



SUMMER 2006

Kentucky Archaeology

*The Newsletter of the Kentucky Organization
of Professional Archaeologists*

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President's Corner

Darlene Applegate

This column concerns the formal recording of archaeological sites (i.e., documentation by means of state site form) and recognition of significant archaeological resources in Kentucky.

Some Data

- Archaeological investigations have resulted in the formal recording of almost 22,000 sites across the state, an average of one site per 1.8 sq mile.
- Of the 22,000 recorded sites in Kentucky, 624 (less than 3%) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Of the 3,191 Kentucky properties listed on the NRHP online database, 182 (5.7%) are archaeological sites and one is the 442-site Red River Gorge Archaeological District.

Some Issues

The aforementioned percentages are lower than desired. Of course, the number of recorded archaeological sites in Kentucky represents a small fraction of the total sites that likely exist within the Commonwealth. Most as-of-yet-unrecorded archaeological sites await discovery. On the other hand, some sites have been investigated by archaeologists but not formally recorded with the Office of State Archaeology. It is the latter that cause special concern. We know about these sites. We have data about these sites. In the absence of filing state site forms, that data is not being efficiently shared with other archaeologists and cultural resource managers. While the Kentucky archaeological site database will never be complete since we will never discover all sites, we have the power to include sites that we do know about.

I admit that I am guilty of not formally reporting all the sites I have investigated. I visited a site rimming a sinkhole near Oakland that yielded a variety of historic items as well as a Dalton Cluster point. I investigated two rockshelters in Edmonson County as part of a class project that involved

documenting looted sites. My students and I have documented four historic graveyards in Butler and Simpson counties. I have not yet submitted state forms for any of these sites.

Mia profiteor.

The robustness of our archaeological sites database has significant implications because the information is important for a variety of analytical purposes. Most academic archaeology is based on intersite comparisons. Contract archaeologists must consider previously documented sites in developing work scopes, estimating bids, and planning field methods. The fundamental way to share basic site information is not through conference papers and publications but with state site forms.

But beyond this, site information is needed for cultural resource preservation and protection. This became alarmingly clear at a recent meeting of consulting parties for the proposed Eastern Kentucky Power Cooperative power line project in western Kentucky. The line routing process for this project involved use of the Electric Power Research Institute Overhead Electric Transmission Line Siting Methodology. GIS-based data on cultural resources, natural resources, and engineering requirements are entered into a database that identifies and ranks route corridors according to "costs." Regarding cultural resources, one set of data entered into the siting program is properties eligible for listing or listed on the National Register. The larger the number of eligible or listed properties within a particular corridor, the higher the "cost" of the corridor. If this type of siting methodology becomes commonplace, it behooves archaeologists not only to formally record sites but to evaluate site significance and nominate eligible resources. Such proactive measures could help to avoid unnecessary impacts to important sites.

Some Options

One way to increase the number of formally recorded sites is to enlist the help of avocational archaeologists and college students. KyOPA could train members of organizations such as the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society or the Central Ohio Valley Archaeological Society to formally record sites and prepare NRHP nominations. Faculty could make completion of a state site form a course requirement for undergraduate and graduate students, and advanced students might be required to write a NRHP nomination for an archaeological site. In the fall I am supervising three undergraduate students in a directed study that will involve visiting sites that I have learned about from the public but have not had an opportunity to investigate. The students will collect data about the sites, inventory any privately held collections, and complete state site forms.

Like most archaeologists, I am often asked by the public to identify artifacts inherited from parents or collected on private property. In the future I am going to ask that, in return for my donated time, collection owners allow me to file state site forms based on information they provide. This condi-

tion may prevent some people from asking me to identify items in their collections, but I suspect most will agree.

The Preservation Action Committee of KyOPA has been tasked with promoting nomination of eligible archaeological sites to the NRHP. The committee will assemble and disseminate a list of archaeological sites assessed as eligible but not yet listed on the Register. A recap of currently listed archaeological sites is provided below. If KyOPA members are interested, the committee can organize a workshop on how to prepare archaeological site nominations.

Several state agencies provide assistance in NRHP nominations. The Kentucky Heritage Council can aid in the preparation of significance statements for site nominations. The KHC has copies of NRHP nominations, and Kentucky Department of Transportation is partnering with the National Park Service to digitize records of listed Kentucky properties to make them accessible online through the National Register Information System database. The Office of State Archaeology maintains state site forms, which include evaluations of site significance.

Lastly, next time you see me, ask me how many outstanding state site forms I have completed since writing this column.

Resources

Andrus, P.W.

1999 *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*. National Register Bulletin No. 40. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Kentucky Heritage Council

2006 *National Register of Historic Places*.

http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/khc/national_register.htm

Lee, A.J., and L.F. McClelland

1999 *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. National Register Bulletin No. 16B. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Little, B., E.M. Siebert, J. Townsend, J.H. Sprinkle, Jr., and J. Knoerl

2000 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*. National Register Bulletin No. 36. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places

2006 *National Register of Historic Places*.

<http://www.ct.nps.gov/nr>

Parker, P.L., and T.F. King

1998 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin No. 38. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Potter, E.W., and B.M. Boland
1992 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. National Register Bulletin No. 41. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Seifert, D.J., B. Little, B.L. Savage, and J.H. Sprinkle, Jr.
1995 *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties, with Appendix Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties*. National Register Bulletin No. 21. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

NRHP-Listed Archaeological Sites in Kentucky

ADAIR. 15Ad33, 15Ad36, 15Ad54. BOONE. Maplewood Site, Reeves Mound, Rogers Site. BOURBON. Buckner Site. BOYD. Indian Mounds in Central Park of Ashland, Stone Serpent Mound. BRACKEN. Snag Creek Site, Turtle Creek Site. BRECKINRIDGE. Holt Bottom Archaeological District, Mattingly Petroglyphs, North Fork Rough River Petroglyph, Tar Springs Petroglyphs. BULLITT. Ashworth Rockshelter Site. BUTLER. Annis Mound and Village, Baby Track Rockshelter Petroglyphs, Carlston Annis Shell Mound, Deweese Shell Midden, Raymond Johnson Shell Midden, Read Mound, Reedyville Petroglyphs, Russell Shell Mound, Turkey Rock Petroglyphs, Woodbury Shell Midden. CALLOWAY. 15Cw64. CARLISLE. Marshall Site, Turk Site. CARTER. Carter Caves Pictograph, Saltpeter Cave. CHRISTIAN. McRay Site, Pilot Rock Petroglyphs. CLARK. Indian Fork Earthworks, Martin-Holder-Bush-Hampton Mill, Mound Hill, F. Taylor Mill. CLAY. Fish Trap Rock Petroglyphs, Sullen Possum Site, Red Bird River Shelter Petroglyphs. DAVISS. 15Da39. EDMONSON. Asphalt Rock Pictographs, Dismal Rock Shelter Petroglyphs, Mammoth Cave Historic District, Crystal Cave District, Colossal Cavern Entrance, Great Onyx Cave Entrance. ELLIOTT. Conley-Greene Rockshelter. ESTILL. Ashley Petroglyphs, Sparks Indian Rock House Petroglyphs. FAYETTE. Elam Mound, Guilfoil Site, Mt. Horeb Archaeological District, Mt. Horeb Earthworks Unit A, Ramey Mound, Rockefeller Mound. FRANKLIN. 15Fr26, 15Fr34, 15Fr368 and boundary extension, 15Fr52, Dills Site, Hutchenson Site, Risk Brothers Site, Valley Farm Ruins. FULTON. Adams Site, Amburg Mounds, Running Slough Site, Sassafras Ridge Site, White Site. GRAVES. Youngblood Site, Crow Hollow Petroglyphs, Saltsman Branch Petroglyphs, Saltsman Branch Shelter Petroglyphs. GREENUP. Lower Shawneetown, Lower Shawneetown Archaeological District, Portsmouth Earthworks Group

A. HANCOCK. Jeffrey Cliff Petroglyphs. HARRISON. 15Hr4. HART. Salts Cave. HENDERSON. 15He580, 15He635, Bluff City Shell Mound, Jackson-James Farm, James Giles Shell Mound. HICKMAN. Burcham Site. HOPKINS. 15Hk8, 15Hk46-47, 15Hk79. JACKSON. Brushy Ridge Petroglyphs, Daugherty Bear Track Petroglyphs, 15Ja160, William Gay Petroglyph. JEFFERSON. Second and Markey Streets Historic District. JESSAMINE. Bethel Academy Site, Fort Bramlett, Ephriam January House. JOHNSON. Blanton Site, Dameron Shelter, Sparks Shelter. LEE. Bear Track Petroglyphs, Big Sinking Creek Turtle Rock Petroglyphs, Cold Oak Shelter, Old Landing Petroglyphs, Perdue Petroglyphs, Pine Crest Shelter. LOGAN. Page Site, Watkins Site. LYON. Kelly's Suwanee Furnace Office, Whalen Site. MADISON. 15Ma24, 15Ma25, Bogie Circle, Cornelison Mound, Coy Site Complex, Noland Mound, Robbins Mound. MARSHALL. 15Ml109. MASON. Fox Farm Site, Gillespie Site, Van Meter Site. MCCRACKEN. 15McN51. MCCREARY. Barren Fork Coal Camp and Mine Archaeological District. MCLEAN. 15McL16, 15McL17, 15McL18, Austin Site, Butterfield Shell Midden, Crowe Shell Midden, R.D. Ford Shell Midden. MEADE. Payneville Petroglyphs. MENIFEE. 15Mf355, Skidmore Petroglyphs, Spratt's Petroglyphs, William S. Webb Memorial Rockshelter. Plus 442 contributing properties of the Red River Gorge Archaeological District. MERCER. 15Me15. MONTGOMERY. Gaitskill Mound, Wright-Greene Mound Complex. MORGAN. Ray Burchwell Site, Gar Ferguson Site, Ray Hill Site, Lonnie Hill Site, Patoker Site, Sherman Site. MUHLENBERG. Baker Site. NELSON. 15Ne3, Perryville. OHIO. 15Ob97, J.T. Barnard Shell Midden, Bowles Site, Chiggerville Site, Indian Knoll Site, Jackson Bluff Shell Midden, Jimtown Site, Smallhouse Shell Midden, Charles Wallace House. POWELL. Amburgy Hollow Petroglyphs, Anderson Site, Branham Ridge Petroglyphs, Haystack Rockshelters, High Rock Petroglyphs, Martin Fork Petroglyphs, Martin Site, McKinney Bluff Petroglyphs, Nada Tunnel 1 Petroglyphs, Nada Tunnel 2, Raised Spirits Rockshelter, Seldon Skidmore Site, Shepherd Site, State Rock Petroglyphs, White's Rockshelter Petroglyphs. SCOTT. Craig-Johnson Mill Dam and Mill Sites, Dry Run Site. SIMPSON. Sinking Creek Cave System. TODD. Hadden Site. TRIGG. Center Furnace. WARREN. Lost River Cave. WHITLEY. Bowman Site. WOLFE. Trinity Rockhouses. WOODFORD. 15Wd61, Bullock Site, Shipp House.

Feature Topic

Amateurism in Kentucky

Kenneth C. Carstens and Anne T. Bader

There appears to be no clear consensus of opinion among professional archaeologists regarding the role of amateur archaeologists in Kentucky. On the one hand, the professed public education goals of KyOPA for the period from 2002 to 2005, include the formation of amateur archaeological societies within the state. On the other hand, professionals are quick to voice concerns regarding the nature and parameters of amateur involvement. The reason cited most frequently for professional hesitancy for sponsoring amateur societies is the fear that such organizations, either directly or indirectly, encourage the looting of cultural resources.

Though there are undoubtedly cases of looting by unscrupulous amateur group members, most looters do not belong to any officially organized amateur society. Looters have their own network of communication and usually find and destroy cultural sites long before the amateur or professional archaeologists even know of the sites' existence. Granted, amateurism is a double-edged sword in our profession, but then, that's true for most disciplines; there will always be a few bad apples in every barrel—the professional barrel as well. Regardless, amateur societies should not be held to blame for the unethical acts committed by one of its members. Some professionals would exclude those individuals known to have been engaged in digging, or in buying and/or selling of artifacts from participation in professional-amateur alliances. Yet, are these not the very individuals who most need education? We hear a lot of talk these days about public archaeology. However, this line of thought just begs the question of just how "public" public archaeology should be.

Yes, attending SOME amateur archaeological meetings may mean you 'overhear' someone bartering or purchasing artifacts, but that activity should be your starting point to correct a situation, not to back off from it and gripe to other professionals. If the professional does not take the initiative to work with the amateur, then the professional is NOT in a position to criticize unacceptable amateur behavior. We (the professionals) are the teachers! Our classroom is as much in a university setting as it is in the public domain. There are far too few professional archaeologists to not enlist the assistance of the trained amateur. To do otherwise is to cut off our own noses.

Archaeological societies are gathered for the exchange of knowledge for the benefit of science and increased historical perspective. Protection and preservation of cultural resources are a condition of membership. Public awareness of preservation laws is always enhanced by the dutiful public educational involvement of local amateur societies. Truly, more stringent

local, state, and federal preservation laws and their unabated enforcement should address the cultural looting problem, and should be the ultimate deterrent for crimes of this nature.

The senior author of this article grew up through the ranks of amateurism and knows first-hand the kind of contribution amateur archaeologists can make to the profession. He has been associated with the Michigan Archaeological Society since 1963. As an amateur, his professional mentors included Jimmy Griffin, James Fitting, Chuck Cleland, John Halsey, Donald Janzen, Martin Wobst, Peter Carruthers, and Carole Crumley—all renowned archaeologists then associated with the University of Michigan. All of these individuals are known for their professionalism, and all are strong advocates of training lay persons in field and laboratory skills. He was fortunate to be among their students of these professionals, and he would like to think he is empathetic to the needs of the amateur because of the education imparted to him by other professionals.

Amateurism in Michigan dates back to Emerson Greenman's use and training of archaeologists at the famous Younge Site in southeastern Michigan. Growing out of that experience, and springing up independently, were amateur chapters of the Michigan Archaeological Society that included persons like Fred Dustin and Walter Schmidt during the early days (ca. 1920-1950s), and subsequently to Jerry Fairchild and Bernard Spencer during the 1960s and 1970s. All products of the field school training system at UM (first through Greenman, then Griffin, then Fitting), hundreds of laypersons were trained. As a direct result of that training, new archaeological sites were reported by the hundreds to the office of the Great Lakes Range in Archaeology at UM, then subsequently, to MSU in East Lansing, and now to the Michigan OSA (John Halsey, State Archaeologist). Amateurism paved the way for public support that even aided in establishing the Office of State Archaeology in Michigan, assisted with the excavation of the Norton Mound group (under UM auspices), and the establishment of archaeological programs at Western Michigan University, Central Michigan University, Oakland Community College, and Saginaw Valley University. Amateurism in Michigan was also responsible for assistance provided to state research and public regional universities to begin archaeological field programs, including offering additional field schools oriented specifically toward the amateur (such as Fitting's re-visit to the Younge Site during the 1960s). In Michigan, if archaeology is taking place, you can bet amateurs are assisting and both the amateurs and the professionals are reaping the benefits.

And why not? Archaeology exists for the public good. Or so we tell our students when we teach our university courses. Why else do we do archaeology if not for the general education of the public who either directly (through private contributions) or indirectly (Section 106, NSE, NEH—all tax supported systems of research) pay for our research?

If professionals do not work with amateurs, then we work against ourselves. That's a no-win situation. Professionals who feel they are too good to stoop to the level of the layperson miss catching the brass ring. Because it is only through training the amateur that we get additional sites reported, learn of sites in harm's way, and are assisted by able-bodied, enthusiastic (dare we say 'free') labor in our usually too-tight shoe-string research budgets.

In a profession now dominated by Cultural Resources Management, and in today's financial environment of shrinking educational budgets for universities and cuts in federal and state spending, professional-amateur alliances offer a viable and growing avenue for conducting archaeological research. In addition to providing support to professionals for unfunded or underfunded emergency or research projects, amateurs can also play an important role as site stewards, public educators, and advocates for historic preservation and conservation. Professional involvement and supervision, as well as training of amateurs in archaeological techniques are the most critical components to the success of such a mission.

The individuals who volunteer on public archaeology projects want to learn and appreciate the importance of what they are doing. We do not know of anyone we have been involved with who became a "looter" or collector after they received archaeological training. We do know several, however, who donated their collections to reputable professional repositories, reported site locations, and stopped undocumented collecting. It is our experience that volunteer archaeologists, like many religious converts, become passionate and fierce defenders of preservation and education.

Jeannine Kreinbrink knows this as well as anyone. Through her involvement with the Central Ohio Valley Archaeological Society (COVAS), she has been able to staff a public archaeology project for the City of Ft. Wright, Kentucky that incorporated public education. COVAS members were assigned several individuals from the general public and guided them through two hour excavation shifts. Along with experienced NKU students, they were indispensable for this project. COVAS members have been active in other worthwhile projects as well, such as that at General Butler State Park in Carroll County.

The Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS) also has been very active in supporting professional endeavors in north-central Kentucky and southern Indiana. As FOAS celebrates its fourth anniversary this month, the group has a list of accomplishments to be proud of. With more than 100 members, FOAS has assisted Jay Stottman with professional projects including the survey at Mulberry Hill in Jefferson County, home to George Rogers Clark. They have helped Cheryl Munson and Robert McCullough with the survey of the Mississippian period Prather Site in Clark County, Indiana, and they assisted with surface collecting the Rosenberger

Site in Jefferson County, Kentucky with Michael French. FOAS was awarded the 2004 Indiana Archaeology Award for emergency excavations at a late Middle Archaic mortuary site in Spencer County, Indiana, that involved more than 1600 person-hours in the field over a period of four months. FOAS sponsors Archaeology Day twice a year in Indiana and Kentucky. It held its first annual conference on the lithic resources of the Ohio Valley in 2005. FOAS also publishes an annual journal with articles authored by professionals and amateurs. With a professional to amateur ratio of 1:5, FOAS conducts regular training sessions for its members, and is now beginning a site stewardship program that promises to be very successful.

We hope that other professionals in the state will pick up the amateur torch and renew the old Kentucky Archaeological Society. If there was ever a time to bring back amateurism in Kentucky, the time is now. We must always work towards increased public education. Doing so has rewards in our profession that are measurable, and leads to a win-win situation by enlisting enthusiastic helpers who often share considerable insight and understanding towards solving scientific problems. And, it's just good common sense. As we tell our university students, no one owns the past. It's time to share the methods we employ and reap the benefits of increasing public support for a discipline that all too often is kept on the back-burner.

Committee Reports

How Much is Enough? An Update from the LAC Committee

Susan Neumeyer

When last I left you, the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) meetings were about to resume after a break during the inventory process. Please step back in time with me a moment (c'mon, you're archaeologists, head with me into the past!), so I can refresh your memory. The LAC is a nine-step process designed to set limits on recreational impacts in Red River Gorge. The LAC is open to the public and is a consensus-driven process. There is no progress until consensus is achieved at each stage of the game.

Since LAC is open to the public, you can imagine the diverse interests represented in the participants. There is a core group of regular participants representing archaeologists (of course), climbing organizations, conservation groups, and people who just love Red River Gorge. Each meeting will bring different people to the table, and in the second year of this process, we are still getting first-timers who not only attend a meeting, but who actively contribute. (Big plea for

volunteers coming your way, wait for it...) So if you haven't yet attended an LAC meeting, but have always wanted to, you still have plenty of time.

The summer of 2005 was dedicated to Step 4, the inventory step. During this step, a group of extremely dedicated volunteers using GPS units inventories recreational impacts in the Gorge. The data recorded included rockshelters, campsites, forest system trails, user-developed trails, trash, climbing areas, and much more. The managers of the Red River Gorge now have an enormous amount of data the LAC participants can use to start making recommendations.

LAC is all about determining how much impact from recreation is acceptable in the Gorge and if those limits are reached, devising management actions to bring the impacts under the threshold. Since the meetings resumed last winter, we have been focused on this step. Steps 5 and 6 are the true heart of this process. Early on, the group defined "opportunity zones" that will be applied to various areas of the Gorge. These are: Pristine, Primitive, Semi-Primitive, Roadside, Concentrated Use, and Critical Habitat/Resources. Think of these as being similar to urban zoning. Different "neighborhoods" in the Gorge will have different zoning.

In Step 5, we are setting the limits of acceptable change. For example, in a Pristine Opportunity Zone, perhaps we only want to see 10 campsites per 1000 acres of that zone. If 11 campsites are identified, once the process is completed, a management action will kick in to bring that number back to acceptable levels. We are currently about halfway through Step 5. We have defined limits for all the natural indicators (an indicator is the thing to be measured. In my example, campsites/1000 acres is the indicator.) and now we will turn our attention to social indicators.

The next step will actually have the group deciding where the opportunity zones should be. We have not yet drawn lines on a map for the zones, but have been working with them as abstract concepts.

Sound like fun? Well, sometimes it is and sometimes it isn't. But it is important. Back in the 1970s, Wes Cowan did a survey of the Gorge in advance of a dam that was proposed. At that time, he noted that the Red River Gorge had reached its carrying capacity for visitors and that things needed to change to protect the archaeological resources. Thirty years later, the number of visitors has skyrocketed. Some estimates put the annual number of visitors between 250,000 and 750,000! Much of the damage we see to the sites in the rockshelters stems from ignorance. People do not realize that by creating a campfire in a rockshelter, they could be contaminated prehistoric organic deposits buried a few centimeters below them. The LAC is designed to address this type of situation, and others.

There are LAC meetings about once a month. Most of them are at the Clark County Extension Office in Winchester, just off I-64. If you want to add your two cents' worth, please attend a meeting. They are usually on Tuesday evenings, between 6:00 and 8:30 p.m. If you have questions, you can either contact me at sneumeyer@hotmail.com or at work at Susan.Neumeyer@lrl02.usace.army.mil, or check out the LAC website at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/boone/lac>.

I have a few more brief Red River Gorge items to tell you about. The Daniel Boone National Forest experienced some heavy duty budget-slashing in FY 2005-2006. They have lost a significant number of positions, combined a couple of the districts, and eliminated Living Archaeology Weekend (more about this in a moment). There is no longer a Stanton Ranger District. The Morehead District and the Stanton District were collapsed to form a new district known as the Cumberland District. Dave Manner (former District Ranger of the Morehead District) is now the Cumberland District Ranger – or, he who makes the decisions about Cave Run, the Gorge, and other important areas.

Also, there is a new Forest Supervisor. His name is Jerry Perez. I have not met him yet, but he has a background in NEPA work in other forests, so there is hope that he will understand our concerns about cultural resources.

Finally, Living Archaeology Weekend was completely cut from the 2005-2006 budget. There was not going to be an event in 2006, but in late spring, after some congressional involvement, about half of the necessary funding was allocated to hold this event one more time. Darlene Applegate and I met with some of the folks from the Forest Service and we discussed formalizing a partnership between KyOPA and the Daniel Boone National Forest. As a federal agency, there are grants available for which they cannot apply. KyOPA can apply for those. The partnership has not yet been memorialized in writing, but that relationship is blooming. Stay tuned for more details. (uh oh, she's going to plead for help again, sigh...) I am the head of KyOPA's brand new committee to oversee this fundraising endeavor. If you would like to assist me, please let me know.

Thanks for your attention, I now return you to your regularly scheduled reading....

Preservation in Place: An Update

Preservation Action Committee

Darlene Applegate

The Winter 2006 President's Column focused on mitigation of impacts to archaeological resources through preservation in place. The discussion was based on two British publica-

tions (Davis et al. 2004, Nixon 2004). Since preparing that summary, we have identified additional resources regarding *in situ* preservation and stabilization of archaeological sites.

Davis, M. J., K. L. A. Gdaniec, M. Brice, and L. White; with contributions by C. A. I. French and R. M. Thorne
2004 *Mitigation of Construction Impact on Archaeological Remains*. Volume I, Main Report. English Heritage, Cambridge.

Jameson, J. H., Jr., and W. J. Hunt
1991 *Reconstruction vs. Preservation-in-place in the National Park Service*. In *The Constructed Past: Experimental Archaeology, Education and the Public*, edited by P. G. Stone and P. Planel, pp. 35-62. *One World Archaeology* 36. Routledge, London, New York.

Nixon, T. (editor)
2004 *Preserving Archaeological Remains In Situ?* Proceedings of the 2nd Conference 12-14 September 2001. Museum of London Archaeology Service, London.

Thorne, R. M.
1988 *Filter Fabric: A Technique for Short-Term Site Stabilization*. Archaeology Program, Technical Brief No. 1. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1989 *Intentional Site Burial: A Technique to Protect Against Natural or Mechanical Loss*. Archaeology Program, Technical Brief No. 5. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1990 *Revegetation: The Soft Approach to Archeological Site Stabilization*. Archaeology Program, Technical Brief No. 8. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1991 *Site Stabilization Information Sources*. Archaeology Program, Technical Brief No. 12. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

2004 *Protecting Archeological Sites on Eroding Shorelines: A Hay Bales Approach*. Archaeology Program, Technical Brief No. 18. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

A Call to Arms

There are a number of ways KyOPA members can be actively involved in fulfilling the missions of the organization. This is your invitation to participate in KyOPA!

The Board of Directors recently created a standing committee on *Living Archaeology Weekend*. President-Elect Susan Neumeyer will chair the committee. Board members David Pollack and Wayna Roach and President Darlene Applegate are committee members but more committee members are needed. KyOPA's involvement is going to be critical to insuring the continuance of this important annual event in the future. The Living Archaeology Weekend Committee is

tasked with identifying possible funding sources, applying for grants, developing marketing and publicity materials (e.g., video, Powerpoint, podcasts), planning events, and developing new programming (e.g., historic archaeology activities).

The *Preservation Action Committee* has a long list of goals, and additional committee members are sought to join this committee. We especially need a committee member to regularly monitor the *Federal Register* and other public notices for announcements about upcoming Section 106 projects for which KyOPA might want to seek consulting party status. The committee is also consulting on Section 106 projects, working on state and federal legislative initiatives, cultivating relationships with state legislators, interfacing with Preserve Kentucky and other organizations, interfacing with non-federally recognized American Indian groups, investigating artifact shows at state parks, and promoting NRHP nominations for archaeological sites.

Other committees on which full and associate members can serve are Education, Native American Consultation, Membership, Avocational Accreditation, and Red River Gorge Limits of Acceptable Change. Interested members are encouraged to contact the KyOPA President at darlene.applegate@wku.edu or 270-745-5094.

Current Research

AMEC Earth & Environmental

Anne Bader

AMEC's Louisville cultural resources staff has been working in recent months in more than ten states across the U.S. We now have professionals positioned in offices in Kirkland, Washington; Salt Lake City, Utah; El Paso, Texas; and Sacramento and Santa Barbara, California, in addition to our Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri locations. Within Kentucky, two recent projects stand out as particularly significant.

Phase III Mitigation of the Panther Rock Site (15CL58). AMEC recently completed the fieldwork for the mitigation of the Panther Rock Site. Located east of Carrollton, Carroll County on a terrace overlooking the Ohio River floodplain, the site was recorded in 1996 during a joint project between the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, students from Carroll County High School, and Dow Corning, Inc. AMEC revisited the site in 2001 during a Phase I survey for a proposed bridge replacement project along US 42. Based on the results of these investigations, the Panther Rock Site appeared to be a single component, long-term habitation containing extensive intact archaeological deposits in the form of sub-

plowzone features. AMEC's 2006 mitigation effort included geophysical remote sensing, followed by plowing of the entire site and piece-plotting of tools. After the excavation of hand-dug units, the plowzone was mechanically removed, revealing a large number of features of various types. Several areas containing intact earthen midden were encountered across a large portion of the excavation area, including a substantial, dense shell midden in a horseshoe-shaped configuration. The middens were sampled, after which they were mechanically removed to expose additional underlying features. As expected, artifacts dating to the late Middle Archaic period, primarily Matanzas cluster points, dominated the assemblage. The most surprising finding was three reconstructable grit/limestone tempered pots recovered from two deep cylindrical features on the far western end of the site. One of these was a cordmarked, tetrapodal vessel with an incised line separating the neck from the body. The remaining vessels were plain-surfaced globular jars. It is anticipated that a draft report will be submitted in the first quarter of 2007.

Phase III Mitigation of the Shippingport Site (15JF702).

This past March, AMEC completed the field effort of a multi-year investigation at this major multi-component site situated at the Falls of the Ohio River near Louisville. The excavations yielded artifacts and cultural features associated with at least three major occupations including the historic town of Shippingport, a substantial Mississippian village, and a series of hunter-gatherer camps that date to the transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland period. The Mississippian component is of particular interest and will provide critical insights into late prehistoric settlement along the Ohio River. Although we were restricted to a well-defined project area, the village appears to have been substantial, and extends beyond the area we were tasked to investigate. Despite heavy disturbances, as many as 15 Mississippian houses were identified and sampled along with hundreds of other features. The recovered pottery assemblage alone numbers in the tens of thousands of individual sherds from bowls, pans, plates, bottles, and effigy vessels. The village lay in the far northeast frontier of the Mississippian cultural landscape, and evidence of interaction with the Fort Ancient cultures located upriver was noted. Residential and industrial remains associated with the nineteenth century town of Shippingport, and the Tarascon Mill complex were also documented. The Late Archaic/Early Woodland transitional zone yielded some of the earliest pottery to be found in the Falls area. With the fieldwork complete, AMEC's staff is now gearing up for the daunting task of analyzing the recovered artifact assemblage and undertaking the interpretation of the findings. When completed, the report documenting the investigation will make a solid contribution to Ohio Valley archaeology.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Jennifer L. Barber and Vera E. Morgan

Archaeological investigations in 2004-2005 by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., as part of an expansion of the Argosy Casino gaming facility in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, documented twenty residential and light industrial sites and nine new localities of a previously documented, extensive, prehistoric site on a terrace above the Ohio River, just downstream of the Great Miami River. Thirteen of the historic sites and nine localities of the prehistoric site were investigated at the phase II level conducted in 2005-2006. The thirteen historical residences were first occupied around the late 1840s and early 1850s, largely by German immigrants. Structural remains were documented from the original construction of the neighborhood as well as modifications that occurred throughout the second half of the nineteenth century and through the twentieth century. Wood and brick-lined privies were excavated on each site and provided a large artifact sample for detailed analysis. The prehistoric site represents a resource procurement processing locality that has been visited repeatedly since the Archaic period as indicated by a recent radiocarbon date of 4470 ± 40 BP (Beta 216180) and throughout the Woodland period. Phase III data recovery investigations on both components will be initiated in mid- to late-2006.

Daniel Boone National Forest

Randy Boedy

Two men were sentenced in April after pleading guilty to misdemeanor charges of looting an archaeological site on the Daniel Boone National Forest, in violation of the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA). Michael Scott Johnson, 42, and William Walter Blaisdell, 43, both of Ravenna, Kentucky, were sentenced in United States District Court in Lexington by Chief Judge Joseph M. Hood to probation of 1 year and a \$500 fine. Additionally, both men were ordered to perform 200 hours of community service at the direction of the U.S. Forest Service.

In May 2005, Johnson and Blaisdell admitted to removing artifacts from a rockshelter known as Sunny Shelter (15Po286) in the Red River Gorge (Powell County). Artifacts removed from the site were confiscated from the two men. The artifacts recovered from the Sunny Shelter indicate Late Woodland and Fort Ancient cultural affiliation. According to Forest Service archaeologists, the looted site has suffered irreparable damage (the damage assessment exceeded \$14,900 for the site). This represents a loss to both the scientific and Native American communities.

This case represents the first ARPA conviction in the Red River Gorge Geological Area. The Red River Gorge is a National Register of Historic Places Archaeological District. This area contains 442 significant historic and archaeological sites that are currently listed on the National Register. The Sunny Shelter is one of these sites. There are probably hundreds of unrecorded sites in the Red River Gorge that would also be eligible for this important designation.

Many of the heritage resources found within the Gorge are world-renown, providing some of the earliest records of agricultural cultivation in the eastern United States. The environmental conditions (dryness of the archaeological deposits, high ash content, and the presence of large deposits of potassium nitrate [saltpeter]) associated with many of the rock shelters in the Gorge has led to the preservation of materials rarely, if ever, found at open prehistoric habitation sites – namely the plant and seed remains used by prehistoric Native Americans.

In addition to looting, unrestricted human activity along the cliffines in the Gorge continues to threaten the fragile heritage resources. Rock shelters are affected more so than other site types because of the concentrated activities that occur along the cliffines, the attractiveness of the shelters to remote campers, and the very fragile nature of the prehistoric materials located in these rock shelters.

Other indictments are currently pending in separate cases of looting on the Daniel Boone National Forest. These cases are expected to be presented to a federal grand jury this summer.

Scribbles, Scratches, and Ancient Writing:

Pseudoarchaeology in the Ohio Valley Region

Donald B. Ball

Paper presented Friday, November 11, 2005, at 91st Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Academy of Science (Anthropology and Sociology Section) convened at Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky

ABSTRACT. Beginning in the early 19th century and continuing until the present, numerous grandiose claims have been made that various Old World cultures (including – but not limited to – Welsh, Irish, Libyans, and Hebrews) explored or occupied the Ohio Valley region. An examination of but a sampling of these contentions indicates that such claims have been based upon either outright forgeries of individual artifacts (e.g., Tennessee's Bat Creek stone, West Virginia's Grave Creek stone, and Newark, Ohio's "Holy stones") or highly questionable and unverified "interpretations" of legitimate prehistoric petroglyphs (e.g., rock carvings

in Kentucky and West Virginia). Routinely, such baseless claims are never submitted for critical review by either knowledgeable archaeologists or scholars in ancient languages and are characterized by chronically poor scholarship, isolated facts and comparative data liberally and irresponsibly taken out of cultural and chronological context, and haphazardly documented sources. Consistently, those who perpetrate or espouse such claims are seemingly oblivious of the fact that literally thousands of legitimate regional archaeological investigations have yielded not one iota of supporting evidence in the form of corroborating artifactual evidence. It is concluded that that such pseudo-scientific claims are without substantive merit.

Note: This paper will be published in its entirety in the forthcoming (2006) issue of *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology*.

Murray State University

Ken Carstens

Murray State University has restructured and expanded its Geoarchaeology Program during 2005-6. Dr. Lara Homsey, a geoarchaeologist from Fort Jackson, South Carolina was hired in 2005 to expand the geoarchaeology offerings for classroom and field opportunities for MSU. Dr. Kit Wesley continues to direct the MSU Archaeology Laboratory and Dr. Ken Carstens has re-instituted the Contract Archaeology Program. The Fort Jefferson archival and archaeological program under Carstens direction recently received permission from the NewPage Corporation (new owners of the site area) of Dayton, Ohio, to conduct backhoe operations at the suspected site of George Rogers Clark's 1780 Fort Jefferson. The good news is that backhoe work will be allowed to excavate two 40-foot long, 10 feet deep trenches in the area where a 1983 NASA-flown color IR photo indicates an anomaly that matches many of the physical attributes of Clark's fort (much like the situation at the Laurens site (Fort des Chartres II). Results of the excavations later this summer will be announced to KyOPA.

Position Openings

AMEC

AMEC, a rapidly expanding, world-wide, environmental company, is actively seeking archaeologists for permanent full - time and part time project management positions. Archaeologists are needed to pursue archaeological research and project management in all regions of the United States. AMEC is seeking individuals with experience in either prehistoric or historic archaeology. Candidates must have strong successful backgrounds in the design and preparation of cultural resource management proposals and reports for

Federal and state agencies. The applicant must have the ability to coordinate and supervise personnel and other resources within budgetary restraints; and must exhibit fine technical writing skills. The applicant must have excellent communication skills, and be able to interact with a variety of clients, including Federal and state preservation office officials as well as colleagues. General responsibilities will include: 1) project proposal preparation and budget development, 2) design, implementation, supervision and quality control of all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, significance evaluations, and data recovery; and 3) preparation and review of high quality reports. Associated analytical skills and diversity in regional experience will be highly regarded.

M.A., M.S., or Ph.D. in archaeology, anthropology or a related field is required. Listing on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) is also preferred. Salary is commensurate with individual qualifications and experience. Applications will be accepted until the position has been filled. Please send or email cover letter, resume and the names and contact information for three (3) professional references to:

Hank McKelway Ph.D. RPA
AMEC
Cultural Resources Unit Manager
690 Commonwealth Center, 11003 Bluegrass Parkway,
Louisville, KY
40299.502-267-0700, FAX 502-267-5900
Henry.McKelway@amec.com

AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. is seeking applications for the position of Staff Architectural Historian in its Louisville, KY office. Job responsibilities will include Section 106 structural surveys and assessments, archival research for architectural and archaeological surveys (including background research for overviews, historic contexts, cemetery surveys, and site file checks), and preparation of technical reports of findings. Applicant must meet Secretary of Interior standards for architectural historian and have an MA in architectural history, history, or an associated field. Experience preferred and specialties such as large format photography, NRHP nominations, etc. are desirable. Travel required. Salary will be commensurate with education and experience level. Benefits available. EOE. Please send resume by mail to

AMEC, Attn: Mathia Scherer, 690 Commonwealth Center, 11003 Bluegrass Parkway, Louisville, KY 40299 or email at mathia.scherer@amec.com and henry.mckelway@amec.com with subject header Architectural Historian Position. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

Annual Business Meeting Minutes

Kentucky Organization Of Professional Archaeologists

Western Kentucky University

March 11, 2006

President Darlene Applegate called the meeting to order at 4:30 p.m.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Applegate presented a brief report. She informed the group that the Board of Directors approved the creation of a Historian position for the organization. Eric Schlarb (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) was appointed to serve in the new position. Individuals with photographs, minutes, correspondence, and other items related to the history of the organization are encouraged to contact Schlarb. Applegate then reviewed the standing and ad hoc committees of the organization, noting how members can participate via the committees. In December 2005, the Board voted to donate \$125 annually in support of The Archaeology Channel.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

Next, the treasurer's report was presented on behalf of Mindi King. The current balance of the KyOPA account is \$2,303.38. Of this, a total of \$660.00 is allotted for the KyOPA research grant. Fewer than half of the members have paid their 2006 annual dues. Renewal forms were distributed, and members were encouraged to pay their dues. Anyone who does not pay their 2006 KyOPA membership dues by June 1, 2006 will be omitted from the KyOPA membership list and will not receive newsletters and other member benefits.

OLD BUSINESS

The results of the recent Board of Directors election were presented. The new Board members are David Pollack (Kentucky Heritage Council, Kentucky Archaeological Survey), Wayna Roach (Kentucky Transportation Cabinet), and Sandy Stevens (John Milner and Associates, Inc.). Applegate thanked the outgoing Board members – R. Berle Clay, George Crothers, and A. Gwynn Henderson – for their service to the organization.

New members were introduced. Martin Raymer (University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology, Graduate Program) is an associate member.

NEW BUSINESS

Applegate presented a report on the behalf of the Native American Consultation Committee. The committee recently drafted and submitted a list of concerns to the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation regarding plans to revise the ACHP policy statement on treatment of human remains. The fall 2005 trip planned to meet with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians was canceled and has not yet been

rescheduled. The committee requested that the president send KyOPAs recently adopted position statement on the treatment of human remains to federally recognized tribes with an interest in Kentucky. The membership discussed the pros and cons of consulting with non-federally recognized American Indian groups; there was wide support for the suggestion that the Preservation Action Committee be so tasked.

Henderson presented a report on the behalf of the Education Committee. The committee corresponded with a publisher who was interested in depicting prehistoric mortuary practices in a textbook. One goal of the committee is to meet with the Kentucky Department of Education regarding inclusion of archaeology and prehistoric Native Americans in Kentucky textbooks.

Applegate presented a report on the behalf of the Preservation Action Committee. The committee would like to be contacted by any KyOPA member who knows about federal undertakings with potential known impacts to archaeological resources. The committee is monitoring bills with archaeological implications introduced to the state legislature, and it is tracking developments regarding proposed amendments to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act. Applegate is representing the organization as a consulting party on a proposed Eastern Kentucky Power Cooperative line. One portion has been sited through the Big Bend of the Green River in Butler County, where it will pass close to several National Register sites including Archaic shell mounds and Mississippi mounds and villages. In an attempt to encourage EKPC to select another of its 19 corridor alternates, Applegate will contact federally recognized tribes with ties to western Kentucky. It was also suggested that KyOPA establish a legal defense fund to accept donations on behalf of Carroll and Doris (Annis) Tichenor, who have incurred significant legal expenses in attempting to protect the archaeological sites that the family has preserved for generations on its farm. Another portion of the proposed power line has been sited through historic Keystone Quarry and Farm outside Bowling Green. Applegate will submit a letter of support to EKPC on behalf of the Perkins family and contact the Landmark Association of Bowling Green and Preservation Kentucky about partnering to protect this historic property. Finally, considering the use of site information in siting power lines, the PAC encourages all archaeologists to submit state site forms in a timely manner and to work whenever possible to submit National Register nominations for significant archaeological sites. The membership discussed KyOPA supporting at least one NRHP nomination per year.

George Crothers presented a report on behalf of the Archaeological Research Grant Committee. He outlined the procedures for applying for a grant and the types of projects that could be funded through the grant.

Applegate conveyed a report from Susan Neumeyer regarding the Membership Committee. KyOPA members are asked to give her suggestions for new members and assist in recruiting new members.

Roach presented a report on behalf of the Red River Gorge Limits of Acceptable Change Committee. The process is on the fifth of nine steps, which involves setting measures for acceptable amounts of change to resources. The next meeting of consulting parties is scheduled for March 21, 2006 in Winchester. Melissa Twaroski indicated that GIS information gathered during the inventory process can be used in research. Also, volunteers are still needed to assist with posting signage at sites in the Daniel Boone National Forest; the committee is planning a work weekend for KyOPA members at the DBNF and KyOPA will provide for housing.

There was no report from the Awards Committee. KyOPA members are reminded that they may nominate individuals for awards recognizing lifelong achievement for professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, or historic preservation/public archaeology; special achievements in archaeology; or outstanding theses/dissertations in Kentucky Archaeology.

OTHER BUSINESS

Applegate reported that the KyOPA web domain has been renewed for five years. We are seeking a new web host, since Yahoo has been unable to resolve problems with posting the organization's web site.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pollack suggested that KyOPA contact Preservation Kentucky to investigate possible collaborations. He also reported that the Kentucky Heritage Council suggested revisions to House Bill 627 and suggested that KyOPA endorse the revised bill.

Applegate announced an upcoming edited book project on the archaeology of the Red River Gorge. Anyone interested in contributing should contact her.

The meeting adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

Board of Directors Meeting Minutes

Kentucky Organization Of Professional Archaeologists

*Office of State Archaeology, Lexington
May 11, 2006*

Members Present: Darlene Applegate (President), Susan Neumeyer (President-Elect), David Pollack (Board), Sandy Stephens (Board), Wayna Roach (Board). **Members Absent:** Kelli Carmean (Board), Mindi King (Secretary-Treasurer), Hank McKelway (Board).

The meeting was called to order by President Darlene Applegate at 2:00 p.m. at the Office of State Archaeology at the University of Kentucky in Lexington.

The agenda for the May 11, 2006 meeting was approved as presented.

OFFICER REPORTS

President Applegate reviewed a list of action items from the December 2005 Board of Directors and March 2006 Annual Business meetings: new member packets; correspondence with the new superintendent at the Daniel Boone National Forest, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and federally recognized tribes with interests in Kentucky; operationalization of committee goals; disbursements to The Archaeology Channel to support programming and to the Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference hospitality room; monitoring Section 106 notices; and tax-related implications regarding a possible legal defense fund.

Discussion turned to three issues raised at the Annual Business meeting. Regarding the establishment of a voluntary legal defense fund for Carroll and Doris (Annis) Tichenor, who have filed suit to prevent a power line from crossing their property near several important archaeological sites, the Board voted to allow use of the KyOPA listserv to disseminate information. The Board did not vote to use KyOPA funds to make a contribution. Applegate will check on the legality and tax implications of accepting donations on behalf of private landowners. Next, the Board discussed the potential for interfacing with Preservation Kentucky on consultations, legislation, and grant writing. Sandy Stephens will make initial contact with Preservation Kentucky. Next, the Board discussed possible KyOPA involvement in NRHP nominations. The Board did not vote to expend funds to hire someone to prepare nominations at this time. However, other potential actions were endorsed: organize a workshop on how to prepare nominations for archaeological sites, compile a list of significant sites that are not yet listed, and encourage university faculty to develop courses or directed studies that allow students to develop nominations. These activities should be coordinated by the Preservation Action Committee.

Next, the president reviewed three major issues discussed at the Council of Councils meeting at the Society for American Archaeology conference in April: cultural resource legislation and challenges for professional archaeologists in Puerto Rico, the need for liability insurance for council boards, and repercussions of "Diggin' in Virginia" by metal detector avocationals at Civil War sites.

The latter prompted discussion about site protection activities in Kentucky. David Pollack recommended that KyOPA lobby in support of House Bill 627. He noted that the city of Harlan, Kentucky passed a city ordinance prohibiting the digging of Native American burials. Pollack reported that

an organization called Kentucky's Original People (KOP) investigates threats to Native American sites and performs re-interments within the commonwealth; he recommended that KyOPA contact KOP and establish a dialog so that the sites investigated by KOP are recorded. Pollack also suggested that KyOPA work to cultivate relationships with state legislators, inviting them to visit sites, public outreach programs, and digs. The Board tasked the Preservation Action Committee to investigate these options.

Committees and committee chairmanships were reviewed. Pollack was named chair of the Education Committee, Stevens was added to the Preservation Action Committee, Hank McKelway was named chair of the Archaeological Research Grant Committee (which is comprised of the five current Board members), Wayna Roach and Carl Shields were added to the Membership Committee, and Roach was named chair of the Avocational Accreditation Committee. Regarding the latter, Roach will investigate the types of accreditation programs currently in place with other Kentucky organizations and in other states.

There were no reports from the President-Elect or Secretary-Treasurer.

Applegate conveyed a brief report from Tanya Peres, Communications Editor. The deadline for submission of articles for the summer 2006 newsletter is June 15, 2006.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

On behalf of the Education Committee, Pollack reported that the committee plans to contact the Kentucky Department of Education about the inclusion of prehistory/archaeology in the state K-12 curriculum.

Applegate reported that the Native American Consultation Committee is working to establish contacts with federally recognized tribes with an interest in Kentucky. The committee recently submitted comments regarding revisions to the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation's policy on the treatment of human remains. It was suggested that the committee consider requesting consulting party status or submit comments regarding the level of analysis of human remains for three ongoing or proposed projects: the Shadowoods and waterfront projects in Louisville and the Mountain Parkway interchange in Clark County.

Applegate reported that the Preservation Action Committee is consulting on the Eastern Kentucky Power Cooperative project in Warren, Butler, and Ohio counties. The committee is tracking the introduction of state legislation with potential archaeological implications. The committee has not made much progress on the issue of artifact shows held at state parks.

There were no reports from the Archaeological Research Grant and Membership committees.

AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORTS

Neumeyer reported that members of the Red River Gorge Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Committee have attended three meetings related to step five of the nine-step LAC process, which involves setting measures of acceptable amounts of change for resources. An LAC field trip is scheduled for May 13, 2006 at 9:30 am to leave from Gladie. Michael French is organizing a work weekend at the Daniel Boone National Forest to install signage at archaeological sites.

OTHER BUSINESS

The Board discussed Living Archaeology Weekend (LAW) at the Red River Gorge. Applegate and Neumeyer represented KyOPA earlier in the day at a meeting with A. Gwynn Henderson (for David Pollack, Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and Johnny Faulkner, Melissa Twaroski, Jim Twaroski, Mason Miller, and Dave Manner (U.S. Forest Service). At the meeting funding sources, activities, and personnel were discussed. A one-time grant of \$7000 was obtained from the regional office of the Forest Service for 2006, but there will be no Forest Service funds in the future; the Forest Service will, however, continue to provide in-kind support for the event. KyOPA will submit a grant proposal to Southern and Eastern Kentucky Tourism Development Association, National Scenic Byway Festival Development Project. KAS will assist with the educational components of the event. KyOPA and KAS will assist with developing a marketing package (e.g., Powerpoint, video) for potential contributors. M. Twaroski will draft a memorandum of understanding among the parties.

Board members suggested that LAW event planning focus on educational activities tied to pre-event assignments. Serious consideration should be given to charging admission fees, with perhaps reduced admissions fees for school children who complete pre-event educational activities. Volunteers to help with the event, such as KyOPA and Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society, should be sought.

Stevens moved to create a standing committee on Living Archaeology Weekend. Pollack seconded the motion. The motion passed. Committee members include Neumeyer (Chair), Applegate, Pollack, and Roach.

Applegate reminded the Board about encouraging nominations for KyOPA awards: lifelong achievement for professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, or historic preservation/public archaeology; special achievements in archaeology; or outstanding theses/dissertations in Kentucky Archaeology.

The Board discussed ways to better engage KyOPA members: one-day informal business/social meeting with food, special event associated with Living Archaeology Weekend, and opportunities to informally share information and iden-

tify artifacts. Membership gifts (mug, bag, pen, lapel pin) were also discussed.

The KyOPA web domain name has been renewed for five years. The web hosting account with Yahoo has been canceled, and a different web hosting company will be used to post the KyOPA web site. The Yahoo listserve continues to function well.

Applegate reported that on Statehood Day in Ohio, the state's major historical organizations, including the Ohio Archaeological Council, arranged meetings with legislators to advocate for the study of history. Perhaps KyOPA could work with Preservation Kentucky to arrange something like this for our state.

Roach suggested that KyOPA consider arranging a regional meeting of representatives of state professional councils (Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri) to discuss issues of mutual interest.

Applegate requested that committee chairs schedule committee meetings to operationalize the goals tasked to each committee and establish timelines for particular activities. Committee chairs will report back at the fall Board meeting.

There was no report from the Avocational Accreditation Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

News & Announcements

Archaeology of the Red River Gorge

Darlene Applegate plans to edit a volume on the archaeology of the Red River Gorge in spring 2007. She is seeking chapter-length contributions from academic, contract, and avocational archaeologists on any topic related to prehistoric and historic archaeology in the gorge. Chapter topics are open and could include site reports, survey results, collections analyses, systematics, settlement studies, subsistence research, niter mining, rock art, bioarchaeology, site protection, and public outreach. She would like to have chapter drafts in February 2007. Interested persons may contact her at darlene.applegate@wku.edu or 270-745-5094 or Department of Folk Studies and Anthropology, Western Kentucky University, 1906 College Heights Blvd #61029, Bowling Green, KY 42101-1029.

Book Review

Stealing History

reviewed by Kelli Carmean

Stealing History: Tomb Raiders, Smugglers, and the Looting of the Ancient World by Roger Atwood. St. Martin's Press. 337 pages. Hardcover 2004, Paperback 2006.

All of us in KyOPA understand looting is a problem, but I would guess that few of us—myself included—have had the opportunity to truly grasp the immense scale and complexity of that problem. Now, with the publication of *Stealing History: Tomb Raiders, Smugglers, and the Looting of the Ancient World*, journalist Roger Atwood has provided just that opportunity.

As a journalist, Atwood was able to gain access to people with whom archaeologists rarely come in contact. The perspectives of smugglers, looters, museum directors, lawyers and police chiefs as well as archaeologists are presented in this book, weaving those widely disparate perspectives together in a highly readable manner. Interestingly, perhaps because he is a journalist, he does not feel obliged to always portray archaeologists as wearing the unsullied white hat.

I began learning new things even on the first pages: Who knew that archaeological sites in Iraq were quite safe under Saddam Hussein...because looters were executed under his regime? But then, in the US led war in Iraq, mere moments after word of Saddam's fall, well-armed looters descended on sites in droves.

Although the book begins with the looting of Iraq and the Baghdad Museum, it quickly switches continents and time frames, providing an extended case study on the looting of Peru's Moche area. It was looters who discovered the famed Lord of Sipan's tomb in 1987, thus sparking a veritable frenzy of looting the scale of which the world had never seen even in one of the oldest professions in the world.

As word of royal Moche gold rippled through the black market, a prolonged, well organized, and well-funded industry of looting began. By the time the Peruvian police intervened, extensive damage had already been done. Much of the book tells the story of Peruvian archaeologist Walter Alva and his long international quest for the return of Sipan's artifacts. Part detective story and part history lesson, *Stealing History: Tomb Raiders, Smugglers, and the Looting of the Ancient World* keeps you turning the pages to find out what happens in the end.

The disconcerting role of museums in the perpetuation of looting is a fascinating one, and is well documented in this book. Who can't appreciate the rare Italian ceramics "donated from an old collection" at The Metropolitan Museum of Art?

Couldn't we all stand in awe before a dramatically lit Maya sculpture from an "unknown site" in Guatemala? Cloaked in the confusing guise of well-heeled haute-culture and the intentional creation of untraceable false provenance, collectors receive not only public acclaim for their donations, but hefty tax breaks as well. As we suddenly grasp that taxpayers are actually subsidizing much of the illegal antiquities trade...that dramatically lit Maya sculpture somehow looks remarkably different.

Much of the book concerns the tangled trials and tribulations of establishing laws to prevent museums from accepting stolen goods as a key to stopping the illegal antiquities trade. Atwood's ability to bring a story vividly to life, however, keeps this discussion from glazing even the eye of a casual student reader. We even learn the pleasant surprise that the United States appears to be leading the way in stemming the illegal antiquities trade, especially in comparison to many European nations.

This semester, students in my Mesoamerican Archaeology class read *Stealing History: Tomb Raiders, Smugglers, and the Looting of the Ancient World*, and it was very well received. I think the book is so important that I plan to assign it to all my archaeology classes. Make sure to put this title on your holiday shopping list for friends and family alike. Two Thumbs Way Up!!!

National Register of Historic Places Listings for Kentucky

January 13 – July 28, 2006

CLARK COUNTY

Victory Heights Elementary School,
160 Maryland Ave., Winchester,
Listed, 3/24/06

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Baker, James, House,
Columbia Rd., Burkesville vicinity, 06000212,
Listed, 4/05/06

FAYETTE COUNTY

Cadentown School,
705 Caden Ln., Lexington vicinity, 06000213,
Listed, 4/05/06

FAYETTE COUNTY

Russell School, 201 W. Fifth St.,
Lexington, 06000215,
Listed, 4/05/06

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Stephen Foster Elementary School,
4020 Garland Ave., Louisville, 06000337,
Listed, 4/04/06

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Mantle Rock Archeological District,
KY133, Smithland vicinity, 04001253,
(Cherokee Trail of Tears MPS)
Listed, 3/22/06

MASON COUNTY

Russell Theatre,
9 E. Third St., Maysville, 06000216,
Listed, 3/31/06

OLDHAM COUNTY

Wildwood Farm,
3901 Axton Ln., Skyclight vicinity, 06000214,
Listed, 3/30/06

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David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council
Sandy Stephens, John Milner and Associates
Wayna Roach, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet

Kentucky Archaeology is a publication of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists and is issued twice a year in the Summer and Winter. The deadline for submitting announcements, short news items, queries, call for papers, book reviews, current research, and other materials is May 15 for the Summer issue and November 15 for the Winter issue.

Please send materials to Tanya M. Peres, KyOPA Editor, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, MTSU, P.O. Box 10, Murfreesboro, TN 37132; phone: 615-904-8590; fax: 615-898-5427; e-mail: tperes@mtsu.edu. Submissions should be sent in either Word or Word Perfect files on disk or via email attachments. Please note the software and version in your cover letter.

KyOPA Newsletter

c/o Tanya M. Peres

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