



cultural resource analysts, inc

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Howard Beverly, MA, MAA, RPA	Principal Investigator, Historic Materials Specialist, GIS
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<p>Availability: Immediate</p> <p>Email: jhbeverly@crai-ky.com</p> <p>RPA Registration ID: 12745</p>	<p>Specific Duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise fieldwork • Historic artifact analysis • Historic and prehistoric archaeology • Report preparation • Geographical Information System (GIS) 	<p>Education and Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.A. anthropology, Michigan State University, East Michigan, Arkansas, 2001 • M.A. applied anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, 1992 • B.A. anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, 1990 • Certificate in Applied Archaeology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, 1990
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Experience Summary Information

<p style="text-align: center;">Principal Investigator</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. 2017 – present</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CDM Smith 2006 – 2017</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Field Supervisor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CDM Smith 2001 – 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Great Lakes Research Associates 1993 – 1995</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GIS Analyst</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CDM Smith 1998 – 2017</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Field Technician</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CDM Smith 1995 – 1999</p> <p style="text-align: center;">US Forest Service 1991 – 1992</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Graduate Teaching Assistant</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Michigan State University 1994</p> <p style="text-align: center;">University of Maryland 1991 – 1992</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assistant Cultural Resource Administrator</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fairfax County Park Authority 1989 – 1999</p>

Mr. Beverly has 20+ years of experience in archaeology and more than 15 years of GIS experience. He has served as Principal Investigator and author for archaeological projects in Kentucky, Indiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, and Michigan.

Kentucky Archaeology Projects

Principal Investigator; A Second Addendum to the Archaeological Survey of the Currently Permitted Owl's Head Residual Landfill in Butler County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. Between April 23 and June 12, 2019, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the currently permitted Owl's Head residual landfill in Butler County, Kentucky (Thatcher and Faberson 2019). The survey was conducted at the request of Jason Booth of Kenvirons, Inc., on behalf of Owl's Head Alloys, Inc. An addendum survey was conducted on January 26, 2022, to address a proposed access road that was not included in the original

investigation for the landfill project (Curran 2022). Since then, the proposed access road design has been modified slightly. The current addendum project area was investigated on January 18, 2023, and covers approximately 0.2 ha (0.4 acres). The modification will involve a slight expansion of the limits of disturbance for the currently permitted additional access road. The modification will involve a slight expansion of the limits of disturbance for the currently permitted additional access road. The current addendum project area encompasses a slight expansion of the disturbance limits. Concurrent with the original field research, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. None of the eight previous survey areas or three previously recorded sites within 2 km overlap with the current project area. The original 28.3 ha survey for the currently permitted residual landfill is situated adjacent to the current project area and resulted in the documentation of one new archaeological site (15Bt128). Site 15Bt128 is located approximately 200 m east of the current project area. The previous investigation recommended that the site was not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and that no further work was necessary for the landfill project. The State Historic Preservation Office (the Kentucky Heritage Council) concurred with the recommendations. The original addendum survey and report addressed a proposed access road that was not included in the original investigation for the landfill project and covered approximately 0.8 ha (1.9 acres). The original addendum project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing at 20 m intervals and a visual inspection of highly disturbed areas. No sites were recorded during the original addendum survey, and archaeological clearance was recommended. The State Historic Preservation Office (the Kentucky Heritage Council) concurred with the recommendations. The current 0.2 ha (0.4 acres) second addendum project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing at 20 m intervals and a visual inspection of highly disturbed areas. No sites were recorded during the survey. No sites listed in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project; therefore, archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of One Proposed Bridge Project in Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District 9 in Rockcastle County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-10070.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On March 23, 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed an archaeological survey for one proposed bridge replacement project in Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District 8 in Rockcastle County, Kentucky. The bridge surveyed was the KY 1787 bridge over Clear Creek (102B00034N; Item No. 8-10070.00; Rockcastle County). The survey was conducted at the request of Derek Adams of H.W. Lochner, on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, as part of the Statewide Bridge Delivery Program. The replacement project will entail the complete removal of the bridge and the construction of a new bridge. The design objective is to remove any load restrictions and have a design life of at least 30 years. The goal of the replacement project will be to replace the bridge in the exact location with current geometrics (i.e., bridge width, length, and hydraulic opening, among others) to avoid environmental and utility impacts and minimize the need for new right-of-way. The area of potential effects for the bridge consisted of four areas (quadrants) at each corner of the bridge and the stream that it crossed. It generally consisted of an area defined by 10–104 m maximum parallel to the roadway and 140–153 m maximum perpendicular to the stream on either side of the bridge deck. Based on the bridge's length, the stream's width, road placement, and the surrounding topography, the total area of potential effects for the bridge encompassed approximately 2.94 ha (7.26 acres). The creek bank was also examined, although no entry was made into the waterway. Concurrent with the survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that two previous archaeological surveys had been conducted within a 2 km radius of the bridge and that one archaeological site had been recorded in this area. One of these survey areas and none of the sites intersected with the current area of potential effects. The entire area of potential effects was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing at 20 m intervals and bucket augering in alluvial areas. As a result of this survey, one archaeological site (15Rk319) was recorded. The site was an indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds and is entirely contained in the area of potential effects. Due to a lack of research potential and archaeological integrity, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended. No archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by

this project; therefore, archaeological clearance is recommended. If the Contractor deems it necessary to use additional areas outside the area of potential effects for any purposes (e.g., laydown yards, vehicle parking, parking cranes, delivering beams, borrow areas, or waste areas, among others), the Contractor must seek approval of the use of the site, whether within or outside the right-of-way, for archaeological, historical, and other environmental clearances. If any potentially significant sites or resources are found, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet has the right to deny the use of the proposed site.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of One Proposed Bridge Project in Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District 9 in Rockcastle County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-10068.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On March 22, 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed an archaeological survey for a proposed bridge replacement project in Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District 8 in Pulaski County, Kentucky. The bridge surveyed was KY 3267 over Bee Lick Creek (100B00096N; Item No. 8-10068.00; Pulaski County). The survey was conducted at the request of Derek Adams of H.W. Lochner, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, as part of the Statewide Bridge Delivery Program. The Pulaski County bridge project is a replacement. The replacement project will completely remove the bridge and construct a new one. The design objectives are to remove any load restrictions and have a design life of at least 30 years. The goal of the replacement project will be to replace the bridge in the exact location with current geometrics (i.e., bridge width, length, and hydraulic opening, among others) to avoid environmental and utility impacts and minimize the need for new right-of-way. The area of potential effects for the bridge consisted of four areas (quadrants) at each corner of the bridge and the stream that it crosses. Each quadrant extended approximately 45 m out from the roadway and 47 m perpendicular to the stream on either side of the bridge deck. The area of potential effects for the bridge covered a total area of 0.97 ha (2.34 acres). Creek banks were also examined, although no entry was made into the waterway. Before the survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that no previous professional archaeological surveys and site investigations had been conducted within a 2 km radius of the bridge, and no archaeological sites have been recorded in these areas. The entire area of potential effects for the bridge was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing and bucket augers in alluvial areas. No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. No sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project; therefore, archaeological clearance is recommended. If the Contractor deems it necessary to use additional areas outside the area of potential effects for any purposes (e.g., laydown yards, vehicle parking, parking cranes, delivering beams, borrow areas, or waste areas, among others), the Contractor must seek approval for the use of the site, whether within or outside the right-of-way, for archaeological, historical, and other environmental clearances. If any potentially significant sites or resources are found, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet has the right to deny the use of the proposed site.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Kentucky Splash Waterpark Expansion Project in the City of Williamsburg, Whitley County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On July 18 through 21, 2022, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Kentucky Splash Waterpark Expansion project in the City of Williamsburg, Whitley County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Steve Maggard of Summit Engineering, Inc., on behalf of Mayor Roddy Harrison of the City of Williamsburg. The proposed Kentucky Splash Waterpark Expansion project will construct new outfall, piping, ponds, boardwalks/trails, access roads, softball fields, campsites, cottages, and other infrastructure, as well as redesign portions of the existing waterpark itself. The proposed Kentucky Splash Waterpark Expansion project area includes approximately 20.9 ha (51.7 acres) along the floodplain of Brier Creek. Before the initiation of fieldwork, a records review conducted at the Office of State Archaeology revealed that 19 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2 km radius of the project area. In addition, 19 archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. None of the previous surveys intersects with the project area. Two previously recorded sites (15Wh66 and 15Wh72) are within the project area. Field methods varied according to topographic setting and consisted of systematic screened shovel testing and intensive pedestrian survey. Hand bucket

Augering was conducted along the floodplain of Brier Creek in areas mapped as potentially containing alluvial soils. All field investigations complied with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and the Kentucky Heritage Council's Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports (Sanders 2017). The entire approximately 20.9 ha (51.7 acres) project area was surveyed. The archaeological resource survey of the proposed Kentucky Splash Waterpark Expansion project area resulted in the documentation of the destruction of Site 15Wh66, the expansion of the boundary for Site 15Wh72, and the discovery of one new archaeological site (15Wh249), and one isolated find (IF 1). Site 15Wh66 was previously documented as a prehistoric open habitation without mounds site with a Late Woodland/Mississippian temporal affiliation. A revisit of the site during the current survey revealed that 15Wh66, a site considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, had been damaged/destroyed by the construction of a modern commercial building and the entrance to the Kentucky Splash Waterpark and Campground. The portion of Site 15Wh66 within the current project area is considered not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended. The National Register of Historic Places eligibility remains unchanged for the portion of Site 15Wh66 that is outside the project area. Site 15Wh72 is a previously documented prehistoric open habitation without mounds site with an Early Archaic temporal affiliation whose boundary was expanded. The portion of Site 15Wh72 within the project area is considered not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended. The National Register of Historic Places eligibility is unassessed for the portion of Site 15Wh72 that is outside the project area. Site 15Wh249 is the location of a newly documented indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds site with an indeterminate cultural affiliation. Site 15Wh249 is not considered to have the potential to provide important information about local or regional prehistory. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Criterion D), and no further work is recommended for the site. The proposed Kentucky Splash Waterpark Expansion will have no effect on archaeological resources listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Final Design for the KY 335 Horse Cave Connector in Hart County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On November 17, 2022, and February 1, 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the final design of the proposed KY 335 Connector in Hart County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-441.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Qk4, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The project was approximately 1.21 km (0.75 mi) long and would connect US 31W and KY 218 (West Main Street) along the KY 355 corridor in Horse Cave, Kentucky. The purpose of the proposed project was to improve the connectivity and mobility for truck traffic from US 31W, just south of Horse Cave, to I-65 by providing a route for truck traffic west of Horse Cave on KY 335 from KY 218 west of town to industrial areas south on US 31W. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel previously conducted an archaeological survey of the preferred Green Alternative route, covering 9.53 ha (23.55 acres), between August 13 and 15, 2019, which resulted in the discovery of no archaeological sites (Mabelitini 2019). Since then, Qk4, Inc. has completed the final design of the proposed connector, and the final alignment is different from what Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel previously surveyed in 2019. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology in Lexington, Kentucky. The review revealed that within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the current project area, there had been 13 professional archaeological surveys and one previously recorded archaeological site. One of the previous surveys (Mabelitini 2019), the earlier survey for the preferred Green Alternative route, intersected with the boundaries of the current project area; the previously recorded site was not within the current project area. The current project area overlaps with the 2019 project area, and that area was not resurveyed. The portion of the current survey area not previously surveyed by Mabelitini (2019) is approximately 7.20 ha (17.78 acres) in size, all of which were surveyed. The project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by systematic screened shovel testing. As a result of the current survey, a non-site locality was identified. It is the concrete foundation of a non-extant tobacco warehouse. Historic research indicates that the structure was built between 1953 and 1955 and abandoned and demolished between 1993 and 2004. No artifacts are associated with the non-site locality, and the ground surrounding the concrete foundation is disturbed by construction and other ground-

disturbing activities. The non-site locality is wholly contained within the current project area. Phil Mink, assistant director of the Office of State Archaeology, was consulted on February 2, 2023, and determined that the concrete foundation did not qualify as an archaeological site. No site number was issued (Phil Mink, personal communication, 2023). No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, the proposed KY 335 Connector project will affect no archaeological sites listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed improvements to KY 303 (Cuba Road) in Graves County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On August 15 and 16, 2022, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed widening of a portion of KY 303 (Cuba Road) in the City of Mayfield, Graves County, Kentucky (Item No. 1-80103.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Jeff Schaefer of HDR, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Before initiating the field investigations, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that nine previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been completed within a 2 km radius of the project area. Four archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. One of the previous professional archaeological surveys intersects with the project area, although none of the previously recorded archaeological sites intersect. The 2.4 ha project area was surveyed entirely, and the field methods consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. No bucket augering was performed due to the absence of suitable landforms containing soils that could contain buried cultural deposits. All field investigations complied with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and the Kentucky Heritage Council's Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports (Sanders 2017). No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, the proposed improvements to KY 303 will affect no archaeological sites listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and cultural resource clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Creekside Commons Project, Jefferson County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On January 25 and 26, 2022, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey of the approximately 8.19 ha (20.23 acres) Limits of Disturbance associated with the Creekside Commons project on English Station Road and the south side of I-64 in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The project is the second phase of a single-family development with 85 lots. Forty-five percent of the site will be permanently preserved in open space while preserving eight acres of the tree canopy. The Creekside Commons project requires a Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, and therefore is an undertaking subject to Section 106 review. The survey was conducted at the request of Scott Adams, Clayton Properties Group, Inc. Before initiating the field investigations, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that 20 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been completed within the project area's 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius. Twenty-five archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. No previous professional archaeological surveys and previously recorded archaeological sites intersect with the project area. The 8.19 ha (20.23 acres) project area was surveyed entirely, and the field methods used consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. No bucket augering was performed due to the lack of soils potentially containing buried cultural deposits. All field investigations complied with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and the Kentucky Heritage Council's Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports (Sanders 2017). No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, the Creekside Commons project will affect no archaeological sites listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and cultural resource clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Culvert Replacement Project on KY 52 in Lee County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. From February 15 to 17, 2022, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed culvert replacement project

on KY 52 in Lee County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Michael Leathers of HMB Professional Engineers, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The proposed project is located along KY 52, approximately 3.2 km (2.0 mi) east of St. Helens, near KY 52 and Hawes Road. The project area encompassed approximately 10.51 ha (25.96 acres), all surveyed. The proposed project is centered along existing KY 52 for an approximate length of 0.90 km (0.56 mi) and includes the location of three failing culverts scheduled for replacement. In addition, a temporary diversion south of the existing road is proposed to maintain traffic during the project. The project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by systematic shovel testing in low-visibility areas and auger testing in areas with deep alluvial deposits. The project area was surveyed in its entirety. Before the field survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that two previous professional archaeological surveys had been conducted within a 2 km (1.6 mi) radius of the project area. In addition, four archaeological sites have been recorded in this area. No previous professional archaeological surveys or previously recorded archaeological sites intersect with the project area. As a result of the survey, one prehistoric site with a historic isolated find was recorded. Site 15Le278 is the location of a newly documented habitation without mounds of Late Woodland/Mississippian cultural affiliation and a historic isolated find dating to the mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth century. The site is wholly contained within the project area. Site 15Le278 is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (information potential) due to the paucity of artifacts and the disturbed nature of the soils from plowing. Additional archaeological work would not produce significant information beyond what has been collected, and no further work is recommended. The proposed culvert replacement project on KY 52 will have no effect on archaeological resources listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Straight Creek Stream Mitigation Project in West Liberty, Morgan County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On September 13 through 16 and September 22, 2021, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Straight Creek Stream Mitigation Project in Morgan County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Richard Clausen, RES - Kentucky, LLC. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Kentucky Field Office proposes to work with its partners and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to secure an approximately 49 ha (120 acres) easement within a 295 ha (730 acres) parcel of land in Morgan County, Kentucky. The Straight Creek Stream Mitigation Project aims to provide stream mitigation to the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet in support of the Mountain Parkway Widening Project (Item No. 10-168.00) in Wolfe County, Kentucky. Straight Creek, a tributary to Caney Creek, runs from south to north within the chief valley of the proposed easement area, and several unnamed tributaries drain to Straight Creek. The proposed easement area includes a significant portion of the Straight Creek watershed and several other upper watersheds leading to Caney Creek and Grassy Creek. The proposed Straight Creek Stream Mitigation Project area includes approximately 20.43 ha (50.48 acres) along Straight Creek and its tributaries and about 1.40 ha (3.47 acres) along Short Branch and its tributaries. Before the initiation of fieldwork, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology in Lexington, Kentucky. The review revealed that two previously recorded archaeological sites are situated within a 2 km radius of the project area but not within it. Although three previous professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within this study radius, they do not fall within the boundaries of the current Straight Creek Stream Mitigation Project area. Field methods varied according to topographic setting and consisted of systematic shovel testing, intensive pedestrian survey, and hand auger testing. All field investigations complied with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and the Kentucky Heritage Council's Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports (Sanders 2017). The entire approximately 21.83 ha (53.95 acres) project area was surveyed. Hand bucket augering was conducted along the floodplain of Straight Creek in areas mapped as potentially containing alluvial soils. The archaeological resource inventory for the proposed Straight Creek Stream Mitigation Project resulted in the discovery of one new archaeological site (15Mo185). Site 15Mo185 is a mid-twentieth-century historic barn/outbuilding and a stone-lined well that may extend outside the project area to the south. Due to the lack of artifacts, the portion of Site 15Mo185 within the current project area is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion

D (information potential). Additional archaeological work would not produce significant information beyond that collected, and no further work is recommended. If the site extends beyond the project area to the south, that portion has not been assessed. Further surveys may be required if project plans change to impact that area. The Proposed Straight Creek Stream Mitigation Project will have no effect on archaeological resources listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Carter Caves State Resort Park Water and Sewer Lines Project in Carter County. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. From August 2 to 3, 2021, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed water and wastewater system improvements in the Carter Caves State Resort Park located approximately 12.9 km (8.0 mi) northeast of Olive Hill in Carter County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Mike Jacobs of GRW Engineers, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Finance and Administration Cabinet, Division of Engineering and Contracts Administration. The project consisted of an archaeological survey for the proposed construction of water and sewer lines within Carter Caves State Resort Park, totaling approximately 4 ha (10 acres) in size. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology in Lexington, Kentucky. The review revealed that five previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Forty-eight archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. Two of these, Sites 15Cr5 (Carter Caves) and 15Cr99 (Saltpetre Cave), fall within the project area; although that portion of the former is located entirely below the ground surface. A search of the National Register of Historic Places records indicated that Site 15Cr99 (Saltpetre Cave) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The project area was investigated using an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with systematic screened shovel testing in low-visibility areas. No bucket augering was performed due to the absence of an alluvial terrace or floodplain within the project area. A pedestrian survey examined areas of disturbance. Only occasional shovel tests were excavated in these areas to confirm ground disturbance. No archaeological sites were identified as a result of the current field investigations. Both Sites 15Cr5 and 15Cr99 (Saltpetre Cave) are primarily subterranean cave features, and only the gated entrance to Site 15Cr99 (Saltpetre Cave) is located on the ground surface within the current project area. The gated entrance to Site 15Cr99 (Saltpetre Cave) was initially included as a contributing resource but was determined by the National Park Service as a non-contributing resource. Since only the portions of Site 15Cr5 and 15Cr99 (Saltpetre Cave) within the project area are underground, no evidence of them was observed within the project area. Shovel testing found that the ground surface above Sites 15Cr5 and 15Cr99 (Saltpetre Cave) that falls within the project area is disturbed and does not contain archaeological deposits that might be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As such, no archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by construction activities associated with the currently proposed project. Therefore, archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Big Perry and Lockegee Land Slide Repair Areas within the Daniel Boone National Forest, Cumberland Ranger District, Rowan County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On June 3, 2020, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey within the Daniel Boone National Forest, Cumberland Ranger District, of two proposed land slide repair areas, the Big Perry project area located along Forestry Ridge Road and the Lockegee project area located along West Clack Mountain Road, in Rowan County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Marty Marchaterre of Copperhead Environmental Consulting, Inc. The work was completed under Special Use Permit Number 5591, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Before initiating the field investigations, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that 38 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the two project areas. Thirty-five archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. No previous professional archaeological surveys and no previously recorded archaeological sites intersect with the Big Perry project area. Two previous professional archaeological surveys and no previously recorded archaeological sites intersect the Lockegee project area. Coordination with Dr. Matt Davidson, the Daniel Boone National Forest, Cumberland Ranger District archaeologist, did not identify any

additional previous professional archaeological surveys or archaeological sites. The Big Perry project area, encompassing 1.6 ha (4.0 acres), and the Lockegee project area, encompassing 15.2 ha (37.7 acres) and totaling 16.8 ha (41.7 acres) combined, were surveyed in their entirety. The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. No bucket augering was performed due to the lack of any geographic settings having the potential for buried cultural deposits, as well as the soils being eroded or very shallow. No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, no archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed land slide repairs, and cultural resource clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Addendum to an Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Reconstruction of KY 207 between KY 67 (Industrial Parkway) and KY 693 in Flatwoods, Greenup County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-8509.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. From June 22 to 25, 2020, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed reconstruction of KY 207 between KY 67 (Industrial Parkway) and KY 693 project in Flatwoods, Greenup County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-8509.00). Between June 21 and 24, 2021, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an additional archaeological survey of new project areas resulting from minor design adjustments, utilities, and uneconomic remnants. The current survey was conducted at the request of Mitch Green of HMB Professional Engineers, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, in coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (Kentucky Heritage Council), developed a guideline for conducting the archaeological survey. Areas of the new alignment that would require an archaeological survey included any strips more than 9 m (30 feet) wide or where the limits of the new proposed right-of-way extended 20 m or more from previous survey transects; areas where buildings now incorporated into the project footprint that previously were excluded; and any areas adjacent to previously identified archaeological sites. The total project area is approximately 14.8 ha (36.7 acres). Based on these guidelines, 7.8 ha (19.2 acres) were required to be surveyed, and 0.4 ha (0.9 acres) were denied access. Concurrent with the original survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that 16 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within the project area's 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius. Fourteen archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. While two previous surveys intersect the current project area, none of the previously recorded sites do. Access was denied during the original survey to the Henry Counts property (Parcel No. 22), the Robert and Deidre Hensley property (Parcel No. 23), the Alton Eugene and Sammie Lewis property (Parcel No. 36), the David Lewis property (Parcel No. 46), the Jerry G. and Becky Stephens property (Parcel No. 48), the Cynthia Hester property (Parcel No. 50), the Stanley and Patty L. Gillum property (Parcel No. 52), the Cecil Barber property (Parcel No. 57), the Frank L. Arthur, Jr. and Cindy Arthur property (Parcel Nos. 65 and 69), the Anna P. Webb property (Parcel No. 205), and the Pentecostal Church of God (Parcel No. 220). These properties were not revisited during the current survey. Access was denied to one additional property belonging to Helen and Robert Williams (Parcel No. 56) during the current survey. These landowners denied Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel access for this study. Karen Mynhier, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, District 9 Environmental Coordinator, has been contacted about these denied entries. The current survey resulted in documenting one previously unrecorded isolated find consisting of two non-diagnostic lithic flakes and a piece of modern plastic. No new archaeological sites were documented during the survey of the parcels where access permission was granted, and the proposed project will have no effect on sites listed in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places within the specific area surveyed. However, it is recommended that the denied parcels be surveyed before archaeological clearance can be recommended for the proposed project.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs Facility in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. From May 17 to 20, 2021, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey associated with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs' proposed award of a grant to the Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs to acquire approximately 10.1 ha (25.0 acres) of land and 0.4 ha (1.0 acre) of utility and access easements, located in the Intermodal Transportation Authority "Transpark" in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and to construct and operate a

new State Veterans Home on the parcel. The survey was conducted at the request of Gina Morris of Third Rock Consultants, LLC, on behalf of the Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs. The proposed project is located near the current Crown Verity building construction site along Mizpah Road. The project area, measuring approximately 10.5 ha (26 acres), was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by systematic shovel testing in low visibility areas. The project area was surveyed in its entirety. Concurrent with the field survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The records review indicated that nine previous professional archaeological surveys and one archaeological site investigation had been conducted within a 2 km radius of the project area. Additionally, 17 archaeological sites have been recorded within this radius. One of the previous surveys intersects with the current project area (Trader et al. 2006). Although none of the previously recorded archaeological sites falls within the current project area, Site 15Wa124 is immediately adjacent. The archaeological survey resulted in the documentation of one previously unrecorded prehistoric site (Site 15Wa409), two prehistoric isolated finds consisting of non-diagnostic flakes, and one historic isolated find consisting of twentieth-century cultural material. Site 15Wa409 is an open habitation without mounds of indeterminate cultural or temporal affiliation and may extend outside the project area to the north. The portion of Site 15Wa409 located within the current project area has limited research potential due to disturbance (mainly from farming), poor integrity, and/or the paucity of cultural remains. As such, it is not considered to have the potential to provide important information about local or regional prehistory and is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (Criterion D). If the site extends beyond the project area to the north, that portion has not been assessed. Further surveys may be required if project plans change to impact that area. The construction of the proposed Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs, State Veterans Home, will have an impact/effect on the newly documented site. However, being recommended as an ineligible resource, no further work is warranted for the site, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Beattyville-South Fork 69 Kilovolt Transmission Line Rebuild Project in Lee and Owsley Counties, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. From January 13 to 27, 2021, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Beattyville-South Fork 69 kilovolt Transmission Line Rebuild Project in Lee and Owsley Counties, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Josh Young of East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. The proposed project is generally oriented north to south, connecting the existing East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc., Beattyville transmission substation, the Beattyville distribution substation, and the South Fork distribution substation. The Beattyville transmission substation is located at 68 Wade Ridge Road, approximately 91 m southwest of the junction with KY 52 in Beattyville, Lee County, Kentucky. The Beattyville distribution substation is located at 1248 KY 52, approximately 0.5 km north of Blaines Branch Road, in Beattyville, Lee County, Kentucky. The South Fork distribution substation is at 62 Griffith Cemetery Road, approximately 96 m north of KY 11, in Island City, Owsley County, Kentucky. The project area, measuring approximately 23.3 km in length and 71 ha (175 acres) in total area, was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by systematic shovel testing in low visibility areas and auger testing in areas where deep alluvial deposits may be present, and it was surveyed in its entirety. Before the field survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that 33 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2 km radius of the project area. Thirty-five archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. Eight previous surveys intersect with the current project area, as does one previously recorded site (15Ow300). The archaeological survey resulted in the documentation of three previously unrecorded historic cemeteries (15Ow167–15Ow169), one prehistoric isolated find consisting of a single non-diagnostic flake, and the expansion of the boundary for Site 15Ow300. Site 15Ow167 was a historic cemetery dating from the late nineteenth century. Sites 15Ow168 and 15Ow169 were historic cemeteries dating from the early to late twentieth century. The National Register of Historic Places eligibility of Sites 15Ow167–15Ow169 cannot be determined at this time without additional investigation consisting of archaeological testing and archival research. Although the three historic cemeteries, Sites 15Ow167–15Ow169, are located within the current Area of Potential Effects, East Kentucky Power Cooperative has confirmed they can avoid adverse impacts to these cemeteries by reusing the existing pole locations. If the

project area changes, or if any of these sites cannot be avoided, Sites 15Ow167–15Ow169 will require a protective buffer whose size is established by local government ordinances. If ground-disturbing activities are planned within or near the buffer, an archaeological evaluation of the area will be necessary to determine if any burials are outside the known cemetery boundaries. Site 15Ow300 (Areas A and B) is a previously documented prehistoric open habitation without mounds site with an Archaic temporal affiliation whose boundary for Area B was expanded. The portions of Site 15Ow300 (Areas A and B) within the project area are considered not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended. The National Register of Historic Places eligibility is unassessed for the portions of Site 15Ow300 (Areas A and B) outside the project area. The proposed reconstruction of the Beattyville-South Fork 69 kilovolt transmission line will have no effect on archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places; therefore, archaeological clearance is recommended for this project.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Hodgenville-Summersville 69 Kilovolt Transmission Line Rebuilding Project in Larue and Green Counties, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. From August 17 to September 15, 2020, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Hodgenville-Summersville 69 kilovolt Transmission Line Rebuilding Project in Larue and Green Counties, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Josh Young of East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. The proposed project area is composed of two sections. The first section is approximately 13.7 km (8.5 mi) long and is generally oriented north to south, connecting the existing East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc., Hodgenville, and Magnolia distribution substations. The second section is approximately 24.1 km (15.0 mi) long and is generally oriented northwest to southeast, connecting the existing East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc., Magnolia, and Summersville distribution substations. The Hodgenville substation is located at 1520 US 31E (Bardstown Road), approximately 0.2 km (0.1 mi) west of Waddell Road in Hodgenville, Larue County, Kentucky. The Magnolia substation is located at 7788 US 31E (New Jackson Highway), approximately 0.8 km (0.5 mi) north of Mill Road in Magnolia, Larue County, Kentucky. The Summersville substation is located at 25 Raymond Despain Road, just northwest of the junction with KY 323 (Summersville Road) in Summersville, Green County, Kentucky. The project area, measuring approximately 37.8 km (23.5 mi) in length and 116 ha (286 acres) in total area, was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by systematic shovel testing in low visibility areas and auger testing in areas where deep deposits may be present, and it was surveyed in its entirety. Before the field survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that 14 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Twelve archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. While one of the previous surveys intersects the project area, none of the previously recorded sites do. The archaeological survey resulted in documenting seven previously unrecorded historic and/or prehistoric archaeological sites (15Gn69–15Gn70, 15Lu62–15Lu65, and 15Lu73) and six isolated finds. Sites 15Gn69, 15Lu62–15Lu64, and 15Lu73 were prehistoric open habitation without mounds and indeterminate lithic scatters, Site 15Gn70 was a multicomponent Late Archaic open habitation without mounds with an early to mid-twentieth-century historic farmstead/residence component, and Site 15Lu65 was an early to late twentieth-century historic farmstead/residence site. These sites have limited research potential due to disturbance (mainly from farming) and/or the paucity of cultural remains. The portions of all sites within the project area are not considered to have the potential to provide important information about local or regional history or prehistory. They are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Criterion D), and no further work is recommended for all of the sites. Until further work is conducted in the areas outside the current site boundaries, the sites as a whole cannot be appropriately assessed for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction of KY 207 (Industrial Parkway) and KY 693 in Flatwoods, Greenup County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-8509.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. From June 22 to 25, 2020, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed reconstruction of KY 207 between KY 67 and KY 693 project in Flatwoods, Greenup County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-8509.00). The survey was

conducted at the request of Mitch Green of HMB Professional Engineers, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet proposes improving system linkage and connectivity by providing a safer route from Flatwoods to KY 67 for commercial and passenger traffic. The total project area is 7.2 km (4.5 mi) long and encompasses approximately 42 ha (104 acres). Before the field survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that 16 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Fourteen archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. While two previous surveys intersect the current project area, none of the previously recorded sites do. The proposed project's archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel probing of the proposed project area. The entire project area was investigated except for 12 parcels of land (approximately 4 ha [10 acres]) currently owned by Henry Counts (Parcel No. 22), Robert and Deidre Hensley (Parcel No. 23), Alton Eugene and Sammie Lewis (Parcel No. 36), David Lewis (Parcel No. 46), Jerry G. and Becky Stephens (Parcel No. 48), Cynthia Hester (Parcel No. 50), Stanley and Patty L. Gillum (Parcel No. 52), Cecil Barber (Parcel No. 57), Frank L. Arthur, Jr. and Cindy Arthur (Parcel Nos. 65 and 69), Anna P. Webb (Parcel No. 205), and the Pentecostal Church of God (Parcel No. 220). These landowners denied CRA personnel access for this study. Karen Mynhier, Kentucky Transpiration Cabinet, District 9 Environmental Coordinator, has been contacted about these denied entries. The current survey resulted in documenting six previously unrecorded historic and/or prehistoric archaeological sites (15Gp338–15Gp343). The portion of Sites 15Gp338, 15Gp339, 15Gp340, 15Gp341, 15Gp342, and 15Gp343 located within the project area are not considered to have the potential to provide important information about local or regional history or prehistory and are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Criterion D), and no further work is recommended. Sites 15Gp338, 15Gp340–15Gp342 may extend outside the project area, and the sites as a whole cannot be appropriately assessed for their inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Shuff-Davisson Cemetery (GP 118) is located along the crest of a mound-like landform that is adjacent to Site 15Gp342 and is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, or C and Criterion Consideration D. An avoidance alternate was developed and proposed by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet for this landform that shifts the alignment for the proposed reconstruction of KY 207 approximately 9 m (30 ft) west from the base of the mound-like landform containing the historic cemetery. The Kentucky Heritage Council agreed that the alternate sufficiently avoids this landform and that no additional investigations are required for the site.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Low-Water Crossing of an Unnamed Tributary of Caney Creek, within the Daniel Boone National Forest, Cumberland Ranger District, Bath County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On March 13, 2020, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed low-water crossing of an unnamed tributary of Caney Creek using a proposed alternative access route crossing located just to the north Forest Service Road 124/Sulphur Branch Road, within the Daniel Boone National Forest, Cumberland Ranger District, Bath County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of David McCord of Clark Energy. The work was completed under Special Use Permit Number 5591, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Before initiating the field investigations, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that 14 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Fifteen archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. None of these survey areas or sites are within the project area. The project area encompassed approximately 0.22 ha (0.54 acre) in total size and was surveyed in its entirety. The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. No bucket augering was performed. No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, no archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed low-water crossing using a proposed alternative access route crossing of an unnamed tributary of Caney Creek, and cultural resource clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey for a Proposed North Friendship Road (KY 1286) Widening Project in McCracken County, Kentucky (Item No. 1-153.00). Mr.

Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. Between January 28 and January 30, 2020, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed North Friendship Road (KY 1286) widening project in Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky (Item No. 1-153.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Daniel Peake of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis. The project area measured approximately 13.3 ha (32.9 acres) in total size. The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. No bucket augering was performed. The majority of the project area was surveyed except for three parcels. Access was denied to the Melvin and Eunice Lindsey property located at 1735 North Friendship Road (KY 1286) (0.1 ha [0.2 acres]), and permission could not be obtained for the Walter and Samantha Veal property located at 5530 Old US 60 (0.2 ha [0.5 acres]) or the Manning Estate located at 2000 North Friendship Road (KY 1286) (0.3 ha [0.7 acres]). No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, no archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed construction activities, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey the McCreary County Junction-Kentucky Utilities Woodford Transmission Line Rebuild Project in McCreary and Whitley Counties, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. Between July 1, and August 14, 2019, Cultural Resource Analysts Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed McCreary County – Wofford transmission line rebuild project in Whitley and McCreary Counties, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Josh Young of East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. The proposed project area was located between the existing East Kentucky Power Cooperative’s McCreary County Junction (Whitley City substation) located on the east side of U.S. 27, 0.6 km (0.4 mi) south of KY 478 (Williamsburg Road) in McCreary County, Kentucky, and the Kentucky Utilities’ Wofford 69 kV distribution substation located on the north side of KY 779 (Browns Creek Road), 0.6 km (0.4 mi) west of KY 26 in Whitley County, Kentucky. The proposed project area consisted of private 72 ha (178 acres) of private land and 86 ha (212 acres) of United States Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest land, totaling approximately 158 ha (390 acres) in total size. The portion of the survey conducted within the Daniel Boone National Forest land was completed under Daniel Boone National Forest Special Use Permit No. 5591 issued by the Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service. The project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by systematic shovel testing in low visibility areas and auger testing in areas where deep deposits may be present and were surveyed in its entirety. A records review conducted at the Office of State Archaeologist on June 4 and 6 and July 2, 2019, revealed that 51 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the current project area. Fifty-nine archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. Two sites, 15McY719 and 15McY1009, fall within or adjacent to the current project area. The archaeological survey of the proposed project area resulted in the identification of eight archaeological sites (15McY1363, 15McY1368, 15McY1369, 15Wh244, 15Wh245, 15Wh246, 15Wh247, and 15Wh248), one site revisit (15McY719), and four isolated finds (IF 1 – IF 4), Site 15McY1009 could not be relocated during the current survey. Site 15McY1363 is an indeterminate prehistoric rockshelter that Daniel Boone National Forest archaeologists originally documented while investigating neighboring Site 15McY719. Site 15McY1368 is a newly documented indeterminate prehistoric rockshelter with a small historic component located within the Daniel Boone National Forest. Site 15McY1369 is a newly documented indeterminate prehistoric rockshelter in the Daniel Boone National Forest. The site was identified by cultural materials from a single shovel test of two flakes. Site 15Wh244 is a newly documented Early Woodland and Mississippian prehistoric cave with a small historic component within the Daniel Boone National Forest. Site 15Wh245 is a newly documented multicomponent site with an indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds occupation and a late twentieth-century historic farm/residence. Site 15Wh246 is a newly documented indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds site. Site 15Wh247 is a newly documented Late Archaic and Early Woodland rockshelter within the Daniel Boone National Forest. Site 15Wh248 is a newly documented multicomponent site with an indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds occupation and a late twentieth-century historic farm/residence. Daniel Boone National Forest archaeologists originally documented site

15McY719 as the location of an indeterminate prehistoric rockshelter. Sites 15McY719, 15McY1363, 15McY1368, 15McY1369, 15Wh245, 15Wh246, and 15Wh248 are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Sites 15Wh244 and 15Wh247 are recommended for evaluation for National Register of Historic Places eligibility or avoidance, which East Kentucky Power Cooperative intends to do.

Principal Investigator; Additional Archaeological Survey for the Replacement of the U.S. 60 Green River Bridge (021B00015N) at Spottsville, Henderson County, Kentucky (Item No. 2-1080.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On June 3 and 4, 2019, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an additional archaeological survey for the proposed replacement of the U.S. 60 Green River Bridge (051B00015N) at Spottsville, Henderson County, Kentucky (Item No. 2-1080.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Daniel Peake of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis. The work was completed under Permit Number 2019-19, issued by the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology. The project area was previously investigated in 2014 by archaeologists from Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (Wilson et al. 2016). Five parcels (Parcels 4, 5, 6, 11, and 13) were not surveyed because entry permission was denied. The current project area consisted of new additional right-of-way and temporary easements and the previously denied parcels, totaling approximately 2.4 ha (6.0 acres) in total size. The project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by systematic shovel testing in low visibility areas and auger testing in areas where deep deposits may be present and were surveyed in its entirety. A records review conducted at the Office of State Archaeologist in June of 2019 showed that six professional archaeological surveys had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area, including the previous U.S. 60 archaeological survey conducted by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (Wilson et al. 2016), which is the only survey within and adjacent to the project area. Within this same area, two archaeological sites have been recorded. Neither of these archaeological sites is within the project area. The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of Site 15He993, the location of a light historic artifact scatter dating from the early twentieth century to the present. The site is likely associated with a non-extant residence built in 1939. Disturbances to the site included cut/fill and ground leveling activities associated with demolishing and removing non-extant structures. The site may extend outside the project area to the north. There was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone historic structural remains, features, deposits, or midden. The presence of the architectural, subsistence and maintenance, and unidentified group artifacts supports the known use of the site as a domestic farmstead/residence. However, no further information of research value will be gained through additional work at the portion of the site recorded within the project area. In summary, the portion of Site 15He993 within the project area is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. This conclusion is based on the lack of intact subsurface cultural deposits and the overall paucity of artifacts recovered. Until further work is conducted in the areas north of the current site boundaries, Site 15He993 cannot be adequately assessed for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed City of Frankfort Tiger Grant Second Street Corridor Project in Franklin County, Kentucky (Item No. 5-565.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. Between February 17 and 19, 2019, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed the archaeological monitoring of soil test borings and augering sounding and, on June 12, 2019, conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed City of Frankfort Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery Grant Second Street Corridor project in Franklin County, Kentucky (Item No. 5-565.00). The monitoring and survey were conducted at the request of Chase Wright of Strand, Inc., on behalf of the City of Frankfort. Located within the Central Frankfort National Register-listed historic district, the proposed project involves improvements to the Second Street Corridor, including portions of Second Street, Bridge Street, Capitol Avenue, and West Main Street. The proposed project also includes sanitary and storm sewer separation. A total of 10 soil test borings and eight auger soundings placed within the Second Street Corridor Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery Grant project corridor were monitored. Through consultation with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, it was determined that, for the archaeological survey, the area of potential effects (project area) was defined as an area on either side of the War Mothers Memorial Bridge outside the existing right-of-way, on the south side of the Kentucky River and north of Battle Alley, encompassing 0.3 ha (0.8 acres). The project

area was developed to examine areas of planned disturbances related to the repair and reconstruction of an existing sewer line on the west side of the War Mothers Memorial Bridge and for the construction of a new storm sewer outfall into the Kentucky River on the east side of the War Mothers Memorial Bridge. A records review at the Office of State Archaeology indicated that 24 previous professional archaeological surveys and archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2 km (1.24 mi) radius of the project area. Thirty-three archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. Three sites, 15Fr106, 15Fr108, and 15Fr158, fall adjacent to the Second Street Corridor Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery Grant project corridor but are outside the current project area. The soil test borings were monitored and examined for the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, and the project area was investigated using an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with systematically screened shovel tests in low-visibility areas. Bucket augering was impossible due to the large stones, bricks, and chunks of asphalt. No archaeological resources were identified due to the monitoring and the current investigations. No previously recorded sites were located within the project area. Archaeological clearance is recommended because no sites listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed Second Street Corridor Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery Grant project.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of Denied Parcels and Additional Areas of Project Impacts for U.S. 62 between Leitchfield and Clarkson, Grayson County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-8502.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On August 28 and 29, 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the denied parcels and additional areas of project impacts for the proposed U.S. 62 widening project between Leitchfield and Clarkson in Grayson County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-8502.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Daniel Peake of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC), Division of Environmental Analysis. The work was completed under Permit Number 2018-26, issued by the Kentucky Office of State Archaeology. The project was previously surveyed in 2015 by archaeologists from CDM Smith (McBride 2017). CDM Smith did not survey eight properties (Parcel 26, 28, 41, 51, 54, 55, 59, and 61) because entry permission was denied. The current project area consisted of the denied parcels and additional areas of project impacts measuring approximately 2.9 ha (1.2 acres) in total size. The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing. The project area was surveyed in its entirety. A records review at the Office of State Archaeology in August 2018 showed that five professional archaeological surveys had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area, including the previous U.S. 62 archaeological survey by CDM Smith. Only the CDM Smith 2015 survey is within the project area. Within this same area, five archaeological sites have been recorded. None of these archaeological sites are within the project area. The archaeological survey identified Sites 15Gy159 and 15Gy160 and isolated finds IF1 and IF2. Site 15Gy159 was the location of a light historic artifact scatter dating from the late nineteenth to the late twentieth century and most likely associated with the Hayse family from 1927 to 2017. Disturbances to the site included cut/fill and ground-leveling activities associated with demolishing and removing a non-extant barn. The site may extend outside the project area to the west. There was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone historic structural remains, features, deposits, or midden. The architectural group artifacts' presence supports the site's known use as a domestic farmstead/residence. However, no further information of research value will be gained through additional work at the portion of the site recorded within the project area. Site 15Gy160 was the location of a historic artifact scatter dating from the early twentieth century to the present associated with non-extant commercial buildings and possibly a domestic residence. The site may extend outside the project area to the south and west. Disturbances to the site included cut/fill and ground-leveling activities associated with demolishing and removing non-extant structures. There was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone historic structural remains, features, deposits, or midden. The dominance of the architectural and domestic group artifacts supports the known use of the site as the location of non-extant commercial buildings and possibly a domestic residence dating from the early to the late twentieth century. However, no further information of research value will be gained through additional work at the portion of the site recorded within the project area. In summary, the portions of Sites 15Gy159 and 15Gy160 within the project area are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. This conclusion is based on the lack of intact subsurface cultural deposits and the

overall paucity of artifacts recovered. Until further work is conducted in the areas east of the current site boundaries, Sites 15Gy159 and 15Gy160 cannot be adequately assessed for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. IF1 is a single late-stage flake manufactured from a piece of Ste. Genevieve chert (0.5 g) and IF2 is a fragment of an unidentified wire made from an unspecified iron/steel that was not assigned a specific date.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bridge Replacement on Davis Lane (CR 1124) over the North Fork of the Licking River in Mason County, Kentucky.

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On April 11, 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed bridge replacement on Davis Lane (CR 1124) over the North Fork of the Licking River in Mason County, Kentucky (Item No. 9-8910.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Danny Peake of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis. The current project footprint encompasses approximately .46 ha (1.15 acres). The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing and bucket auguring. The project area was surveyed in its entirety. A records review at the Office of State Archaeology in April 2018 showed that no professional archaeological surveys had been conducted within the project area's 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius. Two archaeological sites were recorded within this area, including an earthen mound (Site 15Ms26) and a historic cemetery (15Ms239). Both of these sites were situated outside of the project area. No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, no archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed construction activities, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the United States Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Permit Areas Associated with the Proposed Project to Address Safety, Capacity, and Access Management Along KY 363 from KY 1006 to KY 192 in Laurel County, Kentucky (Item No. 11-147.00).

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On January 23, 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed an archaeological survey of the United States Army Corps of Engineers jurisdictional permit areas associated with the proposed project to address safety, capacity, and access management along KY 363 from KY 1006 to KY 192 in Laurel County, Kentucky (Item No. 11-147.10). The survey was conducted at the request of Daniel R. Peake of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis. The current project area consisted of the United States Army Corps of Engineers jurisdictional areas containing a proposed 1.1 ha (2.8 acres) detention basin located off the southwest corner of the existing Lowe's Home Improvement Store and a 1.0 ha (2.5 acres) ditch/drainage connected to the detention basin and extending east from it toward KY 363 near where it splits into two segments. The project area measured 2.1 ha (5.3 acres) in total size. The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing in low-visibility areas. The project area was surveyed in its entirety. A records review at the Office of State Archaeology in January 2018 showed that 12 professional archaeological surveys had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Within this area, two archaeological sites were recorded (Site 5LI26 and 15LI312) and are prehistoric open habitations without mounds. All of the previous surveys and archaeological sites were situated outside of the project area. No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, no archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed construction activities, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Intersection Improvement of Hays Fork Lane with Crooksville Road in Madison County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-1131.00).

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On December 27, 2017, January 31, February 12, and February 19, 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed intersection improvement of Hays Fork Lane (CR 1158) with Crooksville Road (KY 499) in Madison County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-1131.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Daniel Peake of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis. The current project footprint measures approximately 3.1 ha (7.7 acres). The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing in low-visibility areas. A metal detector survey was also conducted across the project area. The

project area was surveyed in its entirety. A records review at the Office of State Archaeology in December 2017 showed that 16 previous professional archaeological surveys and two archaeological site evaluations had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. None were within the current project area. Two archaeological sites and four isolated finds were recorded as a result of this survey. Site 15Ma542 consisted of historic and prehistoric components. The historic component was a historic farmstead/residence that generally dated from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The prehistoric component was an indeterminate open habitation without mounds consisting of 14 pieces (13.7 g) of flake debris, including one tool manufactured from Ste. Genevieve chert. No charcoal was noted during shovel testing. The site does not extend outside the project area. Site 15Ma542 lacks archaeological integrity and has little scientific research value because of the paucity of cultural materials and poor depositional integrity due to disturbance. Additional archaeological work would not produce significant information beyond that collected. Site 15Ma542 is not considered to have the potential to provide information about local or regional history or prehistory and, therefore, is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Criterion D). No further work is recommended. Therefore, cultural resource clearance is recommended for Site 15Ma542. Site 15Ma543 was a multicomponent site with both historic and prehistoric components present. The historic component was a historic farmstead/residence that dates from the mid-nineteenth to the early twenty-first century, and the prehistoric component was an undiagnostic lithic flake and a shell-tempered pottery sherd commonly manufactured in the area during the Fort Ancient Tradition. The historic artifact assemblage from Site 15Ma543 had an average date range of 1838–1913 and a mean date of 1876. This site has minimal research potential due to the paucity of cultural materials, poor depositional integrity due to disturbance, and the lack of a well-developed A horizon. No charcoal was noted during shovel testing. The site does not extend outside the project area. Additional archaeological work would not produce significant information beyond that collected. Site 15Ma543 is not considered to have the potential to provide information about local or regional history or prehistory and, therefore, is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Criterion D). No further work is recommended. Therefore, cultural resource clearance is recommended for Site 15Ma543.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed U.S. 460 Reconstruction at Lucky Stop Hill in Montgomery County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-250.10). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On December 21, 2017, and March 22, 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey of the unsurveyed portions of the proposed Priority Section (Item No. 7-250.10) of the proposed U.S. 460 reconstruction project (Item No. 7-250). The Priority Section (Item No. 7-250.10) is located between mile points 18.125 and 19.6 at Lucky Stop Hill, in Jeffersonville, near the Lucky Stop community in Montgomery County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Danny Peake of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis. The proposed project has been previously examined during a high probability survey by Wilbur Smith Associates in 2003 and an archaeological survey of the preferred alignment by CDM Smith for Palmer Engineering in 2013. Design adjustments and right-of-way issues resulted in approximately 3.4 ha (8.5 acres) of unsurveyed proposed easements along U.S. 460 and associated tie-ins along Science Ridge Road (CR 1107) and KY 1050. A Memorandum of Agreement was developed between the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office and the Federal Highway Administration – Kentucky Division that addressed the need for any remaining archaeological survey. The current survey addresses the remaining archaeological survey. The current project footprint measures approximately 3.4 ha (8.5 acres). The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing in low-visibility areas. The project area was surveyed in its entirety. A records review at the Office of State Archaeology in November 2017 showed that six previous professional archaeological surveys and six archaeological sites had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. One of these sites (15Mm211) is near the project area, and one site (15Mm210) is partially within the project area. Site 15Mm210 was documented by CDM Smith in 2013 as a prehistoric workshop of indeterminate temporal affiliation and was initially recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. However, a revisit to the site documented that a large amount of the ridgetop in which most of the site was located had been bulldozed and mechanically graded and leveled. The portion of the site area that had been destroyed was no longer considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register

of Historic Places. However, the northern part of the site was not destroyed, and because it remains intact, it retains its National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Site 15Mm211 was documented by CDM Smith in 2013 as a multi-component prehistoric open habitation with a Late Woodland/Mississippian occupation and a historic farm/residence dating from 1851 to 2000 and was not considered eligible for National Register of Historic Places inclusion. No new archaeological sites were documented as a result of this survey. Site 15Mm210 was revisited, the area near Site 15Mm211 was tested, and one isolated find was documented. Site 15Mm210 was revisited during this survey in 2017 and 2018 and was limited to two additional new right-of-way areas, one located to the north and one to the south of the site. The portion of Site 15Mm210 within the southern project area investigated as part of the current survey has minimal research potential due to the paucity of cultural materials and poor depositional integrity due to disturbance. Because no new information was obtained during the revisit that alters the original recommendations, and because the site condition had not changed in the time after its documentation by CDM Smith in 2013, the portion of Site 15Mm210 that falls within the project area located to the south of the site is considered not eligible for National Register of Historic Places inclusion. Testing within the current project area near Site 15Mm211 was negative for cultural artifacts and features, and the isolated find consisted of a single late-stage flake fragment manufactured from a piece of Brassfield chert.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Realignment of U.S. 62 between Mile Points 25.659 and 20.239 in Grayson County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-9005.10).

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On November 29, 2017, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed realignment of a portion of U.S. 62 between mile points 25.659 and 30.239 in Grayson County, Kentucky (Item No. 4-9005.00). The survey was conducted at the request of David Waldner of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis. The current project footprint encompasses approximately 1.4 ha (3.5 acres). The field methods used in the survey consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing in low-visibility areas. The project area was surveyed in its entirety. A records review at the Office of State Archaeology in November 2017 showed that two professional archaeological surveys had been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Within this same area, three archaeological sites were recorded, including a prehistoric rockshelter (Site 15Gy5), a cave with a prehistoric occupation (Site 15Gy64), and a prehistoric petroglyph (Site 15Gy65). All of the previous surveys and archaeological sites were situated outside of the project area. No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Therefore, no archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed construction activities, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Thelma-Redbush 69 Kilovolt Transmission Line Relocation Project in Johnson County, Kentucky.

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On November 13 and 14, 2017, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel completed an archaeological survey for the proposed Thelma-Redbush 69-kilovolt transmission line relocation project in central Johnson County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Josh Young of East Kentucky Power Cooperative. The proposed project was located just north of the Volga 69 kilovolt Distribution Substation on the west side of KY 172, approximately .2 km (.1 mi) south of Ramey Branch Road, north of the community of Volga. The area of potential effect (project area) is defined as the boundaries of the proposed Thelma-Redbush 69-kilovolt transmission line relocation project, measuring approximately 5.6 ha (13.9 acres) in area. Based on a records review conducted at the Office of State Archaeology before fieldwork, three previous professional archaeological surveys, and three previously recorded archaeological sites were recorded within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey, bucket augering, and systematic screened shovel testing in areas with less than 15 percent slope and poor visibility. The archaeological survey resulted in discovery of one archaeological site, Site 15Jo99. The site, wholly contained within the project area, is a historic farm/residence dating to the early to mid-twentieth century. Based on the limited research potential of the site and the lack of archaeological integrity, Site 15Jo99 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended. Archaeological clearance is recommended because no archaeological sites within

the project area are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places affected by the proposed Thelma-Redbush 69-kilovolt transmission line relocation project. A separate cultural, historic survey was conducted for the project area. See Heavrin (2017) for detailed information regarding cultural historic resources near the proposed project.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Contown 69 Kilovolt Substation and Tap Line Project in Casey County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On September 6, 2017, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel completed an archaeological survey for the proposed Contown 69-kilovolt substation and tap line project in Casey County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Josh Young of East Kentucky Power Cooperative. The proposed project was located in an agricultural field of soybeans at the time of the survey, on the southwest side of School House Road (CR-1502) and northwest of the existing Phil-Liberty Junction transmission line, located approximately .60 km (.35 mi) southeast of the intersection of School House Road (CR-1502) with Popular Springs Road (CR-1524), southeast of the community of Contown, in Casey County, Kentucky. The area of potential effect is defined as the boundaries of the proposed Contown 69 kilovolt substation and tap line, measuring approximately 1.1 ha (2.8 acres) in area. Based on a records review conducted at the Office of State Archaeology before fieldwork, there were no previous professional archaeological surveys or previously recorded archaeological sites located within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the area of potential effect. Field methods consisted of pedestrian surveys and systematically screened shovel testing in areas with less than 15 percent slope and poor visibility. The survey discovered no archaeological sites but one isolated find (IF1), a single prehistoric flake. Because no archaeological sites within the area of potential effect are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places that will be affected by the proposed Contown 69 kilovolt substation and tap line project, archaeological clearance is recommended. A separate cultural historic survey was conducted for the project area. See Poole (2017) for detailed information regarding cultural historic resources near the proposed project.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Contown 69 Kilovolt Substation and Tap Line Project in Casey County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On September 6, 2017, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel completed an archaeological survey for the proposed Contown 69-kilovolt substation and tap line project in Casey County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Josh Young of East Kentucky Power Cooperative. The proposed project was located in an agricultural field of soybeans at the time of the survey, on the southwest side of School House Road (CR-1502) and northwest of the existing Phil-Liberty Junction transmission line, located approximately .60 km (.35 mi) southeast of the intersection of School House Road (CR-1502) with Popular Springs Road (CR-1524), southeast of the community of Contown, in Casey County, Kentucky. The area of potential effect is defined as the boundaries of the proposed Contown 69 kilovolt substation and tap line, measuring approximately 1.1 ha (2.8 acres) in area. Based on a records review conducted at the Office of State Archaeology before fieldwork, there were no previous professional archaeological surveys or previously recorded archaeological sites located within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the area of potential effect. Field methods consisted of pedestrian surveys and systematically screened shovel testing in areas with less than 15 percent slope and poor visibility. The survey discovered no archaeological sites but one isolated find (IF1), a single prehistoric flake. Because no archaeological sites within the area of potential effect are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places that will be affected by the proposed Contown 69 kilovolt substation and tap line project, archaeological clearance is recommended. A separate cultural historic survey was conducted for the project area. See Poole (2017) for detailed information regarding cultural historic resources near the proposed project.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Floyd – Woodstock 69 Kilovolt Transmission Line in Pulaski County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. Between April 9 and 27 and August 22 and 30, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Floyd–Woodstock 69 kilovolt transmission line project in Pulaski County, Kentucky. This project was conducted at the request of Josh Young of East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. The proposed project consists of constructing a new 10.8 km transmission line

to provide voltage support in the area due to the new industrial load. The proposed project area is between Floyd and Woodstock, Kentucky, in the northern portion of Pulaski County. The area of potential effect for the proposed project consists of a 61 m wide corridor centered along the proposed construction's central axis. In total, the project area encompasses approximately 66 ha. Before initiating the field investigation, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology for a 2 km radius around the 66 ha project area. The review included seven previous professional surveys and four previously recorded archaeological sites. The National Register of Historic Places eligibility for two sites (15Pu230 and 15Pu236) was noted as undetermined, while the remaining two sites were deemed ineligible (15Pu489 and 15Pu490). Site 15Pu490 was located within the current project area at the eastern margin but was destroyed by the Woodstock substation's construction. Field investigation consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing and bucket augering. Most of the project area consisted of uplands, hillsides, and floodplains. Shovel testing was conducted where feasible throughout the survey area, mainly on upland and floodplain landforms. Hillsides were subject to pedestrian survey due to steep sloping terrain. Bucket augering was employed in alluvial soils to assess the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits and/or the presence of buried soils. The archaeological survey of the proposed project area resulted in the discovery of five previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15Pu652–15Pu656), eight isolated finds, and Site 15Pu490 was revisited. Sites 15Pu652, 15Pu654, 15Pu655, and 15Pu656 are all single-component, indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds sites. Site 15Pu653 is a multi-component mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century historic farmstead/residence with an indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds site. The revisit of Site 15Pu490 revealed that the construction of the extant Woodstock substation has damaged/destroyed the previously deemed ineligible Site 15Pu490. The portion of Sites 15Pu490, 15Pu652, 15Pu653, 15Pu654, 15Pu655, and 15Pu656 that are within the current project area are not considered to have the potential to provide important information about local or regional prehistory. These sites are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Criterion D), and no further work is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Addendum Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Floyd – Woodstock 69 Kilovolt Transmission Line in Pulaski County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On February 6, 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey for a reroute of a section of the proposed Floyd-Woodstock 69 kilovolt (kV) transmission line in Pulaski County, Kentucky. This survey was requested by Josh Young of East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc. (EKPC). The purpose of the overall transmission line is to provide voltage support in the area due to the new industrial load. The East Kentucky Power Cooperative decided to reroute a small portion of the proposed transmission line to avoid archaeological sites recorded in the initial survey. The reroute covers 00.00 ha (00.00 acres), which consisted of approximately 00.00 ha (00.00 acres) of shovel testing and 00.00 ha (00.00 acres) of disturbed areas consisting of inundated, wet, hydric soils, verified by shovel testing. The entire project area was surveyed. Before initiating the field investigation, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology for a 2 km radius around the 66 ha project area. The review included seven previous professional surveys and four previously recorded archaeological sites. The National Register of Historic Places eligibility for two sites (15Pu230 and 15Pu236) was noted as undetermined, while the remaining two sites were deemed ineligible (15Pu489 and 15Pu490). Site 15Pu490 was located within the current project area at the eastern margin but was destroyed by the Woodstock substation's construction. The original archaeological survey discovered five previously unrecorded archaeological sites (15Pu652-15Pu656), eight isolated finds, and site 15Pu490 was revisited. Forty-three historic and 50 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the previous project area. Sites 15Pu652, 15Pu654, 15Pu655, and 15Pu656 are all single-component, indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds sites. Site 15Pu653 is a multi-component mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century historic farmstead/residence with an indeterminate prehistoric open habitation without mounds site. The revisit of Site 15Pu490 revealed that the construction of the extant Woodstock substation has damaged/destroyed the previously deemed ineligible Site 15Pu490. The portion of Sites 15Pu490, 15Pu652, 15Pu653, 15Pu654, 15Pu655, and 15Pu656 that are within the current project area are not considered to have the potential to provide important information about local or regional prehistory. The portions of these sites within the project boundaries are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP (Criterion D), and no

further work is recommended. No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. No archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed project; therefore, archaeological resource clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of One Proposed Bridge Project in Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District 9 in Rockcastle County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-10068.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. Between March 20 and April 28, 2023, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed an archaeological survey for two proposed bridge projects in Kentucky Transportation Cabinet District 8, Clinton and Pulaski Counties, Kentucky. The bridges surveyed were the KY 1576 bridge over Spring Creek (027B00026N; Item No. 8-10051.00; Clinton County) and the KY 3260 bridge over Pittman Creek (100B00093N; Item No. 8-10067.00; Pulaski County). Both bridge projects will be replacements. The survey was conducted at the request of Derek Adams of Lochner on behalf of Vaughn and Melton and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet as part of the Statewide Bridge Delivery Program. The replacement projects will entail the complete removal of the existing bridges and the construction of new bridges. The design objective is to remove any load restrictions and have a design life of at least 30 years for each bridge. The goal of the replacement projects will be to replace the bridges in the exact location with current geometrics (i.e., bridge width, length, and hydraulic opening, among others) to avoid environmental and utility impacts and minimize the need for new rights-of-way. The area of potential effects for each bridge consisted of four areas (quadrants) at each corner of the bridge and the stream that it crossed. They consisted of 41–101 m areas parallel to the roadways and 50–207 m perpendicular to the streams on either side of the bridge decks. Based on the bridge's length, the stream's width, road placement, and the surrounding topography, the total area of potential effects for the two bridges encompassed approximately 3.9 ha (9.7 acres). The creek banks were also examined, although no entry was made into the waterways. Before the survey, a records review was conducted at the Office of State Archaeology. The review indicated that one previous professional archaeological survey and no archaeological site investigations had been conducted within a 2 km radius of the KY 1576 bridge over Spring Creek (027B00026N; Item No. 8-10051.00; Clinton County). No archaeological sites have been recorded in this area. Four previous professional archaeological surveys and one archaeological site investigation have been conducted within a 2 km radius of the KY 3260 bridge over Pittman Creek (100B00093N; Item No. 8-10067.00; Pulaski County). Two archaeological sites have also been recorded in this area. None of the previous survey areas or sites intersect with the current survey areas. The entire area of potential effects for each bridge was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing at 20 m intervals and bucket augering in alluvial areas. As a result of this survey, three archaeological sites (15Ct192, 15Pu656, and 15Pu657) and one prehistoric isolated find (IF 1) were recorded. Site 15Ct192 was an Early Archaic and Middle Woodland/Late Woodland prehistoric open habitation without mounds, and Sites 15Pu657 and 15Pu657 were indeterminate prehistoric open habitations without mounds. Due to a lack of research potential and site integrity, the portions of all three sites within the areas of potential effects are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended. However, all three sites may extend outside the areas of potential effects. If plans change to impact those areas, further surveys may be required. Isolated finds are not classified as archaeological sites and are not considered to have the potential to provide important information about local or regional prehistory. Therefore, they are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended. No archaeological sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project; therefore, archaeological clearance is recommended. If the Contractor deems it necessary to use additional areas outside the areas of potential effect for any purposes (e.g., laydown yards, vehicle parking, parking cranes, delivering beams, borrow areas, or waste areas, among others), the Contractor must seek approval of the use of the sites, whether within or outside the right-of-way, for archaeological, historical, and other environmental clearances. If any potentially significant sites or resources are found, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet has the right to deny the use of the proposed site.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Smyrna Parkway and L&N Development Project in Jefferson County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for

planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On June 26, 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel completed an archaeological survey for the proposed commercial/business development for L&N Federal Credit Union in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The survey was conducted at the request of Kaitlin McCullough of Redwing Ecological Services, Inc. The project area was located in a mature upland and wetland woods at the time of the survey, adjacent to the Gene Snyder Parkway to the north, L&N Federal Credit Union to the south, Smyrna Parkway to the west, and the Maple Grove subdivision to the east. The proposed project includes the development of one three-story main office building with parking, a loading dock, stormwater management, and associated infrastructure adjacent to the existing L&N Federal Credit Union facilities measuring 1.8 ha (4.5 acres) in area. Based on a records review conducted at the Office of State Archaeology before fieldwork, six previous professional archaeological surveys, and one archaeological site excavation have been conducted within a 2.0 km (1.2 mi) radius of the project area. Six archaeological sites have been recorded, but none are within the project area. Field methods consisted of systematic screened shovel testing. The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of no archaeological sites. Because no archaeological sites within the project area are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places that will be affected by the proposed project, archaeological clearance is recommended.

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bridge Replacement on Dog Branch School Road (CR 1314) over Sinking Creek in Laurel County, Kentucky (Item No. 11-1094.00). Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. On June 28, 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts Inc. personnel conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed bridge replacement on Dog Branch School Road over Sinking Creek in Laurel County, Kentucky (Item No. 11-1094.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Daniel Peake on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Three clearing areas, two staging areas, and soil erosion and settling basin areas were surveyed for this project. The project area was .4 ha (1.0 acre) in size. Most of the proposed area was disturbed by existing dirt and gravel roads or had more than 15 percent slope, but a small portion passed through a level fluvial terrace. Land use variability in the project area and associated surface conditions necessitated that field methods include shovel testing and intensive pedestrian survey. Areas north of Sinking Creek and southwest of the existing bridge were subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey, and the terrace was subjected to shovel testing. Bucket augering was also implemented on the terrace to determine the possibility of deeply buried cultural material. The survey resulted in the discovery of one archaeological site. Site 15LI394 is a historic artifact scatter associated with a historic farmstead. Site 15LI394 likely extends south of the project area boundary; however, the survey was restricted to the project area boundaries. Additional archaeological work would be needed to establish the extent of the site and its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. However, the portion of Site 15LI394 within the project area has limited research potential because of disturbance and low diversity of cultural remains. Additional archaeological work within the project area would not produce significant information beyond that collected, and no further work is recommended.

Field Director; Phase I Archaeological Survey and Deep Testing for the Milton Madison Bridge Replacement, Milton, Trimble County, Kentucky, and Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. Mr. Beverly was responsible for conducting the archaeological survey for this project. The Phase I survey and deep testing occurred in locations of the current bridge, both sides of the bridge, and at the proposed ferry landing and associated parking locations. Investigations included shovel probing, hand-augering, core drilling monitoring, and excavation of trenches with a backhoe. The investigations discovered one site (15TM112) and six isolated finds. The site, located during deep testing on the Kentucky side, consisted of a flake tool, debitage, fire-cracked rock, and one feature – a rock-filled pit. The site extended through four of the trenches. Based on the nature of the deposits and the presence of an intact feature, the site had integrity and was considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further work was recommended unless the site could be avoided or there if there is a determination of no adverse effect.

Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement and Approaches on KY 474 Over Smith Creek, Carter County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 1.60 acres (0.65 ha) APE. Disturbances

were recorded in about 80% of the APE. These disturbances were due to road construction, residential construction, and reconstruction of Smith Creek prior to the survey. Two shovel probes were excavated, and one section was surface collected, but no archaeological material was recovered. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the US 60 over Upper Stinson Creek Bridge Replacement, Carter County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 1.29 acres (0.5 ha) APE. The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel probe excavation, systematic surface collection, and visual inspection over the entire APE. The APE has been inundated with water on multiple occasions, and modern debris was observed on the surface and buried along the creek. Portions of the APE were inundated at the time of the survey, but the rest of the APE was subjected to shovel probing, auger probing, and surface collection. The archaeological survey involved a visual inspection of the entire APE and shovel probing in areas of less than 15 percent slope and those not inundated at the time of the survey. Visual inspection ruled out the existence of historic surface remains or rockshelters. Auger and shovel probing produced no subsurface artifacts or cultural features. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for Road Widening along KY 1991, Montgomery County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 8.75 acres (3.5 ha) APE. The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel probe excavation, systematic surface collection, and visual inspection over the entire APE. Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified, 15MM225, 15MM226, and 15MM227. Site 15MM225 consists of eight non-diagnostic lithic debitage pieces. Site 15MM226 consists of two non-diagnostic lithic debitage pieces. Site 15MM227 consists of two pieces of historic ceramics and a small brick fragment, and six non-diagnostic lithic debitage pieces. The known surveyed extents of the sites identified within the APE were not deemed potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for Improvements to the KY172 Alignment, Army CORPS of Engineers Permit Areas, MP 5.0 to MP 8.0, Morgan County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 23.6 acres (9.6 ha) APE. The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel probe excavation, systematic surface collection, and visual inspection over the entire APE. Four previously unrecorded archaeological sites- 15Mo166, 167, 168, 169, and one Isolated Find (IF 1)- were identified within the project bounds. The known surveyed extent of the sites identified within the APE was not deemed potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, and no further work is recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Reconstruction of KY 172 from 0.894 Miles West (MP 2.00) of KY 1161 to 0.730 Miles West (MP 5.00) of KY 650, Army Corps of Engineers Permit Areas, Morgan County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the archaeological survey of the 39.7 acres (15.8 ha) APE. The archaeological survey involved systematic shovel probe excavation, systematic surface collection, and visual inspection over the entire APE. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 15MO161 and 15MO162, were identified within the project bounds. None of the sites were deemed potentially eligible for recommendation to the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, and no further work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement and Approaches on PR 1015 over Rockcastle Creek, Martin County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the APE, totaling 2.175 acres (0.88 ha). The archaeological survey visually inspected the entire APE and shovel probing in areas of less than 15 percent slope. The northern half of the APE was disturbed by photo-documented residential construction. The southern half of the APE, on the floodplain of Rockcastle Creek, was subjected to shovel probing at 10 and 20 m intervals. Seven of these probes were augered to depths below one meter to test for the presence of buried surfaces or cultural layers. There were no subsurface features revealed in the shovel probes or auger profiles. Historic metal fragments (n=3), an unidentifiable nail fragment (n=1), and 25 pieces of coal and cinder were recovered from STPs 1 and 2 between the surface and 150 cm below the

surface. The area immediately northeast of STP 1 was a septic leech area for the house on the terrace above, and the area northeast of STP 2 was the septic leech field for the most modern house within the APE. Only negative shovel probes lay to the west, and the creek formed the southern boundary of the testable area. The findings were submitted to the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) for review as a possible archaeological site. OSA determined that the find did not merit a site number "due to the paucity of artifacts, the thoroughly mixed/disturbed deposits, and the use of the site area for a septic system" (Christina Pappas, personal communication 2014). The historic house within the APE had been moved from the floodplain area to the terrace after the fill was dumped from the modern construction of KY 645. No other historic surface features were encountered.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Realignment of KY 805, Letcher County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the APE 32.9 acres (13.3 ha). The survey identified one archaeological site, 15LR98. The site consisted of four historic house sites dating to the early twentieth century and associated with the founding of the town of Jenkins, Kentucky, by the Consolidated Coal Company. Site 15LR98 is ineligible for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A, B, C, and D. No further archaeological work is necessary within the APE.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Bridge Replacement and Road Improvements along CR-1332 (Race Track Hollow Road), Ison, Letcher County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the proposed right-of-way extension and a temporary easement for construction, totaling approximately 1.9 acres (0.8 hectares). The APE has been subjected to various types of extensive, modern disturbances by different property owners, and only a very small area was found to possess undisturbed stratigraphy when subjected to shovel probing. No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Reconstruction of a section of KY 773, Carter County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the proposed right-of-way and temporary easement for construction, totaling approximately 14 acres (5.7 hectares). Three previously unknown archaeological sites (15CR266, 15CR267, and 15CR268) and two isolated finds (IF 1 and IF 2) were discovered. The three sites and two isolated finds sites were determined to have limited research potential and were not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended for all five sites.

Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Realignment of KY100 between I-65 East and KY622, Simpson County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 31.6 acres (12.8 hectares) APE. Four previously unknown archaeological sites and five isolated finds were discovered. Of these four sites, 15Si32 was a historic site with an extant house that dates from ca. 1920 to the present. Site 15Si33 is a historic site with an extant house that dates from ca. 1920 to the present with an unspecified prehistoric scatter from an undetermined cultural context. Sites 15Si34 and 15Si35 are both low-density, prehistoric scatters from an undetermined cultural context. Artifacts from all four sites were sparse, and no features or buried cultural deposits were found. As a result, all four sites have limited research potential and are not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work is recommended for these four sites. All five isolated finds are an excavated resource, and as such, no research potential remains, and therefore they are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, or C do not apply.

Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Realignment of KY 1231, Knott County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 36.8 acres (14.9 hectares) APE. As a result of this survey, one early twentieth-century historic archaeological resource was located, site 15KT139. Site 15KT139 is the remains of a residential structure and associated outbuildings and structural features dating to the early 20th century. According to local informants, the site is a historic residence built around

1920 washed away in a flood. A section of a retaining wall constructed from cut stone and mortar remains in place. It is the same construction method that was used in the stone outbuilding that is present. In addition to the cut stone wall, portions of the foundation of the former house are still visible. These are large pieces of uncut limestone. The site has been disturbed by recent activity, evident by areas of push piles at the time of the survey. No historic artifacts were recovered from the site, likely due to seasonal flooding and the salvaging of building materials.

Furthermore, some of the sites have been disturbed, as evidenced by areas of push piles, and at the time of the survey, areas were inundated with water. As a result, Site 15KT139 has limited research potential and integrity. Therefore, Site 15KT139 is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further archaeological work is recommended at 15KT139.

Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Reconstruction of a Section of KY 773, Carter County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 14.0 acres (5.7 hectares) APE. Three previously unknown archaeological sites (15CR266, 15CR267, and 15CR268) and two isolated finds (IF 1 and IF 2) were discovered. Site 15CR266 is a low-density, prehistoric scatter representing a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group, with a small historic 20th-century component consisting of a single shard of glass. Site 15CR267 is a low-density, prehistoric scatter representing a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group. Site 15CR268 is a historic domestic site dating from the late 19th to early 20th that may be the location of the Eastern Kentucky Railway stop known as Vincent. Artifacts from all three sites were sparse, and no features or buried cultural deposits were found. As a result, all four sites have limited research potential and are not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work is recommended for these four sites. All two isolated finds are an excavated resource, and as such, no research potential remains, and therefore they are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historical Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, or C do not apply.

Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Replacement Bridge and Approaches Over Locust Creek on KY 36, Carroll County, Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 4.7 acres (6.0 hectares) APE. Two previously unknown archaeological sites (15CL105 and 15CL106) were discovered. Site 15CL105 is a multi-component site with historic and prehistoric elements. The historic component is represented by artifacts recovered from a single STP and dates from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The site is probably associated with an extant structure (CL 151) standing just outside the project area to the north that dates circa 1870 and has been listed as a contributing resource to the Hunter's Bottom Historic District. The historic component of the site likely continues outside the project area to the northeast. The prehistoric component of site 15CL105 is a low-density prehistoric scatter from an undetermined cultural context and represents a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group. Drawing conclusions about settlement activities and structure from so few artifacts is difficult. Since no diagnostic material was recovered, assigning the occupation to any cultural or temporal period is impossible. The prehistoric component of the site likely continues outside the project area to the northeast. The historic component of site 15CL105 is limited to a small locale surrounding the STP. As a result, the portion of the historic site within the proposed right-of-way has limited research potential and is not considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No features or buried deposits were found for the prehistoric component of site 15CL105. As a result, the site has limited research potential and is not considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. Site 15CL106 is a low-density prehistoric scatter from an undetermined cultural context and represents a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group. Drawing conclusions about settlement activities and structure from so few artifacts is difficult. Since no diagnostic material was recovered, assigning the occupation to any cultural or temporal period is impossible. The site likely continues outside the project area to the northeast. No features or buried deposits were found at site 15CL106. As a result, the site has limited research potential and is not considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply.

Field Crew; Phase III Archaeological Excavations, Camp Nelson, Jessamine County,

Kentucky. Mr. Beverly was a field and laboratory crew member for this project. Phase III archaeological excavations were conducted on three sites (15Js96, 15Js97, and 15Js113), part of the former Camp Nelson Civil War Depot. Archaeological and archival research on these well-preserved and material-rich sites indicated a wide range of industrial, administrative, food service, residential, and commercial functions. It was found that different statuses of people, including officers and enlisted men (both black and white) and male and female civilians, occupied most of these sites. To add more complexity to the site(s) structures, the occupations were not static as inhabitants and functions changed over time. Based on a combined archaeological and archival approach, these discoveries highlight the demographic, social, and functional complexity of a large Civil War depot designed to perform manufacturing, shipping, military training, internal support, and defense functions. The later transformation of Camp Nelson into one of the nation's largest recruitment and training camps for African-American troops and an African-American refugee camp in the heart of a slaveholding state brought on new logistical order and authority challenges for the army. Material remains recovered from excavations reflect this transformation and the army's methods and success at meeting these challenges.

Michigan Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Publicly Owned Airport for Baraga County, Michigan. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 137.3 acres (55.6 hectares) for the public-use airport for Baraga County, Michigan. Ten previously undocumented archaeological sites were discovered (sites 20BG64 to 20BG73). None were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey of Practical Alternative 5 (PA-5) of US 131 in St. Joseph County, Michigan. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of 11 miles of the Preferred Alignment (PA5) in St. Joseph County, Michigan. The archaeological survey resulted in the discovery of thirteen previously undocumented historic sites (20SJ214 through 20SJ226). None of these sites were found to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey on the Future Runway Nine Extension and the Proposed Runway One Extension at Marlette Airport in Sanilac County, Michigan. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the future Runway Nine extension and the proposed Runway One extension encompassing 58.9 acres (23.84 hectares) at the Marlette Township Airport in Sanilac County, Michigan. As a result of the survey, one 20th-century historic site (20SL129) was discovered and was determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Tennessee Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator; An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed RIDG-DIXO Pipeline Replacement in Sumner County, Tennessee. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. Between September 27 and 29, and November 21 and 22, 2022, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted a phase I archaeological survey for the proposed RIDG-DIXO pipeline replacement project near Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee. The survey was conducted at the request of Bryan Mason of Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., on behalf of East Tennessee Natural Gas, LLC, as part of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission authorization requirements. The proposed project involves the replacement of approximately 914 m (3,000 ft) of the existing pipeline. The project will utilize horizontal directional drilling for replacing the segment, requiring an approximately 914 m pullback. There will be no aboveground structures constructed for the pipeline replacement project. The project will impact no buildings or standing structures. Tree clearing will be minimal. All ground disturbance will be limited to entry and exit points for the horizontal directional drill, an access road, and the pipe pullback area. The surface contours and vegetation will be restored to the extent possible after construction. The area of potential effects (APE) was defined as the 914 m long corridor for the proposed RIDG-DIXO pipeline replacement project, measuring approximately 16.1 ha (39.9 acres). The phase I archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel testing and bucket auger testing. Excluded areas included the Bledsoe Cemetery (Resource 4) (0.04 ha; 0.10 acre), areas with a slope exceeding 15 percent (0.8 ha; 1.9 acres), disturbed areas (1.1 ha; 2.8 acres), the RIDGE-DIXO right-of-way

(3.7 ha; 9.2 acres), and Bledsoe Creek (0.2 ha; 0.6 acres). The phase I archaeological survey included revisiting and reassessing one previously recorded site (40SU26) and documenting six new sites (40SU385–40SU390) and one isolated find. S Site 40SU26 is a light-density Precontact lithic scatter of indeterminate age. Site 40SU385 is a multicomponent Precontact lithic scatter with an Early Archaic cultural affiliation and a possible historic cistern. Site 40SU386 is a light-density Precontact lithic scatter of indeterminate age. Site 40SU387 is a multi-component site with a light-density of Precontact lithic scatter of indeterminate age and an untyped late nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century historic artifact scatter. Sites 40SU388, 40SU389, and 40SU390 are light-density Precontact lithic scatters of indeterminate age. The isolated find (IF 1) was undetermined and multicomponent in age. The Bledsoe Cemetery is located within the APE. An examination of the site did not reveal evidence of any definitive remaining aboveground burial markers or funerary objects. The graves may have been relocated in the 1970s, although this has not been confirmed. Since it has not been confirmed that the cemetery was moved, avoidance is recommended. Tennessee state law requires a minimum 3 m (10 ft) buffer around the perimeter of graves (Tennessee Code Annotated 46-8-103). As it stands, the cemetery parcel boundary mapped in the Sumner County Property Value Administration Office is approximately 7 m (23 ft) from the existing pipeline right-of-way, providing an even larger buffer than required. The pipeline replacement project is recommended to stay within the existing right-of-way, but if this is not possible, then the proposed pipeline replacement project should not be conducted any closer to the cemetery parcel than the state-required 3 m buffer. If the Bledsoe Cemetery is avoided, the proposed replacement of the RIDG-DIXO pipeline project will have no impact/adverse effect on the site. If the area of potential effect changes or the site cannot be avoided, any burials that may be present should be relocated according to Tennessee burial laws. It is thought that further investigation of the portions of Sites 40SU385–40SU390 and Site 40SU26 within the APE would not produce significant information regarding the lifeways of the former site occupants. Therefore, these areas are recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Criterion D), and no further work is recommended. However, the sites may extend outside the project boundaries, and those portions could not be assessed. An additional survey may be required if project plans change to impact those areas. The isolated find is not considered a site and is, therefore, automatically not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended for the isolated find. Because no sites listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed project, finding no historic properties affected is recommended.

Principal Investigator; Metal Detector Survey, Parker's Crossroads Battlefield, Parker's Crossroad, Henderson County, Tennessee. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning the metal detector survey conducted along the path of a proposed pedestrian trail. Initial analysis reveals the presence of four clusters of artifacts. None of which can be considered an archaeological site. Cluster 1 is an early-to-mid 20th-century artifact concentration containing a couple of battle-related artifacts at the proposed pedestrian trail's western terminus, a second cluster is located along a slight increase in elevation, a third alongside I-40, and the fourth at the proposed pedestrian trail's eastern terminus. Clusters 2 and 4 do not contain any Civil War-related artifacts. Within Cluster 3 was a single piece of lead buckshot. Between these four artifact clusters are five isolated finds. An 1830 Liberty Head five silver cent coin is particularly interesting from the isolated finds.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Washington Pike/Millertown Pike Improvements, Section Two – Washington Pike from I-640 to Murphy Road, City of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for the project was limited to the areas of construction that encompassed 39.3 acres (15.9 hectares) and included areas that had been previously developed, including extant buildings, roadways, parking areas, and areas of ground disturbance. Only a single unidentified lithic debitage flake made from Knox Gray chert from an unknown cultural affiliation was recovered. Because the find was an excavated resource, no research potential remains, and as such, it is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, or C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, I-275 Business Park Access

Improvements, Section III, City of Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for the project was limited to the areas of construction encompassed 5.7 acres (2.3 hectares) and included areas that have been previously developed, including extant buildings, roadways, parking areas, and areas of ground disturbance. After an initial in-field inspection, it was determined that recent developments had impacted the entire APE. Therefore, no shovel test probes were excavated. The Phase I survey located no archaeological resources within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, East Cedar Street Roadway Improvement Project, City of Bristol, Tennessee. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for the project was 1.21 miles long and encompassed a total of 11.6 acres (4.7 hectares). Shovel probing was conducted in areas of less than 20 percent slope and areas not disturbed by recent development. The Phase I survey identified no archaeological resources within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Morristown Medical District Roadway Improvement, City of Morristown, Tennessee. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Ape for the project was limited to the proposed locations of new sidewalks, curbs, and gateway improvements. The construction of new sidewalks and curbs (0.28 acres, 0.11 hectares) was proposed along several streets: on the east side of North High Street, on the south side of West 4th North Street, on the east side of McFarland Street, and along both sides West 5th North Street until the intersection of West 5th North Street and Mars Street. The proposed gateway improvements incorporate 0.02 acres (0.01 hectares) are were located at two intersections: at the north and south corners of the intersection of West 5th North Street with Jackson Street and the east and west corners of the intersection of North High Street with West 1st North Street (US 11). After an initial in-field inspection, it was determined that the entire project area had been impacted by recent development and utility installation; therefore, no shovel test probes were excavated within the APE. It is likely that any prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the APE if any existed, have been lost to recent development. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Duplex Road (S.R 247), Spring Hill, Tennessee. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for this project included a 6.5-acre portion of the proposed new alignment. As a result, one new site, 40MU590, and two isolated finds were identified. Site 40MU590 was a historic domestic site dating from the early nineteenth century to the present with an indeterminate prehistoric component. The prehistoric component was an unassigned low-density debitage scatter that produced neither subsurface features nor diagnostic artifacts. The site is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Because the two isolated finds were an excavated resource, no research potential remained, and as such, they were not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, and Criteria A, B, or C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Co-Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Sections One and Three, Middle Creek Road Extension, City of Sevierville, Tennessee. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for this project consisted of a new alignment from Dolly Parton Parkway to S.R. 66 encompassing 46.3 acres (18.7 hectares). As a result of the survey, one small, possibly a Woodland period site (40SV186) was discovered and is considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D. Additional archaeological work was recommended.

West Virginia Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Improvements to I-64/US 35 Interchange from Crooked Creek to 40th Street within the Town of Nitro in Putnam County, West Virginia. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for these projects. The survey involved examining sections of the proposed improvements for archaeological resources, project coordination, land owner permission and coordination with the WVDOH, analyzing artifacts recovered, and preparing a technical report. Two newly documented archeological sites were discovered: 46PU353 and 56PU355. Site

46PU353 appears to be a homestead or small farm in a rural area along the Scary Creek floodplain, emptying into the Kanawha River. The site dates from the mid-19th century to the late 20th century, as suggested by the date range of the artifacts. Site 46PU353 did not yield and is considered unlikely to yield information important in prehistory and history since the site has little subsurface integrity, affected by modern activities. Thus it is not recommended for nomination to the NRHP, according to Criterion D. No further archaeological work is recommended for the site. Site 46PU355 is the site of a cemetery that may be associated with the Battle of Scary Creek, which took place in 1861.

According to a local informant, who did not provide their name, the bodies of three Union soldiers were buried in this area (unnamed informant, personal communication 2013). One rock marker was observed in the area. The marker could represent multiple graves, or additional markers could have been moved. Besides the informant's comments, no evidence indicates an association with the Battle of Scary Creek. There is insufficient information to provide a determination of NRHP eligibility. Because the selection of the Downstream Alternative would have a negative impact on the site, the Downstream Alternative was revised to avoid the site. Selection of the revised Downstream Alternative, then, will not have a negative effect on the site. No further archaeological work is recommended for the site.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, WV-2 Alternate 1 and Alternate 2, From Proctor to Kent, In Marshall and Wetzel Counties, West Virginia. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for these projects. The survey involved examining sections of the proposed improvements for archaeological resources, project coordination, land owner permission and coordination with the WVDOH, analyzing artifacts recovered, and preparing a technical report. The Phase I investigations located four archaeological sites (46MR193, 46MR194, 46MR195, and 46MR197). Site 46MR193 consists of historic artifacts and associated above-ground historic resources (MR-0150) that date in occupation from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. Site 46MR194 consists of historic artifacts, above-ground historic resources, and a small prehistoric scatter. The historic resources date from the mid-20th century and may be associated with a residence or an agricultural outbuilding. The lithic scatter is from an unknown cultural group dating from an unknown cultural occupation. Site 46MR195 is an isolated find of a small collection of domestic historic artifacts recovered from a single Shovel Test Probe. Site 46MR197 consists of historic artifacts and associated above-ground historic resources (MR-0144) that date in occupation from the late 19th to the mid to late 20th century.

No features or buried deposits were found at any of the four sites. Archaeologically, none of the sites yielded or are likely to yield information important in prehistory or history; thus, none of the sites are considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) according to Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply to sites 46MR194 and 46MR195. Site 46MR193 has standing structures (MR-0150) that do not meet the applicable Criteria A, B, and C and are thus considered ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. Site 46MR197 has standing structures (MR-0144), none meeting Criteria A and B since archival research did not yield information associating the site with a significant person or event in history. Only one of the site's associated structures meets Criterion C. This structure, the large barn, is an excellent example of a large barn used for the production of corn in rural Marshall County. Unlike the other outbuildings, it retains a high level of integrity of materials, location, feeling, workmanship, and design. According to Criterion C, this structure makes Site 46MR197 eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed East Beckley Bypass, Segment 1, 2, and West Realignment in Raleigh County, West Virginia. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for these projects. The surveys involved examining sections of the bypass for archaeological resources, project coordination, land owner permission and coordination with the WVDOH, analyzing artifacts recovered, and preparing a technical report. No archaeological sites were encountered. In addition to being the Principal Investigator, he also served as the Field Director for the archaeological survey.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Realignment of CR 3 "Hott Curve" in Pendleton County, West Virginia. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. As a result of this survey, one previously

unrecorded archaeological site was discovered. Site 46PD340 was a multi-component mid-to-late 19th-century ephemeral scatter of historical ceramics and glass and an unassigned prehistoric component consisting of an ephemeral scatter of prehistoric lithics. The light scatter of artifacts was recovered from a disturbed context (Ap horizons) with no visible middens or features present in the subsoil (B horizons). Because of these deficiencies, 46PD340 did not contain information that would justify its nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C were not applicable. As such, site 46PD360 was not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition to being the Principal Investigator, he also served as the Field Director for the archaeological survey.

Field Director, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Realignment of US 220 in Hardy County, West Virginia. Mr. Beverly was responsible for conducting the archaeological survey for this project. The Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 12.13 acres (4.907 hectares). The survey resulted in discovering and documenting three historic sites (46HY531, 46HY532, and 46HY533). Sites 46HY531 and 46HY533 dated from the late eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century. Phase II archaeological investigations were recommended for these two sites to test and evaluate their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Field Director, Phase II Archaeological Testing and Phase III Archaeological Mitigation, of sites 46HY531 and 46HY533, in Hardy County, West Virginia. Mr. Beverly assisted in the direction of Phase II and Phase III archaeological investigations of sites 46HY531 and 46HY533. Both sites were considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and would be impacted by the realignment of US 220. Site 46HY531 was a house site occupied between 1780 and 1840. Based on the integrity of the deposits and the research potential, site 46HY531 was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion D. Site 46HY533 was a house occupied between 1780 and 1840. Based on the integrity of the deposits and the research potential, site 46HY533 was considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion D.

Field Director, Phase III Mitigation for a Portion of Site 46CB42, A Multi-Component Site in Cabell County, West Virginia. Mr. Beverly helped to direct the Phase III archaeological investigations of site 46CB42. Previous Phase II testing revealed intact subsurface features associated with a Late Woodland occupation of the multi-component site. The Phase III mitigation research goals include refinement of the Late Woodland ceramic and lithic chronology and classification for this region of West Virginia using chronometric techniques and stylistic and manufacturing analyses, as well as investigating settlement patterns and subsistence practices to help refine regional models. Research at site 46CB42 helped better understand the nature and evolution of Late Woodland society in West Virginia. Although the portion of the site investigated was very small, the lithics suggest the Late Woodland occupation could be similar to Woods and Niebert rather than to Childers. The entire site is 19 acres, resembling a hamlet rather than a village.

GIS Analyst; Phase I Archaeological Survey, Fort Edwards, Capon Bridge, Harrison County, West Virginia. Mr. Beverly conducted the spatial analysis of the artifacts recovered during the Phase I archaeological survey. Fort Edwards is the site of an important French and Indian War fort and an eighteenth-century to twentieth-century farmstead. These archaeological investigations were directed towards locating colonial period deposits and features and examining the archaeological integrity of the site. To these ends, a multimethod approach was conducted, consisting of surface collecting, shovel test probe excavation, unit excavation, and backhoe trenching. Deeply stratified deposits covering the middle eighteenth to the middle nineteenth century were discovered in the site's northern half. The archaeological investigations discovered numerous eighteenth and nineteenth-century subsurface features in the site's northern, western and southern portions, including three segments of the fort's stockade trench and cellars, trash pits, and post molds. The discovery of a "V" shaped bastion along the northern stockade line was most exciting. The combination of intact middle eighteenth-century strata and features makes Fort Edwards an excellent laboratory to investigate and interpret the French and Indian War frontier.

Indiana Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator, Phase IA Archaeological Records Check and Reconnaissance

Survey of the Proposed State Road 135 Rehabilitation, Driftwood Township, Jackson County, Indiana. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey of the proposed rehabilitations totaling 92.68 acres (37.5 hectares), including existing ROW and road alignments. The Phase IA archaeological survey identified five newly documented archaeological sites: 12J509, 12J510, 12J511, 12J512, and 12J513. Research potential for all five sites is very limited; therefore, none are considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

New York Projects

Co-Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey for CR6 Bridge Replacement Project, Township of Lexington, Greene County, New York. Mr. Beverly was a co-principal investigator for the combined Phase IA literature search and sensitivity assessment and IB field investigations for the proposed CR6 Bridge replacement project in West Kill, Township of Lexington, Greene County, New York. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Area of Potential Effect was defined by the existing CR 6 bridge to the north, existing CR 6 to the east, and to the south and west by other properties. The goal of the Phase IA literature search and sensitive assessment was to inform subsequent testing strategies and to provide the contextual framework within which to interpret identified sites; the goal of the Phase IB field investigations was to identify sites over 50 years of age that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The survey involved examining sections of the APE for archaeological resources, project coordination, land owner permission and coordination with the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, analyzing artifacts recovered, and preparing a technical report. No archaeological sites were encountered.

Pennsylvania Projects

Field Director, On-Site Monitoring of the Fuhrman House (36Er241) Garage Concrete Floor Removal, Summit Township of Erie County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Beverly was responsible for monitoring the removal of the concrete floor from the Fuhrman House (36Er241) garage. As a result of the on-site monitoring, ten features were identified. Further Phase II excavations were recommended for Features 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to determine National Register Eligibility. No further works were recommended for Features 1, 2, and 3.

Field Director, Additional Phase II Testing of the Fuhrman House (36ER241), Summit Township of Erie County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The purpose of the testing was to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site after the removal of a concrete garage floor. The removal of the floor exposed ten features. None of the features examined during the Phase II testing were determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Texas Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator, Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Grand Parkway Segments H and I-1 Archaeological APE, Montgomery, Harris, Liberty, and Chambers Counties, Texas. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. An intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Grand Parkway Segments H and I-1, located in parts of Montgomery, Harris, Liberty, and Chambers counties, on the northeast side of the greater Houston metropolitan area from US 59 (N) to IH 10 (E) generally between FM 2100 and SH 146, was conducted at the bequest of HNTB. As a result, one previously unknown archaeological site (41MQ300) was discovered. Site 41MQ300, located during the survey of a previous alignment of Segment H, is a low-density, prehistoric scatter representing a short-term occupation by an unidentified cultural group, with a small historic mid-to-late 20th-century component consisting of a single metal wire fragment. The site has limited research potential and is not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended for the site.

Oklahoma Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Carlton Landing, Eufaula Lake, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE for the project consisted of the Carlton Landing

development proposed lease area of 228 acres (92 hectares) of federal property managed by the USACE at Eufaula Lake. A total of five sites were examined during this survey. Three were revisits (34PS166, 34PS167, and 34PS168), and two were newly discovered sites (34PS553 and 34PS554). Site 34PS166 is a multi-component site with a Late Archaic and an early-to-mid twentieth-century occupation. Site 34PS167 and 34PS168 are both small lithic scatter associated with Late Archaic cultures. Site 34PS553 is a small lithic scatter associated with an unidentified cultural group. Furthermore, site 34PS554 is a historic site dating from the early-to-mid twentieth century. Though spatially separated, the historic component of 34PS166 may be related to site 34PS553. As a result of the survey, all five sites were determined to have limited research potential and were not considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Criteria A, B, and C do not apply. No further archaeological work was recommended for all five sites.

Mississippi Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Replacement of Bridge No. 23.9 on SR 12 in Washington and Humphreys Counties, Mississippi. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. Between April 17 and 19, 2018, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey consisting of an archaeological survey and a cultural historic reconnaissance for the proposed State Route 12 bridge replacement (Bridge 23.9) over the Big Sunflower River in Humphreys and Washington Counties, Mississippi (Project Numbers: SP-0018-01(026)/106109-102000 and SP-0018-01(026)/106109-101000). The survey was conducted at the request of Kim Thurman of the Mississippi Department of Transportation, Environmental Division. The project area includes two defined Areas of Potential Effect. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect boundary is defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way and includes proposed temporary and permanent easements, measuring 8.5 ha (21.0 acres) in total size. The Cultural Historic Area of Potential Effect is defined as being within the boundary of the Archaeological Area of Potential Effect and within 75 m (246 ft) of the Archaeological Area of Potential Effect. Before initiating the field investigations, a review of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History records was conducted on March 21, 2018. The review revealed that three previous professional archaeological surveys had been conducted within a 1.0 km (.6 mi) radius of the project area. Six archaeological sites and one cultural historic site were recorded in this area. No part of the project area had been previously surveyed. The cultural resource survey resulted in the identification of archaeological Site 22HU729 and the documentation of Historic Resources 4–7 in Humphreys County, and the identification of archaeological sites 22WS1058 and 22WS1059 and the documentation of Historic Resources 1–2 in Washington County. In addition, Bridge 23.9 in both Humphreys and Washington Counties was also documented as Historic Resource 3 (151-HLN-6004). Site 22HU729 is a historic site that dates to the twentieth century and is probably the location of a non-extant outbuilding. Site 22WS1058 is a historic farmstead/residence that dates from the early to mid-twentieth century. Site 22WS1059 is a historic site that dates to the twentieth century and consists of highway construction material and the remains of a collapsed wooden shed. There was no evidence for the presence of intact, sub-plow zone historic structural remains, features, deposits, or middens. The limited range, the low number of historic artifact types, and the lack of intact subsurface features indicate that the sites have limited research potential. Based on the limited research potential of the sites, Site 22HU729, 22WS1058, and 22WS1059 are recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. None of the three archaeological sites is a particularly outstanding example of an event or pattern of events (Little et al. 2000). No associated standing structures are present, and archival research did not yield information associating the sites with a significant person (Little et al. 2000). As a result, Sites 22HU729, 22WS1058, and 22WS1059 do not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, or C. Although the proposed project would impact/affect the sites, it will not alter their National Register of Historic Places eligibility. No further work is recommended for all three sites. Therefore, cultural resource clearance is recommended for Sites 22HU729, 22WS1058, and 22WS1059. Historic Resource 1 consists of a silo and metal grain bins. Historic Resource 2 consists of a box culvert. Both Historic Resources 1 and 2 are located in Washington County. Historic Resource 3 (115-HLN-6004) consists of the Sunflower River Bridge (Bridge No. 23.9) over the Big Sunflower River along the Washington-Humphreys county line. Historic Resource 4 consists of a pipe culvert. Historic Resource 5 consists of a Linear Ranch house and outbuildings. Both Historic Resources

6 and 7 consist of Linear Ranch houses. Historic Resources 4–7 are located in Humphreys County. Historic Resources 1–2 and 4–7 are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, or C. Construction of the project would not have an effect on these sites. Historic Resource 3, the Sunflower River Bridge (Bridge No. 23.9), is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an intact surviving example of a Parker “camelback” through truss bridge from the early twentieth century. The proposed project involves replacing the Sunflower River Bridge (Bridge No. 23.9); thus, the project will adversely affect the National Register of Historic Places-eligible site. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. recommends developing a mitigation plan to address this effect, including completing state-level site documentation before removing the historic bridge.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Improvements to the SR 30 and CR 215/CR 217 (Campground Road) Intersection in Lafayette County, Mississippi.

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 3.43 acres (1.39 hectares). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Bridge Construction on State Highway 501 crossing at Leaf River, Scott County, Mississippi.

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 4.8 acres (1.9 hectares). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Reconstruction of State Highway 429 crossing of Yockanookany River at Thomastown, Leake County, Mississippi.

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way encompassing 10.1 acres (4.1 hectares). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Improvements to State Route 9 (SR 9), Realignment of Alternative C, Union County, Mississippi.

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE consisted of 12.9 acres (5.22 hectares) of a realignment to Alternative C near the intersection of Bridge Creek and CR 189. No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Principal Investigator, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Improvements to Nail Road at the Intersection of Nail Road and I-55, DeSoto County, Mississippi.

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The 75.3 acres (30.5 hectares) APE included a proposed new interchange with Interstate 55 (I-55) at Nail Road, as well as the extension and widening of Nail Road from Interstate Boulevard west of I-55 to Airways Boulevard east of I-55 and the extension of Pepper Chase Drive to connect to the new proposed Nail Road. No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Arkansas Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Survey of Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department Planned Improvements Job No. CA0501, Turner Road to County Road #5, on Highway 64 in White County, Arkansas.

Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 13.6 acres (5.5 hectares). The Phase I Archaeological Survey identified three historic, possible farmstead/house archaeological sites and one isolated find. Two sites (3WH883 and 3WH884) date from the early to mid-20th century while the other (3WH882) dates from the late 19th to early 21st century. All three sites consisted of a limited range of artifacts which would provide limited research potential. Shovel probes at the sites did not locate

sub-surface features, indicating a lack of integrity. Because the entire areas of all three sites were not investigated as part of the current survey, the NRHP eligibility of the sites as a whole cannot be fully assessed. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of the three sites remains undetermined. The portion of the sites within the current CA0501 APE was fully investigated and found to lack intact subsurface features or deposits. Therefore, the portion of the sites within the APE does not contribute to the potential significance of the sites, and no further work is recommended for all three.

Principal Investigator, Cultural Resources Survey of Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department Planned Improvements Job No. CA0101, Cross County to Highway 147, on Highway 64 in Crittenden County, Arkansas. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The Archaeological Area of Potential Effect was defined as the area between the existing right-of-way and the proposed new right-of-way, encompassing 63.8 acres (25.8 hectares). The Archaeological Phase I Survey documented thirty-three newly recorded archaeological, eight isolated finds, and three site revisits. Only one site, 3CT9, is potentially eligible for listing on the NHRP. However, because of the AHTD redesign, this site is being avoided, and no impact will occur. No further archaeological work is recommended.

South Carolina Archaeological Projects

Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Intermodal Yard at the former Charleston Naval Base, North Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE consists of 156.1 acres (63.2 hectares). The archaeological survey involved visually inspecting and photographically recording the entire APE and shovel-probing areas of less than 15 percent slope. Since the early 1900s, the APE has undergone extensive development resulting in soil disturbances, and as a result, the majority of the APE has suffered a loss of integrity. The survey found no archaeological resources, and no further archaeological work is required. Two areas were within a restricted access area during the survey, but both areas are adjacent to areas of extensive disturbance. Therefore, any archaeological resources in these restricted areas have most likely lost integrity.

Principal Investigator; Phase I Archaeological Survey, TTI Access Roads Project, Anderson County, South Carolina. Mr. Beverly was responsible for planning and directing the archaeological survey for this project. The APE encompassed 17.7 acres (7.1 hectares). No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. No further archaeological work was recommended.

Field Crew; Phase I Archaeological Survey, Fort Winyah, Morgan Park, Georgetown, Georgetown County, South Carolina. Mr. Beverly was part of the survey crew for this project's archaeological survey. The archaeological investigations were directed towards locating Fort Winyah, a fort built in 1809 and garrisoned during the War of 1812. Based on archival material, particularly maps and drawings of the fort, and the identification of archaeological remains associated with Fort Winyah, it is concluded that the fort is located in Morgan Park. Identifying intact subsurface remains of Fort Winyah (38Ge637) indicates the site has integrity and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Publications

2001 Spatial Patterning of Artifacts from a Civil War Era Machine Shop, Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Master of Arts, Anthropology, Michigan State University.

Presentations

2010 Moving Across the Landscape: A GIS Perspective on Settlement. Paper presented at the 67th Southeast Archaeological Conference, Lexington, Kentucky.

2007 "...of all the Southern Railway System shops, the Ferguson Shops are the most mysterious." Archaeological and Historical Research of the Ferguson Shops. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology 2007 conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia.

2006 "...of all the Southern Railway System shops, the Ferguson Shops are the most mysterious." Archaeological and Historical Research of the Ferguson Shops. Paper

- presented at the Twenty-Third Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
- 2004 GIS Applications in Cultural Resource Management. Paper presented at the 2004 Kentucky GIS Conference, Lexington, Kentucky.
- 2000 Use of Excavation Data for Computerized Interpretation of Archaeological Features at 15Js113, Camp Nelson Machine Shop & Some Thoughts about the Direction of GIS in Historical Archaeology. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology 2000 conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Québec City, Canada.
- 1997 Buildings in Space: An Analysis of Building Location, Function and Activity Areas from Camp Nelson. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology 1997 conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Corpus Christi, Texas.
- 1995 "Toward No. 40 High Street-object of this forced march . . . to replenish the inner man and to capture a few social imbibes": The Historical and Archaeological Aspects of Alcohol Consumption at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, during the American Civil War. Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology 1995 conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Washington, D.C.
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- 1992 Civil War Period Harpers Ferry: Archaeology and History. Paper presented at the 1992 Graduate Colloquium, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.
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- Sandefur, Tracey, J. Howard Beverly, J. David McBride, Robert W. Ball, and Dona Daugherty
 2011 The McMurray Site (15Fa313): Archaeological Investigations at an Historic Farmstead. Paper presented at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference, Natural Bridge State Resort Park, Kentucky.

Technical Reports

Beverly, J. Howard, Jr.

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2023 A Second Addendum to the Archaeological Survey of the Currently Permitted Owl's Head Residual Landfill in Butler County, Kentucky. Contract Publication Series 23-044. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

2022 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed improvements to KY 303 (Cuba Road) in Graves County, Kentucky. Contract Publication Series 22-023. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

2022 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Final Design for the KY 335 Horse Cave Connector in Hart County, Kentucky. Contract Publication Series 22-233. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

2022 An Archaeological Survey of the Culvert Replacement Project on KY 52 in Lee County,

Kentucky. Contract Publication Series 21-492. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

2022 *An Archaeological Survey of the Creekside Commons Project, Jefferson County, Kentucky*. Contract Publication Series 22-009. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

2022 *An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Kentucky Splash Waterpark Expansion Project in the City of Williamsburg, Whitley County, Kentucky*. Contract Publication Series 22-254. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

2021 *An Archaeological Survey of the Big Perry and Lockegee Land Slide Repair Areas within the Daniel Boone National Forest, Cumberland Ranger District, Rowan County, Kentucky*. Contract Publication Series 20-261. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

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2021 *An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs Facility in Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky*. Contract Publication Series 21-197. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

2021 *An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Carter Caves State Resort Park Water and Sewer Lines Project in Carter County, Kentucky*. Contract Publication Series 21-291. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

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2020 *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Site 15Hy70 for the Archaeological Survey of the United States Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Permit Areas Associated with the proposed major Reconstruction of KY 146 between New Castle at U.S. 421 and Pendleton at KY 153 (Segment 1) in Henry County, Kentucky*. Contract Publication Series 18-514. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

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2020 *An Archaeological Survey for a Proposed North Friendship Road (KY 1286) Widening Project in McCracken County, Kentucky (Item No. 1-153.00)*. Contract Publication Series 19-827. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

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2019 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed City of Frankfort Tiger Grant Second Street Corridor Project in Franklin County, Kentucky (Item No. 5-565.00). Contract Publication Series 19-180. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.*

2019 *Additional Archaeological Survey for the Replacement of the U.S. 60 Green River Bridge (021B00015N) at Spottsville, Henderson County, Kentucky (Item No. 2-1080.00). Contract Publication Series 19-252. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.*

2018 *An Archaeological Survey of the United States Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Permit Areas Associated with the Proposed Project to Address Safety, Capacity, and Access Management Along KY 336 from KY 1006 to KY 192 in Laurel County, Kentucky (Item No. 11-147.00). Contract Publication Series 17-528. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.*

2018 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed U.S. 460 Reconstruction at Lucky Stop Hill in Montgomery County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-250.10). Contract Publication Series 17-467. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.*

2018 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Intersection Improvement of Hays Fork Land with Crooksville Road in Madison County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-1131.00). Contract Publication Series 17-494. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.*

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2017 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Thelma-Redbush 69 Kilovolt Transmission Line Relocation Project in Johnson County, Kentucky. Contract Publication Series 17-442. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.*

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2018 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Smyrna Parkway and L&N Development Project in Jefferson County, Kentucky*. Contract Publication Series 18-230. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

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2011 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for CR6 Bridge Replacement Project, Township of Lexington, Greene County, New York*. Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Greene County Highway Department. Copies available from Division for Historic Preservation, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, Waterford.

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- 2009 *A Supplemental Report to A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Historic Reconnaissance of State Route 9 Preferred Alternative C, Union and Lee Counties, Mississippi.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
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- 2014 *Cultural Resources Survey of Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department Planned Improvements Job No. CA0501, Turner Road to County Road #5, on Highway 64 in White County, Arkansas.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. Copies available from Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Little Rock.
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- Beverly, J. Howard, Tracey A. Sandefur, J. David McBride, and Dona Daugherty
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Beverly, J. Howard and Ann Wilkinson

2009 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed East Beckley Bypass, Segment 1, in Raleigh County, West Virginia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.

2009 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed East Beckley Bypass, Segment 2, in Raleigh County, West Virginia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.

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2011 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of SR 9, Union County, Mississippi.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

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Fenton, James P., J. Howard Beverly, Crista Haag, and Kurt Rademaker

2004 *Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations at 15Ma177, Blue Grass Army Depot, Madison County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Environmental Consulting and Training Services, Inc. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, and J. Howard Beverly

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Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly, Dona Daugherty, A. Gwynn Henderson, Renee Bonzani, David Pollack, and Larry Gray

2011 *Phase II Testing of 40Sv186, A Woodland Period Hamlet in Sevier County, Tennessee.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to City of Sevierville. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.

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2010 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for KY 1448/Maple Leaf Road Reconstruction Project, Mason County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

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2014 *Phase III Archaeological Investigation of Site 15BB137 in Bourbon County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, J. Howard Beverly, Ann Wilkinson, and Dona Daugherty

2014 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for Road Widening along KY 1991, Montgomery County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

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2011 *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Mefford's Fort (15MS151), Mason County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

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2011 *The McMurray Site (15Fa313): Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigations at an Historic Farmstead.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Blue Grass Airport. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

McBride, J. David, Tracey A. Sandefur, and John M. Beverly

2009 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Armuchee Connector, Floyd County, Georgia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Floyd County, Georgia. Copies available from Georgia Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta.

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2013 *Phase III Archaeological Investigation of Site 46HY533 in Hardy County, West Virginia.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.

McBride, J. David, Tracey A. Sandefur, Ann Shouse Wilkinson, and J. Howard Beverly

2010 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the U.S. 220 Realignment and a Phase II Evaluation of Sites 36HY531 and 36HY533 in Hardy County, West Virginia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Division of Highways, West Virginia Department of Transportation. Copies available from West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston.

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 2007 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Louisville and Greyhound sites for the Proposed Chatham Area Transit (CAT) Transfer Center, Savannah, Georgia.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Chatham Area Transit, Savannah, Georgia. Copies available from Georgia Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta.
- Sandefur, Tracey Ann, J. Howard Beverly and Robert W. Ball
 2010 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Historic Reconnaissance of Nail Road, DeSoto County, Mississippi.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Archaeology Department, Environmental Division, Mississippi Department of Transportation. Copies available from Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
- Sandefur, Tracey A., J. Howard Beverly and Ann S. Wilkinson
 2007 *Phase I Archaeological Survey on the Future Runway Nine Extension and the Proposed Runway One Extension at Marlette Airport in Sanilac County, Michigan.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Bureau of Aeronautics, Michigan Department of Transportation. Copies available from Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing.
- Sandefur, Tracey A., J. Howard Beverly, Ann Shouse Wilkinson, and J. David McBride
 2009 *Phase IA Archaeological Records Check and Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed State Road 135 Rehabilitation, Driftwood Township, Jackson County, Indiana.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Indiana Department of Transportation. Copies available from Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis.
- Sandefur, Tracey A., Ann S. Wilkinson, J. David McBride, and J. Howard Beverly
 2013 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Alternate B of U.S. 460 in Montgomery and Menifee Counties, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- Wilkinson, Ann, and J. Howard Beverly
 2014 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the KY-32 Reconstruction Project, Alternate #1, Over Scrubgrass Creek and TTI Railroad, Nicholas County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- Wilkinson, Ann, J. Howard Beverly and Tracey Sandefur
 2007 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for Bath County Water District's Proposed Water Tower Site in Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to Bath County Water District. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
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 2013 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the KY-32 Reconstruction Project, Alternate #1, Over Scrubgrass Creek and TTI Railroad, Nicholas County, Kentucky.* CDM Smith. Submitted to Division of Environmental Analysis, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- Wilkinson, Ann Shouse, J. Howard Beverly and Tracey Ann Sandefur
 2008 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the City of Frenchburg's Proposed Water Main Extensions Along KY1274 and Through the Daniel Boone National Forest, Menifee County, Kentucky.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to O'Brien and Gere Engineers. Copies available from Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.
- Wilkinson, Ann Shouse, J. David McBride, J. Howard Beverly and Tracey A. Sandefur
 2008 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Portion of State Route 397 (Mack Hatcher Parkway) Western Extension, Williamson County, Tennessee.* Wilbur Smith Associates. Submitted to City of Franklin. Copies available from Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.

Professional Registration

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 2003 to Present

Certified Geographic Systems Professional (GISP) (lapsed)

Professional Activities

Member, Society for Historical Archaeology

Member, Southeast Archaeological Conference

Member, Midwest Archaeological Conference

Member, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Plains Anthropological Society, Member

Member, Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists
Board Member – 2013 - 2016

Training

Consultation and Protection of Native American Sacred Lands

“Thinking Beyond the Pavement” – A Workshop on Context-Sensitive Design

Project Management

Fundamentals of Map Design Workshop

Fundamentals of GPS

Managing GIS Implantation

Introduction to ARC/INFO