



Winter 2002

# KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists

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## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

*Hank McKelway*

The most important KyOPA business of late has been the continuing deliberations with FHWA and KYTC on the cultural resources associated with the Louisville Bridges project. Of most concern to the KyOPA membership, is the formulation of a Programmatic Agreement to deal with human remains. As the membership has been appraised, Dr. George Crothers, Dr. Kelli Carmean and myself (the Louisville Bridges Committee) attended a December meeting where a draft of a proposed agreement was reviewed and discussed by a host of federal and state agencies as well as Native American representatives. A summary of the meeting, and the Louisville Bridges Committee comments on the draft document, was posted on the KyOPA list serve and is included in this issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*. A revised draft of the Programmatic Agreement is rumored to be close at hand, but we have seen nothing new as of this date. We will keep the membership informed via updates on the KyOPA list serve.

I think the participation of KyOPA in these deliberations is representative of a new and challenging direction for the organization. I would hope

that KyOPA continues to provide support to federal, state, and local preservation organizations. This support may take the form of education, advice, or dispute resolution. I would also hope that the future of KyOPA includes early planning with other preservation groups and the KHC to continue participation in legislative efforts that can secure protection for our historic resources. Lobbying efforts should go hand in hand with our public education efforts. KyOPA should continue building its relationship with the SAA and similar nationwide preservation organizations.

I have spent the last four years participating in a KyOPA leadership capacity. The President's Corner has not been a quite place to reside. Clearly, future KyOPA actions must be directed at constructive efforts that improve the public's perception of the value of our historic resources, in concert with improving the Federal and state management of those resources. The KyOPA membership and leadership must avoid engaging in damaging argumentative posturing, often founded on errant information, miscommunication, and self serving politicizing behavior. We have no time for this. I would urge the new leadership, faced with new issues, to engage in direct and fervent discussions with all relevant parties on important issues; search out the facts and discover constructive solutions.

Let me thank the membership, Board, and fellow Officers for entrusting me with the responsibility of KyOPA leadership. The illustrious Michael French will occupy the President's Corner now, and I can guarantee the corner will not be a quiet place during Michael's occupancy! Please give Michael, and the new KyOPA Board and Officers your unwavering support – they most certainly deserve it. The positive impact of KyOPA on the preservation of our historic resources depends on this cooperation.

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## **REPORT ON THE LOUISVILLE BRIDGES PROJECT MEETING**

*Hank McKelway*

The Louisville Bridges Project Meeting was held on Dec. 4, 2002, in Jeffersonville, Indiana. The meeting was held by the Federal Highway Administration to obtain comments from consulting parties on the draft memorandum of agreement (MOA) to resolve adverse effects to historic properties for the Louisville Bridges Project. The draft of this agreement was previously circulated on the KyOPA list serve. Representing KyOPA at the meeting were Dr. Kelli Carmean, Dr. George Crothers, and Dr. Hank McKelway, a committee approved by the KyOPA Board at its last meeting. KyOPA is grateful to be allowed the opportunity to participate, and hope our efforts are useful in making decisions on the final MOA. The meeting was attended by several consulting parties and organizations, including federally recognized Native American tribes (the United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Wyandotte Tribe, the Shawnee Tribe, and the Absentee Shawnee Tribe), and non-recognized Native Americans, including representatives of AIM. Representatives of the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Federal Highways Administration were also present. The Kentucky representative for the Society of American Archae-

**My family and I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you who shared their memories of Tom in the summer issue of the KyOPA newsletter.**

**Sincerely,  
Shirley Sussenbach**

ologists was Michael French. Indiana was represented by the Indiana SHPO office, and the SAA Indiana representative, Cheryl Munson.

The December 4<sup>th</sup> meeting entailed frank and useful discussions regarding the draft MOA, however, few specific decisions were reached regarding KyOPA's areas of concern (see below). The KyOPA Louisville Bridges Project Committee has forwarded these concerns to John Ballentyne, the FHWA project coordinator. The SAA, the Kentucky SHPO, and the Indiana representatives have expressed similar concerns regarding the draft MOA. These groups are also providing written comments to FHWA. Our concerns will be taken into consideration, and a new draft MOA will be prepared for review.

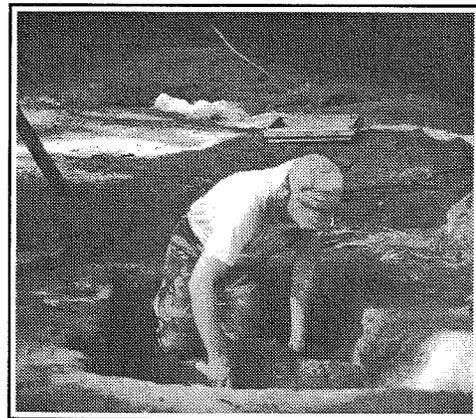
The concerns of KyOPA and the aforementioned groups include: 1) Burial of archaeological resources is a valid option for site avoidance or preservation in place, but only if the archaeological site remains accessible, and if the cultural resource value is not diminished as a result of damage from burial; 2) The draft agreement contains the statement (in Section 6.b of the draft MOA) that the preferred treatment for human remains and grave goods is reburial of the entire burial matrix without any scientific analysis. This statement appears to violate the desired balance between scientific concerns and Native American concerns, as expressed in the Advisory Council on Historic

Preservation guidelines (1988). The Advisory Council guidelines clearly states that "prior to reburial, scientific studies should be performed as necessary to address justified research topics." The draft MOA for the Louisville Bridges project, appears to deviate significantly from the Advisory Council guidelines in this respect. Care should be taken to emphasize that decisions will be made with regard to scientific analysis of human remains on a case by case basis, once avoidance and appropriate preservation options have been exhausted; 3) As expressed in the meeting, the state laws of Indiana require a level of scientific analysis on human remains that may be in conflict with the draft MOA. The Indiana archaeological representatives are clarifying the specifics of their state laws with regard to the draft MOA. The KyOPA committee believes that Indiana law should be respected in the language of the MOA; 4) Repatriation of human remains to the appropriate Native American tribe is the desired goal once remains are discovered. However, currently under Section 106 regulations, there are no clear guidelines with respect to the determination of the proper cultural affiliation of any human remains recovered. The means of deciding who should receive the remains should be clearly stated, as well as a course of action if there is disagreement among several tribes; 5) The treatment of human remains and grave goods, once discovered, should be decided between appropriate consulting parties on a case by case basis. This should be clearly stated and emphasized in the draft MOA; 6) The time allowed for scientific analysis is limited to 24 hours. The Advisory Council Guidelines suggest one year be allowed for analysis prior to reburial. Twenty-four hours does not allow for the acquisition of enough data to make informed decisions on appropriate research topics, if any. A compromise of six months for analysis seems appropriate; 7) An attempt should be made to ensure that the Kentucky SHPO standards for archaeological reports are upheld in the draft MOA; and 8) Definitions: All terms should be clearly defined. For example, the term "invasive," with regard to burial documentation, is not clearly defined.

The KyOPA Committee for the Louisville Bridges Project appreciates the opportunity to discuss these concerns with all parties. Let me add here that I thought the archaeological community of Indiana, Kentucky, and the SAA representatives spoke well in support of their archaeological concerns. I believe it is critical that professional archaeologists in the state continue to demonstrate a willingness to hear and understand the concerns of the Native American constituents in order to form compromises beneficial to all. We now await the next draft of the MOA.

### CORRECTION

The photo of Tom Sussenbach on Page 5 of the Summer 2002 newsletter was incorrectly captioned and credited. Elizabeth Monroe of the Anthropology Dept. at Washington University actually submitted this photo and it is of Tom excavating in the Pine Crest Rockshelter (15LE70) not the Doty Creek Rockshelter as indicated. The editor apologizes to Elizabeth for this oversight and wishes to thank her and all those who so kindly offered their memories and photographs of Tom.



*Tom Sussenbach at Pine Crest Rockshelter, 15LE70 (photograph courtesy of Elizabeth Monroe).*

## FAYETTE COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN TAKE AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT ARCHAEOLOGY

A. Gwynn Henderson

During the fall, KAS, the W.S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, and McConnell Springs worked together with 1<sup>st</sup> through 3<sup>rd</sup> grade teachers and their students at Rosa Parks Elementary School in Fayette County on an archaeology project focusing on McConnell Springs, an environmental and historic site in Lexington. The school received a Heritage Education grant from the Kentucky Historical Society, in cooperation with the Kentucky Heritage Council (agencies of the Education Arts and Humanities Cabinet), to support this semester-long, in-depth exploration of the archaeological and historical resources at McConnell Springs.

The project began in the summer, when several of the Rosa Parks Elementary School teachers, along with other Fayette County teachers, attended a *Project Archaeology* workshop at McConnell Springs.

In class, the teachers combined the *Project Archaeology* curriculum, which is mainly science and social studies based, Scholastic's literacy unit called *Time Detectives*, and projects of their own design, with great success. Staff from KAS visited the classroom to discuss artifacts, lead a site gridding activity, and plan a day of archaeology learning center activities.

As the major part of the project's out-of-classroom experiences, students and teachers took a series of field trips to McConnell Springs. These trips, while focusing on the archaeological and cultural features, also included studies of the hydrology and geology of the Springs. The final field trip of the project included visits to the archaeology lab and W.S. Webb Museum exhibits, where KAS and Museum staff led tours and engaged the students in hands-on activities including artifact washing and historic pottery analysis.

## TO BE OR NOT TO BE: REGISTERED

Charles R. McGimsey III, RPA

The tide seems to be turning but archaeologists have been slow off the mark to make a commitment to the Register of Professional Archeologists and thereby publicly identify themselves as Registered Professional Archeologists.

Just over twenty-five years ago in my Presidential Address to the SAA I asked whether we were to become a true profession or remain simply a band of brethren? It was a serious question, not a rhetorical one. At that time (1974) a true archaeological profession did not exist in this country. There was an abundance of professional archaeologists who together constituted a band of brethren, but there was not an archaeological profession. A profession, by definition, consists of a body of individuals demonstrably qualified in a particular subject or skill, who remain qualified over time, and who agree to be held accountable to their colleagues and to the public in all of their professional actions (paraphrase of Webster 1969:1811).

Today we have an archaeological profession but it is still a small one. It consists of the 1500 or so individuals who have committed themselves to the public and to their discipline by becoming registered. But there is still an abundance of archaeological brethren out there who are unquestionably professionals but until they make that personal commitment they do not form a part of the archaeological profession. And until such time as those persons qualified to be registered routinely choose to make such a commitment to archaeology by becoming registered the discipline will continue to have major problems.

Robert Jeske in a recent article argues cogently that what the Register must do to increase its numbers is convince those who employ archaeologists "that registration is truly the mark of a

person who is a professional and who is likely to be a better archaeologist than someone who is not registered" (Jeske 2002:29). I certainly agree it would be a great help (being better able to get a job is an important incentive) but that is helpful advice only if we determine how to go about convincing employers that RPAs are "better." Presumably the most convincing argument would be a study assessing the performance of a set of RPAs against a set of archaeological practitioners who don't qualify for registration. But the mechanics of that seem prohibitive. How would such a selection be made, by whom? Who would conduct and fund such a survey? How large a difference between the two sets would convince employers, and how would the results be effectively promulgated to a very diverse audience?

A second major problem with depending on convincing employers as the primary means of encouraging registration is that success in that area is not going to do anything about bringing aboard the Register the greatest body of practicing professionals - those already happily and securely employed. The profession, if it is to be fully effective, must attract that element to the Register now as well. But why should we have to depend on employers to force us to act in the best interests of our discipline? If all qualified participants would become registered, the profession would be in the position of presenting employers with only the best to choose from to begin with.

Of course, if coercion is required to motivate individuals to become registered, the licensing of archaeologists by each state is the ultimate coercive approach, one which has always lurked in the background. Indeed, one of the major concerns of those who were instrumental in founding SOPA (now the Register) was to endeavor to insure that if or when licensing did raise its head, the archaeological profession would have already in place an operative Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance which could be adopted by the states rather than risking having a code and standards established independently by each state

legislature. But this would be a long, time consuming process and one fraught with peril, for state legislatures cannot always be counted on to do what is intended by those who propose the legislation. There is also the danger of legislative acts being adversely affected by those not concerned with the best interests of archaeology. Of course, the best protection against the latter problem is to have a strong professional presence. In fact, if we have a strong profession, state laws, with all their difficulties, should be unnecessary.

The benefits of the Register to the individual and to archeology will not be maximized until such time as the great majority of eligible individuals become registered. Only then will the profession become a force to be reckoned with, benefitting all elements - the individual practitioner of whatever orientation, the discipline of archaeology, and archeology's various publics. An effective Register can be a major factor in helping resolve many of the discipline's current problems. It can help assure adequate field training, facilitate the movement of personnel among the four fields within the discipline (university or college teaching, research, management, and outreach) and, in concert with the SAA, SHA, AAA, AIA and other societies, it can work toward assuring adequate and appropriate funding, and encourage improved communication among all practitioners, not to mention helping assure that the resources receive the best possible care and that the public is best served.

The unique and most important function of the Register, however, aside from identifying qualified practitioners who have agreed to adhere to its Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance, is its ability, through its Grievance Procedures, to hold registrants publicly accountable for all future actions, however funded, thus assuring the public that professional standards will be met and maintained. While agency and SHPO archaeologists provide some measure of review and oversight for much CRM research, the Register can also provide a check and balance on the

performance of the agency/SHPO review process when registered archaeologists are involved. It is the value to the discipline of this capacity for quality control that should be emphasized when considering registration rather than the apparent hurdles of registration itself. If a registered archaeologist does not perform professionally he/she can be called to account.

Obviously the ability of the Register to meet the public's need is going to depend on the willingness and ability of each qualified archaeologist to place a concern for long term benefits to the discipline above immediate self interest and/or the (I believe false) perception of not receiving any personal benefits from registration. Every archaeologist is involved and each has a personal and professional stake in insuring that archaeology maintains a strong, publicly recognized and respected, professional presence as represented by a strong and inclusive Register. We must consider the consequences of losing that public support before deciding not to become registered.

Much thought, legal advice, and consultation with other disciplines went into the development of the Register's Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance, and they have withstood the test of time. The Register may not yet be perfect but it is continually evolving. It represents the best vehicle we are ever likely to have for developing and maintaining a recognized and accepted archaeological profession and, with everyone participating, the Register, and the profession, can only get better.

If we are not careful we could lose the initiative and momentum we presently have for establishing a true profession of archaeology encompassing the full body of qualified practicing archaeologists. If we should ultimately fail in this effort, which is beyond my comprehension, archaeology will be right back where it was twenty five years ago, a discipline whose practitioners, for whatever reason(s), have failed to unite in the best interests of the discipline, the resource base, the

public, and, ultimately, themselves. That would truly be sinful.

I can think of a number of reasons why individuals might shy away from becoming registered: it is a hassle to have your credentials checked by anyone, the annual cost, the absence of a material reward, e.g., a journal, and the fact that from then on you are no longer quite the free spirit you once thought you were but will be held directly accountable by your peers for your future professional actions. There is probably a fifth even more powerful reason that is operative, the answer to a weighing of the negative factors against the question "What benefits accrue to me by my becoming registered?." For many people the negative factors may appear to be more weighty. To others, particularly those holding a prestigious and secure post in academe or elsewhere, the Register may seem simply irrelevant. There is no simple satisfactory answer for everyone to the question "Should I become registered?." But the individual who tries to determine whether to become registered or not by attempting to weight the hassles against the benefits is viewing the question from too narrow a framework. It is necessary to include "What is best for the archaeological resource base and the future ability of archeology to contribute to knowledge?" into that frame. In the final analysis, the question as to whether we should become registered is actually the same for each of us, regardless of our present situation or status. "Do we wish the archaeological resources remaining to us, and upon which we all depend, to be investigated and defended by a true profession of registered archaeologists with common goals and standards and an established means for oversight, or do we truly and honestly believe that as much or more can be achieved by an unorganized aggregate of individuals (of widely diverse capability) who are not held to any consistent standards by anyone?"

I have been involved with SOPA (now the Register) from the very beginning. I don't believe I have ever received any direct benefits from be-

ing a member of SOPA or from being an RPA (outside of the fellowship) nor did I expect to. The indirect benefits have been many and profound. What follows is obviously a very personal point of view, but to me the Register, and all that it implies, provides each of us an opportunity to identify publicly with and express our pride in archaeology and in being an archaeologist; to exhibit our faith that, by working together with common goals, standards, and controls, we can contribute more and more effectively to society; to demonstrate our desire to help insure that we and others will be able to do the best work we are capable of doing by constantly striving to improve the ground rules under which we all operate; and to express our conviction that more can be accomplished if we act as members of a cohesive group than could possibly be accomplished by individuals, however well intentioned or well placed. If you don't agree with at least some of what is set forth above then perhaps I can understand why you would choose not to become registered, though I still would not agree with that decision.

I recently had occasion to ask a younger colleague, who is employed as a research archaeologist by state government, why he had become registered as soon as he was eligible. His immediate reply: "Because it was the professional thing to do." Precisely.

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*Charles R. McGimsey III is Director Emeritus, Arkansas Archeological Survey in Fayetteville.*

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE'S 2003 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROSPECTION WORKSHOP

*Steven DeVore*

The National Park Service's 2003 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century" will be held May 19 through 23, 2003, at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Collinsville, Illinois. The workshop covers geophysical techniques, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and preservation of archaeological resources across the Nation. There is a \$475.00 tuition charge. For further information and registration forms, contact Steven L. DeVore at the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska: phone 402-437-5392 extension 141; or via e-mail [steve\\_de\\_vore@nps.gov](mailto:steve_de_vore@nps.gov).

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## JOB OPENING

The Division of Permits, Kentucky Department for Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (DSMRE), is seeking a professional archaeologist with an advanced degree who qualifies as a Principal Investigator (PI) per SHPO guidelines ([www.kyheritage.org](http://www.kyheritage.org)). The position involves compliance review of coal mine permit applications and archaeological reports, occasional surveys, correspondence and report preparation, field inspections, and management of DSMRE computer and map databases in archaeology. Applicants must be on the State Register (Personnel Cabinet, 200 Fair Oaks Lane, Frankfort, KY 40601; 502-564-8030) for **Archaeologist/Grade 12**. The salary range is \$2,149.24 - \$2,847.34 per month to start. No test is required; only education and training documentation. Contact Bud Fennell (CRRS Supervisor) or John Carter (Staff Archaeologist) at 502-564-2320 for additional details.

## BOOK REVIEW

*The Shawnee Indians: An Annotated Bibliography*, by Randolph Noe (Shawnee). Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2001. Contents, Series Editors' Forward, Preface, Acknowledgments, Subject Index, Index of Authors and Editors, Pp. xxxv, 721. \$98.50.

Reviewed by A. Gwynn Henderson, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, and James G. Tomaw, private law practice (Menominee).

In the *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 15*, the Algonquian-speaking Shawnee are described in this manner: ". . . an exceptionally fragmented people who were never united into a single society during their recorded history. Given the extent and frequency of their movements, it is difficult to assign them to a specific area of the Eastern Woodlands or associate them with any one type of environment." An elusive people? Perhaps. And a difficult group to study, characterize and understand for that reason.

But elusiveness and a challenging study does not mean invisible, and Randolph Noe's exhaustive, exceptional, annotated bibliography (Volume 26 in Scarecrow Press' *Native American Bibliography Series*) proves this without a shadow of a doubt. Inspired by his grandfather, a writer of Shawnee heritage, to undertake this project (the work contains 2,779 annotated entries spanning published sources from 1633 through 2001). Noe honors his Shawnee ancestors and Indian people today, as well as historians, anthropologists, other researchers, and the interested layperson with this useful research tool and invaluable guide to the literature. And a special word to those researching Native American legal history and issues. Do not be put off by the book's Shawnee focus: the citations here can lead you to legal issues relevant to any Indian nation.

In order to accomplish his goals, Noe visited archives and libraries throughout the East and

Midwest, and in this regard, his research travels are reminiscent of those of his ancestors'. He casts a wide net, including in his bibliography significant sources concerning the Shawnee, as well those on closely related subjects, all with the purpose of shining light on Shawnee culture, language, and history.

The bibliography is organized into three sections: a chapter on general Shawnee history, culture and language; four chapters on Shawnee history from the colonial period to the twentieth century; and eight chapters on Shawnee legal concerns. It is this latter section on public law, consisting of judicial, executive, and Congressional laws and orders affecting the Shawnee from early times to the present, that makes this work particularly noteworthy. The second section, on Shawnee history, contains the bulk of the entries, with the chapter dealing with Colonial and Revolutionary War periods (through 1782) making up slightly less than half of this section. In the third section, on public law, about half of the entries deal with reports and documents published by the Senate and House committees, or federal statutes at large and their resolutions. These, together with the Reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, provide a view of the ever-changing United States policy toward Indians as well as that of Shawnee life. An extensive subject index and an index of authors and editors at the end of the book makes it easy to find entries, while an introduction at the beginning provides a concise history of the tribe.

The annotations are complete, often lengthy, and sometimes contain quotes from the work in question (Noe was reluctant to leave valuable bits of information unnoticed and therefore unread). Entries are presented alphabetically within each chapter in the first two sections of the bibliography, while the legal entries are arranged chronologically within each chapter.

Though one would think that such an impressive work would have left no entries out, Noe states in his preface that "much could not be included

within the confines of this volume," such as newspaper articles, local and county histories, and the like. But reader take heart! The "omitted" literature can be found in a supplemental manuscript, copies of which are on file at the Filson Club, Newberry Library, and four other institutions.

Our only wish is that Noe might have considered sharing with the reader some of the insights he must have gained into themes in Shawnee culture history or legal history as he worked through this massive amount of material. But Noe does not superimpose his voice on the documents nor provide critical comment: that is for the reader to do. Perhaps after a deserved vacation from this project, presenting these themes will be Noe's next undertaking. Given the nature of this complete and accurate bibliography, it should also make a great contribution to our understanding of the Shawnee people.

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### Kentucky Archaeological Survey

*Kim McBride*

The ongoing archaeological investigations at Ashland, the Henry Clay estate in Lexington, continued to be a major focus for KAS this year. This study is a TEA-21 project funded in part by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. A large number of visitors toured the site, and the project accommodated over 1,000 public school students, many as active participants. The research goals of the project are focused on the layout of the plantation complex, and the material culture used by the Clay family, the enslaved African-Americans, and other occupants such as John Bowman, first president of UK. The new findings this fall include a circular pit cellar in the slave quarter area, and a 3-m deep stone-lined privy that contained a high density of early nineteenth-century artifacts. This privy is thought to predate the privy standing today, which was partially excavated in the early 1990s and houses an archaeology exhibit. The floatation

samples from the newly discovered privy should provide some interesting dietary comparisons with the later privy. Plans are underway to stabilize and interpret the newly found privy, as well as some barn foundations, as part of the permanent exhibits at Ashland.

KAS staff joined with Governor Scholars from Kim McBride's anthropology class to conduct an archaeological survey of several sites at the Pleasant Hill Shaker village. Excavations were completed at the meat house, located in the center of the main village. This site is unusual in having a well-preserved foundation and interior floor, and will now be stabilized for permanent viewing. KAS archaeologist Kim McBride is working with Pleasant Hill staff to develop a guided archaeological walking tour for the general visitor. A brochure for a self-guided walking tour was previously developed as part of the temporary (two-year) exhibit now in place at the Shaker Life Exhibit area. Discussions are also underway to move parts of this exhibit into permanent exhibit areas when it closes in the spring of 2003.

KAS continued to assist with the research and preservation efforts at Camp Nelson, the large Civil War quartermaster depot and African-American recruitment center in Jessamine County. This work was directed in part by David McBride. The reconstruction of Fort Putnum, one of eight forts at Camp Nelson, was completed this year following extensive excavations. This fort adds an important new dimension to the Camp Nelson Heritage Park, and serves as a training ground for the newly formed 12<sup>th</sup> U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery, a group that reenacts an African-American unit founded at Camp Nelson in 1864. KAS also conducted archaeological investigations at Fort Jones, the only redoubt at Camp Nelson. Analysis is continuing from the survey and testing of the Camp Nelson warehouse, workshops, and bakery area, and several areas at the Camp Nelson refugee camp.

Gwynn Henderson coordinated editing and production of a new booklet titled "Taming Yel-

low Creek," written by Maria Brent of public history specialists Mudpuppy and Waterdog, Inc. The booklet looks at the role of Yellow Creek in the historical development of Middlesboro, Kentucky. The project involved partnering with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bell County Historical Society, and the Bell County Tourism Commission. This booklet should be available by late winter.

The Kentucky-Uruguay Cultural Heritage Education Project, lead by Cecilia MaZosa and Gwynn Henderson, with a host of sponsors from the U.S. and Uruguay, saw completion of a video and launch of the project's bilingual website (<http://www.dinacyt.gub.uy/proykent>) this summer. This collaborative educational project uses archaeology as a vehicle for teaching history, social studies, science, foreign languages, and technology. It links educators and children in the northern and southern hemispheres in the joint exploration of the cultural heritage of both Uruguay, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The video, *The Prehistoric Mounds of Uruguay: Linking the Past and the Future/Los Constructores de Cerritos de Uruguay: Uniendo el Pasado y el Futuro* (English 24-min./Spanish 26-min. VHS, produced by KET), highlights UK graduate student José Iriarte's dissertation research.

A major public outreach effort for KAS this summer was an exhibit on caves at the Kentucky State Fair. KAS collaborated with the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Webb Museum of Anthropology, and the Kentucky State Fair Board to produce an exhibit on prehistoric and historic use of caves, complete with a cave fabricated from a plastic resin, with running water, mud glyphs (drawings on the cave walls), a hearth, and specialized cave dwelling animals. The exhibit included types of artifacts found in caves or rockshelters from the Museum's collection, many of which are rarely on display. The exhibit also included a video featuring Dan Davis, a resource guide/handout on cave archaeology, and a children's activity to

"make your own cave art." KAS organized archaeologists from all across the state to staff the exhibit each day. The exhibit was quite a hit, with many long lines to go through the cave or to do the rock art activity.

### **The Cypress Creek Archaeological Project** *Dick Jefferies*

In the 1930s, Works Progress Administration (WPA) archaeologists excavated several sites along Cypress Creek as part of their study of the Green River's "shell mound people." Based on artifact similarities, the Cypress Creek sites were considered to be culturally and temporally related to the Green River shell mounds. In 1999, the University of Kentucky and Pennsylvania State University initiated the Cypress Creek Archaeological Project (CCAP), expanding on work conducted 60 years earlier, to investigate the cultural, temporal, and functional relationships between the nearby Green River shell middens and contemporary Archaic sites located along Cypress Creek and its adjacent uplands. Dick Jefferies (University of Kentucky) and George Milner (Pennsylvania State University) served as project directors. Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky) was the field director. The CCAP was partially supported by a Federal survey and planning grant administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC).

During the summers of 1999-2001, CCAP archaeologists surveyed more than 600 ha along Cypress Creek in McLean and Muhlenburg counties, Kentucky. The survey located 41 previously undocumented archaeological sites, many of which had Archaic components. Project archaeologists used data from these sites, combined with information from previously recorded Archaic sites, to investigate Holocene hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies in the Cypress Creek region. The CCAP research has helped to place those strategies in a broader context and yielded new data on settlement/subsistence organization, including

diachronic changes in the distribution of Archaic sites across the Cypress Creek landscape. Although still preliminary, results indicate an increasing use of the Cypress Creek wetlands through the Holocene, with a particular emphasis on the interior wetlands adjacent to Cypress Creek during the Late Archaic.

Part of the project included excavating several test units at the Ward site (15McL11), an upland midden overlooking the Cypress Creek wetlands. Ward was extensively investigated during the late 1930s as part of the WPA work relief program (Webb and Haag 1940). Analyses of the Ward site data (both WPA and CCAP) indicate that hunter-gatherer groups occupied Ward for more than 3000 years during the late Middle and Late Archaic periods. The small collections of plant and animal remains obtained from the 2001 excavations demonstrate that these groups exploited plant and animal resources found along and in the nearby swamps and streams, as well as in woodland settings that were interspersed by patches of secondary growth. The recovery of carbonized chenopodium seeds suggests that Middle to Late Holocene hunter-gatherers were intensifying their exploitation of starchy seeds, and perhaps starting to explore the process of plant domestication.

The CCAP has spawned several publications and papers presented at professional meetings. Victor Thompson used the Cypress Creek data for his Master's thesis, *Diversity in Hunter-Gatherer Landscapes in the North American Midcontinent* (University of Kentucky 2001). Jefferies, Thompson, and Milner presented papers reporting the results of the Cypress Creek research at the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Denver and the 2002 KHC Archaeological Conference in Frankfort, KY. They also completed a paper, *Cypress Creek Villages Revisited: Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the Cypress Creek Watershed*, for inclusion in a forthcoming KHC publication.

## 2003-2004 CALENDAR

### March 2003

1-3 20<sup>th</sup> Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference. Galt House, Louisville, KY. Call Dave Pollack at 502-564-7705, extension 123, or send e-mail to david.pollack@mail.state.ky.us

26-30 American Society for Environmental History Annual Meeting, Providence, RI. For details about the meeting visit [www2.h-net.msu.edu/~aseh/](http://www2.h-net.msu.edu/~aseh/)

### April

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

### May

19-23 "Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century" National Park Service Workshop. Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Collinsville, IL. See Steven DeVore's article, page 7, for more information.

### May - June

29-1 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Society for Industrial Archaeology Conference, Montreal, Quebec. For details e-mail James Bouchard at jamesb@aei.ca

### June

5-8 Vernacular Architecture Forum Annual Conference, St. Pierre et Miquelon. For details visit [www.vernaculararchitecture.org](http://www.vernaculararchitecture.org)

### January 2004

5-11 Annual Meeting, Society for Historical Archaeology, St. Louis, Missouri. Visit [www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org) for more details.

## REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY

Lynn Webb and Barbara Gortman

The following reports of interest have been received by the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) since the Summer 2002 issue of *Kentucky Archaeology*.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed U.S. 68 Reconstruction in Jessamine County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-138.00)*

**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 inventory 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. 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 15Js152 were predominantly historic. A small, unmarked cemetery was also recorded within the site boundaries of 15Js142. Sites 15Js142, 15Js144, 15Js145, 15Js146, 15Js150, and 15Js151 are considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Sites 15Js143, 15Js147, 15Js148, and 15Js152 were not considered eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

**Title:** *A National Register Evaluation of Site 15JA397 in Jackson County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Michael D. Richmond, with a contribution by R. Berle Clay

**Date:** May 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts personnel completed a Phase II evaluation of Site 15JA397 in Jackson County, Kentucky. Shovel testing during Phase I investigations at the site revealed lithic artifacts and rough rock in the plowzone and possible thermal feature at the base of the plowzone. Phase II investigation of Site 15JA397 included a preliminary remote sensing investigation with a Geoscan Research FM36 fluxgate gradiometer, followed by hand excavation of test units. The archaeological investigations identified deflated surface remains and several natural soil anomalies (e.g. crayfish and rodent burrows, root casts). A single Kirk Corner Notched Cluster hafted biface was recovered from the plowzone suggesting a possible Early Archaic occupation. Based on lithic analysis, site use mainly consisted of biface production (tool maintenance) and limited core reduction activities, suggesting a short-term, perhaps seasonal, occupation(s). The archaeological remains at Site 15JA397 are not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 15MU215 for the proposed PCC Gibraltar P&L East Mine, Richey Amendment (DSMRE Permit 88900102/Amendment No. 1) near Central City, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Vincent Versluis

**Date:** June 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services and Historic Archaeological Research conducted Phase II archaeological testing of Site 15MU215. The site was recorded as a prehistoric open habitation with a Late Paleoindian and Early Woodland components and was considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Phase II work uncovered fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, and two projectile point fragments, one of which prob-

ably dates to the Late Paleoindian period and the other is of undetermined age. The site has been deflated by erosion and grading processes and no intact cultural deposits were found during the course of the investigation. Based on the relatively low artifact density and lack of physical integrity Site 15MU215 has limited significance in terms of the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Turkeypen Branch and Pine Fork in Floyd and Pike Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand

**Date:** September 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation along Pine Fork and Turkeypen Branch in Pike and Floyd Counties, Kentucky. Four prehistoric open sites (15FD46, 15FD47, 15FD48, and 15FD49) were recorded during a previous investigation by UKPAR (Rossen 1985). Three of these sites (15FD46, 15FD47, and 15FD48) contained intact subsurface deposits and were considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Additional work was recommended for Site 15FD47 and a Phase II investigation was initiated. Because of intensive looting activities, Site 15FD46 was buried under four feet of fill dirt as a preservation measure. Every attempt was made to relocate these sites during the current survey. However, it was determined that sites 15FD47 and 15FD49 had been destroyed by previous mining activities. Site 15FD48 had been impacted by previous strip mining activities. As mentioned, Site 15FD46 had been buried under four feet of fill dirt in the mid-1980s. The site was relocated and backhoe tested during the current survey. An intact prehistoric midden was not encountered, likely due to previous intensive looting activities and mixing with fill dirt. No artifacts were recovered during trenching. The lack of archaeological integrity, cultural material, and absence of subsurface features and midden severely limits the research potential of Site 15FD46. The site does not meet the minimum requirements to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Lancaster-Richmond Road Upgrade (KY 52) Parcel 115 in Garrard County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-302.03)*

**Author:** Jessica L. Allgood, with contributions by James T. Kirkwood, Michael D. Richmond, Deborah L. Rotman

**Date:** September 2001

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Richmond-Lancaster Road (KY 52) Upgrade Parcel 115 in Garrard County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the documentation of two previously unidentified archaeological sites (15GD68 and 15GD69). Site 15GD68 produced only historic materials, while Site 15GD69 produced prehistoric and historic artifacts. Sites 15GD68 and 15GD69 are not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Site 15GD68 is an early 1900's farmstead/residence. Site 15GD69 demonstrated poor site integrity, lack of discrete site extent, and indefinite component age. In sum, these sites lack research potential.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed HMS Coal Permit Area, Knox County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Glyn D. DuVall

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed surface mine in Knox County, Kentucky, was conducted by DuVall & Associates. The survey identified two 20<sup>th</sup>-century house sites within the potential impact areas of the project. Site 15KX121 probably dates to the 1940s based upon glassware from surface and shovel tests. Site 15KX122 consists of the foundation remains of a house built between 1925 and 1930. Foundation remains include a cinder block foundation, brick chimney, concrete cellar, and well house. The frame house burned in 1985. The two sites (15KX121-122) do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Misty 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 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). Site 15CY305 appears to be a highly disturbed site representing an early to mid-twentieth-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.

**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 for a new cellular tower in Fayette County, Kentucky. One new prehistoric archaeological site was documented during this survey, 15FA268. 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. The site discovered during the survey is not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *Archaeological Investigations at the Whalen Site (15LY48), Lyon County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack D. Nance

**Date:** December 2001

**Brief Abstract:** The purpose of this report is to provide a basic description of the significant features of the physical and cultural stratigraphy of the Whalen Site (15LY48) in Lyon County, Kentucky. The Whalen Site (15LY48) lies on the east (right) bank of the Cumberland River in Lyon County, Kentucky. Organic-rich midden deposits, lying at depths of over 3 m below surface were visible in the cutbank. Prehistoric cultural debris largely assignable to the Archaic period was observed along the eroding bank for a distance of over 140 m. A second prehistoric settlement (Whalen II; 15LY49) stratigraphically overlies Site 15LY48. The main concentrations of cultural debris associated with this site are located about 100 m north of the Archaic deposits, but extend southward far enough to overlie the buried strata. This site is (Early ?) Woodland.

**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 along Big Branch and Trace Fork in Knott County, Kentucky. Two previously unrecorded cemeteries (15KT110 and 15KT111) were recorded. The Mullins Family Cemetery (15KT110) was situated along a narrow mountain bench at the head of Trace Fork. There were ten marked burials identified at the time of this survey. 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. There were eight headstones identified at the time of this survey. 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 Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Russellville Southern Bypass (Item 3-311.01), Logan County, Kentucky*

**Author:** D. Randall Cooper and Rose Moore, with a contribution from James T. Kirkwood

**Date:** January 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed Russellville Southern Bypass in Logan County, Kentucky. The archaeological reconnaissance inventory resulted in the discovery of thirteen previously unrecorded archaeological sites and one isolated find (15LO187 through 15LO199, and IF-1). The previously unrecorded archaeological sites consisted of prehistoric open habitation sites without mounds (n=2), prehistoric sites of undetermined type (n=8), a 1920s concrete reservoir that was part of an historic farm/residential site, and two multicomponent sites. The multicomponent sites were a prehistoric habitation site without mounds and historic farm/residence; and a nineteenth-century cemetery with a small prehistoric component of undetermined type. The investigations of the historic cemetery (15LO194) and one of the prehistoric sites (15LO189) could not be completed because of lack of access, and further work is recommended. The remaining sites are not considered eligible for the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Big Branch in Floyd 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 survey of a proposed coal mine operation along Big Branch near the city of Prestonsburg in Floyd County, Kentucky. A single previously unrecorded historic archaeological site was documented during the survey. The site, 15FD92, was recorded as a small historic site with artifacts dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The site consisted of a chimney pad and a scattering of foundation stones. The lack of archaeological integrity and the paucity of artifacts severely limits the research potential of Site 15FD92. The site is not considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**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 Stallings Tract located in the Barlow Bottoms. The survey resulted in the identification of three previously unrecorded sites: 15BA132, 15BA333, and 15BA134. Site 15BA132 is a multi-component prehistoric lithic scatter. The site dates from the Early Archaic to Early Woodland period. Sites 15BA133 and 15BA134 are light lithic scatters. No diagnostic materials were collected from either of these sites. The three sites identified are not considered significant. As such they are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase II Excavations at McConnell's Homestead Site (15Bb75), Bourbon County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Grant L. Day and R. Berle Clay, with contributions by Donald B. Ball, Gary D. Crites, JoAnn Wilson, James T. Kirkwood, Henry S. McKelway, Matthew D. Reynolds, and Michael Tuma

**Date:** February 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed Phase II and Phase III investigations at Site 15BB75 along the proposed U.S. 27/68 upgrade in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Previous archaeological testing had recorded the existence of three buried historic structures at this site. The first structure was identified as the remains of

William McConnell's Homestead. The second was thought to be an associated outbuilding, possibly a slave quarters. The final structure was thought to be a later house perhaps associated with the John Ardery occupation. The archaeological investigation of 15BB75 provides important insights into life at an early settlement in transition from a late frontier improvement to an upper middle class farmstead. The available archival data indicates that William McConnell settled at this site during the late 1780s. In building Structure 1 McConnell made an important and recognizable statement reflecting his wealth, his ethnic background, and his interaction with the values of the local Bourbon County community.

**Title:** *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 15BH219, Associated with the KY 11 Project, Bath County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-121.2, 9-121.3, and 9-121.4)*

**Author:** Tanya M. Peres

**Date:** February 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted a staged Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 15BH219 as part of the KY 11 project in Bath County, Kentucky. Phase II excavation resulted in the recovery of 63 artifacts (29 prehistoric, 34 historic), all recovered from the plowzone. The prehistoric artifacts consisted of non-diagnostic, non-cortical shatter (n=23), cortical shatter (n=2), and secondary bifacial thinning flakes (n=4). The historic artifact assemblage recovered during the Phase II consisted of one wire nail, one cut nail, whiteware (n=18), brick (n=4), window glass (n=1), a bolt and nut, two wire fragments, and barbed wire fragments (n=3). The presence of whitewares and a cut nail suggests this assemblage dates to the nineteenth century. It is likely that the main part of Site 15BH219 was cut and destroyed by the original KY 11 to the west. This along with the lack of intact deposits or cultural features, the lack of diagnostic prehistoric artifacts, the general low density of the artifacts across the site, lack of historical documentation, the destruction of the main portion of the site during the construction of the original KY 11, and thus, low research potential, Site 15BH219 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Old Henry Road-Crestwood Connector in Jefferson, Oldham, and Shelby Counties, Kentucky (Item No. 5-367.00)*

**Author:** Jessica L. Allgood, Michael D. Richmond, Steven P. Uecker, and James T. Kirkwood

**Date:** March 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed alternates under consideration for the Old Henry Road-Crestwood Connector and the proposed relocation route of KY 1408 in Jefferson, Oldham, and Shelby Counties, Kentucky. To assess the potential for each alternate to affect significant cultural resources, a sample survey was conducted. All areas of high probability were surveyed. The sample survey resulted in the documentation of eight previously unrecorded sites (15OL122, 15JF689, 15JF690, 15JF691, 15OL123, 15OL124, 15OL125 and 15OL126) and three isolated artifact finds. Six of the eight sites (15OL122, 15JF689, 15JF690, 15OL123, 15OL124, and 15OL125) located within the study area were considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. This recommendation is based on their lack of research potential. The two remaining sites (15JF691 and 15OL126) were considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Site 15OL126 is a historic cemetery located within Alternate C1. Site 15JF691 is located adjacent to the project area and may contain intact archaeological deposits. Site 15JF691 may have the potential to provide important information concerning the history of the area; however, a final determination of the site's significance cannot be made with existing data.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY11 Upgrade (Item No. 9-174.00) and a Phase II National Register Evaluation of 15FL104 (Item No. 9-174.50) in Fleming County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jason M. Anderson

**Date:** March 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed realignment of KY11 in Fleming County, Kentucky. Three previously unrecorded sites (15FL115, 15FL116, and 15FL117) and a non-site locality (NSL-1) were documented during the survey. Site 15FL115 was a historic farmstead/residence that dates as early as the late 19<sup>th</sup> and continues in use throughout much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. No subplowzone cultural deposits were discovered. This site is not eligible for the NRHP. Site 15FL116 consisted of prehistoric and historic components. The prehistoric component consists of one flake of unknown age recovered from the plowzone. The historic component was a farmstead/residence that dates as early as the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and continues in use throughout much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. No subplowzone cultural deposits were discovered. This site is not eligible for the NRHP. Site 15FL117 was a prehistoric lithic scatter of indeterminate age on the terrace of Fleming Creek. The site consists of four flakes of Newman chert. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. This site is not eligible for the NRHP. The Phase II portion of the project consisted of a National Register Evaluation of Site 15FL104 in Fleming County, Kentucky. Site 15FL104 was surface collected three times. Materials recovered from surface context consisted of flake debris, cores, bifaces, hafted bifaces, and a drill. The only major concentration was in the eastern-central portion of the site. A total of 339 m<sup>2</sup> was excavated during this stage of the investigations. No subplowzone cultural deposits were found. The Phase II investigations at Site 15FL104 demonstrated that a deflated surface is all that remains at the site. Diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Phase I and Phase II investigations indicate a multi-component site with occupations dating to the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland periods. Although some degree of horizontal integrity exists, this integrity is limited to the plowzone. For these reasons, Site 15FL104 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

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

**Author:** James C. Pritchard

**Date:** March 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Phase I archaeological investigations were conducted 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 1080 m<sup>2</sup>. The prehistoric assemblage at Field Site 1 consists of an isolated piece of debitage. 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. After reviewing the draft site form, the Office of State Archaeology opted not to assign the scatter a site number. Field work also identified an historic cemetery (15DA236) adjacent to but not within the current project area. This cemetery, referred to as the Townsley cemetery, will not be directly impacted by the current project. The proposed project will have no effect on any archaeological property listed on, or eligible to, the NRHP.

**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 conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed realignment of KY 7, in Elliott County, Kentucky. 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. The only temporally diagnostic artifacts were window glass (n=2), which had a mean date of 1902.5 and suggests that the archaeological remains were associated with the original (ca. 1900) school. The prehistoric component consisted of four flakes recovered from four shovel tests. All artifacts were in the plowzone. No evidence of prehistoric FCR or features was discovered. Site 15EL21 was considered not eligible to the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Pond River in Hopkins County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand, with contributions by D. Randall Cooper

**Date:** April 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation near the community of Bakersport in Hopkins County, Kentucky. One previously unrecorded historic archaeological site and four prehistoric sites were documented during the current survey. The historic site, 15HK290, consisted of a small surface scatter. The four prehistoric sites consisted of two rockshelter sites (15HK291 and 15HK292) and two open habitation sites (15HK293 and 15HK294). Site 15HK290 was recorded as a small historic scatter with artifacts dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Site 15HK291 consisted of a large rockshelter situated along a steep bluffline overlooking an unnamed tributary of the Pond River. Site 15HK292 consisted of a small low rockshelter situated along a steep bluffline overlooking Pond River to the north. Site 15HK293 consisted of a light lithic scatter situated along a narrow ridgetop overlooking Pond River. Site 15HK294 consisted of a moderate lithic scatter located along a broad ridgetop overlooking Pond River.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 116 Acre Proposed Coal Mining Permit Area (Application #339-0121) Near Depoy, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Vincent Versluis

**Date:** April 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field survey for a proposed coal mine located near Depoy, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. Three archaeological sites and one prehistoric isolated find were recorded in the project area during the course of this investigation. Sites 15MU217 and 15MU218 are small prehistoric lithic scatters of undetermined temporal or cultural affiliation. Site 15MU219 is a prehistoric open habitation site consisting of a dense scatter of lithic debitage, flaked-stone tools, and fire-cracked rock. No further archaeological work is recommended at Sites 15MU217 and 15MU218. Site 15MU219 could yield information important to the prehistory of the area and is considered possibly eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed US 52 Reconstruction (Item No. 10-274.00), Lee County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Steve P. Uecker and Steven D. Creasman, with contributions by Fred J. Rogers and James T. Kirkwood

**Date:** April 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel completed an archaeological survey of the proposed US 52 reconstruction in Lee County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15LE251). This site was a mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century historic farm/residence. Site 15LE251 was not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP because the site exhibited poor integrity and was not likely to yield information that would aid current research topics in historic archaeology.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Three Proposed Waste Areas in Mays Branch, John Moore Branch, and Stonecoal Fork for the US 460 Improvement in Pike County, Kentucky*

**Author:** David W. Schatz, Michael W. French, Martin C. Evans, Richard J. Stallings and Mathia N. Scherer

**Date:** April 2002

**Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth and Environmental conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of three proposed road construction waste disposal areas in Pike County, Kentucky. Four historic archaeological sites were identified in the John Moore Branch waste disposal project area including Sites 15PI192, 15PI193, 15PI194, and 15PI195. Sites 15PI192 and 15PI194 are historic cemeteries with numerous graves of unknown age. Neither site is considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Sites 15PI193 and 15PI195 are both twentieth-century historic house/farmsteads with no intact standing structures. Neither site is considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Sugar Cane Hollow in Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand

**Date:** April 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation along Sugar Cane Hollow and Wilson Creek located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the community of Hunnewell in Carter and Greenup counties, Kentucky. The investigation resulted in the identification of one previously recorded historic site (15GP269) and one unrecorded historic site (15CR222). Site 15GP269 was originally recorded as a late 19<sup>th</sup>-or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Euro-American homestead (Kerr and Hughes 1990). It consisted of a collapsed structure, chimney, and a nearby root cellar. Shovel testing in the immediate vicinity produced a low density of artifacts. Based on the recent age of the site, its research potential was diminished by the fact that the 20<sup>th</sup>-century archaeological baseline data had yet to be researched (Kerr and Hughes 1990). In addition, the potential for the site to contain subsurface deposits was considered very low. Site 15CR222 was located near the mouth of Sugar Cane Hollow in Carter County, Kentucky at an elevation of 600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The site was identified by the presence of two stone chimney remnants and a root cellar. Due to the lack of archaeological and architectural integrity and the poor condition of the site, 15CR222 is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archeological work is recommended.

**Title:** *A National Register Evaluation of Sites 15HT73 and 15HT74 in the Proposed I-65 Rest Area, Hart County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-11.00)*

**Author:** Jason M. Anderson, with contributions by R. Berle Clay and Michael D. Richmond

**Date:** April 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted a Phase II evaluation of Sites 15HT73 and 15HT74 in Hart County, Kentucky. Phase II investigations at Site 15HT73 included a geophysical survey, hand excavation of test units, and the mechanical removal of plowzone. Several time periods are represented at Site 15HT73: Late Archaic, Late Archaic/Early Woodland, and Middle/Late Woodland. Lithic material recovered from the Phase II testing consisted primarily of locally occurring Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis chert. Analysis of flake debris indicates that a mixture of core reduction and tool production activities occurred at the site. Phase II investigations of Site 15HT73 showed that the site consisted of disturbed near-surface archaeological deposits with no intact subsurface cultural deposits or features. For these reasons, 15HT73 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Phase II investigations at Site 15HT74 included a geophysical survey, controlled surface collection, hand excavation of test units and the mechanical removal of plowzone. The test units documented a moderate to high density lithic assemblage in a deflated/disturbed plowzone context. Several time periods are represented at Site 15HT74: Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Archaic/Early Woodland, Early Woodland, Early/Middle Woodland, and Middle/Late Woodland. Although no features were documented, the relative diversity of tool forms indicates a number of activities that took place are consistent with a residential locus. Phase II investigations of Site 15HT74 showed that the site consisted of disturbed near-surface archaeological deposits with no intact subsurface cultural deposits or features. The site is multi-component and the components cannot be separated horizontally or vertically. For these reasons, Site 15HT74 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

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

**Author:** David R. Kush with contributions by James T. Kirkwood and Grant L. Day

**Date:** April 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed an archaeological survey of a proposed coal mine operation along Lost Mountain near the community of Harveyton in Perry County, Kentucky. Intensive pedestrian survey and shovel testing documented one historic property, Site 15PE204, associated with historic coal mining activities in the permit area. Site 15PE204 consists of a foundation remnant, an intact springhouse, a set of narrow gauge railroad tracks, and an abandoned auger mine. No artifacts were found associated with the structural remains. Site 15PE204 is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Near the Community of Carver Station in Magoffin County, Kentucky*

**Author:** David R. Kush

**Date:** April 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation along Pine Ridge County Road and the Sycamore Fork of Oakley Creek just east of the community of Carver Station in Magoffin County, Kentucky. The investigation resulted in the identification of one historic archaeological site. Site 15MG48 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 the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 113 Acre Proposed Coal Mining Permit Area (Application #854-0246) near Hanson, Hopkins County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Don Merritt and Vincent Versluis

**Date:** May 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field survey for a proposed surface coal mine located southeast of Hanson, Hopkins County, Kentucky. One archaeological site, 15HK295, was recorded in the project area during the course of this investigation. The site is very small and deflated lithic scatter consisting of chert artifacts of undetermined temporal or cultural affiliation. Based on the small size, severely eroded condition, and the lack of subsurface intact cultural deposits at Site 15HK295, this site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Larkins/Bates Mine Area (DSMRE Permit 854-0249) Near White Plains, Hopkins County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Don Merritt and Vincent Versluis

**Date:** May 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological field survey of the Larkins/Bates property for a proposed surface mine located near White Plains, Hopkins County, Kentucky. Four archaeological sites (15HK286, 15HK287, 15HK288 and 15HK289) were found and recorded in the project area during the course of this investigation. Three of the sites are small lithic scatters of undetermined temporal or cultural affiliation. Site 15HK288 is dated to the Early Archaic period based on the discovery of a Big Sandy projectile point. The sites have limited significance in terms of NRHP criteria.

- Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 8.5 Acres on Grassland Drive, Jeffersontown, Kentucky*
- Author:** Melinda J. King and Anne T. Bader
- Date:** May 2002
- Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance of a proposed 8.5-acre (3.44 hectare) development area located on Grassland Drive in Jeffersontown, Kentucky. The ground surface inspection in the center of the project area cleared of vegetation and trees produced 18 debitage, 2 tested cobbles, one unifacial endscraper, and one biface fragment; the site was recorded as 15JF692. All artifacts were recovered from the ground surface in disturbed contexts. None of the artifacts recovered are diagnostic of any temporal period or culture. The site does not meet eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Assessment of the Flat Rock Glade State Nature Preserve, Simpson County, Kentucky*
- Author:** E. Nicole Mills
- Date:** May 2002
- Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Flat Rock Glade State Nature Preserve in Simpson County, Kentucky. A single historic site, the Flat Rock Glade site (15SI27), was identified during the survey. The site appears to be an early twentieth-century residence. The Flat Rock Glade site is not considered significant and is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.
- Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed KY 237 Reconstruction, Boone County, Kentucky (Item No. 6-152.00)*
- Author:** Kenneth A. Allgood, with contributions by Grant Day, Karen Hudson, and James T. Kirkwood
- Date:** May 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel completed an archaeological survey of the proposed KY 237 reconstruction in Boone County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of five previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15BE525, 15BE526, 15BE527, 15BE528, and 15BE529). These previously unrecorded archaeological sites were classified as one indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds and four historic farm/residences. Sites 15BE525, 15BE527, 15BE528, and 15BE529 were not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP because the sites exhibited poor integrity and no research potential. These low-density artifact assemblages were dispersed over small areas and not concentrations of materials were noted. At present, there is insufficient information to determine the NRHP eligibility of 15BE526.
- Title:** *Field Investigation of High Probability Areas Along the East-West Portion of the Realignment of US 68, Mason County, Kentucky*
- Author:** Richard Stallings and Nancy Ross-Stallings
- Date:** May 2002
- Brief Abstract:** Cultural Horizons, Inc. conducted a survey of approximately 120 acres in Mason County, Kentucky, to determine if any archaeological sites were present in high archaeological potential areas along the four alternates currently under consideration for the new east-west alignment of US 68. While the work was carried out in accordance with the Kentucky Heritage Council's (1991) guidelines, the entire length of a preferred corridor was not examined. The survey resulted in the discovery of one site, 15Ms114. This site contains both a Late Woodland and a historic 19<sup>th</sup>-century component. Given the nature of the occupations and the good condition of the site, Site 15Ms114 has the potential to contain intact archaeological deposits and is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mining Operation for Premier Elkhorn Coal Company in Letcher and Pike Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand

**Date:** June 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation in Letcher and Pike counties, Kentucky. One previously unrecorded site (15PI197), a historic cemetery, was recorded. The Burke Family Cemetery (15PI197) is an inactive cemetery located along a gently sloping mountain bench at the head of Nats Fork in southern Pike County. There are a total of four burials and the dates of death range from 1905 to 1929. The NRHP eligibility of the site cannot be determined without additional investigation.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed U.S. 421 Relocation-Reconstruction Project, Harlan County, Kentucky (Item No. 11-269.00)*

**Author:** Brian Christopher King

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' (CRAI) personnel conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed U.S. 421 relocation-reconstruction in Harlan County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of one archaeological site (15HL66) and one previously recorded site (15HL61). The previously unrecorded archaeological site consisted of an unassigned prehistoric and 19<sup>th</sup>-to 20<sup>th</sup>-century historic farm residence. Site 15HL66 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The previously recorded site is the Garrett, Hall, and Napier family cemetery located on the side of a mountain overlooking Garret Hollow. As instructed by KYTC, the CRAI project archaeologist photographed the cemetery and used the site description of Site 15HL61 provided by Davis (2001a) in this report.

**Title:** *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 15MU190 for the Proposed Black Hills Coal, Inc. Depoy Area Mine (DSMRE Permit 889-0106) Near Depoy, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Don Merritt and Vincent Versluis

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Great Rivers Archaeological Services conducted Phase II archaeological testing of Site 15MU190. Site 15MU190 was identified as a Mississippian-Period open habitation without mounds that probably represented a hamlet or a farmstead (Smith 1994:48). The site has been deflated by agriculturally induced erosion that has resulted in a mixed plowzone matrix in the top 20 cm to 25 cm of soil, below which lies a very compact subsoil. Two archaeological features relating to the Mississippian Period prehistoric occupation at the site were found during this testing. This stripping of the topsoil revealed the bottom portions of a fire pit and a refuse pit containing Mississippian ceramics, charred hickory nut shell fragments, lithic debitage, charcoal, ash, and deer bone fragments. Two samples of the charred material from Feature 2 were radiocarbon dated to the Early Mississippian Period with dates of 750 ± 60 BP and 820 ± 60 BP. While Site 15MU190 did contain two partial pit features, mechanical stripping revealed no other intact cultural material at the site. Since no other intact cultural deposits were found or are thought to exist at the site, the proposed project will have no affect on NRHP listed or eligible properties.

**Title:** *Archaeological Survey of a Proposed 30 Acre Surface Coal Mine in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack M. Schock

**Date:** June 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of a 30-acre proposed surface coal mine addition in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. Approximately 15 acres of the north portion of the project was archaeologically examined in 1991 and two sites were found. Site 15MU182 was a minor prehistoric site of unknown cultural affiliation; it warranted no additional work and has since been destroyed. Site 15MU181b is a former slave cabin site. Cabin remnants are presently encompassed by undisturbed deposits extending 15 to 30 feet from the cabin.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mining Operation Near Alley Branch in Pike County, Kentucky*

**Author:** George Carlton Arnold

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation in Pike County, Kentucky. Two previously unrecorded sites, a historic cemetery (15PI199) and a farmstead (15PI198) were recorded. The cemetery (15PI199) is inactive, and is located along a gently sloping ridgetop. There are five burials, and all of the head and footstones are made of sandstone; none of the headstones have any inscriptions. A 100 foot buffer will be used to avoid the cemetery, and the site will not be impacted by any proposed mining activities as currently defined. One previously unrecorded historic archaeological site was documented during the survey. Site 15PI198 was recorded as a historic farm and residence site dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Site 15PI198 does not meet the minimum requirements to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Two Waterline Easements Crossing Peter and Skaggs Creeks at Barren River Lake, Barren County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Keith A. Kerney

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted by the Louisville District USACOE of two proposed waterlines accessing Barren River Lake in Barren County, Kentucky. The Phase I cultural resources survey identified a prehistoric habitation-field camp dating to the Early Archaic period (12BN122). Through consultation with the Planning Branch of the Louisville District, it was decided that the Skaggs Creek Easement would be dropped from consideration for this project. Potential impacts to Site 15BN122 by the proposed undertaking would thus be avoided, and no further work would be required.

**Title:** *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Parcels Associated with the Cedar Creek Wetlands Mitigation Plan, Lincoln County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Michael L. Loughlin

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of two parcels in Lincoln County associated with the Cedar Creek Wetland Mitigation Plan. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15LI113) and three isolated finds. Site 15LI113 is an unassigned prehistoric site located along an unnamed tributary of Cedar Creek. A total of 23 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site including a Stage 3 biface, secondary flakes (n=2), and flake fragments/shatter (n=20). None of the artifacts recovered from Site 15LI113 were diagnostic and all were recovered from plowzone contexts. Site 15LI113 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Assessment of the Polly Howard Tract, Harlan County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Eric J. Schlarb

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a survey for the Kentucky Division of Water of the 4.04 ha Polly Howard Tract in Harlan County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the identification of a multi-component prehistoric archaeological site, the Wildcat site (15HL165). The site produced diagnostic flaked stone tools dating from the Early Archaic (8000-6000 B.C.) and Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric (A.D. 500-1750) time periods, which suggests the area was used prehistorically as a series of seasonal hunting camps. The Wildcat site is considered potentially significant and worthy of protection because it may contain intact Early Archaic subplowzone deposits.

**Title:** *Archaeological Survey of 15 Acres for a Civil War Earth Works in Clark County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack M. Schock

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of 15 acres in Clark County, Kentucky, for a proposed County Park which includes a Civil War fortification. The main focus of this archaeological work was to determine whether there were any Civil War or other sites in the 13-14 acres outside of the fortification area. Site 15CK281 was obtained for the Civil War site. Site 15CK281 is referred to as Clark County Civil War Fortification No. 1. This site included (1) the Civil War fortification, (2) an area extending north of the fortification with prehistoric chert flakes, and (3) an area on the lower hillsides which may have contained Civil War era rifle trenches. The Civil War fortification consists of two earth embankments. The location appears to have been used as an artillery emplacement as opposed to a regular fort. Artifacts recovered from Site 15CK281 consist of 16 prehistoric chert flakes, 3 recent historic glass fragments, a recent historic 12 gauge shotgun shell casing, and one iron object of unknown function. The later item is the only artifact found during this investigation which might date to the Civil War. Civil War troops reported to have utilized this fortification consist of United States C.T. 114 Infantry and 116 Artillery.

**Title:** *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 153 Acre Georgetown Business Park in Scott County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack M. Schock

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the 153 acre proposed Georgetown Business Park in Scott County, Kentucky. The archaeological investigation located 5 previously unrecorded sites (15SC237-15SC241) and reexamined Site 15SC232. Site 15SC237 is a 20<sup>th</sup>-century house site which warrants no additional work. Sites 15SC238 and 15Sc240 have minor Archaic components and no additional work is recommended for these areas. Site 15SC239 has Woodland or Fort Ancient component and Phase II testing is recommended for this site. Site 15SC232 is a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century farm house site. The western third of the site is within the flood plain and will not be affected by the Industrial Park. The remaining 2/3's of Site 15SC232 is above the flood plain and warrants either preservation or Phase II testing.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Regionalization Project, Henry County Water District No. 2 in Henry and Trimble Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Rose G. Moore, with contributions by Randy Cooper and James T. Kirkwood

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey of proposed waterlines and a pump station in Henry and Trimble counties, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the discovery of three low

density prehistoric lithic scatter sites (15HY54, 15HY55, and 15HY56) along the proposed waterline in the Franklinton Tank Connector segment and one historic residence site (15HY57) on the west end of the First Street/Second Street connector segment in Campbellsburg. All the materials from Sites 15HY54, 15HY55, and 15HY56 were recovered from the surface of plowed fields. No temporally diagnostic or subsurface materials were recovered, and no subsurface features or deposits such as a midden were observed. Consequently, Sites 15HY4, 15HY55, and 15HY56 are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 15HY57 is a historic residential site consisting of a concrete capped well and surface features that mark the former locations of a house and privy. Historic documents indicate that the site was originally owned by African Americans as a separate property starting in 1893. Based on the archaeological data, historic documents, and informant information, Site 15HY57 appears eligible for the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mining Operation Overlooking the North Fork of the Kentucky River at Roxana, Letcher County, Kentucky*

**Author:** George Carlton Arnold

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts personnel completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation in Letcher County, Kentucky. Two previously unrecorded sites, 15LR73, a historic cemetery, and 15LR74, a rockshelter, were recorded. The cemetery will be avoided by a 100 ft. buffer, and will not be impacted by any currently proposed mining activities. The rockshelter was located adjacent to (about 90 m outside) the project area boundary, but will not be impacted by any currently proposed mining activities.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Assessment of the Crooked Creek Barrens State Nature Preserve, Lewis County, Kentucky*

**Author:** E. Nicole Mills and Sarah E. Miller

**Date:** July 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted a Phase I survey of the Crooked Creek Barrens State Nature Preserve in Lewis County, Kentucky. Four historic archaeological sites were identified during the course of this survey. The Hughes Log House site (15LW200) is located in the heart of Tract 1. The site includes a log house, barn, a power line, and an old road leading up to the site. The Hughes Log House site is an historic mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century site. The Homestead site (15LW201) is located in the eastern portion of Tract 2 and includes the ruins of a burned house, a collapsed wooden shed, a standing aluminum sided shed, a standing barn, a burn pile, two cisterns, and a utility pole. The Homestead site is an historic late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century site. The Foxglove site (15LW202) is located in the north-central portion of Tract 2 and consists of a stone foundation and partial wall, a cistern, and a root cellar built into the side of a natural mound. The Foxglove site is an historic late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century site. The last site identified during the survey is the Cottontail site (15LW203). The site is located on Tract 2 on a ridge protruding northwest from Hymes Knob. The site includes a historic rock-lined cistern and deposits associated with a previously standing late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century structure. The four sites identified during this survey, the Hughes Log House site (15LW200), Homestead site (15LW201), Foxglove site (15LW202), and the Cottontail site (15LW203), and stone fences are not considered significant nor are they eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of Approximately 162 Acres in the Steele Bottom Area Near Ohio River Mile 520 in Gallatin County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Dorothea McCullough, Nikki A. Waters, Devin Fishel and Robert G. McCullough

**Date:** August 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne Archaeological Survey (IPFW-AS) has completed a Phase I archaeological field reconnaissance of approximately 162 acres of agricultural land in the Steele

Bottom area near Ohio River Mile 520 in Gallatin County, Kentucky. The field reconnaissance identified one isolated spot find and five archaeological sites (15GA71 through 15GA75). Site 15GA71 is a tenant house site, which has been in tillage for the past two decades. Quarrying operations are not expected to impact this site, and no further work is recommended. Similarly, Site 15GA74 is a historic site containing the remains of the Davis-Sproul Home Place. Although the project boundary was drawn to avoid disturbing this site, shovel probes on the western boundary of the project area located historic debris related to the homestead. This site does appear to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 15GA75 is a multicomponent scatter near the eastern edge of the upper field and just south of a farm lane. Both the historic scatter and the prehistoric lithic scatter are ephemeral, with no indication of subsurface, intact features. No further work is recommended for this site. Site 15GA73 is a large area approximately 40.5 acres in the upper field, encompassing several areas of primarily prehistoric artifact concentrations. Site 15GA72 is a similar site of 17 acres containing several generalized areas of local concentrations of artifacts in the field on the lower terrace. Both of these sites may contain subsurface features, and, since both are in areas that will be impacted by earth-moving activities, further subsurface testing is recommended.

**Title:** *Phase II National Register Evaluation of the Cain Farmstead (15MG33), The Short Fork Site (15MG38), The Prime Farmland Site (15FD78) and The Prater Site (15FD81) in Magoffin and Floyd Counties, Kentucky (Item No. 12-001.00)*

**Author:** Michael D. Richmond, with contributions by R. Berle Clay, Jonathan P. Kerr, Renee Benson, and Jessica Allgood

**Date:** August 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted a Phase II National Register evaluation of four archaeological sites: the Cain Farmstead (15MG33), the Short Fork Site (15MG38), the Prime Farmland Site (15FD78), and the Prater Site (15FD81) in Magoffin and Floyd counties, Kentucky. As a result of the Phase II testing, it was determined that Sites 15MG33 and 15FD81 do not meet the criteria necessary for inclusion in the NRHP. Site 15MG38 is a prehistoric site dating to the Early and Middle Woodland periods. The site was dated based on the presence of Early Woodland Stemmed bifaces, Johnson Plain var. Unspecified ceramics and two uncorrected radiocarbon dates of  $2370 \pm 100$  B.P. and  $1900 \pm 60$  B.P. The subplowzone deposits consisted of 20 intact cultural features. Based on lithic and feature analysis, several working hypotheses as to site function are offered. The first is that the site functioned as a transient camp that has been reused several times by Woodland populations traveling along Short Creek. The alternative hypothesis is the site functioned as a base camp where a small family group lived seasonally to procure food and possibly plant crops. Since the site represents a rare Early/Middle Woodland domestic locus, a variety of pertinent research questions, especially concerning settlement and subsistence patterns, can be addressed with further work. As a result, the site is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 15FD78 consists of an Early through Late Woodland residential locus. Temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site included Lowe and Small Triangular bifaces, Johnson Plain var. Unspecified and Blaine Cordmarked ceramics, dating from the Middle through Late Woodland periods. Two uncorrected radiocarbon dates of  $2520 \pm 90$  B.P. and  $2560 \pm 40$  B.P. were obtained. The Early Woodland component may have functioned as a seasonally occupied residence (hamlet) based on the presence of buried midden and a possible domestic feature. The Middle and Late Woodland components were also domestic in nature; however, the length of occupation is presently unknown. The site is similar to Site 15MG38 in that pertinent research questions can be addressed through further archaeological work. As a result, the site is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of 15 Acres for a Fire Training Center at Somerset in Pulaski County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Jack M. Schock

**Date:** August 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey of 15 acres for a proposed Fire Training Center at Somerset in Pulaski County, Kentucky. One multi-component prehistoric site 15PU398 was located in the

project area. Diagnostic artifacts consist of (1) Late Archaic Merom-Trimble point, (1) unidentified Archaic point fragment and (1) Late Woodland/Mississippian triangle. The remaining prehistoric material consists of (4) biface fragments, (3) utilized scrapers and (55) flakes. This site will not meet minimal NRHP criteria.

**Title:** *A Report of an Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Reconstruction Revision of the KY 7 Bridge of Maces Creek at Viper, Perry County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Kurt Fiegel

**Date:** August 2002

**Brief Abstract:** HMB, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed realignment of the KY 7 bridge over Maces Creek, at Viper, Perry County. During the course of this survey, two archaeological sites were identified within the proposed new highway rights-of-way. These sites, 15PE208 and 15PE209, are not considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The prehistoric component of Site 15PE209 is placed chronologically to the Early or Late Woodland period of Kentucky prehistory. The historic components at each site appear to have served as a store in the first half of the twentieth century and/or as a residence for the entire twentieth century. A portion of each site will be destroyed by the project and the affected portion of either site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Nugent Crossroads Project and Phase II Testing of Sites 15WD62 and 15WD99: A Proposed Gas Pipeline in Woodford County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Patrick D. Trader

**Date:** August 2002

**Brief Abstract:** GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) conducted Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the Nugent Crossroads Gas Pipeline Project Area in Woodford County, Kentucky, for Columbia Gas of Kentucky. GAI identified five prehistoric sites and one historic archaeological site in the project ROW (15WD97, 15WD98, 15WD99, 15WD100, 15WD101, and 15WD102). In June 2002, GAI completed Phase I survey of the proposed gas pipeline ROW in previously inaccessible locations and conducted Phase II testing of Site 15WD99. Phase I survey located Site 15WD62 and identified one new prehistoric archaeological site (15WD103) and three isolated finds (IF#1, IF#2, and IF#3). To evaluate Site 15WD99, GAI employed close-interval shovel testing and test unit excavation. KHC recommended Phase II testing for Site 15WD62 and additional test unit excavation at Site 15WD99. Phase II testing at Site 15WD62 consisted of close interval shovel testing and test unit excavation. After Phase II testing, Sites 15WD62, 15WD97-103 were not considered eligible to the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed East Dry Ridge Connector, Grant County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Ryan J. Peterson

**Date:** August 2002

**Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth & Environmental conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed East Dry Ridge Connector in Grant County, Kentucky. During the field investigation, no new archaeological sites were documented. However, the project also involved additional Phase I survey of a previously recorded archaeological site, 15GR48, located within the project right-of-way. Previous documentation of Site 15GR48 indicated that it dated to the Late Archaic period. The present survey confirmed the Late Archaic occupation and also provided evidence of an Early Woodland occupation. Diagnostic artifacts recovered during the present survey included a Matanzas Side Notched and a straight-stemmed, lobate-based projectile point that most likely dates to the Early Woodland Period. The Early Woodland point most closely resembles points of the Kramer or Cypress Stemmed types. Although the site contained diagnostic artifacts, no evidence of intact subsurface archaeological deposits was observed. Site 15GR84 is not recommended for listing on the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mine Operation Along Breeding Creek in Knott County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert B. Hand

**Date:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts' completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation along Breeding Creek in Knott County, Kentucky. One previously unrecorded historic house site (15KT112) was recorded as a result of the survey. The house (15KT112) is a twentieth-century one-story, boxed, Saddlebag house with a rear shed addition. Box construction, double-pen, and Saddlebag houses are among the most common house types built during the early twentieth century in Eastern Kentucky. Due to a lack of integrity, a paucity of artifacts, and lack of features, subsurface deposits, or middens, the site is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey and Deep Subsurface Reconnaissance of a Proposed 6.2 Mile Natural Gas Pipeline, Clark County, Kentucky*

**Author:** David W. Schatz, Anne T. Bader, and Michael W. French

**Date:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth & Environmental (AMEC) staff archaeologists conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed natural gas pipeline right of way (ROW) in Clark County, Kentucky. One historic (15CK477), one historic/prehistoric (15CK467), and nine prehistoric (15CK468 through 15CK476) archaeological sites were identified within the proposed pipeline ROW. Site 15CK477 is a historic dwelling with an associated well. This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 15CK467 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with a historic component. This site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Six sites (15CK468 through 15CK473) are light prehistoric lithic scatters of unknown cultural affiliation. These sites are also not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The final three sites 15CK474, 15CK475, and 15CK476 are probable prehistoric stone mound sites. Two of these (15CK474 and 15CK475) are isolated stone mounds while the other (15CK476) is a group of 47 stone mounds. Because these sites have a high potential for significant intact cultural deposits they are considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological High Probability Survey of the Proposed I-64 Connector in Rowan County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Robert W. Ball

**Date:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Wilbur Smith Associates conducted a Phase I archaeological high probability survey of Alternates A, B, and C of the proposed new connector of US 60 to I-64 in Rowan County, Kentucky. Seven new archaeological sites, including one new prehistoric component and six new historic components were documented in this survey. The new sites are 15RW189, 15RW190, 15RW191, 15RW192, 15RW193, 15RW194, and 15RW195. Three of the sites discovered during the survey, 15RW189, 15RW191 and 15RW192 are not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Three of the sites discovered during the survey, 15RW190, 15RW194 and 15RW195 are considered eligible. Site 15RW190 is an historic residence/farmstead that dates prior to 1969. Site 15RW194 is an historic burial dating to July 31, 1851. Site 15RW195, is an historic cemetery, with burials ranging from 1826 to present. There are approximately 200 marked graves and numerous unmarked graves. One site, 15RW193, is an historic schoolhouse site that dates prior to 1935. A former location of Rodburn School, the site is located in a gravel lot of S & A Mobile home Sales. Due to the thickness of the gravel lens covering the site, Phase I investigation was unable to be performed. Monitoring of the site is recommended if the chosen alignment affects this site.

**Title:** *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 15BH226, 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:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a staged Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 15BH226 as part of the KY 11 project in Bath County, Kentucky. The vast majority of the artifacts (n=1,765) were prehistoric. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts include a MacCorkle point dating to the Early Archaic period, a little Bear Creek point of the Dickson Cluster, dating to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period, a Saratoga Parallel Stemmed point dating to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland period, and a Type 2 Fort Ancient point dating to the Late Prehistoric period. The site appeared to have occupations ranging from Early Archaic to the Fort Ancient period. A small assemblage (n=100) of historic artifacts dating from the early nineteenth to late twentieth century was also recovered. No intact cultural deposits or features were noted in the hand-excavated test units, and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Following the completion of the test unit excavation, an area of approximately 1,150 m<sup>2</sup> was mechanically stripped of the plow zone. No cultural features were identified in the mechanically stripped area. Based on the lack of intact deposits or cultural features, the small number of recovered diagnostics, and the plow zone nature of the site, the generally moderate density of the artifacts across the entire site, and thus, low research potential, Site 15BH226 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 15BH209, 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:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (PAR) conducted a staged Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 15BH209 as part of the KY 11 project in Bath County, Kentucky. Site 15BH209 consists of a large prehistoric lithic scatter and light scatter of mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century historic material located on a large ridgecrest. The diagnostic artifacts found at Site 15BH209 represented Early Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric and historic components. All materials are contained within the plowzone, and no temporally discrete areas could be identified. Based on the lack of intact deposits or cultural features, the small number of recovered diagnostics, the general low density of the artifacts across the site, and thus, low research potential, Site 15BH209 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Coal Mining Operation Along Panther Branch in Pike County, Kentucky*

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

**Date:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological assessment of a proposed coal mine operation in Pike County, Kentucky. Two previously unrecorded historic sites, a cemetery (15PI200) and a house site (15PI201), were documented. Site 15PI200 was an abandoned cemetery situated on the flat portion of a narrow ridgetoe west of Panther Branch. There were four identifiable burials at the time of the survey. The interments were indicated by four crude fieldstone head-markers and two fieldstone foot-markers. The NRHP eligibility of the cemetery cannot be determined without further investigation. Site 15PI201 consist of a standing chimney and a small livestock barn. Due to a lack of integrity, a paucity of artifacts, and lack of features, subsurface deposits or middens, the site is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

**Title:** *Old St. Thomas: Initial Investigations and Archaeological Assessment of St. Thomas Catholic Church and Surrounding Property, Nelson County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Sarah E. Miller, with contributions by Eric J. Schlarb and A. Gwynn Henderson

**Date:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted an archaeological survey of the St. Thomas Church property and conducted limited excavations at the St. Thomas Church Complex (15NE84) and the Second Nazareth (15NE85) sites in Nelson County, Kentucky. A total of four sites (15NE84-15NE87) and nine isolated finds were documented. The St. Thomas Church Complex is the historic core area where most of the archaeological investigations were conducted. Intact early nineteenth- to early twentieth-century deposits were identified including a nineteenth-century refuse concentration and a structure in the Cornfield area, a refuse concentration in the Woods area, the 1856 seminary basement in the West Rectory area, the seminary brick walkway in the North Rectory area, an early nineteenth-century structure and a prehistoric midden in the Church area, several nineteenth-century structures and a mortar-processing layer in the Parking Lot area, and a brick drain, a limestone walkway, and an ash pit in the West Log House area. Further research at this site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of nineteenth-century life in Kentucky and in particular life at religious communities. Second Nazareth is a historic tenant house and orphanage. Two units were excavated and indicated that the site is intact and well preserved. More work is needed at the site to refine the site boundaries and expand the current understanding of the Sisters of Charity and Nazareth's role in St. Thomas. Due to the site's integrity and high research potential, it is recommended that the site be preserved. Three surrounding cornfields were surveyed to look for structures relating to the St. Thomas Church Complex and Second Nazareth sites. In two of the fields, multi-component sites were recorded (15NE86 and 15NE87). These sites contain both prehistoric and historic components. Due to poor surface visibility more work is needed at these sites and isolated finds to help determine their spatial extent and significance.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Survey of Cove Spring, Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Matthew E. Prybylski and Patrick Wallace, with a contribution by William Macintire

**Date:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted an archaeological investigation at Cove Spring located in Franklin County, Kentucky. The property will be the location of a new public park combining public recreation with natural and historical conservation. Two historic sites were located in the project area: the City of Frankfort Water Works (15FR155) and the Cove Spring Farmstead (15FR156). The Frankfort Water Works is comprised of a stone retention dam, overflow tower, springs, possible gristmill wall, and unidentified stone foundation. These structural remains are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP based on their unique association with the first water works for the City of Frankfort (Criterion A) and the dam and overflow towers distinctive stone construction (Criterion C). The Frankfort Water Works is one of the few documented intact nineteenth-century water works of its type in Kentucky and the nation. The Cove Spring Farmstead site includes the field west of the modern trailers, a stone foundation wall, a standing nineteenth-century meat house and all land adjacent to it and the land surrounding a modern storage garage. Artifacts recovered from this site are associated with a mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead. Archaeologically, the land surrounding the structures is not considered significant, based on the disturbed nature of the archaeological deposits associated with this site. Cove Springs Farmstead meat house may be significant under Criterion C of the NRHP as it exhibits distinct characteristics of nineteenth-century outbuildings in addition to being an excellent example of master craftsmanship.

**Title:** *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Soil and Water Restoration Project in the Redbird Ranger District of the Daniel Boone National Forest in Clay and Leslie Counties, Kentucky*

**Author:** Randall D. Boedy and Mary M. White

**Date:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The Daniel Boone National Forest conducted a Phase I archaeological assessment of 36 acres in Redbird Ranger District of the Daniel Boone National Forest in Kentucky. The archaeological survey resulted in the location and documentation of six previously unrecorded sites (15CY368-372, 15LS171), and the reexamination of two sites (15CY263, 15CY275) that were previously documented. The eight site locations contain five prehistoric components and four historic components. Prehistoric components include open-air sites and a stone mound. These occupations include an Early Archaic lithic scatter, as well as the Woodland mortuary

feature and an associated Late Archaic encampment nearby. The historic locations consist of farmsteads. Most of the historic activity dates to the middle of the twentieth century. Of the four prehistoric open habitation sites, most appear to represent short-term camps where a limited number of activities were performed. Land clearing practices have disturbed some of these sites, reducing their potential significance. Site 15CY263 is the largest and least disturbed prehistoric open site and remains eligible for the NRHP. Site 15CY275, a looted stone mound and adjacent lithic scatter, is also considered eligible to the NRHP. Further investigations are recommended for these sites. The four historic sites are not considered eligible to the NRHP

**Title:** *Intensive Phase I Survey for a Proposed Borrow Pit Near Duton Creek, Taylor County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Ryan J. Peterson

**Date:** September 2002

**Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth & Environmental archaeologists conducted an intensive Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed borrow area near Duton Creek, Taylor County. The survey of the one acre project area resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded archaeological site, 15TA127. Site 15TA127 consists of a light lithic scatter and is located along the eastern end of the project area. The site is situated on a terrace overlooking Duton Creek. Three flakes were collected from the site from three separate shovel test probes. Site 15TA127 is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Title:** *Phase II Evaluation of Four Sites and Deep Subsurface Reconnaissance at the Proposed Expansion of the Vanceburg-Lewis County Industrial Park, Lewis County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Richard Stallings

**Date:** October 2002

**Brief Abstract:** AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc. conducted Phase II archaeological evaluations at four sites (15LW18, 15LW196, 15LW197, and 15LW198) and deep subsurface reconnaissance within the proposed expansion of the Vanceburg-Lewis County Industrial Park. Hand excavations and mechanical removal of the plowzone from limited areas of Sites 15LW18 and 15LW198 revealed no intact archaeological deposits. These sites are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Excavations at Sites 15LW196 and 15LW197 revealed one historic archaeological feature at each site, but no intact prehistoric deposits were discovered. The intact historic deposits at these sites are limited and are not historically significant. Given this, Sites 15LW196 and 15LW197 do not meet eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 15WS96, Associated with the U.S. 231 Project, Warren County, Kentucky (Item No. 3-146.3)*

**Author:** Christopher T. Begley, Andrew D. Madsen, Rebecca A. Madsen, Patrick Wallace

**Date:** October 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UKPAR) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of a portion of Site 15WA96 as part of the U.S. 231 project in Warren County, Kentucky. While a large number of prehistoric lithic materials were recovered from the portion of Site 15WA96 in the revised U.S. 231 ROW that was subject to Phase II evaluation by UKPAR, the potential research value of this part of the site is limited. Only one diagnostic artifact was recovered during the current investigation, following the typical pattern observed at quarry sites. This hafted biface is identified as a late Paleoindian Beaver Lake point associated with the Dalton Cluster. There were no cultural features recorded during the present Phase II work and there was no evidence of permanent or other significant habitation within the portion of Site 15WA96 subject to Phase II investigations. The portion of the site investigated by UKPAR archaeologists appears to have been an area in which chert was quarried, mined, or collected, and where some initial reduction of the raw material took place in addition to the manufacture and use of expedient flake tools. The dearth of temporally diagnostic artifacts makes it difficult or impossible to associate the lithic reduction, tool manu-

facture, and use activities observed at Site 15WA96 with a particular time period(s). Thus, the investigated portion of Site 15WA96 is considered not eligible for the NRHP.

**Title:** *A Report of an Archaeological National Register Assessment of the Proposed Midway Water Tank Within the Midway Station Industrial Park, Woodford County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Kurt Fiegel

**Date:** October 2002

**Brief Abstract:** HMB, Inc. conducted archaeological survey and testing of the proposed 500,000-gallon water tank at the Midway Industrial Park. Prior to this survey, two archaeological sites had been identified within the boundaries of the proposed industrial park. These sites, 15WD14 and 15WD77, were not evaluated for potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP by the parties recording the sites. Site 15WD14 was reported, in 1977, by Charles Long, as having two components: Late Archaic and Early Woodland. Site 15WD77 is one of seven sites in the immediate vicinity with a Late Prehistoric component, identified during Gwynn Henderson's dissertation research about the Late Prehistoric Period in Central Kentucky. These investigations resulted in the determination that Site 15WD14 does indeed extend into the area on which the 500,000-gallon water tank will be located. The affected portion of the site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Assessment of Three Ponds State Nature Preserve, Hickman County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Eric J. Schlarb

**Date:** November 2002

**Brief Abstract:** The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted a Phase I archaeological assessment of a tract at Three Ponds State Nature Preserve. The survey resulted in the identification of a single prehistoric and historic archaeological site, the Three Ponds Bluff site (15HI74). The site produced Baytown Plain ceramic sherds dating from the Late Woodland (A.D. 600-900) period. In addition, historic features and artifacts dating to the mid-to late twentieth century were documented and recovered. The site functioned prehistorically as a short-term or seasonal special activity area where local lithic material was thermally altered, tested and reduced, and may have been used historically as a residence(s) or elaborate hunting camp. Because the prehistoric component of the Three Ponds Bluff site could possibly contain intact subsurface cultural deposits, it is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Title:** *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Military Wall Rockshelter (15PO282), Daniel Boone National Forest, Powell County, Kentucky*

**Author:** Eric J. Schlarb and David Pollack

**Date:** November 2002

**Brief Abstract:** Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) conducted limited excavations at Military Wall Rockshelter (15Po282). Excavation of four test units revealed the presence of intact subsurface deposits. These deposits, which date from the late Early Archaic to the Early Woodland period, consisted of midden and features. The terminal Late Archaic/Early Woodland deposits at this site contained a large amount of ash from the cleaning out of hearths. These ashy deposits yielded a variety of plant resources, including wild nuts, berries, and seeds, and cultivated plants (chenopod, maygrass, marshelder, erect knotweed, and sunflower) but little in the way of material culture. The large amount of plant remains coupled with the paucity of chipped stone artifacts and faunal remains, suggests that the primary focus of the terminal Late Archaic/Early Woodland utilization of this rockshelter was on the processing of wild plant remains collected in the vicinity of the site and cultivated plant remains grown on hill sides and, perhaps ridgetops located near the site. Based on the presence of midden deposits and features dating from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland periods, Military Wall Rockshelter appears to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is recommended that the site be protected and efforts made to limit impacts to it from recreational use.

## 2002/2003 ELECTION - CANDIDATE BIOGRAPHIES

### Vice President/President Elect

*Darlene Applegate, Western Kentucky University*

I am honored to be nominated for President-Elect of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists. I am in my fifth year as an assistant professor in the Anthropology Program at Western Kentucky University, but my professional experiences in Kentucky go back to 1992 when as a graduate student I served as research assistant at Rock Bridge Shelter in Wolfe County. My dissertation dealt with lithic evidence of prehistoric rockshelter use in eastern Kentucky. Currently I am engaged in local research projects related to site formation processes, bioarchaeology, historic graveyards, and historic/prehistoric cave and rockshelter utilization. Additionally, I have completed a number of Phase I assessments over the past several years.

As President-Elect I would be interested in advancing the organization's realization of its stated goals and purposes. In order to strengthen the identification of archaeology as a profession and to communicate to the public the importance of the proper practice of archaeology, I would support development of a state-wide Kentucky Archaeology Week program as well as forums for increased interaction with amateur archaeology groups. Because I feel dissemination of research results is an important component of ethical responsibility for archaeologists, I would work with the Kentucky Heritage Council to reinvigorate the *Current Research* series. Finally, I would like to see the organization become more proactive in supporting legislative and related efforts regarding cultural resource protection in the Commonwealth.

While I have not held office in a professional association before, I would bring to the KyOPA position the dedication and organization I have demonstrated over the last three years as the Chair of WKU's University Curriculum Committee. I am an active member of the Kentucky Native American Heritage Commission, and I was recently appointed to serve on the Advisory Board of the Kentucky Natural History Museum.

### Secretary-Treasurer

*Melinda King, AMEC Earth & Environmental*

I have worked in archaeology and cultural resource management for more than seven years and graduated with an MA in Bioarchaeology from the University of Arkansas in 2001. My major area of training is in bioarchaeology and human skeletal analysis under the mentorship of Dr. Jerome Rose. In addition to work on historic cemeteries in Kentucky, I have excavated and analyzed skeletal material from Byzantine tomb sites in North Jordan and First Intermediate period and First Kingdom necropoli in the Nile Delta. I also have experience in analysis of forensic anthropology cases. Since joining AMEC, I have acted as Field Director and Project Manager on numerous Phase I excavations throughout Kentucky and assisted on Phase II excavations in Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee. As for the key issues facing Kentucky Archaeology in the coming year, I feel that working on more educational outreach to enlighten the local and regional community about how archaeologically rich Kentucky area really is an important role for KyOPA. I hope that by serving as Secretary/Treasurer I can help increase KyOPA membership and participation.

## **Board of Directors (Vote for 3)**

### ***A. Gwynn Henderson, Kentucky Archaeological Survey***

I have worked in Kentucky for many years. My primary interests include studying the ceramic producing indigenous cultures of central and eastern Kentucky, particularly the farming cultures of the Late Prehistoric and Contact periods; and sharing the results of professional archaeological research with educators and the public in a variety of venues (video programs, public presentations, working with teachers, and writing for the public).

If elected to the Board, I will use my interest and experience in archaeology education to help identify ways in which KyOPA can aid in disseminating the results of professional archaeological research to the interested public and its incorporation into the school curriculum.

### ***Anne Bader, AMEC Earth & Environmental***

Anne Bader has been involved in Kentucky archaeology since 1971. She received her BA in anthropology from the University of Louisville in 1974 and her MA from the University of Kentucky in 1992. She has done work towards a doctoral degree since that time at UK. Ms. Bader served as Director for Archaeology Resources Consulting Services (ARCS) in the early 1990s. From 1993\_2000, she was archaeologist for the Louisville District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. She now directs the cultural resources program for AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. in Louisville. She has recently started the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society, a professional/student/avocational group focused on north\_central Kentucky and southern Indiana. Public outreach and education, Native American consultation, and appropriate treatment of prehistoric/historic burials and cemeteries are among the current issues that

Ms. Bader would like to see addressed more aggressively by KyOPA in the near future.

### ***Susan Neumeyer, Kentucky Heritage Council***

My name is Susan Neumeyer, many of you may know me by my maiden name, M. Susan Duncan. I received my master's degree from the University of Kentucky in 1993, and am currently ABD with Ohio State University (my dissertation topic is lithic source analysis in eastern Kentucky). My current position is as staff archaeologist and Forest Service Liaison at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Currently, my main assignment is to prepare a cultural resource management plan for the Daniel Boone National Forest and I am in the process of finalizing a large archaeological district nomination for the Red River Gorge region. My career path has allowed me to teach at the collegiate level, to work with numerous CRM firms, and to work in two different OSA's (Kentucky and Iowa). I believe two of the biggest issues facing KyOPA and archaeology across Kentucky are ignorance and apathy. Many people, agencies, and corporations have no clear understanding of what archaeology is about. As a result, they have no stake in preserving archaeological sites, and in fact, often see archaeology as an obstacle to be conquered, rather than as an integral part of their community history and a resource for understanding the past. As a board member for KyOPA, I would work to elevate the status of archaeology as a profession and preservation as an objective throughout the state. I would also work to ensure that KyOPA has a strong, cohesive voice in promoting archaeology in Kentucky.

### ***R. Berle Clay, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.***

I have been active in Kentucky archaeology since 1959 variously in teaching, research, management, and CRM. In addition, I have been an officer in KYOPA, SEAC, SOPA and, most recently RPA. I am committed to a high professional profile for Kentucky archaeology and view

KYOPA as the way to attain and maintain that profile which I see as increasingly necessary as we move into the complex political world of this century.

**Kelli Carmean, Eastern Kentucky University**

KyOPA has made good progress over the past few years. The listserv, web site, and active newsletter have all been important additions to our organization, as has our recent status as a consulting party in the Ohio River Bridges project. I envision a continuation of these fine endeavors in the future, as well as a higher profile given to our small C14 fund, and better (i.e., easier) means for the payment of dues. I also think that a better, closer, peer\_to\_peer consultation and coordination with the KHC is necessary so that episodes such as the public uproar over proposed new excavation permits (proposed as a means to address the looting issue) do not occur in the future. I think it is necessary to keep Kentucky's archaeological community meaningfully informed of such changes, and gather their input, prior to making such changes reality. KyOPA is exactly the kind of organization that can facilitate this kind of coordination.

**George Crothers, University of Kentucky, W.S. Webb Museum and Office of State Archaeology**

M.A., University of Tennessee; Ph.D., Washington University, St. Louis; Visiting Scholar, SIU-Carbondale 2000-2001; Currently: Director, William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology and Office of State Archaeology, University of Kentucky. More than 20 years of archaeological experience, primarily in the eastern U.S., but with diverse experience also in the Rocky Mountains, Plains, Southwest, and Midwest.

KyOPA is the primary voice of professional archaeologists in Kentucky, and must seek consensus among its members on the many issues facing our profession: site protection, archaeological resource management; public education; professional training; and publication and dissemination of research results. KyOPA's responsibility is to represent the professional interests of archaeology in consultation with government, tribal organizations, educators, and other interested parties. We can only do this by being well informed, considerate of diverse perspectives, and practical about the limits of the legislative process.

**Treasurer Report for 2002**

Steve Creasman, Treasurer

<b>Date</b>	<b>Memo</b>	<b>Debit</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Balance</b>
31-Dec-01	Beginning balance			<b>\$2,206.16</b>
1/25/02	UK-PAR--Newsletter	\$239.49		
2/02			\$10.00	
5/29/02	KY State Treasurer	\$4.00		
8/02			\$105.00	
10/02			175.00	
10/25/02	UK-PAR—Newsletter & Postage	\$333.96		
	Interest on Checking		\$4.48	
31-Dec-02	Ending balance			<b>\$1,923.19</b>