36th Annual KHC Archaeology Conference, March 1-3, 2019: Paper Abstracts

Author(s)	Title and Abstract
Bader, Anne Tobbe (Corn Island Archaeology)	***The Beecher Terrace Archaeological Project: A Collaborative Community Endeavor*** Archaeology is underway at the Beecher Terrace Housing Complex in the Russell neighborhood of Louisville. Beecher Terrace was built in 1939 as the second low-income residential development for African Americans. The complex overlays the remains of more than 380 residences established between 1870-1880. Mitigation was devised with the input of numerous consulting parties. As Russell's leaders seek to revitalize their neighborhood, they turned to archaeology to reveal the beginnings of this earliest of Louisville's subdivisions which was populated by a high frequency of educated African American professionals within the decades immediately following Emancipation.
Butler, Brian M. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)	***The Late Great Site at Gilbertsville, 15ML494*** This presentation will relate the author's experiences with the Gilbertsville Site, a looted and badly damaged site on the Tennessee River in Marshall County. The site was a rich midden, mostly Archaic, that has been the object of looters for decades and was also seriously damaged by the construction of a TVA powerline. The site is multicomponent but the dominant occupations are represented by Kirk Stemmed and Morrow Mountain/Eva points. There is also an enigmatic Early and Middle Woodland Baumer occupation with evident ties to Early Woodland groups in north Mississippi as well as to Middle Woodland Copena groups upstream.
Carlson, Justin N. (University of Kentucky)	***Middle to Late Holocene (7200-2900 cal. BP) Archaeological Site Formation Processes at Crumps Sink and the Origins of Anthropogenic Environments in Central Kentucky*** Excavations at Crumps Sink revealed stratified archaeological deposits spanning the late Middle to Late Archaic periods. Magnetic susceptibility, loss-on-ignition, and soil micromorphological analyses were conducted to examine landform dynamics in response to environmental change and human activities. More pronounced soil formation after 5500 cal. BP may signal shifting environmental regimes at the end of the Holocene Thermal Maximum. Enhanced plant ash deposition occurred during the Late Archaic, contemporaneous with grassland expansion and a shift to early horticultural economies in the region. This may indicate intentional land burning by hunter-gatherers to create anthropogenic environments for silviculture and, ultimately, early plant domestication.
Endonino, Jon C. (Eastern Kentucky University)	***Looted But Still Significant – Investigations at the Grizzly Newt Rock Shelter (15JA120), Jackson County, Kentucky*** This paper presents the excavation results of the 2016 EKU archaeology field school at the Grizzly Newt rock shelter within Daniel Boone National Forest, Jackson County, Kentucky. Excavations revealed intact stratified deposits representing nearly ten millennia of human occupation and well-preserved botanical and zooarchaeological remains despite having been looted for several decades. The pitted and undulating topography and limited range of artifacts recovered during surface collection belies the preservation of this site and its significance, serving as a cautionary tale for land managers and cultural resource professionals in assessing NRHP eligibility of looted sites.
Henry, Edward R. (Colorado State University); Maggard, Greg J. (Oklahoma Department of Transportation); Pollack, David (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)	***What can a ditch divulge? Landscape history and social change at Indian Old Fields and the Goff Circle, Clark County, KY.*** Landscape change and the formation/dissolution of social institutions are a primary focus of archaeologists. Fieldwork conducted in the Indian Old Fields region, including an investigation of the Goff Circle (a Middle Woodland earthen enclosure), provide new insights into the changing nature of the surrounding landscape. Our presentation focuses on identifying changes in human interaction with this landscape as revealed through the refilling of the ditch at the Goff Circle, and the nature of human occupation(s) across the Indian Old Fields region that postdate the construction of the Goff Circle enclosure.
Hockensmith, Charles D. (retired from Kentucky Heritage Council); Gary A. O'Dell (Morehead State University); and Joseph T. Hannibal (Cleveland Museum of Natural History)	***The Tanner Quarry: A Historic Chert Millstone Manufacturing Site In Woodford County, Kentucky*** Millstones were an essential component of early grist mills. In several states during the late 18th century, local cherts occurring in limestone beds were quarried and used to manufacture millstones. Two such quarries in Kentucky were identified from archival research. After years of searching, the Tanner Quarry was located in Woodford County, Kentucky. This paper provides an initial overview of the Tanner Quarry which was operating by 1797. Identified remains at the quarry include 16 incomplete millstones, stone slabs with drill holes, and shaping debris.

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Kreinbrink, Jeannine (K&V Cultural Resources Management, LLC)	***19th Century East Covington Privy by Association*** Phase III data recovery in Covington Kentucky has provided information on the relationship of landlords, tenants, and privy type and location. Privy construction material and quality may be associated with whether the landowner actually lived on the Lot or was an absentee landlord. Archival research provides further data to correlate economic status and lot occupancy. Archaeological and archival research provides a testable model for investigating this relationship.
Manzano, Bruce L.; David Pollack; A. Gwynn Henderson; Andrea Erhardt; and Jordon Munizzi (Kentucky Archaeology Survey)	***Fox Farm, a Large Fort Ancient Village in Mason County, Kentucky: Evidence of Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) Management?*** Analysis of a large sample of wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) wing and leg bones from Fox Farm indicates that these birds ate little in the way of C4 plants, such as maize. This study also demonstrates that village residents killed twice as many male as female turkeys. Both patterns are discussed regarding the active management of the turkey flock(s) within the vicinity of Fox Farm. Evidence for the management of turkeys fits within an emerging model of the residents active management of key natural resources surrounding the village.
McBride, Dr. W. Stephen Ph.D., Denise Waggoner, and Kathie G. Miller (Camp Nelson)	***Gothic Bottles from the William Berkele Sutler Store, Camp Nelson, Kentucky*** During the 2018 archaeological season at Camp Nelson (now a National Monument) over 500 bottle fragments from at least 11 separate gothic or cathedral bottles were recovered from Feature 92, northwest of the Berkele store. Although this feature appears to be a tent or hut floor basin, the quantity of gothic bottle glass recovered indicates that this deposit represents secondary refuse from the store after abandonment of the tent/hut. The quantity of glass and nearly complete nature of most reconstructed vessels suggest that these were deposited in a single, quick event. Analysis indicates that these bottles were mold blown with applied-tooled lips, and had bare iron or glass pontils. Bottle analysis also demonstrates the presence of two sizes and four separate types of molded decoration. Comparisons with other studies suggests the bottles contained various products likely sold or served at a Civil War sutler store.
Miller, Orloff G., Ph.D. (Orloff Miller Consulting, LLC)	***Construction History, Lots of Ladies' Undergarment Fasteners, and a Fiery End: Excavations at Harrison's Tavern Stand/ the Halfway House, of Mason County, Kentucky*** Orloff Miller Consulting LLC has concluded mitigation investigations at the 19th century Tavern Site 15Ms183, in Mason County, Kentucky. The investigations reexamine popular assumptions about social mores in 19th century taverns. At its height, the tavern proprietor families were literally wed to local stagecoach and livery companies that dominated the route that has now become State Route 11. The archaeological remains provide evidence for a distinctive, perhaps even diagnostic, 19th century tavern architecture and landscape.
Osterholt, Amber E. (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)	***Instability and Abandonment: The Bioarchaeology of Late Fort Ancient Hardin Village*** This project investigated the relationship between conflict, poor health, and environmental instability at the Fort Ancient community of Hardin Village. A comprehensive bioarchaeological assessment of the Hardin Village burials was completed. This study revealed insufficient diets, violent encounters, and a relatively low age at death for the population. Children, especially of weaning age, and young adults had particular difficulty at Hardin Village. Evidence of trauma showed that warfare and raiding were endemic. Resource stress, poor nutrition, and endemic violence are strong candidates for driving the abandonment of the Middle Ohio River Valley by Fort Ancient communities like Hardin Village.
Renson, Virginie (Univeristy of Missouri Research Reactor); David Pollack (Univeristy of Kentucky); Ben Barnes (Shawnee Tribe); A. Gwynn Henderson (Univeristy of Kentucky); Brian Byrd (Far Western Anthropological Research Group)	***Sourcing Fort Ancient shell-tempered ceramics in the Middle Ohio River Valley using shell chemistry*** This study is part of a larger project that aims to better understand the link between the Fort Ancient culture and modern Shawnee people. It also contributes to testing the use of elemental and strontium isotopic chemistry of fresh-water shells to trace the origin and circulation of shell tempered ceramics within the Middle Ohio Valley and with other regions. Here, we introduce the approach, examine the importance of evaluating diagenetic alterations, and discuss the results of the elemental chemistry obtained for 75 whole shell samples selected from 15 archaeological sites (14 Fort Ancient and 1 Mississippian).

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Schatz, David (Corn Island Archaeology)	***Louisville's Urban Landscape Development from 1800 to 1940: From Fields to Ball Fields*** Louisville, Kentucky has changed dramatically from a small river port town and portage around the Falls of the Ohio to an intensely developed modern urban center. Corn Island's recent work at the Beecher Terrace site (15JF923) dramatically revealed this transition from it's early use as a communal farming area to a vibrant urban community both as a mixed residential neighborhood and housing project. The Phase III in the Old Walnut Street Park portion of site 15JF923, to date, has produced 230 features of various types in addition to the 49 encountered during the Phase I and II. The features identified include an early chimney base and midden deposits as well as privies, cisterns, foundations, and yard features from the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Non-feature indicators of early land use were also identified such as plow scars and living surfaces associated with early nineteenth century farming and later fill episodes to fill and level lots for later nineteenth century development and twentieth century demolition and reuse of the area as a city park for the residents of Beecher Terrace. Fieldwork at this site has provided an exciting window into the landscape archaeology of downtown Louisville and will pave the way for further explorations of the urban environment both during archival research and future fieldwork.
Shiverdecker, Andrea (Northern Kentucky University)	***The Parker Academy: Boundary Breaking, Transdisciplinary and the Creation of a "Memory Atlas"*** In July of 2017, a National Science Foundation REU (Research Experience for Undergraduates) grant was awarded to Northern Kentucky University's Parker Academy transdisciplinary team; a group of scholars and students from the disciplines of Anthropology, Archaeology, Geography, History and Public History. Andrea Shiverdecker, an undergraduate Parker REU Fellow will share how her experiences helped to shape and expand her intellectual horizons. Her transdisciplinary work, which brought to bear methods which crossed traditional disciplinary boundaries, allowed her to gain deep insights into the abolitionist movement in the Ohio River Valley. Moreover, Andrea will illustrate how her transdisciplinary work was made both visible and tangible in a unique installation. Andrea's "Memory Atlas", modelled after Aby Warburg's "Mnemosyne Atlas", used images (visual anthropology, archaeology and history) and carefully selected text to re-create the story of the Parker Academy.
Stevens, Karen (University of Kentucky)	***Archaeological Investigations at Green River Shell Midden sites in the Lower Green River Archaeological Region, Henderson County, Kentucky*** Extensive research has been conducted on the Shell Midden Archaic (SMA) of the Middle Green River Archaeological Region, yet little work has been done at shell midden sites located in the Lower Green River Archaeological Region. This paper provides an overview of recent excavations at two shell midden sites in Henderson County, Kentucky: one shallow floodplain site (15HE9) and one deep bluff-top site (15HE160). Despite evidence of looting observed in the 1980s, both sites provided intact deposits of mussel and gastropod shell, along with faunal and botanical remains. Unexpectedly, 15HE160 produced stratified deposits, rare for Green River SMA sites.

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Davidson, Matthew J. (University of Kentucky)	***The Woodland Period Origins of Fort Ancient Community Organization*** The Hardin Site in Greenup County is well-known for its ring-shaped settlements dating to the Fort Ancient Period (1000-1750 CE). However, recent research at the site has documented evidence of a previously unknown ring midden, sealed a meter below surface at the northern edge of the site. Available evidence – including ceramic and lithic artifacts, a radiocarbon date, and geophysical survey – suggests it dates to the Late Woodland Period (500-1000 CE). This poster examines evidence of this component, speculates about its relationship to the Fort Ancient occupation of the site, and compares it to well-documented Late Woodland ring middens.
Green, Taylor (Daniel Boone National Forest) and Steve Bentley (Red River Museum); Matthew Davidson (Daniel Boone National Forest); Johnny Faulkner (Red River Museum); Jason Flay (Acheulean Consulting); Larry Meadows (Red River Museum); Eric J. Schlarb (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)	***The Bedrock Mortar Project: A Multi-Phased Public Archaeology Research Program*** The Bedrock Mortar Project (BRMP) is a multi-phased research program by a team of avocational, student and professional archaeologists from the Red River Museum, the Daniel Boone National Forest and the University of Kentucky. The focus of the BRMP is systematic documentation of rockshelter sites containing bedrock mortar features located on public and private lands in eastern Kentucky. The primary goals of the BRMP are to increase knowledge of the age, distribution and function of BRM sites, provide scientific training to non-professionals and to foster greater public awareness. This poster presents preliminary results of the first phase of the BRMP.