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I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who displayed at our January 26th meeting. We broke records for attendance and displays - it was the largest meeting ever held by the Archaeological Society of Ohio.

We had problems at that meeting which need to be addressed to insure well organized future meetings. The first problem is that we must keep aisles and doorways clear - this is only common sense and a little thought will solve it. Secondly, some cars and vehicles were parked in driveways and fire lanes and no-parking zones. The Shrine Temple parking lot is huge and there are plenty of good parking places. We are informed that illegally parked cars will be towed in the future, so please be careful where you park or your car will be impounded.

Another problem was use of tables. By keeping the number of tables you use to a minimum, it will free up tables for others. At the last meeting we used 160 tables and several small tables. Please make an effort to keep items not on display out of aisle-ways. If you are talking to others, please try to avoid blocking aisles, this will allow more people to view the displays.

Carmel "Bud" Tackett
President
Abstract.

The physical impact of Ohio National Guard encampments and “restoration” at the Newark Earthworks is documented. The lack of any significant archaeological discoveries in or adjacent to the earthworks during this period (ca. 1891-1910) lends some credence to Prufer’s “vacant ceremonial center” model.

A little known aspect of the history of the Newark Earthworks is the considerable degree to which the area was impacted by military maneuvers and “restoration” conducted while it was the site of Ohio National Guard encampments from about 1891 to 1903. The dusty annual reports of the Ohio Adjutant General’s office provide an interesting perspective on the latter-day military use of these prehistoric “forts”.

In 1891 the 69th General Assembly passed an act to procure not less than seventy acres for a permanent camping ground for the National Guard. A three-member examination sites at Newark, Delaware, Prospect, Zanesville, and Columbus, concluding that a site offered by the City of Newark was the most suitable. A part of the 125 acres donated to the State included the 50 acre octagon and 30 acre square “constructed by an unknown race of people, who inhabited this section of our country prior to the Indian.”

In 1894 the Adjutant General reported that the octagon was fully restored, with an additional force of workmen being employed and a large force of workmen were at once engaged and the work of excavating and filling commenced. The work at the start was very cautiously proceeded with, and all information which would assist in restoring the grounds to their early condition, was eagerly sought for. When convinced that the lines run were correct, the work of restoration was pushed to the utmost, the approach of uncertain weather necessitating the employment of an additional force of men in order that the partially completed work should not be left in a state to be destroyed by the severity of the winter.

Further on, Howe notes that “The embankments of the large octagon were all nearly restored to their proper height, but only four of the sides entirely completed.” In addition, “a small circle at the entrance to the grounds was entirely restored and thoroughly seeded down.” Some work was done on the large circle but not as much as on the octagon, and further appropriations would be required before work could continue. Perhaps Howe’s most interesting remark is the following: “The lines of the octagon and circle were almost entirely obliterated by time and the work done upon the farms by those compelled to till them.”

In 1895 only the 1st and 8th Artillery regiments, representing 1336 men, camped at Newark. A new barn sufficient to stable one hundred horses and store several tons of hay was completed. Restoration of the earthworks was “nearing completion,” but no details are provided. One interesting comment was made by Captain H.M.W. Moore, Assistant Surgeon for the 1st Artillery, who noted that the ground had been used for
four encampments within three years and that each camp had had its own sinks, which were covered over when no longer used. Each camp also had, to a considerable extent, a new water supply from newly driven wells. Capt. Moore's purpose in urging that such abandoned sinks be permanently marked was to prevent contamination of new wells, but his observation also underscores the degree of disturbance to the area of the earthworks (Ohio. Adjutant General 1896: 126).

In 1896 there appear to have been no encampments at Newark. Major R.M. Davidson of the 17th Infantry was appointed superintendent of the State Camp Grounds. Davidson found the camp in a neglected condition, with parts of the grounds and embankments bare (Fig. 1). He reported seeding these areas in grass, rolling the entire octagon fort, and cleaning the grounds of fallen trees and rubbish. Property listed at the Camp Grounds included a six room house, a small barn, and two large barns with 50 and 80 stalls (Ohio. Adjutant General 1897: 123).

Only the 9th Battalion encamped at Newark in 1897 and in 1898 the only encampment was a two day rifle practice by the Denison Cadets from nearby Granville. Much of this season and the next, when there was no camp at all, since the Ohio National Guard had been sent to Cuba during the Spanish American War, was spent by Major Davidson making hay (Ohio. Governor. Executive Documents 1898, II: 729; Ibid. 1899, II: 451).

Major Davidson was replaced by Captain L.H. Inscho as superintendent in 1900. Activity at the camp picked up, with both the National Guard and U.S. Infantry using the grounds for target practice, and it was declared by Col. Sanford B. Stanbery of the 6th Infantry, "the only spot in Ohio to hold an encampment." About 5600 men encamped at Newark at various times in the summer of 1901. Captain Inscho saw that portions of the range washed out in the 1898 flood were restored and an additional butt was erected to provide protection for innocent passersby. (For longer range practice of a thousand yards, targets were used along the hills across Racoon Creek, on the other side of present Route 16, and the custom appears to have been simply to warn travellers that target practice was in progress.) Inscho saw the principal need of the grounds to be better water and bathing facilities, noting that ordinary drive wells were insufficient for a large body of troops; he suggested using an engine and tank to store water from Racoon Creek or to have the Newark water works pipe city water to the grounds. When two wells were drilled, he turned his attention to the need for permanent water pipes and sewers, as well as a power house to run the lights and to pump water, and construction of a storage building. As late as 1902 the Adjutant General still wanted a railroad siding built to the campgrounds, although he noted that use of the Ohio Central and the lines of a Newark traction company were used to advantage. In 1902 the campgrounds were officially designated Camp McKinley and were used for brigade encampments for the first time (Ohio. Adjutant General n.d.: 8-9, 11; Ibid. 1903: 164, 194-95; Ohio. Governor. Executive Documents 1900, II: 750-51).

The high point of National Guard activity at the Newark earthworks occurred in 1903, when from August 17 through the 24th, the entire division encamped there, some 6149 men, the first time since they were called to Camp Bushnell at Columbus for the Spanish American War. Prior to this time the interior of the octagon had been used only for parades, reviews, and drills, but this encampment saw a tent city housing nearly 3000 men of the Second Brigade. The interior of the circle housed the First Brigade. Hundreds of visitors invaded the camp daily and an estimated 15,000 watched the grand review, although carriages were not permitted inside the grounds. An ailing Governor Nash reviewed the soldiers, and politicians such as Mark Hanna and Myron T. Herrick found the proceedings worth a visit, even though neither felt it necessary to suffer the discomfort of staying overnight. A bird's eye view of the encampment is shown in Fig. 2.

Other activities included "some fine trench building," construction of a bridge across Raccoon Creek and completion of a road some 225 feet long and twelve feet wide "down a steep cliff with sharp angles," and incorporating one five foot cut. At least 275 feet of lying trenches six feet wide were excavated, and a hundred feet of these were subsequently converted into kneeing trenches ("Engineers," Newark Advocate August 20, 21, 1903).

Captain Inscho's report for 1903 was brief but is of interest for mentioning that the Newark and Granville Electric Railway extended switches and sidings into the grounds and that the stables were removed from the dangerous vicinity of the rifle range and put more conveniently near an east entrance. (Ohio. Adjutant General 1904: 490).

After the splendid martial display of the division encampment, 1904 was relatively quiet, with only the 4th and 8th regiments camping at Newark. Athens, Ohio, was the scene of the Guard's first attempt to engage in maneuvers, while the Newark octagon was cultivated for the purpose of smoothing the surface and getting a new and better sod (Ohio. Adjutant General 1905: 7). The Newark campgrounds were virtually unused by the National Guard after 1903, and by 1905 it was realized that the rifle range at Newark, touted as the equal of any in the West only a few years previous, would have to be abandoned. Much of the surrounding land had been laid out in small residential lots and their was threats of an injunction to stop further rifle practice. The Adjutant General recommended that land in Ottawa County, near Port Clinton be purchased, this was authorized in 1906, and the Camp Perry rifle range was completed in 1907. By 1910 the land at Newark had reverted to the City of Newark and was leased to the Mound Builders Country Club.

If the Ohio National Guard's restoration work of 1893-95 resulted in any kind of a map of the Newark earthworks, it has not been preserved in the Adjutant General's files housed at the Ohio Historical Society's Archives-Library. The encampments were given abundant play in the Newark newspapers, however, and a sketch map found in the Newark Advocate of August 18, 1903, shows the location of the rifle range, the new location of the stables, a thousand feet of railroad spur extending northward from the Newark and Granville Electric Railroad, and a wagon road cutting across the walls connecting the octagon and circle (Fig. 3).

Additional evidence of the degree to which the earthworks have been disturbed by these activities is given in the Adjutant General's report for 1904, where it is noted that the Octagon was "cultivated for the purpose of smoothing the surface and getting a new and better sod" (Ohio. Adjutant General. 1905: 7). It is presumed that this remark refers only to the interior of the Octagon and not the actual walls.

Conclusions

Given the evidence provided by the Adjutant-General's reports, a remark by the blunt-spoken Gerard Fowke is easily understood: "The Licking County Fair Association holds the title to the [Fairgrounds] circle... while the State has acquired the circle... and the octagon. It is probable that none of these will ever suffer any diminution in size. In fact, the State authorities have a little overdone the matter of restoration. Unless there is considerable reduction, from weathering, of that portion which has lately been built up, visitors in generations to come will infer that some parts were originally heavier than others, when such was not the case." (Fowke 1902: 171).

It is remarkable that with all the activity of restoring or renovating the Newark works - not to mention the trench construction, latrine-digging, and roadbuilding - there is no record of any significant artifact material having been discovered. While this may say something about the nature of the restoration process, it more likely reflects a real dearth of artifact material within the
Octagon and Circle, lending credence to Prufer's "vacant ceremonial center" analogy (Prufer 1964: 94-95).

Recent work by Riordan and others has documented that the walls at a number of Hopewellian earthworks were built in several stages (Riordan 1995; Switzer 1994). It is clear from historic documentation that the Newark earthworks are also multistage— including an historic period of construction some 1600 years after the earthworks were originally built.

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Prufer, Olaf H.

Riordan, Robert V.

Switzer, John
Figure 3 (Murphy) A contemporary map of the 1903 encampment showing location of the rifle range, new stables, railroad siding, and a gravel pit. From the Newark Advocate, August 18, 1903.

Figure 4 (Murphy) Soldiers lounging on the Observatory Mound during the 1903 encampment. From "Beautiful Buckeye Lake" brochure.
AN ADENA CACHE FROM GALLIA COUNTY

by
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Shown in Figure 1 is a cache of Adena blades found by Hugh C. Niday in 1870 along Drake Fork of Indian Guyan Creek in Guyan Twp., Gallia County, Ohio. Mr. Niday was born in 1825 and died in 1910 and is buried in Mercerville cemetery.

There were numerous prehistoric sites along the Indian Guyan and its tributaries of which Drake Fork was one. About eight or ten miles south of the Ohio River were many mounds and enclosures as well as several large sites.

This cache was sold at the Niday estate auction in 1912 to a Mr. Fosso of Anderson, West Virginia, who had them until he died. They were again sold at his estate auction in 1960.

Figure 1 (Maynard) Cache of Adena blades from Gallia County, Ohio. Blade on right is five inches.

Figure 2 (Maynard) Two blades from the Niday cache.
This large preform banded slate birdstone was found in Montgomery Township, Ashland County, Ohio, on March 26, 1996. The field it was found in had been washed by a two-day rain but was frozen. The birdstone was only partially exposed and was difficult to remove from the frozen ground. This is one of the best pieces I have found in fifteen years of hunting.

Figure 1 (Zana) Obverse and reverse of a preform birdstone from Ashland County. It is 5\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches long and weighs slightly over one pound.
Figure 1 (Helman) This green and black banded slate geniculate was found by Gerals Rayl near Ada, Ohio, in 1985. It is 4½ inches long and 2½ inches high.

Figure 2 (Helman) A Hardin County geniculate made of banded slate. It measures 4½ inches long and 2½ inches high.
AN ENGRAVED SLATE PENDANT
by
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I have surface hunted for artifacts for many years, and after finding a good number of slate items, I finally found an engraved piece. The pendant shown in this article is made of black slate and the quality of workmanship is poor. There is also some agricultural implement damage on the edges.

On September 27, 1996 while hunting a habitation sight in Huron County, I noticed that the bottom land near a small creek was heavily eroded. The creek had overflowed in the Spring of the year and a great amount of stone and cobbles were visible in the washed out area. Upon searching this area, I found a piece of worked flint, a crudely made triangular knife form, and the pendant. The engraved lines are not heavy and I did not notice them until I returned home and washed off the remaining mud from the pendant.

The obverse side, Figure 1, shows the drawn outline of a fish with some criss-cross lines in the body area. I believe the maker intentionally positioned the fish in such a way as to have the drilled hole appear to be the eye. The reverse, Figure 2, has a series of lines radiating from the hole. I can not discern any obvious drawn form on this side. Perhaps there is something there and I'm just not seeing it.

The drawings, Figures 1 & 2, are actual size and were made by placing a piece of fax paper over the face of the pendant and rubbing cross-ways with the side of a ball point pen. Fax paper is impregnated with carbon, and this method produces the same results as rubbing an item, such as a coin, covered by paper, with the angled tip of a carbon pencil. The engraved lines showed up as fine white lines. I then traced over these lines with a dark pen to highlight them.

I entered this pendant in the Recent Field Find competition at the November, 1996, A.S.O. Meeting in Columbus. Unless you had an opportunity to handle the piece and examine it up close, you probably could not see the engravings. This pendant did receive a best of show ribbon in the slate category.

Figure 1 (Didion) Obverse of engraved pendant.

Figure 2 (Didion) Reverse side of pendant.
Illustrated in the accompanying photographs are Adena artifacts excavated from a Muskingum County, Ohio mound in the 1930s by the late George Lilienthal. The precise location of the mound is not known, except that it was situated along the east side of the Muskingum River in Blue Rock Township, southern Muskingum County.

The Lilienthal Collection
George Moorehead Lilienthal (1899-1979) was a Blue Rock Township farmer who later owned a printing business in Zanesville. The Lilienthal Building which once housed this business is on the National Register of Historic Places. The Lilienthal family farm was located along the east side of the Muskingum River in the northern part of Blue Rock Township, about a mile and a half below Duncan Falls. George's mother was Jessie Moorehead, who in all likelihood was related to late 19th-century archaeologist and curator Warren King Moorehead, whose grandfather David Moorehead owned a farm at Rix Mills, nine miles northeast of Duncan Falls.

As a young man George Lilienthal was an avid Indian artifact collector, although his surface hunting activities were apparently restricted to the two mile long stretch of cultivated bottoms along the east side of the river between his farm and Gaysport. In fact, the many of his artifacts were apparently picked up in the garden plots near his house. According to our late county historian Norris F. Schneider (personal communication 1982), Mr. Lilienthal also dug into several mounds in Blue Rock Township in the 1930s. These mounds were situated on the ridges overlooking the river and included a mound on his own farm. About the time World War II broke out Mr. Lilienthal donated his artifact collection, including the artifacts shown in the photographs, to the old Lash High School in Zanesville (later Hancock Junior High).

The Lilienthal collection presumably remained at the high school for a time, but when the school building was torn down in 1986 to make room for the new John McIntire Library, the whereabouts of the collection was not known. Library officials made a concerted attempt to locate it after I informed them of Mr. Lilienthal's donation, but without success. We would guess that the artifacts probably disappeared around 1954, about the time the high school building was converted to the junior high. Over the years individual pieces of the collection may have been stolen by students or the artifacts may have simply been thrown away when the high school was moved.

In 1947 the collection housed at the high school was examined by then county historian Norris Schneider. From 1939 to 1979 Schneider wrote weekly articles on local history for various Zanesville newspapers, and he intended to feature the artifact collection in one of his newspaper stories. He never got around to writing it, however, although he did feature Mr. Lilienthal's late uncle William, a noted musician, in one of his articles ("William Lilienthal," Zanesville Times Signal, June 21, 1947). In fact, Schneider interviewed George Lilienthal to obtain information on his late uncle, and it was apparently during this conversation that Schneider learned of George's early interest in artifact collecting and the donation of his collection to the high school.

The Photographs
During his visit to the high school to examine the collection, Schneider, or more likely a professional newspaper photographer who usually accompanied Schneider on his various excursions, photographed several of what they apparently considered the most significant artifacts in the collection. These photographs, as well as some notes on the conversation Schneider had with Mr. Lilienthal regarding the collection, were preserved in one of 76 scrapbooks Schneider kept on various aspects of local history. This particular scrapbook, entitled "Antiquarians," was given to James Morton and myself in 1982. The remaining scrapbooks were donated to the Ohio Historical Society (Norris F. Schneider Papers, MSS789).

In addition to the photographs of the pipe and the two large Adena points which are reproduced here, there was also a photograph of several grooved axes, a photograph of a dozen miscellaneous Archaic-looking points of various types, and a photograph of what appears to be a large fossil fern. From Schneider's notes it appears that the two Adena points and pipe were all found together in a mound cache. We do not know if Schneider derived this information from his conversation with Mr. Lilienthal or if there was some documentation (labels or notes) found with the artifacts at the high school. Nor do we know if this cache accompanied a burial or if any burials or other artifacts were found in the mound.

There were no scales in any of the photographs, but a notation by Mr. Schneider indicated that the large Adena point in the photograph measured six and a half inches long. Larger Adena points have been found in Muskingum County, and what we believe to be the largest was the 7½ inch long example illustrated on the cover of a post issue of the Ohio Archaeologist (Volume 37, Number 1). This surface collected point is currently in the Jim Hahn collection. We believe that the large Adena point was made of Flint Ridge flint because of what appear to be replaced Fusulina fossils visible in the photograph. Although Fusulina can be found in Upper Mercer flint, usually when they are so abundant and well preserved as to be conspicuous to the naked eye, the flint is likely to be from Flint Ridge.

From studying the photo of the pipe it is apparent that this artifact had been broken and glued back together with one piece of the flared end missing. The pipe may have been ceremonially "killed" before it was placed in the mound, or perhaps Mr. Lilienthal broke it during the excavation or some high school student dropped it on a subsequent occasion.

Looking for the Mounds
George Lilienthal was a friend of my father and allowed my father to deer hunt on the family farm in Blue Rock Township. This was in the 1950s, and I accompanied my father on several of these always unsuccessful adventures in 1958 and 1959. At that time I was in grade school and was just beginning to show an interest in Indians and archaeology. Mr. Lilienthal told us of the mound on the ridge top above his house and my father and I tried in vain to find it during these hunting trips. The ridge top was heavily overgrown, however, and the mound was apparently not large, so we could have easily walked right past it. (I have not been back to the farm since these early hunting trips.)

Mr. Lilienthal informed us that he found scattered human bone but no artifacts while digging into this mound. He also mentioned to my father and me that he had donated his collection of artifacts to the high school, confirming what I later learned from Norris Schneider's "Antiquarians" scrapbook. Unfortunately, during these hunting trips and social visits to the Lilienthal farm in the late 1950s I did not have sense enough to ask Mr. Lilienthal about his other mound excavations, and unfortunately I did not attempt
to locate his artifact collection until 27 years later, by which time it had long disappeared. In a conversation I had with Mr. Lilienthal's granddaughter after his death, she stated that she had always heard that representatives from the Ohio State Museum came to their farm in the 1940s or early 1950s and conducted further excavations at the mound site. The Ohio Historical Society currently has no information on such an excavation, if in fact it ever occurred, and Mr. Lilienthal never mentioned anything about a second excavation at the mound.

The accompanying map of Blue Rock Township shows the approximate location of the Lilienthal mound as well as the locations of the six other known mounds in the township. Except for the Lilienthal mound which we could not find, all of the other mounds shown on the map can still be seen today, although all have been potholed to varying degrees, some quite extensively and some quite recently. All are located on high ridge tops overlooking the river. As from which of these mounds the artifacts in the accompanying photographs came, all we know from Mr. Schneider's notes is that it was "down river" from Mr. Lilienthal's house, which of course includes all six of the other mounds. We can rule out the mound on the Lilienthal farm, which according to Mr. Lilienthal produced only scattered human bone. We can also rule out the mound in the Gaysport Cemetery, which Mr. Lilienthal would not have been allowed to excavate. Early Adena artifacts have been plowed out of the Gay Mound over the years, perhaps ruling it out also since the artifacts in the photographs appear to be late Adena.

We suspect that Mr. Lilienthal did not venture too far from his farm during his digging excursions, and therefore the other mound or mounds that he dug into were probably located along the river overlooking the bottoms which he surfaced hunted. These would be the Marion Dilley Mound and the Dilley-Piles Mound, which would have been about a mile walk from his farmhouse. Both of these mounds show evidence of old disturbances, and perhaps Mr. Lilienthal was the person responsible. It is therefore probably safe to conclude that the cache of artifacts consisting of the two Adena points and the pipe, illustrated in the accompanying photographs, was found in one of these two mounds.
Figure 3 (Carskadden) A late Adena flared-end tubular pipe excavated from a Blue Rock Township mound in the 1930s by George Lilienthal.

Fig. 4 (Carskadden) Adena projectile points excavated from Blue Rock Township mound in the 1930s by George Lilienthal. The largest point is six and a half inches long.
LARGE AXES
by
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Shown are some large axes from my collection. All are of the three-quarter grooved type and are made of various materials from the glacial drift.

Figure 1 (Smith) This 7\(\frac{3}{4}\) inch long axe was found in the 1920s on the Dutch Fork Farm, near Hebron, Ohio.

Figure 2 (Smith) An 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) inch of brown and black diorite. It was found in Defiance County, Ohio.

Figure 3 (Smith) A 9 inch axe found by a friend in the 1960s near Orange, Coshocton County. Made of gray diorite.

Figure 4 (Smith) This axe is 7\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches long and is made of speckled granite. It was found in Montgomery County, Ohio.

Figure 5 (Smith) This Delaware County axe is 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches long and is made of brown granite.

Figure 6 (Smith) This axe is from Tuscarawas County and is 8 inches long. It is made from green and brown granite.

Figure 7 (Smith) Made of brown and black diorite, this axe is 8 inches long and was found in Franklin County.

Figure 8 (Smith) This fine 10 inch axe was found in St. Clair Co., Illinois.
Six points or knives from our collection represent a type or subtype as yet unnamed in Ohio. These points somewhat resemble the fishspear in outline, but with many other differences. Unlike the fishspear, or most of the other archeaic serrated types, these points are more randomly flaked. While the fishspear has a uniform lens or diamond shaped cross section, these points are triangular or humped, having a flatter backside. While the fishspear is straight and bullet-shaped, most of these are curved or twisted, possibly following the original contours of the blade they were made from. The large example (No. 1 and No. 6) are triangular, Numbers 2 through 5 all have this humped shape. The blade curves upward away from the flatter side, producing a kind of duckbill effect. Two of these are twisted due to beveling. The notches are rounded, wide and set more on the corners than fishspears. Grinding is light on the base or in the notches. Bases tend to be flared or irregular. Numbers 5 and 6 are missing most of the base due to fire damage. These examples are all serrated, the secondary flaking on the tip or serrations is more finely done than the rest of the piece. Some of this flaking is diagonal.

While the serrations resemble those on several early archeaic types, the overall workmanship is not as good. All six of these points are made of dark Upper Mercer flint that is weathered brown or greenish-brown, with rust-like stains on some surfaces. This same flint with similar patina is often seen in archeaic bevels from the area. This could be a clue to their age.

These points were found on multi-component sites. They are not common, and there seems to be only one or two found on any site. These six were found during twenty some years of surface hunting. So far I have seen no information on this kind of point or knife. I would be interested to know more about their distribution in Ohio, and if they are indeed a type that has been overlooked.

References:
Converse, Robert N. Ohio Flint Types
Justice, Noel D. Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States
Hothem, Lar Indian Flints of Ohio
THREE SOUTHERN OHIO ARTIFACTS

by
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151 Bobcat Pike
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Shown are three artifacts from the southern Ohio area. In Fig. 1 is a salvaged birdstone of banded slate. Two lateral holes were drilled in it after the original end holes broke. It was found in Adams County, Ohio.

In Fig. 2 is a sandstone pipe which was found along Rt. 52 near Franklin Furnace, Ohio.

In Fig. 3 is a pipestone owl effigy pipe of the Fort Ancient culture which was found on the Goldcamp site in Gallia County.

Figure 1 (Maynard) Obverse and reverse of a slate birdstone from Adams County, Ohio.

Figure 2 (Maynard) Sandstone pipe from near Franklin Furnace.

Figure 3 (Maynard) Owl effigy pipe from the Goldcamp site.
While vacationing in Tucson, Arizona, in February, 1997, the author visited some antique shops in that city, and on display in one shop was the Hopewell Culture pipe shown in Fig. 1. The author purchased it. The platform is 8\( \frac{1}{4} \)" long and 2\( \frac{1}{2} \)" wide at its widest point. The bowl is 4" high and the inside diameter of the bowl is \( \frac{7}{8} \)". The inside diameter of the stemhole is \( \frac{3}{8} \). It is an unusually large specimen and is made of gray Ohio pipestone, quarried from the deposit on Feurt Hill road in Scioto County. Under the entire surface are numerous "checkered" age cracks. At the rim on one side of the bowl is a slight pink area in the pipestone, and the platform has a few dark, burned areas on it.

On the bottom of the platform is an old sticker bearing the label "Scioto Co., Ohio", and with the pipe was a loose note reciting the following:

Large Hopewell culture pipe made of light gray Ohio pipestone. Intentionally broken in prehistoric times and restored by Henry C. Shetrone, assistant to Wm. D. Tremper, of Portsmouth, owner of the mound from which the pipe was excavated in 1915.

As were all the famous Hopewell pipes excavated from Tremper mound, in Scioto County, in 1915, the pipe shown in Fig. 1 had been ceremonially broken - this one in two places, on the platform and the bowl. The old restoration of the pipe is very good, but is not equal to the high tech materials and methods used in modern restoration.

It appears from the information currently available, that this pipe is one of only a few of all the Tremper Mound pipes, which are not in a museum.
The two points in the A photograph were surface finds found on my family farm site in the spring of 1992. Both show evidence of multipurpose use and are about 2 inches long.

The Archaic bevel has serrated beveled edges. In addition, the flat tip has been worked so it is possible this point also functioned as a hafted scraper.

One side of the Pentagonal point is finished in the manner one would normally expect. However, the straight section on the other side of the point is very rough and has large serrations. It appears that this section was intentionally finished or reworked in this way. Certainly, this section was used for rougher or heavier cutting and scraping than the other side. From the tip down about 3/4 of an inch on this same side, there is a straight break. I am unable to determine if this was done intentionally or accidentally through use or manufacture. There is no reworking along the edges of this break. This break resembles a burin fracture and could possibly have been used in that manner. Additionally, these two points are very well chipped and are made from high quality, colorful Flint Ridge flint. Both these points have been cataloged into the Sperry collection.

Reference:
Converse, Robert N.
1994 Ohio Flint Types
Archaeological Society of Ohio
I found this unusual pipe July 28, 1996, in Delaware County, Ohio. Having shown it to a number of knowledgeable people it is concluded that it is unlike any pipe known. It is 3\(\frac{3}{8}\) inches long and about 1 inch in diameter and cylindrical in shape. From one of the rounded ends a tiny hole was drilled for drawing smoke and is about 2 inches long. The bowl is 7\(\frac{6}{8}\) inches in diameter and is perfectly cylindrical and is situated about an inch from the undrilled end, the bowl is so small that it would have held only a minute amount of smoking substance. It has been suggested (Robert Converse personal communication) that perhaps the bowl was in fact a socket for a bowl (now lost) which could have been made of similar stone or other material, even wood.

This pipe is made from a translucent green and yellow quartz and is quite colorful. How the two inch stem hole was drilled through such hard stone is unknown.
THREE OHIO PENDANTS

by

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576 Pottery St.
Logan, Ohio

“In a sub-floor tomb at the Cresap mound, two bell shaped pendants were found”, thus begins the description of the bell shaped pendant in Ohio Slate Types by Robert N. Converse (p-80).

The pendant on the left in Figure 1 is made of banded slate and is 4½ inches and 2 inches wide. The surface has patinated to a light gray with rust-like stains. There are eight diagonal tally marks on the small end and a slight bulge on the large end. The provenience is marked "McBeth, Ross County." (Editor's note: Donald MacBeth was a collector from Kingston, Ross County, Ohio, and was once a Trustee of the ASO.)

The center pendant is a small ovoid type and is 2 inches long and slightly over 1 inch wide. It was found in Logan County, Ohio.

The pendant on the right is made of banded slate and is 5 inches long and 2 inches wide. It was also found in Ross County, Ohio.

Each of the bell pendants has a small chip out of one side. A comparison of the chipped area with the balance of the surface provides proof that both pieces are heavily patinated.

Reference
1978 Converse, Robert N.
Ohio Slate Types. The Archaeological Society of Ohio. Columbus

Figure 1 (McVey) Pendants from Ross Co., Logan Co. and Ross Co.
Figure 1 (Harding) Shown are Ohio artifacts from many time periods made of Flint Ridge chalcedony. Hopewell point upper right is 5 inches long.
Figure 1 (Weidner) Shown are a number of pipestone artifacts from our collection. Top three Hopewell pipes are from the Payne Collection, Fayette Co. and Washington Co. Hopewell pipe Pickaway Co., Hopewell pipe Ohio, Vasiform pipe Hardin Co., Boatstone, Clermont Co., Effigy pipe Scioto Co., Cone, Ross Co., Effigy pipe Sly Co., Indiana, Effigy pipe, S. Indiana, Boatstone, Ross Co., 1894.
A MIDDLE-LATE ARCHAIC SITE IN MARION CO., KY.

by
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LOCATION:
Located on the northern drainage system of the Rolling Fork river, Marion Co., Kentucky, the site is situated on top of a series of rises adjoining the river channel at elevations ranging from 720 to 740 feet. The center of the site is split by a gravel driveway leading to the owners’ residence, and the following survey will refer to locations either east or west of this road. The river at this location flows from north to southwest and alluvial deposits in an area ranging from 30 to 40 yards wide border the river bank to the first terrace. These deposits are made up of gravel and sand and contain numerous quartzite cobbles and geodes. In six years of walking this site, I have yet to recover any artifacts from the alluvial deposits bordering the river.

AREA GEOGRAPHY:
The local geography is very hilly, with the river channel carving out a winding valley for approximately 20 miles until it reaches another fork and the two form the Rolling Fork river which continues due east. Along the river there are large bottoms that form in the shelter of the surrounding knobs. Many of these bottoms have virtually no rise from the river bank and local residents state that such areas are generally devoid of any signs of prehistoric occupation. However, in a number of places there are additional rises above the flood plain that show considerable signs of occupation. These rises occur sporadically down the river valley and all are well known to the local residents. Apart from these areas, all of which are farmed, the remainder is composed of steep wooded hills or knobs. Geologically, this area is located near the eastern end of the Muldraugh escarpment where the Mississippian plateau meets the Outer Bluegrass region.

RAW MATERIALS:
There are two predominant types of material that were utilized in the manufacture of artifacts. The first, and most common, is a slightly grainy version of chert that comes in colors ranging from a reddish/pink to a brown/tan. It has swirls and spots of white within it, and at times shows a glossier, finer grain. I have seen numerous cobbles from the river bed that contain this material and will surmise that this is the source. These cobbles are a glossy brown on the exterior and many partially worked blocks are strewn all about the site. In the Louisville area this type of chert is known as Muldraugh chert and I will use this designation in the remainder of this article.

The second type of chert is a glossy, somewhat gem-like material that is locally known as Boyle chert. It comes in colors ranging from white, to yellow, to pink and red, and combinations of these. The source of this material is cobbles from the river bed that are being large round geodes that are everywhere. As with the chert, partially worked blocks of this material can be found on the site, though in much less frequency.

A third type of material found on the site doesn't appear to be from this area. This material is represented by a wide range of colorful flint that comes in virtually every color of the rainbow. These flint types are seldom found in any other form than worked artifacts with the exception of smaller flakes. I can only guess that this material was brought in from some source outside of the immediate area. One of the flint types found here very closely resembles Fort Payne chert, and a few rough blanks of this material are found on site. There are virtually no hard stone artifacts, only three such pieces have been found.

DOCUMENTATION:
In documenting the artifacts recovered from this site, I have divided the location into two zones (Fig. A). The largest area (Zone A) contains the greatest concentration of artifacts, most of which share very similar characteristics. The other area (Zone B) lies to the west of the gravel drive, and has a much lower concentration of artifacts. Most of the artifacts are found in a band about fifteen feet wide along the front edge of the first rise from the flood plain. This article will focus mainly on the artifacts found in Zone A, which appear to be associated. Zone A is located east of the gravel driveway that splits the site, and just north of the first embankment (Fig. A). The artifacts from this area are pictured in the following exhibits.

POINTS/KNIVES:
The most prominent artifacts recovered from Zone A, aside from preforms or quarry blanks, are several different point types that seem to be related, and chipped flint artifacts that resemble very small square flint celt.

Fig. C shows a number of points that closely resemble a type Justice classifies as a Karnac point. These points are long and slender, with a narrow blade width, and almost imperceptible shoulders. The stems are extremely short and almost all examples show basal grinding of some degree. Most examples range in size from 1" to 2", however, there are a few examples that exceed 3" in length. None of these pieces are over ⅛" wide. Two pieces shown in the upper right hand corner of Fig. C, appear to have the characteristics of some very Early Archaic point types. The workmanship is very fine, the basal grinding is more predominant and extends nearly one third of the length of the blade.

Two of these points have been reworked into drill forms. Could these first two point types represent an evolution of point styles to the more predominantly middle and late archaic types that make up the main body of material recovered from this site? If so, then what would be the correct classification of these Early Archaic pieces? Justice classifies the Karnac point as another example of the Late Archaic Stemmed cluster.

The bottom of Fig. D shows a third point style that is again from the Late Archaic Stemmed cluster as described by Justice, and may be a knife variant of one of the earlier point types. This type is a long narrow form with no basal notching present. The workmanship is very fine on most and it appears to be closely related...
to the second point type described. It is interesting to note that this style is usually found with the tip missing. These pieces range in size from 2" to 3/4" long and approximately 1/8" wide.

In the top row of Exhibit D and the center of Exhibit E are some other examples of worked flint. These pieces are square chipped flint tools that resemble celts. The pieces range in size from 1" to 4". Most do not show any signs of heavy polish associated with use as a celt and may have been a square knife form. The cross-section on these pieces is very thick suggesting a more rugged use than that of a knife. Most of these have been made from the glossier Boyle cherts with the exception of the three largest blades recovered which are made from Muldraugh chert. The center piece in Fig. E is 3½ long, and has shoulders that suggest hafting of the piece. It should be noted that I have found very few of these artifacts broken in half like the other point types described. The remaining pieces in Fig. E are three small, thick, ovoid scrapers and two large ovoid preforms or knives. I have found large numbers of these preforms that are either very rough in shape or are broken. To me this suggests that this site was at one time a manufacturing site.

Fig. F shows some of the other point types found on the site. In the upper left hand corner are two Buck Creek style points⁸, and in the lower right hand corner are four side notched points that resemble Big Sandy points.⁹ Broken bases of each of these types can be found scattered anywhere on the site. In the lower left corner is a Lost Lake/Stillwell piece that is definitely Early Archaic. It is approximately 3" long, made of Fort Payne chert (rare for this site), and is steeply beveled down both sides. Both ears are broken off, but both breaks appear to be old ones. In the upper right hand corner is pictured perhaps the most unique point that I have ever recovered from this site. It measures 2½" long, is made from a beautiful pink and yellow Boyle chert, and has a base that is very much like that of a Dovetail. The blade however, more closely resembles that of a Greenbriar, with fine serrations down both sides of the piece. The base is heavily ground and is fluted on one side. Also pictured in the top row of Fig. F are three small eared points that appear to be Early Archaic in origin as well.

**OTHER FLINT OBJECTS:**

There is another assemblage of flint relics that do not fall into point classification. These flint relics are large size chipped flint relics, preforms, and ovoid blades. Pictured in Fig. G are a group of artifacts that I believe are flint relics. Most appear to be broken on one end, but on closer examination the break is patinated like the rest of the piece and in many cases show some use wear. It is my belief that these pieces may be the chipped blades of a farming or woodworking tool and are undamaged. The size of these objects ranges from 1" to 4". Almost all of them have a heavier cross-section that would indicate use as a tool for more rugged activities. It should be noted that two chipped flint axes have also been found (Fig. H), and that the axe pictured on the bottom has a bit and blade that is roughly the same type of construction as the pieces in Fig. G. Could these pieces be the snapped off bits of other flint axes, or were they placed in a wooden socket on wooden handles and used as is?

The next group of flint artifacts are the quarry blanks, or rough preforms that occur. These objects come in two unique shapes. The first is teardrop shaped and is almost oval (Fig. I). The second (Fig. J), are those that are more triangular. Almost all of the preforms found are made from Muldraugh chert, and in my estimation are the large quarry blanks. All of these pieces measure at least three inches in length, and are extremely plentiful throughout the site.

The last group of artifacts are varied and I can only classify them as unusual flint tools. These tools are all pictured in Fig. K, and appear to be unbroken and show some signs of wear. I cannot clearly determine their use, but all seem to have some comfortable fit in a person's hand that suggests usage as hide scrapers or other tools. It is also possible that they could serve as chipped flint bar arrow weights. These objects range in size from 1" to 4". With the almost complete lack of hard stone material at this location, it would seem logical that many different, specialized flint tools would have been produced to meet the needs normally filled by those tools.

The only hard stone material that I have ever recovered from this site was a 3/4 groove axe made of speckled granite (Fig. L). This piece was recovered from the west side of the gravel drive that splits the site and is where the only other hardstone relics were recovered (a flared bit celt and a bell pestle found by the owner). The axe measures 3¼ x 2¼" and the bit is well worn from use. Another unique stone tool found on the west side of the drive (Zone B) is a chipped and polished cel made from a very light and fine grained sandstone that I have heard referred to as 'cotton rock'. The cel pictured in Fig. L measures 4" x 2¼", and is extremely light weight. I have found only two other artifacts made from this material, both pictured in Fig. M, which are the only drilled pieces that I have seen from this site. The first of these pieces is pictured bottom left of Fig. M and is possibly a drilled spindle whorl. It measures approximately 2½" in diameter and is approximately 1" thick. The flat spot on one side appears to be modern plow damage. The second drilled piece looks to be a broken pendant and is pictured bottom right of Fig. M. Also pictured in Fig. M are some other unique stone relics that includes 2 small stone spheres and half of a limestone bead, all found east of the gravel drive.

**CONCLUSION:**

The artifacts recovered from this location appear to be associated with a Middle to Late Archaic culture that utilized almost no hard stone materials (due to the lack of material in this area). The point typology to me suggests an evolution from a Middle Archaic culture to an Early Woodland culture, at which time the site may have been abandoned. I come to this conclusion because of the fact that there are other time periods represented at this location, but none of them are frequent enough to suggest a permanent habitation.

In a recent book on Kentucky archaeology there is a discussion of the Middle to Late Archaic settlement patterns that would appear to apply to this site⁹. The theory presented is that Late Archaic sites can be divided into four unique settlement patterns; settlements, base camps, transient camps, and hunting camps. Settlement camps are permanent habitation marked by numerous stone tools and domestic implements, burials with associated grave goods, and large middens of kitchen debris. House structures and storage pits are also present at settlement camps. The studies by Webb at Indian Knoll may represent the best known example of a Late Archaic settlement. Base camps are very similar in size to settlements, however they are occupied only in summer with no houses or storage pits, and few domestic implements. There are many points associated with base camps, as well as evidence of tool making and the processing of food and raw materials. Transient and hunting camps are very small, with little evidence of long term habitation. Based on the number and types of relics found on this site, it would be my opinion that this represents a Late Archaic base camp that was primarily used for the manufacturing of tools on a seasonal basis. The lack of hardstone tools, large midden deposits, and apparent grave goods form the basis of my opinion. The point types recovered closely resemble those of the Late to Terminal Archaic (S). If my hypothesis is correct, then this site would have been inhabited sometime between 3,000 to 1,000 B.C.

I look forward to expanding on the study of this area as the years go by, and offer special thanks to the owners for allowing me the opportunity to study this fascinating piece of American prehistory.

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¹⁰ Kentucky Archaeology R. Barry Lewis Pp 54-68. University of Kentucky Press. 1996
¹¹ University of Kentucky Reports in Anthropology and Archaeology, Volume IV, Number 3, Part 1. Indian Knoll, Site OH 12 WM. S. Webb, University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, 1946
Figure A (Meurer) Location of Marion Co. Kentucky site.

Figure B (Meurer)

Figure C (Meurer)

Figure D (Meurer)

Figure E (Meurer)

Figure F (Meurer)

Figure G (Meurer)
A RE-GROOVED 3/4 GROOVE AXE
by
Bob White
Thornville, OH

Shown in figures one and two is a re-grooved 3/4 groove axe. It was surface found in Wood County, Ohio. This axe measured 2½" in length, 2¾" in width and is 1¾" in cross section. It is manufactured from gray green granite and shows polish over its entire surface.

Reader will note that this 3/4 grooved axe has on the pole end, what appears to be part of an old groove. This axe was broken through the middle of the original groove and was subsequently re-grooved. The bit is also re-worked. Due to the fact that this stone is hard to peck, the prehistoric man that owned this axe found that while re-grooving it, and having got used to working the stone to re-work the bit as well, he polished the entire surface.

Figure 1 (White) Salvaged 3/4 groove axe.
Figure 2 (White) Close-up view of salvaged axe.
TWO CIRCLE AND LINE PETROGLYPHS
RECORDED IN EASTERN OHIO

by
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‘Circle and line petroglyphs’ are widely known in the archaeological literature as pine tar kiln bases. Examples of these have been found in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia. This distribution suggests that the technology for making pine tar with an iron kettle was widely used by early settlers in the eastern United States (Hockensmith 1994) for a variety of farm and medicinal purposes (figure 1).

Two kiln bases of historic origin were recorded by the Dividing Ridges Archaeological Club using methods outlined in a recording manual for rock art (Sanger and Meighan 1990). Each of these showed visible sign of tar residue or discoloration due to heat treatment when inspected with a 8X Peak 35mm format loupe. Several basic recording techniques are illustrated in figures 2-12.

Both the Tabacchi Tar Burner Stone (33Hn84) and the Posgai Farm Petroglyph (33Je110) are located along Short Creek in eastern Ohio in Harrison and Jefferson County respectively. Both are located on homesteads that date back into the last half of the 19th century. A closer study of pine tar uses (figure 1) can give the reader a better insight into the life and hardships that faced the early settlers with an understanding of the importance of a very basic product, pine tar, to their well-being.

It is suggested that the need for any of those uses of pine tar (figure 1) may have motivated the landowner to construct a kiln using an inverted iron kettle loosely filled with native pitch pine heartwood. Once sealed with clay and properly fired (see Hockensmith 1994), the pine resin melted and percolated down into the grooves of the rock kiln base and flowed to the main groove which led to the edge of the rock thereby being collected in a container at the base of the rock (Hockensmith 1986). Pitch pine is native to the Short Creek valley in eastern Ohio and grows on dry ridges and slopes in non-calcareous soils (Braun 1981).

Acknowledgements
Special thanks to Martha Otto of the Ohio Historical Society and James McCormac of the Division of Natural Areas & Preserves for providing resource material on pine tar kilns and pitch pine trees. Thanks to John Smith for the photography work and Ferruccio Tabacchi and Fred Posgai for permitting us to record the pine tar kiln bases on their property. Special thanks to Robert H. Richardson for his useful comments and to Fred Posgai for allowing me to view the video tape of Ora Baumberger’s recollections.

References Cited


FARM USES
A lubricant for wooden wagon axles
A salve to be applied to wounds on livestock to aid in healing
Applied to the nostrils of sheep to repel botflies, whose larvae can cause death to the animal
Applied to the wounds of farm animals to prevent infestation by screw worms and other maggots
When mixed with cottenseed oil, became an effective treatment for ear or seed ticks which could cause death in cattle and horses
When mixed with alum, curtailed the bleeding of cattle during dehorning operations
When mixed with willow bark, provided a substitute for paint on fence posts and rough wooden structures to slow decay
Used to coat seed corn to prevent rodents and birds from eating it

MEDICINAL USES
Used as an expectorant, irritant, parasiticide, antibacterial
Applied as a salve to sores, blisters and poison ivy
When mixed with sulfur and molasses, became a cough syrup
When mixed with lye soap, became a shampoo
Drinking the water off the tar barrels was a treatment for coughs and other ills

REFERENCE
Arnor 1984
Carlton and Ferguson 1977
Bright 1932
Hall 1923
Mohler 1918
Hockensmith 1994
Herndon 1968

Figure 1 (DaRe) Farm and medicinal uses of pine tar along with their reference as listed by Hockensmith (1994).
This 1930 photograph shows the homestead that the Posgai Farm Petroglyph (33 Je 110) is located on. It is in Section 30 of Township 4 and Range 2 in Warren Township, Jefferson County, Ohio immediately west of Connerville. This large home, presently owned by Fred and Elizabeth Posgai, is known to have been standing in 1871 when owned by Andrew J. & Sarah Marshall Carpenter. The Carpenters held title to 178 acres including this imposing dwelling called “Valley Home” (Richardson 1983).

The origin of the tar burner is uncertain. Ora Baumberger, a local history authority who died in 1993 at the age of 96, remembered the prior landowners and tenants of the farm back to nearly the turn of the century including Steve Bartock, Elli and Ann Laposki Saus (tenants), Charles Moore, Sam Moore, and Andrew J. Carpenter without any recollection of seeing a pine tar kiln firing in her lifetime (personal communication from Ora Baumberger to Fred Posgai).

While Hockensmith (1994) noted pine tar being made in Kentucky during the Great Depression in the 1930’s and 1940’s, it’s likely that this pine tar kiln base may have an earlier date possibly relating to the care of sheep or other uses of pine tar (see figure 1). Prior to Ora Baumberger’s lifetime, the area in and around the mouth of Short Creek had a thriving woolen industry. Richardson (1983) noted that Edward M. Norton, an iron industrialist, raised sheep and harvested the wool production at the 168 acre “Vine Cliff” estate adjoining Portland Station near the Ohio River. Norton locally owned imported Merino sheep that eventually became breeding stock to the many nearby farms. In 1871, Gibson, Cummings & Company owned a large woolen factory near Short Creek. Ora Baumberger’s recollections reveal that the woolen mill was still visible on the north side of Asa Hill shortly after the turn of the century. This would be about a half mile from the home pictured in the 1930 photograph. Hockensmith (1994) emphasized that at times during the last century commercial demand for pine tar was high in order to satisfy the needs of the naval stores industry. It is suggested that during times such as these, private or farm manufacture of pine tar may have been a necessity for some landowners in eastern Ohio.

In 1980, the present landowner moved the stone, which had been part of a stone sidewalk (A) leading to a garage, to the base of the front porch steps (B). At that time, the large stone was split which resulted in a top and bottom of nearly equal thickness.
Figure 3 (DaRe) Chapter members watching Jerry Laposki apply shaving cream to highlight the grooves in the kiln base. The stone on the right is actually the bottom surface of the kiln base which had been split prior to its placement at this location. Evidence of heat treatment is present only on the top surface of the kiln base. Pictured (L-R) are Jerry Laposki, Paul Falcone, Glenn Balk, and Bryan Eureka.

Figure 4 (DaRe) Glenn Balk making a tracing of the design on a sheet of plastic. Scale is 10cm grid squares on low glare painters' transparent plastic drop cloth. Different colors of waterproof marking pens were used to trace the outline of the rock and the design on the kiln base.

Figure 5 (DaRe) Observation of the finished tracing seems to show that one of the inner grooves is not connected to the main groove. This should be compared to Figure 6.

Figure 6 (DaRe) The same person working on a rubbing. Please observe that the inner groove is connected to the main groove. Sometimes rubbings are the only way that shallow-grooved designs can be clearly discerned (Sanger and Meighan 1990).

Figure 7 (DaRe) The local A.S.O. chapter regularly monitors the condition of the sites that it records in the hope that diligent workmanship with the landowner will lead to preservation of sites such as these for future generations of onlookers. Pictured (L-R) are Fred Posgai, landowner and Site Surveyor, and Brian DaRe, Dividing Ridges Site Director.

Figure 8 (DaRe after Smith) The Tabacchi Tar Burner Stone (33Hn84) is located in Harrison County not far from Adena. The area near the site is an important intersection between Cadiz, Rose Valley, and Adena. Several farming and coal mining operations were located nearby in prior times with an earlier historic landmark located just north of the site.
Figure 9 (DaRe) The recording team removing sod from the edges of the sandstone slab. All measurements were recorded on a standardized form for rock art (Sanger and Meighan 1990). Pictured (L-R) are John Smith, Paul Falcone, John Mocic. Standing is Ferruccio Tabacchi, the landowner.

Figure 10 (DaRe after Smith) The nearly perfect circular design on the tracing suggests that an inverted iron kettle was used in the making of pine tar. The diameter of the circle is 20 inches.

Figure 11 (DaRe after Smith) An application of shaving cream was made to the grooves in the kiln base. The placement of this stone next to a smaller stone near the outdoor pump suggests that both were part of a walkway that led to the source of water for the household. Pictured (L-R) are Paul Falcone, Site Surveyor, and Brian DaRe, Site Director.

Figure 12 (DaRe) Prior to backfill of the sod to its original contour and while the shaving cream filled the circular groove in the kiln base, water was slowly poured onto the center of the circle to observe the flow of shaving cream being washed from the groove. Most of the solution flowed opposite to the main groove that leads to the edge of the rock as seen by the white areas in the photograph. While the stone may have been elevated at one time, perhaps upon the small stone in the upper right of the photograph, there is little to suggest that the kiln could have been successfully fired at its present location. The small excavation around the perimeter of the stone did not reveal anything extraordinary suggesting a kiln firing. The water did darken areas near the circumference of the design that when inspected under magnification showed a highly cracked black residue, probably pine tar, embedded in the structure of the sandstone.
The extent to which Adena influenced the Hopewell culture has long been the subject of speculation. In the early days of archaeological investigation it was taken for granted that Adena, with its conservative culture, preceded and evolved into the more advanced and flamboyant Hopewell culture. In their book *The Adena People*, Webb and Snow said that the Hopewell material culture was in large part rooted in that of Adena (Webb & Snow, 1945). However, the advent of radiocarbon dating destroyed the validity of any such sequence when it was revealed that dates for the two cultures overlapped by several centuries – in other words Adena was not ancestral to Hopewell, it was contemporary with it for much of its existence. Such a situation, where two sophisticated cultures apparently existed side by side and retained their identities, was unprecedented in the then-current archaeological experience.

Even after this strange dichotomy had become established fact, certain writers on the two cultures still believed that Hopewell derived many traits from Adena apparently because Adena was the first of the two cultures to emerge. In his study of the Hopewell culture, Prufer (1964, p. 43) believed that there were “numerous traits surviving into or being adopted by Hopewell” or that “much of Ohio Hopewell had Adena antecedents” (p. 63). Later, Dragoo, in his essay on the Adena-Hopewell relationship in his book *Mounds for the Dead*, was more hesitant in ascribing such a close connection between the two cultures (Dragoo 1963).

I believe that other writers have taken for granted an Adena-Hopewell continuity. They generally believe that Adena, a round-headed group resident in southern Ohio, merged with an intruding long-headed people, the result of this coalescence being the Ohio Hopewell culture. The overlapping dates modified such assumptions but did not completely eliminate them.

But did Adena, in fact, contribute anything to Ohio Hopewell? An objective examination of the two cultures, especially their artifact inventories, reveals that there was little or nothing exchanged between the two in the early days of their contact.

Adena and Hopewell artifacts in Ohio are easily separated and distinguishable at a glance, a difference which has been recognized for over seventy years. Only on the fringes of the central Adena area do these distinctions become blurred and these are in places where Hopewell has apparently fused with Adena.

In Ohio, nothing demonstrates the artifactual dissimilarity more clearly than in the slate pendants and gorgets of the two cultures. In general it can be said that nearly all Adena slate is thicker and heavier than that of Ohio Hopewell. The Adena quadriconcave, biconcave, semi-keeled, expanded center and rectangular gorgets have no counterparts at all in Hopewell. The Adena keyhole, bell and trapezoidal pendants are unlike anything in Hopewell. The Hopewell shovelformed and pentagonal pendants are unique and nothing like them is seen in Adena. The Hopewell rectangular gorget, with its two closely spaced holes, is unknown in Adena.

The only artifacts between the two cultures which resemble one another are cones, boatstones and the rare bust birdstone. The birdstone, of rare occurrence in both cultures, was probably derived from earlier Late Archaic cultures; the Hopewell cones are usually truncated and unlike the Adena hemispheres, leaving only the boatstone as perhaps a commonly-shared artifact.

It seems probable that influences, similarities and exchanges of style motifs occur only during late Adena, and not only at these in the end of the Adena period, they are rare and seem to move from Hopewell to Adena. A classic example of such influence is the famous Adena pipe. Had this human effigy pipe, with its distinctive hair style (like that seen in Hopewell clay figurines) and ear spoons, not been found in an Adena context, it would be considered the epitome of Hopewell human sculpture. The well-studied Adena engraved tablets, especially the Cincinnati tablet, would not look out of place in any Hopewell context. (These enigmatic portrayals have generated a host of theories regarding their meaning and use, but most of them don’t withstand the essential requirement of any theory which is that it can be applied equally to all examples). It has been sometimes suggested that Hopewell acquired their geometric moundbuilding propensities from the Adena “sacred circle.” However, such circles surrounding mounds are extremely rare in Ohio where one would expect that Hopewell acquired the trait. It is sometimes intimated that cremation in Hopewell may have been borrowed from Adena, but cremation had a long history in Glacial Kame decades before the appearance of either Adena or Hopewell.

Where then did Hopewell derive their unique artifacts? Some of them are suspiciously like those seen in Glacial Kame. The typical Glacial Kame bar gorget, which has widely-spaced holes, is almost exactly like the Hopewell rectangular gorget. The conch shell dippers which appear in classic Hopewell contexts are indistinguishable from dippers found in Glacial Kame. A copper panpipe was found at a Glacial Kame site in Logan County (Converse 1982) and is exactly like those in Hopewell. There are other Hopewell traits such as the bear and bird motifs which also could have their origins in Glacial Kame. A fact which should not be overlooked is the longheadedness of both Glacial Kame and Hopewell.

From these observations it would appear that much work remains to be done before a comprehensive interpretation of a relationship between the two cultures can be postulated. Perhaps such a connection, or lack of it, could be resolved if the numerous Adena mounds which have been professionally excavated but not reported were published.

References Cited


Relative Thicknesses of Adena and Hopewell Pendants and Gorgets

Fig. 1 (Converse) Various types of Adena gorgets and pendants.

- bi-concave quadriconcave
- rectangular keyhole
- keyhole trapezoidal
- bell-shaped
- anchor
- quadriconcave

Fig. 2 (Converse) Various types of Hopewell gorgets and pendants.

- rectangular
- indented
- shovel-shaped pentagonal
- dentiform
- indented
- shovel-shaped rectangular
- pentagonal

*Figure 2 (Converse) Various types of Hopewell gorgets and pendants.*
A CACHE OF TUBE PIPES REUNITED

by

D.R. Gehlbach
Columbus, Ohio

By anyone’s estimate the depression of the 1930’s was a difficult time to maintain one’s equilibrium. Times were hard, work opportunities minimal, and what income was available to those few who were employed on a full time basis, was misery by today’s standards. Archaeology too suffered during this period for those not on government funded research project. These were the times of the infamous amateur excavations at the world renowned Spiro Site in Oklahoma. This project was based on economic need during an extremely hard financial period and further suffered from the lack of education of its participants. One can only imagine the state of mind of those “scraping” for a living and choosing archaeological excavations as a potential source of income and a way out of poverty.

In Ohio, times were equally bad during the depression, and were getting worse as the thirties unfolded. Nineteen thirty-three represented a deeper plunge into the “black hole”. In southern Ohio, work in archaeology was minimal as many of the richest sites such as Hopewell, Mound City, Tremper, Feurt and others had already been scientifically excavated. During 1933, one Albert Blackwell decided to examine a site near Hanging Rock in Lawrence County. He came across a “stone slab” covered pit which contained three large sandstone tube pipes generously covered with red ocher. Each showed a bulbous bowl opening curving to a narrow stem area then slightly expanding at the stem end. All three featured a tiny stem hole indicating the pipe was used with no additional stem or added appendage for smoking purposes. Although not found in a mound setting, these three pipes can be identified with the Adena people, who inhabited southern Ohio in the period from approximately 500BC to 400AD.

During the height of the depression in 1936, Blackwell sold the three pipes to C.R. Palmer, a collector of some means in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. We can only surmise Blackwell’s disappointment in not being able to retain the three pipes and speculate that financial need dictated the sale. The story of these three pipes becomes cloudy at this point, but we know they were re-sold to different parties and separated. They were amazingly reunited in early December, 1996, in Columbus, Ohio.

Two of the pipes are currently in the Len Weidner collection and the third is in the author’s possession. An irony is that it was originally thought there were only two tubes found together. However, the third was discovered as a result of Mr. Palmer’s diligent record-keeping, and re-united with the other two pipes.

The three pipes are all very similar, the amount of flare at the stem end slightly varying from example to example. In size they are 8½ inches, 6½ inches and 6½ inches in length. In perspective, what a find!, to locate three outstanding representations of Adena art together in one setting in the Ohio River valley. Even though Albert Blackwell lacked the knowledge we now have about Ohio’s prehistoric people and the need to better document our finds, he salvaged three rare pieces of prehistory. This cache might not have been recovered and preserved under different circumstances.
THE POSSIBILITY OF USING SOIL TYPES TO DETERMINE IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE LOCATED ON SOILS DEVELOPED UNDER FOREST OR PRAIRIE GRASS ENVIRONMENTS

by Claude Britt, Jr.
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Rockville, Indiana 47872

Background
More than 30 years ago I started research on the Archaic of West-central Ohio which culminated in a Masters Thesis at B.G.S.U. (Britt, 1967). At that time I assumed that the Archaic peoples were living in a forest environment because much of the area was forested in pre-settlement times. However, Dr. Jane Forsyth pointed out to me and it was mentioned in my thesis several times that local areas of prairie did occur in western Ohio.

In recent years (Britt, 1992), I stated that although it wasn't considered by either my thesis committee or me back in the 60's, it now appears that some sites of the Archaic Indians in western Ohio were located in prairies while others were located in forests. It is possible that due to the seasonal nature of Archaic occupations some Archaic Indians could have lived in both prairie grass and forest environments at different seasons of the year.

Back in 1970 Blank published an article in the Ohio Archaeologist on a site in Coshocton County. Blank (1970) stated that contrary to the opinion of Britt the data indicates that the Archaic Indians were living in several different paleoenvironments. Blank did not say what these data were, nor did he tell what the paleoenvironments were. It seems to me that in western Ohio the paleoenvironments would have been either forest or prairie. What else were there? Also, Blank's (1970) criticism of my statements regarding the Archaic of West-central Ohio were made in a report on Coshocton County which is in a different part of the state.

Apparently it is possible to determine whether Archaic sites are located on soils that developed under prairie or forest. From these data one could tell a little more about the environment in which the Archaic peoples were living (theoretically).

Statement of the Problem
A brochure put out by the Ohio DNR states that originally there had been 300 prairies in Ohio, chiefly in the western part of the state. Few prairies in Ohio have survived to the present time, but studies can tell if a soil most likely developed under a prairie grass cover. Probably the best reference on vegetation of Ohio is Gordon's (1966) Map of the Natural Vegetation of Ohio at the Time of the Earliest Land Surveys. A small-size version of this vegetation map is shown here (Fig. 1). The map shown in Figure 1 was adapted from the Ohio Biological Survey by the Ohio DNR. C. Scott Brockman of the Ohio Geological Survey mailed me a letter and some very useful information including a copy of Gordon's (1966) map which is out of print. Brockman had superimposed on this map a draft of ecoregion boundaries which he had mapped. The two Ohio ecoregions that contained the largest prairie areas are the Darby Plains and the Ann Arbor-Bluffton-Lima Till Plain.

Brockman (written communication, 1996) gives an explanation of soils that developed under prairie conditions. Such soils are in the soil order "Mollisols", which are rich, dark soils with an A horizon greater than 10" thick. The dense roots of grasses, growing and decomposing over long periods of time, give Mollisols their main diagnostic characteristics. Soils in which grasslands played a less influential role (eg. they grew there for a shorter period of time) have an A horizon slightly less than 10" thick and are referred to as "mollic" soils.

County soil survey manuals are available (free) for each county in Ohio and are the best source of information for the distribution of Mollisols and mollic soils. Brockman (1996) explains the use of county soil survey manuals as follows:

"Each soil manual includes a table (usually titled "Classification of the soils") that relates a particular soil series (soil maps show soil series only) to its proper order. For example, in Greene County, Ohio, which had several large prairies according to Gordon (1966), the Wea soil series (one of about 50 soil series mapped throughout the county) is in the soil order "mollisol" and soil subgroup "Typic Argudoll" (the - oJJ suffix signifies the subgroup belongs to the order "Mollisol"). Both these groupings indicate the soils most likely developed under grassland conditions. There are more than 10 soil series in Greene County that are Mollisols. By looking on individual soil maps for Greene County you can find hundreds of acres that potentially were grassland. A good library would probably have several soil textbooks that could explain modern soil classification (it's very complicated), and help somewhat in interpreting the origins of soil orders."

I am certainly not a "real-live-soil scientist", nor have I ever studied soils and their classification; however, my current research indicates that it should be possible to determine if archeological sites are located on soils that developed under prairie or forest. The locations of archeological sites could be plotted on county soil maps to determine if the soils on the site are "Mollisols" or mollic. Soil specialists at the Ohio DNR, Division of Soil and Water Conservation should be in a position to determine soil orders at any given archeological site.

The Prairies of the Darby Plains
This subsection is located basically in West-central Ohio and takes in all or part of the following counties: Madison, Union, Clark, Champaign, and Fayette. Alfisols are most common; however, Mollisols cover large portions of this subsection. "Wet" prairies were common in pre-settlement times. Prairie remnants still exist today. Forests were Mixed Oak and Elm-Ash Swamp Forests. Beech was not present. No adjacent areas have such large proportions of Mollisols, such low relief, or so few streams. According to Brockman (1996), a key characteristic of the Darby Plains in pre-settlement time was the presence of numerous "wet" prairies in poorly drained areas. Remnant prairies exist today and are considered the eastern limit of formerly more extensive mid-Holocene prairies in the midwest. In the Darby Plains subsection there are no rivers. The principal drainage basins are Big Darby Creek, Deer Creek, and Paint Creek.

The map by Gordon (1966) upon which Brockman (1996) superimposed his ecoregions boundaries (of which I have a copy in my possession) indicates that roughly one-half of the soils of the Darby Plains developed under prairie grass. The number of prairies in this area, especially in Madison County, are too numerous to count on a map.

Natural areas in the Darby Plains include the Milford Center Prairie which covers seven acres in Union County.

The Prairies of the Ann Arbor-Bluffton-Lima Till Plain
This subregion (info from Brockman, 1996) takes in all or part of the following...
counties: Van Wert, Mercer, Darke, Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Logan, Union, Hardin, Hancock, Crawford, Seneca, Wyandot, Marion, and Huron. This subregion also extends into Michigan and east-central Indiana. In Indiana, the Central Till Plain Natural Region (Homoya, 1985) is essentially equivalent to the Ann Arbor-Bluffton-Lima Till Plain in Ohio. However, in eastern Indiana, the “Prairie Peninsula” as discussed by Transeau (1935), ie. the prairies of Ohio and Indiana being extensions of prairies from the West, does not appear continuous. For example, Gordon’s (1966) map shows prairie lands in Ohio extending right up to the Indiana state line, but, surprisingly a map of Indiana showing the distribution of prairies and savannas in pre-settlement times shows virtually no prairies in east-central Indiana (Betz, n.d., modified from Transeau, 1935). Most Indiana prairies were in the northwest part of the state.

In Ohio, the Ann Arbor-Bluffton-Lima Till Plain is bordered by several other subregions including the Darby Plains on the south. In this subregion Beech forests covered most of the area. According to Brockman (1996), most soils in the Ann Arbor-Bluffton-Lima Till Plain are Alfisols, although a significant percentage are Mollisols. Soils are primarily clay-loam.

Gordon’s (1966) map shows freshwater marshes and fens in Huron, Hardin, and eastern Auglaize counties. Brockman (1996) highlighted in color on Gordon’s map he gave me the original prairie areas in this subregion. This map shows five prairies in Van Wert County, a large prairie in eastern Mercer County, four prairies in Wyandot County, and seven large prairies in Marion County. Brockman has also identified three other prairies in west-central Ohio, in Darke County, although these are in a different subregion.

Further Discussion

In the last 30 years I have published reports on 12 different sites in the Ohio Archaeologist (Table I). Plotting the locations of each of these sites on Gordon’s (1966) Map of the Vegetation of Ohio, it appears that 10 of these sites are located in areas of western Ohio which were quite likely forested during prehistoric occupation. The other two sites, Glen Copeland site and William Swartz site both in Auglaize County, are located in areas which were freshwater marshes or fens. This fact was mentioned in those site reports, although Gordon’s map was not available to me when those articles were written.

There was apparently no prairie grass areas present in the vicinity of the Archaic sites which I studied in the mid-60’s for my thesis research work. Therefore, with the limited data I had available back then, the statement I made in 1967
for giving me a written explanation of soils which developed under prairie conditions. Also, Brockman sent me one of his personal copies of Gordon's map which has been out of print for many years. Without a copy of that map this article would not have been possible.

Mr. Ron Hellmich of the Division of Nature Preserves, Indiana DNR sent me much useful information including a copy of Transeau's (1935) paper which I was unable to locate in university libraries in Indiana.

Many thanks to both Brockman and Hellmich.

References

Betz, Robert F.


Blank, J. E.


Britt, Claude Jr.


1973a An Inventory of Flint Types from the Kaehler Farm Sites, Auglaize County, Ohio. Ohio Archaeologist 23(3): 8-13.


n.d. The Bailey Site. Unpublished information. The writer has first-hand knowledge of the site and artifacts.

Brockman, C. Scott


1996 Written Communication. Division of Nature Preserves, Indiana DNR, Indianapolis.

Hellmich, Ron

1996 Written Communication. Division of Nature Preserves, Indiana DNR, Indianapolis.

Hole, Francis D. and Gerald A. Nielsen


Homoya, Michael A.

1985 Map showing the Natural Regions of Indiana. Indiana Geological Survey.

Transeau, Edgar Nelson


Site | County    | Probable environment | Reference
-----|-----------|----------------------|----------
Monteville | Butler    | Forest               | Britt, 1966
Beaver Pond | Shelby    | Forest               | Britt, 1967b
Abbott | Shelby    | Forest               | Britt, 1967c
Hartman | Auglaize  | Forest               | Britt, 1968a
Fritz | Auglaize  | Forest               | Britt, 1968b
Hopkins | Miami     | Forest               | Britt, 1968c
Un-named | Auglaize  | Forest               | Britt, 1970a
Knief | Logan     | Forest               | Britt, 1970b and 1994
McCashen | Champaign | Forest (?)           | Britt, 1971
Kaehler | Auglaize  | Forest               | Britt, 1973a
Copeland | Auglaize  | Freshwater marsh     | Britt, 1973b and 1995
Swartz | Auglaize  | Freshwater marsh     | Britt, 1991

Table 1 (Britt) Sites which this author has previously reported in the Ohio Archaeologist showing the county where each is located and the probable environment at the times each site was occupied. All are surface sites except Monteville.

Figure 1 (Britt) Small-size version of Gordon's (1966) map of the Natural Vegetation of Ohio at the Time of the Earliest Land Surveys. This map was adapted from the Ohio Biological Survey by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.
This bannerstone fragment was found in Franklin Co., Ohio, in Jefferson Twp. in 1996. It is made of lightly banded red slate and the remnants of the longitudinal central hole can still be seen. Of interest is a small repair hole in the wing. This was apparently done to repair and reattach a broken wing tip. Should the missing tip ever be found it will have a similar hole as shown in the conjectural drawing in Fig. 1.

The Pentagonal point was found only a few feet away from the bannerstone. It is in perfect condition and shows a high degree of workmanship.
SOME EASTERN OHIO ARTIFACTS

by
Carl A. Smith
7384 Germano Rd. SE
Amsterdam, Ohio 43903

Figure 1 (Smith) This Lanceolate point was found on the top terrace of the Honey Run Site, Coshocton County, in 1972 by Mrs. Genoa Center. It is 4 inches long and is made of gray and cream Coshocton flint.

Figure 2 (Smith) An unfinished bannerstone made of brown and black gneiss. It was found by Lewis Dunlap on his farm in Carroll County in the 1940s.

Figure 3 (Smith) These stone tools were all found in Carroll County, Ohio, many years ago except the bottom right celt which was a personal find in 1996. The large black celt is 5½ inches long.
Although fewer people exhibited artifacts at the January 1997 awards meeting, there were still many outstanding field finds from 1996 present.

The following is a list of those receiving awards.

**Adult Category Surface Found in 1996**

**Best Flint Type**
- Lenny Meade – Norwalk, Huron Co., Paleo lance & Fluted point (figure 1 – center, right)
- **2nd Place**
  - Tom Wolfe – Huron Co., Dovetail (figure 1 – upper left)

**Best Stone Type**
- **1st and 2nd Place**
  - Randy Hancock – Savannah, Ashland Co., Full Grooved Axe & Hopewell Celt (figure 2 – bottom left)
- **Best Slate Type**
  - Gary Risner – Greenwich, Richland Co., Bird effigy (figure 3 – top left)
- **2nd Place**
  - Tom Wolfe – Huron Co., Rectangular gorget (figure 3 – top, right)

**Best Site**
- Ken & Pam Rogers – Greenwich, Richland Co.
- **2nd Place**
  - Randy Hancock – Savannah, Ashland Co.

**Most Educational**
- Skip Cozad – Crestline, Richland Co. – Bead display
- **2nd Place**
  - Elmer Bennett – Mansfield – Nebraska artifacts

**Best Collection**
- Jeff Zemrock – Perrysville, Ashland, Holmes and Richland Counties
- **2nd Place**
  - Kevin Meade – Norwalk, Huron Co.

**Best Non-Lithic**
- Jeff Zemrock – Antique brass lock (figure 4, center)

**Youth Category**

**Best Surface Find**
- Daniel Myers – Wooster, Wayne Co., Large Bifurcate (figure 5, bottom)
- **2nd Place**
  - Caitlin Zemrock – Perrysville, Ashland Co., Archaic Bevel (figure 5, top)

**Best Collection**
- Caleb Zemrock – Perrysville, Ashland, Holmes, and Richland Counties

Johnny Appleseed Chapter 19 of the A.S.O. meets at Kingwood Center, 900 Park Ave., W. Mansfield, Oh. Meetings are held the first Wednesday of the month (April through November) at 6:30 P.M. and the first Saturday of the month (December through March) at 9:30 A.M.

It was at this meeting that I learned of the passing of Jack Hooks. Many of our newer members, myself included, didn’t have time enough to get to know him well. Our loss of him is great indeed.
Preliminary Conference Announcement and Call for Papers
THE EARLY WOODLAND AND ADENA PREHISTORY
OF THE OHIO AREA
Sponsored by
The Ohio Archaeological Council
May 9 and 10, 1997
Christopher Conference Center, Comfort Inn, Chillicothe, Ohio

The objective of the Fifth Ohio Archaeological Council (OAC) Conference is to synthesize archaeological research on the Early Woodland and Adena cultures (ca. 3,000 - 2,000 B.P.) in Ohio and surrounding areas, including the mid and upper Ohio River Valley and the Lake Erie Basin. We are particularly interested in regional overviews and contributed papers addressing the themes of chronology, material culture, settlement and subsistence, social structure, mortuary practice and symbolism, and cultural evolution. The conference will be organized around the regional and thematic overviews, each followed by contributed papers addressing these topics. Individual site reports should be placed in a regional context addressing one or more of the themes, or in the poster session. The poster session will include book displays and other demonstrations dealing with archaeological research and education in Ohio.

Persons interested in presenting an overview or contributed paper, participating in the poster session, or setting up a book display or other demonstration are encouraged to submit a 250 word abstract to the Conference Coordinator by October 16, 1996. Please submit abstracts to, or for further information contact:

Martha Otto, OAC Conference Coordinator
Department of Archaeology,
The Ohio Historical Center
1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211
(614) 297-2641, FAX (614) 297-2233

Selection of participants will be made by November 1. Selection will be based on adherence to conference theme, scholarly content, original research, and ability to synthesize data. Proceedings of The Early Woodland and Adena Prehistory of the Ohio Area will be published by the OAC. Further conference details will be available after December 1.

The Ohio Archaeological Council is a private, non-profit membership organization registered with the State of Ohio since 1975 as a charitable scientific and educational corporation promoting the advancement of archaeology in Ohio.

Obituaries

Donald Buskirk
12/30/24 – 1/19/97
Don was retired from the B&O Railway, served during World War II, and was a member of the Mound City Chapter of the A.S.O. Don along with his wife Barbara were two of our most active chapter members. Barb served as our secretary/treasurer from 1986 – 1994. Thanks to Don, the chapter has a covered dish picnic every September for all members of the chapter and their families. As Don stated at one meeting "we could get a lot more accomplished if we would have some of our meetings with a nice meal" thus our Annual Picnic became a part of the Mound City Chapter agenda. All my sympathy to Barb and family on their tragic loss.

Millard "Bud" Galloway
5/28/22 – 2/8/97
I first met Bud at an A.S.O. meeting in Columbus in 1986. From that time till his death, I was fortunate to have had the honor of calling him a good friend. Bud was retired from the Goodyear Atomic Corporation, was an avid fisherman and gardener as well as having an outstanding collection of artifacts, which he proudly displayed at many A.S.O. meets along with his friends from the Lower Ohio Valley Basin Chapter. Bud spent many hours traveling to many schools in southern Ohio displaying his collection and talking to the children. He will be missed at every meet where artifacts are shown. Bud is survived by his wife Wanda, and several children.

With great sadness I must convey to all members of the A.S.O. of the loss of two outstanding members and personal friends of mine.

It is difficult to write about good friends who are no longer with us. My respect for these two outstanding individuals is difficult to put into words that truly reflect their character and my feelings. I only wish to convey to their families that Bud and Don had what some people will never achieve, what some would like to have, what some will try to buy, and that is integrity. Good-bye to two good friends. Maybe some day I will be fortunate to meet and make friends with two other individuals that possess the character that these two had.

Carmel G. Tackett
In Memoriam

Paul C. Sanders died January 4, 1997. He was 35 years old and is survived by his mother Cornelia Dettmer and father Hugh Sanders and brother and sister. Paul was a graduate of Towson State University in Maryland. He was a member of the Archaeological Society and the Fort Salem Chapter. Paul will be missed at our monthly meetings by his many friends. So long to a fellow collector.

Russell Strunk

Donald Joseph Beer, 90, of Mansfield, died Saturday, Jan. 4, 1997, at Mansfield/MedCentral Hospital after a short illness. He was born Aug. 22, 1906, in Galion to Samuel and Elsie Beer.

He graduated from Mansfield Senior High and was self-employed as a painter. He was also an avid historian of Ohio history and Indian artifacts. He was a veteran of World War II, where he served as a medic in the South Pacific.

He is survived by a son and daughter-in-law, Donald and Linda Beer of Mansfield.

Burial was in Mansfield Memorial Park. Memorial contributions may be made to the Wounded Knee District School, P.O. Box 370, Manderson, S.D. 57756.

ADENA: THE SEEKING OF AN IDENTITY.

A symposium held at the Kitselman Conference Center, Ball State University, March 5-7, 1970, edited by B.K. Swartz, Jr. 1971. 182 pp. $5.00

Papers by Raymond S. Baby, Martha A. Potter, James E. Fitting, David S. Brose, Ronald A. Thomas, Edward V. McMichael, Charles H. Faulkner, James H. Kellar, B.B. Swartz, Jr., Howard D. Winters, Nancy Hammerslough, Orrin C. Shane. Commentators and other participants are Randall L. Buchman, Edward M. Dolan, John T. Dorwin, Robert E. Fry, James B. Griffin (extensive commentary though he did not present a paper), Elmer A. Jones, Jr., Stephen C. Koleszar, Georg K. Neumann, Robert E. Pace, Kent D. Vickery, J.M. Whitehead and John Witthoff. An evaluation and summary of the symposium is given by Charles Callender. This is the last standing synthesis of Adena, and has yet to be superseded.

Ball State University Publications

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGICAL HISTORY:


CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGICAL HISTORY, No. 1. 1973. 51 pp. $3.00

Site report of a late surviving Adena complex on the western periphery.

The New Castle Site: A Hopewell Ceremonial Complex in East Central Indiana, by B.K. Swartz, Jr.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGICAL HISTORY, No. 2. 1976. 108 pp. (available free with orders exceeding $9.00)

The most detailed account of an Indiana Hopewell excavation in print.

The Commissary Site: An Early Late Woodland Cemetery in East Central Indiana, by B.K. Swartz, Jr.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGICAL HISTORY, No. 3. 1982. $6.50

Report of a site of probable Albee affiliation. A skeletal series representing 104 individuals is present.

I wish to order the following:

Adena: The Seeking of an Identity ___ copies @ $5.00 each

White Site, CAH No. 1 ___ copies @ $3.00 each

Commissary Site, CAH No. 3 ___ copies @ $6.50 each

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All orders must be pre-paid. Make check payable to: Account 2-26508-0350, Ball State University. Mail order to:

B.K. Swartz, Jr., Department of Anthropology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306-0435, U.S.A.

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ADENA: THE SEEKING OF AN IDENTITY.

A symposium held at the Kitselman Conference Center, Ball State University, March 5-7, 1970, edited by B.K. Swartz, Jr. 1971. 182 pp. $5.00

Papers by Raymond S. Baby, Martha A. Potter, James E. Fitting, David S. Brose, Ronald A. Thomas, Edward V. McMichael, Charles H. Faulkner, James H. Kellar, B.B. Swartz, Jr., Howard D. Winters, Nancy Hammerslough, Orrin C. Shane. Commentators and other participants are Randall L. Buchman, Edward M. Dolan, John T. Dorwin, Robert E. Fry, James B. Griffin (extensive commentary though he did not present a paper), Elmer A. Jones, Jr., Stephen C. Koleszar, Georg K. Neumann, Robert E. Pace, Kent D. Vickery, J.M. Whitehead and John Witthoff. An evaluation and summary of the symposium is given by Charles Callender. This is the last standing synthesis of Adena, and has yet to be superseded.

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43
OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

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