



NEWSLETTER

Volume 13, Number 1

March 2001

Editor's Corner

In this issue, I have exercised my option to address you, the reader, directly in order to introduce what I think is a special edition of the *Newsletter*. Following the "President's Message" and the usual items and news, you will be treated to a series of extended abstracts derived from presentations made at our Fall 2000 membership meeting. These presentations comprised the Council's first-ever session on *Current Research in Ohio Archaeology*. This session proved to be a quite informative, as well as entertaining, means of learning about the current research and professional activities of our members. Most presentations consisted of brief, slide-illustrated (informal) lectures that touched on some of the most interesting and promising aspects of on-going field research and CRM-based investigations within the state. Of special note was the opening presentation by Al Tonetti and Sandy Yee on Archaeology public education and outreach programs in Ohio. In an effort to disseminate this new information, I invited the participants to submit extended abstracts, bibliographies, and illustrations for publication in this issue of the *Newsletter*. Nine of the eleven presenters took me up on my offer, and I am delighted with the response. My plan is to offer a second *Current Research* session at the Fall 2001 meeting and publish the reports in spring 2002, so start planning your presentations now!

Brian Redmond

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

William S. Dancey

The OAC entered the new year with nine new members and 13 new officers and committee members. All are introduced elsewhere in the *Newsletter*. Let me here welcome Mark Seeman and Craig Keener to the Board of Trustees. With Board approval, Mark will chair the Nominations Committee and Craig will chair the Membership Committee. Stepping down are Brad Lepper and J. Heilman and on behalf of the Board I want to acknowledge the strong contributions they made to managing the Council's operation and shaping its future.

The most dramatic news I have to impart at this time concerns the latest development in the Moundbuilders Country Club's rebuilding proposal. I reported at the Fall meeting that the Club had withdrawn its proposal to expand the club house and replaced it with one for remodeling the existing structure. This was accepted by the Society under the condition that the remodeling would not

extend beyond the current club house footprint. Most recently, the Society Board has adopted a set of recommendations prepared by the Society staff. The recommendations mirror the Memorandum developed last fall by the Friends of the Mounds and identify the need for improved visitation, signage, community involvement, and preservation. The recommendations also call for joining the three separate preserved remnants of the Newark Works to form a united site complex called the Newark Earthworks State Memorial. Also called for is a cultural resources management evaluation and future plan for the expanded park. The Society has already submitted proposals to the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historical Preservation for funds to hire an outside contractor to perform this work. I and other participants in the Friends meetings wrote supporting letters. As the Octagon State Memorial park story unfolds, I am more and more convinced that it shows that grass roots involvement in preservation issues can be effective and that diverse interests can work together productively to help preserve the archaeological traces of the cultural past.

On another front, the OAC will provide support for an Ohio Archaeology Week again this year. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office will also contribute funds. As last year, the program is spear-headed by Sandy Yee and SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park. The number of participating groups is growing and the involvement of OAC members and their employers will naturally be appreciated.

The Board continues to struggle with the Web site and the conference publication problems. The Web page is the easiest of the two and we may have the site up and running by the May meeting. The publication problem is more complex and I have asked Mark Seeman to meet with the organizers of our last three conferences and find a solution. As you know, the problem is not

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with book sales; "First Discovery" and "View from the Core" are nearly sold out, and sales of "Cultures Before Contact" are brisk. What we need is a way to relieve the editors of the tedious and time consuming jobs of manuscript review and production oversight.

Another issue under discussion by the Board is the grants money available through the Council. This opportunity is underused. Frank Cowan, Chair of the Grants Committee, is publicizing the grants program with a note in this *Newsletter* and a presentation at the May business meeting. As long as we have the money, we would like to see it go to research. When this fund was started, the idea was that not only might it help supplement support from other sources, but stimulate thought on a small project that could be funded completely by the Council. Some possibilities that come to mind are travel to museums to study collections, to conduct and report a regional survey, build a data base for posting on the Web, photo documentation of architectural styles in a county, and oral histories. There must be hundreds more. Here is your chance to do something outside your normal routine, with financial help from the Council.

Regarding the May members meeting date, the Board decided on May 11. This is a week earlier than normal because we did not want to conflict with the National Park Service's annual remote sensing workshop. This event is being held at the Hopewell Culture National Historic park in Ross County during the third week of May. At least two officers plan to attend, and potentially many other members are as well. This is a great opportunity to have hands-on training in geophysics and remote sensing techniques. I hope that the 40 places in the workshop fill up with Ohio archaeologists. This technology should become routine in CRM work, as it is in many European countries. American archaeology, however, has been slow to adopt it. The NPS workshop is helping to overcome our backwardness. So, look into attending. The fee is nominal for what you get, and there is no overlapping OAC meeting.

Finally, let me encourage members to come to the spring meeting. Gray and Pape, Inc. are putting together what promises to be a stimulating program on survey methodology in Ohio. Come also so we can have a quorum and vote on the proposal to amend the by-laws to streamline the membership application process.



SPRING MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Preparations are underway for the OAC Spring Membership meeting to be held on Friday, May 11, 2001 at the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus. Gray & Pape Inc. is organizing a Methods Forum as a half-day session at the Spring Meeting. The purpose of the forum is to discuss survey methods including, but not limited to, shovel test size, sampling intervals, and when it is appropriate to use different shovel test and surface collection strategies than

those suggested in the OHPO guidelines. At present, the structure of the forum is being finalized but it will probably involve the presentation of short prepared statements by the forum members followed by moderated panel discussion and audience participation. Additional information and an agenda will be sent to members prior to the meeting date.



OAC ELECTION RESULTS

At the end of December 2000, OAC Secretary Eric Fettman announced the results of the annual elections. We are happy to welcome **Craig Keener** and **Mark Seeman** to the Board of Trustees. Craig has agreed to head the Membership Committee and Mark will chair the Nominations Committee. **Jarrold Burks** and **Bob Riordan** were elected to the Membership Committee, and **Jeb Bowen** and **Rick Yerkes** will serve on the Nominations Committee. **N'omi Greber** and **Wes Clarke** join the Grants Committee headed by Frank Cowan; **Elliot Abrams** and **Linda Whitman** will serve on the Education Committee under Dave Bush; and **Cheryl Johnston**, **Jeff Reichwein**, and **Lynn Simonelli** will join the Native American Concerns Committee headed by Al Tonetti.

Several new OAC members were brought into the fold. We welcome new Active Members: **Stephen M. Biehl**, **Erica Keener**, **Jason Koralewski**, **Timothy Lloyd**, **Paul Pacheco**, **Albert Pecora**, **Chris Pierce**, and **Nathan Young**. **James Acton** was awarded an Associate membership in the OAC. Congratulations to all our new members.



OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE INVITES NOMINATIONS FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Nominations are being accepted through July 1, 2001 for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office Awards, which recognize outstanding achievements in preservation, rehabilitation, and adaptive use of historic properties, as well as publications and educational programs that promote the preservation of historic places in Ohio. The awards are presented in two categories: Preservation Merit, and Public Education and Awareness. Activities eligible for the Preservation Merit Award include longtime care of a historic property; preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or adaptive use

of an important building or site; and leadership, support, or service to historic preservation. The Public Education and Awareness Award is for advocacy, educational programs, publications, film and video, special events, and similar efforts which have helped to increase understanding and awareness of historic preservation at the local, regional, or state level. For a nomination form with full details, contact the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 567 E. Hudson St, Columbus, OH 43211-2497, (614) 298-2000, Fax (614) 298-2037, or visit www.ohiohistory.org/essource/histpres/programs/wardscoverpage.html. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office is Ohio's official historic preservation agency. A part of the Ohio Historical Society, it identifies historic places in Ohio, nominates properties to the National Register of Historic Places, reviews federally-assisted projects for effects on Ohio's historic, architectural, and archaeological resources, consults on the conservation of older buildings and sites, and offers educational programs and publications.



OAC GRANTS: PURPOSE, HISTORY, AND AN INVITATION

Frank L. Cowan
Cincinnati Museum Center
and
Chair, OAC Grants Committee

The Ohio Archaeological Council was formed to promote and support archaeological research and site preservation and to educate the public about Ohio's rich archaeological legacy. The Council has a long-standing tradition of awarding grant funds to OAC members to facilitate those goals by offering up to two OAC Grants of \$500 or less each year. These small grants are designed to assist OAC members and their students in their research, salvage fieldwork, site preservation, specialized materials analysis or preservation, radiocarbon dating or other forms of age estimation, the preparation of exhibits, and for assisting with publication or pre-publication expenses. In 1991, the OAC also established the Patricia Essenpreis Memorial Grant which each year offers up to \$1,000 to support research, preservation, and education in the areas of Patricia's own special interests: Hopewell and Fort Ancient studies.

As the newly designated Chair of the Grants Committee, I wish to invite members to apply for funding in support of worthy research, preservation, or public education projects. Student or other researchers who are not already OAC members can apply with the sponsorship of an existing OAC member. The application process is moderately formal, but not onerous. The application form is

reproduced in this *Newsletter* issue for your examination. Electronic or hardcopy versions of the application form can be obtained by e-mailing me at [<FCowan9115@aol.com>](mailto:FCowan9115@aol.com) or by calling (513) 287-7000, ext. 2372. The Grants Committee reviews the application and makes a recommendation to the OAC Board, which makes the final funding decision. The only hard-and-fast requirement of the recipient, other than actually carrying out the funded research or project, is a public report of the results to the OAC membership with a presentation at an OAC meeting and/or a report or brief article published in the *OAC Newsletter*. (see following article by Burks.[ed.]

Recent experience indicates that competition for these grants is not notably fierce. Since taking the position of Chair last year, I have received only one request for an application form and have as yet received no completed applications. Is it really all that hard to give away money to support archaeological research?

This invitation has also given me the opportunity to learn a bit about the kinds of projects that OAC and Essenpreis grants have supported in the recent past. Thanks to Al Tonetti and Eric Fettman, I now have records of 18 grants that were awarded within the past 17 years. A summary of those grant awards is presented in Table 1. It is likely that this is an incomplete record, and I would greatly appreciate any additions or corrections. Of the 18 grant awards in this list, one of the research projects was voluntarily terminated by the grant recipient and grant funds for that project were not disbursed.

Of the 17 funded projects of which I have record, all pertained to prehistoric archaeological investigations. Nine grants funded radiocarbon dates, two funded salvage field projects, and one each funded paleobotanical, faunal, textile, obsidian hydration, and human skeletal analyses. One funded the acquisition of infrared aerial photographs for an extensive, problem-oriented research survey. Each of the funded projects has added considerably to our knowledge and understanding of Ohio archaeology.

The OAC and Essenpreis grants are not big-dollar funding opportunities, but they do offer an important and convenient means of facilitating small research, preservation, and public education projects and making possible the kinds of specialized analyses that most of us can't do in-house. They are especially useful for funding aspects of supervised graduate and undergraduate student research projects for which outside funding is often a necessity. In addition to reminding you, the professional membership of the OAC, of these opportunities, I would ask that you let your students know that these opportunities exist to help fund their research projects.

If you have any questions about or need assistance with OAC grants, please feel free to contact me or any of the Grants Committee members: Frank L. Cowan (Chair), [<FCowan9115@aol.com>](mailto:FCowan9115@aol.com); Jeb Bowen, [<JBowen@senecacounty.com>](mailto:JBowen@senecacounty.com); Wes Clarke, [<Sakya52@hotmail.com>](mailto:Sakya52@hotmail.com); N'omi Greber, [<NGreber@cmnh.org>](mailto:NGreber@cmnh.org); or Robert Riordan, [<Robert.Riordan@wright.edu>](mailto:Robert.Riordan@wright.edu).

Table 1. OAC Grant Recipients and Projects, 1984 - 2000

Date	Recipients	Purpose
1984	N'omi Greber	Salvage excavation at the Edwin Harness Mound, Ross County
1985	Jeff Brown	Radiocarbon dates for the Johnson II site, Tuscarawas County
1985	Mark Seeman	Radiocarbon date for the Kramer site, Ross County
1985	Bill Dancey	Radiocarbon date for the Murphy site, Licking County
1986	Brad Lepper, Dee Anne Wymer, and Paul Pacheco	Radiocarbon dates for the Newark Earthworks, Licking County
1986	Licking County Landmarks Society	Salvage excavation at the Continental Construction site, Ross County
1989	Brad Lepper	Radiocarbon dates for the Newark Earthworks, Licking County
1989	Christopher Carr and Martha Otto	Radiocarbon dates from prehistoric sites with Woodland ceramics
1990	Flora Church and Annette Latimer	Paleobotanical analysis of the Vernon and Foster Brown site, Vinton County
1991	Flora Church	Faunal analysis of the Bosman site, Muskingum County
1992	Brad Lepper	Infrared aerial photographs for research of the Great Hopewell Road (multiple counties)
1992	Bob Fletcher and Terry Cameron	Radiocarbon dates for the Serpent Mound, Adams County
1993	Bob Connolly	Radiocarbon dates for the Fort Ancient site, Warren County
1995	Cheryl Johnson	Analysis of human remains from the Hopewell Mound Group, Ross County
1997	Annette Ericksen	Analysis of textile remains from Incinerator and Madisonville sites, Montgomery and Hamilton Counties
1997	Flora Church	Research of Late Prehistoric resource use in the Muskingum River valley (the project was later abandoned and the funds were not issued)
1998	Chris Stevenson and Bret Ruby	Obsidian hydration dating of artifacts from Mound 11 at Hopewell Mound Group, Ross County
2000	Jarrod Burks and Anne Lee	Radiocarbon dating of the Strait site, Fairfield County

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
GRANTS PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM

Project Title: _____

Applicant Name(s): _____

Applicant Address: _____

City: _____ State ____ Zip _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Purpose of Grant (check all that apply):

- Graduate/post grad research () Exhibit () Other ()
- Preservation () Publication/pre-publication ()
- Material analysis () Salvage ()
- Radiocarbon dating () _____ dating ()

Key Personnel (attach curriculum vitae for each person):

Research Goals: Attach a copy of the research proposal that the OAC grant will support. Describe the purpose and format of the project indicating what will take place, when, and where. What will be the outcome or end product? (OAC grant recipients are also expected to give a presentation on the results of their grant at a regular OAC membership meeting) How will this project enhance our understanding of Ohio archaeology?

If this request is for radiocarbon or other types of dating, describe the material sampled, provenience or context, and any associated artifacts. If this request is for support of a salvage project, describe the threat to cultural resources. Include the name of the site, site number, and property-owner's name and address. Is this a federally-mandated project? Has any portion of this project been funded as a contract?

Other Sources of Funding: Identify other funding sources supporting this project and indicate the date when those funds were approved for this project. If not yet approved, note that funding is "pending" and indicate the date when the determination will be made.

Use the attached project expense form to summarize proposed expenditures.

**OAC GRANT APPLICATION
PROJECT EXPENSE BREAKDOWN**

Expense Category	Request from OAC	Other Funding	Total
Personnel	Not Funded		
Supplies & Materials			
Permanent Equipment			
Production/Exhibit			
Photography			
Outside Fees & Services			
Radiocarbon Date ^A			
Other ^B			
Travel--Personnel			
Shipping			
Operating--Postage			
Operating--Photocopy			
Operating--Telephone			
Operating--Other			
Totals ^C			

^ALimit of 50% OAC funding for radiocarbon dates

^BDescribe on reverse

^CMaximum amount of OAC grant is \$500; Essenpreis grant maximum is \$1000

Applicant's Signature : _____

Application Date: _____

FOR OAC GRANTS COMMITTEE USE

Application Title: _____

Date Received: _____ Date Sent for Review: _____

Applicant's OAC Membership Status: Associate () Active () In Good Standing ()

Application Reviewed By: _____

Application Approved () Not Approved () State reason(s) for disapproval on reverse

Date Approved: _____

STRAIT SITE RADIOCARBON DATES REVEALED

Jarrold Burks
The Ohio State University

In 2000 the OAC awarded Jarrod Burks and Ann B. Lee a \$1000 grant for radiocarbon dating samples from the Strait site, an extensive, aggregated Middle-Late Woodland period settlement in northern Fairfield County (Burks and Dancey 1999) (see abstract below). Based on on-going excavations, Burks and Dancey had previously estimated the age of Strait as somewhere in the range of A.D. 300-500.

Four carbon samples from three features containing Middle-Late Woodland debris were submitted to Beta Analytic (see Burks and Dancey 1999 for Strait site plan maps). Three samples come from a feature complex interpreted as a structure with an internal pit. The pit (Feature 4) provided two dates with a radiocarbon age of 1820±40 BP (Beta-147063) and 1650±50 BP (Beta-147064). Carbon from a posthole (Feature 8/16) associated with the structure yielded a radiocarbon age of 1750±70 BP (Beta-147065). The final date was run using carbon taken from a shallow pit feature (Feature 1) located about 60 meters east of the dated structure. This feature provided a radiocarbon age of 1820±100 BP (Beta-147066). Using the 1998 calibration data (Stuiver et al. 1998; Talma and Vogel 1993), these dates intersect the calibration curve at A.D. 225, A.D. 410, A.D. 260, and A.D. 220, respectively.

While we had anticipated a range more centered around A.D. 350-400, these dates clearly place the Strait site occupation at the end of the Middle Woodland period. Given the location of the Strait site at the periphery of the Hopewell core areas, it is interesting that the dates were somewhat earlier. Other known aggregated villages located on the periphery of Hopewell core areas, such as Lichliter village (Allman 1957) and Haag (Reidhead and Limp 1974), also have early dates. Together these settlements, and a number of other early aggregated settlements, support a model of population reorganization at the end of the Middle Woodland period (Dancey 1992)--a process that began on the periphery and spread in to the Hopewell core areas over a 200 year period.

References Cited

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1992 Village Origins in Central Ohio: The Results and Implications of Recent Middle and Late Woodland Research. In *Cultural Variability in Context: Woodland Settlements of the Mid-Ohio Valley*, edited by M.F. Seeman, pp. 24-29. Special Paper No. 7. Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology, Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio.

- Reidhead, Van A., and William F. Limp
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- Stuiver, M., et al.
1998 INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration. *Radiocarbon* 40(3):1041-1083.

- Talma, A. S., and J. C. Vogel
1993 A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C 14 Dates. *Radiocarbon* 35(2):317-322.

Cultures Before Contact: The Late Prehistory of Ohio and Surrounding Regions

Edited by Robert A. Genheimer

Cultures Before Contact provides to both archaeologists and the interested public the great variety in Native American cultures that existed in the Ohio region during the last millennium. Twenty authors present original articles on regional cultural overviews, settlement and subsistence, and important Late Prehistoric sites. Regional overviews span much of Ohio and surrounding regions including the Late Woodland and Indian Hills Phase groups of northwest Ohio and southern Michigan; Whittlesey Tradition groups of northeast Ohio; Monongahela communities of eastern Ohio, southwestern Pennsylvania, western Maryland, and northern West Virginia; and Fort Ancient cultures of southern Ohio and northern and north-central Kentucky. *Cultures Before Contact* attempts to capture Native American settlement and describe important sites prior to the point of European contact. (OAC 2000, 437 pages, 8.5 x 11 in., illustrated. ISBN 0-9642391-1-6 \$32.95, paper)

To Order: Send check or money order in the amount of \$32.95 per volume, plus a shipping and handling charge of \$5.40 per volume. Ohio residents should add 5.75% per volume in state tax. Please make checks payable to Ohio Archaeological Council and mail to Ohio Archaeological Council, P.O. Box 82012, Columbus, Ohio 43202.

CURRENT RESEARCH IN OHIO ARCHAEOLOGY 2000

SUMMARIES OF PRESENTATIONS MADE AT THE FALL MEETING OF THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL, 17 NOVEMBER 2000, THE OHIO HISTORICAL CENTER, COLUMBUS

AN OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS IN OHIO

Alan C. Tonetti
ASC Group, Inc.

Sandra Lee Yee
SunWatch Indian Village and Archaeological Park

As far as we know, this is the first attempt at providing an overview and assessment of archaeology public education and outreach programs in Ohio. By archaeology public education and outreach programs we mean activities specifically designed to teach students and non-student adult learners about archaeology outside of the traditional classroom, although technology is rapidly transforming the traditional classroom from a relatively static to a much more dynamic learning environment where archaeologists will be able to bring their often outdoor work place into the classroom. There are a number of successful archaeology public education and outreach programs/activities in Ohio that should serve as models for the development of others. Most are sponsored/conducted by professional archaeologists. Ohio conducted its first Archaeology Week in 2000. Prospects for future Archaeology Weeks are discussed. Some audiences critical to conserving Ohio's nonrenewable archaeological record and building support for state sponsored archaeological programs are being neglected. Measuring the impact of archaeology public education and outreach programs on public awareness and the political process is difficult and subjective, as is determining the wants/needs of the public. We conclude by discussing neglected audiences and try to assess the effectiveness of such programs in educational as well as political terms.

THE 1999-2000 FIELD SEASON AT THE STRAIT SITE

Jarrod Burks
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park

William S. Dancey
The Ohio State University

This presentation provides an update on recent fieldwork at the Strait site, a 6-7 hectare terminal Middle Woodland deposit in northern Fairfield County. Continued shovel testing has helped define discrete artifact clusters and has shown that terminal Middle Woodland artifacts are scattered across the entire area tested. Hand excavations have also begun to expose a house pattern in one area of the site. An extensive remote sensing survey is planned for the site, with select testing of anomalies.

RESULTS OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT "ADENA" THE THOMAS WORTHINGTON ESTATE

Craig S. Keener

Professional Archaeological Services Team

In 1807 Thomas Worthington, a prominent early nineteenth century Ohio politician, built a plantation style estate named "Adena" in Ohio, just north of the city of Chillicothe. In 1999 Professional Archaeological Services Team (PAST) conducted an archaeological mitigation of an area south of the estate's smokehouse. The goal of the excavation was to fully uncover and interpret a sandstone rubble foundation and its accompanying artifact assemblage. The resulting work located a 42 feet by 60 feet post and rubble foundation, a two seat privy, a sandstone lined well, 114 features, and 58,914 artifacts (Figure 1). The presentation provided details on how the archaeological findings and interpretations have changed the perception of how the landscape west of the house was utilized (Hitch and Keener 2000; Keener and Faber 2000). The large foundation appears to represent a stable/storage facility that was a significant component of servant activities occurring in the vicinity. The analysis of the depositional patterning of a multi-component historic assemblage was successful in identifying various land use patterns that evolved through time. The identification of the stable/storage building, privy, and well denote a bounded space that is typical of servant work areas on plantation style estates in the south (Figure 2)(Kelso 1986, 1997; Vlach 1991, 1993). The work space and its adjacent buildings represent Worthington's endeavor to run a self sufficient estate. In addition to deposits related to the function of the building and yard area, there was evidence of the presence of military personnel. It was known that U.S. Army, State militia, and Historic Indians frequently visited the house in the early 1800's. The excavations were able to discover the first evidence of these visitors. To conclude, Adena exemplifies how archaeology can be used successfully by historians and park management in the interpretation of an historic landscape. Historical archaeology has consistently demonstrated the ability to compliment archival research and test the accuracy of historical assumptions about the past.

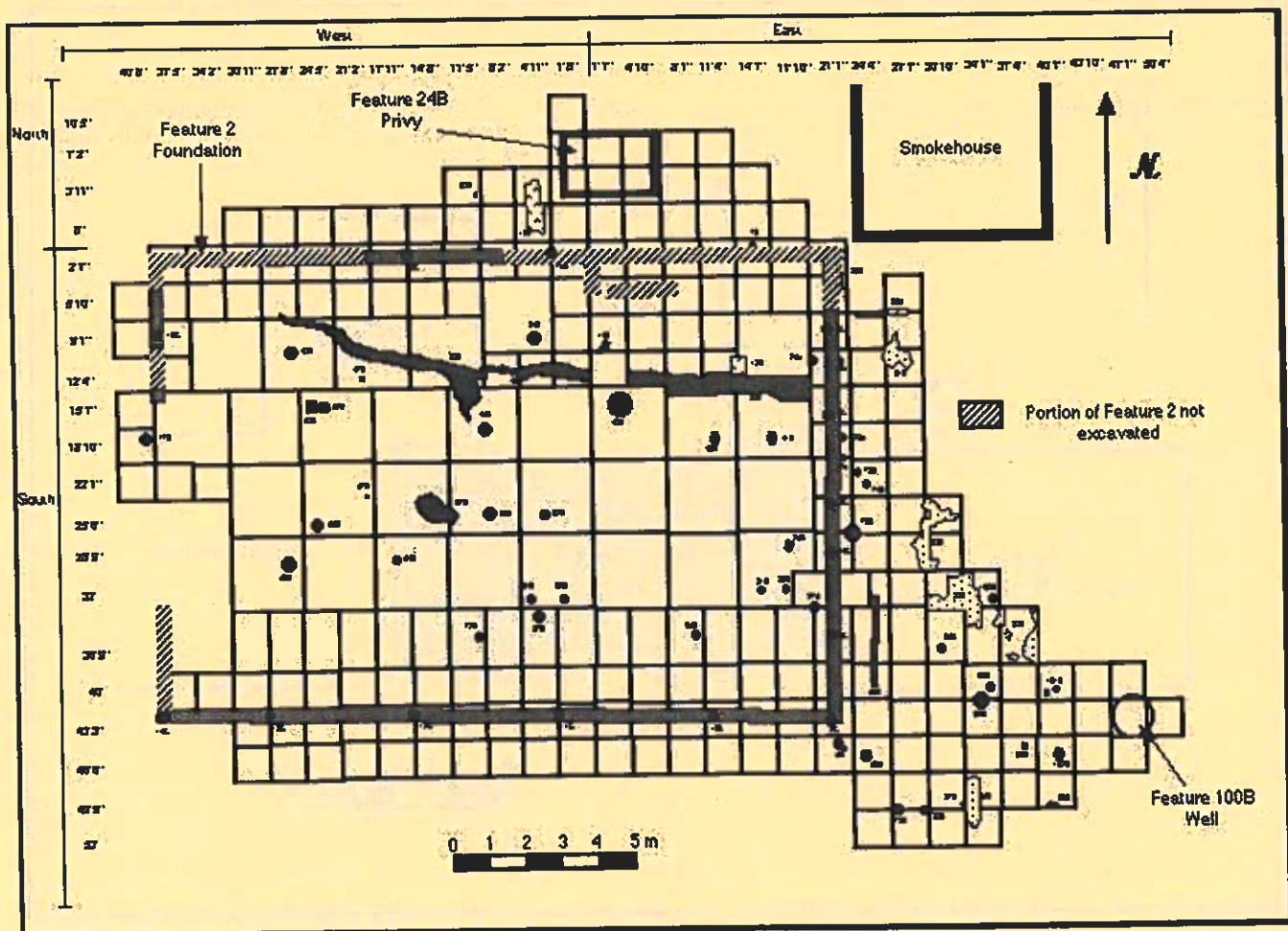


Figure 1. Schematic map of test unit grid, significant historic features, and existing smokehouse.

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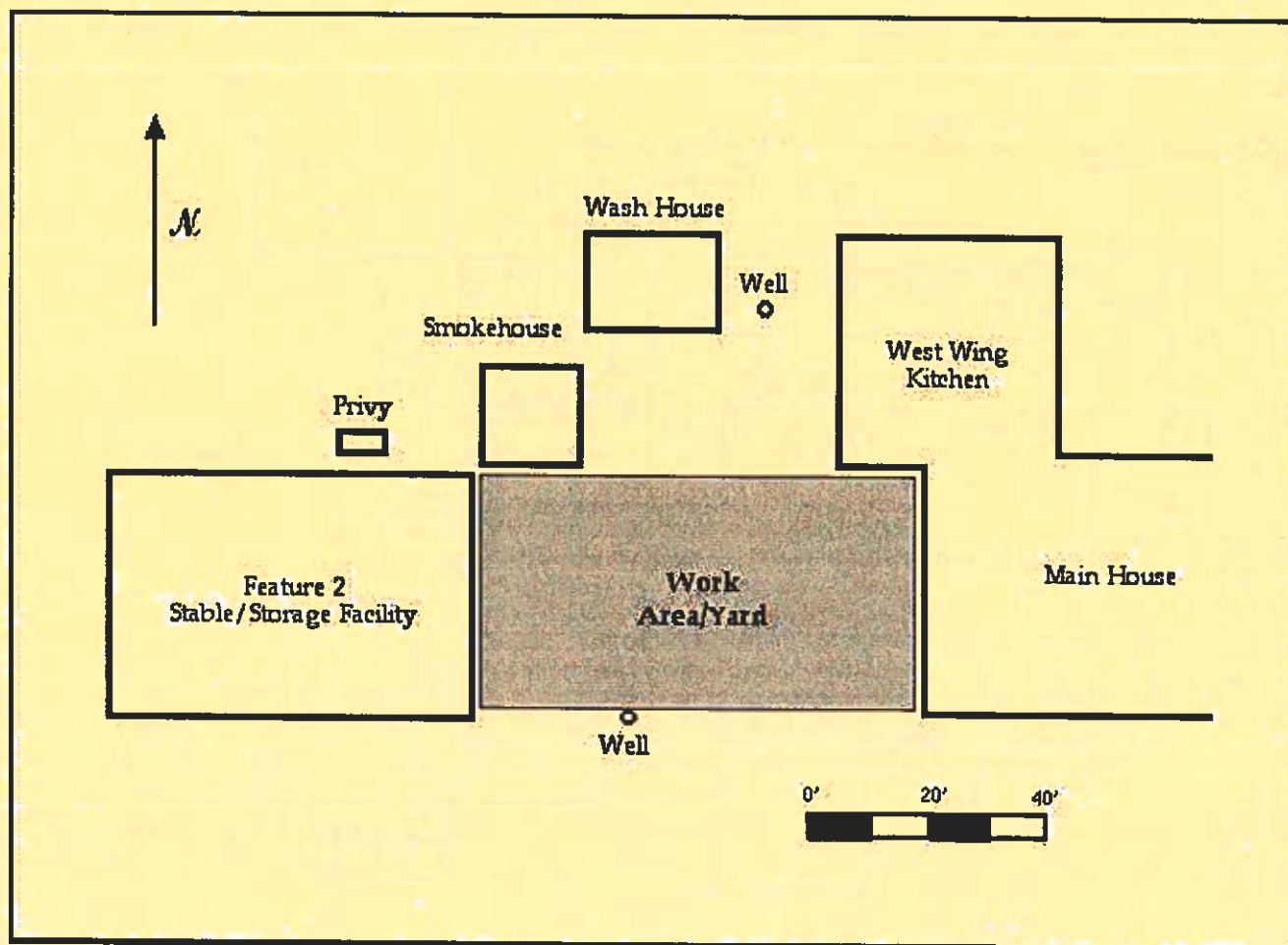


Figure 2. Plan view layout of archaeological building/structural foundations, west side outbuildings, the work area/yard, and the west side of the main house.

THE BATTLE OF BUFFINGTON ISLAND: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE*

G. Michael Pratt
Heidelberg University

In the May and June of 1999, the Center for Historic and Military Archaeology, Heidelberg College, conducted a metal detection survey on over 797,000 square meters (79 ha.) of private property within the limits of the 1863 Battle of Buffington Island, Ohio's only Civil War battlefield. (Figure 1) The project was carried out under a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program (GA 2255-99-013) with the assistance of the Meigs County Pioneer and Historical Society.

Buffington Island, the largest engagement of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan's July 1863 raid through Indiana and Ohio, marked the turning point in this well-known Civil War episode. After successfully evading Federal attempts to catch or block his expedition, Morgan turned south hoping to cross the Ohio River and return to friendly territory. A combination of factors delayed his crossing and in the early morning of July 19, 1863, two columns of Federal cavalry and U. S. Navy gunboats simultaneously attacked Morgan's two brigades. Although Morgan and a majority of his men escaped from the battlefield, the loss of many officers and men, the expedition's baggage and its artillery left the Confederates fugitives. Within a week, Morgan and his remaining command were prisoners-of-war.

The archaeological survey was conducted utilizing metal detection survey methods designed to assess the entire Portland Bottom area of the Ohio valley for the presence of battlefield remains and to intensively sample areas of artifact concentration in an attempt to define areas of intensive fighting. Field survey was carried out during the period May 29 – June 13. The project involved initial "sweeps" of transects in each survey area followed by an intensive survey in areas where high artifact densities were encountered. Intensive survey involved 100% coverage of 15m² sample squares by two different types of detector. The survey recovered and accurately mapped over four hundred artifacts positively or possibly associated with the battlefield.

Laboratory analysis was conducted through Heidelberg College's Center for Historic and Military Archaeology. Analyses of the type and distribution of some 238 dropped and spent small arms and artillery projectiles were carried out and distribution patterns of artifact types were generated. Analysis of these data resulted in a more precise location of several key elements of the Battle of Buffington Island than had been previously determined by the historic record. Key elements include the initial contact between the Federal and Confederate forces, Federal General Judah's attack on Colonel Basil Duke's Confederate brigade, the flanking attack by the advance of General Hobson's Federal column, the loss of the Confederate artillery and baggage train, and the collapse and surrender of the rear elements of Duke's brigade.

The results of the ABPP-CHMA survey demonstrate that Hobson's flanking attack on the Confederate forces occurred within the perimeter of proposed gravel mining operations, and determined that mining will result in the loss of significant areas of the Buffington Island Battlefield. (Figure 2)

References Cited

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2000 The Battle of Buffington Island: The End of Morgan's Trail. A Report on the Archaeological Survey American Battlefield Protection Program Grant No. GA-2255-99-013. Submitted to the American Battlefield Protection Program, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

*This material is based upon work assisted by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Interior.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS 2001

- March 28-31 The 2001 American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA) meeting will be held at the Westin at Crown Center, in Kansas City, Missouri. **Contact:** Phillip Walker, Dept. of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106; phone: (805) 685-8424; e-mail: <walker@sscf.ucsb.edu>. See website: <physanth.org>.
- April 18-22 The 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held at the New Orleans Marriott and Le Meridien New Orleans. **Contact:** SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. N.E. #12, Washington, DC 20002; phone (202) 789-8200. See website: <www.saa.org>.
- May 4-6 The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology will hold its 71st annual meeting at the Holiday Inn in Bartonsville, Pennsylvania. **Contact:** Philip A. Perazio, P.O. Box 1117, Stroudsburg, PA 18360; phone: (570) 402-7330; FAX: 570-402-7332.
- May 11 Spring membership meeting of the OAC to be held in the auditorium of the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus.
- November 8-11 The 68th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation is at the Ramada Inn in Watertown, New York.. **Contact:** Timothy Abel, 33512 NYS Rrt. 26, Carthage, N Y 13691; e-mail: <abeltj@aldus.northnet.org>.



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The Ohio Archaeological Council is a private, non-profit corporation registered with the State of Ohio in 1975 as a charitable scientific and educational organization promoting the advancement of archaeology in Ohio. The Ohio Archaeological Council consists of professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, and interested students of Ohio archaeology. Membership is open to all persons and institutions with an interest in Ohio archaeology.

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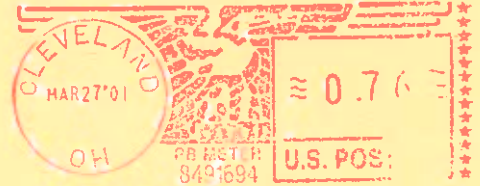
Submissions for the *OAC Newsletter* should be made directly to Brian Redmond (Dept. Of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1 Wade Oval Dr., University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio 44106-1767; Phone: (216) 231-4600 x301; E-mail: <bredmond@cmnh.org>; FAX: 216-231-5919.

Schedule for Submissions

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline</u>
March	February 1 st .
October	September 1 st .



The Ohio Archaeological Council
P.O. Box 82012
Columbus, Ohio 43202



Dr. William S. Dancy
OSU-Dept of Anthro
124 W. 17th Ave 244 Lord Hall
Columbus OH 43210-1364