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Archaeological Survey of the Tygarts Valley Drainage in Carter County, Kentucky

Matt Maley (presented by Susan Neumeyer)

The county was divided into 14 areas and each area was examined for the presence of prehistoric sites. During the 36 years of the review, over 300 sites were identified. Of these, 125 had received a 15CR##. Because of close proximity, several sites were combined under one number. Part of the study focused on the identification of chert outcrops and assessment of their utilization by prehistoric visitors to the county. There were at least 33 outcrop areas that were utilized. Some outcrops contain multiple layers including a combination of lenses and nodules. Many of the shelters in Echo/Box Canyon had outcrops within the shelter. The most common chert was "Upper Newman" (Haney); however, considerable outcrops of "Lower Newman" was also present (Paoli, St. Louis) ("Newman" ID based on 1955 Grahn Geological Topographic Map). Review of sites and local collections suggest county occupation was from the "Paleo" to "Fort Ancient" periods however, early Woodland occupation may have been most frequent. From 1992-1995 the study was associated with KHC matching grants. Only one of the grants involved a "salvage" activity at 15CR173 where preserved plant remains existed to at least the early Woodland period. A very large amount of preserved organic material was recovered along with lithic and bone artifacts.

Middle Archaic Mobility and Resource Utilization in the Redbird District, Daniel Boone National Forest

Justin N. Carlson, David Pollack, David Breetzke, Deborah Parrish, Heather Byerly, Eric Schlarb and Jack Rossen

The Sumac Terrace site (15Ls141), located in the Cumberland Plateau, was primarily occupied during the Middle Archaic (6000-4000 CE). The recovery of a large number of exhausted chipped stone tools and debitage from tool maintenance, the presence of rock-lined hearths and cooking pits, and sheet midden within a relatively small area (20 x 30 m) suggests intensive, repeated use of this locality. The site is located on a toeslope beside a wetland, and surrounded by ridges, which would have offered those that camped at this locality access to a variety of plant resources and protection from the weather. The debitage raw material profile from this and neighboring sites indicates that about one-third of the chert used by the hunter-gatherers who frequented this region was obtained from more northerly sources in the Kentucky and Licking drainages. This is suggestive of seasonal rounds that involved movement over a relatively large area. The data from Sumac Terrace is considered

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in relation to contemporary sites in the Cumberland Plateau and neighboring regions to model hunter-gatherer use of upland settings during the Middle Archaic.

Excavations at the Fielding Bradford Site, Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky

Jeanine Kreinbrink

Site 15SC344 consists of the Bradford log house ruins and associated archaeological site just northwest of Georgetown, Scott County. Bradford's occupation spanned the early nineteenth century until his death in 1851. Among other research objectives, this project explores the relationship of Upland South to Planter/larger farm models and where Bradford may fit as a landowner. Although Bradford lived in the Inner Bluegrass and was a slave owner he was not participating in the local economy as a large-scale planter. Bradford may have been running a hog processing industry producing hams and other pork products, more in keeping with the Upland South geographic model.

Lithic Technological Organization of Kirk Horizon Components at two Rockshelter Sites in the Cumberland Plateau of Kentucky

Jon Endonino

Analysis of Kirk Corner-Notched assemblages from two rockshelters within a Lithic Technological Organization (LTO) framework highlights the differential use of similar physiographic and ecological settings by the same or related populations. Differences in LTO at the Grizzly Newt (15Ja120) and Killer Tree (15Ja122) rockshelters are revealed through attribute-based analyses of tools and debitage. Combined with patterning in spatial utilization and temporal factors such as variability in the duration and frequency of reoccupation, explanations emerge for the differences in site use despite similarities in setting and cultural affiliation spanning a period from 11,090 – 8400 cal BP.

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The Evolution of Coffin and Casket Hardware from Historic Cemeteries in the Southeastern and Midwestern United States

Alexandra Bybee and Victoria Swenson, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

Mortuary artifact assemblages, including materials used to mark grave locations, those used in the construction of coffins and caskets, and items used to clothe and decorate the dead, range temporally, geographically, and culturally based on a variety of factors, including manufacturing advancements, access to goods, and adherence to cultural norms, among others. This paper discusses the evolution of coffin and casket hardware as viewed from the materials recovered during the archaeological excavation of late eighteenth through mid-twentieth century cemeteries in Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

Archaeology and Erosion: Cover Crops and Land Stewardship as a Long-Term Strategy

Jonah Lewis, Christina Emery, Archaeological Research Institute

Soil erosion from flooding and agricultural practices is a problem that affects countless archaeological sites. We can establish positive relationships between archaeologists and the community by offering viable options for continued cultivation that keeps an area viable for the landowner while also protecting the site. This research proposes that cover crop usage and continued site stewardship are beneficial to site preservation. Cover crops give the soil increased protection because of their density and root structure and can still be of financial value for farmers. Land stewardship should involve cultivation of historically fitting plants, the objectives being to introduce a lost perspective of the past occupants of the land, reintroduce native species, and bring awareness of the lands' history and ecology. Active land stewardship should preserve sites' cultural history while also making it available to the community. We will focus on the ways in which the Archaeological Research Institute has addressed some of these concerns at the Guard Site, a Fort Ancient site in southeastern Indiana, and our ongoing stewardship plan.

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An Archaeological Investigation and Interpretation of a Cornerstone Deposit from Louisville's Confederate Monument

M. Jay Stottman Kentucky Archaeological Survey

Amid recent efforts to remove Confederate Monuments throughout cities in the South, the city of Louisville removed its monument situated on a public street in the middle of the University of Louisville's main campus. During disassembly of the monument, a cornerstone box containing commemorative objects was found. This presentation discusses these objects and their relationship to the "Lost Cause" movement espoused by ex-Confederates. It also examines the battle for the memorial landscape and the monument itself as a symbol of ex-Confederate power that perpetuated the "Lost Cause" narrative into the present day.

A Preliminary Exploration of Shawnee Ceramic Heritage

A. Gwynn Henderson and David Pollack

At the request of the Shawnee Tribe, in 2017, we joined an inter-disciplinary team of archaeologists, historians, ethnohistorians, linguists, ceramic artists, and Tribal citizens working to reconnect Shawnee citizens to their Fort Ancient ancestry. For example, the Tribe hopes that by teaching a new generation of Shawnee artists how to make Fort Ancient ceramics, they will be able to revive their pre-contact ceramic traditions. In an outgrowth of this project, the Tribe has become interested in using material culture to confirm aspects of the Shawnee diaspora. In this paper, we will report on research that focuses on ceramics recovered from site locations near Savannah, Georgia, where historic documents indicate the Shawnee migrated in the late 1600s/early 1700s. These ceramics are distinguished from local ceramics, in part, by temper (sand vs shell), surface treatment (plain vs cordmarked) and decoration (stamping vs trailing). The shell tempered ceramics recovered from the Savannah area most closely resemble middle Ohio Valley Madisonville series ceramics.

"OMG Rose St. is Feral!": Material Survey of a Campus Parking Garage as Liminal Hangout Space

Dr. Zada Komara, University of Kentucky Lewis Honors College

Parking garages at the University of Kentucky are popular hangout spaces for faculty, staff, undergraduate students, and people experiencing houselessness, particularly after hours. Garages provide multi-use spaces for recreational activities, notably: eating, smoking cigarettes and marijuana, drinking alcohol, having sex, taking selfies, sunbathing,

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skateboarding, napping, and car stunts. Students, faculty, and staff describe parking garages on UK's campus as liminal spaces, existing between indoor and outdoor and between public and private. Garages provide hangout spaces for solo and group recreation outside the surveillance of peers, administrators, and law enforcement. This modern material culture paper discusses Fall 2022 archaeological survey of UK's Rose Street Parking Structure, a notorious hangout space, by undergraduate students in the author's Modern Material Culture honors seminar. Material remains- notably vomit, urine, alcohol containers, cigarette butts, condoms, joint roaches, and blunt wrappers- mapped on the decks, stairwells, and the garage's perimeter suggest that recreators subvert panoptic control by finessing this liminality. Fieldwork, including oral testimony, suggests revelers utilize Rose St. in acts of both shame and defiance integral to daily life, recreation, and work at UK.

The Occupational History of the Baumer Site in the Lower Ohio River Valley

Richard L. Herndon

Portions of the Baumer Site were examined by the University of Chicago in the 1930s. Excavations revealed a site that predated the Late Woodland in the area, but to this day general confusion remains as to whether it is Early or Middle Woodland in age, or both. This article provides a summary of the previous work conducted at the site including the first detailed analyses of the features and artifacts that were documented as a result of their excavations. Conclusions drawn from this re-analysis is that the majority of the occupation dates to the Early Woodland and shows southern influences characteristic of the Cormorant Culture. Poorly defined Middle Woodland and Mississippian components are also present. Unlike some Crab Orchard groups in the nearby interior of southern Illinois, Middle Woodland Baumer groups at the site do not appear to have been significantly involved in the Havana-Hopewell Interaction Sphere.

Archaeological Identification of the Newport Barracks Site (15Cp103), Campbell County, Kentucky

Donald A. Miller, Michael D. Coker, Scott Clark, and Brian L. Hackett Department of History and Geography, Northern Kentucky University City of Newport, Kentucky

The Newport Barracks was a military installation located at the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers, in Campbell County, Kentucky. Originally constructed in 1803, the Barracks relocated to higher ground due to successive flooding in the 1880's. A collaboration between the City of Newport and the Department of History and Geography at Northern

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Kentucky University facilitated the completion of a state site form, preliminary *in situ* surficial artifact concentration mapping, and a compilation of primary and secondary historical documents. The result of these efforts indicate that the Newport Barracks was an integral part of the early western expansion of the United States and that it served in various military and communal roles. These efforts illuminate the need to integrate the historical documentation of the Newport Barracks with an archaeological assessment of the deposits and a management strategy for the site.

The TVA Cultural Resource Management System

Jacob Wall, Ted Wells, John Parkhurst, and David Michaels

With more than 1 million acres of submerged and terrestrial land, decades of project records and tens of thousands of archaeological and architectural resources to manage in seven states, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) faces an enormous amount of cultural resource management data. The use of digital data repositories and geographic information systems (GIS) is critical for TVA to meet its regulatory requirements and to effectively manage the cultural resources under its stewardship. We will present a brief history of digital cultural record systems at TVA, the development and utilization of a modern GIS system in the form of the cultural Resource Management System, and how digitization and data sharing agreements with partners like the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology helped ensure the system was fully functional.

Engaged Archaeology at CACHE – Fieldwork with Blind and Visually Impaired Students and Mitigating Historic Cemetery Necroviolence

Thomas A. Jennings, Ashley M. Smallwood, Kathryn Marklein, Angela Storey, Center for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Department of Anthropology, University of Louisville
Nicole Roth, Michelle Brown, Kentucky School for the Blind Charitable Foundation

Over the past year, the University of Louisville's Center for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (CACHe) has focused on two engaged archaeology projects. The first is a partnership with the Kentucky School for the Blind (KSB) and Kentucky School for the Blind Charitable Foundation. In summer 2022, UofL held an archaeological field school on KSB property. The goal was to relocate the former Segregated School for the Blind and learn more about the lives of those who lived and attended it. KSB students excavated alongside UofL students, and we summarized fieldwork and outlined future goals of this project. The second, in partnership with Friends of Eastern Cemetery, is an NEH-funded grant project to help better document

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and mitigate the criminal necroviolence that occurred at Eastern Cemetery through mapping, remote sensing, and collecting ethnographies of descendants of those buried at Eastern. We summarized Year 1 progress and Year 2 goals.

Best Practices for Successfully Using Specialized Human Remains Detection (HRD) Dogs on Archaeological Sites

Jennifer Jordan Hall, Cheryl A. Johnston, Kevin R. Schwarz, Andrea D. Crider, and Taylor J. Bryan

Specialized Human Remains Detection (HRD) Dogs are trained to detect buried or scattered human remains from historic and precontact contexts. Using HRD dogs as remote sensing tools to find human remains is, for many, a novel and unfamiliar concept. In this presentation we will discuss the types of searches and archaeological sites in which HRD dogs have successfully located human remains and correlate them to the three phases of archaeological investigation used in Cultural Resource Management projects. We will also discuss protocols and expectations for a successful K9 HRD survey for historic and precontact human remains.

Archival Research and Archaeological Survey at the Central Park Mounds Site (15Bd24), Ashland, Boyd County, Kentucky

Matthew J. Davidson, Ph.D., Jason C. Flay, M.A., Dwight R. Cropper, Charles Holbrook, III, J.D., Renée Bonzani, Ph.D.

In 2021 survey and monitoring work were carried out in Ashland's historic Central Park in order to (1) assess Native American use of the open area around mound site 15Bd24 and (2) advise the City of Ashland about potential effects of proposed playground upgrades in the vicinity of the mounds. A team of professional archaeologists and public volunteers completed a shovel test survey of a five acre (100x160m) area around the mounds, which identified an open habitation site. Two AMS radiocarbon dates on charcoal recovered from the site returned Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland ages. Archaeological background research indicates the Central Park Mounds site is situated in a region with a rich history of Early Woodland through 18th century mound and earthwork construction, use and re-use. In addition, historic archival background research identified a surprisingly complex 19th – 20th century history of recreation at the park which was confirmed by survey.

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Historic Archaeology at Oxmoor: An Update

Lori Stahlgren

The Oxmoor Farm Foundation hired KAS in 2021 to survey around buildings that once served as dwellings: for enslaved people in the early 19th century and for farm workers post-bellum and into the 20th century. KAS' historic archaeologists found intact deposits around and inside of the buildings. Work thus far has generated thousands of artifacts and revealed new lines of research into the lives of the enslaved people at Oxmoor. I will describe the work carried out at the site to date and present some of the findings, highlighting some of the artifacts discovered, and discuss ongoing efforts to connect with descendants of the people who were enslaved at Oxmoor.

Kentucky's Native American Trails and Buffalo Traces

Orloff Miller

Received wisdom suggests that many Native American Trails and early Euro-American settler's routes were based in part on corridors stomped out by buffalo over millennia. While learning how to conduct a fine-grained reconstruction of the routes themselves, the hapless author found mounting evidence that bison were introduced to Kentucky relatively recently, encouraged by Native American fire-based curation of woodlands. Short of a region-wide paleoecology coring study, the timing of the introduction of bison into Kentucky should show up in the archaeological record. This paper seeks input from Kentucky's archaeological community, and introduces an ongoing statewide effort to model, relocate and date these critically important corridors of travel, and honor those who used them. This is landscape archaeology writ large.

Eastern Fort Ancient Landscapes and Ethnicity

Robert F. Maslowski

Fort Ancient is a regional culture made up of several linguistic and ethnic groups. A multi-scalar approach is used to compare Fort Ancient with other regional cultures at one level and Fort Ancient villages on another level. This paper looks at how three different Fort Ancient societies have located their villages on different landscapes and how they reflect continuity, change and in some cases ethnicity.

A Comparison of Fort Ancient Fine Triangulars and Modern Broadhead Technologies

Donald A. Miller

Fort Ancient Fine Triangular types are currently being manufactured with modern materials (steel) and used to procure North American big game animals. This paper will illustrate

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similarities of Fine Triangular Types as presented by Railey and others with modern broadhead designs and propose potential functional reasons for the similarities. It is suggested that the use of similar morphologies for modern broadheads validate the Fine Triangular typology through an independent lens unobstructed by potential analytical or archaeological biases.

Fort Ancient Village Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) Harvesting Strategies

David Pollack, Bruce L. Manzano, A. Gwynn Henderson, Thomas Royster, and Moriah McKenzie Raleigh

Birds, and in particular wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*), were an important component of the Fort Ancient diet, often accounting for about four percent of the meat consumed by village residents. Analysis of turkey humeri recovered from five Fort Ancient villages (Fox Farm, Singer, SunWatch, Hahn, and Buffalo) documented two different turkey harvesting strategies. One, focused on taking relatively equal numbers of males and females. The other the taking of more than twice as many males as females. Within the middle Ohio Valley, a harvesting strategy that puts a greater emphasis on taking males tends to be associated with villages that have longer occupational histories. By focusing on males and not over hunting hens, village residents could have maintained a viable wild turkey population within the vicinity of their village, contributing to a community's occupational longevity at a particular location.

Recent Excavations and Research at the Guard Site (12D29): 2012-2021

Rachel Sharkey, Marcus Schulenburg, Robert Cook, Aaron Comstock

The Guard Site is a Fort Ancient village site located in southeastern Indiana. The site, first documented by Glenn Black in 1933, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 and sat largely uninvestigated by professional archaeologists until the past decade. In 2012, archaeologists from Ohio State University began to systematically investigate the site and revealed a well-preserved specimen of a Fort Ancient village via magnetometry and carefully placed excavations. Since then, the Archaeological Research Institute has formed around the site with the intention of preserving the site and conveying to the region the importance of learning about the past through archaeology. This presentation will summarize the findings of the past decade of work at Guard and introduce how a small non-profit is changing local attitudes and experiences with archaeology.

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The Hodges Site (12MG564) and the Emergence of the Oliver Phase

Patrick Trader

In 2019, Gray and Pape, Inc. conducted data recovery efforts at the Hodges Site (12MG564) on behalf of the Indiana Department of Transportation. Located in the central White River Valley of Indiana, the Hodges site is multicomponent, but is predominantly, a Late Precontact Oliver Phase (1200 1450 CE) habitation. Archaeological investigations identified a well-defined midden deposit and intact subsurface features, containing artifacts, representative of hunting, farming, and the gathering of wild plant foods. Other artifact supports domestic activities associated with the manufacture and maintenance of chipped and groundstone tools, as well, as ceramic vessels. Radiocarbon dates obtained from charred nutshell and corn kernels, places the site between 1270 and 1430 CE. Investigations at the Hodges Site have provided a new look at the emergence of the Oliver phase in central Indiana.

A Proposed Driving Tour of Mound Sites in Greenup and Boyd Counties: Promoting Archaeological Preservation, Education and Tourism in Northeastern Kentucky

Matthew J. Davidson, Ph.D., Jason C. Flay, M.A., Dwight R. Cropper, Charles Holbrook, III, J.D.

Although over 100 Native American mound and earthwork sites have been recorded in the northeast Kentucky area of Boyd, Carter, Greenup, Lawrence and Lewis Counties, the majority have been damaged or destroyed over the last century. A volunteer effort is underway by a group of professional archaeologists and local historic preservationists to record and preserve mounds, earthworks and other significant Native American and more recent Historic American historic sites in the area. One goal of this effort is to expose the public to the many values of archaeological resources including: education, tourism/economic development, stewardship, and the national historic significance of the area's many sites. As one facet of this broader initiative, a driving tour of selected publicly accessible mound/earthwork sites is being explored. We are seeking feedback from other professionals and members of the public with interests in or experience with archaeological tourism, education and preservation.

Dendrochronological Analysis of Historical Log Cabins at Wolfpen Woods Pioneer Village, Boyd County, Kentucky

Maegen Rochner, Jerry Sanders

Wolfpen Woods Pioneer Village in Boyd County, Kentucky provides education to school children and community members about the pioneer period of Kentucky's history (~1750—

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1820 CE) and contains four hand-hewn log cabins reportedly constructed by settlers of that time (each cabin is associated with a family: Bolt, Johnson, Meade, and Ulen). Additional structures of interest include a blacksmith shop, a smokehouse, and a hog pen. Currently, relatively little is known about the histories of these structures, when they were constructed, and who resided in them. Most of the historical research for the cabins at Wolfpen Woods was conducted by Dr. Roland Burns, who purchased each of the cabins and moved them to his property for conservational and educational purposes. One strategy to determine construction periods and inform the historical significance of the Wolfpen structures is through the science of tree-ring dating, or dendrochronology. The objective of this research is to use methods in dendroarchaeology to date and analyze wooden cultural resources from the structures at Wolfpen Woods. Dendroarchaeological dating will provide the felling dates for timbers and therefore inferred construction periods to see if they align with oral histories. Additionally, the cores from these structures will generate new tree-ring datasets for Kentucky, filling spatial and temporal data gaps within the state. These datasets then can be used by other researchers to better our understanding of Kentucky's human and environmental history.