

NEWSLETTER

Volume 9, Numbers 1 and 2

Autumn 1997

Editor's Comments

BURNT PANCAKES: This is our first issue under a new editorial leadership as well as a new bi-annual publication schedule. We welcome aboard Brett Harper to the editorial staff replacing Al Tonetti who has provided the OAC and the *Newsletter* with invaluable, quality service for so many years. Starting with this issue, the *OAC Newsletter* will be published every February and August, with submission deadlines due the month preceding. Please take note that this first issue combines both Numbers 1 and 2 of Volume 9 into the August, 1997 *Newsletter*. Just like in making pancakes, this first one's bound to be a little burnt around the edges, but we're looking forward to cooking up some better ones in the future.

CORRECTION: it was erroneously reported in our last November *Newsletter* that the human skeletal remains from the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago associated with Cheryl Johnston's grant to study the **Hopewell Mound Group Human Skeletal Population: A Comprehensive Osteological Analysis** approved by the OAC Board of Directors, were loaned to The Ohio State University instead of to the Ohio Historical Society. The Ohio Historical Society has been very supportive of Cheryl's work and has helped her with several other loans of Hopewell site and Harness human skeletal materials. We regret this error.

In related news, Cheryl has also given a paper at the 62nd SAA meeting in Nashville on April 5th, entitled **An Interregional Comparison of Culturally Modified Hopewellian Remains**, of which she was the lead author along with Stephen P. Nawrocki, Christopher W. Schmidt and Matthew Williamson, all from the University of Indianapolis. The paper was part of a symposium entitled **Hopewell Society, Ritual, and Ideology (150 B.C.-A.D.400)** organized and chaired by Dr. Christopher Carr of Arizona State University.

Everyone is encouraged to submit articles for the *OAC Newsletter*, either through email direct to my address at Piotrowski.1@osu.edu, or on DOS 3.5" computer diskette (double sided, high or low density) as a Word-Perfect document (versions 5.x or 6.x). Lacking this, any file from an ASCII word processor (MS-DOS Text format) on any type of diskette will be acceptable (we will make a concerted attempt to retrieve or convert any format you may use). If you mail your diskette files to Brett Harper, Editor, *OAC Newsletter*, P.O. Box 452, Lebanon, OH 45036, telephone (513) 932-5813, he will

make sure you get your diskette's returned. If you do not have access to a word processor, contact one of us about transcribing your paper copies.

Len Piotrowski

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As this summer slowly fades to fall, it is a good time to take stock of how far the Council has come, and where it is heading. As you are all aware, this is not the same organization that it was 15, 10, or even 5 years ago. The statewide conferences and associated publications are now our focus, and like it or not, color any decisions on fundraising, membership, grants, and education. The biggest change over past years is that we are now a publisher. How successful we are at publishing remains to be seen, but we cannot deny that one of the main goals of the Council is to encourage our members and others to buy our products. I have no doubt that if we continue to produce good quality publications we will sell them. The outlook for continued production of the thematic volumes is rosy, and worth contemplating. But, before I do, lets recap our most recent successes.

This May was a milestone for the Council -- we presented our fifth successful conference on Ohio archaeology, and published our second volume on conference proceedings. The latter feat, the arrival of *A View From the Core: A Synthesis of Ohio Hopewell Archaeology*, deserves particular mention, not because a book that was long ago promised finally appeared, but because I firmly believe it is an excellent volume, long overdue in Hopewell studies, and one that is destined to be a necessary addition to the bookshelf of anyone working on the Middle Woodland period of the eastern United

IN THIS ISSUE

Findlay Market Funds Cinnici Archaeology	2
OAC Conference	3
Nomination, Grants & Legislative Committee Rprts	4
Boy Scouts Merit Badge	7
Training Courses	8
Publications	9
"A Field Project ..."	9
"Two Early Woodland Habitations"	12
F.A.R.T.C.O & "Fort Ancient's Parallel Walls" . . .	15
Calendar of Events	19

States. For that reason alone, the Council should be proud to be the publisher of this important work.

Perhaps the most gratifying aspect of the Hopewell volume has been the resolve of the Council to ensure its publication. In the face of countless setbacks and delays, a change of venue for the final publication, and myriad problems generated by the sheer size of the book, the Council diligently worked to finally get it to the printers this March. Although I have never given birth, the production of the book is certainly analogous to three years of torturous labor followed by the birth of a huge baby. I am happy to admit that so far, there has been no post-partum depression. Quite the contrary.

An important part of any publishers job is to market his or her product. This is where we need your help. The Council is undertaking the obvious marketing tasks -- mailings announcing the publication, review of the book by our peers in national and regional journals, and direct sales at our conferences and other regional and national conferences and meetings -- but we need you to spread the news of the volume by word of mouth, correspondence with colleagues, e-mail, and the countless lists in vogue on the Web. Remember that every volume sold raises money for new publications, conferences, and grants. If you were at the Chillicothe meeting, you know that conference surpluses and publication sales account for more than three-fourths of the Council's income.

Speaking of the Chillicothe Conference, it was another huge success. Approximately 150 people attended the OAC's *Conference on the Early Woodland and Adena Prehistory of the Ohio Area* held at the Comfort Inn, the scene of the 1994 conference on Ohio Hopewell. Conference coordinators Martha Otto and Al Tonetti deserve the credit for this two day affair. Special thanks to Bill Dancey, as well, for his development of the electronic workshop on Saturday morning. By the way, if you are wondering, we sold more than 60 *A View from the Core* and 25 *First Discovery of America* volumes at the Conference. Combine that with the prepublication sales of the former and prior sales of the latter, and we have already sold approximately 400 copies of *A View from the Core* and 800 copies of *First Discovery of America*. In less than three years these volumes have generated more than a \$12,000 surplus for the Council.

These profits (revenue agents should here read surpluses to be revolved back into Council programs) are made possible by the hard work of Council members, particularly the authors and editors of the volumes. It is they who deserve the credit and thanks for these surpluses. As the editor of the next Council volume, *Cultures Before Contact: the Late Prehistory of Ohio*, I can personally attest to the amount of work and coordination that goes into the publication of a temporal synthesis. It is only now that I realize the sacrifices that Bill Dancey and Paul

Pacheco made for the successes of our first two volumes. I only hope that I can live up to the standard they have set.

Where do we go from here? Up is the only direction that I can see. We are beginning to see the fruits of our labor in a successful publication series, a series which should be augmented in the next few years by several more volumes on Ohio archaeology. These volumes, while not only providing a much needed venue for the publication from which the Council may draw to fund its grant, education, and publication programs. These programs are at the heart of the Council's mission -- to promote the advancement of archaeology in Ohio through research, education, and stewardship.

So while you are working in the field this summer, or taking a well-deserved vacation, remember that members of the Council are making a number of decisions on the future of the organization and its programs. We will be making recommendations on marketing, future volume production, future conference themes, and membership drives, and statewide legislation effecting archaeology, among others. If you think there's room for you in all this, you are dead right. Support the Board of your Council, and when asked to volunteer or contribute, please do so. With your help we can continue to make the Council grow, but at the same time maintain our high standards of programs and achievements.

Findlay Market Funds Cincinnati Urban Archaeology

by Robert A. Genheimer

Findlay Market, a City-owned, and historic, urban market in downtown Cincinnati, recently funded test excavations at Market property and a re-analysis of faunal materials recovered from urban archaeology excavations at Cincinnati's Betts Longworth District. This research, coordinated by the Cincinnati Museum Center, under the direction of Bob Genheimer, was undertaken to highlight the visibility of the Market, and to ascertain whether any significant urban archaeological resources were present on Market property. The Market was also interested in developing data for proposed interpretive exhibits that would focus on the history of the market and the rise of the commercial food system in the nineteenth century.

The field investigations at Findlay Market were conducted from mid-December 1996 through mid-January 1997, and yes, they were occasionally hampered by cold and snow. Despite the frigid conditions, more than 165 linear meters of backhoe trenches were excavated, and approximately 42 features were exposed and identified. The excavations were conducted on an interior city

block (i.e., surrounded by alleys on three sides) that had developed as early as the 1850s, and exhibited complete development coverage by the 1870s. The residential block had contained single and multi-family houses, all of which were demolished beginning in the 1920s for the development of a city park. At the time of our investigation, the block was the site of a small baseball field surrounded by residential and commercial development. Our excavations were conducted in conjunction with a major conversion of the block from a ball-field to a parking lot. Excavations for water retention, utilities, and traffic barriers were substantial.

Because the middle of the block was being removed for placement of a water retention system, archaeological testing was focused upon the rears of the residential lots. These excavations were intended to be preliminary only — no attempt was made to completely excavate any features during this phase. It is hoped that more systematic excavations of features will occur in a more public setting. Of particular interest to the investigators was the identification of remnant privy shafts. A total of fourteen limestone-lined and one brick-lined privy shaft were recorded. The origin of these shafts varied from 0.52 to 1.90 meters below surface, confirming that disturbances to the upper levels of the block, sustained during demolition and landscaping, had been substantial. The circular, limestone-lined shafts ranged in exterior diameter from less than 1.60 meters to as wide as 2.50 meters. The upper levels of a number of the shafts were removed and screened. All screened levels, and recorded upper levels in exposed privy shafts exhibited material dating to post-toilet utilization. In some instances, this was the turn-of-the-century, while in other cases, material dated to as late as the middle part of this century. The bottoms of the shafts were not encountered, although one which had been capped prior to landscaping, exhibited an open shaft for the first 6.0 meters below ground surface. In Cincinnati, limestone-lined privy shafts typically range from 4 to 9 meters in depth.

In addition to the privies, 10 limestone foundation walls, seven brick and four concrete containers, three brick cisterns, and three miscellaneous features were recorded. In most instances, the limestone foundation walls represented building construction at the rear of the property line, indicative of complete lot development. The brick and concrete containers were of particular interest, since they were hooked into the privy shafts by means of cast iron or ceramic waste lines. The containers, each exhibiting a finished coat of cement on the interior, were set above the remnant shafts after the very top of the shafts had been removed. Although analysis of the features is incomplete, it is suspected that they may represent later toilets that utilized the draining principles of the privy shafts. A review is underway of building and plumbing ordinances to determine the precise function of the containers.

The standard morphology and placement of the containers clearly suggest that they were constructed to meet code.

Approximately five of the identified privy shafts were retained in surface areas that would allow for future excavation. In one instance, a grass area was left open at the corner of the lot. The remaining "banked" features exist below a dedicated grass strip between parking lots on the eastern margin of the block. Excavation trenches were backfilled with 310 gravel in order to limit deflation. It is anticipated that future "full-scale" excavations would remove the entire contents of two or more of the privy shafts. The logistics of excavating deep, dry-laid shafts placed into Illinoian-age sand are still being evaluated.

The re-analysis of faunal material from the Betts Longworth collections is being undertaken by Mark Warner, ABD from University of Virginia. Mark has extensive experience on historic faunal collections from work conducted in Annapolis and other areas of the Northeast. More than 6000 bones from three privy shafts dated to 1840-1920 will be examined to determine 1) taxon or general types of remains, 2) butchering techniques, 3) cuts of meat, 4) diachronic changes in meat consumption, and 5) data on socio-economic status. These data will be compared with data from other urban faunal assemblages from Cincinnati and Covington, and others on a more regional and national level. It is anticipated that the results of the faunal study will be available by the spring of 1998.

*The Early Woodland and
Adena Prehistory
of the Ohio Area
Another Successful OAC
Conference*

Al Tonetti, Conference Organizer, OAC Education Committee

The Ohio Archaeological Council presented another successful conference on Ohio archaeology on May 9-10, 1997 at the Christopher Conference Center, Comfort Inn, Chillicothe, Ohio. This was the OAC's fifth conference in four and a half years, beginning in November 1992 with *The First Discovery of America; Archaeological Evidence of the Early Inhabitants of the Ohio Area*. With the release of *A View from the Core: A Synthesis of Ohio Hopewell Archaeology*, the proceedings of the first two conferences have been published. The third conference's publication, *Cultures Before Contact: The*

Prehistory of the Ohio Area, is in the final stages of editing and should be released this winter.

Although attendance at this year's conference fell a bit below expectations, with 145 in attendance (170 is the average), there continues to be a good mix of professional and avocational archaeologists, students, and others interested in Ohio archaeology. Thirty-five evaluation forms were returned, a high rate of return indicating that participants value the conference and want to see it continue and improve.

Suggestions for improving the conference include continuing the workshops and bringing back tours. All but one evaluator rated this year's conference as excellent or good. Also receiving high marks were the conference's organization, location and facilities, theme, the banquet speaker's presentation, and cost. Work is still needed on getting the conference presenters to read less, speak louder (use the microphone), and submit their papers to the conference coordinator and proceedings editor in a timely fashion. Improvements also need to be made in the quality of the plenary or opening presentations, and in the presentations at the workshops.

A number of evaluators want to see an OAC conference on historic archaeology and Late Woodland prehistory. These are the only two temporal periods that the OAC has not addressed in the conference series.

Accordingly, your board has decided that the theme of the 1998 OAC conference will be historic archaeology. It will be tentatively held in October in the Greater Toledo area. There will be a call for papers within the next several months. The preliminary categories for papers are:

1. Historic Indian sites
 2. Military sites
 3. Development of Ohio - rural agriculture
 4. Urban development
 5. Industrial development
 6. The archaeology of 20th century Ohio
- In keeping with the location of the conference, a tour of interesting sites in northwestern Ohio is being planned.

The OAC makes a real effort to keep conference costs reasonable. The primary goals of the conferences are to 1) present relevant and important information about Ohio archaeology to our members and the public, 2) publish the proceedings and make a reasonable profit in order to support the OAC's grant programs and other activities, and 3) bring people together who share an interest in Ohio archaeology. The cost of the conference is budgeted so that the OAC will break even or realize a very small surplus, enabling the conference planners to continue to maintain a quality event. We are pleased to report that this tradition was maintained at the 1997 conference after totaling revenues and

expenses.

The first day of this year's conference was covered by the science reporter for the Columbus Dispatch, which published two articles about the growing debate in archaeology over whether the Adena and Hopewell cultures are "culturally distinct." To get involved in planning the 1998 conference on Ohio historic archaeology, contact the Education Committee chair Mike Pratt at (419) 448-2070, mpratt@nike.heiderberg.edu.

Nomination Committee Report

Chair Kollen Butterworth has received a nomination for President-elect, the office held open for a candidate to come forth since the Spring OAC meeting, May 9, 1997. The slate is now officially closed. Ballots for the election will be sent to the active membership around the middle of October and results will be announced at the Fall OAC meeting, November 21, 1997.

Grants Committee Report

Chair Bob Riordan reports that an Ohio Archaeological Council grant in the amount of \$500 has been awarded to Dr. Annette Ericksen. Her project is titled "Examination of Textile Remains from SunWatch Village and the Madisonville Site: Contribution to the Collections-Holding Data Base." Her work will be done in collaboration with Dr. Virginia Wimberley and Dr. Kathryn Jakes.

The Patricia Essenpreis Grant for 1997 in the amount of \$1,000 has been awarded to Dr. Flora Church. Her project concerns "Late Prehistoric Resource Utilization in the Muskingum River Valley, ca. A.D. 1200-1650."

The results of both of these projects will be presented at a future OAC meeting.

Legislative Issues Committee Report

Chair Shaune Skinner has provided an update that addresses two issues involving state legislation (a report of the Legislative Issues Committee's activities since the November 1996 OAC membership meeting was distributed at the May 1997 meeting and subsequently to all members).

First, House Bill 429 and its companion, Senate Bill 136, are attempts by Rep. William Ogg (D-Sciotoville, Scioto

County) and Sen. Michael Shoemaker (D-Bourneville, Ross County) to address constituent concerns protecting American Indian burial sites by defining the term "cemetery" and including the term in Ohio's vandalism and desecration statutes. This bill is a significant revision to last year's H.B. 432, to which the OAC testified in opposition.

No action has been taken in the Senate on the bill, where it was introduced as Senate Bill 136 into the Judiciary Committee, a committee on which Sen. Shoemaker serves. In introducing the bill, Sen. Shoemaker commented that the intent is to prevent artifact hunters from robbing grave sites. He also indicated that he did not want to make major changes in Ohio's cemetery statutes, and that the issue would, perhaps, be better addressed in other (unspecified) sections of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). He indicated that concerns about unintended consequences of the bill were being raised by the Ohio Cemetery Association.

In the House, H.B. 429 was introduced into the Local Government and Townships Committee, a committee on which Rep. Ogg serves. As introduced, the bill had 17 co-sponsors, a significant number. Co-sponsors, listed alphabetically, were Barbara Boyd (D-Cleveland Heights), Sam Britton (D-Cincinnati), Jack Ford (D-Toledo), John Garcia (R-Toledo), David Hartley (D-Springfield), Jeff Jacobson (R-Dayton), Wayne Jones (D-Cuyahoga Falls), Lloyd Lewis (D-Dayton), Sean Logan (D-Lisbon), June Lucas (D-Mineral Ridge), Dale Miller (D-Cleveland), Darrell Opfer (D-Oak Harbor), C.J. Prentiss (D-Cleveland), Barbara Pringle (D-Cleveland), Vernon Sykes (D-Akron), Charleta Tavares (D-Columbus), and Dale Van Vyven (R-Sharonville).

As introduced, the H.B. 429 defined "cemetery" as follows: "...includes burial sites that contain American Indian burial objects placed with or containing American Indian human remains." Because of where the definition of a cemetery is to be included in the Ohio Revised Code, this definition would apply to all uses of the term unless another definition is provided. The bill then inserts the term cemetery into the vandalism and desecration statutes.

On its face, this bill seems innocuous. But by defining the term cemetery as it does, and placing the definition where it does, the bill may have the unintended consequence of removing protection for non-American Indian cemeteries and apparently would not protect certain kinds of American Indian burial sites from vandalism and desecration. The bill's effect on existing cemetery statutes is unclear. Further, no agency with the expertise to deal with such matters is given the authority to handle alleged incidents of vandalism and desecration of American Indian cemeteries.

H.B. 429 has had three hearings in the Local Govern-

ment and Townships Committee. The first was sponsor testimony on June 18, 1997, at which time Rep. Ogg indicated that the bill was not meant to protect burial sites where a single or even a few American Indians were buried, but to protect large cemeteries (how one knows the difference without excavating boggles the mind). Subsequent proponent testimony also indicated that only burial sites where large numbers of American Indian burials were interred were to be affected by the bill. Rep. Ogg indicated that the intent of the bill was to treat American Indian human remains the same as all other remains (the adage "be careful what you wish for" may be applicable here), and was targeted at relic hunters who take human remains and grave goods for their collections or to sell. The only question asked of Rep. Ogg by a Committee member (Rep. John Carey, Jr., R-Wellston) was if this bill would impede development. His response was "no."

On June 25, 1997 proponent testimony was heard. Testifying was Oliver Collins, Jean McCord, and Barbara Crandall, all of whom claim to be of Cherokee ancestry. Collins is from Ogg's district. Collectively, their testimony focused on treating American Indian human remains with respect, stopping grave robbing, and reburial, specifically mentioning the thousands of American Indian human remains in the collections of the Ohio Historical Society. The only question asked by a Committee member was of Mr. Collins. Rep. William Schuck (R-Columbus) wanted to know how this bill affected existing cemetery statutes. Collins did not address the question, and after numerous attempts to get him to address the question he was excused.

On July 23, 1997 open testimony on the bill was heard. The OAC was the only party to testify. Our testimony was presented by President Bob Genheimer. The only question asked was by Rep. Carey, who wanted to know why we thought the bill might remove protection for non-American Indian cemeteries. Bob's response was that the proposed definition applied to all uses of the term in the Ohio Revised Code unless another is specified, and that the definition includes only American Indian burial places, apparently excluding all other ethnic groups. The Committee Chair, Robert Schuler (R-Cincinnati), indicated that he had received a proposed amendment to the definition of a cemetery from the Ohio Cemetery Association. The OAC has requested a copy of this and any other proposed amendments to the bill. Rep. Schuler also wanted to know if the OAC was opposed to the bill as written. Bob responded that we support equal consideration for all human remains in Ohio's statutes, but that we opposed the bill as written due to its restricted definition of a cemetery and its lack of consideration for a number of other issues that were expressed in our testimony. (A copy of Bob's testimony on behalf of the OAC follows.) It was written by Al Tonetti with assistance from OAC members Martha Otto, Franco Ruffini, Shaune Skinner,

and Bob Genheimer. For a copy of H.B. 429, contact your state representative, or for a copy of Senate Bill 136, contact your state senator.

The Legislative Issues Committee will review a copy of all proposed amendments to the bill and monitor the bill's progress. At this point it is difficult to know what the bill's sponsor or the Committee Chair will do next, although we do know that we will not get the amended wording we want into the bill until early autumn (if at all). If you are represented by one of the bill's co-sponsors or you are represented by a member of the House Local Government and Townships Committee, you are urged to express your personal opinion on this bill. Members of the House Committee include Republicans Carey, Clancy (Cincinnati), Mottley (West Carrollton), O'Brien (Cincinnati), Roman (Akron), Salerno (Columbus), Schuck, Schuler, Terwilliger (Goshen), and Wise (Broadview Heights). Democrats are Krupinski (Steubenville), Luebbers (Cincinnati), Ogg, Opfer, Sulzer (Ross County), and Sutton (Barberton).

The following is the text of OAC President Bob Genheimer's July 23, 1997 testimony on H.B. 429 to the House Local Government and Township Committee:
"Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Members of the Committee:

My name is Robert Genheimer. I am President of the Ohio Archaeological Council, a private, non-profit corporation registered with the state of Ohio since 1975 as a charitable, scientific, and educational organization promoting the advancement of archaeology and the preservation of significant archaeological resources in Ohio. Our members include professional and avocational archaeologists, students, and others with an interest in Ohio archaeology.

The Ohio Archaeological Council submits this testimony as an interested party. We have a number of concerns with House Bill 429, some similar to those we expressed before this Committee last year, when we testified about House Bill 432. We appreciate this attempt by the sponsor to address these concerns, but a number of concerns remain.

We agree with the bill's proponents that Ohio's cemetery statutes do not afford legal recognition and consideration for ancient human remains. However, we believe that this bill does not adequately address some critical issues, that the intent of the bill is unclear, and that there may be a number of unintended adverse consequences of the bill.

Ohio's courts have repeatedly interpreted existing cemetery statutes to exclude legal recognition for human remains buried more than 125 years ago, regardless of

their ethnicity. Considering that humans have lived and died in Ohio for more than 10,000 years, it is clear that legal recognition and protection need to be extended to the burial places of these ancient human remains. What is unclear, however, is how House Bill 429 will do so.

The Ohio Archaeological Council believes that all human remains, regardless of their age or ethnicity, should be treated with respect. The scientific excavation and study of human remains are not disrespectful, and numerous federal and state laws recognize this. In those rare instances when human remains are encountered, our members work with relevant American Indian communities or other ethnic groups and descendants to see that the remains are treated with respect.

As we testified last year with respect to House Bill 432, House Bill 429 does not establish the necessary procedures to be followed when ancient human remains are discovered. To legally recognize and protect ancient human remains, it is not enough to change the definition of a cemetery, as this bill proposes to do. Without establishing procedures and authorizing an agency to oversee their implementation, people and businesses will not know their legal responsibilities when they discover human remains. For instance, what does a farmer, construction worker, or an archaeologist do when they disturb bones? Whom are they to notify about such discoveries? Who has the responsibility to identify the bones as American Indian or belonging to some other ethnic group, or to determine whether the bones are even human?

This bill raises a number of questions concerning the rights of property owners and others whose legitimate activities occasionally bring them into contact with ancient human remains. For instance, does this bill impede or make it illegal for farmers to plow their fields once human remains are disturbed, or for construction workers to continue to build, or for archaeologists to continue their investigations, often undertaken prior to development projects and pursuant to federal and some state regulations? Does this bill require farmers and developers to maintain these places as cemeteries? Does this bill prohibit the sale of land containing American Indian human remains? It is unclear how this bill affects existing township, municipal, and other cemetery statutes.

We believe any bill addressing ancient human remains must consider these and other questions. We believe the definition of a cemetery as proposed in this bill would only provide recognition to some American Indian human remains and not to others, and may remove protection for non-American Indian cemeteries. We also believe that the current vandalism and desecration laws are sufficient to prevent the unprivileged and

willful disturbance of ancient human remains.

Over the past 15 years or so most other states have addressed these issues through the legislative process. Other states have given authority to deal with such matters to agencies having the necessary expertise. Agencies with such expertise exist in Ohio, but state law does not afford either the legal recognition for ancient human remains, those that have been buried in the ground for 125 years or more, or such agencies the authority to deal with their discovery and disposition, except on state-owned land. Has the Committee considered what agency is best qualified to handle the day-to-day procedural matters that will result from affording legal recognition to ancient human remains?

In conclusion, while we agree with the bill's proponents that Ohio's cemetery statutes do not afford recognition and consideration of ancient human remains, and we support the sponsor's efforts to address this situation, we do not believe that House Bill 429 effectively resolves the problem. Furthermore, we believe there may be significant and unintended adverse consequences to this bill that should be carefully considered.

On behalf of the Ohio Archaeological Council, I thank the Chairman and the Committee for the opportunity to present this testimony. The Ohio Archaeological Council stands ready to assist the Committee and the bill's sponsors in drafting legislation that addresses the issues expressed in this testimony."

Second, a draft bill, not yet introduced, has been prepared by Rep. Rose Vesper (R-New Richmond) to address shortcomings of Ohio's industrial minerals surface mining law. All minerals (i.e., limestone, sand, gravel, etc.) except coal and peat would be covered. Primarily, the draft bill seeks to address air and water quality issues with respect to permits granted by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) for industrial minerals surface mining operations. The draft bill does not directly address cultural resources, although it apparently gives the Chief of ODNR the ability to deny a permit for any reason, including the presence of cultural resources. In June of this year, the Legislative Issues Committee had written to Rep. Vesper urging her to study the effect of such mining on cultural resources in Ohio. The committee had heard that she might be drafting legislation amending ODNR's permit application process in regard to industrial minerals surface mining.

This bill is an opportunity to get ODNR to adequately address the destruction of significant cultural resources during industrial minerals surface mining, as it does for surface coal mining, pursuant to federal regulations. You can assist us by contacting Rep. Vesper's office at (513) 553-4636 or (614) 644-6034 and requesting a copy of the bill. Let her know that she should include mini-

mizing the impacts of industrial minerals surface mining on archaeological resources in the bill. In 1995, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the OAC presented relevant written and oral testimony, respectively, to ODNR's Division of Mines and Reclamation at a public meeting addressing the adverse effects of industrial minerals surface mining on significant cultural resources.

If you need further information about any legislative matters, contact Committee Chair Shaune Skinner or Al Tonetti at (614) 268-2514. (Submitted by Al Tonetti)

Boy Scouts Announce the Archaeology Merit Badge

The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) has just announced the introduction of the Archaeology merit badge. Although Indian Lore has been a merit badge for many years, the Boy Scouts have realized the widespread interest in archaeology and have chosen to recognize the importance of the conservation and preservation of cultural resources. A variety of topics are included in the merit badge pamphlet and the overall focus is upon historic preservation. The requirements involve a full range of archaeological activities from research planning to fieldwork and analysis to curation of records and artifacts. This will not be an easy badge to earn.

The requirements listed by the Boy Scouts are:

1. Tell what archaeology is and explain how it differs from anthropology, geology, paleontology, and history.
2. Describe each of the following steps of the archaeological process: site location, site excavation, artifact identification and examination, interpretation, preservation, and information sharing.
3. Describe at least two ways in which archaeologists determine the age of sites, structures, or artifacts. Explain what relative dating is.
4. Do TWO of the following:
 - a. Gather research on three archaeological sites located outside the United States. Point out each site on a world map. Explain how each site was discovered. Describe some of the information from the past that has been found at each site. Explain how the information gained from the study of these sites answers questions that archaeologists are asking and how the information may be important for modern people. Compare the relative ages of the sites.
 - b. Gather research on three archaeological sites that are within the United States and follow the other instructions in a.
 - c. Visit an archaeological site and gather research on it and follow the other instructions in a. Compare the age of this site with the ages of the other researched

sites.

5. Choose ONE of the research projects you completed for requirement 4. Present your findings to your Scout troop, school class, or other group.

6. Do the following:

a. Explain why it is important to protect archaeological sites.

b. Explain what people should do if they think they have found an artifact.

c. Describe ways in which you can be a protector of the past.

7. Do ONE of the following:

a. Make a list of items you would include in a time capsule. Discuss with your merit badge counselor what archaeologists a thousand years from now might learn from the contents of your capsule about you and the culture in which you live.

b. Make a list of the trash your family throws out during one week. Discuss with your counselor what archaeologists finding the trash a thousand years from now might learn from it about you and your family.

8. Do ONE of the following:

a. Under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, spend at least eight hours helping to excavate an archaeological site.

b. Under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, spend at least eight hours in an archaeological laboratory helping to prepare artifacts for analysis, storage, or display.

c. If you are unable to work in the field or in a laboratory under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, you may substitute a mock dig. To find out how to conduct a mock dig, talk with a professional archaeologist, trained avocational archaeologist, museum school instructor, junior high or high school science teacher, advisor from a local archaeology society, or other qualified instructor. Plan what you will bury in your artificial "site" to show its use during two time periods.

9. Under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist or instructor, do ONE of the following:

a. Help prepare an archaeological exhibit for display in a museum, visitor center, school, or other public area.

b. Use the methods of experimental archaeology to re-create an item or to practice a skill from the past. Write a brief report explaining the experiment and its result.

10. Identify three career opportunities in archaeology and tell what education and experience are required for each.

11. Do ONE of the following:

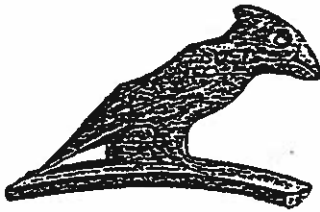
a. Research American Indians who live or once lived in your area. Find out about traditional lifeways, dwellings, clothing styles, arts and crafts, and methods of food gathering, preparation and storage. Describe what you would expect to find at an archaeological site for these people.

b. Research settlers or soldiers who were in your

area at least one hundred years ago. Find out about the houses or forts, ways of life, clothing styles, arts and crafts, and dietary habits of the early settlers, farmers, ranchers, soldiers, or townspeople who once lived in the area where your community now stands. Describe what you would expect to find at an archaeological site for these people.

The Boy Scouts should be commended for incorporating archaeological ethics and a respect for sites. To serve as a counselor, you will need to register with the office of the State Archaeologist (Martha Otto) to get on the list. You will also need to register as an adult leader with your local Boy Scout council office. The Archaeology merit badge pamphlet (item # 35,000) can be purchased from your local Scout shop for \$2.00 or can be ordered from the Boy Scouts of America Distribution Center by calling 1-800-323-0732. For additional information about the Archaeology merit badge, contact your local council office and ask to speak to the Advancement Chairman. The Special Interests Subcommittee of the Public Education Committee of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is compiling information about merit badge activities. Send reports of your experiences serving as a counselor to S. Alan Skinner at P.O. Box 820727, Dallas, TX 75380 or e-mail at arc-digs@aol.com. The OAC encourages you to take a leadership role in shaping attitudes toward archaeology in these young people during their formative years.





Publications

Ohio Hopewell Community Organization (1997, 368 pages, cloth) attempts to provide information about the social organization of the moundbuilders of southern Ohio. In the early 1960s, Olaf Prufer argued that the Ohio Hopewell societies who built the mounds during the Middle Woodland period (200 B.C. to A.D. 400) lived in small, scattered hamlets. Prufer's thesis was evaluated at the symposium "Testing the Prufer Model of Ohio Settlement Pattern" at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Pittsburgh in 1992. Several of those essays and others, including two by Prufer, are included in this book. Within the last decade, more than 100 Middle Woodland domestic sites have been documented. The authors examine plant and animal remains, ceramic and chipped stone fragments, and traces of structures and facilities recovered through survey and excavation. The essays illustrate many of the controversies revolving around scientific study of Hopewellian lifeways. In an afterword, James Griffin shows that the problem of Hopewell settlement patterning has deep intellectual roots, and its solution will be significant not only for the Ohio Valley but for world prehistory as well. The volume, edited by William Dancey and Paul Pacheco, is available from Kent State University Press at the pre-publication price of \$36 plus 6% Ohio sales tax and \$4.00 shipping for the first book, and \$.50 for each additional book. Contact the KSU Press at P.O. Box 5190, Kent, OH 44242-0001 or call (330) 672-7913 for an order form.

People, Plants, and Landscapes: Studies in Paleoethnobotany (1997, 271 pages, paperback) showcases the potential of modern paleoethnobotany, exploring the interactions between human beings and plants by examining archaeological evidence. Using different methods and theoretical approaches, the essays in this work apply botanical knowledge to studies of archaeological plant remains and apply non-archaeological sources of evidence to paleoethnobotanical problems. The contents are: Foreword by Bruce D. Smith; The Shaping of Modern Paleoethnobotany by Patty Jo Watson; New Perspectives on the Paleoethnobotany of the Newt Kash Shelter by Kristen J. Gremillion; A

Three-Thousand-Year-Old Cache of Crop Seeds from Marble Bluff, Arkansas; Evolutionary Changes Associated with the Domestication of *Cucurbita pepo*; Evidence from Eastern Kentucky; Anthropogenesis in Prehistoric Northeastern Japan by Gary W. Crawford; Between Farmstead and Center: The Natural and Social Landscape of Moundville by C. Margaret Scarry and Vincas P. Steponaitis; An Evolutionary Ecology Perspective on Diet Choice, Risk, and Plant Domestication by Bruce Winterhalder and Carol Goland; The Ecological Structure and Behavioral Implications of Mast Exploitation Strategies by Paul S. Gardner; Changing Strategies of Indian Field Location in the Early Historic Southeast; and Interregional Patterns of Land Use and Plant Management in Native North America. Edited by Kristen J. Gremillion, with maps, photos, and charts. Available for \$29.95 from The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0380.

Kentucky Archaeology : Perspectives on Kentucky's Past: Architecture, Archaeology, and Landscape (1996, 289 pages, cloth), subtitled synthesizes the most recent research on Kentucky's prehistory and early history. The book is arranged chronologically--from the Ice Age to modern times. For each period, the contributors describe typical communities and settlement patterns, major changes from previous cultural periods, the nature of the economy and subsistence, artifacts, the general health and characteristics of the people, and regional cultural differences. Sites discussed include the Green River shell mounds, the Central Kentucky Adena mounds and enclosures, Eastern Kentucky rockshelters, the Wickliffe site, Fort Ancient culture villages, and the fortified towns of the Mississippian period in Western Kentucky. The book's contents are: Chapter 1, Introduction by R. Barry Lewis; Chapter 2, Ice Age Hunters and Gatherers by Kenneth B. Tankersley; Chapter 3, Hunters and Gatherers after the Ice Age by Richard W. Jeffries; Chapter 4, Woodland Cultivators by Jimmy A. Railey; Chapter 5, Mississippian Farmers by R. Barry Lewis; Fort Ancient Farmers by William E. Sharp; From Colonization to the 20th Century by Kim A. McBride and W. Stephen McBride; and The Future of Kentucky's Past by R. Barry Lewis and David Pollack. The authors draw from a wealth of unpublished material. Edited by R. Barry Lewis with maps, drawings, photos, and an excellent bibliography. An inspiring model for a book that should be produced about Ohio's own rich archaeology. Available for \$29.95 from the University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, KY 40508-4008.

Petroglyphs of Kentucky (1997, cloth) describes what is known about our neighbor state's prehistoric rock art sites. By Fred Coy, Tom Fuller, Larry Meadows, and James Swauger. Available for \$34.95 from the University Press of Kentucky, 663 S. Limestone St., Lexington, KY 40508-4008.

A Field Project in Archaeology: An Odyssey

*Bob Rjordan Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology
Wright State University*

Every other year in the spring at Wright State I teach the course entitled Field Methods in Archaeology (ATH 368). The course usually attracts around 20 students, slightly over half of whom are usually Anthropology majors and the rest from a variety of academic backgrounds.

As the course has evolved over the years, I no longer try to teach even basic excavation skills in it, saving that for the summer Field School, which has been running for twenty consecutive years. One thing that is stressed in the course are mapping techniques, and students are introduced to the use of the transit and the alidade and plane table. One of the requirements of the course is for small groups of 4-5 students to construct a contour map of one of several designated sections of the campus. These are areas without structures that encompass 4-6+m of vertical rise and fall, and are not more than a couple of hundred meters in any horizontal dimension. After instruction sessions with the equipment, the groups are shown the areas to be mapped and told to work out their own meeting times, working around a sign-out schedule for the equipment (all share the use of a single transit). They are given three weeks in which to collect the data, produce individually-drawn plans of the area mapped on a piece of 8.5x11" graph paper, complete with half-meter contours, and write a short paper outlining the procedures followed, problems encountered, and choices made.

From the 1992 and 1994 courses I have excerpted passages from the student papers describing the project. The 1992 composite was drawn from submissions from the entire class, while the material from 1994 was drawn from the work of a single group of five. This group seems to have had not only some travails, but also some of the better writers. Nothing has been altered; as editor I have just arranged the cut and pasted pieces to make some narrative sense. Each paragraph usually represents the voice of a different person from the immediately preceding passage.

It can be illuminating to put the papers written by a single group together when grading them, mentally reconstructing what the dynamics of the group must have been like, and how each person individually regarded both the project and the inputs of their fellow students. Sometimes you learn things you didn't really need to know. It's also (sometimes painfully) instructive to discover just how much students have really absorbed from the careful demonstrations and practice

setups, done under the instructor's eye, when they eventually set off to face the real world armed only with their equipment and a little knowledge. Perhaps some OAC members will recognize earlier versions of themselves somewhere in what follows.

* * * * *

ATH 368 Mapping Project, Spring 1992

Mapping the area between the main road and the visitor parking lot at Wright State University was a long and tedious process.

The project was an interesting, but difficult one.

Each time the weather permitted us to go to the site we had to level the transit, which in all honesty took us the majority of the time in the field.

We began having trouble when we started mapping points. We were very thorough, and took a long time on each point. We made sure that we were absolutely accurate, taking several readings before we wrote anything down. This ate up our two-hour session very quickly, and we left that day feeling that we would never be finished in time.

My group decided that first we should take the measurements for the boundary of our area. This step took us a few days to complete. At first, we had problems reading the stadia rod. We were not sure if the lines were meters or centimeters. After discussing it, we all finally learned how to read it.

We ended up setting it up on the wrong plot of land.

There isn't much to understanding the stadia rod, it is just an over sized meter stick. The transit, however, is a different story.

When we finally discovered the telescope wasn't level any more we recollected data points from the degrees we thought were messed up. [Some groups used radial lines from datum points along which to collect distance/elevation data]

Also on a couple of the points, the stadia rod was too short.

The first day (of two) it took nearly two hours to level. This was due more to the group being particular than anything else.

One problem we encountered was getting the tripod to go into the ground.

The wet ground was a problem because the transit itself would suddenly become unlevel because the tripod would slide in the wet ground and then we would have

to level it again. And as if these problems weren't enough we had the math and the mapping to do.

The wind was the reason for the bad readings we recorded.

Someone had gone in and actually gone over the assignment with the instructor, and when we heard that we should be mapping "a point per minute," we knew that something had to change in our snail-like pace.

The rain wasn't the only problem we ran into as the wind and the sun also proved to be a bothersome.

Our first meeting we picked a datum point and we ran into problems with this point because with our own scale we could not fit the farthest points onto the map. So we either had to choose to make our scale smaller or to find another datum point. We chose to stick with the same scale and to pick another datum point after we had completed almost the whole map.

When we completed the readings we called it a day. We forgot to take the instrument height before we took down the transit so we had to make up an instrument height. As it turned out the guess was right on. I guess we were really lucky.

The third and last session was extremely good. I believe that we mapped twenty points that day.

After taking the reading trigonometry would have to be performed on them.

The map was a piece of graph paper, on which we chose the scale to be used. This was no easy task in itself, in fact this is what I had the most trouble with.

There was a ton of cluttered information which had to be sorted and transferred onto the graph paper.

The first problem was that I couldn't figure out how to do the math involved with the uneven eyepiece. I asked a friend of mine to help me and in a few painful hours I finally was able to start the map.

If you're not a good mathematician like me this could be a frustrating process.

This was a very good group project because it was not done in a classroom with notes and textbooks.

Indiana Jones would have been proud.

ATH 368 Mapping Project, Spring 1994

Considering the general ignorance that we all shared

about a project such as this one, we did not encounter many practical problems.

The wind had died down considerably, which made the stadia rod both easier to read and less terrifying to hold.

This project went along pretty easily with only a couple of problems encountered. The first problem we had was that ___ insisted that we only take note of the black marks on the stadia rod (after I insisted we read both black and white) because logically they were easier to read.

Everything seemed to go well until we reached line E. At this point, it was realized that we had been incorrect in counting only the black squares on the stadia rod for distance, and we multiplied all of our readings by two to account for the white squares which had been missed. One member of the group mentioned that this was a poor way of fixing the problem since it did not allow for the presence of any odd (that is, "the opposite of even" rather than "bizarre") distance readings--but, as it was not desirable to scrap everything and start over, said individual was strongly advised to deal with the decision or suffer a bit of stadia rod instruction that had not been covered in class.

Also another problem was that on the first day we did not finish our map because three members of the group didn't show up -- ___ was sick, ___ was out of town, and ___ disappeared (maybe he's dead).

Also, morale was boosted as a result of acquiring a team mascot. The presence of a little furry black spider at the transit made the process of reading and recording data more fun for all but one individual, who quickly came to the conclusion that perhaps holding the stadia rod wasn't such a bad deal after all.

I must admit that at first I was hesitant about doing a group project because it seems that I usually get put in a position in which I do most of the work.

Also I heard that on this second day, ___ (who finally showed up) had brought beer to drink with her (which I thought was strictly against University rules) and her and ___ might have possibly been intoxicated--adding unnecessary human error (I personally feel that they should have their right hand cut off for this, but of course we live in an unjust world).

At this point, we all popped off to Chi-Chi's for free taco happy hour--which actually lasts most of the day, but who's countin'--and celebrated the fact that we were done using the transit (or "transhit," as we were then referring to it). We happily ordered fine Mexican drinks and sat down to make good copies of our data. I ordered an "Electric Blue" margarita.

The final problem was contour lines -- I hate to draw contour lines.

I am certain we made mistakes.

The project was not as complicated as I had anticipated and sharing the burden with others made it fun.

Domestic Implications From Two Early Woodland Habitations in the Uplands of the Upper Hocking

By John F. Schweikart, ASC Group, Inc.

In June and July of 1996, ASC Group Inc. conducted a data recovery at two previously identified archaeological sites (33 Pe 361 and 33 Pe 362) to mitigate adverse affects associated with the proposed construction of a Texas Eastern natural gas pipeline in Reading Township, near Somerset, in Perry County, Ohio. An unforeseen result of these investigations was the discovery that both sites predominantly represent open, non-mound, Early Woodland occupations, which hold potential significance for addressing questions of local Early Woodland settlement, structure patterns, lithic utilization and procurement, seasonality, and subsistence.

Sites 33 Pe 361 and 33 Pe 362 were first identified in 1992 during a reconnaissance survey conducted by ASC, Inc. on the behalf of Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline, Company, Houston, Texas (Sprague and Hillen 1992), and were later evaluated to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places after an assessment survey conducted in 1993 (Sprague and Hillen 1993).

During the data recovery both sites were subjected to controlled surface collections, followed by mechanical removal of a percentage of the plowzone, and concluded with feature identification and excavation (Schweikart 1997b).

33 PE 361 DESCRIPTION

33 Pe 361 was identified as a dense lithic scatter located on a hill/ridgetop that covered an estimated 15 m north-south by 165 m east-west, however, the actual distribution of lithic material likely extends a considerable distance north and south to encompass all of the hill/ridgetop.

A total of 175 5 m by 5 m surface collection units yielded 3, 846 pieces of chipped stone and three non--

diagnostic ceramic sherdllets, during timed collections limited to 5 minutes per square. Eleven cultural features were located when 1,120 sq m, or 30% of the estimated site area was mechanically stripped to the plowzone/subsoil interface. Eleven cultural features were identified at 33 Pe 361, seven of which yielded diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon assays datable to the late Early Woodland or Middle to Late Adena periods, with a C-14 date range between cal 385 B.C.--cal 305 B.C. [Beta-958311 and Beta -95833]. Early Woodland features included three small-sized pits/basins, a single postmold, a hearth, a conjoined basin/pit/hearth, and an irregular oval basin that did not occur in any discernable pattern.

12,730 lithic artifacts made almost exclusively from locally outcropping Upper Mercer/Boggs chert were recovered from plowzone and feature contexts. Diagnostic tools from feature contexts, included Adena-/Robbins Cache Blades, and a possible bladelet. Microwear preformed on nine tools showed evidence of fresh hide working on some of the bifaces recovered, while the cache blades and possible bladelet revealed no evidence of wear traces.

961 ceramic sherds and sherdllets were recovered from two features. Thirteen thickened rim sherds recovered appear to represent a form of grit-tempered Adena Plain ceramics belonging to a minimum of five vessels.

Paleobotanical remains yielded six fragments of walnut, two fragments of hickory shell, one Rubus (raspberry, blackberry, or dewberry) seed, and one achene of sumpweed for the Early Woodland component, suggesting a late summer to fall season of occupation. After correcting for carbonization (Ash and Ash 1978; 1985), the sumpweed seed falls within the range of other domesticated Early Woodland specimens identified at other sites (Ericksen 1993; Fritz 1997).

33 PE 362 DESCRIPTION

33 Pe 362 was identified as a very dense lithic scatter located on a saddle/ridgetop some 550 m east of 33 Pe 361 covering an estimated 23 m north-south by 600 m east-west, however, the actual distribution of lithic material likely extends a considerable distance beyond the project boundary encompassing all of the hill/ridgetop.

A total of 678 5 m by 5 m surface collection units yielded 11,478 pieces of chipped stone during timed collections limited to 2 minutes per square.

Twenty-one cultural features were located when 2,475 sq m, or 18% of the estimated site area was mechanically stripped to the plowzone/subsoil interface. Seventeen features at 33 Pe 362 yielded diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon assays datable to the Early Wood-

land, with a C-14 date range between cal 830 B.C.--A.D. 55 [Beta-95840 and Beta -95844]. Early Woodland features included seven small-sized basins/pits, three hearths, and thirteen postmolds. Seven of the postmolds identified with the Early Woodland component were aligned in a semi-circular arc with the southern third missing. This possible structure pattern measured 6 m in diameter and appears most similar in size to the circular post pattern identified at the Madiera Brown site (33 Pk 153) in Pike County, Ohio (Church 1995).

A total of 12,639 lithic artifacts made almost exclusively from local Upper Mercer/Boggs chert were recovered from plowzone and feature contexts. Diagnostic Early Woodland tools, included Adena Stemmed/Robbins points, Adena/Robbins Cache Blades, a bladelet fragment, a pebble pendant/circular gorget, an axe or celt poll fragment, and a hematite celt. A microwear analysis was performed on 22 tools which revealed evidence of scraping fresh hide, butchering, woodworking, as well as working of antler/bone/shell, with a predominance of activities focused on processing animal carcasses followed by woodworking. Like 33 Pe 361, the bladelet fragment from 33 Pe 362 revealed no evidence of micro-wear.

102 ceramic sherds and sherdlets were recovered from seventeen features. Four straight to slightly flaring flat-lipped rim sherds recovered from two different postmolds appear to represent a form of grit-tempered Adena Plain ceramics belonging to a minimum of two vessels.

Paleobotanical remains yielded nine fragments of walnut, four fragments of hickory, and one fragment of hazelnut shell, seven grass seeds (*Fescue* and *Panicum* spp.), three bulrush seeds, one dogwood seed, one elderberry seed, two blueberry seeds, ninety-one maygrass seeds, and three chenopodium seeds suggesting a late spring to fall seasons of occupation. One of the chenopods recovered appeared to represent a non-domesticated specimen.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF 33 PE 361 AND 33 PE 362

These two sites located in the upland headwaters of the Hocking drainage represent recent additions to an increasing body of data on Early Woodland non-mortuary sites identified in the region over the past few decades. Open non-mound Early Woodland sites offered here for comparison include the Boudinot #4 Site (Abrams 1989; 1992), Duncan Falls (Carskadden and Gregg 1974), Linn 7 (Carskadden n.d.), Philo Areas C and E (Carskadden & Morton 1989), the Buckmeyer Site (Bush 1975), the Locust Site (Seeman 1985), and the Niebert Site (Clay and Niquette 1989). As a result of preliminary work at 33 Pe 361 and 33 Pe 362 and a consideration of the other sites just mentioned, three major classes of Early Woodland open non-mound sites

are offered for the Early Woodland Period in southeastern Ohio (Schweikart 1997a):

1) Substantial (complete) Circular Structure Patterns: These sites best accord with Seeman's (1986) and Clay's (1991) mortuary or ritual facilities utilized for specialized activities, and generally lack in the full range of expected domestic debris. Sites like Philo Area E, and the Niebert Site best illustrate this group.

2) Non-Patterned/Partial Arc Post and Feature Scatters (Habitation Sites): These sites contain a low frequency of non-utilitarian (i.e. mortuary) items in contrast to abundant utilitarian items, which focus on the exploitation of a particular resource associated with other less intensive subsistence activities. 33 Pe 362 falls into this category where activities were focused on a periodic (seasonal) procurement and processing of local lithic raw materials in conjunction with the processing of animal hides. Linn 7 also appears to fit this class, with plant collection and processing likely being the primary activity during a seasonal occupation (Ericksen 1993).

3) Low Diversity/Low Number Feature Scatters: Sites that indicate a low diversity, and low intensity of activities, conducted over a short period of time, such as a few weeks or less, with little or no evidence of structures. Site 33 Pe 361 falls in this category, and may well represent ancillary or logistical lithic procurement and processing activities associated with a nearby seasonal habitation such as 33 Pe 362.

These three categories are intended as a possible starting point for the identification and analysis of the Early Woodland domestic sphere for southeastern Ohio. What is clear from this initial work is that important variations do exist between Early Woodland open non-mound sites, and that further consideration of placement of each site in time, relationships to local earthworks, as well as duration and intensity of occupation must be incorporated into analyses before a better picture of Early Woodland settlement can be attained.

33 Pe 361 and 33 Pe 362 represent two sites identified as a direct result of a data recovery designed to meet Section 106 compliance which holds potential to make a significant contribution for interpreting the Early Woodland domestic sphere in southeast Ohio. Future investigations can build on this preliminary work to consider factors associated with the emergence of the Early Woodland settlement pattern as well as the Early to Middle Woodland transition in the Upper Hocking drainage, and begin to elucidate Early Woodland settlement in the Adena heartland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

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Appreciation goes to Flora Church and Annette Ericksen of ASC Group, Inc., who contributed their expertise to the microwear and archaeobotanical analyses discussed in this article.

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*1st Anniversary of
The Forensic Anthropology
Response Team
of Central Ohio:
Archaeology's and Physical
Anthropology's Contribution
to Criminal Investigations*

By John J. Schweikart, ASC Group, Inc.

The Forensic Anthropology Response Team of Central Ohio (F.A.R.T.C.O) is a not-for-profit organization established in June of 1996 to offer archaeological recovery methods and osteological analyses as a service to police, fire investigators and other interested law enforcement agencies. F.A.R.T.C.O. was organized by five physical anthropology and archaeology graduate students at The Ohio State University Department of Anthropology, and is affiliated with the Franklin County Coroner's Office. Dr. Paul W. Sciulli, of The Ohio State University, Department of Anthropology serves as the team coordinator.

The primary goal of F.A.R.T.C.O. is to provide a service to the law enforcement community by gathering information recovered from known or suspected crime scenes which contain or potentially contain human remains of known or unknown personal identity. Furthermore, crime scene interpretation from an archaeological perspective, and osteological analyses including biological profile data are provided so that these efforts can contribute to the successful resolution of criminal cases. F.A.R.T.C.O. was organized to continue the services previously provided by the late Dr. Richard O. Pfau,

retired Director of the Columbus Crime Lab, and the now defunct Center For Human Identification, at The Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification, which was disbanded last year.

Since its inception, F.A.R.T.C.O. has assisted in the investigation of twelve cases to date (June 1997) for various law enforcement agencies in central and southern Ohio. These cases have involved archaeological field recovery methods at indoor and outdoor scenes, the identification of human and non-human skeletal remains, as well as laboratory analyses providing data on age, sex, ancestry, stature, pathologies, and traumas, to assist in making positive identifications from highly decomposed or skeletonized remains.

In addition to offering services to law enforcement, F.A.R.T.C.O. members are also participating in an entomological study directed by Officer Ken Tishler of the Columbus Police Department, to catalog carrion-feeding insects indigenous to our area, and to develop a data base for establishing post-mortem interval (time since death) tables based on insect evidence for central Ohio.

In this age when public opinion for supporting archaeological research and maintaining comparative skeletal collections, may be less favorable than in the past, the application of methods from these disciplines to help resolve criminal investigations, further the cause of justice, and bring closure to family members and friends of missing persons, represents a tangible contribution to society at large.

At present, F.A.R.T.C.O. is composed of some fifteen members, three of which are members of the Ohio Archaeological Council, including founding members, Cheryl Johnston and John Schweikart, and legal consultant, Bradley Baker, Esq.

*Recent Investigations of Fort
Ancient's Parallel Walls*

*by Frank L. Cowan, Robert A. Genheimer, and
Theodore S. Sunderhaus*

The 51-hectare earthwork enclosure at Fort Ancient is a protected State Memorial, but a 840 meter long set of parallel earthen embankments once stretched across private lands to the northeast of the enclosure. The parallel walls, described as one meter in height and nearly five meters in breadth (Atwater 1833), are no longer visible, plowed down by a century-and-a-half of farming. A 21-hectare property, locally known as "Gregory's Field," has long been known for the quantities of artifacts exposed there by cultivation (Moorehead 1890) and remains an important archaeological resource.

Gregory's Field was purchased in 1996 for development of "Fort Ancient Place," a residential subdivision (Figure 1). From the fall of 1995 to the present, archaeologists and volunteers from the Cincinnati Museum Center's Museum of Natural History and Science have been working to rescue archaeological information from this portion of the site. Recently, eleven lots of the 20-lot subdivision were purchased by John Ulrich, who intends to preserve the surviving archaeological record of the parallel walls and of the lands immediately surrounding them as a state archaeological preserve. As of this writing, building Lots 2, 13 - 19 have been developed, while Lots 4 - 12, and 20 are being preserved. Lot 3 is the location of the original farm house, and Mr. Ulrich's construction plans are limited to remodeling the existing house. The future of Lot 1 is presently unknown.

There have been few prior investigations of Gregory's Field, and the structure of the archaeological deposits has been virtually unknown. In recent years, Gregory's Field became well-known for the amateur discovery of the "Powell cache," found near the northeastern corner of the property (Lot 17). A small pit contained a layer of Wyandotte chert bifaces, a layer of thin bifaces of obsidian, crystal quartz, and Flint Ridge chert, and a layer of large obsidian flakes and cores. Some of the tools appear to have been intentionally "killed" before deposition.

Patricia Essenpreis and Robert Connolly undertook controlled surface collections in portions of Gregory's Field in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Based on a study of the flake samples, Connolly and Sullivan (1997) concluded that the lithic tool production activities in two artifact concentrations were similar to those on the periphery of the embankment walls near the Twin Mounds and probably represented habitation site activities. Flakes from the area of Gregory's Field adjacent to the Powell cache (Lot 17), however, suggested specialized tool production activities.

RECENT FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.

Recent field investigations at Gregory's Field have been opportunistic, and different portions of the property have been investigated with different methods and levels of intensity, depending on landowner cooperation and the availability of time and labor. Methods have included broad-scale surface surveys of tilled surfaces, mechanized stripping of large areas of subsoil and the systematic excavation of features, and localized hand excavations. In some areas, investigations were limited to mapping the distributions of features and post molds as the features were destroyed by construction.

Salvage excavations of varying scales of intensity have been undertaken on five of the twenty building lots of Gregory's Field (Lots 2, 3, 17, 18, 19), as well as at a

"common drive" between Lots 6 and 9 (see Figure 1 attached at the end of the *Newsletter*). Construction activities were also monitored, to a limited extent, in Lots 14, 15, and 16.

Although recently investigated areas may not represent an unbiased sample of the whole of Gregory's Field, some intriguing patterns are starting to emerge. There are clues that the Middle Woodland activities within Gregory's Field were spatially differentiated and that activity differentiation may have been structured by proximity to the parallel walls. Present evidence suggests that the parallel walls may have been constructed at the time when intensive Middle Woodland use of Gregory's Field started, that areas adjacent to the parallel walls were used intensively for a limited range of specialized activities, and that residential areas may occur only in areas at least 100 meters distant from the parallel walls.

A SURFACE OVERVIEW OF GREGORY'S FIELD.

Broad-scale surveys of plowed surfaces were conducted in the fall of 1995 and again in the spring of 1997. The most striking observation is the near absence of cultural debris in areas where the parallel walls are thought to have been located. A narrow linear band of very sparse artifact density extends northeastward along the high ground from the state property to the northeast corner of Gregory's Field at Middleboro Road (see Figure 1). There are three very dense concentrations of flakes. Light to moderate flake densities occur elsewhere, with moderate flake densities usually located adjacent to the heavy flake concentrations. Shaped lithic tools and cores are rare in areas of heavy flake concentration, but this may simply reflect 150 years of surface collecting biases toward dense artifact concentrations.

Fire-cracked rocks are broadly, but not uniformly, distributed across Gregory's Field. Fire-cracked rocks and burnt limestone fragments occur in very low frequencies in the area formerly occupied by the parallel walls. The absence of limestone slabs or fragments in those areas indicates that the limestone paving observed between the parallel walls near the Twin Mounds (Essenpreis and Moseley 1984) did not extend as far as Gregory's Field. The absence of fire-cracked rocks near the parallel walls also suggests that cooking was not a routine activity in that area. Fire-cracked rocks are also sparse where flake densities are highest, tending to be most abundant in some areas of modest flake density. Burnt limestone slabs and fragments are abundant in a portion of Lot 6 between the small brooks that converge to form Cowen's Run.

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PARALLEL WALLS.

Plow zone stripping and backhoe trenching in the area of the parallel walls in Lot 2, at the western end of the

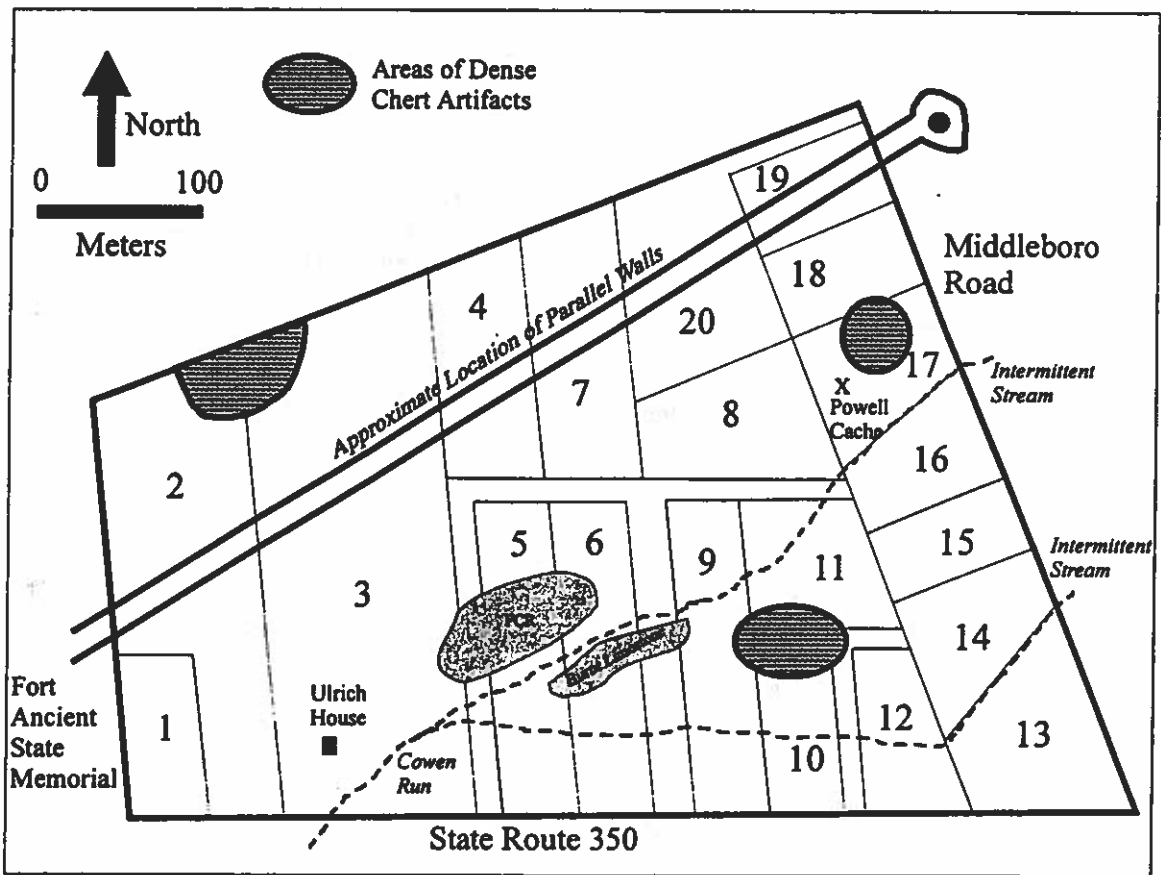


Figure 1. Residential subdivision development and the locations of archaeological deposits at Gregory's Field near Fort Ancient State Memorial, Warren County, Ohio.

property, failed to reveal any subsurface evidence of the walls. Post molds and pit features were also absent, but a two-meter diameter area of burnt subsoil was encountered. Early accounts of the walls state that plowing revealed large areas of burnt soil (Moorehead 1890).

Subsurface investigations in Lot 19, near the eastern end of the parallel walls, were limited to monitoring the excavation of house foundation footers and utility trenches. Two features and a possible post mold were detected and excavated, but the density of features and post molds appears to be extremely low in that area, in sharp contrast with the densities of features and post molds in building lots immediately to the south of Lot 19.

The paucity of artifacts and features in areas once traversed by the parallel walls suggests that construction of those walls antedated intensive use of this portion of the Fort Ancient site.

EXCAVATIONS NEAR THE PARALLEL WALLS.

Extensive excavations were conducted in Lots 17 and 18. These building lots are immediately to the south of the eastern end of the parallel walls. Prior to the 1996 excavations, this area was best known for the discovery of the Powell cache, located in the northwestern portion of Lot 17.

Three Middle Woodland post structures were identified in Lot 17. Structure 1 was destroyed before the features could be excavated, but it appeared to be a square or rectangular structure, at least six meters in length. Associated with the structure was a cluster of fire-cracked rocks, wood and nut shell charcoal, chert flakes, and fragments of calcined bone. Probably also associated with Structure 1 was a large basin-shaped hearth, the margins of which were baked brick-red to a thickness of about 8 cm. The hearth was filled with carbonized tree branches, fire-cracked rocks, and burnt limestone; it also contained a few thick, grit-tempered pottery sherds and some nonlocal chert flakes.

Subsequent archaeological investigations received greater cooperation from the building contractor, and the patterns of two Middle Woodland post structures were more fully documented several meters to the west of Structure 1 (Figure 2). Structures 2 and 3 overlap and appear to have been irregularly square in shape and approximately seven meters in wall length. Some of the posts appear to have been "pulled," while others may have decayed *in situ*. Associated with these structures were a series of small pits and hearths. Post structures of similar size, shape, and orientation were recently documented within the Fort Ancient earthworks enclosure in and around the location of the new museum building (Connolly and Sieg 1996).

Centered on and surrounding the overlapping post structures was an extraordinarily dense concentration of chert flakes, and some features contained thousands of small, thin flakes. The flakes represent the maintenance of bladelet cores and the final thinning and shaping of thin bifacial tools. Raw materials are dominated by high-quality Wyandotte (southern Indiana), Flint Ridge (central Ohio), Knox (eastern Tennessee), and Newman (eastern Kentucky) cherts, but many flakes are from unidentified sources. A few small flakes of obsidian and crystal quartz were also recovered. Bladelets, most commonly of Flint Ridge chert, were very abundant, and the small sample of bladelet cores are all made of Flint Ridge chert. Very few bifacial tool fragments were recovered from these deposits, and those are generally small edge fragments broken during the production of well-thinned bifaces.

North of Structures 2 and 3 and closer to the parallel walls, Lot 18 exhibited a marked decline in the frequency of chert flakes and other artifacts in the plow zone. Removal of the plow zone, however, revealed that subsurface features, especially post molds, were extraordinarily abundant (Figure 3). The subsurface excavation was too small to permit interpretation of the conformation, orientation, or size of the structures. It is clear, however, that the exposed subsurface features within Lot 18 represent a series of sequential, overlapping, and probably short-lived structures. As in Lot 17, many of the post mold fills suggest that posts were removed, while decayed wood-like fills in other post molds suggest that some posts were abandoned in place.

Most features within the Lot 18 excavations contained very few artifacts. Feature 114, at the northern end of the Lot 18 block excavation, proved to be a marked exception. This large, circular basin, approximately four meters in diameter, was filled with charcoal and ash-rich soils and contained hundreds of chert flakes, scores of bladelets, a couple of exhausted bladelet cores, a few fire-cracked rocks, and two small Hopewell rim sherds, each from a different vessel.

While areas located in the presumed path of the parallel walls seem to have very few artifacts and features, portions of Gregory's Field immediately adjacent to the parallel walls exhibit very heavily used activity areas. Structures built with deep posts abound within a few tens of meters of the parallel walls, other features are not uncommon, and, in some areas, chert flaking debris is extraordinarily abundant. But, it is the absence or scarcity of several classes of artifacts, debris, and features that most clearly mark the character of areas adjacent to the parallel walls. Most notable is the apparent absence or paucity of several functionally useful classes of chipped stone tools, such as large and small bifacial tools, scrapers, drills, graters, and others. Unprepared flake cores and simple retouched flake tools are virtually absent, and the abundant flakes represent

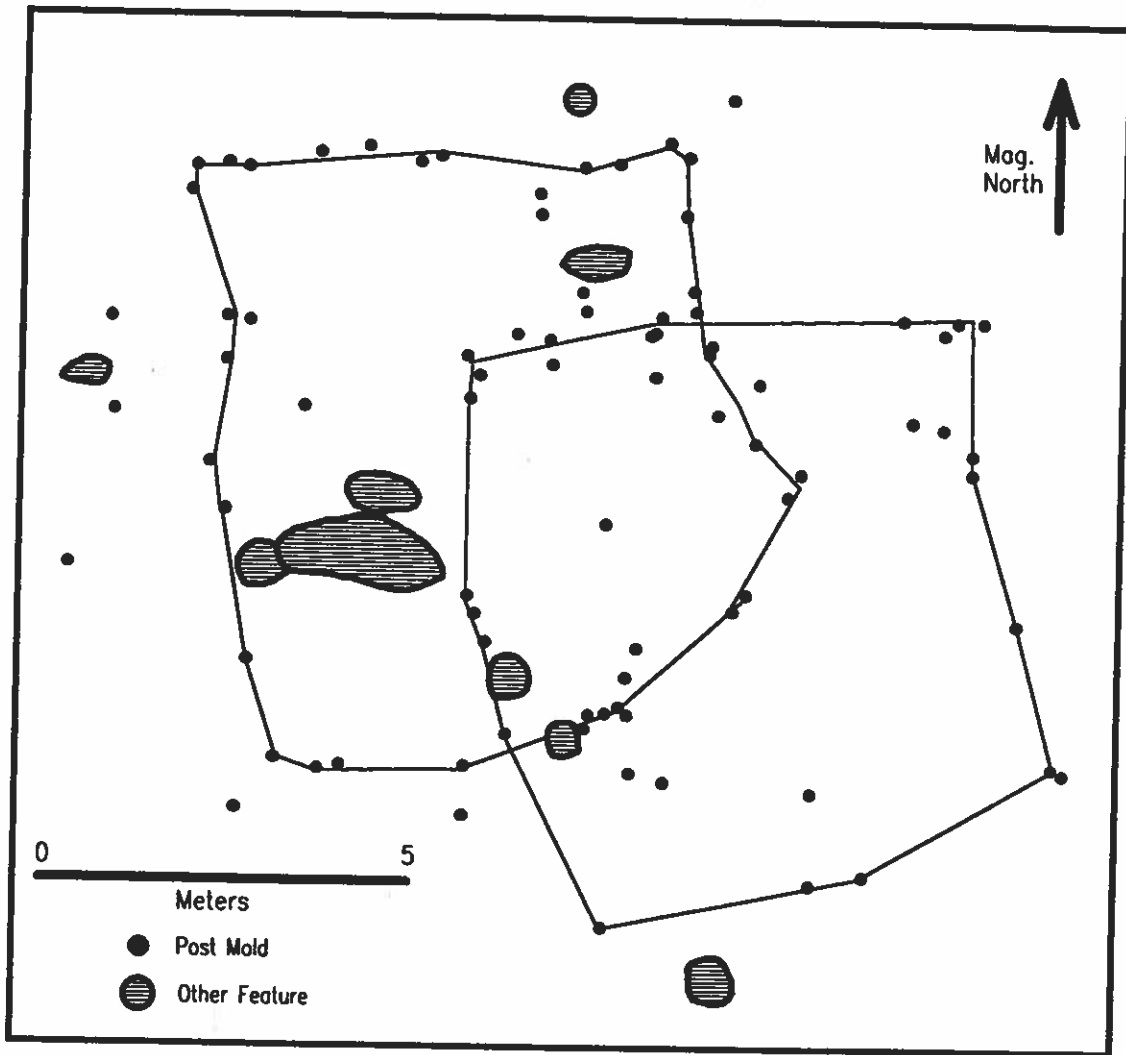


Figure 2. Structures 2 and 3 in Lot 17, Gregory's Field.

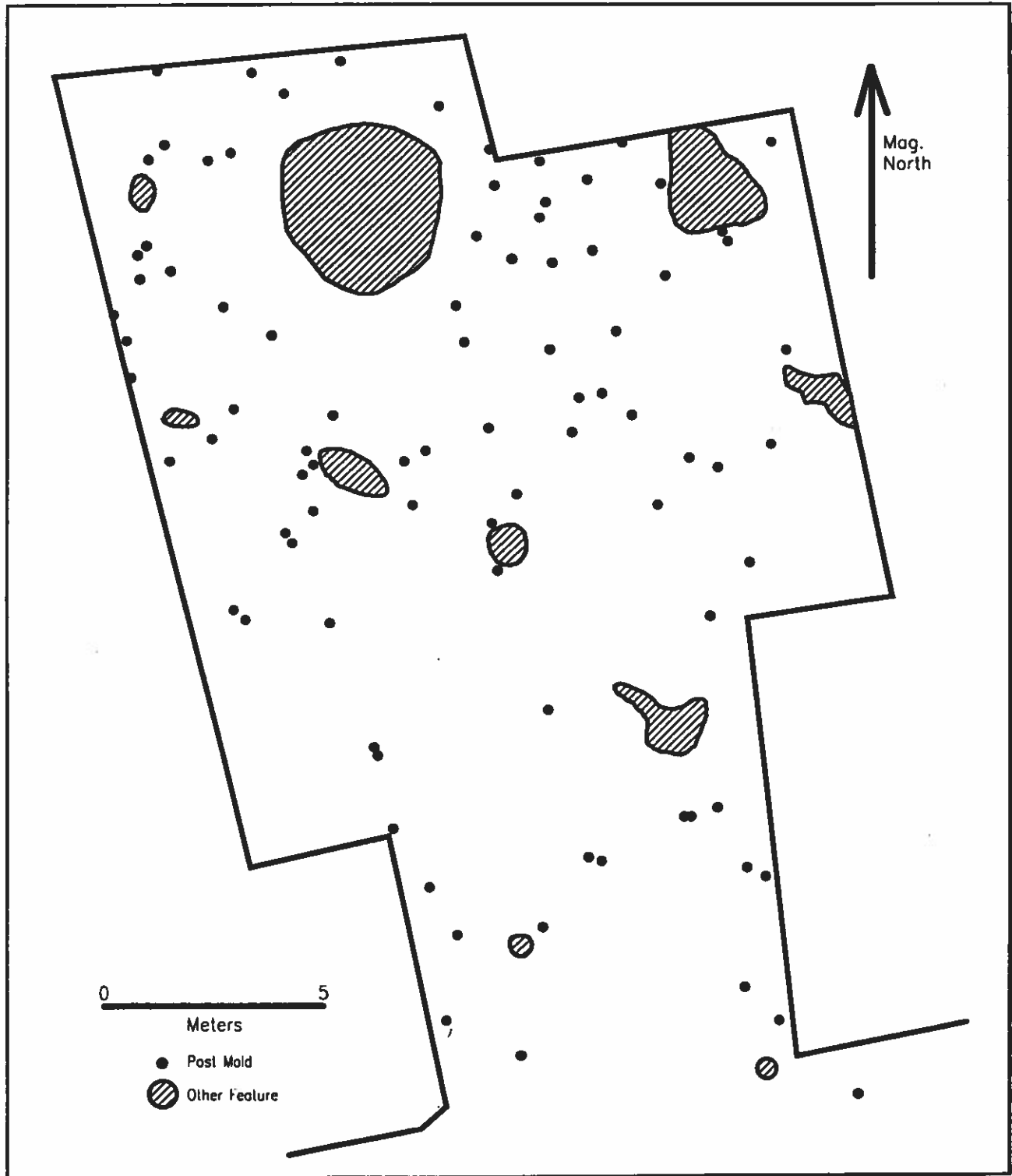


Figure 3. Lot 18 excavations at Gregory's Field.

a very restricted range of tool production activities. Ceramic vessels are extremely under-represented; less than a handful of sherds was recovered from all the features excavated in Lots 17 and 18. Fire-cracked rocks are extremely sparse. Traces of calcined bone fragments were evident in very few contexts. Wood charcoal appears to be reasonably well-preserved, but there is no sign of the ubiquitous charcoal build-up that typically characterizes prolonged residential occupations. Finally, the apparently frequent overlap of post mold patterns suggests very short-term use for those structures, with similar structures often being rebuilt in adjacent or overlapping locations.

In short, the Middle Woodland structures and deposits located in Lots 17 and 18, immediately adjacent to the parallel walls, seem to represent a series of repetitive, short-term uses, in which restricted ranges of activities were carried out. The proximity of these activities to the parallel walls and to the Powell cache suggest that this was an area of ceremonial, rather than domestic, activities.

EXCAVATIONS AWAY FROM THE PARALLEL WALLS.

Opportunities have, thus far, been very limited to examine the subsurface remains of Middle Woodland use of Gregory's Field in areas distant from the parallel walls. Subsurface observations have been made in the access road between Lots 6 and 9 and in southern portions of Lots 2 and 3.

Features and post molds were observed and mapped during construction of the common driveway between Lots 6 and 9. Post mold patterns of two prehistoric structures were located between the two small drainages that converge to form Cowen's Run. The structures appeared to have been square or rectangular in form, with straight walls about six to seven meters in length. At least three large pit features were associated with the structures. The pit fills consisted of fire-cracked rocks, burnt limestone, and light accumulations of chert flakes, burnt bone, burnt soil, and charcoal. All of the features were destroyed before they could be excavated. Immediately north of the structures and along the south bank of the northern brook, earthmoving equipment exposed buried midden deposits. The thickness of the midden appeared to be over one meter where it was bisected by the access drive. Exposed in the midden were burnt bone fragments, scattered wood charcoal and carbonized nut hulls, chert tool fragments, bladelet fragments, mica, pottery, burnt limestone, and fire-cracked rocks. Several large concentrations of burnt limestone and fire-cracked rocks appeared to represent individual dumping episodes.

Limited test excavations, conducted near the southern end of Lot 2, also revealed post molds and pit features in areas well removed from the parallel walls. No

house patterns were detected in that area, probably due to the limited scope of the testing, but fire-cracked rocks were a consistent inclusion in pit features, suggesting the presence of residential activities.

Very small-scale excavations, conducted adjacent to the foundations of the Ulrich house, revealed artifact-rich Middle Woodland deposits, including at least one pit feature and a few possible prehistoric post molds. The small excavated sample includes pottery, calcined bone fragments, wood charcoal, fire-cracked rocks, and burnt limestone, as well as retouched tools. Although the excavated exposures and artifact samples are, as yet, very small, it appears that the artifact assemblage in this area may be more diverse than those encountered in portions of the site closer to the parallel walls.

Archaeological deposits within Gregory's Field most suggestive of domestic habitation areas appear to be located at distances well away from the parallel walls. While artifacts, features, and post-built structures are also abundant near the parallel walls, the diversity of artifacts and features appears to be much greater at more distant locations. Domestic refuse deposits, including ceramics, calcined bones, carbonized nut shells, concentrations of fire-cracked rocks and burnt limestone, and midden deposits, appear to become more ubiquitous with increased distance from the parallel walls.

Continuing investigations in Gregory's Field are aimed at testing these very preliminary impressions and at providing a better understanding of this portion of the Fort Ancient site.

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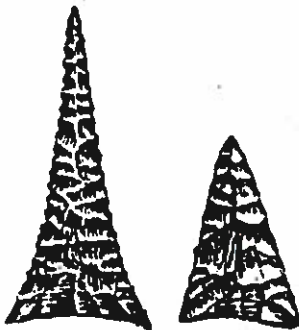
Internet Web Sites of Interest

The Legion Ville Historical Society, Inc. provides information about Legion Ville, the location of General Anthony Wayne's extensive camp in Pennsylvania where the fledgling American army trained after the revolution, in preparation for its campaign against the Indians that culminated at Fallen Timbers.
<http://tristate.pgh.net/~bsilver/legion.htm>

West Virginia Library Commission Archaeology Page
<http://www.wvlc.wvnet.edu/wvarl/archp.html>

Southeast Archaeological Center (SEAC)
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/seac.htm>

Mesoamerican Archaeology Page
<http://copan.bioz.unibas.ch/meso.html>



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- October 18-19 *The annual meeting of the West Virginia Archaeological Society.* Contact Robert F. Maslowski, Council for West Virginia Archaeology, P.O. Box 1596, Huntington, WV 25716-1596.
- October 17-19 *The 31st anniversary meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Altoona, PA.* Contact Paula Zitzler, RR 2, Box 325, Williamsburg, PA 16693-9736, phone (814) 832-9224, e-mail PaulaZ1072@aol.com
- October 24-26 *The 1997 Joint Symposium of the Mid-*

west Archaeological Conference and the Ontario Archaeological Society, "Taming the Taxonomy: Toward A New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology." Novotel Hotel, North York (Toronto), Ontario. Contact Toronto Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, 260 Adelaide St. East, Box 48, Toronto, ON M5A 1N1 CANADA.

- November 5-8 *The 54th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference,* Radisson Hotel, Baton Rouge, LA. Contact David Kelly, Coastal Environments, 1260 Main St., Baton Rouge, LA 70802, e-mail cei@premier.net.
- November 21 *The Ohio Archaeological Council semi-annual membership meeting,* Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH. Contact Program Chair Martha Otto, (614) 297-2641.
- January 7-11 *The Society for Historical Archaeology annual 1998 meeting,* Atlanta, GA. For additional information, call their offices at (520) 886-8006, or fax them at 520-886-0182.
- March 25-29, *The 63rd annual meeting, Society for American 1998 Archaeology,* Sheraton Hotel and the Washington State Convention and Trade Center, Seattle, WA. Deadline for submissions September 3. Contact Jonathan Driver, Program Chair, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1S6, Canada, (604) 291-4182, fax (604) 291-5666, e-mail driver@sfu.ca.

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July 1st	August

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