



THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
COUNCIL

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME **DRAFT**

MAY 1989

Editor's Corner

This and subsequent issues of the OAC Newsletter represent the collective product of several individuals who are concerned about maintaining active and constructive dialogue among the various archaeologists interested in Ohio archaeology. It is hoped that a professional newsletter will achieve the following objectives. First, a newsletter can serve as a vehicle for articulating various professional and political interests within and outside the boundaries of the state. Second, a newsletter can provide a medium for summarizing the results of research. Third, a newsletter affords the opportunity for individuals to voice their concerns about issues relevant to the conduct of archaeology within the state. And fourth, a newsletter can provide interested individuals with up-to-date information about state and federal regulations and legislation that directly impact the conduct of archaeology within Ohio.

The ultimate success of a newsletter is contingent upon the cooperation of the membership to provide the editors with contributions in a timely fashion, especially those relating to recent research, dates of meetings, and recent titles of research (such as thesis and dissertation titles) of interest to individuals in Ohio.

President's Corner

Ohio holds a special place in the development of modern archaeology. Some

of the earliest professional work was carried out here and the spectacular cultural remains of Ohio adorn the pages of virtually all introductory or popular books on North American archaeology. Until the 1960's, most of this archaeological work was carried out through a small circle of institutions staffed by a few professionals who, if not friends, were acquainted with one another. In the 1960's, the maturing of the profession brought archaeologists to most of the major universities and museums in the state and by the early 1970's, the implementation of federal and state preservation programs created a series of new types of archaeological positions. This rapid broadening of the discipline and resultant increase in the archaeological community, led to the creation of the Ohio Archaeological Council in 1975. In addition to setting professional standards and providing advice to state programs, the OAC was formed to foster communication among Ohio's professional archaeological community

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which was, by then, too large to handle through an informal, personal network.

In its early years, the OAC invested much time and effort in trying to develop and maintain standards for the conduct of archaeology in this state, but little effort was spent on communication among the professional archaeological community. Before 1980 a newsletter was not a necessity since the OHPO system of Regional Archaeologists proved to be very effective in circulating information among archaeologists associated with the most active research institutions and the OHPO. The demise of this system in 1981 hampered the flow of information within the archaeological community. Although we have more OAC members today, our professional communication system is probably more anonymous and less effective than at any other time in the organization's history.

The OHPO and several avocational Ohio archaeology groups have developed their own newsletters and although these contain information pertinent to archaeologists, these are focused on issues which address only a portion of the concerns of the professional archaeological community. The idea of an OAC newsletter has been raised before but has been frustrated by a lack of funds and/or a willing editor. We now appear to have both. I hope that you will support the continuation of this project with your comments and contributions.

#### OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

##### Historic Preservation Awards

Each year the OHPO recognizes outstanding achievements in historic preservation with awards. The "Public Education and Awareness Award" recognizes efforts to increase understanding of historic preservation in Ohio and stimulate interest in it. Past recipients for archaeology related achievements include Paul Hooze, Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society, J. M. Heilman, Dayton Museum of

Natural History, and Jonathan Bowen, Fremont, Ohio. The "Preservation Merit Award" recognizes contributions to the preservation of Ohio's prehistory, history, architecture, or culture. Past recipients for archaeology related achievements include John Gerding, Marengo, Illinois. Individuals, organizations, corporations, and agencies are all eligible for awards. This year's nomination deadline is July 1. The awards will be presented at the Ohio Historical Society's annual meeting in September. Nomination forms and additional information can be obtained by contacting the OHPO, attention "Awards."

##### National Historic Landmarks

The MARO and state historic preservation offices in 17 northeastern states, including Ohio, have started a two-year study of Historic Contact period sites (c.1600-1795 in Ohio). The study is expected to culminate in designations of major sites associated with this period as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). Only sites that are of exceptional national significance become NHLs, such as Newark Earthworks and Serpent Mound. The MARO is presently compiling and synthesizing archaeological and ethnohistorical literature documenting the Historic Contact period and is drafting a regional historic context that can be integrated with Ohio's comprehensive historic preservation plan for the Proto-historic and Early Historic periods. This context will be used to identify late prehistoric and early historic sites in Ohio which are significant enough to become NHLs. MARO is expected to designate eligible Historic Contact period sites as NHLs in 1990. Al Tonetti, Archaeological Services Manager, is coordinating this project for the OHPO. For more information please

contact Al Tonetti.

### Computerization

In 1988, the OHPO received a grant from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to help in the computerization of the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI). This project has been completed and a report summarizing statistical overviews of selected site data for each of the Corps districts in Ohio has been prepared. As a result of the project the OHPO and the Corps will be better able to coordinate review and compliance activities.

The value of this project goes far beyond the immediate product. Computerization permits rapid analysis of approximately 17,000 OAI records. It also permits archaeologists to address higher-order research questions and to manipulate variables necessary for developing predictive models of site location.

The OHPO subcontracted the coding of the OAI records to Archaeological Services, Inc., the Saginaw (Mich.) Archaeological Commission, the University of Akron, and the University of Cincinnati. For information on this project please contact Tom Cinadr, Computer Manager, at the OHPO.

### OHPO Review and Compliance

The OHPO has recently completed a draft of its "Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations." Copies have been sent to the president of the OAC, the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board, and other state and federal agencies for comment. These guidelines contain the standards and specifications by which the OHPO reviews, evaluates, and comments on archaeological survey methods, results, recommendations, and reports. They supersede all previous letters, memoranda, guidelines, standards, specifications, previously issued by the OHPO. They are intended to ensure that the work and information generated from archaeological investigations are completed in accordance with the U.S.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the current state of the discipline. They also are intended to ensure that the OHPO's comments are objective and consistent so that the information generated from such investigations is comparable and can be incorporated into a data base for future decision making. For more information please contact Susan Scherff, OHPO Review and Compliance Archaeologist.

### Planning, Inventory and Registration Department

Franco Ruffini has been appointed Assistant Division Chief and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. Franco's new responsibilities include oversight of division activities, departmental objectives, and other administrative duties. He will also raise funds for special projects, oversee the operations of the OHPO's five regional offices, administer the Certified Local Government program, oversee the OHPO's outreach and education programs, and have signatory authority for the State Historic Preservation Officer as assigned.

### Certified Local Governments

Each year the OHPO must regrant 10% of its federal funds to Certified Local Governments (CLGs). Two archaeological projects which received CLG grants were the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the City of Perrysburg, Ohio. 1988 was the second year that the Cleveland Museum of Natural History received money to further develop a predictive model for locating specific types of archaeological sites within an urban context. Part of the grant also went toward the publishing of a brochure on historic/urban archaeology and the nomination of an historic/urban archaeology district to the National

## Register of Historic Places.

The Perrysburg CLG grant went toward funding an archaeological survey of a proposed 36 acre housing tract near Fort Meigs, a National Historic Landmark. The survey was completed by Gray and Pape Consultants.

## Federal Education Seminars

The Archaeology Assistance Division of the National Park Service is offering educational courses in 1989. These are focused toward the training of individuals responsible for the management of cultural resources and the implementation of archaeology programs.

The first seminar will be held June 26-30, at the Stephen T. Mather Training Center in Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. The theme of the seminar is "Archaeology for Managers" and is designed to familiarize land and program managers with archaeology and archaeological resources so that they can identify problems early and choose effectively among alternatives for solutions.

Although intended for personnel from government agencies whose job functions involve impacts to archaeological resources, it is open to the private sector. Applications should be sent on letterhead in the form of a request to Connie Backlund, Mather Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia 25425. Application deadline is May 10. A fee will be required.

The second seminar will be held on November 29-30, at the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus. The theme of the seminar is "Archaeological Protection Training for Cultural Resources and Law Enforcement Managers and Specialists," and is being hosted by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. The objective of the 12-hour training course is to provide an overview of archaeological resource protection against looting and vandalism, through an overview of archaeological resource crime in the United States.

Participants will gain a better understanding of how the protection problem developed and its current magnitude. Familiarity with existing legal solutions to the problem will be provided.

There is no charge for the seminar. Those wishing to attend, however, must apply to do so. Further information can be obtained by contacting Deborah Burnett of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service at (215)597-9153. (Please note that this is the same training course offered at the SAA meeting in Atlanta on April 4-5.

## Ohio Historical Society

### Lecture Series

The Ohio Historical Society presents a series of programs on pre-historic and historic archaeology in Ohio. The program will be held at Moundbuilders and Flint Ridge State Memorials in Licking County, Ohio. The Summer Festival will consist of 12 informative lectures on various topics, the Native American Craft Show, and an Artifact and Fossil Identification Day. The lecture series will be free to members of the Ohio Historical Society. For non-members there will be a fee of \$1.00 per evening or \$8.00 for the entire series. Programs are scheduled from noon to 1:00 P.M. The lectures begin on June 3, 1989, and conclude on September 2, 1989. For further information contact Bradley Lepper at (614)344-1920.

### Public Education

In conjunction with the Upper Arlington City Schools and the Wellington School, The Ohio Historical Society is proposing an in-depth educational program for seventh grade students focusing on field, laboratory and interpretive

techniques of the science of archaeology. Beginning in September of 1989, and continuing for eight weeks, the program will involve eight groups of approximately 30 students. Each group will visit the Ohio Historical Center on three consecutive days during one week of the program. During the first two visits, students will use archaeological methods to recover artifacts from simulated field site, and process artifacts in an archaeological laboratory. As a result of these activities, students will:

- 1) learn and apply archaeological field methodologies and techniques;
- 2) learn and apply archaeological laboratory methodologies and techniques;
- 3) apply mathematical concepts, principles and calculation skills to archaeological problems;
- 4) inductively formulate interpretive concepts and generalizations about Ohio's prehistoric people using representative artifacts; and
- 5) use scientific methodology to test cultural inferences based upon their field and laboratory finds.

After exploring the process of archaeology, the students will make a third visit to the Center to view the Native American exhibits as representative examples of the product of archaeological thought.

The curatorial staff of the Ohio Historical Society, along with teachers from the participating schools, one OSU professor, and an educational consultant will develop the core content and teaching strategies during the summer of 1989. Graduate archaeology students from the OSU Department of Anthropology will be prepared during the late summer to serve as museum instructors throughout the project.

Student evaluation devices (pre-and post-tests) will be developed by the participating teachers and an educational consultant, with the assistance of the OHS curatorial staff. Evaluation will focus on knowledge of, and abilities to apply archaeological concepts, methodologies and techniques.

Program evaluation will be based upon written observational analyses provided by two professors from OSU's College of Education.

## JOBS

### Ohio Historic Preservation Office

Department Head for Planning, Inventory, and Registration. This is an advanced professional and administrative position. Responsibilities include supervising four staff; developing and implementing departmental policies and procedures; overseeing administration of the Ohio Archaeological Inventory and Ohio Historic Inventory programs; the National Register of Historic Places program; the State Registries program; the Ohio Historic Homestead program; federal Survey and Planning grants; comprehensive historic preservation planning, Rehabilitation Tax Credit Part I application reviews; and educational outreach programs.

Qualifications include a graduate degree in anthropology, architectural history, history, or a closely related field or its equivalent in education and experience, plus a minimum of four years experience in a professional capacity in historic preservation. Potential candidates should also have demonstrable supervisory and leadership experience, and the ability to work effectively with a diverse range of professionals and non-professionals, organizations, and government agencies, and effective communication and writing skills. Knowledge of the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation is also necessary.

Interested individuals should apply to the Personnel Office at the Ohio Historical Society by April 30, 1989, to ensure consideration.

## PUBLICATIONS

Ohio State University

Church, Flora

1987 An Inquiry into the Transition from Late Woodland to Late Prehistoric Cultures in the Central Scioto Valley, Ohio Circa A.D. 500 to A.D. 1250. Ph.D. dissertation.

Nass, John P., Jr.

1987 Use-Wear Analysis and Household Archaeology: A Study of the Activity Structure of the Incinerator Site, An Anderson Phase Fort Ancient Community in Southwestern Ohio. Ph.D. dissertation.

Wymer, Dee Anne

1987 The Paleoethnobotanical Record of Central Ohio - 100 B.C. to A.D. 800: Subsistence Continuity amid Cultural Change. Ph.D. dissertation.

Lepper, Bradley T.

1986 Early Paleo-Indian Land Use Patterns in the Central Muskingum River Basin, Coshocton County, Ohio. Ph.D. dissertation.

Washington University

Wagner, Gail E.

1987 Uses of Plants by the Fort Ancient Indians. Ph.D. dissertation.

right-of-way of a fiber-optic cable that passed through the Flint Ridge State Memorial. Their plan would have allowed excavations to be expanded outside of the cable right-of-way in areas where significant archaeological remains were exposed. Even though the cable right-of-way was moved to avoid mitigation at Flint Ridge, it was decided to proceed with the field school.

Prior to the start of the 5 week field school in 1987, a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of portions of the grass covered area at Flint Ridge was carried out by Tim Stepp (OSU Department of Geology) and James Fordas (OSU Dept. of Anthropology) with the assistance of Dr. Jeff J. Daniels of the OSU Dept. of Geology and Mineralogy, and Richard Livingston, site manager at Flint Ridge. The results of the GPR survey were used to place twelve 2x2m test units in the east field at the Flint Ridge Park. Two other 2x2m units were excavated 40 meters west of the east field units along the western edge of the middle field at the Flint Ridge State Memorial. In the wooded area north of Flint Ridge Road and east of S.R. 668, two 1x1m units were excavated in the unplowed area near the concentration of quarry

## RESEARCH NOTES

Ohio State University

The Ohio State University Summer Field School in Archaeology was held at Flint Ridge State Memorial in 1987 and 1988. This program was conducted with the permission and assistance of the Ohio Historical Society and with the support of the OSU Office of Continuing Education and the Department of Anthropology. Donald Bier and Martha Otto of the Ohio Historical Society had suggested that the 1987 OSU field school could be conducted in conjunction with a mitigation project in the proposed

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NOMINATION

COMMITTEE Shaune Skinner

ARCHIVIST Al Tonetti

pits, and a controlled surface collection of 75 1x1m sq was completed. At the suggestion of Martha Otto, three 1m wide profiles were cut along the bank north of Flint Ridge Road adjacent to the new fiber optics cable right-of-way. A total of 88,325 pieces of chipped stone were recovered from these excavations units. The bulk of the artifacts at Flint Ridge would be classified as "rejected tools," debitage, flint chips, chunks of flint, or "waste."

Only five identifiable projectile points were recovered during the 1987 investigations, and one of the vexing problems facing the investigator at Flint Ridge is the lack of chronologically sensitive stone tools (or pottery) among the vast quantities of non-diagnostic flint artifacts.

Nonetheless, research at the quarry and workshop areas in the Flint Ridge Park is needed if we want to understand the role that Flint Ridge flint (FF) played in the subsistence, economic, and social systems of the prehistoric cultures of Eastern North America. Earlier studies at Flint Ridge by Fowke and Mills, and recent work at other prehistoric quarries have provided a theoretical and methodological framework for quarry investigations, and 10 major research problems have been outlined for long-term investigation at Flint Ridge.

The work carried out by the 1987 and 1988 OSU field schools at the Flint Ridge State Memorial may not result in significant changes in the interpretations of the quarry presented by earlier researchers. No evidence for habitation was gathered during the 1987 season, but the analysis of the knapping debris in the manner developed by Stan Ahler for the Knife River quarries should help us learn how the prehistoric Indians utilized the Flint Ridge quarries - Richard Yerkes, OSU.

