



# NEWSLETTER

Volume 7, Number 1

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## Editor's Comments

Everyone is encouraged to submit articles for the *Newsletter*, preferably on DOS 3.5" computer disk (double sided, high or low density) as a WordPerfect document (version 5.0 or 5.1). Lacking this, any file from an ASCII word processor on any type of diskette will be acceptable (we will make a concerted attempt to retrieve or convert any format you may use). If you mail your diskette files to Al Tonetti, Editor, *OAC Newsletter*, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497, telephone (614) 297-2470, he will make sure you get your diskette's returned. If you do not have access to a word processor, contact one of us about transcribing your paper copies.

You can Email direct to me articles, questions, or comments via the Internet. My net address is: [lpiotrow@magnum.acs.ohio-state.edu](mailto:lpiotrow@magnum.acs.ohio-state.edu).

*Len Piotrowski*

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

*Mark F. Seeman*

We can be proud of our Ohio Archaeological Council *Code of Ethics*. It is a fine document, and provides a good standard against which we can measure our behavior as professional archaeologists. As with any ethical standard, it also permits some flexibility in interpretation; vague language and situational differences assure that we will never completely agree in all situations as to what constitutes ethical or unethical behavior. True, some violations are crystal clear, but many are not. Similarly, appropriate penalties cover a range of prospects. We would probably all agree (I hope) that if our Treasurer embezzled \$4,000 of our funds to fly out and watch the O.J. trial, that he/she should be booted out. On the other hand, what do we do with members that owe us hundreds of dollars in back filing fees? Do we boot them all out, too? Do we need to compromise? Should we just ignore the situation? Ethical issues can be tough, and in the end, it is up to each one of us to measure our actual behavior against the "ideal" benchmark to which we all have agreed to subscribe. It is with these thoughts in mind that I wanted to briefly examine the phrase in the *Code of Ethics* that states "...the Ohio Archaeological Council must therefore ensure that its members...help to

conserve the archaeological record..."

According to my tally for a recent NAGPRA summary statement, Kent State University - my own institution - owns or curates over 735,000 archaeological specimens representing 635 archaeological sites. These materials are stored securely in an old cafeteria. Some of the materials are catalogued, some are not. Some are curated in such a way that they will survive well into the future, some are not. Currently there is no written departmental or university policy with respect to accepting additions to this collection, the use or access of the collection, the loaning of these materials, or the documenting of these materials. Certainly "my" collections do not meet all of the standards recommended by the American Association of Museums, but in all fairness, very few (if any) of the institutions in this country with careful policy statements regarding curation - whether they be major museums, federal agencies, or universities - actually come up to their own standards. Good curation standards are expensive to implement, and museums and universities are always understaffed. Nevertheless, as with our own *Code of Ethics*, a written code of standards can prove a useful benchmark in a variety of circumstances.

What are other institutions doing regarding the curation of archaeological collections? For purposes of this column, I recently phoned or wrote to a number of colleagues at Midwestern universities and museums. My small sample was designed to include a variety of institutions. Despite our common commitment as archaeologists to "conserve the archaeological record," there is a heck of a lot of variation. A few specific examples are listed below:

W. Dancey, Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, indicated that there is no depart-

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mental policy on curation; he intends to specify in his will where materials he has recovered should go.

A. Sullivan, Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati, indicated that a new departmental policy on curation involves dissolution of collections to the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History (in progress) - this University decision was based on maintenance costs and potential legal issues.

D. Cochran, Department of Anthropology, Ball State University, indicated that there is no departmental policy on curation, but one is in progress.

E. Abrams, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Ohio University, indicated that there is no departmental policy on curation; material recovered by faculty work is housed at the University; the status and ownership of this material is ambiguous; he believes his department needs a curation policy.

J. Blank, Department of Anthropology, Cleveland State University, indicated that there is no departmental policy on curation, but one is in progress; materials recovered by faculty is housed at the University.

D. Stothers, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Toledo, indicated that there is no departmental policy on curation, however, the University has consulted its attorney and has provided \$23,000 and a graduate assistant position to fulfill NAGPRA requirements.

M. L. Powell, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, indicated that there is no departmental policy on curation, and no collection at the department, but there is a clear, written policy for their Museum of Anthropology; material recovered by University and faculty projects are given priority for acceptance in to the Museum's collections.

J. Brown, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, indicated that there is no departmental policy on curation because, by state law, all archaeological materials recovered in Illinois via university projects are to be curated at the Illinois State Museum.

J. Heilman, Dayton Museum of Natural History, indicated that there is a clear, written curation policy.

C. Peebles, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, indicated that there is no departmental policy on curation, but a clear, written policy for the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology; material recovered by faculty are accepted by the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at the discretion of the curator.

A quick summary of my tiny sample suggests that most

independent museums have clear curation policy statements covering in detail issues such as acquisition, access, curation standards, and loans. Large universities with small, on-campus museums that are independent of the department (Kentucky, Indiana) do not have departmental policies, but do have clear policies for these separate repositories. Two large universities (Cincinnati, Northwestern) have clear policies prohibiting the department from curating collections. Most universities without associated anthropology museums (Ohio State, Ohio University, Ball State, Cleveland State, Kent State, Toledo) have no departmental or university policy, but the anthropology departments do house collections amassed by particular researchers. In most cases, the ownership of, or responsibility for, these collections is ambiguous. In the latter situation, there is the general recognition that this should not continue. However, at least two of my colleagues (not necessarily those listed above) have admitted to me privately that they intend to move materials off campus and argue they were recovered on their own time with student volunteers.

Archaeological curation involves a complex mix of ethical considerations, scientific values, monetary values, legalities, and the costs of "perpetual care." Recent events, in my view, make it especially important to gain the support of colleagues, administrators, and managers in order to formalize curation policies across the State. A variety of Native American groups have begun to demand access and/or return of archaeological materials from Ohio museums and universities (the recent situation at the University of Toledo is especially noteworthy in this regard). Also, NAGPRA has forced many institutions to face the issue of curation head-on for the first time. The question is whether they will comply narrowly with NAGPRA or develop broader curation policies for the future.

What is the proper role of the OAC in the matter of curation policy? Just as we recently have begun to explore the possible ways that we can involve ourselves more actively in legislative issues as an organization, I believe we should consider the possible effects our group might have in the area of archaeological collections curation. Our collections are an important part of the legacy of the past.

**OHIO HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE  
OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY  
ISOLATED FIND SITE FORM**

The long-awaited *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form* is now available from the Ohio Historic

Preservation Office. The form is a single page that includes information on the location, temporal affiliation, reporting information, and primary reference for the isolated find. The form is to be completed using the applicable instructions in the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Instruction Manual*. For copies of the *Ohio Archaeological Inventory Isolated Find Site Form* or for further information contact Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497, telephone (614) 297-2470.

### LAND SURVEY RECORDS

[Adapted, with permission, from *The Local Historian*, newsletter of the Local History Office, The Ohio Historical Society]

In order to meet the vital need for environmental safe-keeping, preservation, and accessibility, the Office of the State Auditor has relinquished historical land records for Ohio to the Ohio Historical Society. Included in the November transfer to the State Archives are the original land survey field notes, land survey plats, tract and entry books, and index cards related to federal lands and Virginia Military District lands in Ohio. Also transferred were the School (Section 16) and Ministerial (Section 29) land records. These original early Ohio land records now will be preserved with the 265 cubic feet of State Auditor's Office land records previously sent to the State Archives.

Researchers may use these records at the Library/State Archives on Tuesday through Saturday, 9 am - 5 pm or send a research inquiry to the Library/State Archives, Ohio Historical Center, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497. For further information contact the Library/State Archives at (614) 297-2510.

Deeds for real property owned by the State of Ohio and official copies of deeds conveying State of Ohio land (Governor's Deeds) since 1837 will continue to be maintained and available at the Auditor of State's Land Office, 1272 South Front St., Columbus, OH 43206, (614) 466-1514. At a future date these deeds will be transferred to the Department of Administrative Services, Division of Real Estate.

### PALEO-INDIAN THEME STUDY PROJECT REPORT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT

The National Park Service recently completed *Earliest Americans National Historic Landmark Theme Study Project Report 1* (see *OAC Newsletter*, Vol. 6, No. 3, August,

1994). This document is the first of a series of reports to be produced during this project, and contains a project description, status report, reader's response form, and regionally organized Paleo-Indian archaeological data summaries for all states.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office is coordinating responses from interested Ohioans to this document. Comments to the National Park Service are due by April 23, 1995. A report of findings based on analysis of information received during this review and comment period will be presented by the National Park Service in the *Earliest Americans NHL Theme Study Symposium* at the Society for American Archaeology's annual meeting in Minneapolis, MN on May 7, 1995. To receive further information about reviewing and commenting on this document contact Al Tonetti.

### CEDAR LAKE/SERPENT MOUND UPDATE

In August of 1994, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's Ecological Assessment Section conducted biological sampling and evaluations of instream and riparian habitat at five sites within and near the area proposed to be impounded by Cedar Lake in the Ohio Brush Creek watershed. Apparently this survey was conducted in response to a meeting between the proposed Cedar Lake developer, Brian Emler, and OEPA Director Donald Schregardus.

In a recent letter from Tom Behlen, Chief, Division of Surface Water at OEPA to Brian Emler, it is stated that "results of these studies show Ohio Brush Creek to be of superior quality and its EWH [Exceptional Warmwater Habitat] aquatic life use designation to be appropriate." The letter goes on to state that "the information gathered this summer strengthens this Agency's position on the Cedar Lake proposal and Ohio EPA would have to deny an application for Section 401 water quality certification for the impoundment because of its predictable violations of Ohio's Water Quality Standards." The letter concludes by stating that "in summary, these results point out that impounding Ohio Brush Creek will definitely reduce the species richness and diversity documented there in both 1987 [when sampling was also done] and 1994 and result in the portions impounded not attaining their designated EWH aquatic life use. This would result in violations of Ohio's Water Quality Standards."

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office continues to monitor the situation with respect to compliance for this proposed development. For further information contact Dr. David Snyder, Archaeology Reviews Manager.

## OHIO HISTORIC SITE PRESERVATION ADVISORY BOARD

In June, 1994, Solomon Brokeshoulder of Spring Valley, Ohio, a Choctaw, resigned from OHSPAB due to illness. Solomon had represented American Indian concerns on OHSPAB at several different times during the 1980s and 1990s.

Solomon's replacement as the American Indian representative on OHSPAB is John Temple of Cincinnati, Ohio, a Cherokee. John was recommended for this position by J. Heilman, Curator of Archaeology at the Dayton Museum of Natural History. John is an active member of the Native American Advisory Committee of the Dayton Museum of Natural History, and a good friend of Solomon's. John is a retired teacher and counselor from the Cincinnati school system. Archaeologists on OHSPAB are Dr. William S. Dancey of The Ohio State University, and Dr. Robert V. Riordan of Wright State University.

OHSPAB consists of seventeen members appointed by the Governor to assist the Ohio Historical Society's historic preservation program. Their duties include suggesting legislation regarding the location, designation, restoration, preservation, and maintenance of state historic and archaeological sites and artifacts; encouraging the designation of suitable sites on the National Register of Historic Places; and providing advice, guidance, and recommendations to the State Historic Preservation Officer in conducting a comprehensive statewide survey and preparing a state historic preservation plan. Members serve without compensation. For further information about OHSPAB contact Barbara Powers, Planning, Inventory, and Registration Department Head.

### HISTORIC PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING GRANTS

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training announces the availability of grants in historic preservation for FY 1995. Established by Congress in the National Historic Preservation Act amendments of 1992, the Center is a new effort by the National Park Service to advance the art and science of historic preservation in the fields of archaeology, architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation, and history. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis. Two kinds of grants are awarded: research in historic preservation technology, and historic preservation training. Only governmental agencies and not-for-profit institutions may apply, including laboratories, museums, libraries, archives, colleges and universities, and federal, state, and local governments. Although these grants do not

require matching funds, they are encouraged. Grants will not exceed \$40,000. Cosponsored proposals that address innovative projects addressing national issues are also encouraged. The final date for receipt of applications is April 1, 1995. To request a grants brochure that includes criteria for selection and application procedures contact Ellen Kish, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Northwestern State University of Louisiana, P.O. Box 5682, Natchitoches, LA 71497, telephone (318) 357-6464.

### MARITIME HERITAGE GRANTS

The National Maritime Heritage Act of 1994 created a matching grant program to support maritime heritage programs throughout the nation. Funding for National Maritime Heritage Grants will be generated through the scrapping of obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet. The grants program will receive 25% of the income from the sales of scrapped vessels. Half of the available funds will support maritime heritage through the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which will award subgrants for educational maritime projects. The other half of the available funds will fund subgrants through state historic preservation offices to National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark capital historic preservation projects. Although the grant application process and deadlines have yet to be established, it is likely that grants will be awarded sometime in 1995. For more information contact Patricia Conn, National Maritime Alliance, 99 Commercial St., Bath, ME 04530.

## ARCHAEOLOGY CURRICU- LUM INFORMATION SOUGHT FOR MASTER'S OF ARTS THESIS

*Jeffrey Cole, University of Cincinnati*

I am requesting information from Ohio Archaeological Council members on archaeology curriculum materials used by schools, museums, or other educational institutions for primary (K-8) teachers and students in Ohio. I would also like to know the names of teachers, museum staff, or other archaeological resource specialists who have utilized archaeology or prehistoric/historic Native American curriculum materials in educational programming for children.

The purpose of my thesis project is to 1) determine the number and kinds of archaeology curriculum units available through schools, museums, and resource

centers to primary (K-8) teachers and students in Ohio; 2) evaluate curriculum materials as to their degree of archaeological accuracy, appropriateness for the targeted audience (age/grade), and availability to educators; and 3) outline and summarize a broadly-based archaeology/prehistory curriculum unit that focuses on the archaeological resources of Ohio.

The research aspect of this project will include a state-wide inventory of available curriculum and resource materials, including where such materials are located and how they are shared or distributed throughout the state. With the assistance of museum and resource specialists, teachers who have utilized the surveyed curriculum will be sought out and requested to evaluate the quality and appropriateness of such programs relative to the age group who utilized them and the amount of classroom time allotted for such programs.

My previous and recent research into this matter as an undergraduate at Cleveland State University, where I produced a video designed to introduce fourth through sixth grade teachers and students to the Adena and Hopewell Indians of Ohio, indicates that there is an urgent need for archaeology curriculum materials for educators and museum resource specialists. Reasonably comprehensive, effective, and appropriate teaching materials on Ohio archaeology and prehistory are virtually non-existent. It appears that the few curriculum units that do exist generally fail to provide an effective and thorough treatment of either archaeology as a science or prehistoric Native American cultures.

Based on the information obtained from this thesis project and the guidance of my thesis committee at the University of Cincinnati, a new curriculum unit complete with text, maps, and exercises will be outlined and detailed. A comprehensive approach to archaeology and a sensitive treatment of prehistoric and historic Native American cultures in Ohio will be presented in anticipated fulfillment of the thesis requirement. It is hoped that the proposed curriculum unit will be complete and publishable a short time after completion of the Master's degree. Funding will be sought from federal, state, and private foundations to support development and implementation of the proposed curriculum unit.

The Ohio Archaeological Council's Education Committee has already been very helpful and supportive of this project, and I look forward to working with the OAC in the future to increasing the quality and quantity of educational materials on Ohio archaeology. Please address all correspondence to Jeffrey Cole, 140 Park Place, Ft. Thomas, KY 41075, telephone (606) 572-0764.

## LOG HOUSE ARCHAEOLOGY

Early settlers in the Great Miami and Scioto River Valleys are the subject of archaeological investigations. With the assistance of the Troy Area Preservation Alliance, Dr. Michelle M. Hobart, an archaeologist with a doctorate in Italian Medieval Archaeology, recently conducted archaeological excavations at the Overfield Tavern in Troy, Miami County. Subsistence and personal artifacts dating to the early 1800's were recovered. Plans are being made to obtain assistance for a second excavation under Dr. Hobart's direction in the summer of 1995. Artifacts recovered will be displayed when the Overfield Tavern Museum reopens in May. The Overfield Tavern is a two story, steeple notched log building constructed circa 1808 as the home, and later a tavern, for Benjamin Overfield, who had migrated to the Great Miami River Valley via Quebec and Pennsylvania. The Overfield Tavern was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. For further information contact Bob Patton, Overfield Tavern Museum, 201 E. Water St., Troy, OH 45373, telephone (513) 339-5942.

The Jonathan Noble Log House/Reiner Museum, along Alum Creek in northeastern Franklin County, is seeking a professional archaeologist to conduct and report on excavations this year at a privy associated with this structure. Cultural materials recovered would be displayed at the Jonathan Noble Log House/Reiner Museum. The privy is in danger of being destroyed by commercial development planned for the area. The log structure was built with half-dovetail notching, probably between 1825-1835, for Jonathan Noble, a native of Connecticut who migrated here in 1815. Noble was a farmer. The Jonathan Noble Log House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. Anyone interested in conducting archaeological investigations at the privy associated with this structure should contact Walter G. Reiner, President, Reiner Realty and Consultants, Inc., 5030 Westerville Road, Columbus, OH 43231, telephone (614) 882-0800, FAX (614) 882-2449.

## HOPEWELL CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio recently named Bret J. Ruby, Prehistory Research Fellow at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University, as the Park's archaeologist. He assumed his new position January 23, 1995.

Mr. Ruby comes to the Park as part of the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Professionalization Initiative, designed in part to improve cultural resource professional services to all parks for identifying and protecting archaeological and ethnographic resources. Mr. Ruby will direct a program to conduct systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archaeological resources and to recommend appropriate strategies for their conservation, protection, *in situ* preservation, management, and interpretation.

Originally from Akron, Mr. Ruby will soon complete a doctoral degree from Indiana University, where he received his Masters of Arts degree in 1991. His dissertation deals with Hopewellian settlement and subsistence archaeology in southwestern Indiana. Mr. Ruby received an Bachelor of Arts degree from Kent State University in 1987. He has conducted archaeological investigations in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

The Archaeological Conservancy recently named Paul S. Gardner as its new Midwest Regional Director. Mr. Gardner received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of North Carolina. He is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology at The Ohio State University and a consultant providing archaeobotanical analyses for cultural resource management firms and universities. His expertise is in the archaeology of Eastern North America, subsistence change, and evolutionary ecology. The Archaeological Conservancy's Midwest Regional Office is located at 74 E. Jeffrey Place, Columbus, OH 43214-1702, telephone (614) 267-1100. The Archaeological Conservancy was formed in 1980 to identify, acquire, and preserve the most significant archaeological sites in the United States for future research and to preserve our cultural heritage.

## CRM TRADE ASSOCIATION

On November 9, 1994, approximately 50 cultural resource management (CRM) firms met in Lexington, KY to explore the necessity and feasibility of establishing a CRM trade association. The group consisted of archaeologists, historians, and architectural historians, all owners or officers of CRM firms. The first exploratory meeting followed a mailing sent to over 500 names on State Historic Preservation Officer mailing lists throughout the eastern half of the country, and coincided with the joint annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Midwestern Archae-

ological Conference. Few medium to large CRM firms in these regions failed to send representatives or express interest in the results if they could not attend. Interested firms may contact Thomas R. Wheaton, New South Associates, Stone Mountain, GA 30083, (404) 498-4155, tomwheaton@aol.com.

Brief talks were given by representatives of a trade association management firm, an insurance agency, and the Society for American Archaeology. The discussion following the talks covered the goals of such an association and some of the problems in bringing it to fruition. Support was overwhelming for an organization that would primarily represent the business needs of CRM firms including professionalization of the CRM community, insurance needs, unfair competition from public institutions, low pay for CRM employees, the ability of academia to prepare students to be effective members of CRM firms, the impact of recent changes in federal regulations, the level of preparation of many state review personnel, state enforcement of certification and Section 106 requirements, and many other topics.

A committee was formed to address immediately the new draft regulations promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Comments are due by the beginning of December. A feasibility questionnaire and other material were distributed at the meeting with a request for a \$50 donation to help defray some of the organization costs. The results of the questionnaires will be analyzed as they are returned. The information thus gathered will be used to guide future organization efforts and will be distributed through the *Grapevine*, newsletter for CRM firms [Jean Harris, Gray & Pape, Inc., 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45210, (513) 287-7700]. An informal meeting is planned for the Society for Historical Archaeology in January at which participants at the Lexington meeting will be available to discuss the trade association concept with interested firms.

For the longer term, we need input from other disciplines and associated firms (landscape architects, physical anthropologists, historical architects, CRM service and material suppliers, etc.) to help plan the direction of such an association. Since the organizers so far are mostly archaeologists, we need more historians and representatives from other disciplines to help organize such professionally oriented meetings in their respective disciplines. Participants at the Lexington meeting will be available to help lead such meetings. Emphasis on help; we cannot do it alone.

One of our first goals will be to revamp our questionnaire and conduct a thorough feasibility study (perhaps by a professional firm) to determine what existing organizations can do for us and what only we can do for ourselves. With this additional input we hope to be

well on our way to developing a charter within a year. Obviously, more general meetings will need to be held.

The companies sponsoring the meeting included firms from various disciplines (archaeology, history, architectural history, CRM management services, historical architecture) and regions in an attempt to be representative of the meeting participants. These firms included CEHP, Inc., Washington, DC; Kise, Franks, and Straw, Philadelphia, PA; Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, OH; Cultural Resource Analysts, Lexington, KY; Geo-Marine, Plano, TX; and New South Associates, Atlanta, GA. These firms will form the beginnings of a steering committee and will be supplemented by other firms as they volunteer to obtain the widest geographic and disciplinary coverage possible. The meeting participants agreed that such an organization should not be regional and every effort should be made to attract national input. The reason for the initial regional emphasis was simply the short time available to set up the meeting, the serendipitous joint nature of the two archaeological conferences, and the failure of the sponsors to understand the overwhelming support for such an association, i.e., we just did not think big enough.

## 13TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON OHIO VALLEY URBAN AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

The 13th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology will convene March 11, 1995 at St. Clair Memorial Hall, Greenville, OH. The conference venue will have space for both poster displays and concession tables. To make such arrangements contact the local arrangements chair, Tony DeRegnaucourt, 106 North St., Arcanum, OH 45304, telephone (513) 692-8669.

Lodging is available at The Greenville Inn, 851 Martin St., Greenville, OH 45331, telephone (513) 548-3613; The Towne House Motel, 209 E. Main St., Greenville, OH 45331, telephone (513) 548-4171; The Stardust, 5438 S.R. 495, Greenville, OH 45331, telephone (513) 548-4154; The Best Western at Piqua, OH, about 20 minutes away, telephone (513) 528-1234. Registration on-site will be \$5-6 to cover facilities and refreshments.

Papers may be submitted for publication in the Symposium's Proceedings, *Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology*, edited by Dr. Robert Fryman. Back issues available include Volumes 3 (1985: \$16); 4 (1986: \$14); 5 (1987: \$12); and 7/8 (1989-1991: \$15), which may be ordered by mail from the President. The Proceedings for

1992 have been published as the Tennessee Anthropological Association's Miscellaneous Paper No. 16, available from the TAA, 252 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720. Volume 10 (1993) is in galley and will be available at the conference.

### Preliminary Program

*The Archaeology of History*, Kit W. Wesler

*Window Glass Quantification and its Implications for Traditional Dating Techniques*, Datford Dean Owens, Jr.

*Functional Analysis of Redware from the Gibbs Site*, Mark D. Groover

*An Archaeological and Historical Study of Small Outbuildings in East Tennessee*, Charles M. Faulkner

*Archaeological Investigations of the Courthouse Block, Knoxville, Tennessee*, Patrick H. Garrow

*The Pierre Martin-Nicholas Boismenu House in Prairie Du Pont, Illinois*, Bonnie L. Gums and William R. Iseminger

*Early 19th Century Pioneer Farmsteads in the Scott-Joint-Use Project, St. Clair County, Illinois*, Mikels Skele, Joyce A. Williams, and Harold W. Watters

*Illinois Ceramic Production: Current Research*, Floyd Mansberger

*Investigations at the Maysville Brick Company: An Example of Industrial Archaeology in Kentucky*, Charles D. Hockensmith and Michael Jay Stottman

*Modernizing the Rural Settlement Pattern: The Kentucky Bluegrass in the Throes of Change, 1820-1870*, R. Berle Clay

*Material Possession in the Kentucky Frontier*, Nancy O'Malley

*Salvage Archaeology on the Urban Periphery: Excavations at the Elijah Foley House, Lexington, Kentucky*, Michael Jay Stottman and Charles D. Hockensmith

*Iroquoian Warfare: An Ethnohistoric Analysis of Offensive Warfare Against Fortified Settlements in the 17th Century*, Craig S. Keener

*Archaeological Excavation at 12HU1022: An Early 19th Century Miami Habitation Site*, Rob Mann

*The Enigmatic Iron Pit Furnaces of South-Central Ohio*, William D. Conner, David K. Orr, and Scott J. Troy

*The Great Decal Debate: New Perspectives on a Polychrome Problem*, Robert Fryman

*The Mapping of Greene Ville: Major General Anthony Wayne's Legionary Headquarters 1793-1796*, Bryan West

*The Archaeology of Anthony Wayne's Forts*, Tony DeRegnaucourt

## SHIPWRECK CONFERENCE

The Ohio Chapter of Save Ontario Shipwrecks brings *Shipwreck Below! Technology and Diving: Where Will the Future Lead* to the Radisson Harbour Inn, Sandusky, Ohio on Saturday, March 25, 1995 at 1:00 pm. The program includes presentations on proposed diving preserves in Lake Erie, including Ohio; the new Center for Maritime and Underwater Resource Management at Michigan State University; emerging technology for divers; *The Detroit*, a pre-Civil War side-wheel steamboat found in Lake Huron; and following dinner a keynote address by John Broadwater, Director of the Monitor Marine Sanctuary on the American Civil War ironclad shipwreck *Monitor*. Preregistration for this conference is required. Registration is \$24.00 (U.S.), per person, payable to Save Ontario Shipwrecks, c/o Joyce Hayward, SOS Ohio, 1791 C.R. 296, Bellevue, OH 44811, telephone (419) 483-3074. Special overnight/weekend rates at the Radisson Harbour Inn are available at \$55.00/night, \$89.00/weekend. For room reservations telephone (419) 627-2500.

## AUTHOR SOUGHT FOR CHILDREN'S BOOK ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is working with the Supon Design Group to produce a children's book about archaeology. The SAA's Formal Education Subcommittee has defined the book's objectives and concepts and is seeking an author/collaborator to develop the story line. The SAA's objective in entering this partnership is to promote to a young audience the excitement and adventure of discovering the past through archaeology and convey an awareness of archaeological resources and their stewardship. Concepts to be interwoven in the children's book are: archaeology as the scientific study of past cultures, and in many cases the only way to know about past peoples; archaeology as an experience in cultural diversity, linking us to the human continuum, including modern descendants of ancient cultures; archaeology as a science of context - for artifacts to be messengers from the past they must be found in an undisturbed situation; evidence of past cultures is rapidly disappearing through looting, vandalism, development, and artifact collecting, much of which is illegal; and everyone can

play a role in protecting the past, and can get involved in the mystery and excitement of archaeology.

Other parameters for the book include: fun, lively, colorful and large format; 24-30 pages long; target audience aged 7-10; informational as well as entertaining; not focused on just one place; not focused on excavations; engaging, possibly including enhanced pages, such as pop-ups, cutouts, or flaps; and educational about the importance of site preservation and site etiquette (how to behave at archaeological sites without harming them).

Authors interested in collaborating with the SAA and the Supon Design Group should submit a sample of their work, a resume, and a statement of terms for participation (including financial) by March 6, 1995. The Formal Education Subcommittee will review the submissions and select a collaborator by mid-May. Send submissions to Shelley Smith, Chair, Formal Education Subcommittee, 839 E. Garfield Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84015, telephone (801) 539-4066.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey updated their *List of Publications and Open-File Materials of the Ohio Geological Survey* in 1994. The contents of this 47-page publication include information on how to obtain publications described therein, Division of Geological Survey information directory, list of publications, open-file materials, and publication ordering information. Open-file materials refer to the results of investigations, maps, and other records available to the public outside of the Division's formal publication series. Such materials include limited distribution reports, unpublished manuscripts and maps, basic data, field notes, or other data that may or may not be reproducible but which are always available for public inspection at the Division's office in Columbus. Such materials include oil and gas, coal and abandoned underground mine, statewide mapping program, and Lake Erie shore recession-line information and maps. To obtain a copy of the *List of Publications and Open-File Materials of the Ohio Geological Survey* contact the Division of Geological Survey, 4383 Fountain Square Drive, Columbus, OH 43224-1362, telephone (614) 265-6585, FAX (614) 447-1918.

In 1994 the National Park Service published a number of issues of CRM addressing thematic issues that address, in whole or part, archaeology. Among these were *Using the National Register of Historic Places* (Vol. 17, No. 2); *Archeology and the Federal Government* (Vol. 17, No.6) - see *OAC Newsletter*, 1995, Vol. 6, No. 4; and *Landscape Interpretation* (Vol. 17, No. 7). CRM is available without charge from the U.S. Department of the Interior,



National Park Service, Cultural Resources, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, telephone (202) 343-3395.

Also in 1994 the National Park Service published a special report titled *Industrial Archeology* as Vol. 7, No.2 of *Federal Archeology*. For a copy of this special report or to obtain other issues of *Federal Archeology* contact the National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, telephone (202) 343-4101, FAX (202) 523-1547.

**TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**

The University of Nevada - Reno, in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service, is offering the course *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act: Implications and Practical Application*. The course is designed to help those affected by the law to comply in a timely and meaningful manner. As the law invites litigation, the course is also focused on an understanding and recognition of potential problem areas in order to allow for prospective planning and avoidance of court intervention. The instructors will discuss practical methods of compiling summaries and inventories and interfacing with claimants. They will also discuss the regulations and the decisions of the Review Committee and look at the future ramifications of decisions and any court actions. The course will consist of lectures, case studies, and participant involvement in discussions. Course fee is \$350. The next two courses will be offered in Natchitoches, LA and Juneau, AK on March 16-18 and March 30-April 1, 1995, respectively. For further information contact Cultural Resource Management, Division of Continuing Education/048, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0024, telephone 1 (800) 233-8928 or (702) 784-4046, FAX (702) 784-4801.

The National Park Service recently issued its *Cultural Resource Training Directory, January-December 1995*, as an issue of its CRM publication. The directory identifies workshops, courses, seminars, and other short classes (< 6 weeks in length) in cultural resource management sponsored in the U.S. and Canada for calendar year 1995. To receive a copy of this publication contact the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC, telephone (202) 343-3395).

**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

March 11: 13th Annual Symposium On Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology,

St. Clair Memorial Hall, Greenville, OH. Contact Tony DeRegnaucourt, 106 North St., Arcanum, OH 45304, telephone (513) 692-8669.

May 3-7: *The Society for American Archaeology's 60th Annual Meeting*, Minneapolis Hilton and Towers, Minneapolis, MN. Contact the SAA, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, telephone (202) 789-8200, FAX (202) 789-0284.

May 19: *The Ohio Archaeological Council Spring Meeting*, The Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH. Contact Martha Otto (614) 297-2641 or Program Chair Robert Genheimer (513) 345-8503.

**OFFICERS OF THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL**

- President: Mark Seeman (216) 672-2705 or 2570
- President Elect: Bob Genheimer (513) 345-8503
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PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL, P.O. BOX 02012, COLUMBUS, OH 43202

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

**Editors**

- Len Piotrowski ..... (614) 292-3687
- Al Tonetti ..... (614) 297-2470

**PLEASE POST**

**Preliminary Conference Announcement and Call for Papers**

**HUNTER-GATHERERS TO HORTICULTURALISTS:  
THE ARCHAIC PREHISTORY OF THE OHIO AREA**

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Sponsored by the Ohio Archaeological Council

November 17 and 18, 1995

Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio

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The objective of the Fourth Ohio Archaeological Council (OAC) Conference is to synthesize archaeological research on the Archaic stage (ca. 10,000 - 3,000 B.P.) in Ohio and surrounding areas, including the mid and upper Ohio River Valley and the Lake Erie Basin. Papers are invited on all aspects of archaeological research on the Archaic, including chronology, technology, settlement, subsistence, social structure, diet and demography, ceremonialism, origin, and decline. A *Plenary Session* will focus on synthesizing the Archaic prehistory of the Ohio area. A panel discussion with audience participation will follow. Papers addressing more specific topics and individual site research will be included in a *Contributed Paper Session*. A *Poster Session* is also planned.

Persons interested in participating in one of the three sessions are encouraged to submit a 250 word abstract to the Conference Coordinator by May 15, 1995. Please submit abstracts to, or for further information contact:

Kent Vickery, OAC Conference Coordinator  
Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati  
P.O. Box 210380, Cincinnati, OH 45221  
(513) 556-5787; FAX (513) 556-2778

Selection of participants will be made by June 1. Selection will be based on adherence to conference theme, scholarly content, original research, and ability to synthesize data. Proceedings of *Hunter - Gatherers To Horticulturalists: The Archaic Prehistory of the Ohio Area* will be published by the OAC. Further conference details will be available after August 1.

The Ohio Archaeological Council is a private, non-profit membership organization registered with the State of Ohio since 1975 as a charitable scientific and educational corporation promoting the advancement of archaeology in Ohio.