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Object of the Society

The Archaeological Society of Ohio is organized to discover and preserve 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 is open to all persons of suitable character and interest. The annual dues are payable either the first of January or the first of July each year. Dues are as follows: Adults (18 and over) $4.50, Juniors (under 18) $2.25, Husband and Wife (one copy of publication) $5.50; Sustaining, $25.00. Funds are used for publishing "Ohio Archaeologist" and for other necessary expenses of the Society. The Archaeological Society of Ohio is an incorporated non-profit organization, and has no paid officers or employees.

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Address all communications concerning application for membership, change of address, and other business matters to the Executive Secretary.

Address orders for back issues, with your remittance, to Wayne A. Mortine, 454 West State Street, Newcomerstown, Ohio.
# OHIO ARCHAEOLOGIST

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## The Cover

The pottery vessel pictured on the cover is an example of the high degree of craftsmanship of the Hopewelian Indians in Ohio. The pot was found in Mound #13, Mound City Group, Ross County, Ohio, in 1920 when the site was excavated by William C. Mills. The grit-tempered vessel has four small "feet," a trait limited to Hopewelian pottery. Surface treatment consists of a row of punctates on the shoulder of the pot and brush marks on the body made by stroking the vessel with a split reed or stick before firing. It is 117 mm. high, 89.5 mm. in diameter at the top, and 4 mm. thick. This specimen is on exhibit at the Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio.
The President’s Page

As we enter 1964, it seems timely for us to stand back and take a good look at our Society to see how it is progressing. Is it going forward according to its objectives as stated in the Constitution? Let us see.

Objective Number 1 -- To discover and preserve archaeological sites and material within the State of Ohio.

Our project of reporting sites to the Ohio State Museum certainly carries this objective out very satisfactorily. Preserving these sites is something for members to attempt in each area.

Objective Number 2 -- To seek and promote a better understanding among students and collectors of archaeological material.

We do this not only through the "Ohio Archaeologist," but also at our meetings where members mingle together, exchanging information and discussing their various projects.

Objective Number 3 -- To disseminate knowledge on the subject of archaeology.

Our October issue of the "Ohio Archaeologist" with Bob Converse’s outstanding work on the classification of points is our prime example of this. Each article sent in for the "Ohio Archaeologist" also carries out this objective.

We must conclude, therefore, that the objectives of our Society are being carried out in a very satisfactory manner.

One thing our younger members have to learn is that archaeology is a very frustrating hobby. No matter for how long they pursue it they will have big disappointments at times. Like your President, for instance. He had a perfect location for a large village site, lots of surface material and very similar to the Lichliter site. Visions of many postholes and large house patterns! Easy to get to and easy to dig. A month of digging over 100 feet of 5 foot trenches, ending up with two postholes of no significance and a handful of flint chips! This particular group of Indians did not build houses with posts. But, maybe it was important to find out that bit of information, because sometimes it is very important to find out what is not true, as well as what is.

The past year was a tough year for amateur archaeologist and collector. The unusual dryness made field hunting very difficult, and the hardening of the ground due to this dryness made excavating doubly difficult. This is our second dry year; so we may hope that next year will be better, also hoping, of course, that it does not go too far the other way.

Here is a tip, if you are hunting for earthworks in your vicinity. With a light fall of snow on the ground every little rise in the ground stands out about twice as clearly as at any other time, especially in the woods. So, if you do not mind the cold, this is a good time to be out hunting for that elusive mound.

John C. Allman, President
The Editor's Page

The past year has been a rough one for our magazine. We lost the services of a talented editor, continued far behind schedule, suffered additional delays beyond our control, and ran short of articles.

On the brighter side, the publication of Robert Converse's "Ohio Flint Types" as a special feature of the October issue helped us return to a near normal publication schedule. Several other members have contributed new articles and photographs to help us through a difficult period.

But 1964 still does not see us out of the woods. Our principal problem remains -- how to secure enough material from our members and others to keep the "Ohio Archaeologist" full of interesting material and on schedule. A beginning has been made toward establishing a file of usable material from which to draw a suitable balance of articles for each issue.

Our members generally have not taken advantage of their opportunity to publicize their new finds, sites, or theories. A number of exciting discoveries were made last season. Those available are appearing in this issue. Although the individual member may feel that his finds have little significance, in the total, they are the story of Ohio prehistory.

It is no doubt safe to say that most of our active members made finds last year that gave them a real thrill. From your Editor's personal experience, half of the fun is in parading a fine piece before envious eyes. How better to accomplish this than to have its photo published and to tell its story in print? An article needn't contain flowery language or far-out theories. All that is required are the facts and photos. Help your editorial staff tell the story of Ohio archaeology.

Leonard H. Brown, Editor
Bird Comes Home to Roost After Fifty-Two Years

Elmer Grimm, of Elyria, and his family took a western vacation this year. While passing through Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, they were held up for a period with car trouble. To pass the time while his automobile was being repaired, Mr. Grimm and his son Leonard visited collectors in the area. Among them was a Mr. Gagne, a retired teacher.

Mr. Grimm continues: "After I introduced my son and myself, Mr. Gagne took us into his study. It was a typical artist's studio with unfinished paintings, brushes, paints, etc., all around. Nestled among some rock and mineral samples lay a banded slate birdstone. My son and I spotted it at the same time. We tried to curb our excitement while I proceeded to question Mr. Gagne about the birdstone. He said that since it wasn't local he wasn't much interested in it.

"He told me that he had taught school in Dayton, Ohio, in 1911, and that it had been brought in to him then. He had given the fellow some cigarettes for it.

"I brought the bird back to within 180 miles of where it was found. I believe it will roost in a display case for many more years to come. This bird has never been published."

Measurements of the bird are 4-5/8" long by 2-3/16" high. It is polished and seems finished except that it is not drilled, there being no drill marks of any kind on this specimen. It is made from beautifully-banded slate. (Photo courtesy of Elmer Grimm, Elyria, Ohio.)
Excavations at the Brown and McGraw Sites
Near Chillicothe, Ohio

by Olaf H. Prufer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology,
Case Institute of Technology

During the past summer the author and a team of students from Case Institute of Technology, Western Reserve University, Harvard University, and staff members of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and Case carried out excavations near Chillicothe, Ohio. This work, aimed at gaining more information about the nature of Ohio Hopewell villages, was sponsored by the National Science Foundation (Grant GS-8). It must be understood that the following remarks constitute but a brief summary of the fieldwork; a major scientific report is currently in preparation.

During the year preceding the field season, a number of surveys were carried out in order to verify the author's hypothesis that the settlement pattern of Ohio Hopewell conformed to that defined as the small hamlet-vacant ceremonial center type. This hypothesis was based upon the known fact that the great Hopewellian ceremonial centers in Ohio are singularly devoid of habitation debris, and upon the curious lack of known village sites of the Hopewell Complex within the classic Ohio Hopewell area. It was assumed that -- regardless of the quality of past fieldwork and exploration -- the near-total lack of Hopewell villages must reflect a real situation. In other words, substantial villages similar to those of the Fort Ancient Aspect of later times may not have been the rule during Hopewell times. On the other hand, the very size of most of the great ceremonial earthworks made investigators look for settlements of corresponding size, thus overlooking and ignoring tiny farmstead-like hamlets.

In the course of the surveys a number of very small Hopewellian localities were traced in the Scioto Valley. As a rule, they are located in the river bottoms rather than on the higher terraces on which the earthworks are situated. There is also evidence that these small localities occur in considerable density. No large village site was located despite diligent searching in the field and through interviews and correspondence with local citizens who knew the area.

The above findings appear to verify the settlement hypothesis upon which the present research project was based.

Excavations were started at the Russel Brown Village No. 1, a tiny area strewn with Hopewellian materials, in the bottom lands of the Russel Brown farm, south of Chillicothe. The cultural deposits here, unfortunately, were restricted to the plough zone. For this reason work was abandoned after about two weeks in favor of another site with a deep midden. The Brown site, however, did yield the remains of an essentially single component Hopewell settlement, characterized by cord-marked pottery, simple-stamped sherds of Southeastern derivation, numerous Hopewell flake knives, and typical Hopewell projectile points.

The main excavations were carried out at the Alva McGraw village site.
No. 1, located on the McGraw farm just south of Chillicothe. Surface indica­tions, pointed out by Mr. McGraw, suggested a midden, though the surface evidence was scanty indeed. The site, again, is located in the bottom lands of the Scioto River close to what appears to have been an ancient meander of that stream. This situation of the site explains the lack of surface indications beyond a few artifacts and sherds. The ancient midden was completely covered by successive flood deposits of the river. Only in a very small area, where sub-soil land features prevented the accumulation of flood deposits, did some of the midden area reach the surface. There was, however, considerable surface staining in the surface area above the midden, spreading well beyond its actual limits. There are indications that many similar sites, buried by river silts, exist throughout the Scioto bottom lands. This, too, may explain the fact that Hopewelian settlements have, to all intents and purposes, never been reported in Ohio.

The McGraw site proved to be very small. While the entire site was not excavated, its limits were plotted out by testing. Barring possible errors, the site does not seem to cover an area in excess of 100 x 100 feet. There are reasons to believe that this site, as well as other similar ones, represents farmsteads.

On the average, the single-component midden was encountered at a depth of two feet beneath two sterile flood deposit layers. It consisted of black soil, rarely more than one foot in thickness, densely packed with artifacts, bones, and fire-cracked rocks. The midden was undifferentiated. No house structure or features could be detected.

The artifacts consist of many thousands of pottery fragments including a good series of classic Hopewell cross-hatched rims, various types of zoned and rocker-stamped sherds, an unusually large series of shoddily incised sherds corresponding to the Illinoian Pike Scratched type, and large quantities of cordmarked sherds. In addition there are many simple-stamped sherds and tetrapodal vessel supports which indicate strong Southeastern connections.

Bone artifacts include awls, eyed needles, cut fragments of turtle carapaces, and a variety of other tools such as beamers. Many freshwater shells were found. Some of these show cutting marks and artificial perforations.

Flint tools include a good series of projectile points among which the classic Hopewell Snyders Point is conspicuous. A large series of flake knives was recovered from the trenches, the knives are of unusually good workmanship. Curiously, only two corresponding cores were found. Flint Ridge flint is the dominant raw material.

Finally a copper awl, a fragmentary polished celt, fossil invertebrates, stone paint cups, great quantities of red ochre, and many other finds including a fair amount of mica should be mentioned.

Food remains include the afore-mentioned clam shells, great quantities of animal bones among which deer is dominant, a variety of nut shells, and -- most important of all -- two charred corn cobs. These cobs demonstrate that agriculture was clearly practiced by the Ohio Hopewellians, a fact that is also supported by the location of the McGraw site and other, similar, localities in
the flood plains of streams and rivers.

Carbon samples have yielded the following $^{14}C$ dates: 494 A.D. $\pm$ 65 years (OWU 61) 448 A.D. $\pm$ 166 years (OWU 62).

McGraw Site. Excavation in progress. (Photograph courtesy of Olaf H. Prufer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Case Institute of Technology.)

McGraw Site. Section C-1, showing midden at bottom of cut. Original top soil was removed by a bulldozer. (Photograph courtesy of Olaf H. Prufer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Case Institute of Technology.)
Some Paleo-Indian Artifacts from Miami County, Ohio

by Martha A. Potter, Ohio State University

At a recent meeting of the Miami County Historical Society, Mr. Harry Hopkins of Piqua and Mr. G. P. Schurr of Dayton gave the author several Paleo-Indian artifacts for examination. The group of five artifacts consisted of a Plano Complex point, a specimen which appears to be either an unfinished point or an "unfluted-fluted" point, and three fluted points. The artifacts were then examined and classified according to the procedure described by Prufer and Baby in Palaeo-Indians of Ohio (1:Appendix A).

Two of the fluted points owned by Mr. Schurr are convex-parallel sided points (Figs. A and B). They have convex bases and slightly curved or nearly parallel sides. Both faces of each point are fluted; the reverse side of Figure A has four flutes. One of the specimens (Fig. A) is made from Indiana hornstone (Harrison County, Indiana, chert). According to Prufer and Baby, 8.7% of the Paleo-Indian artifacts examined were fashioned from this material (1:45). The other fluted point is made from a low-grade, medium-gray flint, probably of local origin.

The third specimen from the Schurr collection (Fig. C) is probably an "unfluted-fluted" point, although it could also be an unfinished convex-parallel sided point. The general shape and size of the artifact are similar to convex-parallel sided points. But the absence of flutes and the presence of basal thinning are features found in "unfluted-fluted" points. The flake scars on the faces of this specimen are very faint, due, probably, to the material from which it is made -- low-grade gray chert. The above three points were all found in Lost Creek Township, Miami County, Ohio.

The fluted point (Fig. D) found by Mr. Hopkins in Springcreek Township can be classified as a concavo-convex type. The sides of the point are sinuous, owing to their construction near the base. This constriction is intentional and not formed by lateral grinding, since such grinding is absent. This specimen is fashioned from mottled Flint Ridge flint, the material from which 26% of those artifacts examined by Prufer and Baby were made (1:45).

The Plano Complex point (Fig. E) also owned by Mr. Hopkins is, to the author's knowledge, the second one of its type found in Miami County. This point exhibits the weak shoulders and straight stem which are characteristic of Plano points found at the Stringtown, Sawmill, Turner, and Gallant sites described by Prufer and Baby (1:Figs. 21, 22, 25, and 26). The point also has a spur on one side of the base similar to several specimens from the Stringtown site (1:Fig. 26, g). The raw material is dull gray chert. This specimen was also found in Springcreek Township, Miami County, Ohio.

While the original study of Paleo-Indian artifacts conducted by Prufer and Baby is finished, the authors are still examining all artifacts from this prehistoric Indian culture. When a sufficient number of specimens have been recorded, a supplement to Palaeo-Indians of Ohio will be published. If anyone has artifacts in his collection that are similar to these illustrated in this article or in Palaeo-Indians of Ohio, he can send them to Raymond S. Baby, Curator of
Archaeology, Ohio State Museum, Columbus 10, Ohio. The specimens will be handled with great care and will be returned promptly to the owner.

Prufer and Baby, Palaeo-Indians of Ohio, The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus 10, Ohio. 1963. (The numbers following the colon in references are page numbers.)

![Fig. D](image1)

Obverse  Reverse

![Fig. E](image2)

Obverse  Reverse
An Adena Type Scraper

by Arthur George Smith, Firelands Museum, Norwalk, Ohio

Occasionally an Adena leaf-shaped blade is found that has been fashioned into a scraper as the result of reworking the base. Three of these are shown in this figure, natural size.


2. Indiana grey hornstone. Fall Creek above Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Edges show a beveling from use.


Drawings courtesy of Mrs. Betty Crawford, Mansfield, Ohio.
Coshocton Adena Cache Blade Find

On Monday, September 9, 1963, Charles Rothenstine of Route 4, Coshocton, Ohio, was building a new house in a housing addition on East Walnut Street, Coshocton. The exterior of the building was almost finished and the interior work was progressing. A plumbing contractor was in the process of installing pipe lines in the basement. Larry Shaw, an employee, was engaged in trenching the basement floor. With no indication of anything unusual, Shaw suddenly struck a pile of dark stone. Closer examination revealed that the stone was flint and that the pile consisted of a large number of finely-worked flint blades. Mr. Rothenstine, the owner, stopped the work, and digging proceeded more carefully, revealing the details of the find. The cache consisted of 330 (Rothenstine's estimate) Adena cache blades ranging in length from 2-1/2 inches to 8-1/2 inches. They were compactly placed on edge in a space approximately 18 inches in diameter. Lying flat on top of the cache were twelve or more of the largest and finest blades.

The cache consisted entirely of Adena leaf-shaped blades, except for two unworked rough chunks of flint which were found in association (Fig. 1, extreme right center.) Some fifty of the blades, struck in the trenching process were broken into pieces with the loss of several fragments.

About 250 blades of the cache are made from one distinctive type of material. (See Fig. 2) It is a smooth-grained, dull black chert, mottled with blue-gray blotches. There are no natural cleavage faces exposed in this flint as are often seen, but a few pieces contain small rotted pits. (Fig. 2, top row, second from left.)

The remainder of the cache is made from a harder, black flint. It contains inclusions of an iron oxide and both the material and workmanship are inferior to the larger blades.

The general area in which the cache was found had been heavily disturbed years ago by the shaft mining of coal. Large earth dumps nearby had been leveled for the housing project. Mr. Rothenstine stated that although the cache had been found almost ten feet below the present earth level, its actual depth was about 18 inches under the original surface.

Technical Editor's Note: Your Technical Editor and Miss Martha Potter with Asa Mays, Jr., visited the site and determined that the leaf-shaped blades were fashioned from Coshocton flint. The cache was deposited just above a quarry site located on the hillside. It is obvious, therefore, that the blades were made locally.

Attention of the reader is called to the Adena flint artifacts illustrated on page 36 of the "Ohio Archaeologist," Jan.-April 1962, Vol. 12, Nos. 1 and 2, Fig. 5, c. The Thurman DeLong Mound by Frank J. Soday.
Fig. 1. More than 300 Adena cache blades found at Coshocton, O. For scale, a ruler was placed among the largest blades.
Fig. 2. Twelve of the largest of the Adena cache blades. All twelve appear to be the work of a single master flint craftsman, as do most of the remainder. Notice the very large percussion-flake scars, the delicate secondary chipping, the careful truing of the edges. Reading from the top, left to right. First row: 7-1/2" long by 2-3/8" wide. 6-5/8" long by 2-3/16" wide. 7-1/8" long by 2-1/4" wide. 6-3/4" long by 1-15/16" wide. Second row: 7-3/8" long by 2-1/2" wide. 7-3/8" long by 2-5/16" wide. 7-1/4" long by 2-1/8" wide. 7-7/8" long by 2-3/8" wide. Third row: 7-9/16" long by 2-3/4" wide. 8-3/8" long by 2-5/8" wide. 8-1/2" long by 2-3/8" wide. 8-3/16" long by 2-5/16" wide.
Gravel Kame Artifacts

These gravel kame artifacts were uncovered with burials on the Zimmerman farm near Roundhead, Logan County, Ohio. Originally in the E. R. Bondley collection, they were secured by Richard Johnson of near Marion several years ago and are presently in his collection.

The shell necklace and the perfect sandal-sole gorget were both found by E. R. Bondley on November 20, 1930, associated with burials removed from the Zimmerman site.

The repaired gorget was re-drilled by its original owner when it was broken. Shown laced with twine, it was found by Mr. Zimmerman, the landowner.

The barbed harpoon is from the Dr. Banning collection, Belle Center, Ohio, and is also a Zimmerman site find.

Other articles pertaining to the Glacial Kame culture and photographs of artifacts from the Zimmerman and other kame sites may be found in the following issues of the "Ohio Archaeologist":

Vol. 9 Nos. 3 and 4 1959
Vol. 7 Nos. 3 and 4 1957
Vol. 6 Nos. 1 and 3 1956

(Photos courtesy of Richard Johnson, Marion, Ohio.)
A Fluted Point

Shown full size is a fluted point from the collection of Charles H. Long, Winchester, Kentucky. This point, 3-11/16 inches long and made from a mottled blue flint, was found on Hancock Creek, Clark County, Kentucky.

Addendum

The Ohio lanceolate specimens illustrated on page 63 of the July, 1963, issue of the "Ohio Archaeologist" Vol. 13, No. 3, were not accompanied by their descriptive material. With apologies to all, the information is finally published here. Reading from left to right:

(1) Rather coarsely chipped with no fine retouch. Material is a unique purplish and bluish-white mottled chert, source unknown. The base of this specimen was found in the Whiton collection from Wakeman, Ohio; the tip was recognized in the McGee collection from New London, Ohio.

(2) Very dark gray Coshocton County flint; quite thin, with sharp point and unground edges.

(3) Mottled, very light gray Nellie chert. Thin and sharp with no grinding of edges. Some spots of the chert have decomposed. This point and the preceding one were part of a cache of 48 pieces found about 1870 by Mr. Porter south of Elyria, Ohio. All were over four inches long and some were slightly shouldered.

(4) Bottom. In spite of the contrast in size, this is an Ohio lanceolate, resharpened down to a stub. Base and edges are ground to the break in outline. Pinkish gray and white flint, source unknown. Found on the Esch Mound site near Huron, Ohio.
A Copper Celt from Adams County

A copper celt from Adams County, Ohio, now in the collection of Lloyd A. Dugstad, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Michigan Barbed Axes

by Arthur George Smith, Firelands Museum, Norwalk, Ohio

The Michigan barbed axe (Fig. 1) is from the collection of E. H. Grimm of Elyria, Ohio. It is made of a black and white igneous rock. While in use, a chip was knocked out of one corner of the edge. Restored to symmetry by its aboriginal owner, one must look carefully to see the evidence of this prehistoric repair.

For many years this axe lay in a storage room of an eastern museum. It had become mixed in with a collection from Tennessee. The curator discovered the axe and recognized it as an Ohio or Michigan specimen. Since the specimen was undocumented it was given to me.

The dust and grime of decades formed a heavy layer on one face. Careful cleaning revealed an inscription. It was fragmentary and read: -o--- 8 -il-s -ort- -oled- -hi- --7- Replacing missing letters gives: Found 8 miles north of Toledo Ohio 187-. That interpretation would put the "findspot" close to the State boundary.

The second barbed axe (Fig. 2) is made of diorite that has weathered to a light grey. It was found about two miles north of Norwalk on the Oscar Hipp farm. The bit is slightly damaged.

This axe shows a feature that is unique not only in my experience but in that of all Michigan archaeologists to whom I have shown it. In line with each pair of barbs, in the middle of both faces, there is a knob about 1" across by 3/16" high.
Fig. 1. Michigan barbed axe. (Photograph courtesy of E. H. Grimm, Elyria, Ohio.)
Fig. 2. Michigan barbed axe. (Photograph courtesy of E. H. Grimm, Elyria, Ohio.)
Archaeological Fieldwork, 1963

by Raymond S. Baby and Martha A. Potter

During the spring and summer, The Ohio Historical Society's department of archaeology, in cooperation with the National Park Service, carried out explorations at the Mound City Group National Monument and in the Big Darby Reservoir area, just southwest of Columbus, Ohio. All of the work was under the general direction of Raymond S. Baby, curator of archaeology, assisted by James Brown, graduate student, University of Chicago, who supervised the re-examination of the Mound City Group; Asa Mays, Jr., and Martha A. Potter, who supervised the exploration of the O. C. Voss Mound; Robert M. Goslin, who assisted in the excavation of Edwin Sidner Mound #2. Both Voss and Sidner Mounds are in the Big Darby Reservoir area.

The Edwin Sidner Mound is a low circular mound measuring 70 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height at the time of excavation. The site is located just south of West Jefferson, Ohio, and is situated on a second terrace along the west side of Little Darby Creek, 539 feet north of Sidner Mound #1 (See Field-notes O.S.M., 1962). Excavation revealed two sub-soil burial features beneath the mound. Feature #1, a conjoined depression-pit, contained 37 burials, many of which were extended inhumations. Cremated burials and bundles of bones were placed around the sides of both depression and pit of the feature. Feature #2, an elongate oval pit, contained three extended inhumations. The burials made in all of these burial features had been placed on bark and covered with bark. A clay tubular pipe, two quatraconcave gorgets, shell beads, stemmed projectile points, and parts of two animal masks were among the burial associations. The disposition of the dead and associated artifacts can be assigned to the prehistoric Adena Indians.

The O. C. Voss site is located just south of the junction of Big Darby and Little Darby creeks. The mound, measuring 75 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height, is situated on the edge of a second terrace along the east edge of Big Darby Creek.

Excavation of the mound revealed a roughly elliptical ring of stones placed over nine post holes which represent the remains of a ceremonial structure. The structure had evidently been burned down and the outline was covered by the cobblestones as a memorial. The primary core was then heaped over the stones. Two burial pits were found just beyond the southeast portion of the primary core. One pit contained six burials and the other contained one burial, all placed in a semi-flexed position. These pits, as well as the primary core of the mound, were covered by the secondary mantle.

Artifacts associated with the burials include two trianguloid flint knives, two elbow-shaped limestone pipes, a bone hair pin and numerous shell beads. Many potsherds were found both on the mound floor and on top of the primary core. The majority of these sherds are cord marked and grit-tempered. However, an important minority is shell-tempered. Flint artifacts from the floor and top of the primary mound include triangular points, fragments of corner and side notched points, and numerous flint chips. Several bone awls and pieces of worked bone were also found. There was a great accumulation of
animal bones and fresh-water mollusca shells both on the floor and in the mound fill which indicate that there was considerable living in the area prior to mound construction. The grit-tempered, cord-marked pottery and the elbow-shaped pipes indicate that the mound was built by the Late Woodland Indians who lived in Ohio approximately between 1000 and 1300 A.D. The presence of triangular points and shell-tempered pottery implies contact with Fort Ancient Indians in southwestern Ohio. Because of this mixture, it is safe to say that the Voss site was occupied during the latter part of Late Woodland times.

The re-examination of the Mound City Group was begun on May 1 and completed on October 15. The purpose of the investigation was to excavate as many of the mounds and the earthworks as time would permit. Exploration was begun in the southeast corner establishing the true location of Mound 10, the southeast corner, the south wall; these earthworks were then placed in their proper place. A new prehistoric borrow pit was discovered in the southeast corner. Mound 13, one of the major mounds of the group, was re-constructed in accordance with physical evidence recovered during the investigation to a size larger than the first restoration but smaller than recorded by Squier and Davis in 1847.

Much data and many cultural remains were recovered. Beneath both mounds (#10 and 13), evidence was found of house structures and associated features. These house structures constitute a new type in structural design, and are unlike structures previously described at the site. Artifacts and cremated burials were found associated in both structures.

Excavation along the site of the original south embankment revealed that the area had been used as a prehistoric Hopewellian dump, yielding a concentration of artifacts. The exploration of the borrow pit showed a sequence beginning from the time the embankment was erected.

Charcoal in direct association with a cremated burial deposited in a sub-floor feature of house structure beneath Mound #10 yield a C14 date of 178 A.D. ± 53 years. (OWU#51)

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Order or Disorder

by O. R. Wiltsey, Columbus, Indiana

In June 1957, I found an arrowhead in a cornfield on my father-in-law's farm. The same weekend I found a small box of arrowheads that I had picked up when I was a kid roaming the fields in southern Wisconsin. My curiosity
aroused, I began to ask the fellows at work about possible Indian sites in this area. Our local area had been well populated by Indians, so I began my fascinating search for Indian relics. I made some mistakes which meant hours of work later on. For the first year and a half I kept only token records of my site locations. I didn't keep accurate records on each piece except to number each one according to location. I had permission to hunt each farm and always made it a point to get the owner's consent. A letter from the "Sarge" giving me a suggestion on site boxes gave me this idea of "Order or Disorder." I think the following suggestions would help our new members and it might lead to other suggestions that would help all of us:

**Rule 1.** Always get permission from the farmer or landowner before going on his land. Tell him who you are, and what you would like to do. Ask him whether he has noticed any flint. Almost any farmer will gladly offer information and allow you to hunt. If he wants you to stay out of certain fields, respect his wishes; don't bother his livestock; close all gates. Treat his property as you would your own and you will be welcomed back. Don't abuse the privilege he has extended you.

**Rule 2.** Try to get an accurate description of the land by obtaining such information as township number, range, etc. Get names of previous owners and present owners. Give each location or site a code number. For example, Mr. James' farm might be J1; Mr. Jones' farm might be J2. Keep relics from each site separate. I carry several cloth bags when I hunt several sites on one trip. I put each site's relics in a different bag and label each bag.

**Rule 3.** Broken arrowheads from each site go into site boxes (thanks to "Sarge"). Someday the other pieces may show up. Knowing each one is in the right box makes this easy.

**Rule 4.** After cleaning newly found relics, I trace each piece in my catalogue, number it, list its location, its color, date found, and any other pertinent information. I spent hours putting my collection in order; it should have been done in the first place. The first pages of my catalogue list the location and all information about each site. From there it's simple to trace the relic, number each with India ink, and to enter it in the catalogue.

**Rule 5.** A county map showing all farms and roads in the county is a big help. Mark your locations on it and watch the pattern of Indian habitation show up. I have found several sites, not realizing they would be in that particular spot until I saw a gap in the pattern.

**Rule 6.** The first time you search a new site and do not find anything, don't forget about it. Go back not just once but several times. What the plow turns under this year, it may expose next year; so go back and recheck.

**Rule 7.** Rechipping and retouching to improve the looks of a relic is wrong. Restoration when applied correctly is an accepted practice, but check with an authority on artifacts. His opinions are well worth heeding.

A display case to contain your valuable relics keeps them safe and yet can be opened to permit them to be admired and examined by all. So display your collection neatly, and record the data on it. Keep it in order -- not disorder.
New Book Available

The only known remains of the earliest human inhabitants of what is now Ohio are treated in a new book, PALAEO-INDIANS OF OHIO, published by The Ohio Historical Society.

The publication represents a two-year study by Ohioans Olaf H. Prufer, assistant professor of anthropology at Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, and Raymond S. Baby, curator of archaeology for The Ohio Historical Society, who analyzed and evaluated thousands of flint artifacts in the study.

The 68-page book is a scientific presentation of the fluted point, the flint object which establishes the presence of the early hunters or Paleo-Indians in what is now Ohio about 9,000 years ago.

These migrant peoples arrived in this area during the last of the great glacial periods. Here the hunters followed the herds of what are now extinct mammals, killing them with their javelins tipped with fluted points for food and clothing.

To date no human skeletal remains have been discovered by archaeologists. Only the distinctive spear points which are sometimes found in association with fossilized bones of early animals give an indication of the way of life of those primitive people.

The book is illustrated with examples of fluted points, maps, and graphs and is available from the Ohio Historical Society, State Museum, Columbus 10. Cost is $3.00 per copy plus tax.

A Late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic Type

Lewis & Kneberg named this type the "Big Sandy." Ritchie calls it "Otter Creek," but Big Sandy is now the accepted name for the type.

Type description. Lanceolate with straight sides near the base. Notches are set in at right angles to the axis of the artifact, and the edge above and below the notches is a continuous straight line. Rather heavy, the base is straight or concave, and heavily ground. Many of the shorter specimens have been re-sharpened down to a stub, as shown in the top row.

The type is found in the very base of many shell mounds, with unnotched lanceolates in Montana and with Old Copper in Wisconsin. Practically all specimens are knives.

This type can be distinguished from the later but similar in outline "Raccoon Creek Side Notched" by the fact that it is much heavier and that the base is ground. Raccoon Creek points are thin and have unground bases.
"... little essay written by the late Arthur Kudner to his son. It goes like this:

Never fear big long words,
Big long words name little things,
All big things have little names,
Such as life and death, peace and war
Or dawn, day, night, hope, love, home.
Learn to use little words in a big way,
It is hard to do
But they say what you mean.
When you don't know what you mean --
Use big words --
That often fools little people.

An Adena Effigy Pipe

by Arthur George Smith, Firelands Museum, Norwalk, Ohio

This pipe was found, circa 1882, in a stone mound on the farm of Mr. Jacob Vance, about a mile west of St. Louisville, in Newton township, Licking County, Ohio. The finder was a Mr. B. Jones of Columbus, Ohio, from whom it was purchased by James C. Wright. It remained in his collection until 1962, when the collection was acquired by Charles F. Wray of West Rush, New York.

The pipe is made of reddish brown sandstone, bleached in some places by weathering and blackened in other places probably by a crematory fire. The head of the effigy has been broken off and the break is worn smooth. The bore of the pipe is quite small, but it is definitely a blocked-end tubular pipe. The mouthpiece end is wedge-shaped.

The effigy is that of the upper thighs and torso of a man, hands at shoulder height grasping the legs of the skin of a large bird which is pulled down over his head. The arms are well modeled; the navel is exaggerated.

Because the head is missing, it is difficult to tell what bird is represented. The wingtips cross in the back at waist level, a distinguishing characteristic of the falcons; but there is a distinct line down the center of the breast, which is a feature of the Great Snowy Owl, the most ghostly of all birds. Their flight is soundless in spite of their size, and even at short range they become invisible in a snowsquall. Indians respected them as they did the eagle and the great hawks.

Mr. Wray, who is a member of the Archaeological Society of Ohio, thought that an Ohio artifact as rare as an Adena effigy pipe belonged in Ohio, so he presented it to the author. It is now permanently in the Cleveland Museum of Art.
Adena effigy pipe from Licking County, Ohio. (Photograph courtesy of Olaf H. Prufer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Case Institute of Technology.)
Chapter News

An outstanding showing of archaeological material and a well-prepared program were presented to their community by the members and friends of the Sugarcreek Valley Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Ohio on October 19 and 20, 1963. The show was held at the Elks Auditorium, New Philadelphia, Ohio, and the large crowd thoroughly enjoyed the varied layout and good facilities.

Along the side and end of the large auditorium, several of Ohio's widely known relic dealers offered fine artifacts for sale to the continuously changing crowd of members and enthusiasts. Along the opposite side was the loan exhibit of the Education Department of the Ohio Historical Society. Across the front of the area the Broken Arrow Archery Club of Tuscarawas County displayed its stock of archery equipment, and its members gave amazing demonstrations of their skill and accuracy. On the stage immediately behind, a slide projector was kept in operation showing in color well known artifacts and excavations to an appreciative audience of about fifty persons at a time.

The feature of the show was the display of the collections of the Chapter members. On five rows of tables each 40 feet long, the site material, type material, and the general displays of the members were laid out, all under glass. Ribbon awards were given the following members in the three categories:

Site Material
1st Award -- Robert Huprich, Sugarcreek
2nd Award -- Mahlon Schrock, Sugarcreek

General Displays
1st Award -- John Ford
2nd Award -- Lloyd Swinderman, New Philadelphia

Type Displays
1st Award -- Claude Lahm, Baltic
2nd Award -- William Smith, New Philadelphia

Copies of "Survey of Ohio Fluted Points" and back issues of the "Ohio Archaeologist" were on sale and a large number of new members was secured.

Necrology

Howard D. Floyd, Bridgeport, Ohio, died July 30, 1963.

George S. Wallace, Huntington, W. Va., had been a member since 1953. An attorney, he was also an army general (retired).
Feurt Village Artifacts

These celts and points were all excavated from refuse pits, except the celt on the lower right and the three largest points which were surface finds.

The celt at lower left, highly polished, was found at a depth of four feet by Dewey Valandingham, Lucasville, Ohio.

The pits, located on the southeast corner of the Feurt Village site, were the "city dumps" of the Fort Ancient culture inhabitants. (Photo courtesy of James W. Miller, Portsmouth, Ohio.)

Personals

Claude Bramblett, for a number of years a junior and regular member of the A.S.O., is now on location in Kenya, Africa. He is working for the Southwest Research Institute.

Courtesy of "Pena Pow Wow," Carrizo Springs, Texas
# New Members

Here are the new members added since the listing in the issue of July, 1963, and up to October 1, 1963:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Address Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Edinburg</td>
<td>Maurice Meek, 210 N. Lincoln St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kendallville</td>
<td>Robert W. Kollman, 429 N. Park Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Akron 19</td>
<td>Samuel Runjamin, 2085 Glenmount Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barberton</td>
<td>Ken Grossen, 3463 State Street</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>Richard R. Milford, 1327 La Cave Pl. N. W.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cardington</td>
<td>*Stanley Baker, 119 Cunard Street</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chillicothe</td>
<td>Earl W. Roberts, Cottage Lane</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Ralph A. Wise, Columbus Industrial X-Ray Co., 981 E. Hudson St.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coshocton</td>
<td>Charles Rothenstine, R. R. 4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Groveport</td>
<td>Norman L. Wright, M. D., 24 Meadowbrook Way</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hillsboro</td>
<td>Robert Baer (Operator W 8 SZH) 149 College Street</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>Richard H. Williams, R. R. 6, Box 212-A</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kettering 39</td>
<td>Barbara M. White, 994 Norwood St.</td>
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<td>Lewisburg</td>
<td>Wilbur L. Vorhees, 1104 Greenridge Dr.</td>
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<td>Marion</td>
<td>John W. Davidson, R. R. 1</td>
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<td>Masury</td>
<td>Delmar D. Green, 895 Fairwood Ave.</td>
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<td>Mentor</td>
<td>Fred L. Taylor, P. O. Box 470</td>
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<td>Mt. Vernon</td>
<td>Richard M. Ahlstrom, 7392 Longview Dr.</td>
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<td>Newcomerstown</td>
<td>Kenneth Black, R. R. 2</td>
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<td>New Philadelphia</td>
<td>*Paul Steven Jones, R. R. 3</td>
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<td>Orient</td>
<td>*Steve Connor, 461 Third St., N. E.</td>
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<td>Rocky River</td>
<td>Dwight D. Bethards, R. R. 1</td>
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<td>St. Louis ville</td>
<td>John H. Ledbetter, 2010 Wooster Rd.</td>
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<td>Sherrodsville</td>
<td>+Larry and Judy Edmister, R. R. 1</td>
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<td>Shreve</td>
<td>Kenneth Spahr, R. F. D., Atwood Village</td>
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<td>Toledo 6</td>
<td>Howard H. Plant, R. R. 2</td>
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<td>Robert Rood Buell, 2837 Isha-Laye Dr.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>William H. Bechdolt, R. R. 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Art Rehn, R. R. 2, Box 157-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Tommy Hester, 900 Pena Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Designates Junior Member
+Conversion to Husband & Wife Membership
Lapel Pins

Mrs. Dorothy Good was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Archaeological Society of Ohio to have a distinctive lapel pin designed and made up for sale to the membership. At the November 10, 1963 meeting at Mansfield, Mrs. Good displayed and sold the attractive results to those present. The pin consists of a gold-filled medallion the size of a penny. Outlined in red enamel around the rim is the lettering "The Archaeological Society of Ohio." Within the letter circle on a pebbled background is a map of the State of Ohio, and superimposed on the map is an arrowhead.

The pin is equipped with a safety latch clasp and is offered to the membership at a cost of $2.25 each. They will be on sale at each meeting or may be secured by writing to Mrs. Dorothy Good, 15 Civic Drive, Grove City, Ohio.

Membership in the Society for American Archaeology

As a member of a regional archaeological society, you are well aware that the prehistoric Indian cultures did not respect present state boundaries. In fact, increasingly broader connections are being demonstrated between distant areas of the New World and between the continents as research progresses. To keep abreast of the broadening horizons of New World archaeology we suggest that you join the Society for American Archaeology.

The Society for American Archaeology is not simply a professional organization. It was specifically intended, as is stated in its constitution, "... to serve as a bond among those interested in American Archaeology, both professionals, and non-professionals." Its major activity is the publication of the results of archaeological investigations and members receive without further charge the following:

(1) a quarterly journal, American Antiquity, containing over 600 pages of abundantly illustrated articles and reviews on all phases of New World prehistory;

(2) Abstracts of New World Archaeology, an annual publication listing and abstracting articles and books in all media pertaining to New World archaeology; and,

(3) occasional Memoirs issued intermittantly (but our Editor, Dr. T. N. Campbell, has promised several for the coming year).

All of these are provided to our members for their annual dues of $8.00 per year. To be perfectly fair, our dues will be raised to $10.00 per year after the present year. But this is the year to join the Society and give it a trial at the present low rate. This is also the time to join since the first number of the new volume of American Antiquity appears in July. For your convenience, a copy of our application blank for membership is reproduced in the back of this issue. Fill out the blank and send it with your check or money order for $8.00 to our Secretary, Dr. Joe Ben Wheat, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado.
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

I, ____________________________________________, hereby apply for membership in the Society for American Archaeology and enclose $8.00 as my annual membership dues for the fiscal year _________ beginning Apr. 1st, $7.00 of which is for a subscription to the journal, American Antiquity, for one year.

Occupation ____________________________________________

Archaeological interest ____________________________________________

"The objects of the Society shall be to promote and to stimulate interest and research in the archaeology of the American continents; to encourage a more rational public appreciation of the aims and limitations of archaeological research; to serve as a bond among those interested in American archaeology, both professionals and non-professionals, and to aid in directing their efforts into more scientific channels; to publish and to encourage the publication of their results; to foster the formation and welfare of local archaeological societies; to advocate and to aid in the conservation of archaeological data; and to discourage commercialism in the archaeological field and to work for its elimination." Art. II, Sect. 1, Constitution.

I am in sympathy with and hereby subscribe to the ideals and objects of the Society.

Signature ____________________________________________

Address ____________________________________________

__________________________________________________

Date ____________________________________________

Dues must accompany application ($8.00 annually; Benefactor, $500.00). Make checks or money orders payable to The Society for American Archaeology and mail to the Secretary. Remittances must be in United States currency or equivalent.

Mail completed blank, together with $8.00, to Dr. Joe Ben Wheat
University of Colorado Museum
Boulder, Colorado
Treasurer's Report

For the period from May 1, 1963, to October 1, 1963

Treasury balance April 30, 1963

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Expenditures

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Excess, Receipts over Expenditures: $ 528.56

Treasury balance September 30, 1963

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<tr>
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<td>$ 2,094.41</td>
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Standing Committees

-- all addresses in Ohio unless otherwise noted

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE
See second cover

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
Charles H. Meng (chairman), 790 Montrose Avenue, Columbus 9; Raymond S. Baby, Columbus; Leonard H. Brown, Newcomerstown; Robert N. Converse, Plain City; Dr. Stanley G. Copeland, Columbus; Dr. Olaf H. Prufer, Cleveland; Arthur George Smith, Norwalk; Dr. Frank J. Soday, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Hubert C. Wachtel, Dayton.

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Thomas A. Minardi (chairman), 71 Shady Lane, Mansfield; Ed W. Atkinson, Columbus; Raymond S. Baby, Columbus; Richard H. Johnson, Meeker; Arthur George Smith, Norwalk.