THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

NEWSLETTER

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Over the years the OAC has grown from a small core of concerned professional archaeologists to include students and avocationalists. As the organization has grown and matured, so has its interests. With a diversified membership comes the challenge of addressing its needs in a more systematic manner. One such method is communication, such as a professional newsletter.

This first volume of the Newsletter, then, represents a pioneering effort on the part of the OAC to realize one of its long term goals. As stated in the pilot copy of the newsletter, the purpose of this communication is to keep the membership informed of recent research, the activities of members, grants, events, preservation legislation and as a forum for the exchange of ideas. As pointed out in the pilot copy a professional newsletter would provide an additional purpose of articulating the various professional, political and avocational interests within and outside the boundaries of the state.

It is only with your cooperation that the newsletter will achieve a level of respect befitting the OAC. With the objective of publishing the newsletter four times a year, it is imperative that you supply the necessary information. The ultimate success of the newsletter, then, is the responsibility of you, the membership and readers.

John Nass

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

In 1985 I became president of the OAC confident that I could shift the focus of the organization and give greater attention to 1) educating the general public about archaeology and the importance of the archaeological record, and 2) generating support for archaeological research. Instead, I feel the OAC has spent the last four years fighting fires and reacting to an agenda which was no more important than my own, but which was dictated by events and issues that required a timely response.

First among these was the issue of financial misfeasance in the OAC. The struggle to get adequate financial records, prevent future problems, control rumors and hold a fair hearing took up much of the Board's time for most of a year. The Trustee's decision was appropriate, but indefinite, and the issue of Addington's status continued to resurface until the end of 1988.

IN THIS ISSUE

The looting of Slack Farm in 1987, raised an issue which will affect the entire country. The Native American Concerns Committee worked long and hard to develop an OAC statement. But it was the decision of the Board to include it in the state historic preservation bill. Over the last four years the OAC has become involved with other agencies in legal action against OSM, on three occasions has been asked by outside interests to judge the ethics and competence of OAC members involved in contract work, and has offered a reward for site looters.

As the OAC approached its third decade and as I look back over the last four years of Board meeting minutes, I am very aware that the OAC has become the representative of the archaeological community as it articulates with other special interests such as historic preservation, amateur archaeological and Native American communities, various state and federal agencies, etc. The OAC shares common interests and has conflicting interests with all of these groups. As the OAC has been drawn into the politics of archaeology, it has moved beyond being a communication facility for the state's professional archaeologists.

Along with this change, the President, the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees have been thrust into the position of representing the membership without asking for its opinion. In situations where a quick response is necessary, we have had to make decisions, release statements, and/or spend funds without going to the membership. At present, it seems that any such action evokes at least some negative comments, but generally positive support and I am confident that the Board has always acted in what it thought was the best interests of the organization. We are all busy, but at a time when archaeology is finally being asked its opinion and at a time when that opinion will, increasingly, be made by a representative; the OAC needs to make use of all of its collective talent and nominate a larger slate. We can not do that if people do not want to get involved.

The last four years have been an interesting, though often frustrating time for me. Although the new president will have to deal with several important, ongoing issues, I can happily say that I leave him no surprise issues.

G. Michael Pratt

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Ohio Historic Preservation Act

The final draft of the proposed Ohio Historic Preservation Act has been completed by the Ohio General Assembly's Legislative Services Commission. It is likely that the Act will be introduced in the General Assembly this summer, with hearings in the fall and full consideration in early 1990.

Among other things, the Act will ensure that agencies of the State of Ohio administer significant historic and archaeological resources entrusted to them in an exemplary manner by establishing a system for identifying and protecting state owned resources and by establishing a review over state actions which adversely affect such resources. The Act protects unmarked human remains on private and public property that have been buried greater than 50 years by establishing procedures for handling such remains

when encountered by accident or in archaeological investigations. The Act enables townships and counties to enact local laws protecting their historic, architectural and archaeological resources. It strengthens the existing state and federal historic preservation program by clarifying the Ohio Historical Society's responsibilities relating to historic programs for the state and by establishing the state historic preservation fund. The Act will also provide additional historic preservation tools by clarifying that conservation easements may include easements for historic properties, and establish (but not fund) the Ohio Historic Preservation Grant Program to make grants to identify and record historic properties, plan for their preservation and rehabilitate significant buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Act needs your support to be enacted. Please contact your state senator asking him/her to cosponsor the bill being introduced by Senator Roy L. Ray, representing Summit County. Senator Richard C. Pfeiffer, Jr., representing northeast Columbus, has been instrumental in getting the bill drafted, and has also agreed to cosponsor the bill. Many more cosponsors are needed in the Senate, and later in the House of Representatives.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Act has been endorsed by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Historical Society, the Ohio Preservation Alliance, the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board, the Coalition for Ohio's Heritage and the Ohio Archaeological Council.

Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations

Comments received over the last few months about the proposed "Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations" are being synthesized. Staff from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office will be meeting to discuss these comments and make any necessary changes in the Guidelines this summer. Final comments from the archaeological community and others with an interest in these Guidelines will be sought. The Guidelines are intended to ensure that the work and information from archaeological investigations undertaken in Ohio are completed in accordance with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation." For more information on the Guidelines please contact Susan Scherff at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

National Historic Landmarks

The Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service (MARO) and state historic preservation offices in 17 northeastern states, including Ohio, have started a two-year study of Historic Contact period sites in Ohio. The study is expected to culminate in designations of major sites associated with this period as NHL's. Only sites that are of exceptional national significance, such as Newark Earthworks and Serpent Mound become NHL's.

Computerization

In 1988, the OHPO received a grant from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to help in the computerization of the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI). This

project has been completed and a report summarizing statistical overviews of selected site data for each of the Corps districts in Ohio has been prepared. As a result of the project the OHPO and the Corps will be better able to coordinate review and compliance activities.

The value of this project goes far beyond the immediate product. Computerization permits rapid analysis of approximately 19,000 OAI records. It also permits archaeologists to address higher-order research questions and to manipulate variables necessary for developing predictive models of site location.

The OHPO has subcontracted the University of Cincinnati to code an additional 2400 OAI records which were not part of the original 19,000 forms.

Certified Local Governments

Each year the OHPO must regrant 10% of its federal funds to Certified Local Governments (CLGs). The long CLG grant application that included an archaeological project in 1989 was submitted by the City of Aurora. Aurora has been granted the funds necessary to undertake a statistically justified program of field sampling within the city to locate prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. For further information about the Ohio Historic Preservation Office's CLG program please contact Franco Ruffini.

Library Services

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office maintains a library of historic preservation publications dealing with the general and technical aspects of historic preservation, including archaeology. One recently received technical publication from the U.S. Dept. of the Interior's Bureau of Land Managment is "Quantifying the Present and Predicting the Past: Theory, Method, and Application of Archaeological Predictive Modeling." Copies of this publication are available without charge from the BLM. To order copies you need to prepare a written request specifying the number of copies of pamphlet #P-268 desired, and provide self-addressed mailing labels. Requests should be sent to Ms. Janice Lopez (SC-344), BLM, Denver Federal Center, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 80225-0047.

One publication series of note is the "Archaeological Sites Protection and Preservation Notebook" published by the Environmental Impact Research Program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1988. Its purpose is to provide current technical information on the preservation of sites *in-situ*.

The library services of the OHPO are available as an in-house service only. If you wish to use the OHPO library please make arrangements ahead of time as the library is currently housed in our meeting room.

1990 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Jan 10-13 Society of Historical Archaeology, Tucson, Az.

Feb 23-24 Seventh Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Meeting, Louisville, Ky.
Contact Jim Railey (504)564-7005.

Mar Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Conference, East Liverpool, OH. Contact Robert Fryman (216)386-6001.

Apr 18-22 Society for American Archaeology, Las Vegas.

May 4-5 Seventh Annyual Visiting Scholar's Conference, entitled "The Future of the Past: American Archaeology in A.D. 2001, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL. Contact Dr. LuAnn Wandsnider (618)457-4356.

May 28-June 1 Sixth International Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies, Fairbanks, Ak.

Oct Midwest Archaeological Conference, Evanston, IL.

RESEARCH NOTES

Ohio State University

William S. Dancey and Paul Pacheco, The Ohio State University Department of Anthropology, continued investigation of sites in Raccoon Creek, Licking County. A siteless survey was conducted on property adjacent to the Middle Woodland Murphy site (33-Li-212) resulting in the identification of several artifact clusters similar to Murphy. Testing at one of them (Murphy III) produced evidence of cultural features the fill of which included sand tempered ceramic sherds and archaeobotanical material. This work was performed in conjunction with Denison University's May Term program and the Licking County Archaeological and Landmarks Society's (LCALS) continuing investigation of the 225 acre Murphy property. LCALS members continued test excavation of 33-Li-255 (Pig Site) which is thought to include a Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic component.

Laboratory activity for the summer has included progress on a final report by William S. Dancey of the Murphy site excavation, a preliminary report by Paul Pacheco and William S. Dancey on systematic surface collection and test pitting at the DOW #1 site (a Middle Woodland site in the Licking County Raccoon Creek hinterland), and a report by Jim Foradas and William S. Dancey on mapping the Alligator Mound (33-Li-5) and testing areas adjacent to it. The latter two projects were conducted in 1988 as part of the Ohio State University Summer Institute of Archaeology and Ohio Prehistory.

Jonathan E. Bowen, graduate student at The Ohio State University Department of Anthropology, in cooperation with members of the Archaeological Society of Ohio, conducted salvage excavations at the ERIE-401 site (33-Er-401) about two miles south of the mouth of Sandusky Bay. The site was located during the mechanical removal of a sandy knoll by Ron Lawson of the Speer Brothers Construction Company. The site was brought to the attention of Gene Edwards and George DeMuth, officers of the Sandusky Bay Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio, who received permission from the developer, John Hancock of John Hancock and Associates, to conduct salvage excavations.

Under the direction of Jonathan Bowen and aided with equipment provided by The Speer Brothers Construction Company, 1800 square meters of the site were investigated. Within this area over 60 pit features were excavated. The majority of these were Young Phase Late Woodland (A.D. 1000-1150). These were

interspersed with Leimbach Phase (700-300 B.C.) and Wolf Phase (A.D. 1150-1350) materials.

The Young phase component shows definite patterning, north to south. First is a zone of charcoal-rich basin shaped pits containing large chunks of local Pipe Creek flint. Next is an area of saucer shaped pits containing abundant faunal remains, including fish, turtle, waterfowl, muskrat, squirrel, raccoon and deer. Southernmost is a zone of largely empty cylindrical pits, perhaps used for storage.

The Archaeological Society of Ohio provided funding for three radiocarbon assays. John Hancock and Associates donated all of the materials recovered to The Ohio Historical Society for curation.

Wright State University

Wright State's summer Field School worked at two sites in 1989, under the direction of Dr. Robert Riordan with supervisory assistance from Tod Tucky and Betsy Soerens. The focus was on the Pollock Rockshelter (33-Gr-759), located along Massie's Creek in Greene County below the Pollock Works plateau, and the Pollock Works enclosure (33-Gr-5). The shelter was first investigated in 1988, when 6 sq m was excavated. Charcoal from one of two hearths provided a radiocarbon date of 380 ± 120 B.C. (Beta-30066, C-13 adjusted). Artifacts include lithic debris, several projectile points (Brewerton to triangular points), cordmarked and thick plain pottery, and animal bone. The 1989 excavations opened an additional 10 sq m. No new features were discovered, but hundreds of artifacts and abundant animal bone were recovered, including an Adena point and two triangular points. While rooffall has prevented excavations below about 1 m artifacts are concentrated in the upper 70 cm of soil.

Limited excavations were also conducted at the Pollock Works hilltop enclosure. A trench in a central wall segment originally opened (and backfilled) in 1985 was reopened and laterally expanded. Four stages of construction have been identified, and this work penetrated only down to the third (next-to-last) surface. Elsewhere, the bluff edge above Massie's Creek where the wall had been mapped in the 1840's by Squire and Davis was tested at two locations. The wall is not visually evident there now, but subsurface remains were discovered in both of the tests.

Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc.

During May and June, 1988, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. Under contract with American Electric Power, conducted Phase IV investigations at four upland site within the Solid Waste Disposal Area for the Wm. H. Zimmer Generating Station, Clermont County, Ohio. Two sites were historic and contained nineteenth and twentieth century components, while the latter two were prehistoric and had Late Archaic components.

Implementation of the MOA required a combination of controlled surface collection, random testing, further archival research on the historic sites, and 50% mechanical stripping at each site. Although a minimum of 50% of each site was stripped, controlled surface collection was needed at only 33 Ct 442, while random testing was required at 33 Ct 442 and 33 Ct 451.

Features excavated at the prehistoric sites were few in number and consisted of small, shallow basins containing meager artifactual remains. All flotation samples from 33 Ct 442 contained debitage, but scant archaeobotanical remains. Non-measurable charcoal was obtained from the single feature at 33 Ct 451. No faunal remains were recovered from either prehistoric site.

Features excavated at the historic sites consisted of pits and post holes. Flotation samples from the two historic sites were dominated by wood charcoal, but fresh wood fragments were found in samples from post holes at 33 Ct 417. The only cultigen recovered consists of a single flax seed from Feature 1 at 33 Ct 421.

Faunal remains were recovered from both historic sites. Six species of mammals, three of birds, one rodent and three kinds of mollusks were represented. Mammals were dominated by domestic pig, followed by rabbit and domestic cow. Birds identified on the basis of a single bone each were crow, fowl and pheasant.

On the basis of the available data, the prehistoric components are considered to be short term, transitory Late Archaic occupations where a limited range of activities took place. The historic sites represent farmsteads that were initially occupied in the 1820's. One site, 33 Ct 417, represents a series of sequential households lasting through c. 1931. The other site, ee Ct 421, represents a short term occupation not exceeding 25 years in length.

During 1987 and 1988, ASC, Inc. completed the Parkersburg, WV, to Morgantown, IN, portion of a Fiber Optics Phone Cable line for AT&T. A total linear distance of 219.2 miles (353 km) was surveyed across Washington, Athens, Vinton, Ross, Fayette, Greene, Montgomery and Preble Counties. Survey of the 15 m right-of-way resulted in the identification of 260 prehistoric sites and 34 historic sites . Of this number, portions of three sites were eventually excavated to mitigate any adverse effects associated with the construction of the cable line.

Archaeological Services Consultants also conducted Phase IV excavations at site 33 Vi 315 in Vinton County, Ohio. This was one of the three sites crossed by the aformentioned fiber optics cable. The site is located on the floodplain of Salt Creek Valley.

Phase IV mitigation proceeded with the excavation of an area 45 m x 5 m in three stages. First this area was divided into 60 units, 1.5 m x 2.5 m, which were excavated alternately beginning with number 1. The second stage consisted of the total excavation of the fiber optic cable trench. Third, additional units and segments of units were opened as time permitted to fully excavate features in the trench and to test for the presence of other features. This three part strategy resulted in an excavation sample of 60% of the 45 m x 5 m area.

All units, including those portions of units for the cable trench, were excavated in arbitrary strata or levels. Soil and flotation samples for further analysis were removed from each level. Excavation of the unit ended when features were excavated or sterile subsoil was encountered.

A total of 12 cultural features were excavated. These consisted of earthovens, hearths, basins and postholes. Cultural artifacts were also recovered across the excavation area. Wood charcoal recovered from features allowed radiaocarbon dating to be done and illustrated the use of diverse local wood types at the site. Radiocarbon dates of 1800 ± 100 B.P (Beta-29446), 2050 ± 170 B.P. (Beta-29447) and 2170 ± 120 B.P. (Beta-29448) were obtained. Calibrated ranges for the samples are A.D. 80-377, B.C. 356-A.D. 127 and B.C. 390-72, respectively.

Based on this information the site appears to be a single component transitional Adena/Hopewell or early Hopewell site. The site seems to have been a multifunctional site which may have been a small rural farming homestead tied into a larger social sphere. It constitutes a valuable addition to our knowledge of non-mound sites of this period.

R.G. Archaeological Services

In October, 1988, archaeologists from R.G. Archaeological Services excavated the site of a nineteenth century hotel along U.S. Route 27 in Butler County, Ohio. The Indian Creek House had been identified earlier in 1987 during a routine locational survey. An eligibility assessment had been recommended by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in August of 1988.

The site of the Indian Creek House was purchased from the United States Government by the Dick family in 1801, nearly 16 years after the sale of Congress Lands had begun. Samuel Dick acquired several sections of land, most likely intending to erect a mill along Indian Creek. Instead, he deeded the parcels to his two eldest sons, Samuel Jr. and James during the early 1830's. James Dick constructed a log home and erected a mill on Indian Creek by the late 1830's. The road was utilized to both saw timber and process grain crops harvested from area fields. The mill burned in the late 1840's, but was reconstructed in 1849.

At about the time the mill reopened, James Dick apparently opened a hotel on the southern part of his property. It was located immediately across Indian Creek from the mill and just south of the intersection of the mill road with the "great road"--U.S. Route 27. James did not run the hotel himself--he had hired a landlord, a gentleman named Thomas Gray. The road was the main route into Cincinnati from western Ohio and southeastern Indiana. The location of the hotel between the pork belt (livestock, both cattle and hogs, were driven to Cincinnati by way of the turnpike) to the north and the stockyards to the south would have provided livestock drivers with a convenient waystop. Sixteen inhabitants were listed in the 1850 census, and many may have been employed at the hotel, the milk, or in the fields.

Dicks sold the property, minus the mill lot and school lot, to Daniel Brosins in 1861. Within three years he had sold the parcel to Peter Rothermel, a relative, and a year later, Rothermel transferred ownership to Charles Kickling, most likely Rothermel's brother-in-law. The intra-family transfers suggested that the operation of the hotel and other commercial enterprises were most likely a close knit family concern. Excavations at the Indian Creek House site centered on the location of foundation walls and an investigation of material deposits near the rear of the structure. Thirteen test units

were excavated and 20 square meters of the site were exposed. Ten features were recorded, of which eight were limestone foundation walls. A limestone concentration and a brick pavement were also identified. The wall segments formed a large rectangular building with two cellars and a rear summer kitchen sans cellar. The front structure or hotel portion enclosed approximately 79 square meters.

The Indian Creek House site assemblage was clearly dominated by the Kitchen group of artifacts, although Architectural group items comprised as much as a third of the total. Undecorated whitewares were the most frequently encountered ceramics, accounting for nearly half of the assemblage. Glasswares were prevalent at the hotel site.

Types of decorated ceramics acquired by the site occupants included transfer prints, hand-painted wares, edge-decorated wares, sponge-decorated wares, banded wares, and flow blue-decorated wares. The majority of ceramics were from the Staffordshire district of England, but three Ohio potters were represented. A mean ceramic date of 1863.3 was calculated.

Socioeconomic status data was calculated utilizing a refined to coarse ware ratio and by applying modified versions of Miller's CC index by Cook and McBride and McBride. A refined to coarse ware ratio of 1.43:1 was calculated. Cooks method yielded an index value of 1.18, while McBride's method produced an index value of 1.12. These values are similar to those calculated for laborers and farmers. For the most part, the hotel proprietors at the Indian Creek House site did not own the property and the census data indicates that they had little cash. It is also no surprising that a rural hotel selected less expensive ceramics.

A faunal analysis of animal bone from the hotel site indicated that beef, pork and chicken dominated meat consumption. Other remains identified were bird, fish and reptile.

Gray and Pape Cultural Resource Consultants

In mid-August of 1989, Gray and Pape Consultants conducted Phase III testing at 33Ct525 in Clermont County, Ohio. The site had been located during an earlier survey for the proposed expansion of the East Fork Little Miami River Wastewater Treatment Plant. Marlesa A Gray served as Principal Investigator and Kenneth E. Jackson served at the Field Director. In concert with the testing was a geomorphological study of the 12 acre project area by Dr. Gordon S. Fraser.

The Phase III testing in the form of backhoe trenches and hand excavated one meter square test pits identified a series of occupation stratum to a depth of 105 cm below the surface. Intact cultural features were found in each of the four occupation horizons. A total of eight features were identified, seven of which appear to represent cooking pits. A single radiocarbon date was obtained from a feature at the 90 cm level which contained a small plain surface, thick grit-tempered ceramic sherd. A date of 1080 ± 160 B.C. suggests an Early Woodland date for both the feature and the occupational horizon.

At the 60 cm level, a thick, plain, chert-tempered sherd found in apparent association with a scatter of FCR and burned earth suggests a Late Woodland

occupation. Although no diagnostics were recovered from the 75 cm and 105 cm horizons, a single heat treated chert bladelet fragment atop a newly opened backhoe trench suggests a Middle Woodland context for the 75 cm level.

The results of the geomorphological study indicate that the lowest level of prehistoric occupation formed in the upper part of post-Pleistocene fluvial deposits of the East Fork. The three upper levels of occupation are in the context of primarily slopewash deposits and alluvial fan materials from an intermittent stream which drains an upland basin. These processes became dominant after active fluvial deposition became infrequent and negligible as the East Fork downcut, forming terraces. The latter deposits formed slowly and account for the relatively close vertical spacing of cultural deposits.

Since 33 Ct 525 has the potential to yield significant information and it was recommended that the site be determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. It was recommended that data recovery measures be initiated in order to mitigate any adverse effects from the improvements to the East Fork--Little Miami Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Phase I-IV investigations were under-taken at the Hillsboro Industrial Park project area in Highland County, Ohio, by Gray and Pape Consultants in 1987. Survey of the 200 acre project area identified 23 new sites. Three of these were mixed prehistoric and historic sites, while the remainder were prehistoric. Fifteen of these sites were tested for National Register eligibility and four of these were determined to be eligible and requiring data recovery. Six other sites were avoided and the remainder were given no adverse affect clearance. The four excavated sites are detailed below.

Site 33 Hi 182 was a single component site located on the floodplain of Clear Creek. This site contained 22 cultural features, primarily hearths and other fire features. A single charcoal sample from a small nut-roasting pit (Feature 11) yielded a radiocarbon date of 2080 ± 180 B.C. Both the date and the recovery of Trimble Side-Notched projectile points support a Late Archaic context. Lithic analysis indicated that the occupants primarily practiced a localized pattern of chert resource exploitation. The presence of hard, water worn cortex on all decoration flakes suggests that the unknown chert was obtained from Clear Creek. Distinct clusters of features and activity areas suggests that the site was occupied on a serial, perhaps seasonal basis by a small group of individuals.

Site 33 Hi 194 was a multicomponent prehistoric/historic site, located on a slight rise 75 meters west of a small, intermittent stream. This site contained two similar large, rectangular, historic fire-pit features. These exhibited burned clay linings, and incorporated the use of burned limestone. The thickness of the burned clay linings of these prepared pits suggests that extremely hot fires were built within them. However, the presence of solid layers of wood charcoal within the pits implies that the later phases of burning occurred within a reduction atmosphere. Almost no ash was observed indicating that oxidation was occurring. Although their functions remain uncertain, it is possible that they may have been early attempts at lime production, once a prominent industry in the Hillsboro area. The prehistoric

component of this site appears to have been a small resource procurement station. The absence of prehistoric features at the site suggests that it was occupied on a short-term or intermittent basis. A Late Archaic Matanzas point was the only diagnostic artifact recovered.

Site 33 Hi 197 was another multicomponent prehistoric/historic site containing a single historic fire pit nearly identical to those found on site 33 Hi 194. As discussed above, this feature may have been used in the early production of lime. The prehistoric component was a low-density lithic scatter likely resulting from intermittent activities conducted on this portion of the landscape.

Site 33 Hi 203 was a multicomponent prehistoric site. Diagnostic artifacts consisted of a Kirk Corner-notched point, a lamellar bladelet, grit-tempered pottery and a Snyders (affinis) projectile point. Excavation revealed post holes, hearths and a line of rock clusters possibly representing the remains of supports for a lean-to type shelter. Charcoal from one of the features yielded a radiocarbon date of 130 ± 70 B.C. Archaeobotanical remains from the site were low in frequency and diversity, as were faunal remains. Furthermore, the tool from the site is suggestive of specialized activities such as tool production, hunting and butchering. Absent are any form of storage feature. It would appear then, that this site served as a specialized resource procurement camp, occupied by a few individuals for relatively short periods of time.

Finally, Gray and Pape Consultants conducted survey and assessment investigations for the Ohio Department of Resources at Kelleys Island State Park. Historically, the area of the proposed boat ramp was occupied by the Kelley Island Lime and Transport Company, North Bay Quarry (33 Er 36). The site of the quarry complex is a significant component of the Kelleys Island Historic District which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in December, 1988. Data recovery will be conducted in the fall of 1989 or spring of 1990.

The North Bay operation was a self sufficient community, containing facilities for all aspects of limestone production (lime kilns, a cooper shop, locomotive maintenance facilities and docks for shipping dimension or crushed stone and lime) and employee support facilities.

The work force employed by the Kelley Island Lime and Transport Co. (KIL & T Co.) were predominantly laborers recruited from Italy and eastern Europe. Other represented nationalities includeed Austro-Slovak, Hungarian, Finn, and Macedonian immigrants. Some of the quarry work was seasonal and man of the immigrants were transients. To accommodate the workers, the quarry owners, staring with Calking and Co. in 1872, provided living quarters and a company store. Accommodations included both single-family, tenement, and boarding house dwellings.

More than any other single quarry location on the island, Calking and Co. and its physical remains, reflect the changes that occurred in limestone production in the region as market demands shifted from production of dimension stone and lime to flux stone for the steel mills. However, this shift in market strategy had a profound effect on Kelleys Island. The acquisition of large

amounts of land enabled Kelleys Island Lime and Transport to absorb smaller quarry operations. Slowly, the company became the largest employer and landowner on the island and eventually the largest producer of lime products in the world.

Archaeological fieldwork was designed to verify information about the quarry industry that had been collected during the archival research. Investigation included 1) informant interviews, 2) the use of probes to delineate foundation remnants, and 3) the hand excavation of shovel tests and trenches to verify feature locations to assess the potential for archaeological deposits not identified either on the insurance maps or located through visual inspection and soil probing.

Features identified through fieldwork included: remnants of lime kilns, the barreled lime warehouse, the cooper shop, ice houses, company store and offices, water towers, a fire station,a hoisting engine, a pump house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, an elevated pocket dock and block stone dock piers, a locomotive house and a scale house. Site 33 Er 336 is an industrial complex whose boundaries exceed the limits of the proposed project.

The archaeology of mining and quarrying industries or their associated communities is not well represented in the regional literature. Most of the archaeological research being conducted at mining communities is occurring in the western United States where research emphasis has shifted away from particularistic perspectives to perspectives in which the mining site is considered as an element of a "world system." The place of the mining community in a world system can be understood on the basis of its relationship within three spheres of interaction: materials, population and information. Finally, the study of industrial archaeology is addressed in this project; technological innovation is researched as a motivating force in cultural process.

TITLES OF RECENT THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

Kent State University

Barber, Michael
1974 Fort Ancient Settlement Patterns. M.A. thesis.

Belovich, Stephanie
1985 The Greenwood Village Site (33 SU 92): an Early Late Woodland Site Along the Cuyahoga River. M.A. thesis.

Bernhardt, Jack E.
1973 Gillie Rockshelter: a Late Woodland Phase in Summit County, Ohio. M.A. thesis.

Boedy, Randall D.
1980 A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of a Late Pleistocene Lake in Medina County, Ohio. M.A. thesis.

Brown, Jeffrey D.
1979 The Tower Site and Late Prehistoric Cultures in Southeastern Ohio. M.A. thesis.

Bush, David R.
1974 The Preliminary Analysis of CRS Site, Simcoe County Ontario. M.A. thesis.

Chidester, Carol A.
1970 The Chesser Cave Site: the Quantitative Analysis of a Late Woodland Debitage Assemblage. M.A. thesis.

Cramer, Ann G.
1989 The Dominion Land Company Site: An Early Adena Mortuary Manifestation in Franklin County, Ohio. M.A.thesis.

Fairchild, Gary S.
1978 Millwood Rockshelter: a Late Woodland Occupation. M.A. thesis.

Fossett, Ruthanne
1975 An Attribute Analysis of Pottery from the Libben Site. M.A. thesis.

Gusky, Richard L.
1971 The Evans Bridge Site: An Archaeological Analysis of a Historic Ceramic Assemblage. M.A. thesis.

Harold, Jeanne M.
1985 An Analysis of House #II/78, The Incinerator Site (33-MY-57), Montgomery County, Ohio. M.A. thesis.

Harrison, Mary L.
1978 The Taphonomy of the Libben Site, Ottawa County, Ohio. M.A. thesis.

Heilman, James M.
1976 The Prehistory of Wayne County, Indiana. M.A. thesis.

Herbort, Dale P.
1979 Survey of Plano Occupation Clusters in the West-Central Lake Erie Basin. M.A. thesis.

Hunt, James E.
1980 An Archaeological Survey of the Upper Mohian River Valley. M.A. thesis.

Kingsley, Ronald F.
1986 The Examination of Six Archaic Sites Along the East Branch of the Mahoning River, Trumbull County, Ohio. M.A. Thesis.

Lewine, Sarah K.
1973 The Use of Shell in Adena Burial Mounds. M.A. thesis.

Mlazovsky, Marilyn L.
1974 Archaeological Survey of Portage County, Ohio. M.A. thesis.

Morgan, Nancy
1971 A Formal Analysis of the Pipes from the Libben Site. M.A. thesis.

Murdock, Douglas
1977 Terminal Fort Ancient: The Clover, Fox Farm, and Madisonville Phases. M.A. thesis.

Oplinger, Jon
1973 Wise Rockshelter: A Transitional Late Woodland Occupation. M.A. thesis.

Ormerod, Dana
1981 White Rocks: a Woodland Rockshelter in Monroe County, Ohio. M.A. thesis.

Pickenpaugh, Thomas E.
1971 The Archaic of Northern Ohio. M.A. thesis.

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Skinner, Shaune M.
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Taip0ale, J. Michael
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DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION

Issue		Deadline	
February	**1990**	**1 January**	**1990**
May	**1990**	**1 April**	**1990**
August	**1990**	**1 July**	**1990**
November	**1990**	**1 October**	**1990**

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