



OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL NEWSLETTER

Volume 2, Number 2

Summer, 1990

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

As you may have guessed, this *Newsletter* is prepared with Word Perfect software. It would help us a great deal if you would submit your material as hard copy *and* on a computer disk. We can easily use Word Perfect versions 4.2 - 5.1, Wordstar 3.3, and Microsoft Word 4.0. If your software has a "generic-file" format, this also is compatible. Otherwise, it is necessary to retype material that you already may have prepared on a computer.

Next, we encourage OAC members to support the SAA's *Save the Past for the Future* program. As part of this project, the SAA held a working conference on archaeological looting and vandalism in 1989 at the Fort Burgwin Research Center, Taos, NM. *Actions for the '90s*, a report containing the findings and recommendations from the conference can be purchased for \$6.00 (including postage/handling) from the SAA Office of Government Relations, P.O. Box 18364, Washington, DC 20036.

Finally, we are encouraging increased awareness and appreciation of archaeological sites that are open to the public in Ohio. Many have interpretive programs and/or museums. One site will be promoted in each *Newsletter*.

*John P. Nass, Jr.
Donald R. Bier, Jr.*

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

The Board of Directors met on March 19 and will have met again before the Spring Membership Meeting on May 18 to discuss a number of issues, including evaluation of the OAC with an eye on where we may want to take this organization over the next decade and into the next century. A report on this review will be given at the Spring Membership Meeting and information concerning the Board of Director's thoughts will be appearing in future issues of the Council's *Newsletter*. It is my, and I believe the entire Board's, intention to give the membership ample opportunity to participate in this undertaking. I believe that taking stock of the Council at this point is needed and I am looking forward to working with

the membership to determine where we want to go in the near future. "The best way to predict the future is to invent it" (Scully and Byrne 1987:297, ODYSSEY TO APPLE).

By the time your receive this *Newsletter*, the Council will have met five times with representatives of the Ohio Historical Society/Ohio Historic Preservation Office, the Archaeological Society of Ohio, the Ohio Genealogical Society, the Ohio Museums Association, and various Native American individuals and organizations to build a consensus for state legislation concerning the treatment of human remains from antiquity. This was the charge of SB 244 sponsor Senator Roy Ray following the deletion of the section that directly dealt with such matters because of opposition from some of the Native American Indian community. Unfortunately, at the April 14 meeting, John Sanchez, speaking for the Ohio Traditional Indian Rights Council and Columbus Native American Indian Center stated that:

they are not in meetings with the Ohio historical community any more. The consensus of the Traditional Council is that the meetings have not produced anything suitable in the last several months and it was our understanding that the Ohio historical community was going to, this was going to be their last meeting with us anyway. So the Ohio Traditional Indian Rights Council is stepping down and will work on establishing their own bills, and we wanted to thank everybody for talking to us in the past (Transcript from tape of 4-14-1990 meeting; on file with the OAC).

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I view the OTIRC's withdrawal from these proceedings with regret and dismay. In no way was the OAC, or any of the other groups noted above, contemplating making this a final meeting. I thought that through much difficult dialogue and education on all sides we could reach agreement on basic principles leading to legislation. Most other states have been able to reach a compromise on this issue through good faith negotiations, and I still believe that Ohio will too. The rest of the individuals and groups, including a few Native American Indians, continue to meet. Towards this end, as had been planned, these groups distributed position papers that will, in part, provide a basis for continued work on this issue. Perhaps the OTIRC's withdrawal from the group and presumably unsuccessful effort to pass legislation on this issue will speed things along in the end. I don't know. But I do know that as long as I am your President I will continue to work hard and long to see that the scientific and educational values of human remains from antiquity are given due consideration in any legislation that comes before the Ohio General Assembly

Alan Tonetti

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Ohio Historic Preservation Act

Although the General Assembly recessed without passing the Ohio Historic Preservation Act (HB 720/SB 244), the OHPO continues to work with legislators, agencies and other interested parties in resolving areas of concern. For more information please contact Franco Ruffini at the OHPO.

Federal Legislation

There are at least 10 bills before Congress that affect reburial and repatriation of Native American human remains and grave goods in museum collections or found during archaeological investigations. These include: Indian Remains Reburial Act (H.R. 1124), the Native American Burial Sites Preservation Act (H.R. 1381); Native American Grave and Burial Protection Act (H.R. 1646 and S. 1021); Amendments to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (H.R. 1546, S. 1124 and S. 1579); National Historic Preservation Policy Act (H.R. 3412 and S. 1579); and Native American Repatriation of Cultural Patrimony Act (S. 1980).

For an overview of these reburial/repatriation bills contact Al Tonetti or Franco Ruffini at the

OHPO. To obtain copies of House bills call (202) 225-3456 or write to: House Document Room, H-223 Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515. For Senate bills write to: Senate Document Room, SH-B04, Washington, D.C. 20510. For additional information, OAC members also should read *Reburial And Repatriation*, a series of articles edited by William A. Lovis for the April, 1990, SAA Bulletin (Volume 8(2):6-11).

Archaeology Guidelines

Sections dealing with curation and professional qualifications have been drafted. The methodology section draft will be completed by May 31, 1990. Soon thereafter the Archaeology Guidelines Committee will be given the draft document for comment. For further information please contact Judith Kitchen at the OHPO.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory

The OHPO will examine the need to revise and redesign the Ohio Archaeological Inventory form later this year. The current form has been in use for about five years. Over this time suggestions by its users have been made on how to improve the form's ability to record archaeological information.

The current OAI form was developed as a cooperative effort between the OHPO and OAC members wishing to have input into the process. The OHPO believes that this process was successful and wishes to renew this effort. Anyone, OAC member or not, who would like to work with the OHPO on this matter should contact Al Tonetti of the OHPO by August 15, 1990.

National Historic Landmarks

SunWatch Village (formerly the Incinerator Site) and Johnson's Island Civil War Prison Site have been recommended to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior as National Historic Landmarks by the National Park Service Advisory Board. These two nationally significant archaeological sites join Serpent Mound, Fort Ancient, Hopeton Earthworks and Newark Earthworks as Ohio's only NHLs designated primarily for their prehistoric and/or archaeological significance.

SunWatch Village was recognized for its exceptional value and quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States in archaeology. Sunwatch met one of six NHL criteria in that it has yielded, and is likely to yield, information affecting to a major degree theories, concepts and ideas on a period of occupation that existed over a large area of the United States, the central Ohio River Valley,

from A.D. 1000-1750. James Heilman and Christopher Turnbow of the Dayton Museum of National History and Dr. Robert S. Grumet of the National Park Service wrote the nomination.

Johnson's Island Civil War Prison Site, which includes the entire 300 acre island in Sandusky Bay, met two of six NHL criteria. It was determined to have both historical and archaeological significance, and retained enough integrity to convey the necessary historical relationships among the various material cultural elements that comprised the prison during its period of significance. The nomination was written mainly by Dr. David R. Bush, Case Western Reserve University, and Dr. Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian for the National Park Service. Alan Tonetti of the OHPO also contributed to the nomination. Dr. Bush is presently undertaking extensive archaeological investigations on the island pursuant to a NHPA Section 106 undertaking. For further information on these nominations or the NHL program in general, please contact Al Tonetti of the OHPO.

RESEARCH NOTES

Excavation of A Nineteenth Century Neighborhood At Cleveland's Mall A

Introduction

Mall A, a city park, was to become an underground parking garage for a hotel being built by the Jacobs Brothers Construction Company with partial UDAG support. One block northeast of Cleveland Public Square, Mall A is bounded on the north by St. Clair Avenue and on the south by Rockwell Avenue. Wood St. (East 3rd.) once ran north-south through the center, while Theresa Lane once cut the area east-west.

In response to a Memorandum of Agreement between the developers, the City of Cleveland, and the OHPO, investigations were carried out under the direction of Al Lee and David Brose between June 12, 1989, and October 9, 1989, by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. A detailed predictive model of each quadrant of the area was based on Dr. Robert Wheeler's historical studies.

Land-use History

By 1815, Wood Street connected Superior to Lake Avenue. When the Ohio-Erie canal opened, Cleveland's population grew. An 1835 map and the 1837 city directory show a joiner and several masons rented houses on St. Clair. A German-born peddler appeared on St. Clair in 1845. By 1850 he owned a

grocery, ran a Kosher meat market, and boarded three people in his home at 182 St. Clair. Next door, cigar maker William Morris and his family lived without servants as did the next family of William Towner, an English cabinet maker. A laborer and a German immigrant of unknown occupation lived at 188 and 190 St. Clair. On Wood, a mason, a bricklayer, and a miller lived. East of Wood, houses on Rockwell were occupied by an attorney, a bank official, numerous laborers, a painter, a teamster and a soap boiler. West of Wood, the city's prominent citizen, Leonard Case, built a formal stone and brick house. By 1860, Rockwell included lawyers and physicians, but a boarding house had 20 clerks, accountants, students, and salesmen. Next door lived a carpenter from Germany, his three children and two boarders. Wood Street housed a mix of residents. A lawyer and a master builder from New York lived near Theresa Lane, and Irish saloon keeper, Thomas Elwood, lived at 98 Wood Street.

In the 1870s Case's house was still the only building north of Rockwell between Public Square and Wood Street. In five 2-story frame houses along Rockwell east of Wood, lived a baggage agent's family with two servants; a widow from England; and a tax assessor. Wood Street's four 2-story frame houses housed working class boarders and families. St. Clair had groceries, butcher shops and a large boarding house with native born, English and Canadian boarders. At 190 St. Clair lived the editor of Cleveland's *Magyar* newspaper, with his wife and several native-born boarders. Of three other 2-story frame houses along St. Clair two were boarding houses, and the other was occupied by a lawyer and his wife with two boarders.

After 1880, north of the Case stable, a 4-story brick building on St. Clair housed several clothiers and a lithographer. On St. Clair, east of Wood St., frame houses were occupied by a grocery and meat market; a large boarding house with 10 multi-national boarders; a German-born blacksmith and his family; and Mamie Roberts' boarding house which housed six black day laborers, domestics, and food carriers. On Rockwell, the Case house was converted to the Marlborough House hotel, and then to the Wayside Inn. East of Wood, two of the four houses were lived in by a horseshoer and a salesman. On Wood at the corner of Theresa Lane, a Printing Company occupied a 6-story building, and north of Theresa, at 88 Wood, boarded young button makers and wood caners. Thomas Grant, an elevator operator, lived at 94 Wood, and two doors away three families included domestics, salesmen, drivers and a fisherman.

With the adoption of the Burnham Mall plan in 1903, houses were first abandoned, then destroyed. After 1908 automobile parks replaced buildings, and by 1912 no building remained.

Archaeological Excavations

Test units and machine stripping in three quadrants demonstrated the area was covered with 1 m of 1908 Mall A construction fill brought into the area to make up for basement in-filling. The contact between this fill and deposits below had been graded, and no living surfaces or sheet middens were encountered. Intact cultural deposits represent the truncated lower portions of structural features. These deep features were the sole context with depositional integrity.

As the shovel shaving on stripped areas yielded *in situ* features, their locations were measured and correlated with maps. For each property where intact cultural features were obtained, Cleveland City Directories, business directories and manuscript census tracts provided the make-up of each household. The six sites with sealed and intact features were named using street address from the 1874 Sanborn Insurance Map.

In the southwest quadrant was the 7 Rockwell Street Site (33-Cu-343), built in 1837 by Leonard Case, and occupied by his son until 1881. From this site excavated east and north wall foundations with no builders' trench were filled with post-demolition rubble. A row of 11 squared timber fence post-holes had been Case's east sideyard fence; 2 pits had been dug for ornamental shrubbery; and Case's rear yard had an ornamental brick walkway. Only a scatter of 1810 to 1830 refined earthenware and glass fragments were attributable to Case.

In the Southeast Quadrant we encountered backyard areas of three adjacent residential properties. There were six sub-surface features from the 100 Wood Street Site (33-Cu-344). From the 1847 to mid-1860s occupation we excavated a square wood-lined privy vault; a circular brick and masonry beehive cistern; and a rectangular trash pit. From the mid-1860s to 1880 occupation we recovered portions of a rectangular brick sump for a sink in the rear room of the house; an outdoor rainbarrel cistern; and several sets of filled trenches from the water and gas lines to the house after 1875.

From the 98 Wood Street site (33-Cu-345) the 1847 to 1860s features include one square wood-lined privy, a larger rectangular wood-lined privy; and a nearly complete circular brick and concrete cistern. The post-1870 features at 98 Wood Street included a

single rainbarrel cistern off the southeast corner of the rear of the house. The rest of the property was a single, culturally sparse feature representing the foundation and drainage sump of the White Sewing Machine *Company factory*.

At the 96/94 Wood Street site (33-Cu-346) the 1847-1860s features included four rectangular wood-lined privy vaults, a smaller square wood-lined privy; and the base of a circular brick and masonry cistern. This latter had been built over by the back foundation brick wall of an 1874-1881 addition to the main structure. Near the southeastern rear of this addition we excavated a rainbarrel cistern, and we followed the south wall west to expose the front third of the house, where several episodes of reconstruction of the original house were seen in foundations of different brick bonds and pastes.

Much of the Northeast Quadrant was destroyed in 1903 for an underground gas tank. Excavation of the 184/186 St. Clair Avenue Site (33-Cu-347) encountered only a large circular concrete-lined brick cistern with three distinct fill episodes. The earlier fill contained kitchen, personal, and domestic artifacts derived from the occupants at 184 St. Clair, and dating from the late 1850s to the late 1870s. The cistern is on an unnumbered lot between 182 and 188 St. Clair Avenue, vacated after 1874, and the proportions of animal bone suggests it was used by the meat market occupying the lower floor of 182 St. Clair. The cistern was filled between the late 1870s and 1890. The original builder left his footprint in the concrete base of the cistern.

Supplementary excavations conducted at the 188 St. Clair Avenue Site (33-Cu-xxx) were perhaps the most interesting. We excavated the partial foundations of the rear of the 190 St. Clair Street house; a small circular brick and masonry cistern and a later larger communal brick and concrete cistern; an 1830-40 trash pit, cut into by a late 1860s to 1880s trash pit; and the foundations and floor of an 1870-1880 smokehouse. Here, we dug our deepest feature: a late 1870s dry-laid brick cylindrical privy vault, 16 ft deep.

Material Culture

Nearly 100,000 specimens from the late 1840s to early 1860s were recovered. No metal stovetops, handles, pokers, skillets, spiders or kettles, but many isinglass plate fragments from stoves were found. So were metal fixtures and glass globes, reservoirs, and chimneys from oil and gas lights and lamps. There were porcelain and earthenware figurine parts, furniture hinges and drawer pulls, but neither locks nor

hasps. One curved wood chisel, a mill file, a hatchet head, and a shovel blade were all the tools found. Architectural remains included soft and hard-paste bricks, drain tile, dressed sandstone, roofing slate, fireplace tiles, mortar, plaster (painted and plain) and wooden fragments, at least one of which was mortised. There were a few woodscrews, carriage bolts, and hundreds of machine cut, machine headed square nails and pieces of window glass of several thicknesses.

Cooking, preparation, storage and serving artifacts were stonewares, ironstone, coarse and refined earthenware, and porcelain, as well as glassware, some flatware and cutlery. Containers included glass or ceramic bottles for gin, whisky, beer, wine, soda, patent medicines, ink, oils, hair tonics, and various polishes. There were red bisque flower pots, and many wash pitcher sets with chamber pots (several of which had been dropped, whole and filled, into a privy). Privy sediments also included articulated rats, human parasite eggs, pieces of shoes and hats, Thomas Elwood's intact leather tam-o-shanter, and numerous fabric specimens.

There were vast amounts of bone from dozens of species of fish, and all ages of beef, pork, and mutton. There were shellfish, and chicken and duck bones and egg shell, but no wild game. Botanical materials included pollen and charred coffee beans, shells, seeds and pits from fruits and nuts, but neither maize nor beans.

Glass and ceramic ink wells and slate pencils were common, as were marbles of clay, glass and stone, tiny porcelain dolls and every size of porcelain doll extremity, the frame of a Jew's harp, bone and ivory dominoes and turned game pieces. German and English kaolin pipestems and bowls, but no Ohio Redware pipes were present. Bone, hard rubber and Gutta percha were used for syringes, hot water bottles, brushes and combs. While no hand mirror backs were found, we recovered circular mirrored glass, many faceted jet or glass beads; and glass, porcelain, shell, antler, horn and metal buttons of all sizes.

Although the 10,000 artifacts in the assemblage's 1860-1880 contexts partially differed in style and source, most of the same types of materials (although less variable) were recovered. These later deposits also contained copper water and gas lines, electric insulators, gun cleaning tools and cartridges, and furniture casters, as well wallpaper scraps, a few indoor plumbing fixtures and linoleum flooring fragments.

Conclusions

The cultural materials excavated from the Mall A features are primary deposits, unambiguously attributed to documented households occupying Wood Street and St. Clair Avenue during the 1847 to 1860 and the 1860 to 1880 periods. These artifacts and specimens represent economic and cultural choices made by professionals, craftsmen, skilled and unskilled workers, and even boarding house keepers. They are the social reflection of a neighborhood changing from single-family residential, through commercial/residential, and finally to transient housing and light industry. They are, finally, the only evidence from which we can hope to write a more balanced history of the daily lives of those nineteenth century ethnic groups that built Cleveland, Ohio.

David S. Brose, Chief Curator
Cleveland Museum of Natural History

From Mastodons To Moundbuilders: Licking County, Ohio

On December 12, 1989, construction workers at the Burning Tree Golf Course, south of Newark, encountered the remains of an extremely well preserved mastodon. Over the next two days salvage excavations were co-directed by Paul Hooze, Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society, and Bradley Lepper, of OHS. This site currently is being studied by a multi-disciplinary team that includes Paul Hooze, Bradley Lepper, Dan Fisher, Museum of Paleontology, University of Michigan, Tod Frolking, Department of Geology, Denison University, Jon Sanger, Department of Botany-Microbiology, Ohio Wesleyan University, and Dee Anne Wymer, Department of Anthropology, Bloomsburg University.

The mastodon skeleton is nearly complete. Only the right rear leg, the tail, and the toes are missing. The skeleton was largely disarticulated, but many anatomical sets of bones remained together: including the cervical vertebrae, the thoracic vertebrae and some ribs, and the fore limbs. Scratches and grooves are present across several ribs. These are being studied to determine whether they represent evidence for Paleoindian butchery or carnivore gnawing.

The mastodon was a male, contrary to earlier pronouncements, young, but mature. Healed fractures of a vertebra and a rib are evidence for rough treatment at some point in the animal's life.

Spruce branches in association with the remains have been dated to $11,720 \pm 110$ (Beta-35,045) and $12,620 \pm 90$ (Beta-35,046). Other paleobotanical

data indicate the surrounding environment was a small, shallow pond or open marsh fringed with brushy vegetation, including some deciduous woody brushes or trees along with spruce trees.

A more complete summary of research to date will be presented at the Ohio Academy of Science Annual Meeting at Wright State University, April 28, 1990.

Research is continuing at the Munson Spring Site (33-Li-251). This is a major focus of the Murphy Property Archaeological Research Group (MARG) - an interdisciplinary research team operating under the auspices of the Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society. William Dancey, Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University, is the research director.

Investigations at Munson Springs are concentrating on an oval (8 m by 10 m) mound of human-worked deposits which appear to represent an Early Woodland artificial accumulation. Underlying the mound deposits is a cultural occupation level which has yielded a small sample of artifacts including an Early Paleoindian fluted preform. Small samples of charcoal from this site currently are being accelerator dated. The results should be available when a research summary is presented at the Ohio Academy of Science Annual Meeting.

Our knowledge and appreciation of the Newark Earthworks unexpectedly has increased significantly with the rediscovery of a forgotten nineteenth century map and manuscript. A detailed map and 21 pages of exhaustive notes archived in the American Antiquarian Society were discovered by N'omi Greber, Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Subsequent research and analysis by Bradley Lepper has established that the map, produced by James and Charles Salisbury in 1862, contains a wealth of details not previously documented. "New" features identified include an outer wall which surrounded the Fair Ground Circle and a large, rectangular enclosure situated less than 1 km east of the primary earthwork complex.

The accompanying survey notes include the results of excavations conducted at various locations within the Newark Earthworks. Interestingly, the artifacts which the Salisbury's recovered from several of the small circular enclosures at Newark are suggestive of habitation debris.

The "new" Newark map and the associated manuscript will be published late this year by the Licking County Archaeology and Landmark Society.

Archaeological collections from a Cultural Resource Management mitigation project in Newark are being restudied and are yielding new information about Hopewellian occupation of this region. From October, 1977 to January, 1980, Everett Hale (1980) directed a series of archaeological investigations along the proposed corridor for construction of the State Route 79 Newark Expressway. This construction proceeded through the heart of Newark and across what originally comprised the eastern portion of the Newark Earthworks. Indeed, the construction limits impinged directly on Moundbuilders State Memorial and abutted the Wright Earthworks. This area had been disturbed extensively by previous construction and development. Nevertheless, highly significant archaeological data were recovered as a result of these investigations which are of fundamental importance for the interpretation of the Newark Earthworks.

Exploratory excavations in 1977 demonstrated that valuable archaeological information has been preserved beneath the badly disturbed surface. A backhoe trench located across from Wright Earthworks was placed so that it would intersect the original line of earthworks. Although no trace of the mounds remained on the surface, the profile of this trench indicated that a prehistoric earthwork had been present approximately on a line with the reconstructed Wright Earthworks.

Excavations conducted between May, 1979, and January, 1980, yielded a surprising wealth of data from the State Route 79 corridor. Twenty features, including pits, hearths, and postmolds were identified. Traces of one 15 ft by 15 ft structure were discovered with associated hearth, storage pit, and large rubbish pit.

Numerous artifacts were recovered including projectile points, pottery sherds, scrapers, long, thin flint blades, abundant chert debitage, and many fragments of mica. Based on a study of the projectile points and the pottery it has been argued that the main occupation of the area was late Hopewell.

Collections from the LIC-79 sites recently have been obtained by the OHS. Two charcoal samples were submitted for radiocarbon dating and the results were somewhat surprising. Feature 15, which included diagnostic Middle Woodland artifacts, produced a date of A.D. 105 ± 60 (Beta-20,062/ETH-4593). The presence of an earlier component is suggested by a radiocarbon date of 720 ± 70 B.C. (Beta-27,446) for a deep hearth southwest of the alleged structure. This feature contained no diagnostic artifacts.

Paul Pacheco, Ohio State University, is incorporating these data into his dissertation research on Middle Woodland settlement in the upper Licking River drainage. Richard Yerkes, Ohio State University, currently is conducting a microwear study of a sample of the LIC-79 lithic artifacts.

Like much of Newark's prehistoric record, this site no longer exists. Commuters racing between Newark and Heath now pass through spaces once occupied by small Hopewellian encampments and grand ceremonial enclosures. But at least some traces left by these people have been collected and documented so that future generations may know something of their way of life.

I thank the Ohio Archaeological Council for their generous support of the radiocarbon dating of samples from the LIC-79 site. Additional support was provided by the Archaeological Society of Ohio and the Ohio Historical Society.

Important Note: The acknowledgement to the Ohio Archaeological Council was inadvertently omitted from the recent article in the *Ohio Archaeologist*. I apologize for this unfortunate error.

*Bradley T. Lepper, Curator,
Newark Earthworks State Memorials*

Have You Visited SunWatch?

SunWatch is a late twelfth century, Anderson Phase, Fort Ancient village in Dayton, Ohio. Twenty years of excavation within the circular stockaded compound have revealed a rigid patterning of concentric bands of houses, storage/trash pits, and burials around a central plaza. The central plaza is dominated by a large cedar center pole complex. The center pole functioned as a gnomon to mark astronomical alignments with important structures on the west side of the village. There was a double alignment on the west side "Big House" which scheduled the start of the planting and harvesting cycle, while a single alignment on the "Solstice House" marked the winter solstice sunrise - the shortest day of the year.

Twenty years of excavation, analysis, and reconstruction of SunWatch have allowed one of the most accurate portrayals of Fort Ancient life. One can see the contrast between the more mundane residential houses and the ritual structures on the west side of the village. The attention to detail in the reconstruction allows one to feel as if they have truly walked back into a twelfth century agricultural village. The newly opened million dollar Interpretive Center sets

the stage for the experience. Here one enters on a woodland path that breaks into a prairie opening - emphasizing the original geographic setting of this community that was home to 250-300 villagers. After a 12 minute introductory slide show the visitor can view many of the artifacts that have come from this excavation. The audience learns how the archaeologist moves from the raw data of pot sherds, post holes, and dinner scraps to an understanding of the lifeways of these twelfth century agriculturalists. Even the mannequins who are portrayed here are based on forensic buildups of casts of the original occupants.

During the summer there are ongoing excavations which can be seen as one tours through the village. Many weekends host special events and crafts which would have been found here 800 years ago. The gala fund-raiser is scheduled for July 28 and 29th.

Most visitors find it takes a minimum of two hours to fully enjoy this village excavation and reconstruction. Hours are from 9-5 Monday to Saturday and Sunday from 12-5. The last tour of the village departs at 4 p.m. daily. Dayton Museum of Natural History members are admitted free. The admission price for non-members is: Adults - \$5.00; Children - \$4.00 (under age 6 are free when accompanied by an adult).

*James Heilman,
Dayton Museum of Natural History*

SunWatch is located off I-75, a few minutes south of downtown Dayton. Take Exit 51 off I-75, Go West on Edwin C. Moses Blvd., which becomes Nicholas Rd. after you cross the Dryden Rd./South Broadway St. intersection. Cross South Broadway and turn left (West River Road). SunWatch is one mile south on West River Road.

1990 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

May 31 - June 3:

National Society for Industrial Archaeology. Philadelphia. Contact Jane Mork Gibson, 32 Rex Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19118.

October:

Midwestern Archaeological Conference. Evanston, IL.

November 7-10:

SEAC - Riverview Plaza Hotel, Mobile, AL. Contact Edwin Jackson: (601) 266-4306.

November 8-11:

Eastern States Archaeological Federation - Columbus, OH. The Program Chair is Verna Cowin, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh: (412) 665-2600. For local arrangements, contact Martha Potter Otto at (614) 297-2641.

November 8-11:

Chacmool Conference (23rd Annual) - Calgary, Canada. Theme: "Ancient Images, Ancient Thought, The Archaeology of Ideology." Contact Dept. of Archaeology, U. Calgary at (403) 220-5227.

November 16:

Ohio Archaeological Council. The Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH.

November 28 - December 3:

AAA, 89th Meeting - The New Orleans Hilton.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

3-D Environmental Services, Inc. has announced the following positions.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

A variety of archaeological field and laboratory staff positions are open in the cultural resource management group of 3D/Environmental Services, Inc., an expanding multi-disciplinary environmental consulting firm in Cincinnati, Washington D.C. and Houston.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS - Opening for historic and prehistoric archaeologists, historians, and architectural historians. Coordinate field projects and analyses, write reports, participate in proposal preparation and project development. Graduate degree and relevant experience required. Competitive salaries and benefits.

STAFF ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN - Same as above at a junior level. For entry level MA's or BA's with significant experience. Assist P.I.'s with fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation in the Cincinnati office full-time. Historic archaeologist especially of interest.

Send letter & vita to Dr. David Rue, Principal Archaeologist, 3D/ESI, 781 Neeb Rd., Suite 5, Cincinnati, Ohio 45233, or call (513) 922-8199.

OAC OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

- President Al Tonetti
- Vice President Donald Bier
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- Treasurer Franco Ruffini
- Membership Committee Mark Seeman
- Certification Committee and Program Chair John Nass, Jr.
- Archaeological Services Review David Brose
- Nomination Committee Shaune Skinner
- Grants Committee Jay Heilman
- Archivist Kolleen Butterworth

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

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