



OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL NEWSLETTER

Volume 3, Number 1

February, 1991

Editor's Comments

Since beginning this *Newsletter* we have relied on telephone canvassing to obtain articles for the Research Notes section. Both the editors and membership have busy schedules that are ill-served by this process. To alleviate this ongoing problem I will be arranging for pre-scheduled submissions from universities, museums, contract firms, ODOT, ODNR and, I hope, regionally based amateur archaeology organizations. Eventually, this process will provide substantial lead time for the timely preparation of high quality material for this part of the *Newsletter*. Hopefully, we will find participants able to initiate this plan by the August and November, 1991 issues. For the May issue, your phone will be ringing!

Donald R. Bler, Jr.

President's Message

Every President's Column that I have written, three to date, has contained a paragraph or two about the human remains issue. This column is no different. In my opinion, this issue is at the forefront of archaeology now because we, the archaeological community, have done a very poor job of justifying our work, both to the descendants of those we study and to the public in general, who, in one way or another, pays for most of what we do. From my perspective, it is archaeology as a discipline, as science, that is under attack, and we have only ourselves to blame, and only ourselves to rely upon to dig ourselves out of this hole, no pun intended. The challenges before us are great and they should not be underestimated. In my mind, here are two of them:

1. The recent enactment of the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act by the federal government compels that a portion of the archaeological community working with, or institutions receiving, federal funds of any kind to become much more responsible for actions to the descendants of those we study. This includes most of the archaeological investigations undertaken, and most archaeologists working, in Ohio, be they through the federal 106 process, public or private universities, museums, etc., for the arms of the federal government reach far and wide and deep into all of our lives.

This Act will, I believe, fundamentally change the way we do things. Other laws, both at the federal and, possibly, state level, may also change the rules. In my opinion, this could be for the better or for worse. It

largely depends on us; whether we take these things seriously or not, whether we try to work within or outside the system, seeing how the new law impacts our work and lives. In the archaeological community often our work and lives are inseparable, and that is why I feel these laws will have a great impact on us. I hope we all take these things seriously and work within the system to make it better, to make it work for everyone. It takes hard work, it takes struggle. Get involved, please.

2. The recent round of talks concerning state legislation on human remains, which focused on their discovery on private property outside of now-regulated federal undertakings, is over. The Declaration of Policy and 37 points of agreement are printed elsewhere in this *Newsletter*. With respect to enacting a law based on these ideas, things do not look good at this time. It seems that the issue is not seen by the powers-that-be in the Ohio General Assembly as something they wish to deal with. It seems that there are not enough people (votes) expressing an interest in this controversial matter to warrant action. It will be very difficult to find an Ohio legislator willing to take the lead and stick their neck out for any legislation dealing with human remains from antiquity, no matter which "side" wants it. Those that have done so feel that it is a no win situation at this time. Unless all the interest groups involved come to terms with each other, it is highly unlikely that our initiatives will be seriously considered at the Statehouse any time soon. In my opinion, this is not a good sign. But it is a challenge that we should accept. It takes hard work, it takes struggle. Get involved, please.

Get involved by not abandoning archaeology that has federal strings attached, by taking seriously the responsibilities seemingly imposed on us by the law, by working with human remains from antiquity and their descendants, and viewing the term descendants in a broad, not narrow, biological and cultural context.

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In my opinion the OAC must quickly focus its attention on working with others, on public education in general. We need to become a leadership organization, showing others that we are breaking away from our introversion and squabbling among ourselves. The stakes out there in the "real world" are high for us, and like it or not, at some level everything is political.

I hope that by the conclusion of the Spring membership meeting, May 17, 1991, we will have refocused the direction of the OAC, giving priority to education. In the meantime, please get involved in some activity that promotes the conservation and preservation of archaeological resources, that develops among the general public an understanding and appreciation of these irreplaceable cultural resources. If you don't know how to get started, please call me. There is much to do.

Following the November 16, 1990, membership meeting, I asked the Board of Trustees to respond to a request for comments from the OHPO on their annual work plan. The Trustees agreed to do so, and Mark Seeman coordinated and forwarded these comments. I hope that these comments will be included in a future mailing to the membership.

On behalf of the OAC, I attended a January 19th meeting convened by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office concerning the establishment of a grassroots network in support of historic preservation legislation at the state and federal levels. A few other Directors were in attendance, as were several other OAC members. It seems to me that the OAC needs to form its own organizational network, enabling the rapid dissemination of information leading to action. I will raise this issue with the Board of Directors at our next meeting, and I would appreciate any suggestions from the membership working in similar networks with other organizations.

The Board of Directors will meet soon to complete discussions concerning changes proposed for the OAC, most of which were addressed at the last meeting. We will circulate our proposals to members at least 60 days before the May 17, 1991, meeting, by March 18th, as arranged at the last membership meeting.

Alan Tonetti

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Historic Preservation Fund Awards

Congress approved \$28 million for State Historic Preservation Offices for FY 1991, an increase of \$1.5 million from FY 1990. The OHPO saw its share of the HPF rise from \$689,918 to \$733,368. Funds for the National Trust for Historic Preservation and for Indian tribe historic preservation programs were also awarded in the FY 1991 appropriations.

The \$43,450 increase to the OHPO will, unfortunately, not be enough to reinstate general Survey and Planning Grants. Some of the increase in federal funds will be used to offset cutbacks in state funds as a result of the projected deficit at the end of the State's fiscal year on June 30. Further cuts in state subsidies may be forthcoming. By law, the OHPO must regrant 10% of its HPF allocation to Certified Local Governments in Ohio, of which there are presently twelve. For further information contact Mary Beth Hirsch, Education and Support Services Department Head.

State Legislation

The Legislative Services Commission and the OHPO continue to work together to draft final language for the Ohio Historic Preservation Act. State Senator Roy Ray (R) of Akron may reintroduce this bill into the General Assembly early this year. Hearings in the Senate may then be scheduled.

In order to form a grassroots network to work on both state and federal legislation, the OHPO convened a meeting on January 19, 1991, to discuss pending legislation and forming the network. About 50 people attended, resulting in the formation of five regional networks corresponding to the counties serviced by OHPO's five Regional Offices. For more information or to participate in this network, contact your Regional Coordinator or Franco Ruffini, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

Federal Legislation

HR 5237, the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, was signed into law by President Bush in November, 1990. The Department of the Interior now has one year in which to draft regulations implementing the law. The draft regulations will be published in the Federal Register.

This law will affect the way the OHPO implements coordination of its archaeological activities, particularly with regard to 106 undertakings. The extent to which things will change remains to be seen. For further information contact Franco Ruffini.

Archaeology Guidelines

The Guidelines are not available for comment at this time. A notice of their availability will appear in the OHPO and the OAC Newsletters. For further information contact Franco Ruffini.

Position Vacancies

Interviews for the Archaeology Reviews Manager position in the Technical and Review Services Department have been completed. It is hoped that selection and acceptance for this position will soon occur. For further information contact Judith Kitchen, Department Head.

Statewide Historic Preservation Conference

OHPO's annual statewide historic preservation conference is scheduled for May 16-18, 1991, in Marietta. The conference will focus on a variety of historic preservation issues faced by cities: planning, growth management, housing, code regulations, design review, and fiscal incentives for rehabilitation. There will also be sessions on heritage tourism, GIS systems, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street program. The conference is geared to planners, development officials, members of design review commissions, and preservationists. An opening reception, a cruise along the Muskingum River, and several area tours are planned. For further information contact Mary Beth Hirsch.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Publications

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the chief policy advisor to the President and Congress on this matter, maintains a list of its publications. Some of these publications have recently been revised. One of these is *Consulting About Archeology Under Section 106*. This fact sheet includes information on the 106 process and discusses ten principles that the ACHP uses in their treatment of archeological properties during federal undertakings. Single copies of most ACHP publications are free. For a list of ACHP publications or to order, contact the ACHP at 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004 (202) 786-0503.

National Park Service Publications

The NPS Archeological Assistance Division has published a *Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse: 1987-1989 Summary Report*. It includes data incorporated from 1987-1989 into NPS' LEAP computer database which lists federal, state, local, and private projects promoting a positive public awareness of American archaeology - prehistoric and historic, terrestrial and underwater. Activities are categorized among adult education, articles, audiotapes, brochures, ceremonies/dedications/commemorations, classroom presentations, community outreach, exhibits, films, newspaper articles, popular publications, posters, press releases, school curricula (elementary, middle, secondary), public service announcements, radio spots/interviews, slide presentations, television spots/interviews/programs, tours, videotapes and volunteer involvement.

This catalogue is based on product descriptions, and all the reported public awareness activities are listed by their general programs (e.g., school education programs, community outreach) with a project summary and an identification of sponsoring agency or organization and contact person. Cross-referenced indices point to products by detailed categories, sponsoring agencies, or projects/programs. This publication is for sale by the

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

The Archeological Assistance Division also publishes a quarterly newsletter, the *Federal Archeology Report*. This lengthy newsletter contains information on all aspects of federal, state, and local archeology programs, including public education, site management, training/workshop opportunities, conferences, laws and other protection efforts, curation, etc.

They also recently published three new Technical Briefs: Technical Brief No. 7: *Federal Archeological Contracting: Utilizing the Competitive Procurement Process*; Technical Brief No. 8: *Revegetation: The Soft Approach to Archeological Site Stabilization*; and Technical Brief No. 9: *Training and Using Volunteers in Archeology: A Case Study from Arkansas*.

For a list and to order copies of NPS publications, contact the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C., 20013-7127 (202) 343-4101. For further information contact Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497 (614) 297-2470.

Human Remains

The Declaration of Policy and Points of Agreement reached under the charge of State Senator Roy Ray are given below. These were developed during 14 meetings with interested parties over a period of about nine months in 1990. The OAC has not formally addressed adoption of these statements, though the President and other members were instrumental in their formation. Your comments, to the President, are welcome.

Declaration of Policy

The General Assembly hereby finds that:

Legislation is needed to afford equal consideration to all interred human remains;

Human remains interred for more than 125 years have not been afforded equal consideration under Ohio law;

Interred human remains are recognized as having spiritual, scientific, and other cultural values, and as such they must be treated with dignity and respect at all times;

A case-by-case approach to the treatment of interred human remains gives proper consideration to the spiritual, scientific, and other cultural values represented by such remains;

Interred human remains are frequently discovered and a means to properly address their values needs to be made;

This legislation is intended to create a process governing the discovery and disposition of interred human remains.

Points of Agreement

1. Human remains should be defined as in the Kentucky law: human remains means the bodies of deceased persons, in whatever stage of decomposition, including, but not limited to, skeletal remains, mummies, body parts, or cremains.

2. This legislation pertains only to interred human remains. Interred means found on or in the ground after the effective date of this legislation.

3. The preferred treatment for interred human remains is *in situ*, in place, preservation, fully recognizing that this treatment is unlikely to be achieved in many instances, and acknowledging that the scientific excavation and study of human remains is a legitimate endeavor.

4. If *in situ* preservation is not possible, then removal is mandatory.

5. Any person finding interred human remains shall notify a law enforcement officer or the County Coroner within 24 hours of the discovery of the interred human remains, and cease all activities causing disturbances to the interred human remains. In the case of notification to a law enforcement officer other than the County Coroner, the officer shall immediately notify the County Coroner, who will then take jurisdiction over the interred human remains and the area near the interred human remains.

6. Any person who finds interred human remains and knowingly fails to report this finding to a law enforcement officer or the County Coroner within 24 hours of the finding is guilty, upon conviction, of a minor misdemeanor.

7. Any person who knowingly excavates, removes, destroys, or otherwise disturbs interred human remains in violation of this law is guilty, upon conviction, of a fourth degree felony.

8. In instances where interred human remains are found outside of cemeteries the County Coroner's jurisdiction should be limited to instances where the discovered human remains are relevant to criminal or public health concerns, or when the deceased's immediate family can be readily determined.

9. When the above conditions are not met, the County Coroner shall release jurisdiction over the interred human remains and the area near the interred human remains to a Board created to determine the identification and final disposition of human remains released by the County Coroner.

10. Ohio Revised Code Section 313.11 (Coroner) needs to be revised to cross-reference the proposed legislation and specify the conditions under which the Coroner relinquishes jurisdiction of interred human remains to the Board. Likewise, ORC Sections 517.21-26, 29; 759.07; 1501.13; and 2909.05; and possibly others dealing with cemeteries, need to be revised to conform with the definition of human remains and other provisions as proposed herein. These revisions will be included as a separate document.

11. The Board shall be comprised of thirteen (13) members, all residing within the State of Ohio. The Board shall include 3 Native American Indians, one of which shall be a direct lineal descendant of a member of a historic tribe that resided in Ohio prior to 1843, and two of which shall be members of contemporary Native American Indian tribes or tribal communities, who are recognized as such by the leadership of the tribes or tribal communities; 1 other (non-Native American Indian) ethnic minority; 1 historian, 1 prehistoric archaeologist, and 1 historic archaeologist, all of whom shall meet the professional qualifications as outlined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior in 36 CFR 61; 1 biological or forensic anthropologist, 1 cultural anthropologist, and 1 museologist, all of whom must have at least an advanced (Masters) degree; 1 genealogist who shall be certified by the National Board of Certification for Genealogists; 1 avocational archaeologist; and 1 at-large member of the general public who shall not have any of the qualifications of any of the above.

12. The Board shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Ohio.

13. Recommendations for Board membership may be made to the Governor's Office at any time by any person.

14. The terms of Board members shall be three (3) years, with a maximum of three (3) consecutive terms. After staggered initial terms determined by lot in the following manner, five (5) for three (3) years, four (4) for two (2) years, and four (4) for one (1) year, all Board members shall be appointed by the Governor for three (3) year terms.

15. The Board shall meet at least two times a year.

16. Seven Board members constitute a quorum at a duly called meeting for conducting official business.

17. Board members shall be compensated for expenses incurred while undertaking Board business only.

18. The Board shall select a chair from among its members.

19. The Board shall submit a written report to the Governor annually.

20. The Board and any staff that it employs shall have its business location at the Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Criminal Identification.

21. The Board shall employ a person to handle the day-to-day activities and investigations associated with the release of human remains by the County Coroner, and make recommendations to the Board concerning the identification and disposition of the deceased.

22. The Board may delegate responsibilities to the person it employs to undertake its activities and investigations.

23. The Board has the power to promulgate rules under Ohio Revised Code Chapter 119. Among the rules promulgated shall be policies and procedures for the *in situ* preservation and removal of interred human remains in accordance with the most up-to-date scientific standards. These policies and procedures shall be applicable to written

proposals submitted to the Board for the scientific investigation or reinterment of human remains.

24. The Board has the power to request a cease and desist order for any person excavating, removing, destroying, or otherwise disturbing interred human remains.

25. If a cease and desist or any other order of the Board is not obeyed, the person in violation can be subpoenaed by the Board for a hearing, per Chapter 119 of the Ohio Revised Code.

26. The Board shall be empowered to refer matters out of its jurisdiction to other law enforcement agencies.

27. In consultation with the affected parties, the Board shall prepare a plan of action and schedule detailing their in-the-field investigations and other activities, to be carried out in a timely fashion, and the Board has exclusive control and jurisdiction over the interred human remains and the area near the remains during these investigations and activities, which, as necessary, may be undertaken by contracting for the services of experts in the disinterment and analysis of human remains.

28. Within six (6) months following the removal of interred human remains from the ground, the Board shall make a report detailing the identification of the human remains, the circumstances of their discovery, and the results of other Board investigations and activities concerning the identity of the human remains, and publish a public notice summarizing these investigations and activities. Extensions in increments of up to three (3) months may be given by the Board to complete this work and make public notice.

29. When the Board determines that human remains can be linked to specific ethnic groups, the Board shall notify the governing authorities of these groups that the Board is in possession of ethnically related human remains.

30. In making decisions regarding the disposition of human remains, the Board shall consider the concerns of the parties involved, the strength of the relationship between the human remains and any ethnic group claiming them, and the scientific significance of the human remains.

31. Any human remains released by the Board shall have a Board approved plan for their disposition. Failure to comply with the plan of disposition shall result in criminal prosecution by the Attorney General, and penalties for violation of the plan shall be similar to those for other violations of this law.

32. Funds to operate the Board's office, staff and business activities shall be borne by the State of Ohio.

33. Funds to disinter, analyze, and dispose of human remains shall be distributed equitably among the affected parties, including, but not limited to, the State of Ohio, the disturber, and, if reburial is sought, those requesting reburial, and, if curation is sought, the institution requesting curation.

34. A special account shall be created for the Board to 1) accept fines from convictions of illegal actions in violation of the law; 2) accept the forfeiture of equipment used in actions in violation of this law; 3) recover all costs

associated with the recovery, analysis, curation, and reinterment of human remains disturbed in violation of this law; and 4) recover all costs associated with restoring the land to its original contour or condition as a result of violations of this law.

35. Property tax exemptions, at fair market value, for *in situ* preservation are available to anyone willing to preserve areas containing interred human remains as dedicated archaeological preserves under Ohio Revised Code section 149.52.

36. Any person offering for sale or exchange any human remains disinterred subsequent to the enactment of this law is, upon conviction, guilty of a fourth degree felony, and each instance of offering for sale or exchange shall constitute a separate offense.

37. A monetary reward shall be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who violates the provisions of this law.

OHS Collections

After more than twelve years of working with the archaeological collections at the Ohio Historical Society, Brad Baker resigned effective December 21, 1990. This spring he will fill a Student Judicial Internship with the U.S. Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit, for Judge Alan E. Norris. After law school, Brad hopes to work in the areas of natural resource and environmental law.

For the past eleven years Brad has been the Society's Archaeological Collections Manager. Major achievements during this period include participation in the design and installation of current archaeology exhibits and providing assistance to many researchers, especially with OHS Hopewell period collections. As a member of the OAC, Brad is a past Archivist and charter member of the Native American Concerns Committee. To date, no decision has been made concerning this vacancy. Contact Martha Otto for further information.

OAC Grants Program

The OAC Grants Committee is working on a revised OAC Grants Form and guidelines to improve the application and evaluation process. Committee members, as of November, 1990, are Shaune Skinner, Chair, and Kent Vickery, Ann DuFresne and Patti Croninger. Please send any suggestions concerning the form or guidelines to a committee member. If you are interested in applying for a grant before revisions are finished, please review the basic grants program guidelines presented below. These were prepared under the direction of Bob Genheimer in 1985-1986.

- OAC grants are meant to be supplemental (i.e. they are not intended to defray all expenses of a project);

- Applicants are encouraged to consider alternate sources of funding where practical (e.g. OHPO S&P monies, Ohio Arts Council and Ohio Humanities Council funding);

- Priority will be given to applications with guaranteed additional subsidies or funding match;
- Applicants must be either Research or Active members in good standing with the OAC;
- Only projects on Ohio Archaeology undertaken with the State of Ohio will be considered;
- Funding requests for contract or federally mandated projects will not be considered;
- Applicants must meet established application deadlines;
- All grant recipients must prepare a paper for distribution to OAC members, or present a paper to the OAC membership at a semi-annual meeting outlining the results of their archaeological research;
- All grant monies are to be utilized for reimbursable (direct) expenses incurred during the project and subsequent to awarding of the funds. No salaries or personnel expenses will be considered;
- Funding requests in excess of \$500 will be accorded low priority unless substantial need or significance is demonstrated;
- A maximum of \$1,000 will be awarded from the General Fund;
- A maximum of \$1,000 will be available in the Salvage Fund. Funds are not transferable;
- All Officers, Trustees and members of the Grants Committee will not be considered eligible applicants.

In addition to the basic guidelines, several other factors are considered when reviewing a grant application. To obtain detailed information for the preparation of a grant proposal, please contact Shaune M. Skinner, ASC, Inc., P.O. Box 02095, Columbus, OH 43202.

OAC Grant Awarded

At the recommendation of Jay Heilman, Grants Committee Chair and the Grants Committee members, the OAC has awarded a grant to Annette Ericksen of Archaeological Data Services and Dr. Flora Church of Archaeological Services Consultants. The grant award of \$391.00 will cover the cost of analyzing 17 additional samples from 33 Vi 315, a small late Early Woodland/early Middle Woodland site on the floodplain between Salt Creek and its tributary, Pike Run, in Eagle Twp., Vinton County, Ohio. A Phase IV data recovery report for 33 Vi 315 is on file at OHS (Church 1989).

The cost of the grant was matched by ASC, Inc., which covered the cost of initial flotation processing. The analysis of these samples will shed further light on the interpretation of subsistence activities at 33 Vi 315. The results of this work will be published in the OAC Newsletter, and a research report will be submitted for publication in a professional journal.

Shaune M. Skinner

Research Notes

Cincinnati Museum of Natural History Receives Archaeological Collections from the Cincinnati Art Museum

The Cincinnati Art Museum transferred their vast prehistoric Eastern North American Indian artifact collection to the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History in December, 1990. The collection, which is comprised of nearly 50,000 items, consists of stone tools, flint projectiles, ceramic vessels, and slate, bone, and shell ornaments and implements. Over 500 items from the collection were on display in 1976 at the Art Museum's "Art of the First Americans" Exhibit. According to Dr. C. Wesley Cowan, Curator of Archaeology at the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, "The Art Museum collection represents one of the finest institutional collections in the state of Ohio."

The collection includes portions of at least several large private nineteenth century archaeological collections. These materials were amassed during the period when little was known of the prehistory of the region, although numerous institutions were beginning to sponsor excavations and research. The early private collections include examples of the finest craftsmanship, and in particular, they illustrate a selection for large and unblemished items, suggesting that the specimens were assembled as art objects and not as informative pieces. The quality and craftsmanship of many of the specimens is outstanding. Some of the pieces are probably unique, and are not duplicated in any existing Ohio museum collections.

These sentiments are echoed by Robert Converse, 20 year editor for the *Ohio Archaeologist*, and author of numerous articles on prehistoric artifacts of the state. "The Art Museum collection contains some of the finest chipped stone artifacts in institutional or private hands in the state of Ohio. Unlike many collections that were amassed in the nineteenth century, the Art Museum's has remained intact. It's really unique from that standpoint."

Both collection documents and numerous "marked" specimens indicate that the artifacts were bought or traded, and in the case of one of the largest donations in the Art Museum collection, it was assembled from many smaller regional collections.

The Cincinnati Art Museum acquired the collection through gifts and bequests between 1881 and 1938. Little is known of the major donors, although many were local successful businessmen, who were devotees of antiquities. Perhaps the most prominent of the nineteenth century collectors is Thomas Cleney of Cincinnati. Cleney lived in the Queen City between 1851 and his death in 1887, and numerous painstakingly marked specimens in his collection indicate that he obtained his artifacts from both personal collecting from ancient sites and the acquisition of other local and

regional collections. Of the more than 20,000 pieces in the Cleneay Collection, most originated in Ohio or Kentucky; however, additional materials were gathered from Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Ohio specimens include artifacts from Hamilton, Clermont, Jackson, Ross, Warren, Pike, Butler, Highland, Gallia, Scioto, Brown, Athens, and Belmont counties. At least a portion of Cleneay's collection originated from Cincinnati's own Dorfeuille's Museum operated by Joseph Dorfeuille after 1823. This museum was undoubtedly the successor of the Western Museum, generally regarded as one of the first (ca. 1820) scientific or natural history museums in the United States. Cleneay's large gift was beyond the capacity of the fledgling Art Museum in 1887, and an inventory was not completed until 50 years later.

Other material was given to the Art Museum by Judge Joseph Cox of Cincinnati in 1881 and 1889. Cox held a deep interest in the archaeology of the Ohio Valley and was an associate of Dr. Charles Metz of the Madisonville Literary and Scientific Society. The Society, along with the Peabody Museum of Harvard, sponsored numerous excavations at the Madisonville site and other sites in the Little Miami Valley. In 1888, Dr. Metz also presented materials to the Art Museum from R. O. Collis, a fellow member of the Society. Additional artifacts, including some Madisonville site material, were given to the Art Museum by General Manning Ferguson Force in 1894. Force was a Cincinnati lawyer and judge, and was the first Director of the Cincinnati Historical Society.

A large collection of Arkansas pottery was deposited at the Art Museum by C. W. Riggs in 1888. Riggs, who was an antiquities dealer from Chicago and later New York, apparently utilized the Art Museum as a repository for some of his finer specimens. Fortunately, over 650 of his vessels were purchased for the Art Museum in 1937 by Dr. S. C. Heighway. This collection provides an invaluable assemblage of late prehistoric ceramics from both the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Riggs gathered much of the pottery from Crittenden, St. Francis, and Pointsette counties in Arkansas. Additional ceramics from Cleneay and other donors originated from local sites as well. Dr. Stephen Williams, former Director of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University has indicated that the Riggs Collection contains an extraordinary grouping of protohistoric ceramics that will be of great interest to scholars conducting research in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

A large portion of the Art Museum collection was most likely gathered from the surface of archaeological sites disturbed by agricultural activities, but much was undoubtedly obtained through nineteenth century excavation of mounds and village sites in the Ohio valley. In many cases, the origin of the artifacts is marked; however, in most instances where provenience is

indicated, it is only general in nature. Fortunately, quite a few artifacts are marked from local sites including Madisonville, Turpin, and Fort Ancient.

Needless to say, the Art Museum prehistoric collection will be an invaluable addition to the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History's archaeological collections. It contains an outstanding assemblage of nearly all identified temporal periods, and will provide investigators with a comprehensive view of Ohio Valley prehistory. It is also a unique collection, in that the majority of artifacts are from this portion of the Ohio Valley, and indeed, a good portion of the material is from sites that the Museum is currently researching. Perhaps of most importance, the depth and quality of the collection will provide the Museum with an almost unlimited range of exhibit opportunities for a planned archaeology mall at the new Museum Center at Union Terminal.

The collection is currently being inventoried and a two year program of cataloguing, analysis, sorting, and permanent curation has been planned. One of the main goals of the transfer has been to make the collection more accessible to qualified researchers. In order to facilitate that goal, the Museum is actively advertising the collection and its research potential. A closer look at the collection will be undertaken at an upcoming OAC meeting.

Funds for permanent curation of the Art Museum Collection have been provided to the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History by a \$72,000 grant from the National Science Foundation. This grant has allowed the Museum of Natural History to purchase state-of-the-art cabinetry to house the collection as well as supplies to computerize and properly curate the specimens. Funds from the grant have also enabled the Museum to hire several University of Cincinnati students to assist the Archaeology Division staff in processing the artifacts.

*Robert A. Genheimer,
Archaeological Collections Manager,
Cincinnati Museum of Natural History*

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Student Research Opportunity

Dave Stothers recently informed Rick Yerkes that his program has paleobotanical materials from several Late Woodland Wolf Phase sites. Dr. Stothers will make this material available to any graduate student(s) who wish to include the results of analysis in a dissertation. If you are interested, or know someone who might be, please contact Dave at the University of Toledo, at (419) 537-2791.

History of Archaeology

Terry Barnhart at OHS recently passed along some information he has obtained about the soon to be

released *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology*. The following information is reproduced in its entirety from a subscription information circular provided to Terry.

Over the past two decades there has been an increased interest shown by professional and avocational archaeologists alike in the history of archaeology and its methodological and theoretical development. This interest not only under scores continuing interest in our intellectual roots but also provides for speculation about what our future course of activity will be. With this in mind, there is no central "clearinghouse" for use by those interested in the history of archaeology to exchange ideas, current work in the history of archaeology, or knowledge of the existence of archival resources that provide much of the documentary evidence for the history of archaeology. To meet this need a group of us decided to try to put-out a semi-annual "bulletin" which will address the issues as noted above. The *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* will begin publication in May 1991 with Volume 1. The *Bulletin* will be a forum for short essays and reports which have a bearing on the history of archaeology. The *Bulletin* will also provide a forum for sharing current work being done, discussion of books and journal articles on topics related to the history of archaeology, and of archival sources related to the history archaeology. In order to cover the cost of paper, printing, stapling and mailing the *Bulletin* a modest subscription fee will be charged.

Subscribers in the United States: \$5.00/year.

Subscribers outside the United States (Airmail): \$8.00/year.

Subscription payments are to be made in U.S. Dollars and made out to the *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology*.

The General Editor solicits contributions to the *Bulletin* from those doing research in the history of archaeology and those interested the history of our intellectual foundations.

Please direct all correspondence relating to subscriptions to the *Bulletin* and editorial matters to: Douglas R. Givens, General Editor, *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology*, Saint Louis Community College - Meramec, 11333 Big Bend Boulevard, Saint Louis, Missouri 63122 (USA).

1991 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 3-4:

8th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference

Bowling Green, Kentucky. Contact David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council, (502) 564-7005.

April 12-13:

8th Annual Visiting Scholars Conference, Center for Archaeological Investigations: From Bones To Behavior.

For details contact Jean Hudson, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

April 23-28, 1991

Society for American Archaeology, 56th Annual Meeting
New Orleans, Louisiana. At the Clarion Hotel.

May 17:

Ohio Archaeological Council

Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH. Contact Martha Otto, (614) 297-2641.

November 1-3:

Contest For The Old Northwest: The United States, Canada, & the Ohio Country Indian Wars - 1790 to 1795.

Defiance College, Ohio. For details write Larry Nelson, C/O Fort Meigs State Memorial, P.O. Box 3, Perrysburg, OH 43552-0003.

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Final Edit: February 27, 1991

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

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Send any information you wish to have considered for inclusion in the *Newsletter* to the editors.