. The commitment led to the development of the Farnsley Middle School Archaeology Project. Archaeology was going to be an important tool used to help interpret the architectural and cultural history of the site, but it was also an important tool for helping develop a positive relationship between the school and the friends group. Working with teachers from the school and a grant from the Resource Center for Heritage Education, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey designed an educational archaeology project with 120 6<sup>th</sup> graders. During the program, students from the Farnsley Middle School excavated a block of 16 1-x-1 m units at the front of the house. The students found nearly 1,600 artifacts during the excavations. As expected most of these were architecture related comprising 68% of the artifact assemblage. The artifact assemblage recovered from the porch area also included a wide variety of other artifacts that span the nearly 200-year occupation of the site. As with most yard middens, most of the ceramic vessels were unidentified, however, some vessels were identified including large fragments of a stoneware-mixing bowl. A variety of glass vessels were found during the excavations ranging from machine made 20<sup>th</sup>-century jars to 19<sup>th</sup>-century hand made medicine and wine bottles. Other artifacts included fragments of a smoking pipe, a marble, buttons, straight pins, a key, a table knife, faunal remains, as well as prehistoric chert flakes.

**Title:** *Woodland Occupations Along Clear Creek in Southeastern Kentucky*

**Author:** B. Joe Stokes and Carl R. Shields

**Date:** n.d.

**Brief Abstract:** Archaeological investigations were carried out in an area to be impacted by the expansion of the golf course at Pine Mountain State Resort Park in Bell County, Kentucky. Work was conducted at four archaeological sites: Bailey (15BL100), Powell (15BL101), Brock (15BL102), and Caldwell (15BL103). These four sites were initially identified during a Phase I survey of the project area in the early Spring of 1988 and subsequently recommended for additional work (French et al. 1998). All four of the sites consisted of light lithic scatters, with the Caldwell site having the highest density of surface materials. Based on an examination of the materials recovered from the surface of these sites, it became evident that the project area had been utilized by prehistoric people from the Late Archaic to Late Prehistoric period. Removal of the plowzone from selected areas at each site resulted in the documentation of no features at Powell or Brock and only two features at the Caldwell site. These features, which consisted of a postmold and a shallow basin-shaped pit, date to the Middle Woodland subperiod. In contrast to these sites, 27 features were documented within a 275 m<sup>2</sup> area at the Bailey site. This large number of features was not expected as less than 40 artifacts were recovered from the site's surface. Features documented at Bailey consisted of postmolds, shallow basin-shaped hearths, shallow basin-shaped pits, storage/trash pits, hearths, and earth ovens. All of the features that could be dated were assignable to the Early or Middle Woodland subperiods. Differences in the material culture associated with these two occupations, especially with respect to the botanical assemblages recovered from datable features, points to changes in plant subsistence strategies. The Early Woodland component is interpreted as a short-term fall occupation. The Middle Woodland component also is interpreted as a short-term occupation. But unlike the Early Woodland fall occupation, it appears to have lasted from summer to early fall and to have been focused on the planting and harvesting of starchy-oily seed producing plants and the collecting of wild plants. Because the materials recovered from Powell, Brock, and Caldwell were not as substantial as those collected from Bailey, descriptions of these sites and the materials they produced as discussed in detail in Appendices C-E.

**Title:** *Archaeological Investigations at Three Sites in the Daniel Boone National Forest in Owsley, Clay and Powell Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Randall D. Boedy and Johnny A. Faulkner with contributions from Elizabeth Monroe

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The Daniel Boone National Forest conducted Phase II investigations at three prehistoric sites in the Forest located in Owsley, Clay, and Powell counties ) in varying settings. Little Spring Creek (15CY166) and Lost Carving (15PO208) are open air sites located on ridge saddles, and the Hawk View Shelter (15OW100) is located in a bottomland setting. Site 15OW100 was found to be well-preserved with considerable depth, but heavily disturbed from past looting. Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods are present. Much of the debitage reflects an emphasis on late state reduction, or producing flakes for immediate use from low quality local chert. Due to the extensive disturbance, this site fails to meet minimum criteria for NRHP eligibility. Site 15CY166 was found to be a medium density lithic scatter with components dating to the Late Paleoindian, Early/Middle Archaic and Middle/Late Woodland periods. Limited horizontal variability is present in the ceramics, but appears to be generally lacking in the lithic data. This site is considered potentially significant and eligible to the NRHP. Site 15PO208 was found to be an ephemeral, low density lithic scatter lacking in artifact variability, with a component dating to the Ft. Ancient period and historic occupations dating from the 1880s to early 1900s. A prehistoric petroglyph was also reportedly associated with the site, suggesting an association in chronology with the Ft. Ancient culture. This site fails to meet the minimum criteria for NRHP eligibility.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Owensboro South Site Wireless Communication Tower, Utica, Daviess County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Cinder Miller

**Date:** March 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio conducted Phase I archaeological investigations for a proposed wireless communication tower site and an associated access road at the intersection of Poplar Log Bridge and Old Hartford Roads, Utica, Daviess County, Kentucky. One archaeological site, Field Site 1, was discovered during the field survey. Field Site 1 is a multicomponent scatter measuring 1,080 m<sup>2</sup>, and extending across the entire Area of Potential Effect. The prehistoric assemblage at Field Site 1 consists of an isolated piece of debitage. Because of the scarcity of prehistoric materials and because no subsurface features were identified or expected, no further work is suggested for the prehistoric component of Field Site 1. The historic assemblage consists of 2 undecorated whiteware sherds, 1 stoneware sherd and 16 pieces of glass. The historic assemblage appears to represent casual discard and as such requires no further work. The Office of State Archaeology opted not to assign a site number due to the low density and ephemeral character of the recovered material. Fieldwork also identified an historic cemetery (15DA236) adjacent to but not within the current project area.

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

**Author:** Steven D. Creasman

**Date:** March 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts initially conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed realignment of KY 7, in Elliott County, Kentucky, in 2000. CRA conducted an additional archaeological survey for the project in 2002, which consisted of two small parcels totaling about 1.67 acres. The original archaeological survey in 2000 identified site 15EL21 adjacent to the current survey area. Site 15EL21 consisted of both prehistoric and historic components. The historic cultural material was found south, to the rear of Cliffside School. The National Youth Administration (NYA) constructed the existing building in 1940. NYA razed an older schoolhouse built around 1900 to make way for the new school. The historic component consisted of seven artifacts, primarily glass. The prehistoric component consisted of four flakes recovered from four shovel tests. Site 15EL21 was considered not eligible to the NRHP because of the paucity of material and lack of integrity.

**Title:** *Phase II Testing of 15McY403 and 15McY409: McCreary County Board of Education Exchange, McCreary County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Randall D. Boedy

**Date:** January 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Phase II testing was conducted at Sites 15McY403 and 15McY409 in McCreary County, Kentucky, by Forest Service archaeologists during May 2000. Investigations indicate that Site 15McY403 was occupied during the Early and Late Archaic periods, and later during the Late Woodland/Mississippian times, but intact deposits reveal the primary occupational episodes to have been in the Early to Middle Woodland periods (ca. 3,000 to 1,500 B.P.). The material assemblage suggests relatively short-term camps were established within the shelter and that, during these occupations, multiple types of activities were conducted. Site 15McY409 was occupied during the Woodland and Mississippian periods. Investigations revealed shallow midden—suggesting repeated short-term occupations—lying beneath disturbed deposits. Analysis of the material remains indicates that the assemblages represent a limited set of activities. Due to the extensive disturbance of both sites, few conclusions can be drawn as to spatial patterning. The intact deposits that remain are located primarily outside the dripline; therefore, significant comparative data from within the shelters cannot be obtained. The destruction of contextual data and limited significance of the sites renders them ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

## NEW MEMBERS

*Steve Creasman, KyOPA Secretary/Treasurer*

At the Spring KyOPA meeting in Frankfort on March 9, 2002, the general membership voted to accept 13 new members. Please join me in extending each a warm welcome. The new members are:

## Full Members

Chris Begley, Raymond Ezell, Melinda King, Sarah Miller, Tanya Peres, Ryan Peterson, Deborah Rotman, Steven Stathakis

## Associate Members

Lorene Miner, David Schatz, Thomas Nohalty, and David Schatz

## 2002-2003 CALENDAR

### January 2002

25-28 Society for Commercial Archaeology Annual Conference, Reno, NV. Theme: "Reno or Bust: Sin and the American Roadside." Info: [www.sca-roadside.org](http://www.sca-roadside.org)

### October

17-19 Pioneer America Society Annual Conference, Springfield, IL. Theme: Cultural Crossroads. Info: Tracey\_Sculle@IHPA.state.il.us

17-20 Society for Industrial Archaeology, Fall Tour, Lehigh Valley, PA. Hosted by the National Canal Museum, Easton, PA. Info: Lance Metz at 610-559-6613.

17-20 Society for the History of Technology Annual Meeting, Toronto, Ontario. Info: [www.shot.jhu.edu](http://www.shot.jhu.edu)

17-20 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, 2002 Meetings, Wilmington, DE.

24-26 Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians (SESAH), Mobile, Alabama. Info: [www.furman.edu/secac](http://www.furman.edu/secac)

### November

6-9 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Biloxi, MS. Info: [www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/seac2002.html](http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/seac2002.html)

20-24 101<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, New Orleans, LA. Info: [www.aaanet.org](http://www.aaanet.org)

### January 2003

14-19 Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Providence, RI. Theme: Trade and Industrialization. Info: [www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)

### April

9-13 68<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Milwaukee, WI. Info: [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)

23-27 Society of Architectural Historians, 56<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, Denver, CO. Info: [www.sah.org](http://www.sah.org)

### May

29-6/1 Society for Industrial Archaeology, 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Conference, Montreal, Quebec. Info: 514-528-8444.

## CURRENT KYOPA MEMBERSHIP

### **Darlene Applegate**

WKU, Program in Anthropology  
1 Big Red Way  
Bowling Green, KY 42101  
*phone: 270-745-5094*  
*email: darlene.applegate@wku.edu*

### **Ann T. Bader**

3502 Grantswood Court  
Louisville, KY 40213  
*phone: 502-267-0700*  
*fax: 502-267-5900*  
*email: atbader@ees.com*

### **Donald B. Ball**

312 Iowa Ave.  
Louisville, KY 40208-1427  
*phone: 502-582-5696*  
*fax: 502-582-6734*  
*email: dball39539@aol.com*

### **Chris Begley**

UK Program for Archaeological  
Research  
1020A Export St.  
Lexington, KY 40506-9854  
*phone: 859-257-1944*  
*fax: 859-323-2968*  
*email: cbeg12@uky.edu*

### **Randy B. Boedy**

231 Magnolia Ave.  
Somerset, KY 42501  
*phone: 606-376-5323*  
*fax: 606-376-3734*  
*email: rboedy/  
r8\_danielboone\_stearns@fs.fed.us*

### **Andrew P. Bradbury**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508  
*email: apbradbury@crai-ky.com*

### **JoEllen Burkholder**

Dept. of Anthropology  
Northern Kentucky University  
Highland Heights, KY 41099-2200  
*phone: 859-572-5259*  
*email: burkholderj@nku.edu*

### **Brian Butler**

Ctn. for Archaeological Investigations  
Faner 3479, Mail Code 4527  
Carbondale, IL 62901-4527  
*phone: 618-453-5031*  
*fax: 618-453-3253*  
*email: bbutler@siu.edu*

### **Alex Bybee**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508  
*phone: 859-252-4737*  
*email: bybee@crai-ky.com*

### **Kelli Carmean**

Department of Anthropology  
Eastern Kentucky University  
Richmond, KY 40475-3100  
*phone: 606-622-1366*  
*fax: 606-622-1020*  
*email: antcarme@acs.eku.edu*

### **Kenneth C. Carstens**

516 S. 6th  
Murray, KY 42071  
*phone: 270-767-9865*  
*fax: 270-767-9865*  
*email:  
Ken.Carstens@murraystate.edu*

### **John Carter**

629 Cromwell Way  
Lexington, KY 40503-4143  
*phone: 502-564-2320*  
*fax: 502-564-6764*  
*email:  
jcarter@nrdsmt1.nr.state.ky.us*

### **R. Berle Clay**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
*phone: 859-252-4737*  
*fax: 859-254-3747*  
*email: rbclay@crai-ky.com*

### **Steven D. Creasman**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
*phone: 859-252-4737*  
*fax: 859-254-3747*  
*email: creasman@crai-ky.com*

### **George Crothers**

W. S. Webb Museum of Anthropology  
University of Kentucky  
1020A Export St.  
Lexington, KY 40506-9854  
*phone: 859-8208*  
*fax: 323-323-1968*

### **Grant Day**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
*phone: 859-252-4737*  
*fax: 859-254-3747*  
*email: gday@crai-ky.com*

### **Penelope Drooker**

New York State Museum  
3122 Cultural Ed. Ctn.  
Albany, NY 12230  
*phone: 518-486-2019*  
*email: pdrooker@mai.nysed.gov*

### **Robert C. Dunnell**

21 Pruett Rd.  
Natches, MS 39120  
*phone: 601-442-4033*  
*email: dunnell@iamerica.net*

### **Raymond Ezell**

TRC Garrow Assoc  
1865 Air Lane Dr., Suite 9  
Nashville, TN 37210

### **Martin Evans**

4608 So. 6th St., Apt. 1  
Louisville, KY 40214  
*phone: 502-366-5003*  
*fax: 502-267-5900*  
*email: martin.evans@amec.com*

### **Michael W. French**

AMEC  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299  
*email: Michael.French@amec.com*

### **Kristen J. Gremillion**

Anthropology-OSU  
244 Lord Hall  
Columbus, OH 43210  
*phone: 614-292-9769*  
*fax: 614-292-4155*  
*email: gremillion.1@osu.edu*

**Robert Hand**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747  
email: hand@crai-ky.com

**A. Gwynn Henderson**

857 Celia Lane  
Lexington, KY 40504  
phone: 859-257-1919  
fax: 859-323-1968  
email: aghend2@uky.edu

**Karen Hudson**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747  
email: kehudson@crai-ky.com

**Myra Hughes**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747  
email: mhughes@crai-ky.com

**Cecil Ison**

65 Trent Ridge  
Morehead, KY 40351  
email: cison@fs.fed.us

**Richard Jefferies**

UK-Dept. of Anthropology  
211 Lafferty Hall  
Lexington, KY 40506-0024  
phone: 859-257-2860  
fax: 859-323-1959  
email: rwjeff1@uky.edu

**Jonathan Kerr**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Avenue  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747  
email: jpkerr@crai-ky.com

**Brian King**

Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Avenue  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747

**Melinda King**

AMEC  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299

**Jeannine Kreinbrink**

Natural & Ethical Environmental  
Solutions, LLC  
46570 Imperial Drive  
Liberty Township, OH 45011  
phone: 859-384-0354  
fax: 859-483-0355  
email: Pumpkin@fuse.net

**Donald W. Linebaugh**

UK Program for Archaeological  
Research  
1020A Export St.  
Lexington, KY 40506-9854  
phone: 859-257-1944  
fax: 859-323-1968  
email: dwline@uky.edu

**Phil Logsdon**

2682 Stamping Ground Rd.  
Stamping Ground, KY 40379-9772  
email:  
plogsdon2@mail.kytc.state.ky.us

**Robert F. Maslowski**

P.O. Box 213  
Milton, WV 25541-0213  
phone: 304-528-7458  
fax: 304-529-5136  
email: bobwinecellar@aol.com

**Kim McBride**

UK, Kentucky Archaeological Survey  
1020A Export St.  
Lexington, KY 40506-9854  
phone: 859-257-1944  
fax: 859-323-1969  
email: kamcbr00@uky.edu

**W. Stephen McBride**

1632 Courtney Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40505  
phone: 859-254-5759

**Calvert G. McIlhany**

101 Wallace Pike  
Bristol, VA 24201  
phone: 703-669-2081  
fax: 540-645-1667  
email: mcilhany@vdot.state.va.us

**Henry S. McKelway**

AMEC  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299

**Michael J. McNernay**

American Resources Group  
127 N. Washington  
Carbondale, IL 62901  
phone: 618-529-2741  
fax: 618-457-5070  
email: mike@argltd.com

**Sarah Miller**

UK Kentucky Archaeological Survey  
1020A Export St.  
Lexington, KY 40506-9854  
phone: 859-257-5173  
fax: 859-323-1968  
email: semiller88@yahoo

**Lorene Miner**

AMEC  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299

**Steve Mocas**

2431 Concorde Drive  
Louisville, KY 40217-1831  
phone: 502-634-5994  
email: smocas@aol.com

**Elizabeth Monroe**

Anthropology, Washington University  
Box 1114  
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899  
phone: 314-935-5252  
email: emonroe@artsci.wustl.edu

**Cheryl Munson**

6707 W. Rock East  
Bloomington, IN 47403-9717  
phone: 812-824-7717  
email: munsonc@indiana.edu

**Mary S. Neumeyer**  
105 Copperfield Lane  
Georgetown, KY 40324  
phone: 502-570-4679  
email: [sneumeyer@hotmail.com](mailto:sneumeyer@hotmail.com)

**Charles M. Niquette**  
Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747  
email: [cmniquette@crai-ky.com](mailto:cmniquette@crai-ky.com)

**Thomas Nohalty**  
AMEC  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299

**Tanya Peres**  
UK Program for Archaeological  
Research  
1020A Export St.  
Lexington, KY 40506-9854  
phone: 859-257-1944  
fax: 859-257-1944  
email: [tmperes2@uky.edu](mailto:tmperes2@uky.edu)

**Ryan Peterson**  
AMEC  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299

**David Pollack**  
Kentucky Heritage Council  
300 Washington St.  
Frankfort, KY 40601  
phone: 502-564-7005  
fax: 502-564-5820  
email: [david.pollack@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:david.pollack@mail.state.ky.us)

**Michael D. Richmond**  
445 Henry Clay Blvd.  
Lexington, KY 40502  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747  
email: [mrichmond@crai-ky.com](mailto:mrichmond@crai-ky.com)

**Chris Rohe**  
1621 North Leverett Apt. 4  
Fayetteville, AR 72701

**Nancy A. Ross-Stallings**  
414 N. Main Street  
Harrodsburg, KY 40330-1136  
phone: 606-734-2277  
email: [rstallings@kih.net](mailto:rstallings@kih.net)

**Deborah Rotman**  
Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747

**David Schatz**  
AMEC  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299

**Tammy Seiter**  
1621 North Leverett Apt. 4  
Fayetteville, AR 72701  
1712 South 4th, Apt. 4  
Louisville, KY 40208  
email: [crohe@hotmail.com](mailto:crohe@hotmail.com)

**Richard Stallings**  
414 N. Main Street  
Harrodsburg, KY 40330-1136  
phone: 606-734-2277  
email: [rstallings@kih.net](mailto:rstallings@kih.net)

**William E. Sharp**  
3310 River Circle Dr.  
Richmond, KY 40475  
phone: 606-864-4163  
email: [bsharp@fs.fed.us](mailto:bsharp@fs.fed.us)

**Carl R. Shields**  
KYTC-DEA  
125 Holmes St.  
Frankfort, KY 40622  
phone: 502-564-7250  
email: [CShields@mail.kytc.state.ky.us](mailto:CShields@mail.kytc.state.ky.us)

**Shaune M. Skinner**  
ASC Group  
4620 Indianola Ave.  
Columbus, OH 43214  
phone: 614-268-2514  
fax: 614-268-7881  
email: [sskinner@ascgroup.net](mailto:sskinner@ascgroup.net)

**Steven Stathakis**  
P.O. Box 1187  
Morgantown, WV 26507

**Jay Stottman**  
1505 Highland Avenue  
Louisville, KY 40204  
email: [bjstott@gowebway.com](mailto:bjstott@gowebway.com)

**Michael Striker**  
ASC Group  
200 S. Miami Ave.  
Clevs, OH 45002  
phone: 513-941-5555  
fax: 513-941-5197  
email: [ascinci@core.com](mailto:ascinci@core.com)

**Barbara Thiel**  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Northern Kentucky University  
Highland Heights, KY 41099-2200  
phone: 859-572-5259  
email: [thielb@nku.edu](mailto:thielb@nku.edu)

**Victor Thomas**  
579 W. Second  
Lexington, KY 40508  
phone: 859-226-9343  
email: [vdthom2@uky.edu](mailto:vdthom2@uky.edu)

**Patty Jo Watson**  
Anthropology, Washington University  
Box 1114  
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899  
phone: 314-935-5252  
fax: 314-935-8535  
email: [pjwatson@artsci.wustl.edu](mailto:pjwatson@artsci.wustl.edu)

**Kit W. Wesler**  
525 South First St.  
Mayfield, KY 42066

**Derek M. Wingfield**  
420 Hollywood Dr.  
Lexington, KY 40502  
phone: 502-335-3681  
email: [kit.wesler@murraystate.edu](mailto:kit.wesler@murraystate.edu)

**Jo Ann Wilson**  
Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508  
phone: 859-252-4737  
fax: 859-254-3747  
email: [jhuser@crai-ky.com](mailto:jhuser@crai-ky.com)

**Gray & Pape, Inc.**  
1318 Main Street  
Cincinnati, OH 45210-2314  
phone: 513-287-7700

*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.

## KyOPA OFFICERS

### President:

Hank McKelway  
Amec Earth & Environmental  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, Kentucky 40213  
Phone: 502-267-0700 ext. 117  
Fax: 502-267-5900  
hsmckelway@oecs.com

### President-Elect/Vice-President:

Michael French  
Amec Earth & Environmental  
690 Commonwealth Center  
11003 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, Kentucky 40213  
Phone: 502-267-0700 ext. 117  
Fax: 502-267-5900  
michael.french@amec.com

### Secretary-Treasurer:

Steve Creasman  
Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
Phone: 859-252-4737  
Fax: 859-254-3747  
creasman@crai-ky.com

### Board Members:

Jeannine Kreinbrink (1999-2002)  
Natural & Ethical Environmental  
Solutions, LLC  
670 Imperial Drive  
Liberty Township, OH 45011  
Pumpkin@fuse.net

Grant Day (2001-2003)  
Cultural Resource Analysts  
143 Walton Ave.  
Lexington, KY 40508-2364  
Phone: 859-252-4737  
Fax: 859-254-3747  
gday@crai-ky.com

Dorothy Humpf (1999-2002)  
Department of Sociology and  
Anthropology  
East Tennessee State University  
P.O. Box 70644  
Johnson City, TN 37614  
Phone: 423-439-6584  
Fax: 423-439-5313

Phil Logsdon (2001-2003)  
2682 Stamping Ground Rd.  
Stamping Ground, KY 40379-  
9772  
plogsdon2@mail.kytc.state.ky.us

Bill Sharp (1999-2002)  
3010 River Circle Dr.  
Richmond, KY 40475  
Phone: 606-864-4163  
billsharp@fs.fed.us

### Editor:

Don Linebaugh  
University of Kentucky  
Program for Archaeological  
Research  
1020A Export St.  
Lexington, KY 40506-9854  
859-257-1944 voice, 859-323-  
1968  
dwline@uky.edu

**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.