



OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL NEWSLETTER

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November, 1990

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

To bring everyone up to date, the editor and his family moved to Uniontown, PA in August to take a faculty position at California University of Pennsylvania. My new mailing address is: Department of Social Science, California University, California, PA 15419. I can be reached by calling ~~419~~⁴¹²-439-5726.

With this issue of the *Newsletter*, I must resign as editor in order to concentrate on my new job. I have enjoyed my short tenure as editor and look forward to reading future issues of the *Newsletter*.

As always, the success of a newsletter depends upon timely submissions by the membership. Since few individuals have submitted information for inclusion in the November issue it is modest in size. The question to be asked, therefore, is do we want the *Newsletter* to be simply two or three pages in size and provide little substance, or do we want it to be a publication which is timely, informative and read by a wide audience. The membership holds the answer to this question.

John P. Nass, Jr.

Roy L. Ray with our proposal, as it was under Senator Ray's charge that we were deliberating. We are also discussing how to build the necessary coalition of organizations and individuals necessary to pass such legislation. Anyone interested in working with the committee, it remains open to all, on these matters should contact Franco Ruffini, Deputy SHPO, or myself at 614-297-2470.

Due to the demands of our archaeological work in the busy summer season, the Board of Directors met only once. At this meeting we discussed the five major changes being proposed for the OAC's organizational structure and activities. The bulk of our discussions have pertained to changes in the Archaeological Services Review Committee's activities, and we will be discussing our proposal at the fall membership meeting on November 16. Other proposed changes to the Certification Committee (elimination), Education and Grants Committees (merging), membership categories (revising them and increasing dues), etc., will also be discussed and voted upon, as necessary, at this meeting.

Alan Tonetti

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

For the OAC *Newsletter* to be timely and meaningful, articles and information from the membership and others is needed on a regular basis. The editors have had a difficult time of late in getting materials requested. Please do not wait until we ask you to write an article. If you have something to say that is informational or offers useful commentary, please voluntarily submit it and we will do the best we can to publish it in the next *Newsletter*.

The fourteenth and (hopefully) final meeting of the *ad hoc* committee discussing proposed legislation concerning the treatment of human remains from antiquity met on November 13th. Thirty-eight (38) points of agreement have been reached and we have drafted a Declaration of Policy for the Ohio General Assembly as a preamble in order to state the intent of the proposed legislation. As your President I have facilitated the last half dozen or so meetings. We are now discussing how we are to approach State Senator

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State Legislation

Revised language from the Legislative Services Commission for SB 244 has been received by OHPO. The OHPO is now reviewing the revised language and discussing the next steps to take in order to get this important historic preservation legislation passed. For further information contact Franco Ruffini.

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Federal Legislation

There are a number of bills pending in Congress concerning archaeology. These include bills dealing with FY 91 (October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991) appropriations for the U.S. Dept. of the Interior (where most of the funds to operate the OHPO come from) and related agencies; the creation of the American Heritage Trust Fund (H.R. 876/S. 370); the National Historic Preservation Policy Act (S. 1579/H.R. 3412), consisting of revisions to the National Historic Preservation Act, the Historic Sites Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act; the creation of an Independent Historic Preservation Agency (S. 1578); and numerous bills dealing with Native American issues, including the Indian Remains Reburial Act (H.R. 1124), the Native American Burial Sites Preservation Act (H.R. 1381), the Native American Grave and Burial Protection Act (H.R. 1646/S. 1021), the Native American Repatriation of Cultural Patrimony Act (S. 1980), and amendments to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (H.R. 1546/S. 1124). For the latest updates on these bills contact CEHP Incorporated, 1333 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036; TEL: 202-293-1774; FAX: 202-293-1782. For further information contact Franco Ruffini.

On September, 12, 1990, the National Park Service published a proposed rule amending 36 CFR Part 79, "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections." The proposed rule would establish procedures for Federal agencies to provide information on the disposition of collections and copies of certain associated records to pertinent State officials and other appropriate parties. In addition, it would establish procedures for Federal agencies to discard, under certain circumstances, particular material remains that may be in collections subject to 36 CFR Part 79. Comments to the NPS on this proposed rule are due by December 11, 1990. For further information contact Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager.

Archaeology Guidelines

In late July, oversight of the development of the Archaeology Guidelines was assigned to Franco Ruffini. The Archaeology Methodology Subcommittee, chaired by Franco Ruffini, met in August to discuss proposed changes to the survey methodology section of the Guidelines. It will be a few months before the guidelines will be available for comment. For additional information please contact Franco Ruffini.

Position Vacancies

The Archaeology Reviews Manager position in the Technical and Review Services Department has not been filled and is being readvertised. Application deadline is December 7, 1990. This is a professional position with primary responsibility for assessments of National Register eligibility and the potential effects of Federally-assisted projects on archaeological resources. Applicants must have a graduate degree in anthropology, archaeology or a closely-related preservation field, and meet the qualifications specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A, Archaeology, and have at least one year of experience in a professional capacity in the area of historic preservation. For further information contact Judith L. Kitchen, Department Head.

Terry Skiba is the new Technical and Review Services Department Review Services Assistant. Terry performs completeness reviews of Section 106 undertakings from federal agencies, likewise on state projects, prior to their review by other staff; checks the Ohio Archaeological Inventory, Ohio Historic Inventory, and National Register files in order to identify known properties which may be affected by such undertakings and projects; and maintains and oversees the computerized tracking and documentation databases for the Department.

Annual Work Plan

Each year the OHPO submits an Annual Work Plan (AWP) to the National Park Service. As part of this process the OHPO offers the public an opportunity to review and comment on our AWP.

Among the AWP items highlighted in the Program Overview are the two most pressing problems and highest priorities for historic preservation in Ohio as identified by OHPO: 1) the need for a more comprehensive preservation policy by state agencies and sufficient laws to protect historic resources affected by state actions, and 2) inadequate funding of Ohio's historic preservation program.

Identified as the most demanding and pressing threats to historic resources in Ohio are: 1) the failure of certain federal agencies to comply or fully comply with Section 106 regulations, 2) the failure of communities to fully incorporate consideration for and recognition of archaeological resources in local activities, 3) the lack of incentives for the preservation of non-income producing historic resources, 4) the lack of a strong rural preservation program, and 5) the lack of fully incorporating historic preservation in planning at local levels.

To obtain a copy of our draft FY 1991 AWP, write to "Work Plan," Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497 or call 614-297-2470. Comment on the AWP should be made by November 30, 1990. For further information contact Franco Ruffini.

Awards

Two of this years 16 Ohio Historic Preservation Office Award recipients were SunWatch, the Dayton Museum of Natural History's Fort Ancient village reconstruction, recently listed as a National Historic Landmark, and Carol Recob and the heirs of Freda Henneberger, of Chillicothe. Both received OHPO Preservation Merit Awards, presented at the Ohio Historical Society's annual meeting in September. The Dayton Museum of Natural History was recognized for its preservation, reconstruction and interpretation of SunWatch. Carol Recob and the heirs of Freda Henneberger were recognized for preserving the Frankfort Mound on the former Henneberger family farm in Ross County. In 1990, the heirs of Freda Henneberger, principally Carol Recob, transferred ownership of the Frankfort, renamed Henneberger, Mound to The Archaeological Conservancy. OAC member Marilyn Orr made the nomination to the OHPO.

Each year the OHPO confers Preservation Merit Awards for preserving Ohio's prehistory, history, architecture, or culture. Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, restoring, rehabilitating, or otherwise preserving an important building or site, longtime stewardship of a property, promoting protective legislation, funding preservation projects, offering leadership, support, or service, and furthering preservation at a local, regional, or state level. Public Education and Awareness Awards are given for increasing interest in historic preservation. Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, media, newsletters, publications, interpretation, original research, educational programs, and special events which have substantially increased public understanding and awareness of historic preservation at the local, regional, or state level. For further information contact Tom Wolf, Public Education Manager.

NHL Theme Study: Historic Contact Period

The Mid-Atlantic Region of the NPS has completed a draft of a new National Historic Landmark Theme Study entitled "Historic Contact: Indians and Colonists in Northeastern North America, 1497-1783." Ohio is included in this study. This two-year project

will identify, evaluate and recommend NHL designation for nationally significant sites associated with this theme.

The OHPO is coordinating reviews and comments from Ohio for the NPS. Due to the length of this document (greater than 500 pages), NPS and OHPO are prohibited from generally distributing this study. Anyone seriously interested in reviewing and commenting on this study should contact Al Tonetti. Review and comment deadline to OHPO is January 18, 1991.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Form Revision

The OHPO will soon begin to revise the OAI form. In the Summer, 1990, issue of the *Newsletter*, the OHPO asked that anyone wanting to be part of the revision team should contact the OHPO by August 15. Only one person chose to do so. The OHPO is again asking for volunteers. If you want to be involved in the revision of the OAI form you must notify the OHPO by December 14, 1990. For further information contact Al Tonetti.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

The Eastern Regional Office for the Archaeological Conservancy is now in Indianapolis. This office covers everything east of the Mississippi River but concentrates on the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky and western Pennsylvania. The Conservancy plans to open an office in Washington, D.C. early next year.

The goal of the Conservancy is to preserve the most important remaining archaeological sites in the United States. This is usually accomplished through acquisition of the land containing the sites.

During 1990 the Conservancy has made two acquisitions in Ohio. One is the Henneberger Mound, a Hopewell Mound in Ross County just outside the town of Frankfort (sometimes known as the Porter Mound, part of the Frankfort Works). The other is two abandoned CSX rights-of-way that run through the Hopewell Site in Ross County, which adds sixteen acres to the 124 acres of this site acquired and preserved by the Conservancy in 1980.

Another Ohio preservation project completed in 1990 is the Wilson Mound in Perry County. This is in the middle of a large silica mining operation, and Central Silica has given a long-term lease to the Conservancy that will protect the mound and a surrounding area.

Other sites that have been acquired by the Archaeological Conservancy in past years are the Dodge Site in Wood County, the Stackhouse Mound in Knox County, the Neville Mound and Village in Clermont County and the Great Mound in Butler County.

The Conservancy is dependent on those who are knowledgeable about Ohio archaeology to identify the sites that are significant and in need of preservation. They would appreciate communication about important sites that may have been overlooked in putting together their current priority list. If development or mining is imminent, prices are usually too high and acquisition is difficult. It is far better to know about a site before there is a crisis situation.

The home office for the Conservancy is in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Eastern Regional Office is at 7402 Charrington Court, Indianapolis, Indiana 46254. The director of this office is Sylvia Ball, whose telephone number is 317-291-9857. Please call or write to her if you would like to receive more information about the conservancy or would like to give information on an important site.

The Conservancy always welcomes new members. Individual memberships are \$25 or more per year, and a check may be sent to the Indianapolis office. Members receive newsletters which are published three times a year.

Conservancy preserves are available for research by qualified archaeologists.

RESEARCH NOTES

East Liverpool Data Recovery Project

Introduction

The excavation of ten historic archaeological sites in East Liverpool, Ohio began on September 14, 1990. The excavations are a joint venture between the Ohio Department of Transportation and the Ohio Historical Society. Contracting firms involved with the project include Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc., the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and the University of Pittsburgh's Cultural Resource Management Program. The project will investigate a series of residential, commercial and industrial sites which will be impacted by the construction of the Route 30 extension project through the city. Given East Liverpool's prominence in the American ceramic industry, the excavations will provide data on two broad research questions pertaining to the growth and development of East Liverpool's ceramic industry

and the socioeconomic development of the city's population, particularly its work force. The focus provided by these questions will facilitate the collection and interpretation of the recovered cultural material in terms of both its regional and local contexts.

Archaeology of the Ceramics Industry

The project area contains the sites of two potteries, the Salt and Mear or "Mansion House Pottery" and the Sebring Brothers Pottery, whose combined periods of operation span the beginnings, growth and initial period of decline for East Liverpool's ceramic industry. During this combined time frame, beginning in 1842 and running through 1914, the two potteries underwent a succession of ownership and firm name changes which is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1.
Ownership Succession
At Pottery Factory Locations

Owners Names	Dates
"Mansion Pottery"	
Salt & Mear	1842-1853/ca.
Harker & Smith	1853-ca.1856
Salt & Mear	1856-1863
Croxall & Cartwright	1863-1888
J.W Croxall & Sons	1888-1898
Croxall Pottery Co.	1898-1914
"Sebring Pottery"	
Agner & Foutts	1863-1883
Agner & Gaston	1883-1884
Sebring Pottery Co.	1887-1900
Sevres China Co.	1900-1908
Warner-Keffer China	1908-1912

To eliminate confusion, the pottery established in 1842 by James Salt and Frederick Mear will be referred to as the "Mansion Pottery", the name given to it by its founders and subsequently retained by its

other owners. The site of the pottery established by Henry agner and Isaac Foutts in 1863 will be referred to as the "Sebring Pottery" after the company most associated with the location.

Despite active scholarly research into East Liverpool and its ceramic industry over the past ten years very little is known regarding the early period of ceramics production from either a technological or social perspective. Similarly, there exists a paucity of data regarding the nature of the transition from handcraft methods of production to mechanization of the industry in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Mansion Pottery and Sebring Pottery sites afford perhaps the only opportunity to gather data to fill these gaps in the historic record. Specific questions pertaining to these sites pertain to the:

- 1) Range of Vessel Styles and Types; and,
- 2) Change from Handcraft to Mechanized Industry.

While these questions form the basis for the data recovery plan at the pottery sites, it is recognized that other questions may arise during the course of the project which may be investigated given time and flexibility.

Socioeconomic Development

The project area encompasses the earliest settled portion of East Liverpool. The historical data gathered on the Second and Third Street properties indicates that a diversity of domestic, commercial and industrial activities were present from approximately 1802 to circa 1884 when clearing of the right-of-way began. Social heterogeneity is one characteristic employed to describe urban life. As urban growth continues sections of a city may become more homogeneous socially and economically reflecting distinctions between socioeconomic strata. Gates's analysis of East Liverpool's social development suggests that prior to circa 1890 the project area exhibited a greater heterogeneity which was subsequently lost as the more affluent citizens began to locate in the northern sections of the city. The diversity of domestic and commercial sites contained within the corridor provides the opportunity to examine this concept of urban growth and development.

As with the excavation of the pottery sites, archaeological investigations conducted at select domestic and commercial locations will focus on specific research topics. These include:

- 1) *Socioeconomic Variability*. The historical record provides limited information regarding the different socioeconomic groups which made up East

Liverpool's population. Those distinctions which can be discerned on the basis of the available data are limited in scope, often consisting of merely demonstrating class differences on the basis of income or social position. As such there is little data by which an understanding of the lifestyles of the different socioeconomic groups and the cultural processes operative in their formation may be obtained. The diversity of domestic and commercial locations contained within the project area offers the opportunity to gather sample data to address these issues.

- 2) *Ethnicity and Assimilation Processes*. East Liverpool is unique among the urban areas of the Upper Ohio Valley in that throughout most of the nineteenth century and into the present era, its population has been characterized by the presence of only a limited number of ethnic groups with those represented primarily coming from Northern Europe. This is in contrast to other cities in the region, such as Pittsburgh, where beginning in the last decade of the nineteenth century large numbers of immigrants from central and southern Europe took up residence in the city and surrounding region. As a result, Pittsburgh's population was extremely diversified in its ethnic composition which was subsequently reflected in divergent occupational choices and behavioral strategies of the constituent groups.

Inquiries into the presence of ethnic groups in the archaeological record and the processes of assimilation as reflected by patterns in the material culture have steadily increased over the past decade. Initially, the majority of studies focused primarily on either Afro-American or Asian-American ethnic groups; however, recent investigations have been undertaken to examine the Spanish, Mexican and Dutch ethnic presence in the archaeological record.

Similar studies have been undertaken in regard to the presence of English immigrants as definable ethnic groups. South's determination of differences in the disposal patterns between 18th century English and German colonists in North Carolina and Kelso's study of the Kingsmill Plantation provide but two examples of increasing body of data pertaining to English ethnicity in the archaeological record.

Excavations at domestic locations in the project area will permit evaluation of English ethnicity and the processes of assimilation of this group into American society during the mid to late nineteenth century. The excavations will also permit data recovery on a location inhabited by Asian-Americans, providing information on one of the few diverse ethnic groups which lived in East Liverpool.

Synthesis of the recovered data at the end of the project will allow a more in-depth understanding of industrialization and urbanization in the Upper Ohio Valley than is now available. In addition to providing a means to address anthropological issues in the archaeological record, the East Liverpool project provides the only avenue for the recovery of data which is noticeably lacking in the traditional historical record and reiterates Deagan's statement that:

"The application of historical archaeology to traditionally historical issues for which there is simply inadequate documentation constitutes a valid and important focus in the field, and one that boasts the most successful contributions of historical archaeology to date."

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Job Opportunities

Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. presently has positions open for an *Historic Archaeologist* and *Architectural Historian*. Applicants must have at least an M.A. and meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for each field. In addition, knowledge of both urban and rural resources is necessary. Applicants should their resume to Linda Wright, ASC, Inc., P.O. Box 02095, Columbus, Ohio 43202. Please reply by January 1, 1991.

GAI Consultants Inc. has provided the following position announcements.

Senior Archaeologist: a qualified individual to serve as Project Director on Phase Is, IIs and IIIs on prehistoric sites throughout the mid-South and Middle Atlantic. Successful applicants must hold a Ph.D. in anthropology or M.A. with prior CRM experience. Experience in West Virginia, western Pennsylvania or Kentucky preferred but not mandatory. Prior experience in the excavation of mound sites and human skeletal remains highly desirable. Successful candidate must be willing to relocate to Pittsburgh area. Position is full-time with benefits. Salary is highly competitive, based upon experience.

Archaeologists: qualified individuals to serve as crew chiefs on CRM projects throughout the eastern U.S. Successful applicants must hold at a minimum a M.A. in Anthropology or related field and one year of field experience on CRM projects. Prior experience on Phase IIs and IIIs highly desirable. Positions are full-time with benefits; salary range is highly competitive based upon experience.

Field Technicians: GAI has immediate openings for qualified field technicians. Prior field experience and a B.A. in anthropology or related field mandatory. Some full-time positions are available for highly motivated individuals. Salary is highly competitive.

Please send resume and the names of three references to: Personnel Director, GAI Consultants, Inc., 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville PA 15146.

1990 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

November 16:

Ohio Archaeological Council
Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH.

November 28 - December 3:

AAA, 89th Meeting
The New Orleans Hilton.

January 9-13, 1991:

Society for Historical Archaeology.
Richmond, Virginia

May 17, 1991:

Ohio Archaeological Council
Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH.

April 23-28, 1991

Society for American Archaeology
New Orleans, Louisiana

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and Program Chair John Nass, Jr.
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Deadlines For Submission

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January 1st	February
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Send any information you wish to have considered for inclusion in the *Newsletter* to the editors.

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