

Spring 2018 OAC Membership Meeting, May 18th, Blacklick Woods Metropark

Time	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Coauthors
9:30	N/A		Coffee & Pastries	
10:00	Eric Olson	University of Akron	The Silver Lake Site	
10:20	Kevin Schwarz	ASC Group	Woodland Period Settlement Succession in the Middle Scioto Valley: An Overview of Phase III Investigations of 33FR560, 33FR1303, and 33FR2349	Dawn Gagliano
10:40	Jarrold Burks	OVAI	Finding New Enclosure Sites in Old Aerial Photographs: Summarizing Results to Date—with an Update on the New Blacklick Woods Circle	David Lamp
11:00	Break	Break	Break	
11:20	Jarrold Burks	OVAI	Tour: New Earthworks in Blacklick Woods Metropark	
11:40	Jarrold Burks	OVAI	Tour: New Earthworks in Blacklick Woods Metropark	
12:00	N/A		Lunch on your own	
12:20	N/A		Lunch on your own	
12:40	OAC		Business Meeting	
1:00	OAC		Business Meeting	
1:20	OAC		Business Meeting	
1:40	Jonathan E. Bowen		Surface Collected Artifacts from Northern Central Ohio	
2:00	Paul Pacheco	SUNY Geneseo	Ohio Hopewell in the Hinterlands: Archaeological Investigations at the Balthaser Home Site	DeeAnn Wymer, Jarrod Burks
2:20	Jamie Davis	OVAI	Mapping the Newark Octagon Complex takes a Step into the Future with Photogrammetry	Brad Lepper
2:40	Break	Break	Break	
3:00	Justin Zink	Lawhon & Associates	One Size Does Not Fit All: CRM and the Buckeye Lake Dam Rehabilitation Project	
3:20	Andrew Sewell	Lawhon & Associates	Turning Coal into Diamonds: Salvage Archaeology of the <i>Black Diamond</i> Canal Boat	
3:40	Krista Horrocks	Ohio SHPO	Going Beyond the OGSID: Researching Cemetery Locations	
4:00	Adjourn			

OAC Spring Meeting Proposed presentations for May 18th at Blacklick Woods Metropark

The Silver Lake Site

Eric Olson, MA, University of Akron

The Silver Lake Site is a small prehistoric and historic site on a glacial kame overlooking the upper Cuyahoga River. The site was discovered in the spring of 2017, and will be excavated by a crew of volunteers, partially funded by the Ohio Archaeological Council. The presentation will focus on the history of investigations at the site, their results, and the development of the volunteer lead community archaeology conducted at the site. All investigations conducted at the Silver Lake site have been led by volunteers. This project allowed for the perfect intersection of the public and archaeology. Engaging the public in archaeology is particularly important in northeast Ohio, where public perception of folklore histories of “Erie” and other unfounded histories (e.g. P.P. Cherry’s “kointown”) persist.

Woodland Period Settlement Succession in the Middle Scioto Valley: An Overview of Phase III Investigations of 33FR560, 33FR1303, and 33FR2349

Kevin R. Schwarz, PhD, RPA, ASC Group, Inc.

Dawn Walter Gagliano, MA

This presentation provides a brief overview of 2003-4 and 2016 Phase III archaeological investigations of three related sites: 33FR560, 33FR1303, and 33FR2349. The three sites are located together on a relict floodplain and terrace along an abandoned channel of the Scioto River, in the southernmost part of Franklin County, Ohio. Investigations of the three sites reveal information about Woodland period (ca. 800 BC-900 AD) settlement succession and low-level food production in this portion of the Scioto Valley. From the data collected to date, three primary occupations are indicated: Occupation I is a small special-purpose terminal Late Archaic to early Early Woodland floodplain station at 33FR1303, which is a ceramic concentration apparently related to use of Early Agricultural Complex (EAC) plants; Occupation II is a late Early Woodland to early Middle Woodland use of the three sites, which is poorly understood; and, Occupation III is inferred to be a late Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland period nucleated habitation, similar to but less dense than the Strait site in Fairfield County. Occupations I and III produced important information on the use of EAC plants and on the development of low-level food production. Overall, The Phase III investigations make a contribution to the study of the development of settled village life, i.e., the transition from an Archaic hunting-and-gathering lifeway in a series of seasonal encampments, through residence in seasonal Middle Woodland hamlets, to the development of small villages in the Late Woodland period. The data also provide evidence of settlement succession in one place rather than the contemporaneity of Woodland period cultures.

Finding New Enclosure Sites in Old Aerial Photographs: Summarizing Results to Date—with an Update on the New Blacklick Woods Circle

Jarrod Burks, PhD, Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.

David Lamp

Ohio is home to many hundreds of Woodland period enclosure sites. Nearly 600 were recorded in Mills' *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914). Precious few of these are still visible at the surface, and fewer yet are preserved in parks or easements. Over the past two years, we, and others, have been working to identify earthwork sites in old aerial photographs. David has been conducting a systematic scan of USDA aerial photos from 1938 through about 1980, while Jarrod has pulled in photos from other years and sources, as well as LiDAR data, to help identify other possible features near David's initial discoveries. In some cases, geophysical survey has been used to test uncertain features. In this presentation we summarize our ongoing results for several counties in central Ohio (especially: Fairfield and Pickaway), with details about enclosure size and location. We also examine details about the aerial photographs to determine if there are particular years, seasons, or months that are more likely to yield evidence of earthwork sites. Dozens of previously undocumented enclosure sites have been located in the aerial photos, and one of these that we will focus on—Black Woods Circle—is now Ohio's newest preserved and publicly accessible ancient monument.

Surface Collected Artifacts from Northern Central Ohio

Jonathon E. Bowen, PhD, Johnny Appleseed Chapter #19 - Archaeological Society of Ohio

The purpose of this presentation is to share information gathered by surface collectors from the following organizations: the Blanchard River Archaeology Club, the Shelby Artifact Society, and the Flint Ridge, Johnny Appleseed, Kokosing, and Six River Valley Chapters of the Archaeological Society of Ohio. These surface collectors have added much to the understanding of the ancient tools recovered from the northern central Ohio area.

Artifacts gathered by the members of the above-mentioned archaeological groups have provided information for the entry of over 600 locations into the Ohio Archaeological Inventory database.

This presentation will include analysis and discussion of the valuable information available to anyone wishing to obtain knowledge of Ohio's early indigenous peoples.

Ohio Hopewell in the Hinterlands: Archaeological Investigations at the Balthaser Home Site

Paul J. Pacheco, Department of Anthropology, SUNY College at Geneseo

Jarrod Burks, Ohio Valley Archaeology Inc.

DeeAnne Wymer, Bloomsburg University

From 2014 - 2017, SUNY Geneseo, OVAI, and Bloomsburg University have conducted multi-stage archaeological research in eastern Pickaway County, Ohio on the Balthaser farm, which is located in the upper branches of the Little Walnut Creek drainage. While there are a series of Ohio Hopewell locales on the farm, we focused on a portion called the Balthaser Home Site, which was identified by the land owner Donald Balthaser through years of surface collecting. In this paper we present the results of three field seasons, which were guided by geophysical survey including magnetometry and magnetic susceptibility. In particular, we focus on the distributions and results of the feature excavations,

analyses of the lithic and ceramic artifacts in the assemblage, and our efforts to identify the remains of one or more Hopewellian structures on the site.

Mapping the Newark Octagon Complex takes a Step into the Future with Photogrammetry

Jamie Davis, Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.

Brad Lepper, Ohio History Connection

The earthwork complex that once occupied the area of Newark, Ohio constituted the largest connected series of geometric earthworks in the world. Unfortunately, a large portion of those earthworks have been destroyed by the development of the City of Newark, leaving modern researchers uncertain as to the precise configuration of the complex. A few 19th century maps of the earthworks do exist, but while most agree on the general composition of the complex, they differ with respect to many of the details, creating further confusion. Modern imaging techniques such as aerial photography and airborne LiDAR have helped resolve the general form of the remaining earthworks, but even those are limited by resolution. A new photogrammetry model of the Newark Octagon complex has resolved the earthworks to an unprecedented scale, revealing new insights into the earthworks and seemingly, confirming a feature documented on some of those old maps.

One Size Does Not Fit All: CRM and the Buckeye Lake Dam Rehabilitation Project

Justin Zink, MA, Lawhon & Associates

Since 2015, Lawhon & Associates, Inc. (L&A) has been working on multiple cultural resource related endeavors associated with the Buckeye Lake Dam Rehabilitation Project, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' largest ever single project. Due to the emergency nature of the undertaking, the project borrowed from both the standard Section 106 toolkit, as well as tailored CRM approaches to account for impacts to cultural resources spanning the gamut from dilapidated historic buildings to the *Black Diamond*, a canal-era coal barge that foundered in the lake in 1850. This presentation will discuss the project from the "50,000 foot perspective," attempting to delve into project as a whole and the lessons learned from more than three years of consultation, coordination, and community involvement.

Turning Coal into Diamonds: Salvage Archaeology of the *Black Diamond* Canal Boat

Andrew Sewell, Lawhon & Associates

On February 20, 2016, a contractor working on the berm foundation as part of emergency dam repairs at Buckeye Lake in Fairfield County pulled up a large timber with an iron rod attached to it. Further work in the area on February 22, 2016, resulted in the recovery of large amounts of timbers. Historical research and analysis of the remains strongly suggest the recovered remains represent material from the wreck of the *Black Diamond*, which sunk in Buckeye Lake in 1850. The wreck represents one of only a handful of historically recorded shipwrecks in Ohio that are not located in Lake Erie, and is the only canal boat wreck identified in the state. This paper presents an overview of the discovery, analysis, and

interpretation of the timbers and suggests avenues for further archaeological research on Ohio canal boats.

Going Beyond the OGSID: Researching Cemetery Locations

Krista Horrock, Ohio SHPO

In 2003, the Ohio Genealogical Society published *Ohio Cemeteries: 1803-2003*, affectionately known as the “Troutman book” after the editor K. Roger Troutman. This extensive record includes 14,637 known cemeteries in the State of Ohio. Of those, 13,532 cemeteries can be found on the Ohio SHPO GIS program as a layer known as “OGS Cemeteries” (you read that right, 1,105 cemeteries in Troutman do not currently have a known location). You might have noticed the layer is now identified as a white or pink box with a cross, with the confidence attribute of “Yes” or “No”. But what does this really mean? Let me decipher the OGSID layer, what information you can obtain from it, and what to do when you have one of those “No” cemeteries within or adjacent your project. From FindAGrave.com to historic plat maps to the Ohio History Connection Archives Library, let’s discuss what resources are available for your research before you send out a field crew to wander the woods looking for that elusive cemetery!