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PRESIDENT’S PAGE

Ladies and gentlemen of the ASO,

I am honored and humbled to have this opportunity to serve as the President of the Archaeological Society of Ohio. With this position comes the responsibility to serve each and every member regardless of whether they are individual, family or institutional members. We will strive to protect our members’ rights to collect artifacts without any restrictions and do our best to educate them about our rich prehistoric past.

I would like to thank our outgoing President, John Mocic and Trustee Chris Rummell for a job well done – and welcome our new Vice President Mick Van Steen and Trustee Doug Hooks.

Our Hopewell Symposium was a huge success thanks to Brian Foltz, Bob Converse, Elaine Holzapfel, Carl Harruff, George Colvin, Chris Rummell, Mick Van Steen with the help of Dennis Link. Our sincere thanks go to Elaine Holzapfel, Fred Brumbaugh, Dick Sisson and Bob Converse for monetary donations which made the symposium possible. We also want to recognize the professional advice and assistance of Neil Mortine and his public relations firm – essential in making the symposium a success.

Despite the fact that more than two hundred people attended the symposium, only around one hundred of them were Society members. We certainly need better support from our membership and chapters when such important and costly programs are arranged for our members’ education and enjoyment.

We thank the Ohio Historical Society for their Hopewell displays as well as the National Park Service, Bill Platt and others.

In the next two years, with Board of Trustees approval, we hope to see many changes to bring us into the twenty-first century. We need to grow into a strong Society that will be known nationwide – a Society whose ideals and goals will never be taken lightly – and a Society who will fight for its members – and members who will fight for our Society. Our Society belongs to you – the members – and its future is in your hands.

I welcome calls, e-mails, correspondence from members with ideas, opinions and even complaints. Feel free to contact me any time. As your President, I will not let you down.

Rocky Falleti
President
The Archaeological Society of Ohio

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A RECENTLY FOUND BIRDSTONE

by Jim Ritchie
Hilliard, Ohio

I found this heavily encrusted birdstone in Franklin County, Ohio in the spring of 2006. It is made of banded slate and is unmarked by implements. A mouth is indicated by a tiny depression and two eyes are minuscule holes which are difficult to see.

A heavy incrustation of a white limestone-like deposit covers much of one side and part of the other. The holes at each end of the bottom are intact and unbroken.

Needless to say, this is the finest artifact I have ever found in my three decades of surface hunting and collecting.

(Editor’s note: This is the finest surface-found birdstone I have seen in fifty years.)
AN OBSIDIAN POINT FROM MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO

by
Jeff Carskadden, Zanesville, Ohio
and
Gary Felumlee, New Concord, Ohio

Introduction
One of the more interesting, and as it turns out, controversial artifacts ever surface collected in Muskingum County is the obsidian point, resembling the Hopewellian Ross Barbed type, shown in the accompanying photograph (Figure 1). This point was found in 1972 by then twelve-year-old Zanesville resident Renee Huddleston while helping her grandfather weed his garden. On the same day and within ten feet of this point she also found an obsidian flake. Elsewhere in the garden Renee found an early Adena point and several Archaic points, both whole and fragmentary (Figure 2). The garden was located along the west side of the Licking River at Dillon Falls, about two miles upstream from Zanesville (Figure 3).

The Licking River at Dillon Falls is characterized by an 800 foot long stretch of rapids, with the total drop in the river being around seven or eight feet (Figure 4). The location is named after Moses Dillon, an early settler who opened an iron furnace in 1808 along the riverbank at the foot of the rapids. There were at one time several salt springs or licks at or in the immediate vicinity of Dillon Falls, and it has been argued in previous publications that these may have been the salt springs that Christopher Gist was describing in the journal of his 1750-1751 tour of the Ohio Country (Mulkern 1954:100-105; Carskadden and Morton 1997:95-96). Gist mentioned that "...Traders and Indians boil their Meat in this Water." The salt springs at Dillon Falls were described again in an account of a 1793 expedition through the Muskingum Valley by a group of Wheeling-area men led by William McCulloch (Draper Manuscripts BE156). Aaron Robinson, whose father Israel was a member of the expedition, stated that at the Falls of the Licking (Dillon Falls) they came to a large deer lick, and there his father "...saw more deer together than he had ever seen before."

The presence of the salt springs and the abundance of deer in the area, as well as excellent fishing, may have been among the factors which attracted prehistoric peoples to Dillon Falls. Numerous artifacts dating to various periods have been found in the cornfields on both sides of the river upstream and downstream from the falls, and a prehistoric mound was once situated on a terrace along the west side of the river overlooking the falls.

The Obsidian Point
We saw Renee Huddleston's artifact collection about seven years ago and noticed the two obsidian artifacts, but did not have a camera with us at the time. In the meantime she moved to Columbus and we lost touch with her. In the spring of 2005, however, Renee was back living in Zanesville and we had the opportunity to photograph the obsidian point and the other artifacts from the garden. As can be seen in the photo, in the intervening years Renee had the obsidian point placed into a wire mounting for suspension on a necklace, which slightly obscures the outline of the point in the photo.

Renee's obsidian point measures two and a fourth inches long. One barb is missing, but the point would have probably been about one and three-quarter inches width in pristine condition. It is nearly identical, in outline at least, to several Hopewellian Ross Barbed points recently illustrated by Converse (2001, 2003). The obsidian flake was a little less than two inches long and about three-quarters of an inch wide.

Renee's grandfather, the late Howard Smith, lived in a subdivision on the north end of Zanesville. No gardens were allowed in this subdivision, so Mr. Smith cultivated a small plot on land owned by his friend the late George Imlay. The Imlay family operated a flower shop in Zanesville and lived in a house along Licking Lane, which ran along the west side of the Licking River at Dillon Falls, upstream from the Licking River bridge. This lane dead ends at the southern boundary of Dillon State Park Wildlife Area. Dillon Dam is about 1.6 miles further upstream. The garden was roughly eighty feet long by thirty feet from the lane opposite the Imlay house. The eastern edge of the garden was about thirty feet from the lane (see Figure 5).

Over the years Mr. Imlay had found artifacts in the garden. Around 1975 the senior author, along with James Morton, stopped at one of the houses along Licking Lane to ask if anyone had found any Indian artifacts in the area. We were told to go on up the lane and talk to Mr. Imlay. On that occasion Mr. Imlay showed us his collection of artifacts, which consisted of 35 Archaic points of various types. Many of these were from the garden, but he informed us that some had been found in the adjoining seven acre cornfield. Mr. Imlay mentioned that others had occasionally found artifacts while working in the garden, but did not mention Mr. Smith's granddaughter specifically. It would be about 24 years before we learned of her finds and had the opportunity to examine her collection.

Discussion
Renee Huddleston's discoveries are not the first obsidian artifacts to be found in the Licking and Muskingum valleys. In 1932 then Newark area resident Jesse Walker found an obsidian bladelet core in the Deer Lick Spring Mound, which was located about ten miles north of Newark (Mertz 1959). The core was reportedly found with a bundle burial in the mound. Walker had been employed by local industrialists A.T. Wehrle to excavate the mound (as well as other mounds in Licking County), and the core ended up in the Wehrle collection. It was later purchased by M.R. Mertz of Findlay but its present whereabouts is not known.

In 1974 archaeologist Jack Bernhardt found an obsidian flake on the DiGion-domenico Site (33-LI-11), a Hopewell habitation along the South Fork of the Licking River south of the Newark Earthworks (Bernhardt 1976). In the 1990s an obsidian flake was found in a refuse pit at the Fort Ancient Philo II site along the Muskingum River south of Zanesville. The Fort Ancient village partially overlapped an earlier Hopewell habitation site, and we suspect that the Hopewell occupation was the origin of the obsidian flake. Another flake, this one used as a scraper, was surface collected by the late Jim Tish at the Fred Wolf Site along the Tuscarawas River near Port Washington, in Tuscarawas County. This artifact was recently illustrated in a report on the site (Mortine and Randies 2003). To our knowledge, these are the only other obsidian artifacts found, or at least reported on, in the Muskingum and Licking valleys, and all except the core from the Deer Lick Spring Mound were associated with Hopewell habitation sites. The age and cultural affiliation of the Deer Lick Spring Mound is not known, although the discovery of the obsidian core certainly suggests that it was probably Hopewell. The artifacts from this mound were not included in Bruce Aument's study of the Wehrle collection housed at the Ohio Historical Society (Aument 1982). We suspect that there were no field notes on the excavations, so the artifacts from the mound, which included "pieces shaped as hoes, cells and large points" (Mertz 1959) were not acquired by the Historical Society but had been dispersed into various private collections.

Although there were numerous Hopewell sites along the Licking River upstream from Dillon Dam, there is no evidence of a Hopewell habitation site in the garden or adjoining cornfield at Dillon Falls. Renee picked up everything she saw, including chippage, and there were no Hopewellian artifacts such as bladelets, cores, or projectile points in...
her collection. Nor were there any Hopewell artifacts in the Imlay collection. This does not rule out the possibility, however, that there could have been a Hopewell habitation elsewhere in the immediate Dillon Falls area. The garden where the obsidian artifacts were found is in the Licking River floodplain, but about 750 feet to the southwest is a 52 acre remnant of a late Wisconsin outwash terrace, which rises about forty feet above the flood plain. Unfortunately this terrace has never been cultivated in the forty years or so that we have been exploring the Licking Valley, so we have no idea what might be found there. It would have been an ideal location for a Hopewell habitation site, however.

Ross Barbed points, particularly those made of obsidian, are usually found in Hopewell burial mounds, although a cache of these points was found in 1975 in a plowed-disturbed pit feature just outside the walls of Fort Ancient in Warren County (Converse 2001). In addition to obsidian, examples of Ross Barbed points made of quartz crystal and extremely colorful varieties of Flint Ridge flint (orange and green), were also found in this cache. (Ross Barbed points of Knife River flint have also been reported from other Hopewellian earthwork sites in Ohio.) It is probably safe to say, however, that finding a Ross Barbed point in a context other than a burial mound would be unusual.

It is unlikely that Renee’s obsidian artifacts from Dillon Falls were found on the site of a long oblitered Hopewell mound, although the obsidian flake had been encrusted with clay, suggesting perhaps some kind of formal deposition of this artifact. No clay, however, was noted on the point. Arguing against the possibility of a mound in the garden is the fact that there is not even the slightest hint of a rise at this location. Also the Imlay garden was not located in the highest part of the field. Slightly higher areas can be found to the north and west. We have already mentioned the forty foot high outwash terrace to the southwest, which would have been the most likely location for the Hopewell to build a mound, and in fact a mound could once be seen on the edge of this terrace. This mound was photographed in 1917 by Zanesville amateur archaeologist Clark Sturtz. He indicated that the mound was five feet high and 75 feet in diameter (Figure 6). It was destroyed by construction of a house and barn complex within a few years after Sturtz took his photograph. It is possible that the obsidian artifacts in the Imlay garden somehow relate to the presence of this nearby mound, although it is not known if Hopewell artifacts were found in the mound when it was destroyed.

Controversy

In the year since Renee’s discovery was brought to the attention of the archaeological community, there has been some discussion as to the authenticity and Hopewellian affiliation of the obsidian point. Although we are the only individuals who have actually examined and handled the point, high resolution digital photographs of the artifact were sent to a number of people who thought might verify that we were looking at a Hopewellian Ross Barbed point. Unfortunately the opinions of some were that the point is modern and was probably brought back as a souvenir by someone who vacationed in Mexico. ASC member Larry Merriam, for example, an authority on reproductions, stated that he had seen similar looking points that were made by Mexican children for sale to tourists visiting the local ruins. Larry forwarded a copy of the photo to D. C. Waldorf, who also felt that the point was Mexican. Recently Mark Seeman of Kent State University had a chance to examine a photograph of the point and concluded, as did Waldorf, that the chipping was too crude to be Hopewellian. There are several individuals in the ASO, however, who have also seen photographs of the point and believe it to be Hopewellian, but after the above named experts concluded that the point is probably modern, these other individuals now wish to remain anonymous.

There are several characteristics of the point, however, that suggest it might be authentic. The notches look worn, as if the point might have been hafted. The point did not exhibit a sheen like the Mexican examples; there is some dullness and patina (but not much). The thinness of the point is good, and there is some retouch beyond just the gross shaping of the point. We also have absolutely no doubt that Renee found the obsidian items in her grandfather’s garden. It has been suggested, however, that her grandfather or Mr. Imlay salted the garden with artifacts so that Renee would find them. To this, Renee commented that she had to work in the garden because she was being punished for something, and she felt it unlikely that anyone, particularly her grandfather, would have wanted to make her experience enjoyable. No obsidian artifacts or reproductions of any kind were observed in the Imlay collection when the senior author and James Morton examined it, and Mr. Imlay was very proud that he had personally found every item in his collection and that they had come from his property or the adjoining cornfield. Renee has no knowledge of her grandfather ever having any Indian artifacts.

Renee has stated that she is willing to allow the obsidian flake to be subjected to hydration or trace element analysis to determine its age and whether the source of the material was the Yellowstone area, where other Hopewell obsidian originated. Such testing, however, is beyond the expertise and pocketbooks of the authors, but this offer is extended to any graduate student or others who might currently be doing such analysis. For now it will be up to the readers to decide if the obsidian point from Dillon Falls is an example of a Hopewellian Ross Barbed point or a modern reproduction “planted” in the garden to impress a twelve-year-old girl. We like to think that the point is Hopewell, and if so it would be one of the most unique and interesting Hopewell artifacts found in Muskingum County.

Because of her experience in her grandfather’s garden, Renee Huddleston developed a keen interest in the history of Muskingum County, and the Dillon Falls area in particular. In later years she became a trustee of the Muskingum County Pioneer and Historical Society and volunteer at the Society’s Stone Academy museum in the Putnam section of Zanesville. The authors appreciate the opportunity Renee has given us to examine and photograph her obsidian point and the other artifacts found in the garden.

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Mertz, M. R.


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Mulcair, Lois

Figure 1. (Carskadden and Felumlee) The obsidian point found in 1972 by Renee Huddleston in her grandfather's garden at Dillon Falls, Muskingum County, Ohio. The point has since been mounted in wire for suspension on a necklace.

Figure 2. (Carskadden and Felumlee) Additional artifacts found by Renee Huddleston in her grandfather's garden, including an obsidian flake (just above the scale). The white areas on the flake are reflections from the camera flash.
Figure 3. (Carskadden and Felumlee) A portion of the Zanesville West 7.5 minute quadrangle showing the location where the obsidian point and flake were found at Dillon Falls (at the very tip of the arrow). The triangle below the arrow represents the site of a destroyed burial mound.

Figure 4. (Carskadden and Felumlee) Recent photo of the Licking River rapids, known as Dillon Falls, located about two miles upstream from Zanesville.

Figure 5. (Carskadden and Felumlee) Renee Huddleston stands on the site of her grandfather's garden at the approximate location where the obsidian point was found. The obsidian flake was found nearby. The George Imlay house can be seen in the background. The Licking River rapids are right behind the house.

Figure 6. (Carskadden and Felumlee) Photograph taken in 1917 by Clark Sturtz of the mound on the Wisconsin terrace southwest of where the obsidian artifacts were found.
A RARE GORGET
by
Ken Simper
Hamilton, Indiana

This gorget is one of the rarer forms known in the Mid­west. It was found by Harold Hugmeyer while following a drag plow on the family farm west of Bear Lake, Manistee County, Michigan. The accompanying photographs of Michigan newspapers detail the finding of the gorget (called a bannerstone) when Mr. Hugmeyer was a young man.

There are probably less than a dozen examples of this rare type in Midwestern collections. These typically have an upper narrower end and a lower wider end – being shaped like an elongated trapezoid. Because the perforations or suspension holes are parallel to the longer dimension of the piece, it is likely that it was suspended – somewhat like a pendant – with the narrow end at the top.

This unusual gorget would be considered by any measure as an outstanding example of prehistoric art. It is 5½ inches long and 4¾ inches wide at the wider bottom end. It is extremely thin for its large size being less than an eighth of an inch in thickness. The rarity of this type leaves its cultural affiliation somewhat in the air. But from its workmanship, size, and resemblance to some large Hopewell artistic creations – copper breastplates for example – it is reasonable to conclude that it is a product of the Hopewell culture.
Figure 2 (Simper) Large gorget found many years ago in Manistee County, Michigan. Shown in full size.
EXCELLENT HOPEWELL SLATE ARTIFACTS
FROM NORTHERN OHIO

by
Michael Rusnak
4642 Friar Rd.
Stow, OH 44224

While the Hopewell Culture is generally associated with southern Ohio, some fine Hopewell artifacts have also been found in northern counties. Some sources speculate that the spread of the Hopewell into northern Ohio and on into New York may have been a later development. At the ASO Hopewell Symposium this past May, ASO member William Platt arranged an extensive exhibit of Hopewell and Woodland slate pieces that were found in northern Ohio.

Figure 1 shows six examples from the exhibit. The extraordinary shovel-shaped pendant in the center of the top row was found in Geauga County. Robert Converse’s Ohio Slate Types places such pendants with the late Hopewell culture.

Converse also places pentagonal pendants, like the one at the bottom center of figure 1, in the late Hopewell period. He specifically notes the quality of such pieces, writing “Seldom is a pendant of this type crude or poorly made; they usually exhibit a marked degree of symmetry and a well polished surface.” The pentagonal pendant and the four other pieces in figure 1 were found in Trumbull County. Curiously, like the shovel pendants, pentagonals generally have the drilled hole near the center of the piece.

Interestingly, the two trapezoidal pendants in the top row of figure 1 bear a remarkable similarity to each other and were found only about six miles apart. They are similar in shape, in proportion and in the location of the drilled hole. Both are surprisingly thin, smooth and finely made. As with so many of the slate pieces in Mr. Platt’s exhibit, the artistry is immediately apparent. The symmetry, smoothness, as well as the natural banding patterns in the stone from which it was made, suggest an ancient artist who was conscious of detail. The one on the upper left was found in Braceville, and the one on the upper right was found in Southington. Ohio Slate Types places trapezoidal in association with Adena, Hopewell and Fort Ancient cultures.

Figure 2 contains five more fine examples of Woodland era slate. All pieces were found in Trumbull County. The unusual diamond shaped piece was found in the vicinity of Eagle Creek.

Figure 3 contains both slate and copper artifacts found in the Byler Mound, which was excavated in 1951. The mound was located within sight of Swine Creek (part of the Grand River & Lake Erie drainage area) in Farmington Township in Trumbull County.

Additionally, Mr. Platt’s displayed a large frame of Hopewell bladelets and classic Hopewell fantail-shaped knives of flint ridge material from Byler Mound. Mr. Platt commented that he “has always been fascinated by slate artifacts, because of their shapes and their scarcity.” He added, “It takes many miles of walking to find an unbroken slate piece.” He mentioned that he found his first artifact when he was 12, and now at nearly 80 continues to field hunt. He said that it is not unusual to find slate. He has personally found a huge amount of slate – mostly broken – “but it’s the whole ones that are hard to find.” He related that he found a beautiful expanded center gorget on his own property. He saw it while plowing, but couldn’t stop the tractor in time and ran over it. The piece remained whole and “just as fine as the day it was made.”

Mr. Platt is a member of the Mahoning Valley Chapter of the ASO and lives in Southington Township in Trumbull County. Much thanks to him for participating in the Hopewell Symposium and for sharing part of his fine collection.
Figure 2 (Rusnak) More Trumbull County slate.

Figure 3 (Rusnak) Slate and copper artifacts from Byler Mound, Trumbull County, OH.

Figure 4 (Rusnak) ASO member William Platt with his exceptional slate collection.
When he was four years old, Shannon White found his first Hopewell core. Since that time, he has maintained a long fascination with these colorful prehistoric artifacts.

His regular hunting of a few workshop sites in Licking and Perry Counties has produced some fine unbroken examples of bladelets and cores which he exhibited at the May ASO show in Columbus. His carefully arranged frames, pictured in figures 1 and 2, emphasized the amazing variety of color that flint ridge material can take, as well as the precision with which the Hopewell created these small sharp tools.

All of the cores and bladelets in the display were found either by Shannon or his father, Bob White, in Licking and Perry Counties. All are made from quality flint ridge material. Shannon, who lives in Thornville near Buckeye Lake, is an ASO member and a member of the Flint Ridge Chapter. He noted that some of the sites have yielded a large number of whole bladelets and fragments.

Robert Converse’s Ohio Flint Types states that “these small prismatic bladelets are one of the most diagnostic and easily recognized of all Hopewell traits.” He further comments that they were made using “a highly refined blade making technique and are known in no other culture.” The Hopewell period dates from about 200BC to 500AD.

Figure 1 (Rusnak) Shannon White with his neatly arranged frame of Hopewell cores and bladelets.

Figure 2 (Rusnak) Hopewell cores from Licking and Perry counties.
MARKING THE TRAIL OF THE PORTAGE PATH

by

Jason M. Hanna
Avon Lake, Ohio

When traveling through the city of Akron, you may find yourself using a historical path which has been in use since prehistoric times. The Portage Trail served as an eight mile connector between the Indians' principal waterways connected to Lake Erie and the Ohio River for thousands of years. Although in Summit County, the name "portage" comes from the path where canoes were carried, now called the Portage Trail, which ran between the Cuyahoga River and the Tuscarawas River.

This trail was known to French traders in the 1600s and was significant enough to become a portion of the western boundary of the United States between 1785 and 1805.

Moses Warren surveyed the trail in 1797. At that time the Portage Path, the Cuyahoga River and the Tuscarawas River formed part of the western boundary of the Western Reserve. Warren's survey allowed the Connecticut Land Company to sell accurately described parcels of land in the wilderness to settlers from the east.

Until the year 2002, the trail was never formally marked. However, today a large sculpture of an Indian carrying his canoe (Fig 1) is at the Cuyahoga Terminus near Sand Run Metropark, and thirty-one bronze markers three feet high identify the trail across Akron (Fig. 2). The trail ends at the Tuscarawas Terminus near Nesmith Lake.

In the year 2000 I was contacted by William S. Yeck about an artifact in my collection which could be used as a model for the bronze markers. Through correspondence, two points from my collection were selected and they were sent for sculpting and casting. In 2002 the bronze makers with replicas of my points were erected along the trail as path markers.

The point used for the markers is one of my favorite personal finds - it is a beautiful broad Adena point that measures 3½ inches long and 2 inches wide (Fig 3). Made from colorful Flint Ridge flint, it was a surface find near Spencer, Medina County. The second of my points, which was found in Wayne County, was used as a directional at the bottom of the markers.

In all, much credit should be given to the people and organizations that made this project happen - the Ohio Historical Society, the Summit County Historical Society, and William Yeck of the William and Dorothy Yeck Family Foundation, as well as other contributors.
When George Thrush, collector and long-time ASO member, went to an Ohio estate auction he anticipated buying an artifact or two. After all, the advertisement mentioned some Indian artifacts, and perhaps there were enough to make the trip interesting and worthwhile. However - and something all collectors can relate to - the artifacts were disappointingly average. He went home.

Shortly after he arrived, a friend still at the auction made a phone call. One of the auction helpers had just found a large envelope with a few more artifacts inside. One of them seemed to be different, maybe some kind of fluted point. The friend suggested that George make another trip and take a look. He did.

One of the artifacts in the envelope was a broken Upper Mercer dovetail, while another was a scraper made from a beveled blade. There was also a very different and very large fluted Paleo point. After some hectic bidding, George purchased the artifact and took it home. Later research determined that it was a rare Paleo type, a Crowfield, made from high-grade glossy flint that might have originated in Kentucky.

Both the obverse and reverse faces of the Crowfield have shallow flutes that extend for about one-third the length of the artifact. The artifact measures 2\% x 5\% inches. Overall size and wide-shouldered configuration suggest that this particular specimen was made primarily for knife use.

According to Gregory Perino, in Selected Preforms Vol. II, Crowfields were named for a site in Ontario, Canada. In the continental U.S. they range into northern Ohio, though this example probably came from Hocking County, south central Ohio. Perino also noted that the type "...blade is broad and ovoid in shape, the stem contracts markedly and is one-third to one-half the length of the point."

This describes the artifact, which is, as Perino also mentioned, "extremely thin" and has a "moderately concave" baseline. The Thrush example is in undamaged condition and a very impressive artifact in size, workstyle and configuration.

Figure 1 (Hothem) Obverse of the Crowfield, 2\% x 5\% inches long, glossy brownish flint with lighter speckles. The type often has extreme width compared to length. Hocking County, Ohio. George Thrush Collection.

Figure 2 (Hothem) Reverse of the Crowfield showing flute termination flakes, glossy flint. Though little resharpening is present the configuration suggests knife use. Hocking County, Ohio. George Thrush collection.
HOPEWELL ARTIFACTS FROM A BURIAL IN KOSCIUSKO CO., INDIANA: THE RIDINGER LAKE SITE

by

Dr. R.M. Gramly, Ph.D.

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On May 22, 1968 Wendell Ormsby, a resident of Washington Township, Kosciusko County, north-central Indiana, turned up parts of two human skeletons and associated artifacts in a borrow pit on the south shore of Ridinger Lake. Artifacts appear to have been in direct association with a well preserved skeleton of a male, the skull of which was photographed while still in situ. Additional artifacts were retrieved by Ormsby from fill dirt taken from the pit, which he had used to landscape his yard.

Professor G. K. Neumann of the Department of Anthropology, Indiana University (Bloomington) was apprised of the find shortly after it was made. The human remains and most of the artifacts were deposited with him for study. These materials remained with Neumann through spring 1969 and the artifacts were returned to the finder. Pieces of one of the skeletons were submitted for radiocarbon dating. To judge by surviving correspondence (letter from Neumann to Ormsby dated 10/2/69), Ormsby made additional discoveries in the borrow pit. Human burials continued to be unearthed throughout the 1970's, and Mrs. Ormsby believed that as many as 18 burials were destroyed (Ball State University Collector Form for site 12-KO-2, dated 9/15/87). At last, the site was purchased by Kevin Mosher of Pierceton who in February, 1997, resided there. No further digging has been allowed and there is every reason to believe that prehistoric artifacts would result from expanded investigations.

The site itself occupies a sandy, gravelly beach ridge, elevations 840-850 feet above sea level, that is roughly two hundred feet south of the current shoreline of Ridinger Lake. The ridge, which has been designated as Ormas Loamy Sand in the Soil Survey of Kosciusko County (1989), has been cut through by a small stream entering the south shore of the lake. The exposed end of the ridge on the west side of the stream is where the burials occurred. Ridinger is a small natural lake, which is drained by Grassy Creek. It is connected ultimately with Tippecanoe River, a tributary of the Wabash. At the confluence of the Wabash and Ohio Rivers in southwestern Indiana are found some of the largest Hopewell sites and mounds of the Eastern Woodlands.

The Ormsby collection was purchased in 1990 directly from Mrs. Wendell Ormsby by a resident of Pierceton and member of ASAA and IAS, Alex Valentine. The new owner put all artifacts at the author's disposal along with scanty notes, correspondence, newspaper articles and photographs relating to the site. The photograph of the human skull in situ was taken by Mr. Jack Phillips who witnessed the initial discoveries.

The site itself, which we shall call RIDINGER LAKE after the nearest, prominent geographic feature, has never been photographed in an adequate manner although it has been visited many times by both professional and amateur archaeologists. It was finally recorded formally by archaeologist Kris D. Richey (1988), through whose good offices the author obtained useful information.

The Artifacts

It has long been assumed that most, if not all, the artifacts collected by Ormsby in 1968 were derived from a single burial and were likely associated with one individual. Since the finder is now deceased, there is no way of testing this belief. Apparently, none of the other skeletons dug out from the pit in subsequent years had noteworthy objects with them.

Ormsby retrieved many specimens, particularly shell beads, from the fill dirt in his yard. This fill has never been screened, and undoubtedly many more objects await recovery by a dedicated collector.

The rarest and perhaps the most interesting metal artifact in the former Ormsby collection, is a native copper "head-plate" or armature for a headdress. It weighs 167.1 grams and measures 95mm at its widest. Three holes for attachment survive - two at the corners of the headplate and one at the center of the opposite end. The headplate is dished and would have conformed to the wearer's head. Head-plates or "helmets," as they are sometimes called, supported deer horns or wooden imitations and were ceremonial regalia. Iroquois Indians of New York State to this day still refer to the "horns of office" and a chief who has fallen from grace may be deprived of his "dehorned," so to speak. Likewise, the Hopewell must have had "horned chiefs" as leaders. One of the most famous of these Hopewell symbols of authority was unearthed at the Hopewell type site and is pictured by Moorehead on the cover of Primitive Man of Ohio (1982). This headplate had attached copper-covered antlers.

The Ridinger Lake head-plate was made by overlapping and welding small sheets of copper. The outer surface shows in a few places impressions of fine, parallel fibres perhaps remnants of a pad or cover; the inner surface, however, has no similar "ghosts" of organic substances.

A pair of crudely made, bi-cymballic copper earspools, strangely lacking the central sheet copper cylinders (17-18 mm in diameter) that would have held together the inner and outer plates are among the Ormsby artifacts. At one time fibre, or perhaps hair, was wrapped around these missing cylinders, for it was described to the collector who purchased them in 1990. Presumably the hair was retained for study by Indiana University archaeologists. The earspools are slightly oval in shape with maximum widths ranging from 49 to 51 mm and weights from 19.8 to 23.2 grams.

Another pair of native copper artifacts from the Ridinger Lake Hopewell burial merits close attention. They are nearly identical claw-forms that were fashioned of sheet metal 1-1.1 mm thick. Their uniform thickness was achieved in part by grinding, as evidenced by criss-crossed abrasions on both faces. Both artifacts exhibit a nice green patina that scaled away only on one specimen where it was bent by earth-moving machinery. The length of both claws is 83 mm, but the diameters of the circular cutouts vary by a millimeter (23 mm 24 mm). Not unexpectedly, the weight of the claw with the larger eye (13.4 grams) is slightly less than its companion (14.2 grams).

There is no obvious method of attachment of these claws, and we can only guess how they were worn. Possibly they were fitted over the cores of bicymballic earspools, making composite ear decorations.

Another interesting object with the Ridinger Lake burial is a plain shell cup, length 14.8 cm and width 161.3 grams. The shell is not an ordinary conch but is, rather, the more delicate King Helmet Shell (Cassia tuberosa). This species, the commonest of the true helmet shells, is found today only in extreme southeastern Florida and the West Indies (Emerson 1976) and came to northern Indiana from such a great distance, must have been considered a great rarity and undoubtedly was valuable.

Two types of shell beads were discovered by Mr. Ormsby. More common in his assemblage (N = 41) were discoidal or annular specimens (width greater than length), ranging in diameter from 6 to 13.2 mm. Barrel-shaped shell beads, likely made from conch columellae, numbered only 13. They ranged in length from 7.5 to 15.4 mm.

Artifacts made of animal bone were rare although quite possibly a few specimens were intermixed with human skeletal elements and overlooked by Mr. Ormsby. The left mandible of a beaver, 

........................ article continued on page 24
Figure 1 (Gramly) Assemblage of Hopewell artifacts from Kosciusko County, Indiana.
Figure 2 (Gramly) Hopewell spear shown in full size.
In 2005 Mark Blakeslee of Corry, Erie County, Pennsylvania, called to tell me that he had found what he thought was a fluted Clovis point in western Warren County, Pennsylvania. A member of the local chapter of the Society For Pennsylvania Archaeology asked him to show it to me.

It is indeed a fine Clovis type fluted point made of high quality Flint Ridge chalcedony - a rare material for such a point. It is 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) inches long and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches wide. The basal grinding is light but the fluting is readily apparent on both faces. Mark Blakeslee has been surface hunting for only a few years and he has kept separate his finds. He showed me the other artifacts from the find site but none were of Paleo origin. As with most fluted point finds, this was an isolated find and to my knowledge, there are no sites in the area which produced multiple Paleo artifacts.
Fred Winegardner, ASO member, retired school teacher and central Ohio collector, is generally known for two things. One is his beautiful display frames that are carefully handcrafted from fine woods and the other is his extensive hardstone artifact collection. However, years ago he also began gathering up some fine flint pieces and a representative selection is pictured here. This group consists of artifacts made of Upper Mercer flint from eastern Ohio, the favored material of Archaic times.

Figure 1 (Hothem) Notched base point or blade, dark blue Upper Mercer, 4½ inches long. Beveled and serrated, the blade is also twisted Coshocton County, Ohio.

Figure 2 (Hothem) Beveled blade, mixed blue Upper Mercer 4⅜ inches long, ex-collection McConnell. This fine piece was found during WW II when a garden was being worked. White Eyes Township, Coshocton County, Ohio.

Figure 3 (Hothem) Archaic notched blade, blue Upper Mercer with inclusions, 3½ inches long. With serrated edges, it came from Coshocton County, Ohio.

Figure 4 (Hothem) Notched base point or blade, blue-black Upper Mercer 3⅕ inches long. It was found in 1971 on the east bank of the Scioto River, Delaware County, Ohio.

Figure 5 (Hothem) Beveled Archaic blade, 3⅜ inches long. It is made of dark blue Upper Mercer and was found in the Ironton area, Ohio.

Figure 6 (Hothem) Beveled blade, 3⅜ inches long, unusual Upper Mercer with yellowish-gold patina. It has a needle tip and was found in Clark County, Ohio.

Figure 7 (Hothem) Archaic beveled blade, light resharpening, needle tip, 3¾ inches long. It is made of medium blue Upper Mercer and was found in Pickaway County, Ohio.

Figure 8 (Hothem) Beveled Archaic blade, dark blue Upper Mercer, 2½ inches long. Unusual because of the still-intact shoulders. Licking County, Ohio.
Shown are some of the Coshocton, or Upper Mercer, flint artifacts from my collection. They are all from Ohio and represent nearly all Ohio cultures.
A RARE BUST TYPE BIRDSTONE
FROM CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

by
Nick Miller
Union City, Pennsylvania

This interesting artifact was a surface find in July, 2002, by Jeff Hannold of Meadville, Pennsylvania. It was found in a plowed field on a hillside approximately 800 yards from French Creek east of Meadville in Crawford County, which has yielded Lamoka and Adena points.

The birdstone is 2½ inches high with a base 2½ inches by 1½ inches. It is made of buff colored gneiss with greenish stripes. Although some people who examined it believe that it is an unfinished piece since it shows considerable weathering, others think that weathering has removed the original polished surface. Gneiss is a metamorphic rock, parts of which are soft and subject to weathering. (Editor’s note: Prehistoric artifacts of gneiss are seldom found with their original surface finish intact. Gneiss artifacts, in their original condition, are translucent in thinner sections with a marble-like surface finish)

There is no basal drilling - but many similar examples are undrilled.

Figure 1 (Miller) Five views of bust birdstone from Pennsylvania.
BURIN FLAKED BIFURCATED POINTS

by
Gilbert Cooper
Winchester, Ohio

While surface hunting in southern Ohio many years ago I found a bifurcated point made of Flint Ridge flint which was less than an inch long. An unusual feature of the point was that each side of the stem had a burin removed which terminated at the shoulder. These flakes were much like those seen on Fractured Base points.

Since that time I have kept in my collection all similar burin flaked bifurcates that I could acquire – but I still have only thirty examples. Thus, this type may be one of the rarest in Ohio. For example, in a collection I acquired from St. Albans, West Virginia, which contained more than 500 bifurcates, only two of them had burins removed from the sides of the stem. Some collectors have never seen these scarce points.

On page 44 of Ohio Flint Types (Converse 1993) Converse agrees that this is a rare type and says they rarely exceed two inches in length. He also notes that many of them have had the shoulders removed with small burin flakes.

Removing these delicate flakes from such small points must have been difficult and some of them have only one side of the stem burinated. Similar bifurcates were found at the St. Albans site and were dated to the very Early Archaic period about 9,000 years ago.

Reference
1993 - Converse, Robert N.
Ohio Flint Types, The Archaeological Society of Ohio Columbus.
The Passing of the Gavel

Once again the membership of the ASO has selected a fine group of men and women to serve as officers for the Archaeological Society of Ohio and congratulations to all. To all of the newly elected officers and runner-ups, thank you for your efforts and don’t stop now, we need good people of your nature to serve on committees that are being formed and we will be looking for members to work with these committees.

My term as president is now over and I shall now take on the position of Immediate past President for the next two years. I wish to thank all who supported me as President and giving me the opportunity of leaving my son and grandchildren a legacy that in the future they can look back and tell their friends their father or grandfather was President of the largest Archaeological Society in the United States. As shown in the photo, I am proudly bestowing the gavel of leadership to Mr. Rocky Falleti. (Photo courtesy of Frank Otto)

Respectfully yours,

John M. Mocic, Immediate Past President
Archaeological Society of Ohio

Hopewell Artifacts continued from page 15

incisor still in place but cheek teeth missing, is perhaps the most noteworthy artifact. It has been stained by contact with copper. The incisor in the jaw and the two "loose" beaver incisors collected from the Ridinger Lake burial do not appear to be modified as tools, although, of course that could have been used to work wood "as is."

An animal bone that was clearly modified is the ulna of a wolf or creature of similar size. It would have served admirably as a cloak pin or hairpin.

The last of the Ormsby artifacts, but certainly not the least, is a magnificent stemmed biface of Flint Ridge (Vanport) chert. This impressive object, which may have been an heirloom of the Adena culture era, is shown with this article.

The biface is massive, weighing over 300 grams, and quite thick (maximum 19mm or roughly 3/4 inch). There is no grinding on its edges - not even on the stem. Being so long (22.5 cm or about 9 inches) and heavy, it was not practical as a knife. It may well have been a spearhead used for display at dances and other important social events. The slight overall wear is a clear indicator that it had seen prolonged use. Likewise, the bad flaws in the stone suggest that the spearhead was cherished and handled carefully. If it had not been treated with care, it would have broken long ago. We marvel at Wendell Ormsby's good luck not to have damaged it during digging.

The practice of interring large flaked stone bifaces with the dead is a trait of the Adena culture from the "Middle Period" onward, but usually these artifacts are leaf-shaped - not stemmed (Webb and Baby 1975: 113). The Ridinger Lake spear, then, would have to be a late Adena or Hopewell creation.

Conclusion

The principal interment at the Ridinger Lake site cemetery must have been a Hopewell "chief" - a leader among the ancient band who resided in the headwaters of the Wabash-Tippecanoe River system. This person either inherited or earned the right to wear the trappings of power, and as they were personal property, these badges of authority and items of wealth were buried with the body. We may envision the times when the chief, bedecked in all this finery, cup and spear in hand, attended tribal meetings (see Deuel 1968: 31 for an artist's idea). However hard we may try, our imaginings likely do no justice to the color and beauty of such convocations centuries ago.

References Cited

Deuel, Thorne

Emerson, William K. and Morris K. Jacobson

Richey, Kris D.

United States Department of Agriculture

Webb, William S. and Raymond S. Baby
TWO FLINT RIDGE PIECES

by
Terry Elleman
Union, Ohio

Shown are two fine Flint Ridge spears from my collection. The Heavy Duty point was originally collected by the late H.C. Wachtel from southern Ohio. It is 3 3/8 inches long.

The Dovetail was found near Chili-cothe in 1957.

Figure 1 (Elleman) Two fine Ohio Flint Ridge flints.

PAINT CREEK CHAPTER
SUMMER MEETING
OCTOBER 8TH, 2006

The Paint Creek Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio will hold a summer meeting at the Fayette County Fairgrounds on Sunday, October 8th, 2006. Display tables and food will be available.

All ASO members, guests and general public are invited.

For more information call: Mick Van Steen — 937-766-5411.

FUTURE ASO MEETINGS

November 19, 2006

2007
January 21
March 18
May 20
November 18
Meeting Ed Steerman, his polished good manners and soft words belie the fact that he has lived the arduous life of a canoeist and mountain man. In fact, Ed’s love of the outdoors, and history, for that matter, goes back to his earliest childhood.

Born at Harrisburg, Ed grew up in small town Pennsylvania. His father, an oil pipeline construction supervisor, then moved the family to Ohio. By then, Ed had developed a deep interest in butterflies, and he became an avid collector of Lepidoptera. This led him on almost constant forays into the forests of the eastern United States, and he taught himself about the different trees and plants that attracted his quarry. This interest in woodcraft, incidentally, enabled him to win a scholarship and summer internship with the Ohio state forestry office, and he would have followed that opportunity had others not presented themselves. Over the years though, he pursued his avocation of butterfly collecting and was even able to add magnificent specimens on trips to Southeast Asia. Typical of Ed, ten years ago he donated dozens of large frames of fantastic butterflies to Heidelberg College, his undergraduate alma mater. They are important both for scientific research and for aesthetic viewing. Since his gift, another contributor has donated a science scholarship to the college named in Ed's honor.

In college, Ed chose to pursue the study of music, both choral and instrumental. He says it was undoubtedly his mother Helen’s influence that led to his deep appreciation of music specifically and of the arts in general. After Heidelberg, Ed earned a master’s degree in music at Ohio State University and taught public schools in Ohio.

During all this time, Ed’s love of the outdoors led him to ancient battlefields, old Indian camp grounds, and frontier fort sites. He collected arrowheads, and then began saving money to purchase old ax heads and tomahawks, then guns, beadwork, powder horns and a host of other frontier artifacts. Over the years his collection grew as his interests evolved and his resources increased.

In 1970, Ed received an assistantship in music education at the University of Wyoming. While performing with the university’s chorale in Nebraska, he stayed overnight in Chadron. Upon making inquiry of his hosts about the Museum of the Fur Trade, a visit was arranged. Ed was suitably impressed; a new area of collecting and research interest, the fur trade, opened for him. He also learned from Marie Hanson, that son Jim was also in graduate school at the university in Laramie. They made contact, and Ed’s interest in the Western fur trade and the mountain men grew along with their friendship. He worked as a summer interpreter at Fort Bridger, reenacting the lives of trader, trapper, and frontier soldier.

Ed moved on to Idaho, where he taught music at the college level, then switched to a large public school system’s music program. He became actively involved in a host of mountain man living history clubs. His finely crafted recreations of American Indian beadwork and mountain man paraphernalia were actively sought by other club members. Ed was also an avid canoeist; his upper body strength is phenomenal, and like any true voyageur, he sports a knot of muscle tissue known as a “bossé” to the French Canadian voyageurs, caused by portaging canoes, at the base of his neck. A crack rifle shot, Ed also excelled in making and using native bows. During the summers he indulged his love of history by working as a ranger on the staff of the Nez Perce National Historical Park. He has an uncanny sense of geography and topography, and knows the routes and ways of Lewis and Clark, the Astorians, David Thompson and the mountain men as they traveled and settled throughout the Pacific Northwest. Long a member and admirer of the Museum of the Fur Trade, Ed decided last year to donate his collection to the Museum of the Fur Trade in Chadron. Better than most, he understands that we are only custodians of the objects of the past. He wishes to share what he has found and preserved with the thousands of interested patrons who visit the museum each year and subscribe to its journal. With the new exhibit space, Ed’s assemblage is finding itself in an excellent, modern home worthy of its importance. Among the items transferred are some real treasures that fill significant gaps in the collection. Among these are the following:

- The only known pipe tomahawk made by Henry Deringer. Fifty-two of these were ordered from him by the United States Office of Indian Trade in 1816, at a cost of $2.50 each.
- The last type of British government chief’s gun, circa 1840, with back action lock and silver escutcheons, as illustrated on page 12 of the Fall, 2005 Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly.
- A French fusil fin à l’ancre, Type D, circa 1730.
- The only known example of a Hudson’s Bay Company fine gun by Parker Field and Sons, made between 1869 and 1877. This has the additional cachet of having been used by a Nez Perce warrior in the 1877 War.
- These are simply a few examples of the rare and varied material Ed Steerman has donated; there are dozens of other guns, axes, traps, kettles, clothing, medals, etc. that we will be using both for exhibition and for research purposes for many years to come. The gift makes our role of public education that much easier, and the result of our work that much more significant. To recognize the importance of this selfless gift, the Museum of the Fur Trade’s Board of Directors has designated the center exhibition hall as “The Steerman Hall of Firearms.” The plaque being prepared for the June 2, 2006 dedication reads: “In Honor of Wayne ‘Ed’ Steerman, Museum of the Fur Trade Benefactor, Public School and College Music Teacher, Connoisseur of American Indian & Old West Artifacts, Student of the Fur Trade, and Lepidoptera Collector.” It’s a small way of saying thank you, but it’s a start.

Printed with permission of the Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly, Chadron, Nebraska.
British Chief's gun of the 1840s; unidentified maker.

French trade gun of the 1730-50 period.

Rare HBC fine gun by Parker, Field & Sons, circa 1870, used in the 1877 Nez Perce War.

Deringer pipe tomahawk found near Fort Wayne, Indiana.
THE POSSUM HOLLOW SITE, CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO

by

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The Possum Hollow site is an interesting example of a site with seemingly low-density surface remains that, upon further investigation, yielded important information for the archaeological record of the area. Although few artifacts were collected from the surface, the ground below contained a rich source of evidence that confirms and extends what we know about the prehistoric peoples of the area and in southwestern Ohio. Sites like Possum Hollow help fill in the gaps in our knowledge and open up additional areas to explore, such as the relationship between site location and the logistics of subsistence activities.

Background

The Possum Hollow site, located north of the town of Batavia in Clermont County, Ohio, has long been known to local avocational archaeologists and artifact collectors (Figure 1). The Miamiville Archaeological Conservation Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio (ASO) identifies the area of the Possum Hollow site and the terraces to the east of the site as the "Patchell Site," after the former landowners. The site is also referred to as the "222 Site," after the nearby state route. Members of this ASO chapter report collecting artifacts from the site from circa 1989 to 1998 - collecting was largely abandoned in 1998 when the landowners of the site area adopted no-till farming practices (Schweikart and Tarlton 2003:25).

Mr. Raymond Lovins, then president of the local ASO chapter, reported finding more dense concentrations of artifacts on the terraces east of the floodplain. In 2003, Mr. Lovins allowed John Schweikart, staff archaeologist with the Ohio Department of Transportation's Office of Environmental Services (ODOT-OES), to photograph a sample of ground and chipped stone artifacts that had been collected from the surface and were now held in several private collections. The collected artifacts were photo-documented for comparison with artifacts collected during the Phase I survey and to establish the range of temporal periods represented at the site. These artifacts represented time periods ranging from the Archaic period through the Late Prehistoric period and consisted of a variety of raw material types. Figures 2 through 5 show some of the artifacts collected by the local ASO chapter and photographed by John Schweikart in 2003.

Field Investigations and Initial Findings

Three sessions of field investigations were carried out at the Possum Hollow site between 2002 and 2005: a Phase I study conducted by ODOT, a Phase II by ODOT and ASC Group Inc., and a Phase III by Hardlines Design Company (HDC). Each investigation was progressively more focused on retrieving more specific data. Study of the site was initiated when ODOT began plans to replace a culvert over an unnamed tributary of the East Fork of the Little Miami River, which involved realigning a quarter-mile section of S.R. 222. The Possum Hollow site was officially recorded on the Ohio Archaeological Inventory in 2002, and at that time the part of the site to be affected by the construction was surface-collected by staff from ODOT-OES as part of the Phase I survey (Schweikart and Tarlton 2003). A light scatter of 30 artifacts was retrieved and documented within the construction zone. Among the artifacts collected were two projectile points (a Middle Archaic White Springs point and an Early Woodland Adena Stamped point fragment), chipped stone debitage, and fire-cracked rock (FCR) (Schweikart and Tarlton 2003:37, 43). Although the Phase I surface collection did not yield many artifacts the literature review indicated that sites had been documented on similar landforms in the vicinity of the Possum Hollow site and geological sampling indicated the presence of buried alluvial deposits that might contain preserved archaeological remains.

The Phase II assessment of the Possum Hollow site was designed to identify and sample any subsurface cultural deposits within the portion of the site to be affected by construction. To focus the Phase II assessment, CRAI Inc. conducted a geophysical survey (subsurface imaging techniques, such as remote sensing). Two remote-sensing techniques, magnetometry and ground conductivity, were employed to identify areas with potential archaeological features (Schweikart and Tarlton 2003:47). These two methods work by detecting differences in the physical properties of the soil by passing specialized instruments over the ground. Magnetometry detects localized differences in the earth's magnetic field, while ground conductivity detects localized differences in the ground's ability to conduct electricity. When humans create fire pits, build structures, and disturb the ground in other ways, the above-mentioned physical properties of the soil can change from the surrounding undisturbed ground. It is these differences resulting from human activity that a geophysical survey is designed to detect.

Once areas with potential archaeological features were identified, they were targeted through excavation. Phase II excavations by ASC Group Inc. revealed 15 prehistoric features. All features were interpreted as hearths, small basins/post molds, irregular features, or anthropogenic middens (Schweikart and Tarlton 2003:67-68).

Over 200 artifacts were recovered during the Phase II assessment, consisting entirely of burned rock and prehistoric pottery sherds (Schweikart and Tarlton 2003:60, 62). Pottery sherds from the southern portion of the area to be impacted were assigned to a generic Woodland period occupation, while sherds indicating an Early Woodland period occupation were documented in the northern portion of the site. These sherds shared traits with Leimbach Thick and Fayette Thick, two published pottery types from the Early Woodland. The burned rock recovered from the Phase II features was primarily of locally available sedimentary rock and appeared to represent materials used to construct fire rings, hearths or cooking supports. Conversely, fire-cracked rock (FCR) from the surface was similar to the classic granitic/metamorphic rock associated with stone boiling and heating. The large number of hearth features led Schweikart and Tarlton (2003:69) to interpret this site as the focal point of cooking or roasting activities, possibly connected to the use of specific plant and animal resources commonly found along the East Fork of the Little Miami River.

Phase III fieldwork was conducted by HDC and focused on investigating the depth of the buried deposits and recovering additional information from sealed features (features that were capped by alluvial deposits and not disturbed by a natural or human force such as plowing, erosion, or rodents, and which are therefore relatively uncontaminated). The field team also examined the relationship of the site to the formation of the landform to gather information on the nature of the locale in prehistory, and the relationship of the various cultural deposits to one another. As a result additional 29 cultural features were examined and 2,944 prehistoric artifacts were recovered as a result of this final stage of investigation.

The majority of the features investigated during the Phase III fieldwork at the site are associated with either the transitional Late Archaic-Early Woodland (Cal 1390 to 780 B.C.) or the Early Woodland (Cal 850 to 380 B.C.). Features associated with these two components consisted exclusively of deep cooking pits akin to earth ovens and roasting pits, and small shallow, basin-shaped hearths. Figures 6 and 7 show plan and profile drawings of Feature 47, one of the deep cooking pits dating to the Early
Woodland period. The principle artifact classes recovered consisted of thermally altered sedimentary stone and pottery assigned to the Fayette Thick, Adena Plain, and Leimbach types. The features showed a great deal of uniformity in shape, size, and content across these two periods of time. The interpretation of the site appears to have served as a location of specialized activity where food preparation and processing was the focus. Unfortunately, the pits appeared to have been partially cleaned out after they were used and then filled with deposits originating elsewhere, so it was unclear what specific food items were being processed or prepared by prehistoric peoples at the site (Lee 2005:163).

Other features fall into one of three time periods: the early Late Archaic, the late Late Archaic or the Middle Woodland. Two unusual features, consisting of a single layer of large round cobbles underlain by a thin layer of charcoal, represent the early Late Archaic component. The late Late Archaic is represented by a single feature, a large deep cooking pit, Feature 44. Plan and profile drawings of this feature are shown in Figure 8. A single feature, a large shallow roasting pit, represents the Middle Woodland occupation.

The Phase III artifact assemblage consisted primarily of items of stone, with lesser amounts of animal bones, carbonized plant remains, and pottery. The vast majority of the stone assemblage consisted of fragments of burned rock, usually sedimentary in origin, and pieces of FCR. Few chipped stone artifacts were recovered, and none suggested a time period for the occupation (Lee 2005:88-102). Overall, the sample of animal bone was too small and too fragmentary to develop any interpretations about diet or past environmental conditions near the site. Despite the fragmentary nature of the animal bone, two species were positively identified (white-tailed deer and eastern box turtle). One oddity of the sample was that although the site is near a river known to contain freshwater clams, clam shell was almost absent in the sample of animal remains recovered during the Phase III. In the analysis of the flotation samples, few clues were discovered as to what (if any) plant resource was being used with the features and in some cases may have served as cooking containers. However, waste remains typically associated with pottery manufacture are absent in the artifact assemblage.

Based on these three areas of evidence, it does not appear that the site was a permanent habitation or that activities other than resource processing took place there. There were no storage pits, middens, post-mold patterns, or tools indicating activities other than food processing and/or preparation. The evidence indicates that prehistoric peoples processed and/or prepared food items in large earth oven-type features using locally available materials to generate and conduct heat for cooking. Ceramic analysis demonstrates that pottery vessels were being used with the features and in some cases may have served as cooking containers. However, waste remains typically associated with pottery manufacture are absent in the artifact assemblage.

**Site Interpretations**

With such a small collection of artifacts, what can we say about the nature of the prehistoric occupations at the site, particularly during the most intense period of utilization, the Late Archaic through the Early Woodland? At first glance the data collected appears insufficient to answer broad questions of prehistoric sites. However, when the artifact analysis is combined with the soil analysis and radiocarbon results, and all of these results are then viewed within the context of site setting and provenance, we can say quite a bit about what people were doing, how they were doing it, and why they chose this location.

It appears clear that prehistoric peoples using the landform were processing and/or preparing food items at this locale. The use of the landform can, therefore, be classified as activity specific—it was used for a particular type of task rather than as a permanent habitation. How people performed this activity is also clear: they were processing and/or preparing food primarily in large earth oven pits, using locally available materials, such as wood and stone, to generate and conduct heat for cooking. This interpretation is inferred from three lines of evidence that all suggest an activity-specific use of the site:

- Stratigraphy/geomorphology
- Feature type and diversity
- Artifact type and diversity

**Stratigraphy/geomorphology:** A series of buried alluvial deposits underlie the plow zone. Nine distinct soil layers, or strata, were identified in the two main trenches. The boundaries between these alluvial deposits were very subtle, suggesting an unstable landform on which rich, organic A horizons did not have time to develop, such as between flood episodes. Modern flood data supports the idea that flood deposits were frequent and potentially significant during the times in prehistory when the landform was used most intensely, and Schweikart and Tarlton (2003:2) report that the East Fork of the Little Miami was prone to flooding "prior to its impoundment in 1978." This would also fit within the 50-year floodplain, and data from the late 1940s to early 1950s shows significant flooding in the vicinity of the site every 2.9 years (Schweikart and Tarlton 2003:2). It is very unlikely that prehistoric peoples would establish a permanent habitation on a landform that floods frequently.

**Feature type and diversity:** The lack of variation in the shape, size and content of features associated with pottery suggests an activity-specific function for the site. The majority of features associated with the Late Archaic and Early Woodland occupations functioned in a very similar manner to one another. The large features are similar to descriptions of earth ovens and roasting pits published by Vickers (1976). Food resources were prepared in the Possum Hollow features, and use of the large earth oven roasting pit features was particularly intense, based on the oxidized soils (commonly referred to as burned earth) surrounding the features. Unfortunately, the specific resource being processed is not documented in the feature drawings for these features, which remains unclear. Plant remains suggest that the fuel source used in these large pits was a mix of woods, and possibly nutshell. The types of trees represented by the fuel remains would have been those found on the terrace and slopes around the site. Other plant parts typically used for food, like nuts and seeds, were not very common in any of the samples. Animal bone also did not occur in large numbers.

**Artifact type and diversity:** The artifacts recovered from the excavated features suggest that activities other than food preparation and processing occurred infrequently at best. Analysis of the small chipped and ground stone tool assemblage indicates that while chipped stone tool manufacture took place in the areas investigated, it was a minor activity compared to food processing and preparation. Ceramic analysis demonstrates that pottery vessels were being used with the features and in some cases may have served as cooking containers. However, waste remains typically associated with pottery manufacture are absent in the artifact assemblage.

Based on these three areas of evidence, it does not appear that the site was a permanent habitation or that activities other than resource processing took place there. There were no storage pits, middens, post-mold patterns, or tools indicating activities other than food processing and/or preparation. The evidence indicates that prehistoric peoples processed and/or prepared food items in large earth oven-type features using locally available materials to generate and conduct heat, and that they repeatedly used this landform over time; not only were features similar in form and content over time, but in certain instances, features were nearly stacked one on top of the other, separated only by alluvial deposits. In addition, it appears that the people using the investigated portion of the site were following a hunting and gathering subsistence strategy, possibly supple-
mented by cultivation of weedy plants such as maygrass. Use of the landform could have been seasonal, dependent on flood cycles, and/or resource dependent; however, there is no strong evidence to suggest a specific seasonal or resource-driven use.

Having established the what and the how of human use of the landform, we can turn to the question of why this locale was used. Some characteristic of the locale drew people there throughout multiple temporal periods, whether because raw materials or food resources were available or because of some other combination of factors. Due to a lack of specimens, we cannot definitively know if the resources being prepared in the large features were specific to the floodplain or river, but we can hypothesize that, at a minimum, the placement of the features was related to the location of the raw materials used when preparing the food items.

Two types of raw material were used for food preparation in the large features: wood for fuel and large limestone cobbles for heat conduction. As mentioned above, analysis of the wood charcoal indicates that the fuel wood was collected from trees found near the site. The limestone cobbles used in the features appear to have come from the banks and channel of the East Fork of the Little Miami and its tributaries. If the location of the food resources being prepared is not considered, the features seem to have been located much closer to the source of the large cobbles than to the source of the fuel wood, a logical placement in terms of economy of effort, as the cobbles would have been much more difficult to transport, based on size and weight, than the fuel wood, which could be broken up and packaged in smaller parcels for transport. The available evidence suggests then that the location of the site may have been determined in part by its closeness to the river cobbles used in food processing and preparation activities.

Conclusion

All phases of investigation at the Possum Hollow site added significantly to the existing body of data on the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods in the East Fork of the Little Miami drainage, and in southwestern Ohio as a whole. The work conducted at the site reaffirmed the potential of geophysical survey to refine research efforts and demonstrates that in floodplain areas, subsurface deposits can be rich in information even if the surface collection is not significant. Investigations at the site also resulted in the recovery of a large sample of well-dated Late Archaic and Early Woodland pottery, which had previously been lacking for the southwestern Ohio region. Date ranges for the occurrence of three traditionally Early Woodland pottery types north of the Ohio River were extended through direct association between the pottery and wood charcoal that was radiocarbon dated, and the Late Archaic roots of pottery technology in the Central Ohio Valley was confirmed. Based on the uniformity of feature types and artifact assemblages across time, it appears that there is a strong cultural continuity, in terms of lifeways and artifact assemblages, between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland periods in this area of the Ohio Valley.

Acknowledgments

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Figure 1 (Lee) Overview of the Possum Hollow site, looking southwest. (Photo by A. Boyer)

Figure 2 (Lee) Fayette Thick vessel base, exterior. (Photo by A. Boyer)
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Figure 3 (Lee) Groundstone axes collected from the surface by members of the Miamiville Archaeological Conservation Chapter of the ASO. (Photo by J. Schweikart)

Figure 4 (Lee) Polished and groundstone artifacts collected from the surface by members of the Miamiville Archaeological Conservation Chapter of the ASO. (Photo by J. Schweikart)
Figure 5 (Lee) Bladelets and Archaic points collected from the surface by members of the Miamiville Archaeological Conservation Chapter of the ASO. (Photo by J. Schweikart)

Figure 6 (Lee) Various drills collected from the surface by members of the Miamiville Archaeological Conservation Chapter of the ASO. (Photo by J. Schweikart)

Figure 7 (Lee) Feature 47 planview drawing and photo. (Graphics by A. Boyer)

Figure 8 (Lee) Feature 47 profile drawings and photos. (Graphics by A. Boyer)

Figure 9 (Lee) Feature 44 planview and profile drawing. (Graphics by A. Boyer)
INTRODUCTION

In several recent issues of the Ohio Archaeologist there have been some interesting articles recounting early excavations of prehistoric archaeological sites in the Springfield area, Clark County, Ohio (for example Morris 2004, 2005). The purpose of this present article is to inform the readers of an ongoing archaeological project involving a historic-period site in Springfield. This site is the Pennsylvania House, a 19th-century inn or "wagon tavern" built along the National Road in what is now the western part of Springfield (Figure 1). During a restoration project undertaken in the summer of 2005, hundreds of ceramic, glass, metal, and leather artifacts were found by construction workers under the old tavern. These artifacts were turned over to the Lagonda Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), present owners of the building, and were later made available to the author and other individuals for analysis.

Thus far only the ceramic and glass items found during the restoration project have been studied in any detail, and this present article will focus on several interesting aspects of the ceramic analysis. Before discussing the ceramics, however, I will first present a brief history of the Pennsylvania House, and the article will conclude with a discussion of the archaeological potential of the grounds surrounding the old tavern, and the possibility of controlled archaeological excavations being undertaken here in the upcoming months.

Pennsylvania House History

Construction began on the Pennsylvania House in 1838 and it was completed and operating as a tavern by 1840. The builder and first proprietor was David Snively from Pennsylvania. During the next 14 years the tavern was subsequently owned and operated by a succession of proprietors. One of these was John Funk, whose son Isaac spent several of his childhood years at the Pennsylvania House and later founded Funk and Wagtails Publishing Company. In 1854 the Pennsylvania House was purchased by Peter Schaffner, who ran the tavern until 1869. That year the tavern closed and the building was purchased by Phineas Mast, a Springfield investor, who used the barns on the tavern property to house the draft animals of the Springfield Street Railway.

From 1874 through the early 1890s the old tavern building served as a doctor's office and a boarding house. After 1905 a second-hand shop opened on the first floor, and the upper story continued to be used for apartments. The structure continued to house tenants and transients until it was finally condemned by the city of Springfield in 1937, after it was determined that it was too decayed to permit human habitation (see Figure 2). In 1939 the dilapidated structure was saved from demolition by Springfield's Lagonda Chapter, DAR. By the end of 1940 the building had been restored and in 1941 it was opened to the public as a museum. In 1973 the structure was put on the National Register of Historic Places. For those who are interested, additional information on the history of the Pennsylvania House, derived from primary archival data and oral histories, can be found in the following references (Johnson 1940a, 1940b; Zimmerman 1943; Orchard 1977; Davis 1990; Gerken 2003; Robison 2004).

The 2005 Renovation Project

In the summer of 2005 the Pennsylvania House was again being renovated, thanks to a generous grant from a local foundation. The renovation project included the enlargement of a small existing cellar which housed an old furnace. The new cellar was extended under the entire building so that the floor joists could be strengthened or replaced, and regular maintenance inspections could be undertaken. A formal archaeological excavation by students from a local college had been considered prior to the digging of the new cellar, but this did not materialize, in part because the instructor had to be out of town for the summer. It also became readily apparent that it would be too dangerous for the students to be working in the crawl space under the building, considering the rotten condition of some of the floor joists, the presence of old electrical wiring, and other factors (see Figure 3). Construction workers, however, were alerted to the fact that 19th-century artifacts would probably be encountered under the building and were instructed by the DAR to save anything "old-looking." Although for the most part the new basement was mechanically excavated, the top artifact-producing layer was hand dug at the request of the author (see Figures 4 and 5). In spite of the fact that this layer was not sifted, hundreds of 19th-century artifacts were found, with many dating to when the building first served as a tavern.

The artifacts found during the renovation project were turned over to representatives from the DAR, and examples can be seen in Figure 6 and later figures. Many of these items will be displayed in a permanent archaeological exhibit when the museum reopens in October 2006. These items were restricted to a layer on or just below the surface of the original crawl space under the building and appear to have been concentrated around several trap doors in the floors of several of the first floor rooms, or discarded on the ground behind the original structure before an addition was added in 1858.

Pennsylvania House Ceramics

One of the goals of the analysis of ceramics found under the Pennsylvania House was to determine if possible which specific types of table ware were actually being used at various times by the patrons and succession of proprietors and their families at the tavern, so that historically accurate renditions of a private dining room and a public dining area could be portrayed when the museum reopened. Another goal was to accurately identify and describe the various items found during the renovation for the permanent archaeological exhibit. An initial study of the ceramics was undertaken by Jeff Carskadden (2005), and I will be borrowing liberally from his report in the paragraphs that follow.

For analytical and descriptive purposes, ceramic items from 19th-century archaeological deposits such as at the Pennsylvania House can be categorized into a number of broad categories, including items related to food preparation and dining, decorative items such as figurines and flower vases, hygiene and sanitation related items (wash basins and chamber pots), smoking pipes, and toys (doll parts and marbles). Examples from all of these categories are present in the Pennsylvania House sample, although food related ceramics comprise the bulk of the items. Food related ceramics can be further divided into utilitarian ware and table ware. Utilitarian ware consisted of vessels such as jugs, jars, and bowls, used for food hauling, cooking, and storage. Table ware, on the other hand, were literally the items found on the dining table, including tea cups, saucers, soup bowls, plates, serving platters, and similar items.

As will be discussed below, an analysis of table ware from early to mid 19th-century archaeological sites is particularly useful in determining not only when the site was occupied, but also the socio-economic status of the site's inhabitants, access to regional trade networks and the local avail-
ability of consumer goods. Evidence in an archaeological deposit of matched sets of table ware, for example, which would have required a large initial outlay of cash, and particularly the presence of nonessential specialized wares such as gravy boats, sauce tureens, sugar bowls, creamers, and so forth imply wealthier households. As will be discussed in more detail below, the types of decorations found on table ware vessels (such as transfer printing or hand painting), are particularly important in not only determining the age of the vessel, but also interpreting the economic status of a site's inhabitants.

The ceramics found during the 2005 renovation project include three complete (unbroken) vessels, and 148 fragments representing a minimum of 66 additional vessels. Represented in the total sample are 57 table ware vessels and 12 utilitarian vessels (see Figure 7). All but one of the table ware vessels were probably manufactured in England, whereas all of the utilitarian vessels were probably manufactured in Ohio. Table ware will be discussed first, following by a discussion of the utilitarian ware.

Pennsylvania House Table Ware

Table ware from 19th-century archaeological sites can be further classified according to the composition of the clays and the glazes. These categories include creamware (manufactured from 1775 to 1820), pearlware (1780-1840), whiteware (1825 and after), and porcellain (made throughout the period under study). Much of the whiteware table ware made beginning around 1850 was much thicker, heavier, and more durable than the earlier whiteware, and is referred to as "Ironstone." Whereas the earlier pearlware and whiteware were usually decorated with hand painting or transfer printing, Ironstone was usually undecorated or was embossed in some way.

As would be typical of any archaeological site in the Midwest occupied after 1840, the vast majority of the ceramic table ware sherds from the Pennsylvania House are whiteware or Ironstone. There was no creamware represented in the sample, and there were only six pearlware sherds, representing only two of the 57 table ware vessels found. These include a blue-edge plate and an annular (banded) bowl (see Figures 8 and 9). The bowl could have been made anytime between 1780 and 1840, whereas the style of edge decoration on the plate suggests that it was probably made in the 1830s. The latest vessel represented in the sample was a whiteware plate fragment with a decal of a bluebird. The maker's mark indicates that this plate was made by the Carrollton Pottery Company, Carrollton, Ohio which was in business from 1903 to 1937.

With the exception of a blue-edge white ware plate, a blue-edge whiteware octagonal serving platter, and two hand-painted saucers, all of the whiteware vessels represented in the Pennsylvania House sample were decorated with transfer printing. Red, green, and mulberry transfer printed vessels were present, and most of these probably date to the 1830-1850 period. Light blue transfer printed vessels were the most common, and based on the motifs seen in the transfers (Mediterranean and Asiatic scenes with the ubiquitous urns) the Pennsylvania House examples date primarily to the "Romantic" period of English pottery making, which dates from around 1845 to 1865 (Snyder 1997). Flow Blue decorated whiteware also became popular beginning around 1840, and several Flow Blue vessels are represented in the Pennsylvania House sample. (In Flow Blue, the colors of the transfer print were allowed to run or bleed across the surface of the vessel.) The easiest to discern fragments found under the house date to ca. 1850 and include cup and saucer fragments representing Francis Morley's "Cashmere" pattern (Williams 1971).

Ironstone does not usually appear in any quantities on archaeological sites in the Midwest until the Civil War (Felsumee 1999), so the presence of an Ironstone plate from the Pennsylvania House dating, according to the maker's mark, to around 1850 was somewhat of a surprise. Most of the Ironstone vessel fragments found at the Pennsylvania House were large enough to show makers' marks, and these marks indicate that the rest of the Ironstone dated from the 1870s through the 1890s, years when the building no longer served as a tavern.

Ceramic Price Differentials

As noted earlier, the decorations on table ware are generally considered as being particularly sensitive to the economic status of the inhabitants of early 19th-century households. Wealthier families would usually have a higher proportion of expensive transfer-printed items and porcellain, whereas cheaper, undecorated and minimally decorated vessels would have been more common in poorer households. In the first half of the 19th century, the price of an edge decorated plate was about 1.2 times that of a plain (undecorated) plate. The cost of a plate with hand-painted decorations (such as flowers), however, would have been nearly two times that of a plain plate, and a transfer decorated plate would have been about three times as much as a plain plate. A porcelain plate would have been the most expensive, the cost being four times that of a plain whiteware plate (Miller 1980). (Flow blue was slightly more expensive than regular transfer printed ware).

In a tavern setting, it is generally assumed that due to rough handling and a relatively higher breakage rate, the cheapest tableware would have been used in the public dining room, whereas in the owner's private dining area more expensive ware could have been used (or perhaps more expensive ware was brought out for special guests at the tavern). If this assumption is correct, then the two fragmentary blue-edge plates and the blue-edge octagonal serving platter found during the 2005 renovation project would probably have been used in the public area (see Figure 9). On the other hand, the relatively more expensive transfer printed ware, such as the Adams plate illustrated in Figure 10, would probably have been used in the tavern keeper's private dining room. Fragments of an expensive (even by today's standards) Flow Blue plate decorated in the "Paris" pattern, which was manufactured from 1890 to 1894 (Williams 1971), were also found under the house. The date range and cost indicate that this plate, and presumably an entire table setting, was probably owned by the doctor and his family who resided at the Pennsylvania House during that time.

Particularly interesting is a fragment of a large transfer printed whiteware serving platter found under the Pennsylvania House which was decorated with a pattern known as Red Willow (see Figures 11 and 12). Unlike the popular Blue Willow, Red Willow is extremely rare in modern-day ceramic collections, and therefore was presumably rare (and expensive) in the mid-19th century (Rogers 2004). This platter may have been part of one of the tavern owner's private dining service, or may have been used in the public dining area for very special guests. According to tradition, among the notable people who stayed overnight at the Pennsylvania House, and who presumably could have been served their dinner on the better table ware, were James K. Polk, Charles Dickens, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Thomas Corwin (governor of Ohio 1840-1842).

Utilitarian Ware

Nineteenth-century utilitarian ware includes ceramic vessels used for food hauling, cooking, and storage. These items were usually manufactured of lesser grade (non-white) locally available clays by local potters. They can be categorized generally as redware, stoneware, and yellowware, and examples from each of these categories were found during the Pennsylvania House renovation project.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Pennsylvania House ceramic study was the discovery that redware crocks were still being used, and presumably still being manufactured, in the Springfield area as late as the 1840s. One complete and five fragmentary redware crocks were found under the Pennsylvania House, along with three fragmentary stoneware crocks and a stoneware canning jar (see Figures 13 and 14). The consensus of the individuals consulted for this study (see
acknowledgments) was that the 1840s was an unusually late date for redware, although it is known that two potteries in the Zanesville area of eastern Ohio were still making redware as late as 1836. That same year, however, there were sixty potteries producing stoneware in and around Zanesville (Springer 1848). Although the price of redware was cheaper (half of that of stoneware), stoneware vessels were more durable, better for storing or hauling liquids, did not have the dangerous lead glaze, and were generally more desirable to use. It is obvious from the number of potteries producing stoneware that it was the preferred ware for utilitarian vessels by the 1830s, at least in eastern Ohio.

Stoneware clays are not equally abundant in every part of Ohio, however, and because of poor transportation during the first half of the 19th century, the use of stoneware was often restricted to the general areas where the stoneware was manufactured. Stoneware clays were not that abundant in Clark County, and in the first half of the 19th century locally produced redware would not only have been cheaper, but probably much more readily available to local consumers. Unfortunately, because Clark County was not known as a big pottery producing center, little has been written on its local pottery industry, so little can be said at this time as to who made the redware found at the Pennsylvania House. Beer's History of Clark County mentions that "a few years" after 1836 three Germans built a pottery in what is now Lawrenceville, in German Township, only four miles northwest of the Pennsylvania House, and manufactured "crockery ware of all kinds" (Beers 1881:690). Although no attempt has been made by the author to locate this pottery and collect samples of what was made, the term crockery could mean redware. Potteries producing the better stoneware would usually advertise their products as such. A fairly large pottery was also operating in Springfield in 1850, owned by John Steel and producing 18,000 pieces of ware a year (James Murphy personal communication), but it is not known if this pottery was producing redware or stoneware.

The "Wagon Tavern Activity Set"
It has been suggested that a ceramic sample from an old tavern site should have a significant number of mug and pitcher fragments and portions of large serving dishes, all associated with the public dining area, and also a large number of smoking pipes. To use some archaeological jargon, these items, along with discarded metal harness and wagon parts, would be known as the "wagon tavern activity set" (Michael and Carlisle 1976). Not many ceramic artifacts found thus far at the Pennsylvania House fall into this set, however. For example, only two pipe fragments were found under the house, and only one of these, a "ball-clay" pipe bowl fragment, probably dates to the time the building served as a tavern. (The other is a brown "Point Pleasant ribbed elbow" reed stem pipe made at the Kirkpatrick-Davis-Peterson potteries in Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio sometime between 1874 and 1910 - Murphy 1976; James Murphy personal communication 2005.)

There were no mug fragments in the Pennsylvania House sample, although there were two whiteware or ironstone pitcher handles. Large serving platters are represented by only two examples, the blue-edge platter probably used in the public dining area, and the Red Willow platter probably used in the private dining room. The ceramic sample available for study from under the house floor was relatively small, however, and it is quite possible that quantities of these items may yet be found in privies or dump sites somewhere else on the property. It is also quite possible that wooden bowls or tin or pewter pitcher handles. Large serving platters are represented by only two examples, the blue-edge platter probably used in the public dining area, and the Red Willow platter probably used in the private dining room. The ceramic sample available for study from under the house floor was relatively small, however, and it is quite possible that quantities of these items may yet be found in privies or dump sites somewhere else on the property. It is also quite possible that wooden bowls or tin or pewter pitchers were used in the public dining room at the tavern, at least during the first few years that it was open. These items usually do not break when dropped and therefore would not appear in any quantities in an archaeological deposit. A number of fragmentary glass tumblers were found during the renovation project, but an examination of these items indicates that they date from the 1860s and 1890s, long after the Pennsylvania House served as a tavern (Louis Wojcicki personal communication).

Future Archaeology at the Pennsylvania House
It is hoped that this article will arouse the interest of some of the archaeology departments in the various colleges and universities in the Springfield-Dayton area so that perhaps more formal excavations can be carried out in the acre of ground owned by the DAR surrounding the Pennsylvania House before landscaping of the site begins this coming summer (2006). Interested individuals should get in contact with the author by calling or writing the Pennsylvania House Museum. A Department of the Interior "Saving America's Treasures" grant has already been approved for completion of the Pennsylvania House restoration project, which is slated to include a geophysical survey of the grounds to be undertaken this spring. It is expected that this survey will locate possible trash pits, privies, and the foundations of several outbuildings including a summer kitchen and smokehouse, as well as the barns. As noted earlier, the artifacts found during the 2005 renovation project will be on display when the Pennsylvania House reopens to the public in October of 2006, and ASO members are encouraged to visit the museum. As an aside, the museum houses what is believed to be the largest private button collection in the United States, which has already proven quite useful for identifying archaeological examples.

Acknowledgments
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Figure 1 (Gerken) Earliest known photo of the Pennsylvania House, Springfield, Ohio, taken ca. 1905. One of the barns, once used to house draft animals, can be seen to the right of the house. DAR archives.

Figure 2 (Gerken) Photo of the Pennsylvania House taken in 1937, just prior to its scheduled demolition. DAR archives.

Figure 3 (Gerken) Photo of the crawl space under the Pennsylvania House taken just prior to the start of the 2005 restoration project. The surface is covered with broken 1890s oil lamp globes and bottle fragments. Note the dangling electrical conduits. Courtesy of James Boyd.

Figure 4 (Gerken) The wall of the original cellar under the Pennsylvania House has just been breached and Roger Dick of AIS can be seen digging into the artifact-rich layer just below the surface of the crawl space. Courtesy of James Boyd.
Figure 5 (Gerken) The mini-excavator used to remove the dirt below the artifact-producing layer in the new basement under the Pennsylvania House. Courtesy of James Boyd.

Figure 6 (Gerken) Examples of 19th-century ceramic and glass artifacts found during the 2005 Pennsylvania House restoration project.

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<th>Ware</th>
<th>Fragments</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Vessels Represented in the Fragments</th>
<th>Complete Undamaged Vessels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table Ware</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearlware</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiteware/Ironstone</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>121</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilitarian Ware</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redware</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoneware</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowware/Rockingham</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7 (Gerken) Table showing the number of whole and fragmentary vessels represented in the Pennsylvania House ceramic sample.

Figure 8 (Gerken) Possibly the oldest artifact found under the Pennsylvania House is this fragment of a pearlware annular and roulette decorated bowl, made sometime between 1780 and 1840.

Figure 9 (Gerken) Fragments of two blue-edge plates and a blue-edge octagonal serving platter found under the Pennsylvania House. The larger plate sherd is pearlware, and the other sherds are whiteware. These items may have been used in the public dining room.

Figure 10 (Gerken) Partially reconstructed 10 inch diameter whiteware plate decorated with light blue transfer printing and pieced together from fragments found under the Pennsylvania House. The maker's mark impressed on the back of one of the pieces indicates that it was made by the Adams pottery in Tunstall, England. The pattern is known as "Damascus" and was produced by Adams around 1860 (Furniss et al. 1999).
Figure 11 (Gerken) Fragment of a transfer printed whiteware serving platter found under the Pennsylvania House decorated in the rare Red Willow pattern. This platter would have been used in the private dining room or for special guests.

Figure 12 (Gerken) Whole examples of antique whiteware serving platters, including blue-edge (top) and Red Willow transfer printed (depicting Chinese pagoda and other Chinese motifs), that will be placed on exhibit at the Pennsylvania House. Fragmentary examples of these exact styles of platters were found under the building during the 2005 renovation project. For scale, the Red Willow platter measures 18 inches across.

Figure 13 (Gerken) Stoneware canning jar (left) and a redware crock, both found under the floor of the Pennsylvania House. The crock probably dates to the early 1840s and was likely manufactured locally. For scale, the jar is ten and a fourth inches high.

Figure 14 (Gerken) Rim fragments from two more redware crocks found under the Pennsylvania House. The one on the left has an unglazed exterior. Both probably date to the early 1840s and were probably manufactured locally.

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**DO YOU HAVE AMERICAN INDIAN ANCESTRY?**

The Archaeological Society of Ohio is in the process of documenting members who have American Indian ancestry. If you have accurate genealogical records or family traditions of such ancestry, please let me know. You will receive an official card to document this. Don’t let non-Ohio people speak for you and your heritage. Such information can be lost to the next generation if it is not made available now.

You can further confirm your ancestry by contacting any of the DNA labs on the internet. The cost at present is approximately $250.

Please email me at eholzapfel@woh.rr.com or this address: Elaine Holzapfel, 415 Memorial Drive, Greenville, OH 45331.
BOOK REVIEW

Two Essays: Chief and Greed
by Edmund Carpenter
Persimmon Press — 2005 — Price $32.00 — PO Box 821, North Andover, MA 01845

For those who collect artifacts, who are interested in archaeology, who have ever heard of George Heye and the Heye Foundation, the Museum of the American Indian, the American Museum of Natural History, or who would like to know how these institutions and their directors interacted, and the final demise of the Heye Collection, this book is a must. Written by Edmund Carpenter, eminent archaeologist, scholar and philanthropist of New York city, this book is not the story by an author distant from the scene who needed to do extensive outside research – Edmund Carpenter writes from firsthand knowledge. There are so many intimate details of the life of George Heye and his contemporaries that they make a fascinating story in themselves. Add to this Heye’s many machinations in accumulating what is the largest collection of prehistoric New World artifacts in existence makes it one of the most revealing and entertaining books I have read in a long time. After only a few paragraphs, the reader will quickly learn that Edmund Carpenter knows what he is talking about – these people he knew or knew about. The accounts of George Heye, his friends, employees, enemies and fellow collectors put into focus the zeal, avarice, trickery, conniving, influence, dealing and even heartlessness, which were part of assembling and maintaining such an enormous collection. Of great interest is the part of the book which deals with attempts to acquire the collection after Heye’s death and the final disposition of the Heye collection. This portion of the book has many names purposely deleted – names that will keep you wondering and I am sure some people may guess – and they are from some of the most prominent families in the United States. A book which is hard to put down.

Robert N. Converse

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requires free Adobe Reader version 5.0 or above.

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New Release Price $49.95

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

The Archaeological Society of Ohio is organized to discover and conserve archaeological sites and material within the State of Ohio, to seek and promote a better understanding among students and collectors of archaeological material, professional and non-professional, including individuals, museums, and institutions of learning, and to disseminate knowledge on the subject of archaeology. Membership in the society shall be open to any person of good character interested in archaeology or the collecting of American Indian artifacts, upon acceptance of written application and payment of dues.