THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

NEWSLETTER

Volume 14, Number 1 March 2002

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Brian G. Redmond

As I begin my two-year term as President of the OAC, I am happy to report that the future of our organization looks bright. Our membership has nearly reached the 120 mark and continues to increase. The Council website is now on-line, thanks to the work of Christopher Pierce, and already contains a wealth of news, articles, and other information related to archaeology in our state. If you haven't examined the new site yet, log on at <www.ohioarchaeology.org> and check it out.

The Board of Directors has been quite busy since the fall membership meeting. We held a face-to-face meeting in February, but much of our business is now being conducted via e-mail dialogues. One benefit of this new medium has been the streamlining of our approval system for selecting new members. Craig Keener and his Membership Committee have promptly processed and secured Trustee approval of several new membership applications just since January. I think that the shorter turn-around time that this new procedure provides may be, in part, responsible for the accelerated growth of our membership.

Of course, people don't join an organization like ours solely on the basis of an efficient membership system or even the availability of a good website. The fine turnout of members and interested guests at our November membership meeting at Highbanks Metropark confirmed my long-held belief that the OAC works best when our people get together to 'talk archaeology.' This includes listening to formal presentations, holding informal chats out in the hall, and even taking a long walk on a beautiful fall day to see an archaeological site (thanks Martha!). President-elect, Bob Riordan is busy planning our spring meeting which is set for **Saturday, May 18 at the Ohio Historical Society** (see p. 4).

Finally, allow me to return to the birth of our website which has made it possible for the OAC to reach a much larger audience. We anticipate that this exposure will increase the sales of our current publications, attract new members, and provide current information on Ohio archaeology beyond our membership to other professionals and the interested public. As you examine the website content, you will notice that much of it is derived from past issues of the *OAC Newsletter*. I see this as the initial stage in a natural evolution of our organization's communication function. This is, in other words, a tranformation of a static and rather limited medium, the paper newsletter, into a dynamic and virtually unlimited format which is the OAC website. With this new capability now in-hand, I and the Board no longer see the need or can justify the cost of publishing the current hard copy version of the *Newsletter*. Consequently, I have decided that the October issue (Volume 14, No. 2) will be the last in the series. Beginning in 2003, the typical contents of our Newsletter will be published only on the OAC website. I will discuss these changes in greater detail in the October issue of the Newsletter (and on the website!) so please stay tuned. In the meantime, I encourage your thoughts and constructive comments concerning all aspects of the Council's activities, publications, and programs. As I said at the outset, our future looks very bright!

Talking archaeology at Highbanks in November.

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AD HOC LEGISLATIVE ISSUES COMMITTEE REPORT

Al Tonetti
Committee Chair

State Legislation (Information about state laws, legislation, legislators, etc., can be found at <www.legislature.state.oh.us>.

House Select Committee Studying the Effectiveness of Ohio's Historical Programs and Partnerships

Recently, the OAC made significant progress in getting the State Legislature to understand and address our concerns with the identification, evaluation, protection, and interpretation of important archaeological resources in Ohio. This progress is reflected in the Select Committee's preliminary report, a copy of which is available on the OAC website: <www.ohioarchaeology.org>.

The focus of the Committee's work over the last five months was on attending hearings and preparing and presenting testimony as an interested party to the House Select Committee Studying the Effectiveness of Ohio's Historical Programs and Partnerships. Since November 7, 2001, the Select Committee met 13 times. The Legislative Issues Committee had representation at nine of these meetings. The Select Committee released its preliminary report on February 20, 2002, and submitted its final report to Speaker Householder on March 7, 2002.

On January 23, 2002, the OAC presented written and oral testimony concerning the Ohio Historical Society's archaeological programs and partnerships. On February 1, 2002, the OAC submitted written testimony providing cost estimates and potential sources of funding for implementing the recommendations contained in our January 23 testimony. On February 27, 2002, the OAC presented written and oral testimony concerning the Select Committee's preliminary report. The full text of the three testimonies is presented on the OAC website. All testimony was prepared and submitted on behalf of the OAC membership and President Brian Redmond by Legislative Issues Committee Chair Al Tonetti. All testimony was prepared with the input of the Legislative Issues Committee and the Board of Directors.

A number of the recommendations made by the OAC were accepted by the Select Committee and appear in their preliminary report. At the time this article was written, the Select Committee's final report had not been released. These recommendations include, but are not limited to:

- The Ohio Historic Preservation Office developing and implementing a state archaeological preservation plan to streamline the identification and evaluation of important archaeological sites;
- The State of Ohio developing and implementing an abandoned cemetery and unmarked human burial ground preservation program (Ohio is one of only a few states that does not have a program protecting such places);
- The repeal of the State registries of Historic Landmarks and Archaeological Landmarks because the programs are fatally flawed (only one property has been listed in 26 years);
- The Ohio Historical Society developing management plans for State Memorials;
- The Ohio Historical Society obtaining comments from interested stakeholders concerning its archaeological programs, and reporting to the State Legislature concerning the same.

Regarding the last recommendation, the Select Committee has directed the Ohio Historical Society to develop mechanisms to increase communication and input from Native American organizations and the archaeological community and to submit a written report to the Select Committee and the Governor on efforts to do so by September 30, 2002. The OAC will work to see that it is a partner in developing these mechanisms. The Select Committee also recommended that the duties of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office be transferred from the Ohio Historical Society to the Ohio Department of Development. The OAC cautiously supported this recommendation, provided that it increased financial and technological support to OHPO and integrated historic preservation concerns into all levels of State Government.

You can obtain a copy of the Select Committee's preliminary and final reports by contacting the Select Committee Chair, Representative Kerry Metzger, at <rep97@ohr.state.oh.us> or by calling his office at (614) 466-1695. In the next few weeks, Representative Metzger intends to introduce legislation implementing the Select Committee's recommendations. However, the introduction of that legislation depends on what Speaker Householder does with the Select Committee's final report. The OAC will prepare and submit written and oral testimony on the bill if and when hearings on it are scheduled. For further information about the House Select Committee and the OAC's testimony contact Al Tonetti.

Teaching Intelligent Design (Creationism) in Public School Science Classes

Recently introduced House Bill 481 requires that "whenever explanations regarding the origins of life are presented, appropriate explanation and disclosure shall be provided regarding the historical nature of origins science and the use of any material assumption which may have provided a basis for the explanation being presented." The goal of the sponsors of this bill is to teach alternative theories

concerning the origins of life, i.e., intelligent design/creationism, in public school science classes. The State Board of Education is currently debating whether to add intelligent design/creationism to science curriculum standards that will serve as the basis for a new graduation test and other student assessments. The standards are to be completed by December 31, 2002. Passage of this bill would require that the standards include teaching intelligent design/creationism. If enacted, Ohio would become the first and only state to require teaching alternatives to evolution, i.e., intelligent design/creationism, in public school science classes. The first hearing on this bill before the House Education Committee occurred March 5.

Recently introduced House Bill 484 and Senate Bill 222 require that before state science curriculum standards are adopted and implemented by the State Board of Education, on or before December 31, 2002, the standards must be approved by a concurrent resolution passed by both houses of the General Assembly. This bill provides unprecedented legislative control over the content of the science standards for public schools. It is sponsored by many of the same representatives sponsoring House Bill 481. The first hearing on this bill before the House Education Committee occurred March 5.

Please educate yourself about these bills and contact your legislators with your concerns. The chair of the House Education Committee is Rep. Jamie Callendar (R-Willowick). Contact Rep. Callendar at 77 South High St., 11th Floor, Columbus, OH 43215-6111, telephone (614) 466-7251, fax (614) 644-9494, email rep70@ohr.state.oh.us. The other Education Committee members are Republicans Calvert, DeWine, Fessler, Hoops, Kearns, Reidelbach (chief sponsor of the bills), Reinhard, Roman, Setzer, Stapleton, Webster, and Williams, and Democrats Hartnett (ranking minority member), Barrett, Carano, Distel, Fedor, Flannery, Seaver, and Woodard.

Federal Legislation

President Bush's proposed 2003 budget (October 1, 2002-September 30, 2003) calls for a 12% reduction ($5 million) in spending for the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Fund, dollars that support the operation of state historic preservation offices, certified local governments, and Indian tribes. A 27% cut ($18 million) is proposed for the National Park Service's Recreation and Preservation budget, funds that support the National Register of Historic Places and related historic preservation programs. Proposed cuts to other federal agencies include $112 million for the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, a 7% reduction for the Army Corps of Engineers, including making no funds available for the planning and design of new projects, and a whopping 28% reduction ($9.2 billion) for highway spending for the Department of Transportation.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONCERNS COMMITTEE

Al Tonetti
Committee Chair

Fernald Reburial Facility

The OAC is a consulting party in the U.S. Department of Energy's proposal to use part of the land at its Fernald facility, Hamilton County, for the reburial of repatriated Native American human remains and associated funerary items. Consulting party status enables the OAC to receive and review pertinent information, offer ideas, share our views, and consider possible solutions to related issues with the U.S. Department of Energy and other consulting parties. Recently, the Committee received general information about the proposed reburial facility from the U.S. Department of Energy. The Committee is reviewing the information and will prepare a recommendation to the Board of Directors concerning the matter.

Buffalo Site Human Remains

The Committee has been discussing and monitoring recent activities in West Virginia concerning the proposed reburial of the Buffalo site human remains currently in possession of The Ohio State University. The Ohio State University has completed its responsibilities pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Buffalo site is a major Fort Ancient village in the town of Buffalo along the Kanawha River in Putnam County, northwest of Charleston. A local group wants the human remains returned to the Buffalo site and reburied on the property owned by American Electric Power.

GRANTS COMMITTEE REPORT

Frank L. Cowan
Committee Chair

The OAC Grants Committee and the OAC Board of Trustees is pleased to announce the award of a $1,000 **Patricia Essenpreis Grant** to the Ohio Historical Society in support of the Fort Ancient Symposium. The Fort Ancient Symposium, held March 9th, 2002 at the Ohio Historical Center and followed by a tour of the Fort Ancient site on March 10th, celebrates the long history of archaeological research of the Hopewellian Fort Ancient site and presents the results of recent research at the site. The grant assists the Ohio Historical Society in bringing far-flung scholars to Ohio to present their research at the Symposium.

In other news, on February 8th, 2002, the Board of Trustees approved the Grants Committee's recommendations for

changes to the awards and limitations of the **OAC Grant** and the **Essenpreis Grant**. The restriction on the OAC Grant that previously precluded use of more than one-half of an award for funding radiocarbon dates has been eliminated in recognition of the current costs of radiocarbon dating. Secondly, the maximum award for both grants has been increased. The **OAC Grant** now has a upper limit of $750, while the **Patricia Essenpreis Grant** is increased to a maximum of $1,250.

A revised grant application form will be available for downloading from the OAC's new web site, www.ohioarchaeology.org, or by contacting the Chair of the Grants Committee at FCowan9115@aol.com or at 513-231-9461. The Grants Committee looks forward to considering applications from OAC members in support of worthy research, educational, or preservation projects.

OAC SPRING MEMBERSHIP MEETING CALL FOR PAPERS

President-elect Bob Riordan has announced that the spring membership meeting of the OAC will be held on Saturday, May 18, 2002 in the Auditorium at the Ohio Historical Center, I-71 and 17th Street, Columbus. Before 10 am there will be the usual coffee and donuts, as well as the chance to informally mix with other members. Presenters are needed; those interested should contact Bob Riordan at (937) 775-2667 or e-mail: <robert.riordan@wright.edu>. It's enough for now to indicate your willingness to contribute, and an abstract may be supplied later.

Program Outline
10:00 Volunteered Papers/Presentations
(20 minutes each - Volunteers needed.)

11:00 Business Meeting.

12:00 +/- Lunch on your own.

1:15-1:30 Afternoon Session of Volunteered Papers/ Presentations (again, 20 minutes each, looking for 3 to 5 presentations).

Adjourn by 3:00

n.b. The OAC is anticipating holding its Fall meeting in conjunction with the Midwest Conference in Columbus in October, so this will be the only opportunity to make presentations on your research to the OAC during 2002.

TOWARD A MORE COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS FOR EASTERN OHIO

Brian DaRe

Introduction

In 1994 I delivered a paper to the Poster Section of the Forth OAC Conference on the Archaic at Cleveland State University. The short of the paper "When Harry Heckman Talks, People Listen!" was that much might be learned from the surface collections of the amateur in eastern Ohio if a survey could be done. I pointed out to the reader that measures were taken that greatly improved the attitude of the amateur that allowed them to share site information with a researcher.

The amateur in eastern Ohio was receptive to the notion that preparation of articles using amateur information needed to be made to the *Ohio Archaeologist,* which was the publication that they paid their dues to receive. The principal of fair play was effective. An amateur's strong points were always placed towards the positive regardless of personalities. The amiable qualities of properly recording the provenience of each artifact found, securing permission from the farmer or landowner before looking for artifacts, displaying artifacts for educational purposes at public events including ASO functions, and permitting the researcher to have access at their surface collections were always brought to the forefront in the articles that I prepared for publication. Perhaps equally important to this organization is that the articles should be viewed as an'outreach' on the part of the amateur to find a common ground in which to work with the professional.

The net result of the initial survey in eastern Ohio was 18 articles being produced for the *Ohio Archaeologist* either through my penmanship or others that picked up the slack. This roughly doubles the output of the previous years 35 years in eastern Ohio.

The balance of the initial survey for eastern Ohio which has not as yet made it to publication represents about 4000 diagnostic artifacts comprising flint and stone tools at a number of sites along the interior streams, at stream divides, at the drainage divide (Flushing escarpment), or along the main trunk of the Ohio River. This constitutes the largest sample of artifacts known for the region of eastern Ohio that has provenience to a specific location.

While this sample certainly represents a study in itself and is relevant to comparable locations in the unglaciated region of Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania (i.e. Cross Creek

drainage of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, central Muskingum through the Tuscarawas Valley), the main thrust of the survey is now geared toward developing a Share Program which could place the surface collections of the amateur into the college classroom or the museum's study table in order to promote articles to the archaeological community.

The Share Program

The share program should help to distribute previously unpublished raw data from sites in eastern Ohio that is in the hands of the amateur/avocational or farmer to the professional in order to develop articles for eventual use to an interested general public, including the amateur/ avocational. I believe that a program such as this not only stands a reasonable chance of creating a continued stream flow of significant site data for future use but should also meet the expectations of all concerned parties in the archaeological community by developing a team of writers who would use the information supplied by the amateur/avocational or farmer and post articles on the OAC Website and /or the OAC Newsletter but also submitted to the *Ohio Archaeologist* in some form.

I am not just asking the 100 plus membership of the OAC to consider the merits of this proposal but also the professional organizations that are represented by this membership, including museums and universities. This should have both immediate and long-term benefits to all that we place under the umbrella of archaeology in Ohio. For instance, this would allow the universities and museums to be at the cutting edge of late-breaking site information for use with their students or staff in the form of special classroom projects for interested anthropology or archaeology majors, etc. and special assignments for those who would promote the goals of their own organization. This could quickly expedite new information while giving some the opportunity to contribute published articles to the archaeological community. Another advantage to this program is that it could give the college student an opportunity to view the surface collections of the amateur/avocational or farmer and learn valuable insights about site location, lithic material, and overall collecting strategies in a localized area. By going directly to the strength of the amateur I think would help the next generation of archaeologists to be better trained to enter a field with increasingly diminished cultural resources due to urbanization and industrialization, and other means. By working within a system that can easily disseminate information, department researchers and degree candidates, etc. should be able to more easily reconstruct settlement patterns on a regional base for our lesser-understood prehistoric peoples, including that of the Archaic.

By pursuing a program like this, the OAC can more effectively be able to formulate public attitudes in light of existing laws while promoting the importance of our prehistoric heritage to Society before the landscape is completely destroyed by man's land use. Equally important in the view of this Regional Collaborator for the *Ohio Archaeologist* is that the mission of archaeology toward the general public can best be served when there is coordination between its components. The Share Program, as outlined above, has the theme of 'education' heavily imprinted upon it and it is the indelible stamp of 'education' that will be the bond of common ground that will allow the amateur and the professional to join hands and cross the bridge of learning together toward a very interested general public. Only in this way can the present state of archaeology in Ohio be better today than yesterday and then better tomorrow than it was today.

At the 1994 OAC Conference on the Archaic at Cleveland State University, the keynote speaker, Dr. Brian Fagan was asked the question "What is the future of archaeology in Ohio?" by Robert Converse of the Archaeological Society of Ohio. The response to that question was "The future of archaeology in Ohio will depend upon the ability of the professional and the amateur to find ways in which to work together." Perhaps a pin drop might have been heard in the silence that fell upon the room that day.... Perhaps history will say that we were not as silent today. I ask the professionals of the OAC to consider "that the Share Program will be a way in which we can work together." I ask the college professor to consider "that the information that remains in the hands of the amateur could fill a thousand books...nor will it cost the price of one of them." I ask the student of archaeology or anthropology to consider "that if we are going to 'outreach' to the general public shouldn't we be bringing the amateur with us?"

I would like to take just a moment to dedicate the spirit of the Share Program that is coming out of eastern Ohio to a very special individual who first gave the amateur in eastern Ohio a glimpse of how archaeology should be and in time we became better at it. This was an individual who chose to work in the imperfect world of the amateur and had the God given talent to learn from and teach to the amateur in the same breath. This was an individual whose masters theses stood the test of time and along with a short article in SPAAC Speaks is still quoted from by nearly every professional and amateur writing on the Late Prehistoric period in the Ohio region. This individual was Janice Whitman of Kent State University.

The Sites

An approximate number of diagnostic artifacts are given for each site along with artifact type names for artifacts observed in the surface collection from that site.

1. *Lithics from the Rayland site (33Je109).* 279 diagnostic artifacts including Late Brewerton Corner Notched, Late Archaic Stemmed, Perkiomen Broad, Early Adena Stemmed, Late Adena Robbins, Levanna Triangle, Jack's Reef Corner Notched, Chesser Corner Notched, Hopewell bladelet, triangle point (Railey

type #2, #4, #5, #6), full groove axe, nutting stones, abrader stone, pottery types.

2. *GFCB site an historic site at the probable location of an early warehouse.* 38 historic artifacts including gunflints both English and French, old coins, old metal buttons, tokens, etc.

3. *Knob Hill site (33Je85).* Over 2000 diagnostic artifacts including Kirk Corner Notched, Large Bifurcate-MacCorkle, Small Bifurcate, Big Sandy, Brewerton Side Notched, Brewerton Corner Notched, Brewerton Eared Triangle, Lamoka, Perkiomen Broad, Late Archaic Stemmed, Ashtabula, Amos, Early Adena Stemmed, Late Adena Robbins, Chesser Corner Notched, Levanna triangle, Jack's Reef Corner Notched, Jack's Reef's Pentagonal, Raccoon Notched, Levanna Triangle, Late Prehistoric triangle (Railey type #4, #5, and #6), stone tools including celt and full groove aze, pottery types, hafted scrapers about 10 to 1 compared to thumb scrapers. This site is at the present location of the Buckeye Local High School near Rayland, Ohio.

4. *Lithics from the Zunich site along Short Creek.* Over 600 artifacts including Clovis Fluted, Archaic Bevel, Archaic Dovetail, Kirk Corner Notched, Stanley Stemmed, Big Sandy, Large Bifurcate- MacCorkle, Small Bifurcate, Late Archaic Brewerton Corner Notched, Late Archaic Stemmed, Early Adena Stemmed, Late Adena Robbins, Jack's Reef Side Notched, Jack's Reef Corner Notched, Jack's Reef Pentagonal, Levanna Triangle, Late Prehistoric triangle (Railey type # 4 and #5). Drills, more thumb scrapers than hafted.

5. *Baumberger Hamlet (33Je108).* 76 artifacts including Early Archaic Side Notched, Early Archaic T-Drill, Brewerton Corner Notched, Late Archaic Stemmed, Late Adena Robbins, Jack's Reef Corner Notched, Levanna Triangle, Madison Triangle (Railey type #4, #5, and #6), full groove axe, discoidal, pottery types.

6. *Upper Baumberger Hilltop site.* 32 artifacts including Kirk Corner Notched, Brewerton Corner Notched, Late Archaic Stemmed.

7. *Artifacts from the Zerger site.* 89 artifacts including Large Bifurcate- MacCorkle, Small Bifurcate, Brewerton Corner Notched, Ashtabula, Levanna Triangles, Madison Triangle (Railey type #4 and #5).

8. *Valley Home Gardens- historic and prehistoric artifacts.* 60+ artifacts including Late Archaic Brewerton Corner Notched. Late Archaic Stemmed, Early Adena Stemmed, Late Adena Robbins, Levanna Triangle, historic tokens and coins, clay marbles, 38 cal. Bullet.

9. *Artifacts from the Sutak Farm site.* 86 artifacts including Late Archaic Brewerton Corner Notched, Brewerton Eared Triangle, Late Archaic Stemmed, Late Adena Robbins, many performs, full groove axe, nutting stones.

10. *Artifacts from the Smitty Hill site.* 10 artifacts including Late Archaic Brewerton Corner Notched.

11. *Dillonvale Ball Field site.* 26 artifacts including Big Sandy, Small Bifurcate, Late Archaic Brewerton Corner Notched, Levanna Triangles, full groove axe.

12. *Riverside Drive-In site.* 20+ artifacts including Jack's Reef Corner Noted, Jack's Reef Pentagonal, Jack's Reef drill, Levanna Triangle, Early Adena Stemmed, Madison Triangle (Railey type #4 and #5), discoidal, pottery site.

13. *Litva site along Short Creek in Jefferson County, Ohio.* Nine artifacts including Late Archaic Stemmed, Jack Reef's Corner Notched, Jack's Reef Pentagonal, full grooved axe, pottery site.

14. *The Tom Goff Farm site along Wheeling Creek in Belmont County, Ohio and isolated finds within a half-mile.* 115+ artifacts including Dalton-like drill, Kirk Corner Notched, Early Archaic Side Notched, Archaic T- Drill, Early Archaic knife, Brewerton Side Notched, Brewerton Corner Notched, Brewerton Eared Triangle, Late Archaic Stemmed, Early Adena Stemmed, Late Adena Robbins, Jack's Reef Corner Notched, Jack Reef's notched drill, Levanna Triangle, Madison triangles (Railey type # and #5), celts and full grooved axes, nutting stones, abrader, flint reduction flakes, hammer stones, mussel shell fragments.

15. *A Petroglyph in Soaptown Hollow (33Bl 202).* For those who like petroglyphs this is a good one in a very secluded spot with four glyphs on a flowstone that could be the head of a turtle. Field trips are available in small groups on private ground with landowner permission. This is a landowner-protected site. No artifacts have been collected at this site. (Not shown on map)

16. *Artifacts from the Ralph Zeyer Farm.* Small collections near an upland springhead mostly Early Archaic including Archaic Dovetail, Late Archaic Brewerton Corner Notched. Early Adena Stemmed, Late Adena Robbins3/4 grooved axe, etc.

17. *History and Preservation join hands at the Barnesville Track Rocks Petroglyph site with diagnostic artifact from ground zero out to 3 miles.* This would be a major project that highlights the preservation project that placed the property in the hands of the Archaeological Conservancy. The Wood

family who owned the property prior to R & F Coal Company had collected several hundred artifacts. About everything had been noticed from ground zero out to 1 mile with the exception of a fluted point and late prehistoric triangles. The highest frequency of artifacts seems to be at the juncture of the Late Archaic to Early Adena. Interested parties can inquire for details.

18. *Shannon Cave near Track Rocks west of Barnesville, Ohio.* I would like to see some university send an archaeologist down to see if an excavation could be done here as was done at the nearby Raven Rocks. I have jpegs for those interested and Paul Gardner of the Archaeological Conservancy saw the site. I suspect that two of the main glyphs at the nearby Track Rock Petroglyph site line up with Shannon Cave and could have symbolic meaning to the petroglyph. Please inquire if interested!

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank the following amateurs/avocationals or farmers for allowing me to view their surface collections or directing me toward an important site. Without their help this paper would not have been possible. They are Fred Posgai, Ron Gordon, Thomas Zani, Glenn Zeyer, Glenn Balk, Karen Arbenz Greenlee, Bill Farson, Ruth Wood Smith, Tim Smith, Mitch Smith, Scott Smith, Suzan and Jim Carpenter.

A REPLY TO Brian DaRe's "SHARE PROGRAM"

Al Tonetti

At the November 17, 2001, Ohio Archaeological Council membership meeting, avocational archaeologist Brian DaRe presented a paper titled "Toward a More Comprehensive Understanding of Archaic Period Settlement Patterns for Eastern Ohio." In his paper, presented above, Brian asks for the help of the OAC and its members in establishing a "Share Program," the purpose of which is to forge cooperation between local collectors, avocational archaeologists, and professional archaeologists in eastern Ohio in the pursuit of archaeological research, outreach and public education.

I believe few of us would argue with this goal. However, attaining that goal for eastern Ohio and the rest of the state will be difficult. As a Trustee of the OAC and one who agrees with Brian's goal, I want to briefly discuss a few of the challenges in establishing such a program. I hope that other members will reply with their opinions.

I want to thank Brian for his initiative and his passion for archaeology. On a more personal note, I want to thank Brian for his cooperation when I was Archaeological Survey Manager at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO). During my last few years at OHPO, Brian submitted a number of Preliminary Documentation Forms (PDFs) for archaeological sites that he had found or knew about. PDFs are primarily used by collectors and avocational archaeologists to report archaeological sites to OHPO. PDFs contain basic information about site location, site size, artifacts collected, components represented, and the person reporting this information.

In his paper, Brian briefly describes artifacts from some of the sites he recorded on PDFs. Around 1990, approximately 10% of all archaeological sites recorded in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory with OHPO were submitted on PDFs, the vast majority of which were submitted by OAC member Dr. Jeb Bowen as a result of his extensive collaboration with collectors and avocational archaeologists throughout the state. Recording such information with OHPO helps agency and contract archaeologists involved in Section 106 projects in planning archaeological investigations that may affect the recorded sites. Sites that are not recorded with OHPO may go undetected or not receive proper consideration.

Perhaps the biggest challenge to Brian's "Share Program" is the lack of archaeologists working in the area of his interest, Jefferson County. I do not know how to resolve this matter. If we could clone Jeb Bowen, with his permission of course, perhaps that would suffice. Perhaps there is another way.

Some states have archaeological outreach programs designed to develop a core group of professionally competent regional avocational archaeologists. Unfortunately, Ohio is not one of those states. When I worked at OHPO, I drafted a proposal for a statewide archaeological outreach program for Ohio. I discussed the proposal with other archaeologists at the Ohio Historical Society (OHS), including Jeb Bowen, and their response was favorable. However, due to other budgetary priorities within OHPO and OHS, the proposal was not acted upon. Given the current conservative economic climate and priorities within OHS, OHPO, and the Ohio General Assembly, instituting such a program in the near future is unrealistic, though such a program is within the mandate of OHS as defined in Ohio Revised Code section 149.30(M), "taking inventory, in cooperation with the Ohio Arts Council, the Ohio Archaeological Council, and the Archaeological Society of Ohio, of significant designated and undesignated state and local sites and keeping an active registry of all designated sites within the state."

Recently, the OAC submitted testimony encouraging the development of such a program before the House Select Committee Studying the Effectiveness of Ohio's Historical Programs and Partnerships (see Legislative committee report). However, the Select Committee's final report did not include a recommendation for doing so. Ohio's archaeological community, including collectors, avocationals and professionals, has much work to do to identify, evaluate and conserve important archaeological

resources in this state. However, until we develop better personal and organizational relationships, and can collectively speak as an effective voice to our representatives in the General Assembly and our colleagues at OHS and OHPO, we are unlikely to succeed in developing an effective archaeological outreach program in Ohio. Good luck, Brian.

CURRENT RESEARCH IN OHIO ARCHAEOLOGY 2001

Summaries of Presentations Made at the Fall Meeting of the Ohio Archaeological Council 17 November 2001, Highbanks Metropark.

NORTH GRAVEYARD EXCAVATION

Ryan J Weller
APPLIED Archaeological Services, Inc.

During May and June of 2001, APPLIED Archaeological Services, Inc. was involved in the mitigation of portions of the former 11 acre North Graveyard located near downtown Columbus. The North Graveyard was to have had the bodies relocated to Greenlawn Cemetery during the 1870s. Over the course of an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line, 43 grave locations and human remains were encountered. These graves existed just beneath the pavement of Spruce and Wall streets in the vicinity of the North Market. It was evident that some graves had been relocated, some were partially removed, while others were missed entirely. A program of excavating, mapping, background research, and analysis was devised and the subsequent report is in progress.

EASTERN MAPLE CREEK, LAURENTIAN ARCHAIC OR WHAT? PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AT A LATE ARCHAIC OCCUPATION ALONG THE OHIO RIVER IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO

Matthew P. Purtill,
Gray & Pape, Inc.

Davisson Farm (33Le619) represents a large (22+ acre), open-air site located on an elevated, Pleistocene-aged, T-3 terrace situated along the Ohio River in Lawrence County, Ohio. Recent surface collections and mechanical stripping of 4,950 square meters of site area by Gray & Pape have identified significant deposits (artifacts and features) dating primarily between ca. 4000 and 700 B.C., and ca. 240 A.D. A total of 14,989 artifacts were recovered including projectile points, unifaces, bifaces, cores, ceramics, debitage, FCR, and groundstone tools (Figure 1). Brewerton Series points, especially the Brewerton Eared-Notched type (Figure 2), dominate the assemblage. Other time periods are minimally represented. Microscopic use-wear on a sample of chipped stone tools suggest hunting and meat/hide work.

Eighty-four prehistoric features were identified. This total includes large and small basin shaped pits (n=54), postmolds (n=12), surface hearths/burnt areas (n=2), small pits/postmolds (n=2), FCR clusters (n=13), and a remnant Middle Woodland midden (n=1). Of these features, four date to the Middle Woodland, 37 were assigned to the Late Archaic, 20 were assigned to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland, and the remaining 23 could not be reliably assigned to any period. Late Archaic and Late Archaic/Early Woodland features were primarily earth ovens/roasting pits. A range of materials were recovered during flotation

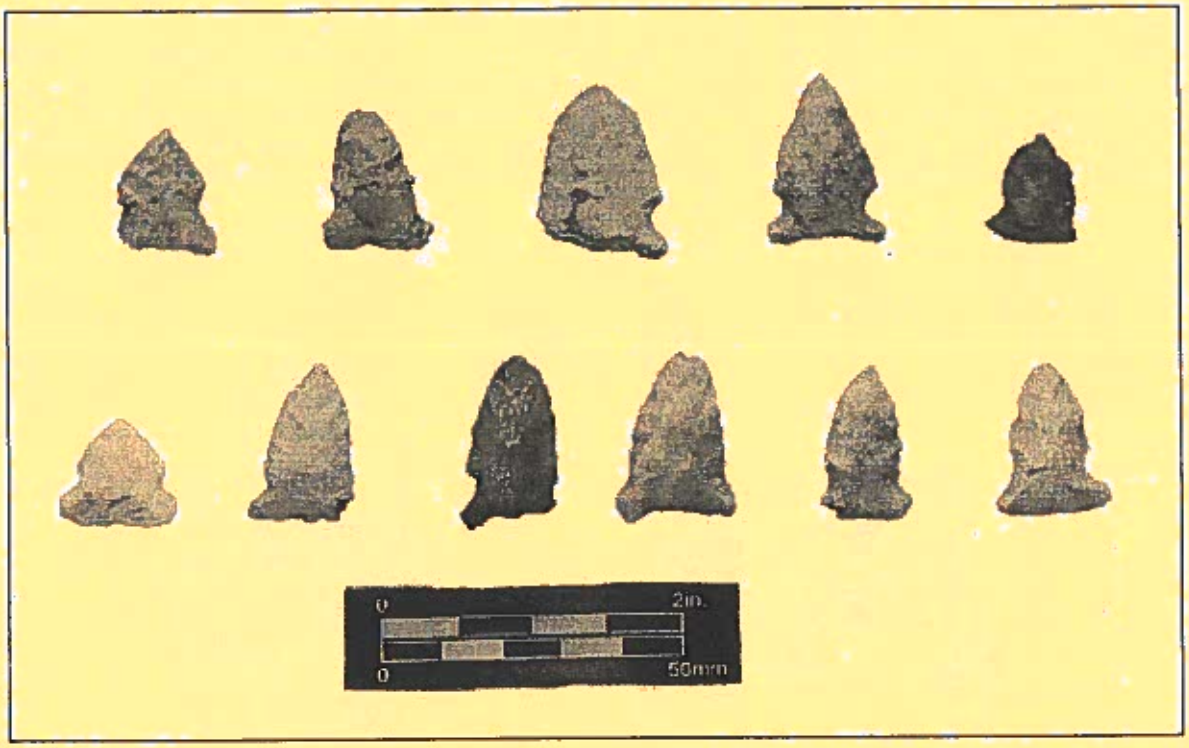
of over 300 liters of feature soil. Paleobotanical remains include black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), hickory (*Carya* spp.), acorn (*Quercus* spp.), and domesticated (?) squash, (*Cucurbita* cf. *pepo*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.), pigweed (*Amaranthus* spp.), grape (*Vitis* spp.), pokeweed (*Phytolacca* spp.), knotweed (*Polygonum* spp.), bedstraw (*Galium* spp.), among others. None of the seeds suggest domestication, instead all appear to be wild species. Flotation analysis also revealed several pieces of burned cordage (2-ply, Z-twist) from Feature 80 which dates to 840 B.C. ±70 (Beta 161297). No unambiguous house patterns were identified, but one semi-circular postmold pattern may represent a lean-to structure.

Paleobotanical remains suggest occupation during summer and fall months, although spring occupation is also possible. For the Late Archaic through Late Archaic/Early Woodland period, the lack of storage pits, midden development, substantial structures, burials, as well as limited evidence for secondary refuse disposal and limited wild plant collecting/harvesting evidence, argue against a long-term, sedentary (or semi-sedentary) occupation. Instead, Davisson Farm appears to represent a series of short-term, repeatedly occupied camps. Occupations likely were scheduled to exploit seasonal foods, especially mast resources.

In sum, on-going analysis is providing a wealth of information for Late Archaic through Late Archaic/Early Woodland social dynamics in this poorly studied part of the state. Importantly, although Laurentian-like influences appear strong, Davisson Farm does not perfectly conform to any of the surrounding Late Archaic complexes previously defined (e.g., Maple Creek Phase, Cogswell Phase, Laurentian Archaic etc.). Instead, Davisson Farm, and other contemporary sites in the area, appear to represent a mixture of influences from both up and down the Ohio River. Importantly, aside from a well-developed hematite-tool industry, sites in this area do not appear to possess any "index" artifacts that easy identify a unique phase or tradition.

Figure 1: Plummets recovered during Phase II Investigations.

Figure 2: Representative Brewerton Eared-Notch and Eared Triangle points



DATING THE STUBBS "WOODWORKS"

Frank L. Cowan
Cowan and Associates

Ted S. Sunderhaus
Cincinnati Museum Center

The relatively short time-span of Ohio Hopewell, coupled with the extraordinary abundance of large, labor-intensive earthwork complexes throughout southern Ohio, raises important questions about the contemporaneity and duration of use of individual earthwork complexes and about the population densities and dynamics necessary to build and use them. Such questions can be addressed with reasonable precision only with much stronger controls over the age and use-life of individual sites. The Stubbs Earthworks complex (Figure 1) in Warren County, Ohio (Cowan, et al. 1998, 1999; Genheimer 1996, 1997; Sunderhaus, et al. 2001) offers a unique opportunity to address the age and duration of use of a Hopewell earthwork complex. Thus far, we have obtained 18 radiocarbon dates from several associated wooden structures of markedly varied architectural forms (Table 1).

Most of the excavated structures lay outside the earthwork enclosure and relate only by inference to the earthworks themselves, necessitating a chronological anchor for the earthworks proper. The only presently dated earthwork feature is the detached circular embankment located south of the major enclosure. In the location where Whittlesey (1851) mapped a large circular earthen enclosure (Figure 1), we encountered Structure 8, a 73-meter-diameter circle of 172 very large post holes, each capable of supporting a moderate-sized telephone pole (Figure 2).

Charcoal from the sediments used to refill four post holes are now dated. One post hole yielded a modern date, indicating we missed a recent intrusion into that feature. However, three post mold fills yielded nearly identical radiocarbon age estimates with a weighted average of AD 180 +/- 40. This is the single best estimate for the age of this monumental structure, indicating that the large post circle and the subsequent earthen embankment dates to about the latter half of the second-century AD.

About 60 meters east of the main rectangular embankment, excavations revealed at least five house-sized wooden structures (Figure 3). Two structures are square to rectangular in form, one structure is C-shaped, and two structures are circular. Three dates from the rectanguloid Structure 4 provided a weighted average of AD 133 +/- 38. Three post molds from Structure 5, the larger square building, resulted in a weighted average of AD 142 +/- 38. The small C-shaped structure, probably representing a half-domed shelter, was built and used about AD 140 +/- 42. All three wooden structures are essentially contemporary within the levels of precision afforded by radiocarbon dating. Structure 3, a double-posted circular structure, awaits AMS dating, but mica scraps and an incised Hopewell series bowl sherd in several post molds substantiate its Hopewellian age. Structure 2 is a large circular structure with a central post and an interior partition. Of the three radiocarbon dates, one is much older than the others, suggesting that midden sediments used to refill that post hole contained charcoal from previous Hopewellian uses of the area. Two dates, however, are consistent, and AD 355 +/- 42, the average of the two younger samples, is the single best estimate of the actual age of the structure.

Eight (possibly eleven) house-sized, house-like structures in Transect 27 (Figure 4), some 300 meters south of the major earthwork, are especially intriguing in that they were built using the wall-trench construction technique. Dating these wall-trench structures must await AMS dating, but we already have one informative radiocarbon age estimate from this transect. Feature 951 is a small, charcoal-rich pit that intruded into two overlapping wall-trench structures and necessarily postdated both Structures 19 and 21. The date for Feature 951 is AD 30 +/- 60. While determining the ages of the several structures in this transect will require many AMS dates, the available date confirms that wall-trench construction was not a Mississippian innovation and suggests that wall-trench construction techniques may have been in use quite early in the Hopewellian period.

Lastly, we turn to wooden structures we originally thought to be Hopewellian but which yielded dates much earlier than anticipated. Structures 11 and 13 were circular buildings 10-meters in diameter, one replacing the other in the same location (Figure 5). The western margins of those structures were eroded away along the terrace edge. Thus far, we have only two dated post molds from Structure 11 which yielded a weighted mean of 922 +/- 38 BC, indicating that this structure dates to the very early portion of the Early Woodland period. This unexpectedly early date, along with similar clues from Fort Ancient and other Ohio Hopewell earthwork complexes, suggests that many of these "special places" on the region's landscape were special places for very long periods of time.

In summary, Ohio Hopewell wooden architecture was highly diverse (contra Baby 1971), and there is now no reason to think that such variability was time-dependent (Figure 6). The Great Post Circle provides a late second-century to very early third-century

chronological anchor for at least a portion of the earthworks. Rectangular structures, many or all built using the wall-trench construction technique, were in use throughout the first and second centuries. Half-dome structures, signified by C-shaped post mold patterns, were contemporary with rectangular structures. Circular post-built housing occurs as early as the earliest portion of the Early Woodland period and also near the close of the Middle Woodland period; there is no reason to think it was not also used throughout the intervening period. Temporal sources of variability now seem very unlikely, and we must turn our attention to other reasons for such architectural variability.

Although the duration of actual mound-building and earthwork construction at the Stubbs Earthworks has not been demonstrated, the Hopewellian use of the site clearly extends from, at least, the first century AD through the fourth century AD. This relatively long period of use means that the Stubbs Earthworks was contemporary with the long-lived Fort Ancient earthworks, located only eight kilometers miles up the Little Miami River. It was probably also contemporary with other nearby earthwork complexes, such as Fosters Works, located about eight kilometers downstream. Given the close spatial proximity of these earthwork sites, it seems more than likely that individual local communities were building and using multiple ceremonial complexes at the same time.

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Table 1. Radiocarbon Dates for Wooden Structures at the Stubbs Earthworks Site (33Wa1).

Structure Number and Shape	Feature Number	Lab Number	Radiocarbon Age BP (corrected for C12/C13 ratio)	Weighted Average BC/AD (uncalibrated)
2	119	Beta-156234	1640 +/- 60	
2	150	Beta-156235	1890 +/- 70	
2	158	Beta-156236	1550 +/- 60	
Structure 2 (circular)	Average does not include F. 150 date			**AD 355 +/- 42**
4	191	Beta-156237	1770 +/- 60	
4	223	Beta-156238	1850 +/- 70	
4	376	Beta-156239	1850 +/- 70	
Structure 4 (rectangular)				**AD 133 +/- 38**
5	256	Beta-156240	1820 +/- 70	
5	294	Beta-156241	1800 +/- 60	
5	332	Beta-156527	1810 +/- 70	
Structure 5 (square)				**AD 142 +/- 38**
6	142	Beta-156528	1890 +/- 60	
6	321	Beta-156526	1730 +/- 60	
Structure 6 (C-shaped)				**AD 140 +/- 42**
8	531	Beta-156230	1770 +/- 70	
8	537	Beta-156231	20 +/- 50	
8	594	Beta-156232	1790 +/- 70	
8	632	Beta-156233	1750 +/- 60	
Structure 8 (Great Circle)	Average does not include modern F. 537 date			**AD 180 +/- 40**
11	770	Beta-156529	2930 +/- 50	
11	826	Beta-156530	2790 +/- 60	
Structure 11 (circular)				**922 +/- 38 BC**
Pit intruding into Structures 19 and 21 (wall-trench structures)	951	Beta-156531	1920 +/- 60	**AD 30 +/- 60**

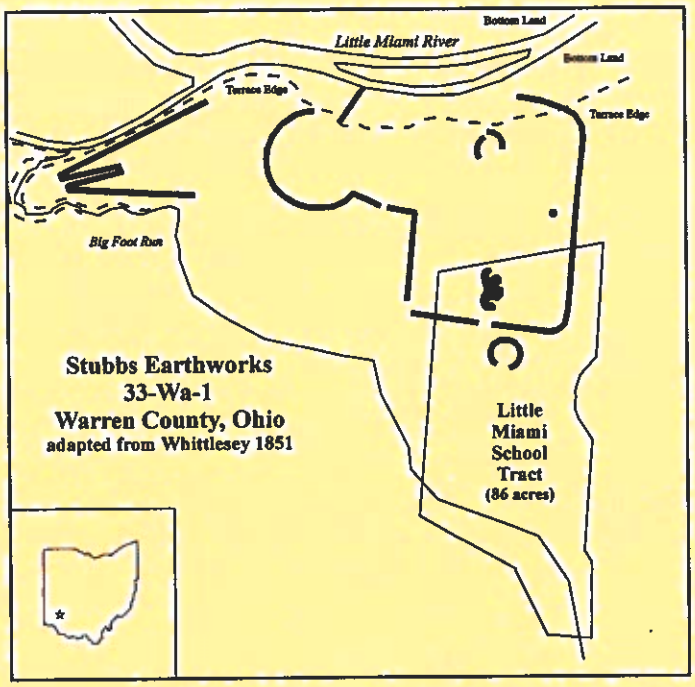

Figure 1: Stubbs Earthworks and 1998-1999 Project Area.

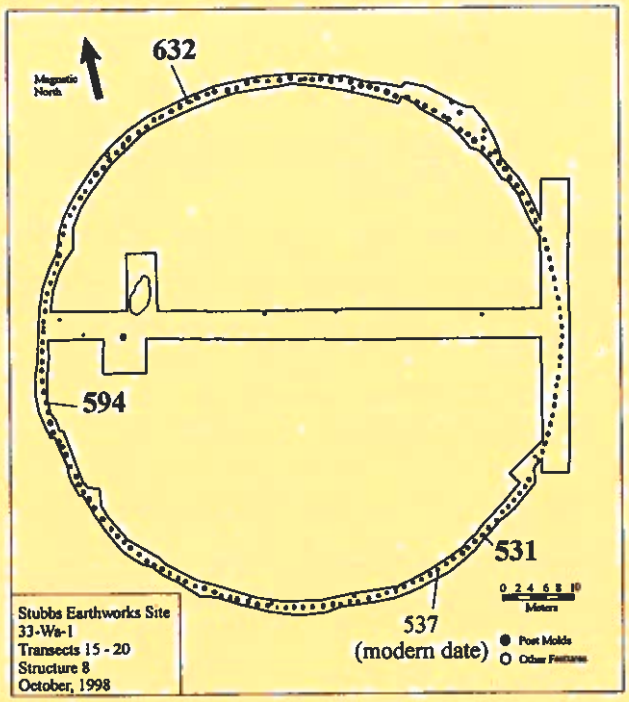

Figure 2: The "Great Post Circle."
Labeled features are radiocarbon dated.

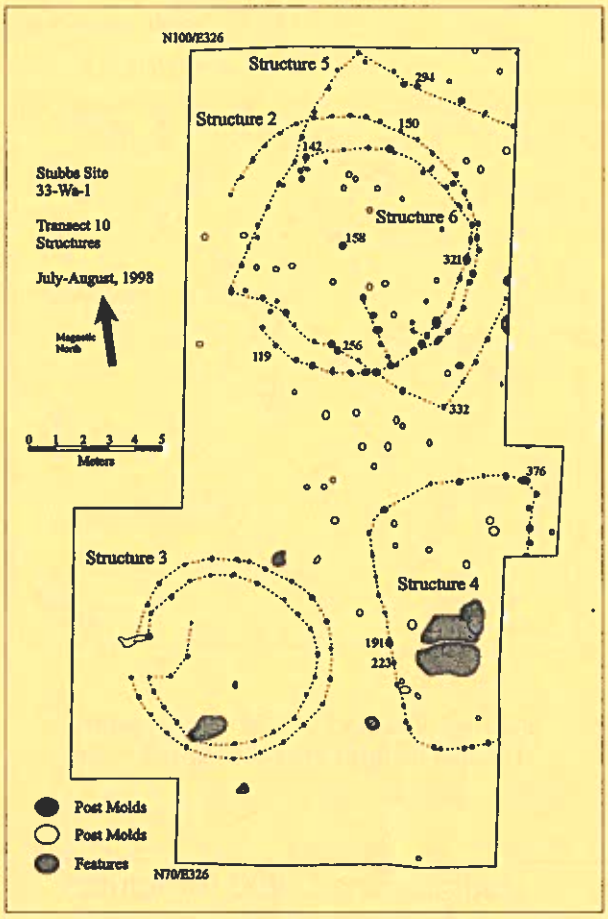

Figure 3. Structures 2 – 6 in Transect 10.
Labeled features are radiocarbon dated.

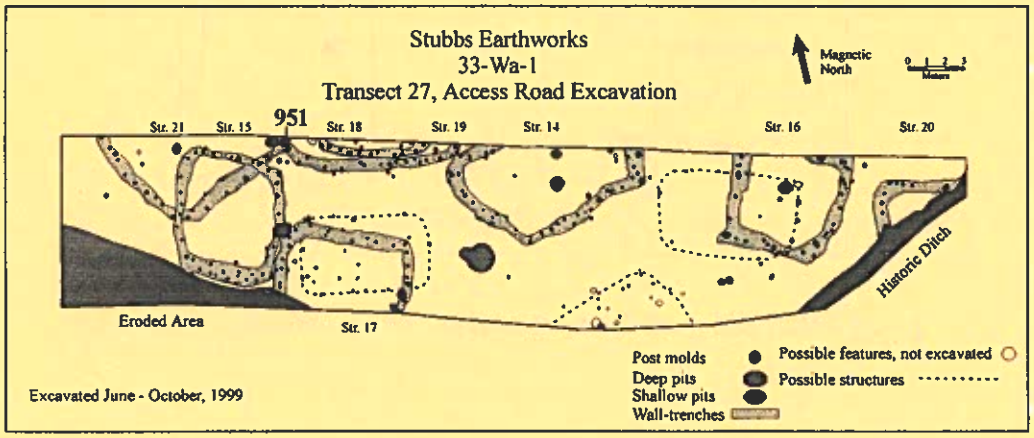

Figure 4. Transect 27 Wall-Trench Structures.
The labeled feature is radiocarbon dated.

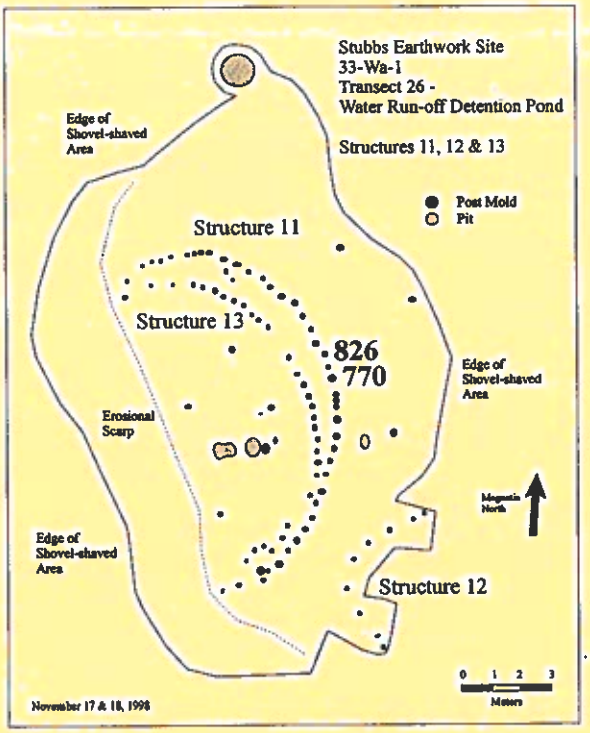

Figure 5. Transect 26 Circular Structures. Labeled features are radiocarbon dated.

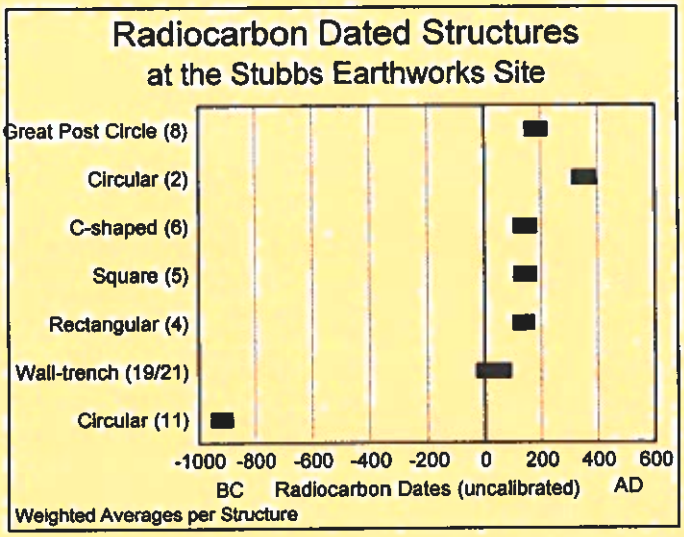

Figure 6. Summary of Dates for Stubbs Earthworks Wooden Structures.

HOPEWELL MOUND GROUP: DATA COLLECTION IN 2001

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Jarrod Burks
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

William Dancey
The Ohio State University

The mounds and embankments at Hopewell Mound Group have undergone significant archeological testing over the last 200 years, producing a large volume of data. However, the areas between these impressive features have rarely been the subject of study (exceptions include Seeman 1981a, 1981b; Burks and Pederson 1999, 2000; Pederson et al. 2001). In June of 2001 a research project designed to systematically sample cultural resources in non-mound areas at Hopewell Mound Group was begun. Park Service archeologists conducted this research in partnership with the 2001 Ohio State University archeological field school under the direction of William Dancey.

The project's research design centers on locating evidence of Hopewell activity inside the earthworks by systematically testing 10% of the non-mound area in a randomly selected sample of 18 40x40 m blocks. Six minimally invasive techniques were used: topographic and GPS mapping; magnetic and electrical resistivity survey; shovel testing; and small-scale test excavation. At the conclusion of the summer field season, approximately half of the sample units were finished (Figure 1). Work is ongoing and will continue throughout this year. However, our findings so far show that there is much left to learn about Hopewell Mound Group.

Shovel testing in most of the sample blocks found a very sparse scatter of FCR and lithic debitage across the site. In Block 10, the area of Moorehead's west "village site" (Moorehead 1922), shovel testing encountered a fairly dense cluster of Hopewell materials, including quartz crystal and obsidian debitage. Deciding whether or not these materials allow for the designation "village site" will require additional testing.

The geophysical surveys conducted this summer were extremely successful. The magnetic survey pinpointed small features and delineated earthworks while the electrical resistivity meter picked up subtle differences in soil types. One magnetic anomaly found in Block 124 was a large earth oven lined with fire-cracked rock (FCR) and containing a considerable amount of charcoal. Another significant anomaly was found in Block 10. This trash pit contained a variety of artifacts including FCR, pottery, animal bone, a quartz crystal bladelet, and fragments of a shell-tempered ceramic pipe. The pit's shape and some of its artifacts suggest a Late Prehistoric period date. Just north of Block 10 and in to Block 28 resistivity survey detected an area of distinctive soils that correspond to a large, low rise, approximately 80 meters in diameter. This subtle rise could represent a backdirt pile from Moorehead's or Shetrone's excavations of Mound 25 or it could be an undocumented large, low mound thousands of years old. More geophysical testing and small excavations will be used to determine the origin of this anomaly.

Additional geophysical testing in the central area of the large enclosure found another previously undetected feature. Magnetic and resistivity data show a large circular anomaly 30 meters in diameter with a 2-meter opening along its eastern side (Figure 2). A small excavation unit placed across the anomaly's southern edge located the remains of a two meter wide ditch. Aside from a few small fragments of FCR, no artifacts were recovered. Circular ditches of this size, usually accompanied by embankments, are common to both the Early and Middle Woodland periods in southern Ohio.

In summary, this past summer's work at Hopewell Mound Group identified one new earthwork, located a possible new mound, and found evidence of a Late Prehistoric period occupation. This summer's success, after studying only 5% of the non-mound area inside the embankments, suggests that more unknown architectural remains are present at Hopewell Mound Group. It also demonstrates the effectiveness of the suite of minimally invasive techniques employed in the survey.

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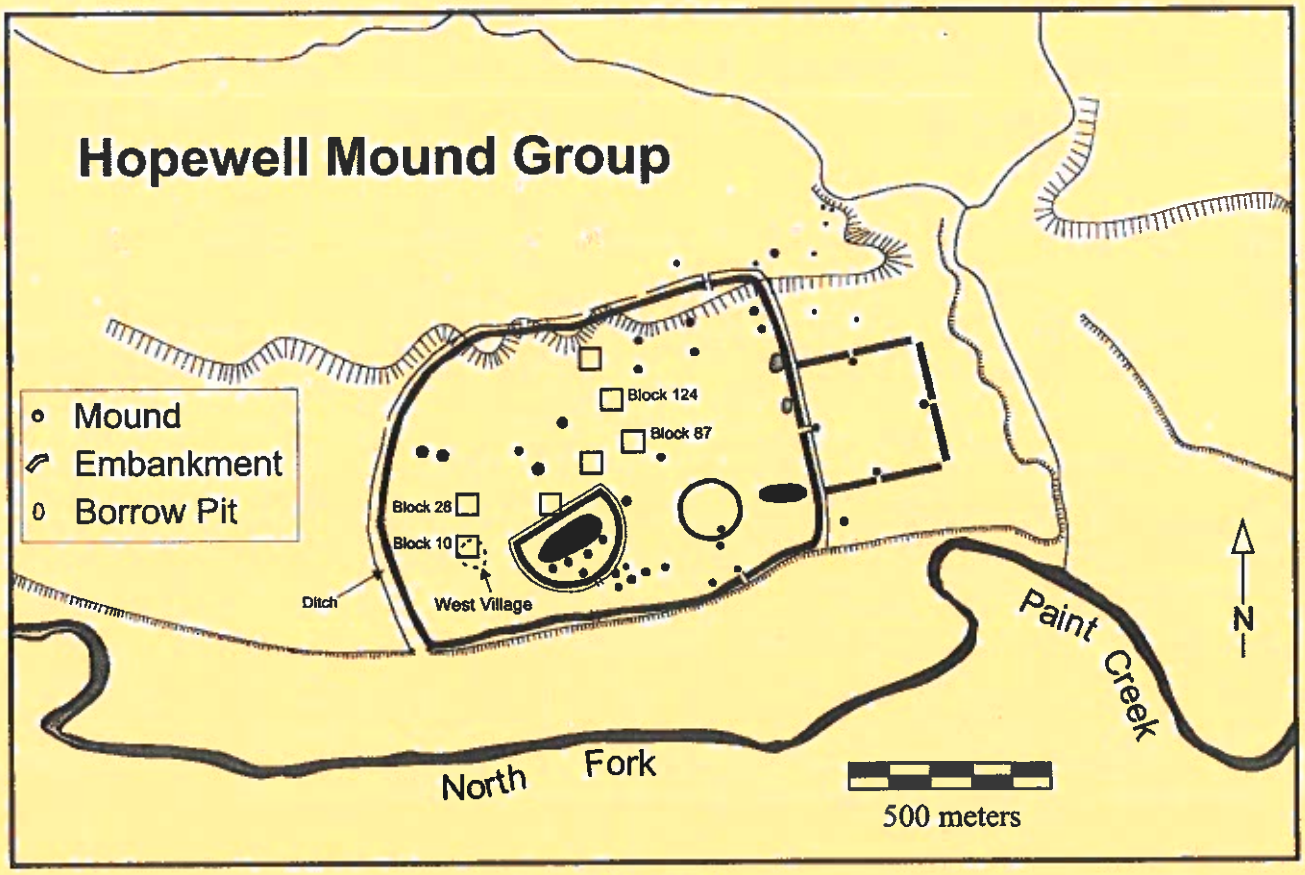
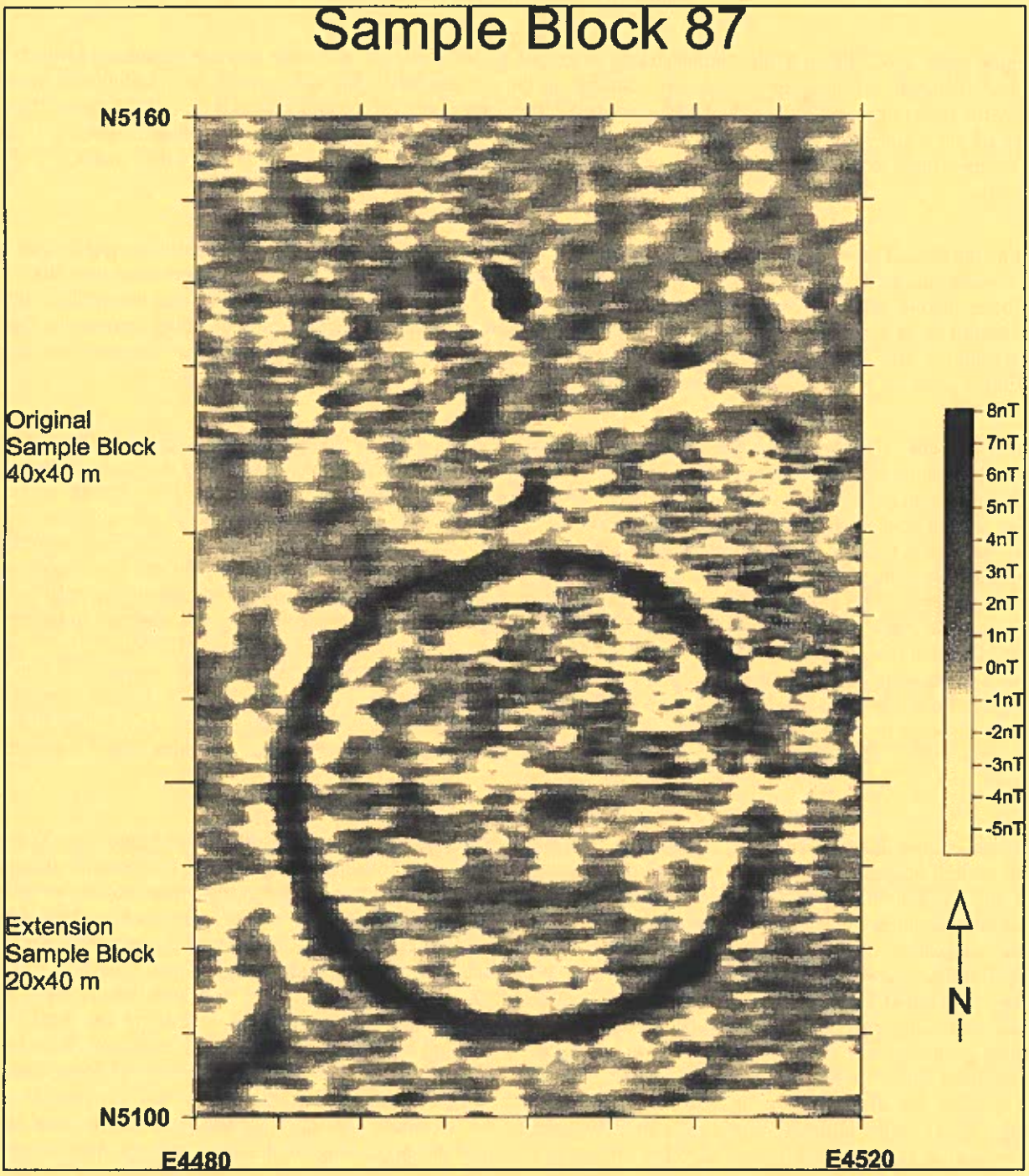


Figure 1


Sample Block 87
N5160
Original
Sample Block
40x40 m
Extension
Sample Block
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N5100
E4480
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8nT
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Figure 2

HOPEWELL COPPER IN CONTEXT AT MOUND CITY GROUP

Jarrod Burks
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

Over eighty years ago William Mills conducted one of Ohio's earlier and more extensive salvage excavation projects at Mound City Group (Mills 1922). Despite the extensive damage to the site caused by the construction of a vast World War I training facility, Mills found intact portions of half of the original 24 mounds identified by Squier and Davis in 1848. Since the 1920's, all but three of the remaining known mounds at Mound City have been re-excavated, revealing submound building plans beneath each. Together, these excavations recovered approximately 200 copper objects, from earspools and cutout plates to awls and clay-filled beads.

Just below the graded down surfaces of the mounds, Mills and others encountered the remains of buildings (postholes), crematory basins, discrete deposits of smashed and burned artifacts (referred to as special deposits) and numerous deposits of cremated human bone in four different burial settings: (1) in piles on the building floors, (2) in shallow pits below floor level, (3) on platforms built up to about floor level from the bottoms of shallow pits, and (4) on platforms extending up from the floor. Copper was also found in deposits above the building floors, presumably placed on the surface of smaller mounds that sometimes covered the platforms prior to the construction of the final, larger mound.

The graph in Figure 1 shows the frequency of six different kinds of depositional context at Mound City and the number of those contexts that contained copper objects. Out of more than 120 contexts in which copper could have accompanied human remains or other ceremonial deposits, it occurred in just under 30—the most of any other raw material type. Floor burials by far contained the most copper items, nearly all of which were beads and button-like objects (ca. 70). However, these copper objects were confined to only a handful of the possible floor contexts, which were predominantly devoid of accompanying artifacts. The remaining contexts have an almost 1:1 ratio of copper to context frequency. In particular, platform contexts almost always contained copper objects. In fact, at Mound City the larger and more elaborate copper artifacts almost always occur on platforms. Figure 2 shows a partial reconstruction of Burial 9 in Mound 7, a platform in a log-lined basin. The gray area in the middle of the platform is a small pile of cremated remains covering Mound City's most unique copper object—what Mills called "a remarkable effigy of a mushroom, evidently intended to represent the so-called death-cup" and he suggested it "served as a wand or baton" (Mills 1922:369). Surrounding the wood-covered copper mushroom were four, symbolically rich plate copper objects, a headdress of "some animal" with copper horns, and numerous other items made from copper, pearl, and shell (Mills 1922:313). Like a number of other platforms at Mound City, Burial 9 was completely covered by sheets of mica before it was heaped over with earth.

In summary, copper is the most widely distributed raw material type, out of more than a dozen, at Mound City. Worked copper items of various shapes and sizes were attached to costumes, hung on necklaces, and assembled as components of other complex objects, including a rattle belt composed of 18 small copper turtle shell rattles. While most of the copper objects were deposited in floor burials, the more elaborate objects were placed on platforms. This distribution of copper objects is one of numerous lines of evidence suggesting that Hopewell mortuary ceremonialism at Mound City was a process with multiple stages. At death, Hopewell individuals were brought to the mortuary center at Mound City and cremated in a crematory basin within one of the mortuary ceremonial buildings. Many copper objects show signs of intense burning and may have been a part of the death costume. Following cremation, the remains were collected and may have been placed on a platform for display with other important symbols, many of which were made with copper. Whether all individuals went from the crematory basin to a platform is unknown (cf. Brown 1979). If we assume that all individuals were accorded the same basic treatment at death, then after some period of time the displayed remains were gathered up and taken to their final resting place near the outside edge of the building—either on the building floor or in a shallow, subfloor pit. However, the important symbolic objects were not moved to the graves. Instead they were reused in other ceremonies. While the processing of the dead through multi-staged mortuary ceremonies is not a new idea in Hopewell studies, understanding the context of copper at Mound City provides evidence that such staged ceremonies were in use nearly two thousand years ago along the banks of the Scioto River.

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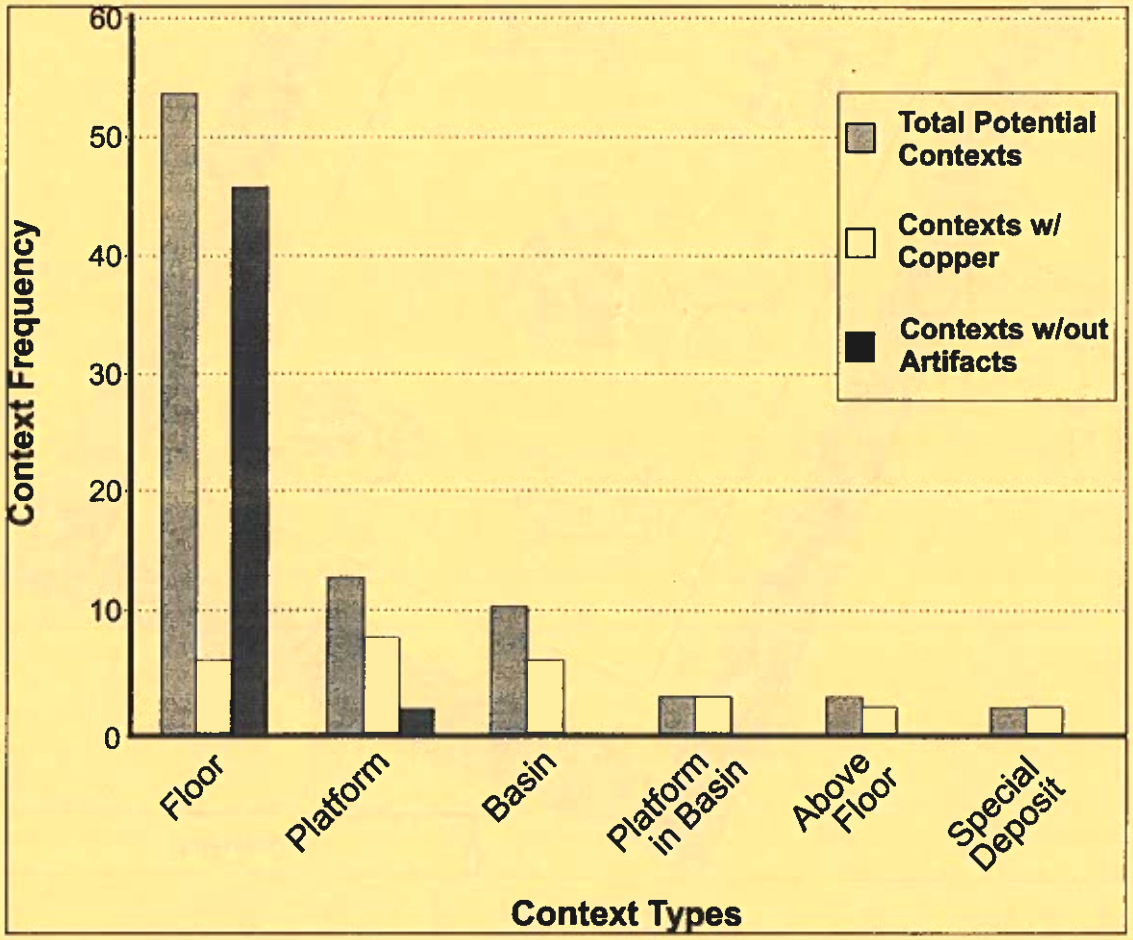

Figure 1

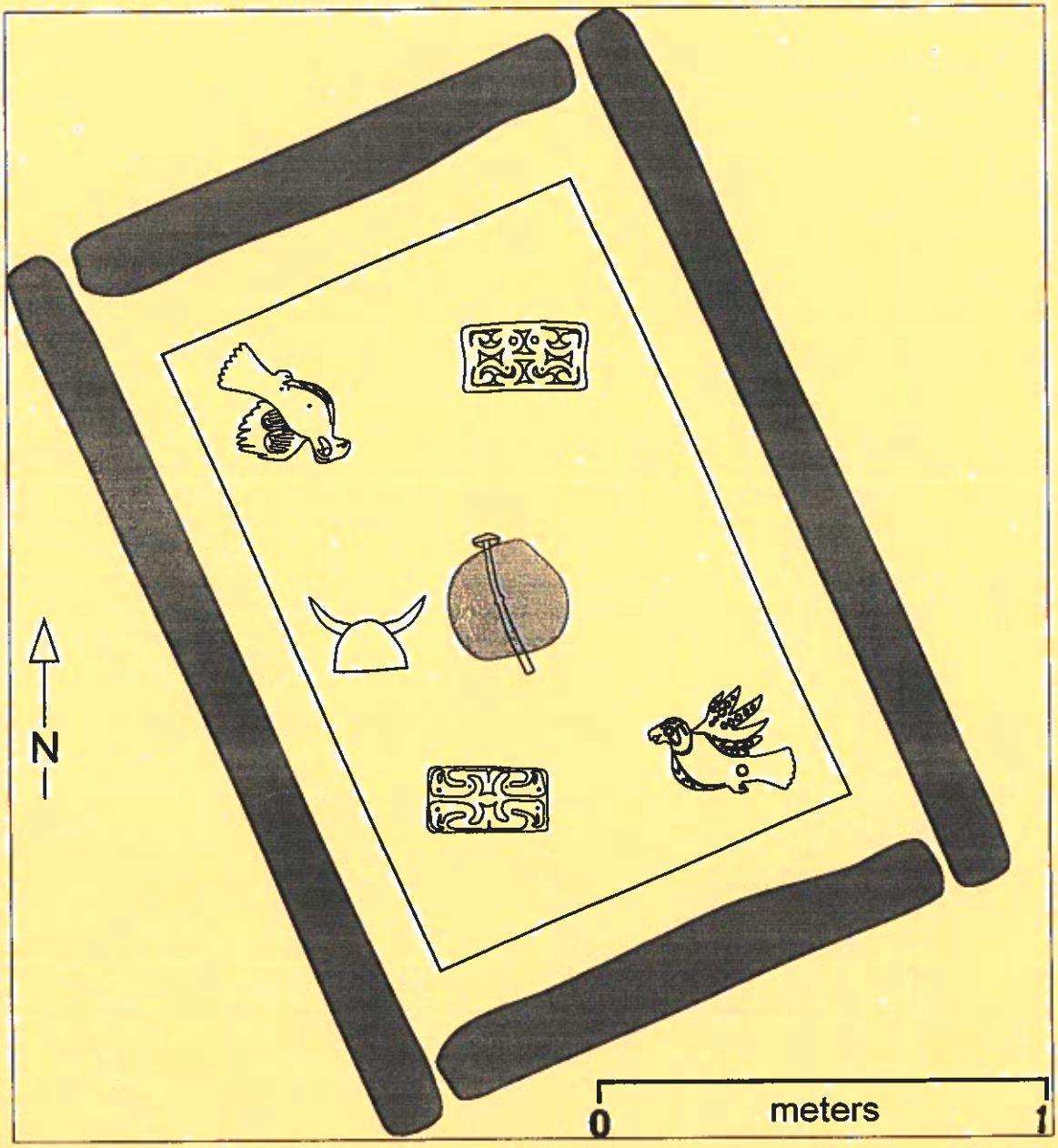

Figure 2

FIRE, SMOKE, AND STONE AT THE POLLOCK WORKS

Robert V. Riordan
Wright State University

The Pollock Works enclosure of Greene County, Ohio, was constructed in the Middle Woodland period using earth and stone embankments to isolate a limestone plateau on the south side of Massie's Creek (Figure 1). The gradually rising land surface on the west side is traversed by three meters high embankments which are penetrated by three openings or gateways. Field research conducted between 1999 and 2001 by Wright State University crews concentrated on the environs of the central gateway.

A small test had been dug in the first field season at the site (1981) that ran across the gateway's opening. It demonstrated that the gateway surface had been paved with stone to a depth of 30-40cm. Probing done in 1982 had further suggested that there was a consistent layer of stone under the narrow gateway passage (ca. 1.5m wide) that extended an unknown distance to the west, outside the enclosure. Work in 1999 therefore started with exterior shovel tests that were intended to find the limits of the exterior stone deposits.

While the exterior surface area immediately south of the gateway was disturbed by 19th-20th century quarrying activity, the tests revealed a "pavement" of stone that extended some 10 m to the north of the gateway and about 10 m to the west. The stone was covered by only several centimeters of soil, which presumably had formed in the approximately 1,800 years since the last construction at the enclosure. After the pavement's limits had been detected, a 3x3 meter area just to the exterior of the gateway was completely stripped of its soil cover to expose the stone. It was composed of rough limestone, ranging in size from chunks of ca. 0.25 kg up to massive blocks weighing as much as 68 kg. A narrow (80cm wide at the surface) profile trench was then set up, oriented so as to run directly in the direction indicated by the opening of the gateway itself (and not on the regular site grid). Starting at the interior side of the gateway entrance, it extended 16m to the west; later it was extended an additional 3m to the east, inside the enclosure.

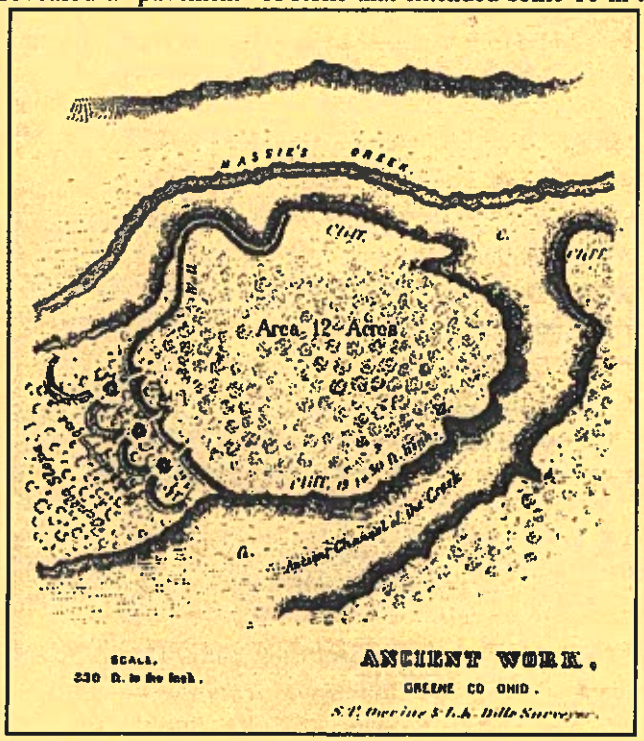

Figure 1: Pollock Works (Squier and Davis 1847: Plate XII, No. 3)

The result was to expose the limestone that had been deposited as part of the pavement. It was at its thickest within the gateway proper, that is, between the adjacent embankments traversed by the passage. Even 10 m to the west, however, the pavement was generally two to three stones deep, not just the surfacing of stones in a single thickness that had been expected. At the eastern end of the trench, a 3m long by < 1m wide set of fitted limestone formed a smooth surface "ramp" into the enclosure. This and the rough exterior pavement appear to be prehistoric features, and both are connected to the final prehistoric stone paving within the gateway.

A perpendicular trench, 2 m wide was extended into the embankment to the south of the gateway. This effort, incomplete after the 2001 field season, has so far exposed two layers of limestone. The uppermost was connected to that which was added to the gateway surface. This layer lies directly above a layer of burned limestone which is embedded within and lies above a distinct stratum of burned soil. We have previously explained the presence of burned soil in association with carbonized stockade posts and horizontally interwoven timbers as a burned mud plaster that had been applied to the lower reaches of the stockade. Because there is a tremendous amount of it beside the gateway (>40-65cm to ~1m thick), work in 2002 may confirm this hypothesis or indicate another explanation. While no radiocarbon dates have yet been processed on material from this locus, elsewhere the stockade has been consistently dated to the late second to early third centuries A.D.

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CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE WEGERZYN GARDEN CENTER SITE (33 My 127)

Lynn Simonelli
Bill Kennedy
Dayton Society of Natural History

The Wegerzyn Garden Center Site (33 My 127) is a Fort Ancient culture site in Dayton, Ohio that has been a subject of investigation since 1993. It is a small Anderson phase (Griffin 1943; Prufer and Shane 1970) habitation that was occupied sometime in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries.

The features, artifacts, and ecofacts from the Wegerzyn site are very similar to those of the nearby SunWatch/Incinerator site (33 My 57). SunWatch includes dozens of structures, three hundred storage/trash pit features, numerous hearths, cooking features, sweat lodges, a stockade, and a central plaza with a large central pole. The features and structures are arranged in concentric circles around the plaza and their placement suggests that astronomical alignments were being observed to schedule maize planting and harvesting dates (Goss 1988).

In contrast, the Wegerzyn site is smaller, possibly slightly earlier in time, and does not appear to have been as rigidly planned. The site has yielded the remains of two structures, fifteen pit features, three cooking features, and six human burials. It is not likely that this site was a nucleated, circular village; the absence of such a layout implies that the inhabitants did not use astronomical alignments such as those found at SunWatch. A sizable collection of ceramics, lithics, and animal bone has been recovered from Wegerzyn.

The temporal placement of Wegerzyn is early (A.D. 1000 – 1200), or middle Fort Ancient (A.D. 1200 – 1400). The ceramics are grit-tempered Anderson Cord-marked, indicative of an early or middle occupation (Figure 1). Less than 0.1 percent of the ceramics recovered so far have been shell-tempered, which is not a common temper in southwestern Ohio until the middle period (Drooker 1997). Diagnostic lithics are few in number, but are consistent with an early or middle period occupation as are two radiocarbon dates. An additional five samples have been submitted for dating.

One of the questions being explored at Wegerzyn is the function of different pit features. Of the fifteen pit features discovered, there may be at least three classes. These include: deep bell-shaped traditional storage/trash pits; spherical shallow storage/trash pits; and deep bowl-shaped pit features with minimal artifact assemblages. This last class is difficult to understand and includes at least three of the pit features. It has been speculated that these pits may represent prehistoric privies due to: a potential similarity to an Oneota privy (Hiorns 2001), the paucity of artifacts that would otherwise suggest a trash pit, and the bowl-like shape which makes them ineffective for storage. We are presently considering how to demonstrate the function of these pits. If results show that they do appear to be privies, they would be the first prehistoric examples identified in Ohio to our knowledge.

Our findings from Wegerzyn are helping to refine our understanding of early/middle Fort Ancient habitations. Due to its small size, Wegerzyn may represent an under-examined form of settlement. Its unusual features and layout may indicate that early sites may exhibit more diverse traits than previously considered.

We will continue our work at Wegerzyn in the summer of 2002 and we are beginning formal analyses of the recovered assemblages. We are also attempting to relocate the nearby Steele Dam site (33 My 1) to explore a possible relationship between these two sites. Questions, comments, and visits are welcome.

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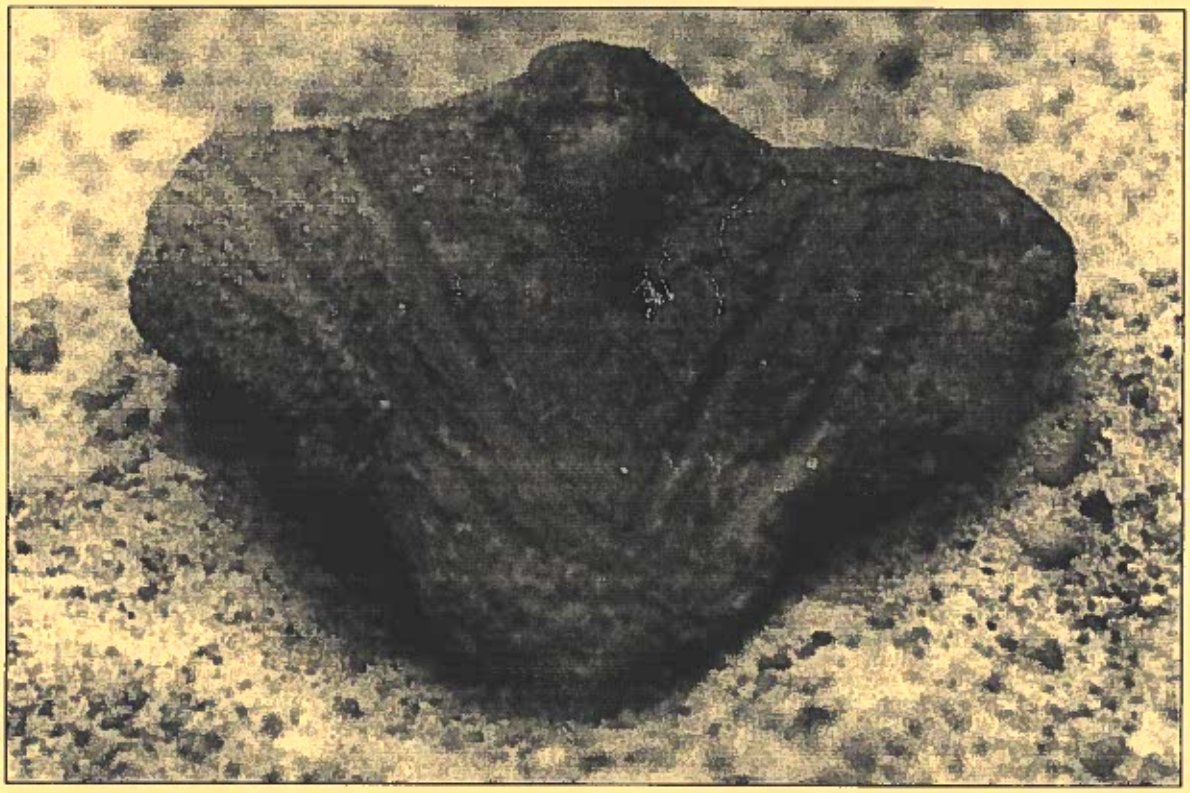

Figure 1: Grit-tempered lug handle with incised and punctate decoration and human-effigy face node at center (max. width is 6.0 cm).

THE ALLEN SITE (33AT653): A LATE PREHISTORIC VILLAGE IN THE HOCKING VALLEY

Elliot Abrams
Ohio University

The Allen site is located on a high terrace overlooking Margaret Creek, a tributary of the Hocking River, southeastern Ohio. My field school and I surveyed and excavated this site for four field seasons beginning in 1990. The suite of radiocarbon dates of wood charcoal and other botanicals from pit features indicated primary occupation of the site between A.D. 600 - 1300, with the heaviest occupation from A.D. 900 - 1000. The site is predominantly, then, associated with the late Late Woodland or emergent Fort Ancient culture. Since we inferred very few institutional changes from A.D. 700 on, the site is simply classified as "Late Prehistoric."

A systematic random shovel-test survey of the 3 ha site yielded artifacts across the entire terrace, but also revealed the presence of four distinct clusters of artifacts. This indicated that the terrace was not equally used by the past population. The Allen 1 and 2 areas were large and small village areas, respectively. The Allen 3 area was an activity area devoted to pottery manufacture. The Allen 4 area was very disturbed and function cannot be assigned.

The total size of the Allen 1 and Allen 2 residential areas was 0.66 ha and 0.2 ha, indicating that actual village space was far smaller than the total distribution of artifacts. This pattern is paralleled at many other regional sites including those in the Hocking Valley.

We intensively excavated the Allen 1 village, recovering a wide range of artifact types as well as 126 pit features. Several scholars were involved in the analysis of artifacts, ecofacts and features from this village, leading to several conclusions.

The Allen 1 village was composed of eight or so houses, each about 4 - 5 meters by 3 meters. This size house is consistent with those found in many other Late Prehistoric sites. Using a normative figure of five to six people per house, population at the site was from 40 - 60 people. Certainly the Allen site, even post- A.D. 1000, did not contain the hundreds of people estimated for many Fort Ancient villages elsewhere and matches village sizes estimated for sites such as the Muir site in Kentucky.

It is suggested that villages were abandoned, burned, and rebuilt within a restricted territory. Several residential areas were located on this terrace (Allen 1, 2 and perhaps 4) as well as across Margaret Creek. Rather than infer that all were simultaneously occupied, I suggest a sequential occupation. This too is a very common pattern reflected in the archaeological as well as the ethnographic record.

Maize remains were recovered from the site. An AMS date of A.D. 700 placed the adoption of maize within the Late Woodland. Presumably maize expanded as a component of the economy and diet, and we estimate that 30 - 40% of the diet would have been represented by maize at the peak of population at the site.

Finally, the Allen site is located about two miles on either side from other Late Prehistoric sites. From the research data at hand in the context of this pattern of settlement, we have been able to paint a general picture of life in a small Late Prehistoric village in the Hocking Valley.

CONTINUING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTHCENTRAL OHIO 2001-2002

David M. Stothers
University of Toledo

Andrew M. Schneider
The Mannik & Smith Group

Under the auspices of the Firelands Archaeological Research Center and the Sandusky Bay Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio, excavations continued at the Taylor Site (33ER3) in 2001 under the direction of Dr. David M. Stothers, University of Toledo. To date, a total of 225 square meters has been excavated at the site, disclosing 35 burial features represented by 40 individuals in extended, flexed, bundled, or cremated burial types (Figure 1). Skeletal analysis is being conducted by Brian and Jenny Scanlan (Firelands Archaeological Research Center), and Dr. Kenneth Tankersley (Research Associate of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History) has completed fluorine dating on each burial. In addition, a series of five radiocarbon determinations were acquired from the burial area, and indicate a Late Woodland association. The limited cultural material recovered from the burial area includes Green Creek (A.D. 500-1000), Eiden (A.D. 1000-1250), Wolf (A.D. 1250-1450), and Fort Meigs Phase (A.D. 1450-1550) ceramics. The radiocarbon dates, the diverse temporal association of the artifacts, and the overlapping and underlying interments all suggest that the area was used as a long-term, traditional mortuary district by Sandusky Tradition populations.

In addition to the burial area, limited excavations were initiated in the central portion of the plateau, in an area that disclosed various habitation-related artifacts during the initial testing at the site. Seventy-five square meters have been excavated and disclosed multiple lines of postmolds and midden-like features possibly related to habitation structures. In addition to Eiden Phase ceramics and lithic tools and debitage, several kernels of maize were identified in feature contexts. Future investigation of this area is planned for 2002.

In addition to the prehistoric components at the Taylor Site, excavations were completed on the early 19th century William Pollack cabin, located in the prehistoric burial area. Historic features included remnants of a 12 x 15 foot cabin with a central fireplace and fallen brick chimney. Period ceramics and utilitarian artifacts were recovered, and included an 1829 "Liberty Head" penny.

A preliminary reconnaissance and documentation was undertaken at the Raccoon Farm Mound Group, a Middle Woodland Esch Phase bladelet cluster, and a nearby cabin site represented by early 19th century habitation debris. Test excavations were initiated at the Late Woodland SSW Site located on the west bank of the Vermilion River, directly opposite the Franks and Moes sites, on which research and analysis continue. Materials from the now destroyed John Baptiste Flammond's Trading Post, a turn of the 19th century trading post in the lower Huron River valley, are being documented from private collections. This effort is an extension of an ongoing compilation of historic aboriginal sites from the Sandusky Bay region through analysis and documentation of private and institutional collections.

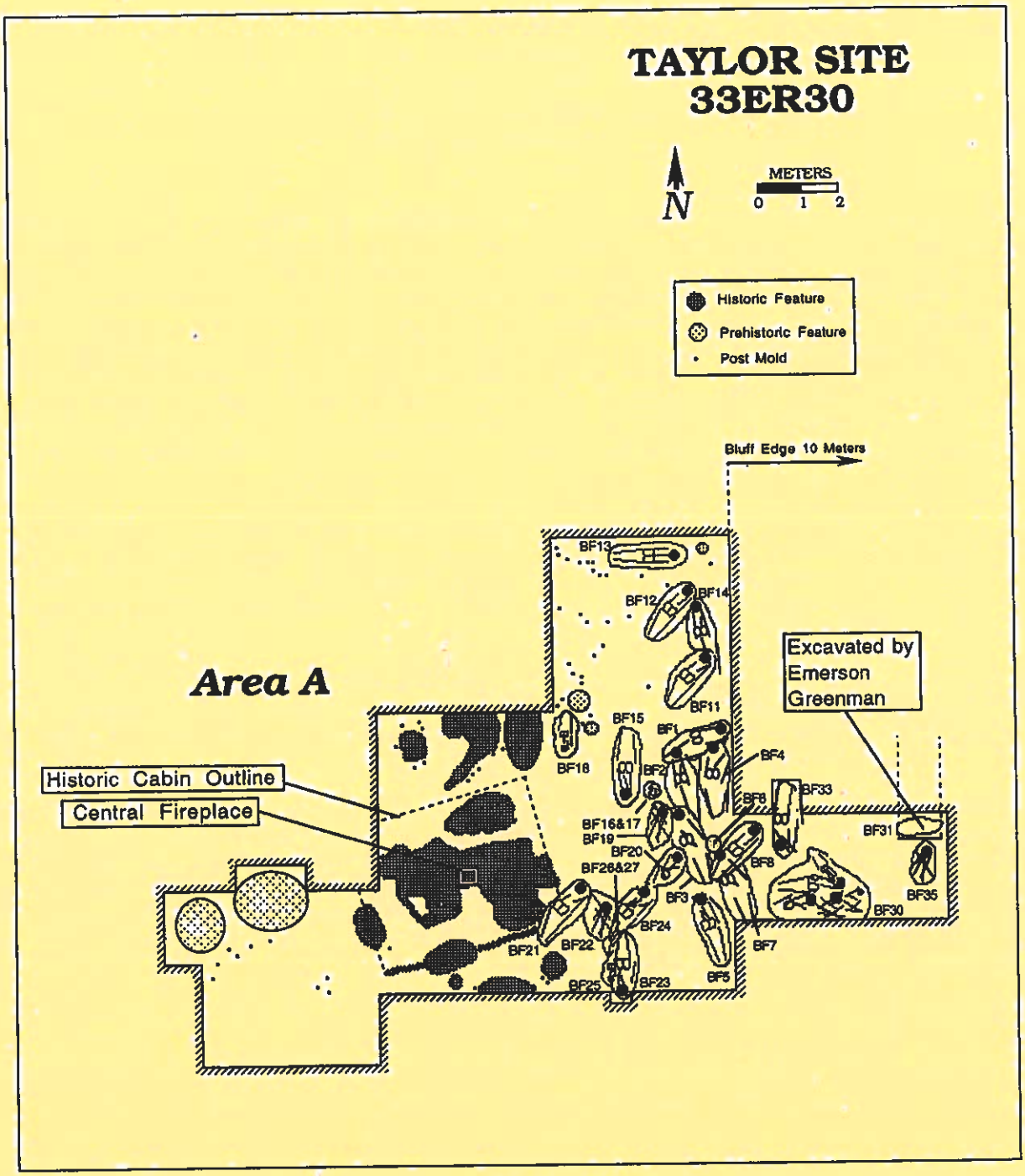

Figure 1: Excavation plan of the Taylor site.

2001 ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE OEC 1 SITE (33CU462)

Brian G. Redmond
The Cleveland Museum of Natural History

In 2001, the Cleveland Museum of Natural History resumed excavations at the OEC 1 site, a late prehistoric period, Whittlesey Tradition settlement on the Cuyahoga River in northeast Ohio (Redmond 2001:14). Initial systematic testing revealed that the subsurface distribution of artifacts covered an area of approximately 0.8 hectare (Figure 1). More intensive excavations were carried out at the western margin of the site in an attempt to identify evidence of stockade defenses. A 6.5 m long test trench, which was placed perpendicular to the western slope of the settlement (Figure 2), revealed one feature stain (Fea. 01-10). This feature contained almost no cultural material and its identification as a stockade trench remains uncertain. In this same area, two large pit features (Fea. 01-08 and Fea. 00-32) were exposed and completely excavated.

Feature 01-08 was a blat-bottomed basin that measured 175 cm in diameter and approximately 40 cm deep. The upper layer of this pit was filled with a dense concentration of fire-cracked rock weighing more than 200 kg. Beneath the rock layer were

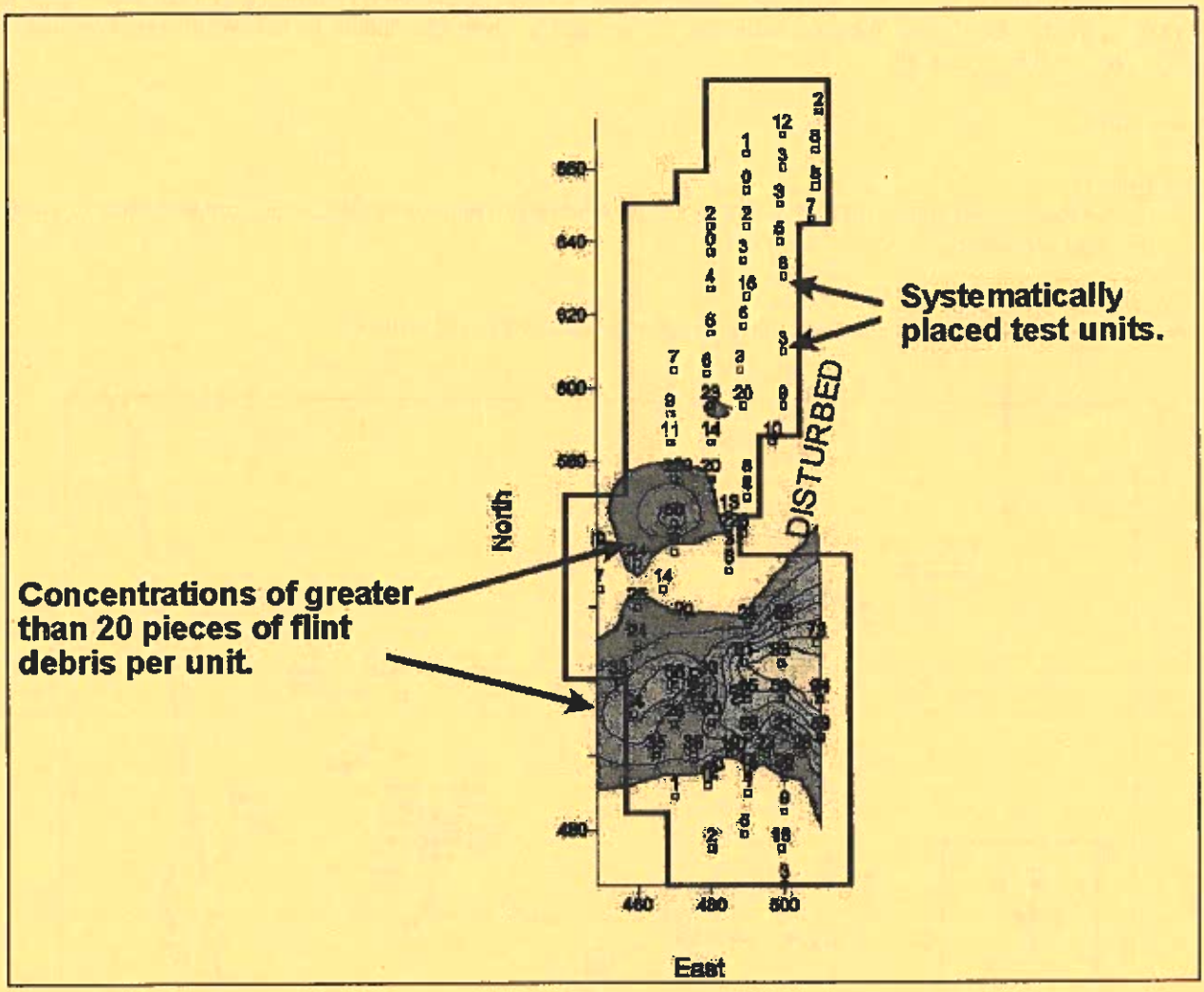

Figure 1: Distribution of chert debitage in plow zone at OEC 1 site.

several carbonized logs. Very few artifacts and only one burned bone fragment were recovered from Feature 01-08. This pit most likely represented a large earth oven used for roasting vegetal or animal foods.

Feature 00-32 was a large trash pit that was initially identified at the end of the 2000 field season. This feature measured approximately 1.5 m in diameter and extended to a depth of 2.0 m below the ground surface. The stratified fill of Feature 00-32 contained surprisingly low densities of chert debitage, mollusk shells, and animal bones. The recovery of triangular projectile

points and several large sections of Tuttle Hill Notched vessels revealed, however, that the pit originated during the Whittlesey Tradition occupation of the site. Of particular interest was the discovery of preserved grass stems which may have served as a lining for the original storage function of the pit.

During the last week of the summer field season, four, conjoined 2.0 x 2.0 m test units were placed along the eastern terrace edge (Figure 2). These units were excavated in 10 cm levels with the goal of identifying stratified, sheet midden deposits at the eastern edge of the settlement. Evidence of rodent-disturbed midden deposits (Fea. 01-12) was found in this area; however, due to time constraints, excavation was terminated prematurely.

Radiocarbon assay of five charcoal samples from two pits excavated in 2000 produced the following results. Samples from Fea. 00-6 produced conventional ages of 420 ± 50 BP (Beta-156049) and 160 ± BP (Beta-156050). Charcoal from Fea. 00-9 produced conventional ages of 250 ± 50 BP (Beta-156051), 180 ± 60 BP (Beta-156052), and 320 ± 60 BP (Beta-156053). Unfortunately, calibration of these ages (Stuiver et al. 1998) resulted in only two acceptable dates ranges for the Whittlesey Tradition village occupation. Calibration of one assay from Fea. 00-6 (Beta-156049) placed its contents within a maximum two sigma interval of AD 1420 to 1630. The remaining sample from Fea. 00-9 (Beta-156053) returned a calibrated two sigma interval of AD 1440 to 1670. Both these temporal estimates are acceptable given the middle to late Whittlesey Tradition pottery assemblages recovered from each pit.

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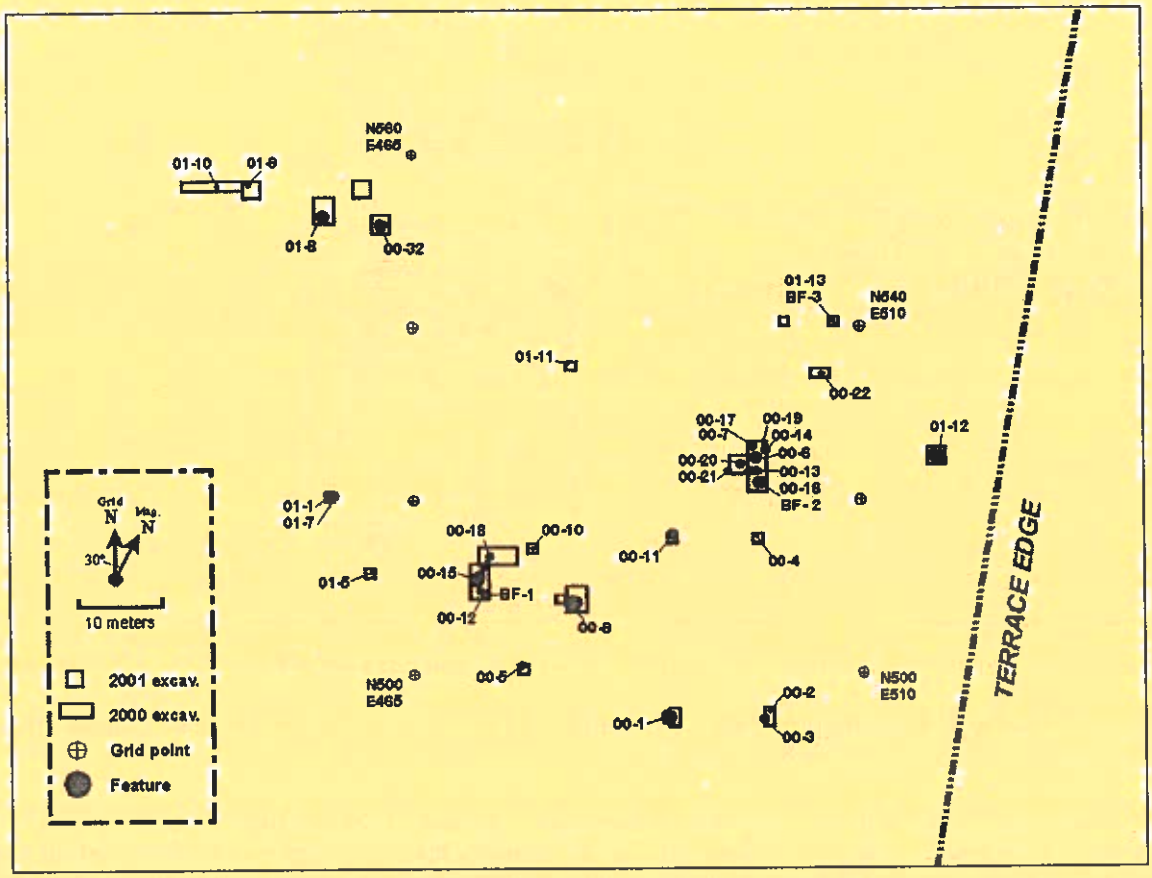

Figure 2: Detail of 2000-2001 excavation plan at OEC 1 site.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
2002

April 10-14 The 71st Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, Buffalo, New York. See website: <www.physanth.org> or contact Phil Walker, e-mail: pwalker@anth.ucsb.edu.

April 13 The 25th Annual Midwestern Conference on Mesoamerican Archaeology and Ethnohistory, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Contact: Jason Yaeger, Dept. of Anthropology, UW-Madison, Madison WI 53706-1393 or see website: <www.wisc.edu/anthropology>.

May 3-4 The First Chicago Conference on Eurasian Archaeology, University of Chicago. Contact David Peterson, e-mail: dl-peterson@uchicago.edu or see website: <acc.spc.uchicago.edu/eurasian-conference>.

May 18 Spring Membership Meeting of the Ohio Archaeological Council, Ohio Historical Center, I-71 and 17th st., Columbus, Ohio. Contact: Bob Riordan, phone: (937) 775-2667 or e-mail: <Robert.riordan@wright.edu>.

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All submissions for the OAC Newsletter or the OAC Website should be made directly to Brian Redmond (Dept. Of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1 Wade Oval Dr., University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio 44106-1767; Phone: (216) 231-4600 x301; E-mail: <bredmond@cmnh.org>; FAX: 216-231-5919.

Position Available

JOB TITLE: SunWatch Education Program Coordinator.

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WORK HOURS: Full time salary, exempt position (40 hours per week), report to SunWatch Site Manager.

DESCRIPTION: The Education Program Coordinator will be self-starter working well with children and adults. Patience, good communication, and organization are essential.

For more information or to schedule an interview (via phone), contact:

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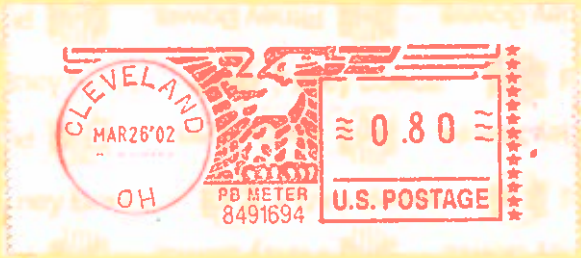

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