



OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL NEWSLETTER

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Editor's Comments

August 25th marked the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service (1916-1991). Here in Ohio the anniversary was celebrated at Mound City Group National Monument. Martha Otto was a featured speaker. Her presentation was entitled *Why Remember the Hopewell?*. Both Martha and N'omi Greber directed bus tours of the nearby Hopeton National Historic Landmark. Other OAC members attending included Dave Brose, Kolleen Butterworth, Bill Dancey, Alva McGraw, Marilyn Orr, and Shaune Skinner. The Mound City facility holds an institutional membership in the OAC, being represented by Superintendent Bill Gibson.

Due to a scheduling conflict, the fall meeting has been re-scheduled. It will be held one week later than usual, on November 22nd. With the fall meeting just over two months away, please remind anyone who is considering a membership in the OAC to send their application to Mark Seaman. Also, undergraduate student memberships include the *Newsletter* and remain a bargain at just \$5.00 per year. Membership application forms are available from Mark or Martha Otto.

Donald R. Bier, Jr.

President's Message

The Board of Directors met on June 21st and dealt with a number of matters. The most important of these are discussed below.

Moving the focus of the OAC to educational activities has been one of my goals. I am pleased that we now have a Standing Education Committee (chaired by Bob Genheimer). The mission of the Education Committee includes coordination with interest groups that have goals and activities compatible with the OAC's; working with state education agencies on archaeology curriculum and programs development; communicating research results to the profession and public; and redrafting the OAC brochure. To evaluate how best to achieve this mission the Board approved a Request for Proposals to help develop the OAC's educational programming. The estimated cost of work is \$3000. It was drafted by Grants Committee chair Shaune Skinner. Copies of this RFP have been sent to all members. Also related to this mission, the Board authorized Bob Genheimer to continue his efforts to develop an OAC sponsored annual conference/publication series, which hopefully will begin in 1992.

The Board also authorized a dues increase from \$10 to \$15 (to cover increased cost of mailings, etc.), approved acquisition of a Post Office box and printing of new stationery, and established a telephone network to reach members during critical times (e.g., when you need to contact your legislators about legislation that will affect archaeology). The OAC's new address is P.O. Box 02012, Columbus, OH 43202. Please send any correspondence to the OAC to this address. We have also written the Monclova Township Trustees concerning development threats to Fallen Timbers Battlefield, a National Historic Landmark (NHL); the Director of the Ohio Historical Society concerning development threats to the Edison Birthplace NHL and adjacent Milan Canal Basin; and The Olen Corporation concerning industrial minerals mining that will destroy potentially significant sites in Franklin County. The Board also decided to merge the Membership and Certification committees. Members elected to these committees will continue to serve on the restructured committee.

The Board of Trustees also listened to a presentation concerning the Cotiga Mound excavation in West Virginia. Diane Landers of GAI Consultants made the presentation on her own time. The Board then proceeded to discuss how we should respond to a request from the West Virginia Archaeological Council to assist them in legal action concerning the Cotiga Mound investigation and subsequent disposition of cultural materials from this mound. Our decision on this request is pending.

Finally, having supported refocusing the ASR Committee from member oversight to agency oversight, I am pleased that the first step of this process was approved by the membership at the Spring meeting. I would like to congratulate Dave Brose and the other members of the ASR Committee for their work on this initiative.

Al Tonetti

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Ohio Historic Preservation Office

State Legislation

H.B. 274, the Ohio Historic Preservation Act, remains in a State Government Committee subcommittee. It has yet to be introduced into the Senate. The OHPO continues to work with interested parties to clarify the bill and gain their support. For information contact Franco Ruffini, Deputy SHPO.

Substitute H.B. 264, the Ohio Submerged Resources Protection Act, was moved from the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee to the House floor with a recommendation for passage. It passed 97-0. Despite amendments, a few problems with the bill remain. It is hoped that they can be worked out in the Senate, where the bill has been assigned to the Energy, Natural Resources and Environment Committee, and a sponsors hearing scheduled for July 10th. For more information contact Franco Ruffini.

Archaeological Guidelines

The Archaeology Guidelines have yet to be distributed to the full Archaeology Committee for review. Notice of their availability will appear in the OHPO and OAC Newsletters. For more information contact Franco Ruffini.

Position Vacancies Filled

Martha Raymond has been hired to fill the Department Head position recently vacated by Judith Kitchen. Ms. Raymond, who has an MS in Historic Preservation from Columbia University, is leaving the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, where she spent her last ten years as an historian and an architectural historian. She supervised staff reviewing rehabilitation projects, designed and managed historic preservation planning projects, initiated a training program for review board members participating in the Certified Local Governments program, and oversaw staff working in the HABS/HAER programs. Ms. Raymond has particularly strong experience in Tax Act rehabilitation project reviews.

David Snyder has been hired as the Archaeology Reviews Manager for the Technical and Review Services Department. Mr. Snyder received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Southern Illinois University. Most recently, he supervised CRM projects at the Center for Archaeological Investigations at SIU. He has conducted extensive field investigations (21 months) in the Republic of Palau, where he served as a consultant in the development of an historic preservation program.

OAI Microfilming Project

In July the Ohio Historical Society's Archives/Library Division, in coordination with the Education

Division and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, began microfilming the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI). It is hoped that the project can be completed early next year.

The OAI is an irreplaceable record of Ohio's prehistoric and historic archaeological past. Compiled over the last fifty years, this database contains over 20,000 records and is unique in Ohio. It represents the expenditure of millions of dollars of private and public funds, and hundreds of thousands of hours of work by collectors, and avocational and professional archaeologists. Without it, much of the archaeological work done in Ohio would be nearly impossible to accomplish.

Recognizing the OAI's indispensability to everyone, much as we acknowledge the fragility of the archaeological record, the Ohio Historical Society is undertaking this project to insure that an alternative record of the OAI's documentation exists. A fire, water leak, vandalism or other unfortunate event could ruin files currently housed in the Ohio Historical Center's Archaeology Lab. It is prudent that a back-up file be created. The microfilm will provide a highly durable record, while some of the older paper records are rapidly deteriorating due to loss and damage resulting from use.

It is anticipated that a few counties at a time will be removed from the Archaeology Lab for three-four weeks for filming and quality control. It may not be possible to examine the paper files for research and photocopying while they are removed. Therefore, it is especially important during this time for all users of these records to plan their research in advance. The Ohio Historical Society again requests that OAI users contact the Education Division in advance to schedule their visit to use the OAI. Regardless of the microfilming project, this procedure should be followed. Please contact Martha Otto (614) 297-2641 or Don Bier (614) 297-2642 in the OHS Education Division.

Once this project is completed, all OAI forms processed by the OHPO and Education Division by June 30, 1991, will be closed. No information will be added, deleted, or changed on paper. Alterations required to incorporate new data and/or to correct past errors will be made only to the computerized OAI data base. It is possible that the "retired" forms will only be available on microfilm in the Archaeology Lab. Access to paper files of the pre-June 30, 1991 OAI would then be made only for special circumstances such as contact print examination. OAI forms processed after June 30, 1991 will be available in their paper form in the Archaeology Lab until closed out and microfilmed at a later date. It is anticipated that this will become an ongoing process. Your patience and cooperation during this initial start-up period will help make the project run smoothly and be completed in the shortest amount of time. For further information contact Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager.

Kentucky State Plan

The OHPO recently received a copy of "The Archaeology of Kentucky: Past Accomplishments and Future Directions." This two volume set published by the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) initiates the first in a series of reports on different aspects of Kentucky's archaeology, architecture, and material culture. The series is the product of the KHC's efforts to develop a comprehensive plan for Kentucky's prehistoric and historic resources, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The KHC intends to use the information in these volumes to direct its federal and state grant programs, to set agency goals and priorities for archaeology, and to manage and protect significant archaeological sites.

This publication has been added to the OHPO's Library, where similar state planning documents from other states also are available for study. Ohio's draft archaeology state planning documents can be examined by contacting Al Tonetti. Copies of the Kentucky publication can be obtained for \$30.00 from the Kentucky Heritage Council, 677 Comanche Trail, Frankfort, KY 40601. For more information contact David Pollack at (502) 564-7005.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Annual Report

Single copies of the ACHP's 1990 annual "Report to the President and Congress" are available free of charge from the ACHP. The report summarizes the ACHP's activities, including casework, Section 106-related litigation, and preservation legislation.

The 19-member ACHP is an independent Federal agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. It is the major policy advisor to the President and Congress in the field of historic preservation. Under Section 106 of the NHPA it guides other Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not needlessly harm historic properties. The ACHP can be reached at The Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #809, Washington, DC 20004. Contact Elizabeth Moss at (202) 786-0503 for more information.

Compiled By *Al Tonetti*

Research and Other Notes

Cultural Resource Management On the Wayne National Forest

Cultural resource management on the Wayne National Forest has grown significantly over the past two years and is fast becoming a balanced program. Because the Wayne is a fairly active Forest with its timber sales, land acquisition, minerals development, reclamation, and recreation, a large portion of my job as Archaeologist consists of handling the volume of legal compliance surveys. Consequently, it is constantly a

challenge to balance this aspect with various other program components such as protection, monitoring, stabilization, evaluation, enhancement and interpretation, treatment of human remains, internal education, inter-agency coordination, policy development, budgeting, annual planning, curation of artifacts, and the growing demand for public involvement.

In order to handle the compliance survey workload more effectively, the first step was to start refining the contracting process. Considerable changes have already been made. Revising contract specifications, upgrading the evaluation process, and working closer with management and the contracting staff have heightened the overall quality of contract work being conducted on the Forest and have created a more financially competitive atmosphere. Last year, we completed survey on a total of 2,300 acres and will accomplish in excess of 6,700 acres this year. Increased internal education and incorporation of cultural resource concerns into planning processes have enabled me to focus on the other components of the program.

Within the past year we have inventoried 71 new sites, evaluated three sites, stabilized two sites, protected several sites by signing, and monitored various other sites. One of the most notable projects was the stabilization of the Vesuvius Iron Furnace, and 1836 national Register property on the Ironton Ranger District. For almost 100 years, the open furnace stack has incurred damage from cracking and settling caused primarily by the combined action of rain exposure and the freezing and thawing of winter. Through consultation with the National Park Service and the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, we determined that the most important thing was to first cover the open stack. In April, we installed a temporary hipp roof over the stack to prevent further immediate damage and are currently building support for funding which will enable us to accomplish a complete restoration.

Another part of the program which is increasing in importance is the protection of cultural resources against vandalism and looting. The Archaeological Resources and Protection Act (ARPA) and various U.S. Codes make it illegal to excavate, remove, damage, alter, or deface any archaeological resource located on Federal or Indian lands. ARPA carries with it severe penalties (fine and/or imprisonment) and has resulted in many successful convictions across the country. To date, we have conducted several criminal investigations of looting incidents involving prehistoric sites here on the Wayne National Forest. We now recognize that the looting problem is very serious and are taking preventative measures such as public education through lectures and news articles, signing, equipment surveillance, and volunteer site monitoring. In addition, we have recently hired a law Enforcement Officer and we are both scheduled to receive detailed ARPA training offered by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center this fall.

There is a growing national trend toward public involvement in cultural resources. According to a Forest Service Survey, the second biggest thing that people do on National Forest Lands is visit prehistoric sites. Cultural resources fit very well into the recently proposed Recreation Initiative, presented by President Bush as the "America's Great Outdoors" program. To begin to answer this public need, two very successful national programs have been established within the forest Service and are called "Windows on the Past" and "Passport in Time". Windows on the Past focuses on developing cultural resources as public recreation sites through restoration, enhancement, and interpretation projects. Passport in Time is a program in which volunteers help with projects such as survey and excavation of archaeological sites, restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures, development of interpretive trails, and displays and brochures. In 1991, a total of 35 such projects are being offered on the National Forests. One of these, a survey of rockshelter sites, was recently conducted by Ruth Brinker on the Hoosier National Forest in Indiana.

Two of the cultural resource projects which are planned for 1992 on the Wayne National forest are the restoration and interpretation of the 1936 Shawnee Lookout Tower (a potential "Windows" project) and a feasibility study of the Ring Mill Site. The Shawnee Lookout Tower, situated on the Athens Unit, is the last Federal Lookout Tower in Ohio and was recently placed on the newly established National Historic Lookout Register. The project will restore, interpret, and develop the tower into a public recreation site. Ring Mill is an historic farmstead and mill complex located on the Marietta Unit which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A feasibility study will be conducted to provide estimates on restoration of its 1846 stone house and interpretation and development of the entire site into a public recreation area.

The cultural resource program on the Wayne National Forest is slowly starting to expand beyond just legal compliance inventory in an attempt to follow the national trend of "heritage resources management" (HRM-?) with public involvement. It's not just archaeology anymore!

Anne Cramer, USFS

Woodland Period Archaeology in Central Ohio: LCALS Contributions

The Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society (LCALS), directed by Paul E. Hooge and established in 1983, is a non-profit organization which emphasizes public education programs and preservation of archaeological resources. LCALS has mobilized emergency salvage excavation crews on several occasions. One effort in the winter of 1989 resulted in the recovery of the Burning Tree Mastodon (Lepper 1990; Lepper et.al. 1991).

LCALS also sponsors archaeological research, with most efforts to date focused on the 80 ha Murphy property located 2.5 km west of the Newark Octagon in the Racoon Creek Valley. We have organized the Murphy Archaeological Research Group (MARG) to direct research on the property. MARG consists of scholars from LCALS, Ohio State University, Dennison University, Bloomsburg University, and the Ohio Historical Society. A symposium presented at the 1990 Eastern States Archaeological Foundation Meetings summarized the work on the Murphy property. Likewise, LCALS has a volume in the final preparation stages on the history of archaeology in Licking County, partially funded by a grant from the Ohio Humanities Council.

The majority of LCALS salvage and research projects have involved Woodland period archaeological resources. This report covers the period from 1983-1990, and provides a brief summary of LCALS contributions to central Ohio Woodland period settlement archaeology and chronology.

LCALS began its archaeological research at the Murphy I site (33 Li 212), which was initially excavated in 1983-1984 as a salvage project, the need for which failed to materialize. A comprehensive excavation strategy was adopted, including mechanical stripping of the plowzone, and complete excavation of all exposed cultural features. Dancy (1991) argues that the site represents a Middle Woodland farmstead or hamlet, which is the permanent residence of one or more households who occupied the site for several generations. In addition to hunting and gathering wild foods, Middle Woodland occupants of the site engaged in the farming or gardening of native crops (Wymer 1987a). Five radiocarbon dates from feature contexts place the principle occupation of the site in the early Middle Woodland period (100 B.C.- A.D. 200). The Murphy site excavations have led to several spinoff research projects, including paleoethnobotanical studies (Wymer 1987a; 1987b), micro-wear analysis (Yerkes 1990), and settlement archaeology (Pacheco 1988).

A small, single component Middle Woodland site was salvaged in the fall of 1984 during expansion of the OSU-Newark Campus north parking lot. Four pit features containing cord-marked and plain Middle Woodland ceramics, bladelets, and mica were excavated from a small area. Based on the similarity of the artifact and floral assemblages to those from Murphy I (Wymer 1987a), the OSU-Newark Campus site (33 Li 250) has also been interpreted as a Middle Woodland farmstead or hamlet (Pacheco 1988). One sheet of mica from Feature 4 was approximately 30 cm in diameter and was recovered in association with a cache or bundle of a dozen Hopewellian bladelets. The occupation recently has been radiocarbon dated to the early Middle Woodland period (Table 1).

Another Licking County site containing a Middle Woodland component was salvaged late in the summer

of 1986. The NuWay site (33 Li 267) occupied a high remnant glacial terrace overlooking the North Fork of the Licking River, which was being destroyed by a barrow pit excavation. At least ten pit features were excavated which contained Middle Woodland lithics and plain-surface ceramics similar to those from Murphy I (Dancey 1991). Charcoal from Feature 94, a large earth oven, has been radiocarbon dated to 100 B.C. \pm 70 (Table 1). This feature contained a large quantity of Middle Woodland ceramics and the carbonized remains of squash, domesticated goosefoot (thin-testa variety), knotweed, and hickory and acorn nutshell (Personal Communication, Wymer). Based on this evidence, the Middle Woodland component at the Nuway site has also been interpreted as a farmstead or hamlet (Pacheco 1988).

Table 1.
LCALS Woodland Uncorrected Radiocarbon Dates.

Site	OAI No.	Date B.P.	Lab
OSU-Newark	33 Li 250	1990 \pm 100	SMU-Carr-53B
NuWay	33 Li 267	2050 \pm 70	Beta-19041
		660 \pm 60	Beta-19042
Murphy III	33 Li 311	2360 \pm 90	Beta-36272
		2310 \pm 70	Beta-36277 ETH-6387
		2235 \pm 65	Beta-36274 ETH-6386
Munson Springs	33 Li 251	2445 \pm 65	AA-5061
		2445 \pm 60	Beta-34437 ETH-6064
		2670 \pm 75	Beta-36275 ETH-6384
		2575 \pm 55	AA-5062
		2785 \pm 70	Beta-36273 ETH-6385
		2290 \pm 65	Beta-36276 ETH-6385
Continental Construction	33 Ro 348	1160 \pm 100	SMU-ETH-3312
		3100 \pm 105	SMU-ETH-3309

Funding for radiocarbon dates was provided by LCALS, The Ohio State University Graduate School, an NSF grant to Chris Carr, The University of Arizona Radiocarbon Laboratory, and the Ross County Historical Society. Dates are listed in the order that they are discussed in this report.

A late Late Woodland "Cole-like" component was represented at NuWay by at least twelve salvaged pit features, including a possible shallow pithouse (Feature 84/85). Ceramics from these features are cord-marked to the rims, which are collared with castellations. Lithic raw material for this component emphasized local pebble cherts as opposed to higher quality Flint Ridge chert which was preferred during the Middle Wood-

land. A radiocarbon date from Feature 84/85 places the Late Woodland component in the late 13th century A.D. (Table 1). A small quantity of carbonized maize has been identified in the botanical samples from Late Woodland features (Personal Communication, Wymer).

More recently, in 1989-1990, a surface collection and test excavation were conducted at the Murphy III site (33 Li 311) as part of the author's OSU dissertation project concerning Ohio Middle Woodland intra-community settlement variability. This small site (0.4 ha) is located 450 m northwest of Murphy I, at the valley edge. Limited testing in the currently unplowed portion of the site produced the subplowzone remnants of a cluster of five large pit features and one deep postmold. A 1600 square meter area was surface collected, with an average density of 3.51 lithic artifacts per square meter. A high density of artifacts (estimated at 3.47 lithic artifacts per square meter) was also noted during the surface collection of Murphy I. The surface assemblage from Murphy III consists primarily of Middle Woodland blade-core and biface production debris; very similar to the surface assemblage from Murphy I. An Early Woodland component was indicated on the surface by the recovery of two stemmed projectile points.

Two pit features were excavated at Murphy III in 1989. Both features contained plain surface ceramics and bladelets. Three carbon samples from the bottom of these features were radiocarbon dated, two with the AMS technique, to around 300 B.C. (Table 1). One of these dates (Beta 36277-ETH-6386) was obtained on a carbonized hickory nutshell fragment. These dates most likely relate to the Early Woodland component at the site, rather than being unusually early dates for the Middle Woodland component. Early Woodland features were partially filled with the trash of the later more extensive Middle Woodland occupation.

Two additional pit features were excavated at Murphy III in 1990. One of these features was 1 meter in diameter, 65 cm deep, and cylindrical in shape. These pits contained mica, bladelets, and both plain and cord-marked ceramics. Several sherds of a sand-tempered simple-stamped vessel were also recovered. This vessel is considered to be of a non-local origin, and are similar to sherds from a vessel recovered at Murphy I. Squash and maygrass have been identified in the botanical samples from these two features (Personal Communication, Wymer). Although the Middle Woodland component at Murphy III also appears to represent another farmstead on the Murphy property, the contemporaneity of this site and Murphy I is as yet problematic.

In addition to excavating Murphy III, a systematic surface collection was conducted with LCALS volunteers on approximately 21 ha of the glacial outwash terrace on the Murphy property. A total of 13,795 lithic artifacts were recovered during the survey which was completed in 1990. A vast majority of the recovered artifacts appear to be related to an intense Middle

Woodland occupation of the terrace surface. Bladelets were found in isolated contexts, in small low-density clusters, and in larger high-density clusters. Of the three highest density clusters collected, the cluster designated Murphy VI has a similar surface assemblage to both Murphy I and III, and may represent a third Middle Woodland farmstead on the property.

The other two high-density scatters, Murphy IV and V, are noteworthy because approximately 75% of the chert raw material is non-local. The source of this material has been macroscopically identified as Wyandotte or Harrison County chert from southeastern Indiana (Personal Communication, Vickery). Murphy IV (also known as the SubStanley site; 33 Li 233) is about 1 ha in size and has a surface assemblage consisting of a few cores and core fragments and over one hundred broken and fragmentary Wyandotte chert bladelets, many of which are used and retouched. Surface density of lithics at Murphy IV is 0.65 artifacts per square meter, considerably less than either Murphy I or III, but similar to Murphy VI (0.73). Preliminary indications are that Middle Woodland activities at Murphy IV included the production and use of Wyandotte chert bladelets and lesser quantities of Flint Ridge chert bladelets, but not the production of bifaces. Lack of evidence for biface production separates this assemblage from the three Middle Woodland components on the property thought to represent farmsteads. Each of these components have evidence for a dual lithic technology, including both the production and use of Flint Ridge chert bladelets and bifaces.

The other locality, Murphy V, is dominated by small flakes and shatter of Wyandotte chert. It is smaller in size than any of the other major clusters on the property (about 0.25 ha). Murphy V is located along the terrace edge, 250 m west of Murphy IV. In addition to the numerous small flakes, there are many large flakes exhibiting cortex from the nodular cobbles of unprocessed Wyandotte chert. Few finished tools and bladelets are found in the assemblage. This locality could represent the initial preparation area for Wyandotte blade-cores, which were then taken to Murphy IV to be used in the production of bladelets for use.

The Munson Springs site, known originally as the Pig site (33 Li 251), has also been investigated by LCALS on the Murphy property. Excavations were first conducted at this site in 1986 with an Ohio State University Summer Field School. Between 1986 and 1990 the site was intermittently investigated by LCALS Summer Field Schools and LCALS volunteers. For six weeks last summer, a Bloomsburg University Summer Field School conducted the most extensive excavations at the site to date.

Munson Springs is located at the base of the valley margin about 350 m northeast of Murphy I, along the eastern boundary of the Murphy property. A small "mound-like" feature originally attracted LCALS staff to

the site, which has since been demonstrated to represent a stratified cultural deposit. Initial discoveries at the site included Middle and Late Woodland ceramics and lithics, along with scattered Archaic projectile points. A stratigraphic trench was excavated by backhoe into the mound during the summer of 1988. While cleaning the south profile of this trench, a fluted biface made of Flint Ridge chert was discovered (Allison 1989). Subsequent excavations in 1989 were aimed at establishing the stratigraphic and geomorphological context of this discovery and to ascertain whether intact Paleoindian deposits existed under the mound (Frolking and Lepper 1990).

A series of radiocarbon samples were dated, many by the AMS technique, from the stratigraphic profile of the unit which contained the fluted biface (Table 1). Stratum II, beneath the mound fill, was thought to possibly represent an intact Paleoindian deposit (Lepper 1990). Unfortunately, this identification was not confirmed by radiocarbon dates, suggesting that at least for this area, strata below the mound were disturbed by the preparation of a mound platform. However, a sequence of dates was obtained which suggests that Munson Springs contains the earliest dated "mound" in the region. Two samples from Stratum II were submitted to different radiocarbon laboratories (Table 1), and both dates were returned with identical means of 495 B.C. (Lepper and Gill 1991). Strata III and IV, overlying Stratum II are interpreted as mound fill. Two dates for Stratum III and one for Stratum IV were dated somewhat older than Stratum II, probably representing the scraping up of local topsoil in the creation of the mound (Table 1). Stratum V represents a thin cap to the western two-thirds of the primary mound. The one date for Stratum V is younger than Stratum II (Table 1). A rich organic layer, Stratum VI, caps the eastern half of the mound; it has not yet been radiocarbon dated. The assemblage from this stratum contains Middle Woodland ceramics and bladelets mixed together with large quantities of FCR. A small hearth, intrusive into Stratum VI, was dated to the Late Woodland period, completing the chronological and stratigraphic sequence for the mound at Munson Springs (Table 1).

The 1989 Bloomsburg University excavations at Munson Springs focused on the Middle Woodland component of Stratum VI and on block excavations on the flat area adjacent to the mound. These excavations revealed two distinct occupational episodes at the site, separated by a sterile zone. Evidence for the younger occupation occurred at 15 cm below the surface. Artifacts from this level included scattered FCR, a low density of lithics, and thick (ca. 10 mm) grit tempered ceramics. Directly associated with the ceramics were a Meadowood and a Merom projectile point. An additional Meadowood point was recovered at the top of the mound (lying on Stratum IV). The ceramics are identical to thick sherds found in mound Stratum III and thus may be cross-dated to the Early Woodland period.

The second occupational episode was identified at approximately 30 cm below the surface. No diagnostics and few lithics were recovered from this level, although one postmold and several possible postmolds were identified. It may represent an Archaic component related to some of the assorted Archaic projectile points recovered from the mound fill, or it may date to the Paleoindian component (Lepper and Gill 1991).

Farther afield, in 1986 LCALS conducted a salvage project in Ross County at the site of the new Shawnee Mall. Attention was drawn to this site by the discovery of human burials while the Continental Construction Company was excavating the barrow pit for the mall parking lot. This large area, designated the Continental Construction site (33 Ro 348), was given one site number, despite the fact that there were many discrete occupations of the floodplain. A total of five archaeological localities were examined during the LCALS salvage operations at the site, including one additional isolated burial (designated locality five). This was a flexed skeleton of an adult male; the top of a thin chipped stone projectile point was found embedded in his maxilla (Sciulli et al. 1989).

Locality 1 at 33 Ro 348 contained at least nine features, most of which are thought to be Late Woodland. One of these features produced a Late Woodland radiocarbon date in association with limestone-tempered cord-marked ceramics (Table 1). Locality 2 contained two large amorphous features at a depth of 3 m below the modern floodplain. No artifacts were found in association with these features. Locality 3 contained one pit feature and two small post molds. Carbon associated with thick (ca. 14 mm) grit-tempered ceramics from this feature was dated to 1150 B.C. (Table 1). The density of lithic artifacts was low and time constraints prevented a more detailed examination of locality 3. Finally, locality 4 was a multi-component surface scatter which now lies under the mall parking lot. Solid inferences about the prehistoric occupations at Continental Construction are difficult because of the disconnected nature of the excavated deposits. However, a long term Woodland use of the floodplain that included early ceramic use and evidence of human conflict/aggression was documented.

LCALS salvage and research projects from 1983-1990 have produced a diverse set of data which contributes to central Ohio Woodland period archaeology. Continued LCALS sponsored research on the Murphy property, especially at Munson Springs, will take place during the summer of 1991. Please see Page 9 for the references cited above.

Paul J. Pacheco, LCALS

Cotiga Mound Update

Cotiga Mound is a large Adena burial mound estimated to be at least 2000 years old. It is located at

the junction of Route 119 and Route 52 on the Tug Fork, about 6 miles north of Williamson, Mingo County, West Virginia.

The West Virginia Department of Highways has a 1.8 million dollar contract with GAI Consultants of Monroeville, Pennsylvania for excavation and analysis of the mound, making this the most expensive excavation in the history of West Virginia archaeology. The mound appears to be relatively undisturbed and has the potential to be one of the more significant Adena mounds in the Ohio Valley.

The West Virginia State Highways Commissioner Fred Van Kirk has signed a legal agreement with a group called the West Virginia Committee on Native American Archaeological and Burial Policies which gives the group control over the excavations. The Committee was formed at the request of Bill Farrar, the West Virginia Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. The Committee includes registered Native Americans, non-registered Native Americans, and spouses of Native Americans. No tribes are officially represented and to our knowledge no other recognized Indian groups in West Virginia were consulted. The only archaeologist participating in the negotiation of the agreement was Dr. Diane Beynon Landers from GAI Consultants.

The agreement states that only members of the Committee will be permitted access to the site, the site will be protected from the public, no access will be permitted to the news media and the Committee will be permitted to hold Traditional Ceremonies at the site. The agreement further states that skeletal remains and grave goods are to be kept covered with red flannel and women will not handle sacred artifacts or skeletal remains during menstruation. Paragraph 12 of the Agreement states that after a period of one year from completion of the excavation, the remains and grave goods and "other cultural and non-cultural remains" will be turned over to the committee as a unit for reburial. This apparently means everything will be reburied and nothing will be curated. Hence, there will be no opportunity for future study of any part of the Cotiga collection. Paragraph 12 also stipulates that there will be no opportunity for direct radiocarbon dating or trace element analysis of skeletal material.

The Council for West Virginia Archeology and the West Virginia Archeological Society believe this agreement is illegal on various counts. It violates freedom of religion, discriminates against women, and violates freedom of the press and academic freedom. We feel that a federal or state agency cannot legally enter into an agreement that is so blatantly unconstitutional.

Furthermore, both state and federal law require evidence of lineal descent. We have no such evidence and suspect that the West Virginia Native American Committee has claimed lineal descent from the Adena people which occupied the site 2000 years ago.

The Council for West Virginia Archeology, the West Virginia Archeological Society and other groups are pursuing legal action against the West Virginia Department of Highways and the Division of Culture and History on the basis of the Cotiga Mound Agreement. Our lawyer has prepared a draft legal brief and we expect to file a lawsuit. The next issue of the *West Virginia Archeologist* will feature a series of articles on the Cotiga Agreement, West Virginia's archeological legislation, and the reburial issue.

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1991 Revitalization Program At Fort Ancient State Memorial

The Ohio Historical Society's 1991 Revitalization Program is underway at Fort Ancient State Memorial in Warren County. The program was initiated in 1989 to assist Boy Scouts in earning community service hours and to provide them with a place to camp. Since its creation an estimated 1,500 scouts and adult leaders have spent the weekend at Fort Ancient, each contributing four hours of community service, totalling approximately 6,000 hours. While other opportunities are offered in Ohio, no other program has enjoyed this level of success. Participants have come from Germany and virtually every part of Ohio and Kentucky.

Scouts arrive Friday evening, set up their tents and relax for the night. Saturday morning the community service project is carried out. After completion of the project a guided tour of the museum is given to the entire group. At that time a BSA approved Fort Ancient designed patch and one free admission is given to each individual who participated in the project. The rest of their visit is at their leisure. Scouts also have the opportunity to canoe at a nearby livery (privately owned) or walk a segment of the Silver Moccasin Trail.

This Boy Scout program has become an integral factor at Fort Ancient in terms of providing the opportunity to do additional work that otherwise might never be accomplished. In the three years that this program has been in progress, nearly two miles of earth embankments have been cleared, a one-quarter mile corridor 50 feet wide has been cut through a wooded area for the summer solstice sunrise, 30 tons of limestone and gravel have been laid over sidewalk areas, and more than 100 garbage bags have been filled with roadside and trail trash. To date, two Eagle scout projects have been completed and three additional projects are to be finished by this October. The Eagle scout projects include making new trails, refurbishing old trails, bridge construction, and fire hearth construction for groups who camp overnight.

A weekend visit to Fort Ancient is a great opportunity for the Boy Scouts of America and Fort Ancient

State Memorial to mutually help one another benefit through the use of cooperative resources. It also gives the scouts the personal satisfaction of assisting in maintaining one of Ohio's most impressive prehistoric sites. For more information about this program contact Jack Blosser at (513) 932-4421.

Fort Ancient State Memorial is one of three Ohio Historical Society sites that promotes a continual Boy Scout program. The others are the Flint Ridge and Moundbuilders State Memorials in Licking County, which operate a joint program under the direction of Richard Livingston. For further information about this program contact Dick Livingston at (614) 344-1920.

Jack Blosser

1991 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 23:

Deadline for submission of symposia proposals and paper abstracts for the *57th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology* in Pittsburgh, PA.

September 26-29:

Sixth North American Fur Trade Conference.

Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, MI. For information contact Dr. Donald P. Heldman, P.O. Box 515, Mackinaw City, MI 49701.

October 18-20:

36th Annual Midwest Archaeological Conference.

Hosted by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center. For Registration information contact the office of Continuing Education and Extension: 227 Main Hall, University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, 1725 State St., La Crosse, WI 54601, (608) 785-6505.

November 1-3:

Contest For The Old Northwest: The United States, Canada, & the Ohio Country Indian Wars - 1790 to 1795.

Hosted by Defiance College, Ohio. This symposium commemorates America's struggle with Great Britain and the Northwest Indian tribes for control of the Northwest Territory during the post-Confederation era. For details write Larry L. Nelson, C/O Fort Meigs State Memorial, P.O. Box 3, Perrysburg, OH 43552-0003.

November 7-10:

24th Annual Chacmool Conference.

Calgary, Alberta. Theme: Culture and Environment, A Fragile Co-Existence. Contact: U of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, CANADA, T2N 1N4; (403) 220-5227.

NOVEMBER 22:

Ohio Archaeological Council

Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH.

November 20-24:

90th Annual American Anthropological Association Conference

Chicago Marriott Hotel, Chicago, IL.

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(continued from Page 7)

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Final Edit: August 31, 1991

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

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