



# NEWSLETTER

Volume 5, Number 2

May, 1993

## Editor's Comments

Once again I ask your pardon for a late *Newsletter*. I hope no one was inconvenienced by the delay.

At any rate, in the President's Column this issue Al Tonetti reports on the results of the Irwin-Ruffini Committee meeting with the OAC Board of Directors. A final draft of a document was prepared which may form the basis for state legislation concerning the discovery and disposition of human remains and associated burial goods on all non-federal Ohio land. A copy is being sent to all Active members for review and support. In addition, the OAC's Native American Concerns Committee is slated to discuss the new Proposed Rule implementing NAGPRA regulations. Comments from the membership are requested.

Further details are also provided on the NAGPRA comment period in the OHPO column. News about the final draft of the Ohio Historic Preservation Act is also reported. Plus no one should be surprised to learn that the Federal developmental grants for historic properties have shared the same fate as President Clinton's economic stimulus package. And be sure to read the note concerning the new policies and procedures for using the OHPO's File Room. An orientation is scheduled for September 15 by reservation only for a limited number of participants. So call early.

We have several interesting articles to present this issue. The first is by Dr. David Snyder, of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, titled "Serpent Mound Threatened by Development." A housing development/lake resort proposed for the Ohio Brush Creek in northern Adams and southern Highland Counties threatens Serpent Mound with "devastating impact." Included is the full text of the OAC Resolution in opposition to the proposed development (also, see Al's President's Column for additional details).

Also included is a report on "Heritage Resource Management in the Wayne National Forest: An Update" by Ann Cramer, Forest Archaeologist. A major shift in the orientation of the Forest Service from previous activities largely directed toward "cultural resource management" (legal compliance activities), to incorporating an "heritage program" is occurring. This change has been termed the "balanced approach" to forest management.

A special Research Notes contribution by Flora Church, of Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc., entitled

"A Summary of Recent Research at the Scioto Woods (33FR756) and Hartley Farm (33FR760) Sites, Franklin County, Ohio" rounds out the articles in this issue. Both sites are large, multi-component loci, with extensive lithic collections, and undisturbed features. Of note is a random sample excavation recovery scheme and use-wear analysis of selected tools. Both sites were determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Finally, details of upcoming conferences, and announcements for two internship programs are included with this issue. High school, college undergraduates, and graduate students are welcome to apply for internships.

Everyone is encouraged to submit articles for printing in the *Newsletter*, preferably on DOS 3.5" computer disk (double sided, high or low density) as a WordPerfect document (version 5.0 or 5.1). Lacking this, any file from an ASCII word processor on any type of diskette will be acceptable (we will make a concerted attempt to retrieve or convert any format you may use). If you mail your diskette files to Al, he will make sure you get your diskette's returned. If you don't have access to a word processor, contact one of us about transcribing your paper copies.

You can Email direct to me articles, questions, or comments via the Internet or BITNET. My address is lpiotrow@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu.

*Len Piotrowski*

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The Board of Director's met briefly before the OAC membership meeting May 21 and again on June 11. At the June 11 meeting the Board met with the Irwin-Ruf-

### IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Comments .....	1
President's Column .....	1
OHPO .....	2
"Serpent Mound Threatened ..." .....	3
OAC Resolution .....	4
"Heritage Resource Management ..." .....	4
Research Notes .....	5
Intern Programs .....	7
Conferences .....	7



fini Committee to discuss the final draft of a document prepared by the Committee that would serve as the basis for state legislation creating a process governing activities pertaining to the discovery and disposition of interred human remains and associated burial objects on all lands, except federal, in Ohio.

Native American representatives at the meeting were Emerson, Jim Addington, Lance Kramer, and Paugh. The archaeologists from the Committee, Wesman, N'omi Greber, Franco Ruffini, and myself, were present. Following the 90 minute meeting, the Board approved a motion recommending that the membership of the OAC approve this document as the basis for state legislation. The vote was 6 yes, 0 no, and 3 abstentions. A copy of the final draft document and a ballot is being sent to all Active OAC members.

I urge your support for this document. We realize it is not perfect, and that it is likely to change once it becomes part of the legislative process. Everyone will have the opportunity to reshape this document once that process begins. But it is necessary to begin that process, and this document presents that opportunity.

Please contact any member of the Irwin-Ruffini Committee or the OAC Board of Directors if you would like to discuss this matter before casting your ballot. I can give you the telephone numbers of any members of the Committee or the Board if you need them. Representatives of the Irwin-Ruffini Committee will meet with the Board of the Archaeological Society of Ohio on June 19.

The OAC's Native American Concerns Committee will meet June 22 to discuss the recently published (in the Federal Register) Proposed Rule implementing regulations for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (see Ohio Historic Preservation Office column). The NACC will draft comments for the OAC. If you wish to comment on the Proposed Rule to the NACC, please contact Dr. N'omi Greber, Chair of the NACC, at (216) 231-4600, or write her at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1 Wade Oval, Cleveland, OH 44106.

On behalf of the OAC, I attended "EnviroLink 1993: The Governor's Conference on Ohio and the Environment," on June 14. This was a special one-day program to strengthen existing partnerships and build strong new ones for meeting Ohio's environmental challenges. Representatives from Ohio business and industry, education, community groups, environmental organizations, agriculture, and government attended.

The OAC's second annual conference, "A View From The Core: A Conference Synthesizing Ohio Hopewell Archaeology", is on schedule. It will be held at the Comfort Inn/Christopher Conference Center in Chillicothe, November 19 and 20, 1993. The fall OAC business meeting will convene Friday morning, November 19, in

the Christopher Conference Center. A preliminary agenda for "A View From The Core" is included in this newsletter. At this time let me thank Education Committee Chair Bob Genheimer, all members of the Education Committee, Dr. Paul Pacheco, Conference Coordinator, and Bob Peterson of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (a.k.a. Mound City) for their fine efforts to make this conference a success. It is clear to me that educational activities are becoming a focus of the OAC, and that the Education Committee is "where it's happening" in the OAC.

Finally, I would like to thank Franco Ruffini for drafting a "Resolution of the Ohio Archaeological Council" with respect to a proposed recreational and housing development in the immediate vicinity of Serpent Mound in Adams County. I would also like to thank Don Bier for introducing the Resolution at the OAC membership meeting on May 21. It passed with overwhelming support. The Resolution has been sent to the developer. Copies have been sent to the Ohio Historical Society (the owner of Serpent Mound), and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, who is developing a list of most endangered historic properties in the nation. A copy of the Resolution is reprinted in the article on Serpent Mound in this issue of the newsletter.

*Al Tonetti*

## OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

### STATE LEGISLATION

The final draft of the Ohio Historic Preservation Act has been received from the Legislative Services Commission of the Ohio General Assembly. The Act is legislation that would foster the preservation of historic resources throughout the state by enabling counties and townships to pass laws protecting historic resources within their jurisdictions; setting up a system for identifying State-owned historic resources that have historic significance and reviewing actions that affect them; creating an Ohio Historic Preservation Grant Program; and authorizing a commission to study and recommend changes in the Ohio basic building code.

According to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 30 states have some kind of review process for state actions that affect historic properties. New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and many other states have state-funded grant programs which help preserve local historic resources.

For a fact sheet about the Ohio Historic Preservation Act or for further information please contact the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497, telephone (614) 297-2470.



## FEDERAL LEGISLATION

### Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

On May 28, 1993, the Proposed Rule for implementing regulations under NAGPRA was published in the Federal Register. A 60-day public comment period on the Proposed Rule is now underway. Written comments will be accepted by the National Park Service until July 27, 1993. For a copy of the Proposed Rule or for further information contact Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013, telephone (202) 343-4101, fax (202) 523-1547, or contact Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager.

### Development Grants

President Clinton's economic stimulus package containing a supplemental appropriation through the Historic Preservation Fund for development grants for historic properties, including archaeological sites, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was defeated in the U.S. Senate. At this time no such grants are being proposed by the Clinton Administration or Congress.

### File Room Orientation Planned

New policies and procedures for using the File Room will be implemented on October 1, 1993. These guidelines address access, use, and copying of materials contained in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory, Ohio Historic Inventory, National Register of Historic Places, and other research materials administered by the OHPO. An orientation explaining the policies and procedures is scheduled for September 15, 1993, 2:00-3:30 pm, in the File Room of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. Copies of the policies and procedures will be available at that time.

The OHPO requests that only one person from each agency and consulting firm attend the orientation due to the File Room's spacial limitations. Please contact the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 297-2470 to reserve a place for this orientation. For further information contact Barbara Powers, Planning, Inventory, and Registration Department Head, or Al Tonetti.

*Compiled by Al Tonetti*

## SERPENT MOUND THREATENED BY DEVELOPMENT

Dr. David S. Snyder  
Archaeology Reviews Manager  
Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Serpent Mound, a National Historic Landmark, is threatened by a proposed private recreational and housing development of more than 2,000 acres. The proposed development includes construction of a lake resort along Ohio Brush Creek in northern Adams and southern Highland Counties. As proposed, the lake resort consists of the construction of a dam, impoundment of an 1100-acre lake, construction of more than 2,500 homes, construction of a golf course, convention center, lodge, beach, riding stables and path, hiking and camping facilities, and relocation of highways and other roads.

The proposed development will adversely affect known archaeological sites in the Ohio Brush Creek Valley and will breach the property boundary on three sides of Serpent Mound State Memorial. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office has determined that the proposed development would have a devastating impact on Serpent Mound, particularly on the setting of the effigy. The alien landscape resulting from construction would profoundly alter the public's ability to appreciate the place and setting of this earthwork. Erosion along the Ohio Brush Creek bluff face from the waters of the lake would also contribute to the adverse effect through direct physical impacts as well as changes in the environmental setting. Additionally, the destruction of numerous archaeological sites in the Ohio Brush Creek Valley would greatly diminish efforts to understand and appreciate the lifeways of the people who built the earthwork. Recent archaeological investigations at Serpent Mound continue to demonstrate the significance of the site.

For further information about this matter contact Maggie Sanese, Public Relations Officer, Society Relations Division, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497, telephone (614) 297-2330, fax (614) 297-2411.



## Resolution of the Ohio Archaeological Council

WHEREAS, the Serpent Mound, the largest and probably the most well known prehistoric effigy mound in the United States, is a National Historic Landmark, and

WHEREAS, a major lake resort development, proposed along Ohio Brush Creek in Adams and Highland Counties, would result in the construction of a dam, the impoundment of an 1100 acre lake, construction of more than 2500 homes, construction of a golf course, convention center, lodge, beach, riding stables and paths, hiking and camping facilities, and relocation of roads, and

WHEREAS, the proposed project would have a devastating impact on Serpent Mound and other cultural resources in its vicinity, including, but not limited to, an adverse effect on the setting of the effigy mound, erosion along the bluff face adjacent to the mound from the waters of the lake, and destruction of numerous known and still to be identified archaeological sites.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Ohio Archaeological Council, an Ohio not-for-profit corporation of professionally competent archaeologists, does hereby go on record in opposition to the proposed lake resort development.

Alan C. Tonetti, President  
Ohio Archaeological Council  
May 21, 1993

## HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST: AN UPDATE

Ann C. Cramer, Forest Archaeologist  
Wayne National Forest, 219 Columbus Road,  
Athens, OH 45701, (614) 592-6644

The heritage resource management program on the Wayne National Forest continues to grow and change. We have begun to respond to the heritage strategy outlined by our Washington Office which urges all Forest Service heritage programs to adopt a more balanced approach to management. The Forest Service is attempting to break away from programs based largely on legal compliance activities to encompass public oriented elements such as evaluation, enhance-

ment, interpretation, stewardship, education, preservation, and protection. We are directed to strive for a balance between compliance activities and public outreach. The change from "cultural resource management" to "heritage program" is meant to reflect this balanced approach.

On the Wayne National Forest in fiscal year 1992 (October 1, 1991 through September 30, 1992) over 4,000 acres of inventory survey was accomplished prior to a variety of Forest Service undertakings, and a total of 203 archaeological sites were identified. We also evaluated several recently acquired historic structures, developed public interpretive signing for several cultural resource sites, monitored and investigated numerous sites for evidence of looting activity, conducted close range photogrammetry on an historic log cabin, and integrated cultural resource themes into a variety of public oriented events.

Fiscal year 1993 holds a great deal of promise for the continued development of the Wayne heritage program. We have received funding to accomplish 10,000 acres of survey by contract, and are developing the specifications for an inventory/evaluation contract for historic structures. We have purchased a travelling display ensemble which will allow increased public awareness of a variety of heritage resource topics. A personal computer has been purchased for the program, which will afford more efficient data management. An architectural evaluation study has been completed on the Walter Ring House (1846 stone house) and details the necessary steps involved in its restoration. Stabilization of the Shawnee Lookout Tower (1939 historic Civilian Conservation Corps structure) is scheduled to begin soon. An interpretive plan for Vesuvius Iron Furnace (1833) has been done and will hopefully be implemented in the near future.

The Wayne National Forest just hosted the 40-hour Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) training course sponsored by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The purpose of this course is to educate both archaeologists and law enforcement officers about ARPA and train them to conduct criminal investigations under this law. Media coverage of the field exercise portion of this course helped carry the site protection and preservation message to the local public. Site protection/ARPA messages have also been added to several Wayne National Forest brochures. In July, we will host our first Passport in Time (PIT) project. Volunteers will research four historic period sites to provide the background for interpretive signing at each site location. Site stewardship programs involving both amateur archaeological and Native American groups are also being explored.

As stewards of the past, we are entrusted with the management of the public's heritage. Public involvement in that management is a necessary step in preserving the past for the future.



## RESEARCH NOTES

### A SUMMARY OF RECENT RESEARCH AT THE SCIOTO WOODS (33FR756) AND HARTLEY FARM (33FR760) SITES, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

Flora Church, Archaeological Services Consultants,  
Inc., 4620 Indianola Ave., Columbus, OH 43214,  
(614) 268-2514

During the summer seasons of 1990 and 1991, ASC, Inc. conducted excavations to mitigate potential adverse effects on two prehistoric sites located in northwestern Columbus, approximately 2 km west of the Scioto River (Church 1992). Both sites were situated in the uplands on either side of an unnamed stream.

The Scioto Woods site (33FR756) was located during a reconnaissance survey for the proposed M/I Schottens-stein Scioto Woods housing development in a wooded lot that was once part of a private estate. Construction related to the estate resulted in historic disturbances to portions of the site (Beamer 1990). Shovel test pits and later assessment survey recovered an extensive lithic assemblage, including formal tools and debitage. Site size was estimated at 80 m north-south by 80 m east-west in an L-shape. Formal tools included three triangular point bases.

Data recovery at this site was accomplished by gridding the site into 4 sq m units, with a 10% sample (n = 23 units) randomly selected for excavation. Units which were determined to be disturbed were deleted from the sample and an alternate unit selected. For purposes of provenience, each 4 sq m unit was assigned grid coordinates, then was excavated in 1 sq m increments, designated Squares 1-16.

One feature was identified and a substantial lithic assemblage was recovered during mitigation proceedings; this included artifacts diagnostic of the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic period (ca. 8500-8000 years BC), the Middle Woodland period, and the Late Woodland period (ca. AD 800-1000). No charcoal or botanical remains were recovered from the feature, a circular cluster of firecracked rock; however, classic heat-treated Vanport bladelets and badly eroded, grit-tempered ceramic sherds were present in close proximity to the feature, which was determined to be a small hearth. On the basis of the bladelets, the feature was assigned to the Middle Woodland period.

One projectile point from 33FR756 was identified with the HiLo Cluster, dating to the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic period, ca. 8500-8000 BC (Justice 1987:46). Two additional points were identified as Early Archaic types, including a Rice Concave Base dating to the Kirk Tradition, ca. 7500-6500 BC, and a Thebes point dating to ca. 8000-6000 BC (Justice 1987). Two Late Archaic points were also recovered - a Brewerton Corner Notched point and a Susquehanna Broad point. According to Justice (1987), these point types span the period from 2980-1723 BC (Brewerton) and 1700-700 BC (Susquehanna). The majority of diagnostic projectile points (n = 11), however, were triangular forms, including Hamilton Incurvate, Levanna, Madison, and Fort Ancient varieties, all of which were manufactured from local Delaware chert.

No earlier Late Woodland projectile point forms were recovered - no Chesser or Jacks Reef or similar side-notched or pentagonal forms. This suggests that the component may be dated to the late Late Woodland period, ca. AD 700-1000. The lack of any shell-tempered ceramics also supports a late Late Woodland as opposed to early Late Prehistoric occupation for the site.

A considerable assemblage of bifaces (n = 104) was recovered, predominantly of Delaware chert with minor amounts of Vanport (n = 5) and Upper Mercer (n = 5) also present. All stages of biface reduction were present. Seven drills, five scrapers, a "piece esquilée," and four bladelet fragments were also recovered.

A microwear analysis of a sample of 18 unretouched whole flakes of Delaware chert produced evidence of 13 tool edges utilized for sawing soft wood, scraping antler/bone, scraping hard and soft wood, scraping fresh hide, and meat cutting.

In comparison with the chipped stone assemblage, a very minor ground stone assemblage was recovered, including one celt, one bead, and two hammerstones.

The Hartley Farm site (33FR760) was situated east of the permanent stream which bounded the Scioto Woods site (33FR756). Site size was estimated at 21,200 sq m, or roughly 240 m north-south by 80 m east-west. Assessment survey at this site identified six prehistoric features, one located at the extreme southern edge of the site and the other five clustered at the extreme northern end. The solitary feature to the south was determined to be a shallow basin in which bifaces and large flakes of Delaware chert were cached (Beamer 1990). A small quantity of charcoal and possible charred seeds were present in the flotation sample, although the charcoal was insufficient for use as a radiocarbon sample.

The northern cluster of features consisted of an irregular oval hearth with three postmolds in its interior and a singular postmold located 9 m to the south. During



mitigation, 71 soil anomalies across the site were investigated; eight anomalies were determined to be prehistoric features. These included four postmolds, one large basin, two shallow basins, and a hearth, all located at the northern end of the site. Numerous pieces of firecracked rock were distributed at the southern end of the site, particularly in the vicinity of the shallow basin. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained from a postmold (Feature 10) and a small basin (Feature 29) in the northern portion of the Hartley Farm site. The basin yielded an uncorrected date of 1650 +/- 100 BP (Beta-48594), calibrated as AD 130-610 (midpoint AD 405) at 2 standard deviations, while the postmold yielded an uncorrected date of 1070 +/- 60 BP (Beta-48595), calibrated as AD 827-1040 (midpoint AD 980) at 2 standard deviations (Stuiver and Pearson 1986).

Diagnostic artifacts from this site included three possible Agate Basin point bases, dating to the Late Paleoindian period, ca. 8500-8000 BC to 7400 BC (Justice 1987:33). Two Early Archaic points, a Kanawha Stemmed dating to ca. 6200-5800 BC and a Big Sandy point dating to ca. 8000-6000 BC, were also recovered. One Late Archaic Brewerton Side-Notched point which dates to ca. 2980-1723 BC and two triangular points, a Hamilton Incurvate dating to ca. AD 500-1000 and a Madison dating to ca. AD 800-1300, complete the diagnostic projectile point sample. Thus, it appears that occupation at the Hartley Farm site began during the Late Paleoindian period and was followed by occupations during the Early and Late Archaic periods, the Middle Woodland period, and the late Late Woodland-transitional Late Prehistoric periods.

As was the case at the Scioto Woods site, the chipped stone assemblage at the Hartley Farm site is dominated by Delaware chert with minor amounts of Vanport and Upper Mercer material also present. Of 61 bifaces recovered, for example, 92% were manufactured from Delaware chert. Analysis of bifaces, cores, and debitage from both sites suggests that small Delaware cobbles were being utilized for tool manufacture. Large numbers of such cobbles were evident in the glacial till eroding along the streams and in disturbed portions of the project area.

Other stone tools from this site included one drill, one scraper, and a bipitted cobble. Microwear analysis of a sample of 18 flakes recovered during stripping of the plowzone revealed that six artifacts had evidence of 23 episodes of usage, including wood scraping and sawing (74%), fresh hide scraping (4%), and meat/bone cutting (22%). Only one flake from a feature context exhibited use-wear traces; this expedient tool was recovered from Feature 12, the large basin, and revealed traces of fresh hide scraping, wood scraping, and soft wood sawing.

Carbonized black walnut shell fragments were recovered from Feature 12, and carbonized nutshell identifiable

only a "Juglandaceae" was retrieved from flotation samples from Feature 29 (a small basin) and Feature 30 (a postmold).

Given the nature of the sites, their assemblages, and the proximity of a naturally abundant source of local chert, the sites have been interpreted as short-term occupations directly related to the presence of Delaware chert cobbles and nodules eroding from the glacial till and streams.

#### References

- Beamer, Herb  
1990 An Archaeological Literature Review, Locational Survey, and Site Assessment of 33FR755, 33FR756, 33FR757, and 33FR760: Proposed Scioto Woods Development, City of Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. Report to M/I Schottenstein Homes, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.
- Church, Flora  
1992 Mitigation of 33FR756 and 33FR760: Two Prehistoric Sites West of the Scioto River in Franklin County, Ohio. Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. Report to M/I Schottenstein Homes, Inc., Columbus, Ohio.
- Justice, Noel D.  
1987 Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States. Indiana University Press, Bloomington.
- Stuiver, Minze and Gordon W. Pearson  
1986 High-Precision Calibration of the Radiocarbon Time Scale AD 1950-500 B.C. Radiocarbon 28:805-838.

*Editorial Advisor's (Tonetti) Note: As a result of locational and (National Register of Historic Places) eligibility assessment investigations, both the Scioto Woods (33FR756) and the Hartley Farm (33FR760) sites were determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under National Register of Historic Places Criterion D by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This determination was made because 33FR756 evinced substantial prehistoric remains diagnostic of the Woodland and/or Late Prehistoric period, with the potential for yielding important information concerning subsistence/settlement, while 33FR760 produced substantial prehistoric remains and subsurface cultural features dating to the Paleoindian and Woodland periods, also likely to yield further important information about subsistence/settlement.*

*The mitigation of these two sites was performed pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement between HUD, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, M/I Schottenstein Homes, Inc., The Borror Corporation, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.*



## INTERN PROGRAMS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES CONSULTANTS, INC.

Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. has an active high school/college internship program. High school students participate on a semester or yearly basis, while college students participate quarterly and receive credit through their university. Currently, the only participating university is The Ohio State University. ASC, Inc. welcomes students from other Ohio institutions! Also, ASC, Inc.'s high school students are drawn mostly from Franklin County schools, although a student from Morrow County has participated. If readers know of a student who might be interested in applying at either the high school or college level, please contact Dr. Flora Church, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc., 4620 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, OH 43214, or call (614) 268-2514 for details.

### OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office's student intern program offers real-world experience to undergraduate and graduate students in art history, architecture, anthropology, history, planning, law, English, journalism, and design. Intern activity includes, but is not limited to, writing news releases, maintaining the historic and archaeological inventories, research for the state historic preservation plan, and assisting in rehabilitation project reviews. Many activities pertaining to the preservation of archaeological sites can be developed by the student in consultation with staff archaeologists. Such activities could include in-field survey to identify previously unknown sites; data base entry, clean-up/evaluation, research; preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations or Multiple Property Documentation forms; writing historic contexts; etc. The possibilities are many, and can be tailored to the student's needs.

Over the years many Ohio Historic Preservation Office interns have pursued careers in historic preservation and related fields, partially as a result of their positive experiences as OHPO interns. Although the internships are not paying positions, many students have been able to arrange course credit for them. For more information about OHPO's student internship program, contact Mary Beth Hirsch, Education and Support Services Department Head, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497, or telephone (614) 297-2470.

## CONFERENCES

### "A VIEW FROM THE CORE: A CONFERENCE SYNTHESIZING OHIO HOPEWELL ARCHAEOLOGY"

November 19-20, 1993  
The Comfort Inn/Christopher Conference Center,  
Chillicothe, Ohio  
Sponsored by the Ohio Archaeological Council

#### Preliminary Program

Friday, November 19, 1993

12:45 - 5:30 pm: Plenary Session

Features 9 invited papers covering the origins and decline of Ohio Hopewell culture, interaction and exchange in mortuary ceremonialism, Hopewell symbolism, environmental overview, settlement patterns, ceremonial centers, hilltop earthworks, and flint raw materials utilization.

5:30 - 7:30 pm: Happy Hour

7:30 - 10:00 pm: Buffet banquet and Keynote Speaker address.

Keynote speaker is Dr. Robert Mainfort, Memphis State University, who will speak on Pinson Mounds (Tennessee), where he was formally site director.

Saturday, November 20, 1993

8:00 - 9:00 am: Presentations on the new Hopewell Culture National Historical Park and on the degradation of Ohio Hopewell earthworks

9:00 am - 12:00 noon: bus tour of Ohio Hopewell earthwork sites

12:00 - 1:00 pm: Lunch on your own

1:00 - 6:00 pm: Contributed Papers Session

Features 12 papers addressing specific Ohio Hopewell mounds, mounds and enclosures, hilltop enclosures, and habitation sites with respect to settlement patterns, geometry, ceremonial objects, ceramics, and bladelets.



PEDOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES IN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH  
SYMPOSIUM

[Adapted and printed with permission from the April, 1993 issue of "Agronomy News," the American Society of Agronomy]

An all-day symposium entitled "Pedological Perspectives in Archaeological Research" will be held at the 1993 American Society of Agronomy - Soil Science Society of America annual meetings at the Cincinnati Convention Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 7-12, 1993.

The archaeological record is a product of both cultural and pedological factors. During site occupation, and after abandonment, pedological processes determine in part whether or not the cultural record is preserved, modified, moved, or destroyed. Careful evaluation of the pedological environment is paramount to the precise interpretation of an archaeological site. The symposium will allow pedologists to give current perspectives on the application of pedology to archaeological investigations in terms of theory, methods, and case studies. Speakers will present current ideas on the relationships between the allied fields of pedology and archaeology, what training is needed for pedologists and archaeologists to work together, and what direction the relationship should take.

The symposium is to include six invited papers of 30 minutes each, and four to six volunteered papers on case studies of 15 minutes each. A poster session of the volunteered papers also is planned. A pedologist and an archaeologist will present 20 minute critiques of the concepts and applications presented in the symposium, followed by a 30 minute open discussion. Symposium papers are to be published as a Soil Science Society of America special publication.

For further information contact Dr. David L. Cremeens, GAI Consultants, 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville, PA 15146, telephone (412) 856-6400, fax (412) 856-4970, or Dr. John E. Foss, Department of Plant and Soil Science, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37901-1071, telephone (615) 974-7101, fax (615) 974-4744.

INFORMATION REQUEST

SHORELINE EROSION STUDY

with permission from the Spring, 1993 issue of "Field Archeology Report"]

is seeking information about investigations or reconstruction of cultural properties due to the effects of eroding shorelines around the nation's reservoirs, which is a continuing problem for many Federal and State agencies. Shoreline erosion can generally be

classified as one of two types. Bankline recession usually involves a nearly vertical cutbank with erosion occurring at its toe near the waterline. The other form takes place in the fluctuation zone of a reservoir where archeological sites are impacted not only by drawdown and filling but also by other natural and cultural activities that occur during exposure to the elements and visitors.

In the Pacific Northwest where proposed changes in reservoir operating procedures will threaten several thousand sites in the years to come, interagency studies are under way to better understand impacts to resources in drawdown zones and to seek effective ways to protect endangered sites. An analytical model is to be created from which monitoring plans and site protection solutions will be developed. Cultural resource managers and specialists who have dealt with drawdown impacts and site protection measures in this reservoir [drawdown] zone are asked to contact Paul R. Nickens, CEWES--EN-R, 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199, telephone (601) 634-2380.

1993 Calendar Of Events

- September 15: *File Room Open House*, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus, Ohio. Contact Al Tonetti (614) 297-2470.
- September 18: *Monongahela Archaeology Conference*, California State University of Pennsylvania, California, PA. Contact John Nash (412) 938-5726 or 4042.
- November 7-12: *Pedological Perspectives in Archaeological Research Conference*, American Society of Agronomy - Soil Science Society of America Annual Meeting, Cincinnati Convention Center, Cincinnati, OH. Contact Dr. David L. Cremeens (412) 856-6400.
- November 19-20: *Ohio Archaeological Council Fall Membership Meeting (19th) and Ohio Hopewell Conference (19-20th)*, The Comfort Inn, Chillicothe, OH. Contact Bob Genheimer (513) 345-8503.

Schedule For Submission:	
<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Issue</u>
January 1st	February
April 1st	May
July 1st	August
October 1st	November

Editor

Len Piotrowski . . . . . (614) 292-5558

Advisors

Al Tonetti . . . . . (614) 297-2470

Brad Lepper . . . . . (614) 344-1920