



# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL NEWSLETTER

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## Editor's Comments

The first three years of the *OAC Newsletter* are behind us now. On behalf of John Nass and Al Tonetti I would like to thank everyone for the cooperation we received during this period. A *Newsletter* Editor for 1992-1993 will be selected by the Board of Directors. Special notice will be sent to those who agreed to make a yearly contribution starting in February, 1992.

*Donald R. Bier, Jr.*

## President's Message

At the September 27, 1991 Board of Directors meeting, the Board approved a request from the Council for West Virginia Archaeology for \$500 to support the Council, the United Cherokee Tribe of West Virginia, and the West Virginia Archeological Society in a law suit against the West Virginia Division of Culture and History (SHPO) and the West Virginia Dept. of Highways. The law suit challenges the manner in which the excavations at Cotiga Mound were developed and are being carried out. Each OAC member should have received more information on this matter from the Council for West Virginia Archaeology in a recent OAC mailing. This is a complicated and sensitive matter that the Board discussed over at least two Board meetings. As I indicate elsewhere in a separate article, entering into such matters is something that the Board takes extremely seriously. The Board felt that the plaintiffs in this matter were justified in challenging certain aspects of the Cotiga Mound data recovery, and also believed that by supporting this legal action we serve notice that the OAC will entertain similar actions in Ohio and elsewhere if the need arises.

On October 3rd, I participated in a meeting with the *ad hoc* Conference Committee, chaired by Trustee Bob Genheimer. This committee is developing a proposal for an OAC sponsored archaeology conference in late 1992 or early 1993. The papers given at this conference will be published by the OAC. The committee is focusing on a conference on Paleoindian and Archaic research in Ohio. Bill Dancey, Professor of Anthropology at The Ohio State University, has agreed to serve as coordinator for the conference. If you would like to have input into this conference, please contact Bob Genheimer. This conference will be further discussed at the November 22, 1991 membership meeting.

The OAC Education Committee is rethinking its approach to OAC educational activities. The request for

proposals to develop OAC education programs distributed earlier this year was felt by those who responded to be too ambitious of a beginning. The membership also will have an opportunity to discuss this matter at the November 22nd membership meeting.

It is with deep regret that I announce the death of long-time OAC member Dr. Patricia S. Essenpreis (see article by Jay Heilman later in this issue). She was a distinguished scholar and archaeologist, and will be missed greatly.

*Al Tonetti*

## Ohio Historic Preservation Office

### STATE LEGISLATION

H.B. 274, the Ohio Historic Preservation Act, remains in a State Government Committee subcommittee. The OHPO continues to work with state agencies and other organizations to clarify the bill and gain support. For more information contact Franco Ruffini, Deputy SHPO at (614) 297-2470.

On October 30, 1991, the Senate Energy, Natural Resources and Environment Committee voted 7-0 to send to the Senate for passage Substitute H.B. 264, the Ohio Submerged Resources Protection Act. This bill provides for the establishment of Lake Erie submerged lands preserves. It requires a permit to recover, alter, salvage, or destroy abandoned property submerged therein. The bill passed 31-0 in the Senate the same day and was sent to the house for approval of changes made in the Senate. This was done on November 12th and the bill was sent to Governor Voinovich for signing. The bill was passed 97-0 in the House earlier this year. For more information contact Franco Ruffini.

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### FEDERAL LEGISLATION

S. 749, a bill to rename and expand the boundaries of Mound City Group National Monument, was passed by the Senate on September 23, 1991 (see article by Bill Gibson elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). This bill includes, among other things, language authorizing the purchase of the 224 acres of Hopeton Earthworks not owned by the Federal Government [see *OAC Newsletter*, May, 1991, 3(2):2]. For more information contact Franco Ruffini.

Proposed rules to amend sections in the final uniform regulations to implement 1988 amendments to the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 have been published in the Wednesday, September 11, 1991, *Federal Register* (Vol. 56, No. 176, 56 FR 46259). The proposed rules address the lower threshold for felony violations of ARPA, increase public awareness programs, schedule completion of archaeological surveys, revise the Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress about Federal archaeology programs, and improve guidance to Federal land managers about treatment of human remains and associated objects from archaeological properties on Federal lands. Federal agencies affected by these proposed rules are the Department's of the Interior, Agriculture, Defense, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Written comments on the proposed rules will be accepted until December 10, 1991. Your comments may be mailed to Douglas H. Scovill, acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist, P.O. Box 37127, Room 4318, 1100 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20013-71-27. For additional information contact David Snyder, Archaeology Reviews Manager.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office continues to review the Archaeology Guidelines. They will soon be distributed to the full Archaeology Guidelines committee for review. For more information contact Franco Ruffini.

### OAI MICROFILMING PROJECT

The Microfilming Department of the Ohio Historical Society's Archives/Library Division began microfilming the Ohio Archaeological Inventory in August [see *OAC Newsletter*, August, 1991, 3(3):2]. Please remember to contact Martha Otto (614-297-2641) at the Society's Education Division to make arrangements to consult the Ohio Archaeological Inventory. The forms you may need to consult may not be available for examination during the time that microfilming and quality control are undertaken. For further information on the microfilming project contact Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager.

### NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS

National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," explains how the National Park Service and the OHPO apply National

Register Criteria in evaluating archaeological properties to see if they are significant in local, state, or national prehistory or history. Bulletin 15 should be used by anyone making recommendations or decisions concerning the eligibility of archaeological properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

A revised draft of Bulletin 36, "Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeology Sites and Districts," has been prepared by the National Park Service and sent to interested colleagues for review and comment. The deadline for comments was November 15th. Bulletin 36 also should be read by everyone evaluating historical archaeology properties using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Likewise, draft Bulletin 41, "How to Evaluate and Nominate Cemeteries and Burial Places," has been prepared and distributed for review. Comments on draft Bulletin 41 are due November 30, 1991. Although primarily written for historic cemeteries as landscape features, it does address a number of archaeological issues, and should be consulted by cultural resource management archaeologists encountering cemeteries and other burial places regardless of their age or origin.

These publications may be obtained by writing the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. For additional information contact Al Tonetti.

### DEDICATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVE

The Ohio Historical Society is nearing completion of an agreement with Monte Mound Preserve, Inc., to accept Monte Mound as the first Dedicated Archaeological Preserve in Ohio. When finalized this agreement will preserve Monte Mound and 15 acres of surrounding woodland. The Dedicated Archaeological Preserve program was created in 1976 to provide for the protection of important archaeological properties. A management plan outlining how the Preserve is to be protected is part of the agreement. Archaeological properties protected in Preserves cannot be taken for any other use or purpose except another public use or purpose only after a judicial finding of an imperative and unavoidable public necessity for such other public use or purpose. Dedicated Archaeological Preserves are exempt from state taxation. Dedicated Archaeological Preserves are codified in the Ohio Revised Code in section 149.52. For more information contact Al Tonetti.

### STUDENT ESSAY CONTEST

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office invites eighth grade teachers in Ohio to sponsor students in an essay contest. Contestants must address the question of "why it is important to protect archaeological sites." A panel of professional educators and archaeologists from Ohio



will determine the winners. The award for the student with the best essay includes one-year subscriptions to *Archaeology* and *National Geographic*, the National Geographic Society book *America's Ancient Cities*, the recently released book *Protecting the Past: Readings In Archaeological Resource Protection*, and review of the essay by *Archaeology* magazine staff for possible publication in *Archaeology*. The student writing the next best essay will receive one-year subscriptions to *Archaeology* and *National Geographic*. The student writing the third best essay will receive a one-year subscription to *Archaeology*. The sponsoring teachers of the three winning students will each receive a copy of *People and Places of the Past: The National Geographic Illustrated Cultural Atlas of the Ancient World*. The schools of the three winning students will each receive a plaque indicating the nature of the contest, the winning student, sponsoring teacher, and school's name. With the exception of the subscriptions to *National Geographic*, purchased by the SAA, and the plaques, purchased by the Ohio Archaeological Council, all prizes are donated. Essays must be submitted by a sponsoring teacher. They must be 250 words or less, handwritten by the student, and postmarked on or before February 8, 1992. The student authors and sponsoring teachers of the best three essays will be notified by mail on or before March 23, 1992. Winners will be asked to attend the SAA's 57th Annual Meeting, Public Archaeology Session, in Pittsburgh, PA, on April 11, 1992, to receive recognition of their achievements, meet SAA officials, and hear talks by distinguished archaeologists about the search for Christopher Columbus' New World landing sites, the impact of European contact on American Indians, and the archaeology of Pittsburgh. Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager for OHPO, is coordinating the contest in Ohio. To receive entry forms, a reading list, and further information about the contest please write "SAA Essay Contest," c/o the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497, or telephone Al Tonetti at (614) 297-2470.

#### STANDARDS FOR HUMAN OSTEOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION

The Paleopathology Association has developed and recently published a set of minimum standards for human osteological data collection. The Paleopathology Association developed these standards because "the past decade has witnessed an ever increasing effort to repatriate and rebury the remains of Native Americans being curated in the nation's museums. In addition, both state and federal legislation is requiring reburial of skeletal remains within a brief time after excavation. Recognizing that these changes in the treatment of skeletal remains will alter the pattern and intensity of osteological analysis, the Paleopathology Association appointed a committee to develop a set of minimum standards for osteological data collection. The development of standardized data collection is necessitated by our future inability to restudy collections and make up

for any deficiencies in the initial analyses. Without such standardization it may not be possible to compare data between different skeletal series. After four years of work, the committee has produced its final recommendations which have been approved by the membership of the Paleopathology Association." For a copy of the standards or for more information write the Paleopathology Association, 18655 Parkside, Detroit, MI 48221. For more information contact Al Tonetti.

#### FEDERAL GRANTS TO INDIAN TRIBES

The Historic Preservation Fund has awarded \$721,448 to Indian tribes for the preservation of their cultural heritage pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Each year the National Park Service allocates a certain portion of the HPF for such purposes. One-third of the projects funded this year were for language retention. Others supported oral history, developing historic preservation plans, historic resources survey, ethnobotanical studies documenting traditional uses of plants, training in conservation and other museum skills, and cultural needs assessments. One grant supports the establishment of a national organization to protect the cultural heritage of Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, implementing a recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior from the 1990 report to Congress on funding needs for preservation on Indian lands, "Keepers of the Treasures: Protecting Historic Properties and Cultural Traditions on Indian Land." One hundred fifty-two grant proposals were received totaling nearly \$4 million. Of the thirty-six funded, about half a dozen deal with archaeology or archaeological collections. No proposals were submitted from Ohio, as was the case for most midwestern states. Michigan had four proposals from three tribes submitted, none of which were funded. For more information contact Al Tonetti.

#### URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP

[Adapted from the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 24 (2) 1991]. The Urban Archaeology Group maintains a mailing list for archaeologists, historians, planners, preservationists, etc., who do a significant amount of their work in the urban environment. The current list is being updated. To add or delete your name from the list, or change your address since the last update in 1989, please write to Ronald C. Carlisle, Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., Transportation Department, Building 3, Fifth Floor, Airport Office Park, Coraopolis, PA 15108. Information submitted should be typed and include (in this order): Name, Address, Telephone, Geographical/Topical Area of Interest, and Cities in which you have worked.

The Urban Archaeology Group also announces the establishment of the Urban Report Center, a center for the distribution of reports in urban archaeology. The center was established to address the problem of the general lack of availability of contract reports, and to



insure that researchers can access the latest developments in this young specialty. Individuals and firms may participate in the center by submitting a legible, unbound copy of each contract report they wish to have entered in the center. Each report should be accompanied by a signed release that gives the center permission to photocopy the report and distribute it on an at-cost basis. Copyrighted material must be accompanied by a signed and notarized release from the copyright holder. A set of descriptive key words should also be submitted for each report. Each report will be entered into a Hypercard (Macintosh) based bibliography. This computer bibliography will be the source of a printed bibliography of reports on file, which will be distributed to the membership of the Urban Archaeology Group on a regular basis. The list will also be available upon request. The bibliography will include the cost of each report calculated at the rate of \$0.07/page plus postage. A copy of the bibliography will be available in Hypercard on a 3.5" data disk for the cost of a replacement disk and postage, which will allow those with proper hardware and software to perform their own bibliographic searches and compile customized bibliographies. If you would like to participate in the Urban Report Center, send copies of reports to Patrick H. Garrow, Garrow and Associates, Attn. Urban Report Center, 3772 Pleasantdale Road, Suite 200, Atlanta, GA 30340, (404) 270-1192. For information contact Al Tonetti.

Compiled By *Al Tonetti*

### *Federal Court Rules For Plaintiffs In Suit Against Office of Surface Mining*

On October 8, 1991, Federal Judge Joyce Hens Green ruled that the Federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM) was not complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This ruling should end this phase of OSM's failure to comply with the nation's historic preservation laws, pending appeal.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that all federal agencies take into account the effects of their programs on historic, including archaeological, properties, and take steps to mitigate any harmful effects on significant properties. OSM delegated the responsibility for reviewing and issuing mining permits to the states. OSM's regulations, however, generally failed to satisfy the requirements of the NHPA because they did not require or even encourage compliance by the states — compliance with historic preservation laws was, in effect, made optional. Although Ohio generally has experienced good cooperation with the state mining permitting agency, the Ohio Division of Reclamation, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, such was not the case in many other states.

The OAC and similar professional archaeological organizations in Indiana, West Virginia, and Kentucky,

along with the National Association of State Archeologists, the Society of Professional Archeologists, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation were plaintiffs in the case, with the Trust taking the lead. The lawsuit was filed in April, 1987. Incredulously, in 1987 the Coal Industry also filed a suit against OSM claiming that OSM was requiring too much of the states with regard to the identification and protection of archaeological properties.

This is a huge victory for historic preservation in general, and archaeology in particular. Other federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, continue to delegate various responsibilities to the states but have not passed on federally mandated historic preservation obligations. Judge Green's ruling should result in full compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA nationally by OSM and may spur other federal agencies into compliance.

Entering into litigation is not something that the OAC takes lightly. Such action is a serious step that has risks. However, when such action is warranted, the OAC must not shy away from its responsibility. When the lawsuit was filed in 1987 the Board of Directors included President Mike Pratt, Vice President John Blank, Secretary Martha Otto, Treasurer Franco Ruffini, and Trustees David Brose, Jim Murphy, Dick Boisvert, Robert Genheimer, and David Bush. They deserve credit and our thanks for making the difficult decisions in regard to this matter. The hard work of Dick Boisvert, now with the New Hampshire SHPO, and his former employer, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, was particularly critical in making this lawsuit a success.

*Al Tonetti*, President, OAC

### *Hopewell Culture Bill Update*

The Hopewell Sites Study conducted by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Ohio Historical Society and professional Hopewell scholars has moved one step closer to successful conclusion with the passage by the U.S. Senate of the enabling legislation. On September 23, the Senate unanimously passed S. 749, introduced by Senator Howard Metzenbaum to rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument. Equally favorable was the August 26 recommendation from the Secretary of the Interior to enact the bill which will preserve important Hopewell sites. The next critical step, and only hurdle remaining before enactment, will be the house hearing on Representative McEwen's companion bill. He has sent H.R. 2328 to the Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where favorable consideration is expected on November 19, 1991.

The two bills propose to rename Mound City, to be known as the Hopewell Culture National Historical



Park. Boundary expansion is proposed which will add three new areas as well as acquisition of the privately owned portion of the Hopeton National Historic Landmark. The expansion is critical at Hopeton where the National Park Service already owns 150 acres containing the core earthworks, but where the adjacent lands within the Landmark are being mined by the Chillicothe Gravel Company. In addition to the 224 acre addition at Hopeton, the Mound City expansion will include a 180 acre addition of the Hopewell Mound Group, a 168 acre parcel at Seip Earthworks, and a 190 acre area at the High Banks Works. Provision is included for cooperative agreements with the Ohio Historical Society, the Archaeological Conservancy, as well as with other public and private entities, for the purpose of consultation and assistance in the interpretation and management of the park. Authorization for continuing archaeological studies at Spruce Hill Works, the Harness Group, and Cedar Bank Works and other significant Hopewellian sites is also included.

Bill Gibson, Superintendent,  
Mound City Group National Monument

### *Patricia Sue Essenpreis*

Patricia Essenpreis was born in Dayton, Ohio on July 28, 1949 and succumbed to cancer on September 24, 1991. She graduated from the University of Illinois in 1971 with High Honors in Liberal Arts and Sciences and Highest Distinction in Anthropology. Pat went on to work on her Masters at Case Western Reserve which she received in 1974. Her interests in the Ohio Valley intensified — focusing on the ceremonialism and social interaction throughout the eastern United States with particular interest in Hopewell and Fort Ancient.

She was awarded her Ph.D. from Harvard in 1982. Her dissertation was on The Anderson Village Site: Redefining the Anderson Phase of the Fort Ancient Tradition of the Middle Ohio Valley. Pat's work on the Fort Ancient State Memorial in Warren County, Ohio, was both on the Hopewellian and Fort Ancient utilization of this site. While Pat spent six field seasons at this site, she worked extensively throughout the Eastern United States making contributions to archaeology in Florida, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts, as well as Mexico and Peru. Pat frequently used her students from Case Western Reserve, Loyola University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, and University of Florida in her impeccable field schools. She took a strong interest in assisting her students and friends.

Her marriage to Dr. Mike Mosely took her interests to Peru as well, where she worked with him on the survey of irrigation systems in the Moche Valley and numerous other projects.

I had the pleasure of knowing Pat from her work with me at SunWatch and many evening conversations sharing ideas about Fort Ancient. While my work was

myopically on SunWatch, Pat's broad interests within Fort Ancient and the eastern United States made her an exceptionally valued friend. She was so unassuming and her work was so well thought through that it made it a real pleasure to work with her. Her dedication to her projects was only exceeded by her dedication to her students and friends.

Pat is survived by her husband Dr. Michael E. Mosely and their daughter Maya in Hawthorne, Florida, as well as her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Essenpreis and her sister Barbara Heglund and her family.

Contributions in the memory of Pat may be made to the Patricia S. Essenpreis Memorial Fund, care of the Department of Anthropology, T.U.R. 1350, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 32611.

Jay Heilman, Curator of Archaeology  
Dayton Museum of Natural History

## *Research and Other Notes*

### *Skeletal Explorer Video-Disk Project*

#### INTRODUCTION

The Department of Anthropology, Cleveland State University is currently engaged in a project to develop, evaluate and distribute computer-based laboratory curriculum modules for introductory level courses in biological anthropology and archaeology. The modules will utilize high-resolution still and motion images recorded on video-disk, computer graphics, 3-dimensional animation, and simulations.

#### PROBLEM STATEMENT

A large proportion (ca. 77%) of American college students obtain their only exposure to archaeology and biological anthropology by enrolling in an introductory level course variously titled *Introduction to Human Evolution*, *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*, *Introduction to World Archaeology*, etc. Such courses are most frequently taught in large lecture-format courses with enrollments ranging from 40 to more than 200 students. However, laboratory experiences are rare as a result of both large enrollments and limited laboratory resources. Students are reduced to the role of passive learners (reading, taking notes, listening) rather than being active participants in the learning process, which occurs best in the lab setting.

As a vehicle for higher education, the cardinal value of laboratory is that this experience engages students as active learners, providing them with the opportunity to integrate text and lecture information with empirical observations derived from the direct study of the specimens themselves. The laboratory experience is used to integrate these information sources with physical evidence and information derived from



physical evidence through measurement. The laboratory experience also encourages numeracy by requiring students to collect and analyze numerical data. While it would be highly desirable to allow students to actively learn in a fully equipped biological anthropology or archaeology laboratory, such laboratory collections are available at less than twelve colleges and universities in America (<4%: *Guide to Graduate Departments in Anthropology* 1990). Numerous factors mitigate against the development of such facilities. The development of an effective laboratory substitute or supplement is needed.

The primary hypothesis to be tested by this project is: "Does the active involvement in computer-simulated laboratory experiments increase a students knowledge of introductory biological anthropology and archaeology?" The proposed computer modules are also designed to accomplish the following subsidiary goals, which will also be tested as a portion of this project:

- a. to promote an active understanding of the roles of theory, hypothesis development, data gathering, and hypothesis testing in both the physical and social sciences;
- b. to increase a students ability to gather, analyze, and use qualitative and quantitative information in both numerical (tabular) and graphical form;
- c. to increase a students knowledge of world geography;
- d. to increase a students knowledge of evolutionary theory as applied to humans; and,
- e. to raise the level of students computer "competency".

Various experimental studies have shown that students primarily learn in the archaeology-biological anthropology laboratory as a result of viewing, handling, and measuring specimens. The viewing includes repeated and detailed examination of specimens and comparisons between specimens. This process allows students to visualize the structural elements of a particular bone, to visualize the spatial relationships between various elements, and to visualize the changing size and relationships of the elements as a function of the genus, species, sex, age, and relative stature of the individuals. Measurement of specimens permits students to directly quantify changing size and spatial relationships and to support the qualitative knowledge gained from visual examination. Further, measurement frequently focuses upon recognition and reconstruction of population parameters, which cannot be obtained from single specimens, and upon both qualitative and quantitative comparisons between populations and sub-groups of populations.

#### PROPOSED SOLUTION

Video-disk technology provides a cost effective means of developing a high-resolution photographic atlas of normal and developing modern human anatomy, human bone pathology, non-human primate, and fossil human skeletal anatomy; that will be published as the Biological Anthropology Video Disk.

Video-Disks (also referred to as Laser Disks) are storage devices very similar to the familiar audio compact-disks (CDs). CD technology allows 90 minutes of extremely high quality stereophonic sound to be recorded on a single 5 inch disk. The pre-recorded CD is read by a CD player containing a laser which reads and converts the recorded digital information into an analog signal for amplification and playback through earphones or conventional audio speakers. Audio CDs are well known for their retention of original quality sound even after thousands of plays, the ability to access any portion of the recording at the users command, and the near indestructible nature of the disks. Further, CDs can be mass-produced at a low cost.

Video-Disks possess many of the properties of audio CDs. Although a single disk can contain over 54,000 color images (extremely high resolution), 1 hour of color motion video, or 4 hours of CD quality sound; any image or portion of the disk can be accessed in seconds, and image quality is stable through time as measured in thousands of accesses. Further, disks can be commercially duplicated at a cost of \$30.00 per disk, after the original master has been prepared. Home quality video-disk players are presently available from home electronics stores and the inventory of "feature-length movies" available on video-disk expands weekly.

The Skeletal Explorer Video-Disk contains over 22,000 color images of the human and primate skeleton based upon the Hamman-Todd Collection of Cleveland Museum of Natural History, the Terry Collection of Smithsonian Institution, and National Museum of Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. The high resolution images, 1024 lines of resolution compared to 512 lines of commercial (NTSC) broadcast television, are divided into five categories: a) human adult skeletal anatomy (6,000), b) human growth and development (6,000 images), c) primate skeletal anatomy (3,000 images), d) human fossils (4,000 images), and e) skeletal pathology (3,000 images). Each image contains a photographic scale so that scaled measurements can be made based upon the image. The second side of the disk will also contain two segments of high-resolution, color motion video: approximately 22 minutes of normal human motion and locomotion, and a tutorial on using the Skeletal Explorer Video-Disk System, anticipated to be between 3 and 5 minutes in length.

The sampling frame for humans and non-human primate skeletons includes male and female skeletons,



including individuals of gracile, normal, and robust stature. White, Black, Oriental, and Amerindian individuals have been imaged. Humans have been sampled from birth through two years at one month intervals, from 2-20 years at one year intervals, and beyond 20 years at 10 year intervals. Not only has each bone of the human and primate skeleton been photographed from the four standard anatomical views, all articulating surfaces will be photographed close-up to provide additional anatomical detail. The same image sampling frame has been employed for nearly 400 human fossils, ranging in age from nearly 4,000,000 to 15,000 years.

Although the Video-Disk will be offered for sale as a separate product, we anticipate that most universities will elect also to purchase the Skeletal Explorer Control Program. The Control Program provides a Windows Graphical User Interface for the video-disk player from an IBM PS/2 computer that will eliminate the need to consult either the printed or the electronic Table of Contents. The Control Program, which forms a screen overlay, will provide the following functions:

- > image search;
- > split screen image comparison;
- > image linking (so that if the view of the specimen in one window is changed, the linked image will change to the same view);
- > two levels of anatomical help [Level 1 uses overlay drawing of the adult human skeleton providing anatomical structure names. Level 2 provides a text explanation of the structure and/or function of selected anatomical features]
- > map information for the distribution of living primates and all human fossils;
- > time line information for all human fossils;
- > "electronic calipers" which will allow the measurement of length, surface area, and angles via a pop-up menu;
- > "electronic notebook" which will allow students to enter both text and numerical observations;
- > printing; and,
- > a "Help" function.

#### Acknowledgements:

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*John E. Blank*, Professor

Department of Anthropology  
Cleveland State University

### THE PEOPLE'S PAST: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

It is said that during the Warring States Period (476-221 B.C.E.) a philosopher said to a King of Yueh

*In the ...[early ages]... weapons were made of stones for cutting trees and building houses and were buried with the dead...;*

*In the age of Huang Di, weapons were made of jade for cutting trees, building houses, and digging ground ...and were buried with the dead;*

*In the age of Yu, weapons were made of bronze for building canals ...and houses;*

*At the present time, weapons are made of iron.*

Archaeology, as a tool of Chinese historiography is almost as old as the Chinese civilization itself, but has been modified at several points by new techniques and theories (Chang 1986, 1983). Two of these, the discovery of the first "Stone Age" sites in 1920 and the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, have created Chinese archaeology in its present form.

In 1920 western archaeologists (particularly J.G. Andersson of Sweden) were present at the discovery of the first prehistoric sites in China. The Yang shao site first established the presence of a neolithic culture with characteristic black on red ceramics and polished celts now known throughout north central China. In the same year, Andersson identified Zhoukoudian as a potential location for human fossils. By 1923, Li Chi, a Harvard educated Chinese anthropologist began to direct excavations and became a dominant force in Chinese archaeology until his death in 1979. The influx of western archaeological theory and thought led to a replacement of much of traditional Chinese antiquarian thought. The melding of these two traditions provided a new perspective for interpretation of the nearly one million year record of human occupation of the world's most populated area (Chang 1986).

The establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949 added two significantly different dimensions. First, Marxist historical materialism became the guiding theoretical interpretation. This resulted in the periodization of ancient Chinese history and further politicized the writing of history and archaeology. Secondly, archaeology became a state directed enterprise subject to bureaucratic organization, finance and direction (Chang 1986).

In 1987 and 1990 I had the opportunity to view a number of China's most famous archaeological sites including: The Ban 'po neolithic site, the tomb complex of the first emperor, Chin Shi Huang Di, and Tang Dynasty royal tombs in Xian; the Ming Tombs outside Beijing; and the Peking Man site at Zhokoudian. I also had the opportunity to visit two archaeologists, Zhang Zhikui of Shandong University, Jinan, and Zhang Xiying of Nankai University, Tianjin. These two colleges obtained permission to show me their laboratory



facilities and we were able to exchange information about how the discipline operates in our respective countries. The following is based on my understanding of information I learned through the efforts of a skilled translator, Mr. Li Lianchun.

The nation of China exhibits an archaeological record of human inhabitation which extends over more than 500,000 years. It is the opinion of the Chinese that this represents a continuous, *in situ*, evolution of the Chinese people and their culture. Chinese archaeology is divided into seven major cultural/historical periods:

- Neolithic: app. 8,000 — 2,000 B.C.E.
- Bronze Age: app. 1766 — 220 B.C.E.  
Shang "Dynasty" — Warring States
- Chin-Han: 221 B.C.E. — 220 C.E.  
Unification and establishment of dynastic China.
- Wei-North & South: 220 — 589  
A period of competing kingdoms.
- Sui-Tang/Sung, Yuan: 589 — 1368  
Reunion and disunion, followed by conquest by the Mongols.
- Ming: 1368 — 1644  
Re-establishment of Chinese control.
- Post 1644: The Qing Dynasty (1644 — 1911) and later are considered "modern" and not a subject of archaeological interest.

Following a strict Marxist interpretation, the Neolithic is seen as a period of primitive communism. Particular emphasis is given to interpretations of egalitarian behavior, communal housing, female agricultural activities, and matrilineal kinship as exemplifying communalistic life.

Known for its bronze vessels and the first written records, Shang, Zhou, and the other cultural entities of the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods are seen as "Slave Society". The human and animal retainers associated with the tombs of the Shang "royalty" demonstrate the absolute control of the slave masters over their slaves.

Feudal society in China begins with the unification of a series of states into a single empire within the Great Wall. The first Chin emperor's tomb compound contains life-sized, individualized "terra cotta warriors"; ceramic models of Chin soldiers which accompanied the emperor in death. The fact that figurines replace actual humans as grave furniture helps demonstrate that China had developed beyond the stage of Slavery. The subsequent Han dynasty established the groundwork for the later Chinese civilization. Confucianist philosophy, education in the classics and the origin of the civil

service system became central to Chinese culture. Today, the nation takes its name from the Chin and the people, their ethnicity from the Han.

All other archaeological periods are viewed as historical. These trace the rise and fall of dynasties, the disunion and re-unification of the country, the waxing and waning of regional influences. Twice, and ultimately, control of China fell to ethnic minorities, but each time the strong cultural patterns and the mass of the Han Chinese seduced the invaders to continue the established feudal patterns. The Ming restoration, a bright age between the foreign invasions of the Mongols and Manchus, is the final period of archaeological interest. The Manchu Qing Dynasty (1644 — 1911) and the rest of the 20th century are viewed as modern and therefore the domain of history and political science, not archaeology.

Both because of the long and rich heritage and a feeling of "let the past serve the present" in China, archaeology is the concern of the People's Republic. As a result the discipline is bureaucratized and the data are well protected by strict antiquity laws. All of the provinces have a "ministry of antiquities", staffed by archaeologists, which issues permits associated with new construction. The ministry also must be contacted if archaeological sites are discovered during construction activities.

When a site is known or encountered, the ministry develops a plan and budget for appropriate action, carries out the work, and bills the construction or development organization. Sometimes part of the project is carried out by university archaeologists although teaching schedules usually inhibit their participation. In China, much of the excavation work is carried out by laborers, therefore, there is little opportunity for students to become involved in such projects. Students are not qualified to supervise, and are not expected to serve as excavators. Ministry staff are professional archaeologists, trained in a university and assigned to the position.

Within the universities, archaeologists are housed in departments of History or Anthropology. In general, both types of programs have reference collections of artifacts which cover all periods and they teach a similar program. However, Anthropological archaeologists concentrate on pre-literate sites. Since the theoretical and temporal framework of Chinese cultural history is a matter of national policy, most of the training is oriented towards recognizing and understanding the artifacts and in field techniques. The former is taught in the laboratory/museum, the latter through field trips or participation in faculty directed summer excavations. Courses such as Introduction to Archaeology, Laboratory Methods, and Evolution of Royal Seals are part of the curriculum at one of the universities. The archaeology program is a four year specialization and there is little or no post-graduate work. Most graduates are



employed by government ministries or go on to teach courses in schools or colleges. For further reading consult the following books by Kwang-chih Chang: *The Archaeology of Ancient China* (4th edition), Yale University Press (1986); and *Art Myth and Ritual: The Path to Political Authority in Ancient China*, Harvard University Press (1983).

G. Michael Pratt,  
Heidelberg College

### 1992 Calendar Of Events

- January 8-12: *Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology*. Kingston, Jamaica, at the Wyndham and Pegasus Hotel Complex.
- May 15: *Ohio Archaeological Council*. Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, Ohio. Contact Martha Otto, (614) 297-2641.
- April 8-12: 57th Annual Meeting, Society for American Archaeology. The Pittsburgh Hilton & Towers.

### Job Announcement

ARCHAEOLOGIST, Grade 20,  
Starting Salary: \$21,190.

The Department of Arkansas Heritage is seeking to fill a staff archeologist position in the review and compliance section of the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Office. This position requires a thorough understanding of both state and federal historic preservation legislation. The primary duties of this position are to review federally funded, licensed, and permitted undertakings for potential impacts on archeological resources. Other duties include conducting Section 106 workshops, making National Register evaluations, consultation with Native Americans, assisting in the computerization of 106 data, and maintaining archeological records.

Minimum qualifications include a M.A. degree in anthropology in the subfield of archaeology, at least one year of field experience in archaeological research (preferably in the southeastern United States), and one year in a position requiring knowledge of historic preservation laws and regulations. Send state application and resume by November 29, 1991 to: Personnel Office, Department of Arkansas Heritage, 225 East Markham, Suite 200, Little Rock, AR 72201. For additional information, contact George McCluskey or Ken Grunewald at (501) 324-9346.

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#### Schedule For Submission:

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

#### Editors:

- Donald R. Bier, Jr. .... (614) 297-2644
- Al Tonetti ..... (614) 297-2470

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

### REMEMBER

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