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The "Ohio Archaeologist” is published quarterly and subscription is included in the membership dues.

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Ohio Slate Types — $5.00 per copy 1150 Virginia Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43212
This fine sandstone pipe was found in Cass Township, Richland County, Ohio, and is now in the collection of Dr. Gordon F. Meuser, Columbus, Ohio. It is one of many fine effigy pipes in his collection. It is an accurate portrayal in sandstone of the horned owl. Lines depicting father placement are true and accurate and give it a lifelike appearance. The eyes, which are hollowed out depressions, were probably set with pearls. It is approximately 4 inches in height.
This issue of the *Ohio Archaeologist* will be a slight departure from the normal. In it are a larger number of pictures than usual which your Editor hopes will not displease some of our members. Although we frequently get letters commending us on the quality of the *Archaeologist* we also get requests that we publish more pictures. This is something over which we have little control since we are guided almost entirely by the material submitted and the speed with which it can be edited. Consequently, we have little choice in what appears in our publication and in nearly all cases it is a matter of getting enough material together to make a full issue. In order to get our publication back on some sort of schedule and provide a breathing spell for our Technical Editors the Board of Trustees has asked the Editor to use more pictures in the Spring issue and fewer articles which require editing. Thus, this issue will please those who want more illustrations of fine artifacts.

My first thought, when pictures were mentioned, was the collection of Dr. Gordon F. Meuser, of Columbus, Ohio. His must be placed at the forefront of all the privately owned collections in the United States and certainly in Ohio. Dr. Meuser does not collect flint artifacts and few will be seen in his collection. But any type of slate or stone artifact can be seen and in abundance. Every piece is documented and from Ohio. His pipes, for example, probably could not be duplicated from all the collections in our state both public and private. It is not often that one can see the wide range of slate and stone artistry and variation of types in one single collection.

Not only is this collection remarkable but so is the man who assembled it. Dr. Meuser began collecting in Richland County at the age of twelve years. He continued his collecting while a medical student at Ohio State in the early 1920's. After he began practise in Columbus he systematically traveled over the state gathering artifacts from farmers - which would probably otherwise have been lost or destroyed in those depression days - and gradually amassed a complete collection of statewide proportion. Hardly a county or country hamlet escaped his attention and one can listen for hours to his stories of artifacts and where they came from. Few men can claim the distinction of having personally known such people as Warren K. Moorehead, Gerard Fowke, William C. Mills, Henry Shetrone, and Richard Morgan. His list of acquaintances reads like a Who’s Who of Ohio archaeology. In his 70’s today, he has a superb mind and possesses almost total recall.

In a small way this issue will be a tribute to Dr. Gordon F. Meuser and we hope to picture many more pieces from his collection in future issues of the *Archaeologist*.

Robert N. Converse, Editor
Turkeyfoot Rock is located in Bethlehem Township, Coshocton County, on the top of a ridge running north and south at an elevation of 1,000 feet. The site overlooks the valley of the Killbuck Creek just before it joins the Walhonding River. The markings are pecked and rubbed into a massive sandstone boulder that is one of a series of such rocks that forms part of the 1,000 foot ridge line. The markings, which should more properly be identified as three bird tracks, are grouped in an 18 inch square area (Fig. 1 and 2). If any other designs were intended, they can not with any certainty be described. The tracks are at the very edge of the rock which drops 20 feet straight to the base. For scale and direction, the rule in the photographs is 18 inches long and is pointing north.

One hundred fifty yards south of the tracks at the same elevation is a small circular stone mound 23 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. This mound was excavated by the father of the present owners forty years ago. It is said that at least one skeleton as well as some slate pieces were uncovered. Other investigations in the area included test trenching under a small overhang at the base of a boulder 20 feet below and just to the south of the tracks. No worked artifacts or major occupation was found, only small pieces of charcoal and flint chippage showing evidence of habitation.

The carvings and the possibility of their being prehistoric in origin was brought to our attention in July 1969 by the landowner. They had been known locally for many years as the Turkeyfoot Rocks, but had slipped from attention and were overgrown by moss. In reality they had been completely lost from sight. With some help we were able to locate them, but due to swarms of mosquitoes, increased by heavy rains and flooding, we were able to stay only a short time. Our work at the site was delayed until the fall of 1969 and winter of 1970, when this problem and others (briars, weeds, ivy, snakes, and sweat) were eliminated.

There are 17 petroglyph sites listed by Mills (1914), one of which being a large boulder near Maumee in Lucas County into which a number of imitations of bird tracks have been cut. It is also called Turkeyfoot Rock. Other petroglyphs and possible petroglyphs have been reported in Ohio, but it is unknown if there is a count of their number.

The authors believe that these markings, though small in number and size, are genuine prehistoric petroglyphs and that there has been no attempted deception or fraud. Therefore, we feel that they should be reported.

Mills, William C.

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Fig. 1 (Mortine and Randies) Turkeyfoot Rock petroglyphs with Wayne Mortine.

Fig. 2 (Mortine and Randies) Turkeyfoot Rock petroglyphs with Doug Randies.
An Engraved Sandstone Pipe

by
Robert N. Converse
199 Converse Drive
Plain City, Ohio

This sandstone pipe was found many years ago in Licking County, Ohio. It is made of light tan fine-grained sandstone and is essentially rectangular in configuration. It is apparent that both sides were at one time heavily engraved but wear or grinding has nearly obliterated the design on one side. While other prehistoric objects of sandstone are engraved — notably some Fort Ancient pipes and spools — the patterns often have no discernable meaning. The engraving on this pipe contains elements found on some Adena tablets. The detached human head or face is quite similar to those found on the Lakin A and B tablets. The Lakin A tablet is thought to portray a dancing shaman depicted by waving curvi-linear incised lines (Webb and Baby 1957: 90). In Figure 2 the head is in the same location but sideways rather than upright — similar to the Lakin B tablet. On the front, just adjacent to the faces on either side, a single face or head is engraved.

This pipe is in the collection of Dr. Gordon F. Meuser, Columbus, Ohio.

Webb, William S. and Raymond S. Baby
1957 The Adena People — No. 2. The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.
Regional Collaborator News

by David W. Kuhn

Fig. 1 (Kuhn) These artifacts from the Feurt village site in Scioto County were found by the author on September 6, 1970, in a refuse pit which was about 2 feet below the surface and about 1 1/2 feet in diameter. The four flint points were located in a cache lying side by side. These points are exceptionally thin and are all made of an olive green translucent flint. The smaller disc is concave on both sides and is made of shell-tempered pottery. The larger "crow's foot" designed similar to the disc pictured in a previous issue of the Ohio Archaeologist (1970: Vol. 20, No. 3, Fig. 7, p. 238). The Hairpin is solid bone and highly polished.

Fig. 2 (Kuhn) This flint blade was found along the Ohio River in Greenup County, Kentucky, by Dick Enterline of Portsmouth, during the fall of 1969. The material is glossy amber Licking River flint at the point and base of the blade, with a tan chert nodule or vein at the center. The blade is 5 7/8 inches in length and has secondary flaking along the edge.

Fig. 3 (Kuhn) The spears and arrow points appearing in the accompanying two photographs were picked up in the area of South Webster, Scioto County, during the 1920's by Harmon Simmering, now deceased, and are now in the collection of his daughter, Mrs. Hazel Poetker.
Engraved Sandstone Spools

by Dr. Gordon F. Meuser
Columbus, Ohio

Fig. 1 (Meuser) Sandstone spools and a sandstone tablet. Top row—Ross Co., Butler Co., Bottom row—Montgomery Co., Adams Co., Ross Co., near Bainbridge.
Forty Years Later

by
Joseph P. Witzman
2641 Rush Road
Norton, Ohio

In the spring of 1968, William T. Hewitt of 970 Andrew Street, Akron, Ohio, and the author were on a week's surface hunting expedition near the Perry-Fairfield County border. After hunting together for forty years in the fields of Summit, Cuyahoga, Wayne, Coshocton, and Holmes counties, we were moving closer to "the Ridge." We were on the second terrace overlooking a fine valley and were fortunate to find an Archaic site. The ground glistened with chips of Flint Ridge material and after finding a number of points and two Archaic bevels, we began to scout around the fringe of the site, higher on the hill.

Suddenly Bill, who was about 30 feet away, exclaimed, "Boy, did I get robbed!" I walked over and he said, "I found half of the front end of a fluted point." Excitedly, we started to circle the spot, and 25 feet away I dug out a dark blue piece of flint which to my great surprise was the basal end of a fluted point. Holding our breaths, we fitted the two pieces together and they matched perfectly. Naturally we joined the point together on the ground and took pictures (Fig. 1). This point was our first complete find and we were very happy.

It is a convex-parallel-sided point such as those illustrated by Prufer and Baby (1963: Fig. 3). The length of the point is 90 mm. and the width, 32 mm. The maximum length of the three flutes on the obverse side is 49 mm. while the reverse has a single channel 35.0 mm. long. Lateral grinding extends 32 mm. from the base. The material is dark blue Flint Ridge flint.

Prufer, Olaf H. and Raymond S. Baby
A Human Head Effigy

This effigy of a human head was found many years ago near Bourneville, Ross Co., Ohio. It is made of sandstone and realistically carved in a human likeness. The back is flat and uncarved.
1970 Surface Finds
by
Lee Cooper
Route #1 - Box 4-C
Edgewood Terrace
Coshocton, Ohio

Three fine flint artifacts (Fig. 1) are the result of a lot of time spent afield by Ron Ashman of Coshocton. The fluted point on the left is 1-3/4 inches long and shows both basal and lateral grinding, a single flute on the obverse side, and multiple flutes on the reverse side. It is made of a transparent white material. The Archaic bevel in the middle is 2-3/4 inches long, the material being orange with light blue-gray streaks. The fluted point on the right is 2-1/2 inches long and a dark tan in color. There is a single flute on both sides and both basal and lateral grinding. It has one small chip in the right side.

The two cones (Fig. 2) were both found in Coshocton County, too. The one on the left, discovered by Ron Ashman, is made from hematite and is 1-1/2 inches in diameter and 1 inch high. The cone on the right was found by the author and is made from fine granite. It is 1-3/4 inches in diameter and 1-1/2 inches high. Both have flat bottom surfaces.

Fig. 1 (Cooper) Three flint artifacts.

Fig. 2 (Cooper) Two cones.
Artifacts From The Leemaster Collection

by
Warren Leemaster
RR 2 Fremont, Ohio

Fig. 1 (Leemaster) Knife blade found while surface hunting in Seneca County, Ohio. It is made of a heavily patinated tan flint with brown inclusions. Length, 3-5/8 inches; width, 1-3/4 inches.

Fig. 2 (Leemaster) Knife blade from Sandusky County, Ohio, that was found while surface hunting. It is made of Flint Ridge material with mineral incrustations on one side. Length, 4 inches; width, 2-1/8 inches.
This unusual unfinished slate object was found while surface hunting in May 1970. In Figure 3 is the obverse side upon which is carved a design. To the left of the raised center portion is a human face while on the upper edge is a scroll-like design. The edges of this piece have all been broken - apparently before the engraving was made. Its dimensions are 3 inches by 7/8 inches. It comes from a predominately Archaic site in Sandusky County, Ohio.

Reverse side of the slate object. The surface is engraved but with no apparent design.
An Unusual Gorget

by
Dr. Gordon F. Meuser
Columbus, Ohio

The gorget shown in the illustration is of an extremely rare type and carries with it a most unusual history. It is made of cannel coal and is beautifully worked and very symmetrical. During usage it became broken through one of its original perforations. Unwilling to cast aside an artifact that had required so much labor to manufacture, the owner ground smooth the fractured ends of both portions so that they fitted together fairly accurately. He then drilled two holes in each fragment close to the reworked ends which permitted him to tie or lace the parts together. Another hole was drilled beside the one that was broken through. Thus another gorget was assembled which approximated the original one although a trifle shorter. There is evidence of considerable wear in all of the perforations and there is a distinct groove over the top between the two distal holes. The raised center portion is 3/4 inch thick and there is a gradual sloping toward the 1/8 inch thick ends.

I secured the largest fragment in October 1930. It was found 2½ miles southeast of Mermill, Wood County, Ohio. In May 1936, I obtained the remaining portion. It was found on the Swope farm one mile west of Hammansburg, Wood County, Ohio. The interesting feature is that it was salvaged after having been broken by a neat job of reworking and drilling. The unique feature is that the two parts were found by different individuals about three miles apart and that I secured them personally, one six years after the other.

The meager amount of data at hand would indicate that this type of gorget can be attributed to the Glacial Kame culture. Moorehead, in "The Stone Age" page 389—figure 340, pictures one very similar that was found on the breast of a skeleton in a gravel pit in Mercer County, Ohio. Correspondence with the Curator of Archaeology at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., concerning this piece elicited the information that it is in a whole condition but very fragile due to the checking and weathering of the material.

H. Holmes Ellis, while Assistant Curator of Archaeology at the Ohio State Museum, found fragmentary evidence of this type in conjunction with certain gravel burials in northern Ohio. Similar specimens of banded slate have been found in Ohio in the areas corresponding to the Glacial Kame culture distribution.
Fig. 1 (Meuser) Glacial Kame gorget of cannel Coal. Both portions found in Wood County, Ohio, one in 1930 and one in 1936 in an area separated by three miles.
On Saturday, March 14th, of this year a group of Indian relic collectors from various parts of the state met at the Ohio State Museum for the purpose of discussing the formation of a collectors’ club. The men who took part in this meeting were Henry Kercher of Cincinnati, Donald McBeth of Kingston, LaDow Johnston of Toledo, Albert C. Spetnagel of Chillicothe, Dr. Gordon Meuser of Columbus, Harold Mattox of Columbus, Gilbert W. Dilley of Akron, and Jacob Royer of Dayton. H. C. Shetrone, H. Holmes Ellis, and R. G. Morgan represented the museum.

The outcome of this discussion was the formation of an organization to be called the OHIO INDIAN RELIC COLLECTORS SOCIETY, sponsored by the museum; Dr. Gordon Meuser was named acting president, Holmes Ellis acting secretary-treasurer. The dues were set at one dollar per year.

The program of this organization is to stimulate interest in the study of Ohio archaeology, to secure better cooperation among the collectors, and to afford Ohio collectors a better opportunity to become acquainted with their state museum. To accomplish these ends, it was proposed that two or three meetings a year be held in Columbus at the museum, programs arranged, and exhibit space made available for individuals interested in displaying some of their specimens during the meeting. In addition, a mimeographed leaflet is to be issued containing such items of news as are submitted by the membership at large.

If you as a collector, are interested in joining this group and taking part in its activities, we cordially invite you to do so. Your dues ($1.00) may be forwarded to Holmes Ellis, Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio, with the accompanying blank, and your membership card will be sent to you.

The first meeting of the club will be held on Saturday, May 23rd, 1942, at the Ohio State Museum in Columbus. Notification of whether or not you plan to attend and if you desire exhibit space should be sent to the secretary as soon as possible.

Dr. Gordon Meuser, President
H. Holmes Ellis, Sec.-Treas.
Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society

April 24, 1942

Because of adverse criticism expressed by many members it has been deemed advisable to change the date of our first meeting from May 23rd to the following day, May 24th. Falling on Sunday, the meeting on the 24th will not necessitate the loss of a business day. The meetings will be held in the Ohio State Museum at the corner of 15th and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio. The doors of the Museum will be open to members at 9 A.M., and the business session is scheduled for 11 A.M., in the Museum auditorium.

All members are cordially invited to bring any specimens of unusual interest or rarity and exhibit space will be provided for them. It would be appreciated if we could be advised in advance of your intention of making a display.

After the business meeting, which is set for 11 A.M., an open house will be held, giving everyone an opportunity to inspect the Museum, look over the collections of other members, renew old acquaintenances and make new friends.

At 2:30, we will meet again in the auditorium for open discussions of any problems which any of the members might care to introduce.

Mark your calendars now so we can make our attendance 100%
We’ll see you on the 24th!

Dr. Gordon Meuser, President
H. Holmes Ellis, Sec.-Treas.
Eight Fluted Points

by
Robert N. Converse
Plain City, Ohio

The Paleo-Indians of Ohio preferred some of the fine black Upper Mercer flints found in eastern and southeastern Ohio. Pictured are eight fluted points, four of which are of black Upper Mercer flint. Top row — a Ross County type of gray Coshocton flint found in Brush Creek Twp., Muskingum Co. — found north of New California, Union Co. — Ohio, no provenience — Lucas County, of Indiana hornstone — Franklin Co. with multiple fluting on reverse. Fourth point in top row is of a gray and yellow glossy Coshocton material. Points one and three in bottom row are of Zaleski flint.

Square Knives

by
Robert N. Converse
Plain City, Ohio

These knives are thought to be tools of the Paleo-Indians. They are as scarce if not scarcer than fluted points and are often fluted in the same fashion. Knife on left is made of mottled black Coshocton flint and is from Knox Co., fluted from the upper end. In the center is a fine example made of Delaware chert and was found in Logan Co. in 1888. It has a small flute on the upper end in the illustration and one on the reverse side at the bottom. It has heavy lateral grinding on the square lower portion. On the right is a knife from Muskingum Co. which was found along with two fluted points and one unfluted point. It has basal thinning on the upper end.
Fractured Base Points
from the Collection of Dana Baker, Mt. Victory, Ohio

Fig. 1 (Baker) Three Fractured base points from Ohio.

Lake Erie Bifurcated Points

Pictured are twelve bifurcated base points. With the exception of the large point in the top row all of them conform with the Lake Erie bifurcated type. The large point is of a variety which is yet undefined except to say that it is a type which is always large with an expanding bifurcated stem. All points in the illustration have either the sides of the stem or the shoulders removed by burin faceting. This technique is the same as the one used in the manufacture of fractured base points.

Fig. 1 (Converse) Twelve bifurcated base points from Ohio.
Knobbed Crescents

by
Dr. Gordon F. Meuser
Columbus, Ohio

Fig. 1 (Meuser) A fine knobbed crescent from Mahoning Co. made of a black gabbro-like material.
A Human Effigy Pipe
by Dr. Gordon F. Meuser Columbus, Ohio

A remarkable human effigy pipe is the finely carved sandstone figure shown in the accompanying illustrations. It is four inches high and is one of several human effigy pipes in the collection of Dr. Gordon F. Meuser of Columbus, Ohio. An Outstanding example of Fort Ancient art (1200 - 1500 A.D.), this rare female effigy's recumbent position, distended abdomen and flexed legs strongly suggest that it portrays the early stage of labor. In the photographs views of the full figure are shown. The pipe's bowl is seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and one and one-half inches deep. The lower opening would receive the pipe stem. The pipe was found several years ago 2½ miles south of New Hope in Preble County, Ohio.

Figure 1 (Meuser) Front view of human effigy pipe.

Figure 2 (Meuser) Side view of human effigy pipe showing a woman in the first stages of labor.
Figure 3 (Meuser) Rear view of effigy pipe. Note pipe bowl and stem hole.

Figure 4 (Meuser) Top view of Effigy pipe from Preble County, Ohio.
Book Review: America's Ancient Treasures

by
Capt. Jimmy L. Mitchell
5018 Hahn Avenue
Fairborn, Ohio

America's Ancient Treasures, by Franklin Folsom, Rand McNally, Chicago, 1971, 224 pages, $2.95 (paperback.)

This new work is subtitled as the Rand McNally Guide to Archaeological Sites and Museums. A more accurate subtitle would be that it is a guide to the visitable sites and museums in America. It is a comprehensive look at those sites and museums which are of interest to students of prehistory and deals with them on a regional basis, starting with the Southwest. It lacks something in terms of cohesiveness. An introductory chapter which surveyed and outlined current theories on the various prehistoric periods for the whole US would have added a great deal to the book's value. Maps of the various regions showing the extent of various foci or cultures would also help a lot.

Some of the details show errors or, at the very least, poor editing. For example, the Great Sand Dunes National Monument is shown on the map (pages 6 & 7) as being located at Pueblo, Colorado, along the Arkansas river when in fact, this area where several paleo points have been found, is actually over the first range of mountains in the San Luis valley less than 40 miles from Alamosa, Colorado on the Rio Grande. Another example would be the Ft. Ancient, Ft. Hill, Siep Mound and Serpent Mound as a "cluster of sites" shown as lying on the Scioto River. Miamisburg Mound seems to be located somewhat North of Dayton and the Newark works, Flint Ridge, and Tarlton Cross Mound all seem to be on the Scioto somewhere North of Columbus.

The treatment the author gives the "North Central" area including Ohio is one of the better area summaries, and reflects up-to-date theories on Adena and Hopewell. The descriptions of Ohio museums and sites are well done and very current which is quite remarkable in a book of this nature. Part of the credit for this probably goes to Martha Potter who is listed in the acknowledgements as one who helped provide the information for the book.

The greatest strength of the book is, of course, its listing of sites and museums which are open to the public. Each has a brief description of its location and what can be expected at each. To my knowledge, this book is unique — I know of no other attempt to do this for archaeology. This makes this a valuable and worthwhile book for both professional and amateur archaeologists, particularly those who travel around the country (which, these days, means most of us).

Travelers to the North East will apparently find plenty of museums but few visitable sites. Judging from the author's map, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have no prehistorical sites which are open to the public. This may very well be a good measure of the interest that state and local government have had in preserving such sites for posterity. If this is so, then Ohioans are indeed fortunate for only one state East of the Mississippi (Wisconsin) has more sites which the public may visit. Having visited the new museums at Ft. Ancient, Ft. Hill, and Flint Ridge, I happen to believe that Ohioans are very lucky indeed compared to other states in the Eastern U.S. Having visited both the Smithsonian and the new Ohio Historical Center, which are both referred to as "excellent" in this book, I happen to believe that the Ohio center is a bit underrated by this author.

Since only protected sites are listed, this book will be of little interest to the "pot hunter" and such people undoubtedly will not buy it. Thus, the author's continued admonition to amateurs that they "don't, don't, don't dig" strikes one as both poor grammar and poor taste. Such condescending attitudes only irritate serious amateurs and do not keep "pot hunters" at bay.
The Blain Mound: An Alternative Hypothesis

by
Capt. Jimmy L. Mitchell
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Fairborn, Ohio

The publication of Prufer and Shane's new book, *Blain Village and the Fort Ancient Tradition of Ohio* (1970), has been heralded as the first extensive study concerning the Fort Ancient people since Griffin's classic work of 1943 ([Converse] 1970: 246). The book is a major redefinition of the phases of Fort Ancient, using recent evidence to expand and clarify the prehistory of these people. It is a most significant work which will be of great value to amateurs as well as professional archaeologists.

There are some sections of the interpretive comment which should be opened for discussion. Some of the data cited seem to call out for conclusions other than the ones advanced by Prufer and Shane. It is the purpose of this essay to propose an alternate hypothesis for one of their conclusions and to briefly examine the implications of this alternative for some of Prufer and Shane's other commentary.

In interpreting their data, Prufer and Shane note (p. 253) that mound building "is not a very characteristic Fort Ancient trait." Because of this attribute, they conclude that individuals buried under mounds must be very special people. They also believe (p. 254) that the location of the Blain mound in an open plaza adds further weight to the idea that the individuals buried in it "occupied a privileged position in life." They further conclude (p. 254) that the seven burials were of roughly equal status and "must have been some sort of kin group." In this way they explain the purpose of the mound and dismiss the burials as not meriting further notice or special hypothesis.

I believe, however, that these burials are particularly noteworthy and that by reexamining the evidence as published by the authors, we can arrive at an alternative interpretation which gives a more complete explanation of the facts. I believe that this interpretation adds substantially to some of the other hypotheses which Prufer and Shane present in the final chapter of their excellant book.

The facts to be reexamined are these:
- The mound has no central burial and contains a heterogeneous group of individuals (males, females, adults, and children) (p. 254).
- Mound building is not a very characteristic Ft. Ancient trait, burials are normally subsurface and occur in clusters beside house structures (p. 253).
- This mound was 18 inches high and 70 feet in diameter and consisted of a light, sandy soil heaped over a base of organic soil which was natural to the site (the plaza) as a whole (pp. 153-154).

-Selected data on the individuals interred in the mound can be summarized as follows (Chapter XII):

1. Male, about 35; previously injured in the left leg; accompanied by a bird beak and shell disks suggesting a decorated walking staff, shell gorgets, and red ochre; a concave triangular projectile point beneath left femoral head, projectile point tip embedded in right humerus.

2. Male, 33; death probably caused by triangular concave base point in left rib cage.

3. Sex unknown, 28 months; death probably caused by projectile point in cervical vertebrae.

4. Sex unknown, 15 years old; infected left mastoid process.

5. Male, 34 years old; sandstone headrest, shell gorget, shell bead bracelets.

6. Female, 35: limestone elbow pipe, bivalve spoon; death probably caused by triangular concave base projectile point in left rib cage.
7. Sex unknown, 12 months; two ocean shell bead bracelets, fresh water shell spoon; swelling of left tibia; cause of death unknown.

This summarization shows that three (burials 2, 3, and 6) of the seven burials (43%) most likely died from arrows. In addition, one other individual (burial 1) had prior injuries from projectile points (p. 161). His skull was missing altogether from the excavation. If he is included in the prior group, we see that four of the seven burials (or 57%) actually carried arrowheads to the grave.

If we couple this fact with Prufer and Shane's own conclusion (p. 246) that the seven were interred at the same time, then it is most probable that these deaths were normal. Further, we must question the authors' assumption that they are some kind of kin group and of roughly equal status. Rather, the artifactual evidence would seem to indicate that they died violently as the result of injuries received in some battle.

If we grant this possibility and use Prufer and Shane's conjecture (pp. 258-261) that the Late Woodland inhabitants still held the hills above the Scioto Valley, then we may speculate that these individuals died in a specific battle defending their village from an attack by the people who occupied the hills above their valley. If we accept this conclusion for those individuals who are known as burials 1, 2, 3, and 6, then we may also speculate that the individuals whose cause of death are unknown probably also died in the battle. Unfortunately, the lack of crania and the advanced decomposition of the skeletal material do not permit us to say for sure. However, there are more ways to die in battle than by an arrow. A knife cut or severe blow could also result in death — death where no artifact or direct evidence would remain. It is singularly striking that in these seven burials, four did have projectile points still embedded when uncovered a thousand years after their deaths!

Among these seven burials, it must be noted that of the four adults, three were mature men. The simultaneous deaths of three warrior-age men and an adult woman in a work force of 50 to 150 people could only be as a result of a catastrophe such as a major battle. It must also be noted that burial 3 was a 28-month-old child killed by a projectile point lodged in the back of its spine. I can think of no more probable explanation for this death except a surprise attack on the village by hostiles. In this particular instance, the death-dealing projectile point is classified as Chesser Notched, which Prufer and Shane say (p. 84) is "a consistent trait at Late Woodland Localities." Viewed as a battle artifact, this Woodland point may be considered to be an "intrusive" artifact rather than characteristic of the Blain site.

This point was one of three Chesser Notched points found in the village; the other two were found on the surface. Prufer and Shane conclude (p. 84) that the point found embedded in the backbone of burial 3 is evidence that "the association of these points with early Fort Ancient sites." This conclusion is not tenable if we view these seven burials as battle deaths. Rather, it might be well to reconsider the presence of other Woodland points in Fort Ancient sites (and vice versa) as possible evidence of conflicts between two cultures — a measure of the resistance to assimilation rather than evidence for it.

The foregoing raises the question of the points which were present in the other individuals buried in the Blain mound. Were they also Woodland points? A reexamination of the data indicates that burials 1, 2, and 6 all contained triangular points, all of which had concave bases (Chapter VII). This fact has to be statistically significant and forces us to look at the nature of the triangular points which were recovered from the site.

Table 7, Chapter VI (p. 111) indicates that 376 projectile points were recovered at the Blain village site. Of these, 73% were triangles and 27% were other shapes (Table 10, p. 112). Among these 274 triangles, the concave-based points are the smallest group except for a class of unifaced triangles. Of the "unifaced" triangles, two have concave bases and one is convex based. These three points are "in all respects similar to the bifacial triangles" (p. 82) except they have only one worked face. If we add them to the proper basal categories, then the distribution of triangular points at the site is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convex based</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight based</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse triangles</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragments</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concave based</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thus we can see that the concave-based triangle points constitute about 9% of the total number of triangular points and is the least significant class. From these data we might assume that the concave-based triangles are the type of triangular point most likely to be intrusive at the Blain site where the other types of triangles predominate.

Additionally, the concave points recovered were mostly broken or fragmentary pieces; only three were sufficiently complete for length measurements (p. 80). It would be most enlightening to know if these three measurable concave triangles were the three points recovered from burials 1, 2, and 6.

If I can be permitted to indulge in a speculative reconstruction of events, the story might go as follows:

The village was attacked suddenly by the hill people (Woodland). Some fell in the initial flurry of arrows (2, 6). A child was cut down as it fled for cover (3). In the hand to hand battle that followed, a number of others fell (1, 4, 5) including two of the village leaders: the chief (5 — sandstone headrest, shell ornaments), and the shaman (1 — a lamed warrior turned medicine man with raven-headed walking cane, buried with shell gorgets and red ochre). After driving off the hostiles, the villagers returned to the plaza of their burning village (Feature F-5 was a house destroyed by fire, p. 32). Because of the need to rebuild and guard the village and possibly to go on revenge raids, they decided to bury their battle dead in the plaza rather than beside the houses as usual (mass graves are not unknown in modern warfare). Rather than dig graves, the dead were laid out on the plaza surface and covered with yellow sandy soil brought from outside the plaza area. This burial site would then become a permanent monument to the battle, an honorable repose for the defenders of their home.

The mound may have increased in size gradually since initial burials could have been covered with soil individually and more earth added over a period of months until it was big enough to be a proper monument. Since the soil of the mound was a different color and texture from the plaza floor, it may have been a very striking monument indeed.

While this projection may be too speculative or fanciful for many, there are enough specific facts to make it possible and, to some degree, even probable. At least it does account for the heterogeneous nature of the burials, for the probable causes of death and simultaneous interment, and for the unusual case of burial 3 where a Woodland arrowhead is lodged in the spine of a Fort Ancient toddler. Thus I consider it to be preferable to the conclusions of Prufer and Shane who did not choose to find significance in these items.

This reexamination must also raise questions about some of Prufer and Shane’s other interpretations. In relation to their speculation (pp. 258-261) of the Fort Ancient occupying the Scioto Valley floor while the Late Woodland people held up in the hills, the present commentary can only strengthen that conclusion. However, their interpretation of social organization (pp. 253-255) would have to be rethought as should their conclusions dealing with religion and ceremonialism.

Obviously, their use of the presence of Woodland points in the Blain site to prove their association with early Fort Ancient is untenable. Rather, I believe that the number of Woodland points present might better be considered as an index of conflict and resistance to assimilation in those sites which by pottery and other artifacts are established as truly Fort Ancient sites. Where pottery, points, and other artifacts of the two cultures are evenly mixed without other evidence of conflict, then the question of whether the site is Fort Ancient or Woodland is not particularly relevant. Rather, such a site would be a hydrid culture suggesting mutual acculturation.

Prufer, Olaf H. and Orrin C. Shane, III
Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of Ohio

Sheraton Motor Inn, Columbus, Ohio May 15th and 16th, 1971

Jack Hooks, President

Julius Noebe presents the "Best of Show" ribbon to Max Shipley (left) of Columbus, Ohio. The event took place at the Annual Meeting of ASO, 15 & 16 May 1971 at Columbus, Ohio.

Editor Robert N. Converse

Dr. Don W. Dragoo who spoke on Sunday afternoon.
Dana Baker, Recording Secretary

Dr. Major McCollough, Asst. Prof. Dept. of Anthropology, Asst. Curator, Ohio State University Museum, Presented films of flint knapping the evening of 15 May 1971 to members of ASO, at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Columbus, Ohio.

Vice President Ed Hughes presenting chapter charter to Charles Stout.
A Seip Mound Effigy

by
Robert N. Converse,
Plain City, Ohio

Pictured is the cast made from the original of a human head effigy which was found with a cremated burial in the Seip Mound, Ross County, Ohio. The original effigy was shattered and burned from the crematory fire and was later restored. It faithfully portrays the facial characteristics of the Hopewell Indians who carved it. The cast is in the collection of Dr. Gordon F. Meuser of Columbus, Ohio.

Figure 1 (Converse) Human head effigy from the Seip Mound. Height approximately 4 inches.
An Iroquoian Effigy Pipe

by
Dr. Gordon F. Meuser
Columbus, Ohio

The tobacco pipe shown here is a fine example of prehistoric art. It is fashioned of translucent quartzite. The matrix is a blending of almost pure white to a faint shade of gray, and veining through it are streaks and mottlings of almost jet black. Truly, the labor and patience required to produce this handsome specimen must have been prodigious.

It consists of a straight tapering stem with a bowl placed at an obtuse angle or slant. There is a well-defined flange around the rim of the bowl. Beneath the flange, and laterally, the head of a serpent has been finely carved and the body continues around the bowl and stem. The body of the serpent has been gracefully portrayed in high relief and terminates at the stem hole. Deep cross-hatched incised markings have been cut into the body to delineate the character of the skin. The texture of the surface of the pipe is of a finely pecked workmanship and smooth overall polish so peculiar to quartzite artifacts.

The data on this pipe is not complete. My information states that it was washed out along a tributary of the Sandusky River North of Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio. An area of calcereous deposit, such as is frequently found on grave goods, can be seen on one side so it is likely that the pipe originally had been placed with a burial.

From its type and character this pipe can be ascribed to the Iroquoian Culture (Whittlesey Focus) and can be dated as a late prehistoric artifact.

Figure 1 (Meuser) Quartzite pipe from Sandusky County, Ohio.
Maize from an Adena Mound in Athens County, Ohio

Abstract. The discovery of a carbonized ear of maize in an Adena burial mound at Athens, Athens County, Ohio, is the first indisputable evidence of Adena maize horticulture. The mound contained typical middle Adena Features, including a bark prepared burial, and has yielded charcoal radiocarbon dated at 280 B.C. + 140 years.

Salvage excavation of two Early Woodland burial mounds on a hilltop at the south edge of the city of Athens, Athens County, Ohio, has produced the first indisputable evidence of maize in an Adena component. The smaller mound, Daines Mound 1, was completely excavated during the summers of 1964 and 1965. Daines Mound 1 yielded an assemblage of typical Adena material, none of which was suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Excavation of the larger mound, Daines 2, was begun in 1965. A carbonized ear of maize was discovered here (Fig. 1). The specimen lay on the unprepared mound floor, 5 feet from the northern edge of the excavation. Most of the remaining portion of mound 2 was excavated during the summer of 1966, in an attempt to establish its age. Significant traits uncovered, which identify the site as middle Adens, are the presence of a prepared clay base and a bark-covered extended burial. The few flint artifacts recovered are all from the mound fill, mostly Archaic point types but including one ovate base Adena stemmed point.

Charcoal taken from the mound floor was radiocarbon dated at 280 B.C. + 140 years (1), which accords well with the archaeolgical evidence available from the excavation.

The ear of maize from Daines Mound 2 is a small, ten-rowed ear of "Tropical Flint," still partly enclosed in the inner husk. The ear greatly resembles Tropical Flint maize available from Hopewellian sites in the eastern United States (2). The earliest known occurrences of such Hopewellian maize is that from the Newman site. Moultrie County, Illinois, dated at 50 B.C. + 140 and 80 B.C. + 140 years (3). Reports of maize from Kentucky rock shelters have been dismissed as possible occurrences of Adena maize because the finds have been limited to the upper levels of the sites, which represent later, younger components (4).

Dragoo (5) observed that as yet no maize had been discovered in unquestionable association with an Adena component. The presence of maize at Daines Mound 2 indicates that maize agriculture was present in the Adena phase, though this unique occurrence allows no conclusions regarding the extent and importance of maize within Adena.

JAMES L. MURPHY
Department of Geology,
Case-Western Reserve University,
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2. H. C. Cutler and L. W. Blake, unpublished data.
3. H. R. Crane and J. B. Griffin, Radiocarbon 10, 81 (1968)
6. I thank Mr. and Mrs. R. Daines for permission to excavate the Daines mounds; Dr. H. Hultgren, his students, and other Ohio University students for help in excavation; and M. Moskal for allowing the maize to be examined by H. Cutler and L. Blake.

3 December 1970

Reprinted from SCIENCE
5 March 1971, volume 171, pages 897-898
Pipes from the Meuser Collection

Figure 1 (Meuser) An effigy pipe of sandstone depicting a combination of animal characteristics. Along the neck antlers are carved in relief while the mouth shows the teeth of a carnivorous animal. This pipe was found near Guysport in Morgan County, Ohio.

Figure 2 (Meuser) A variation of Fort Ancient pipes is pictured. All are carvings of the human face and all are made of sandstone, a favorite Fort Ancient pipe material. They are left to right from Washington County, Noble County, Brown County, and Defiance County.
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Make check or money order payable to: The Archaeological Society of Ohio and send it with application to the Society at 1150 Virginia Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43212.

Have you sent in your order for the new book "Ohio Slate Types"?
Paul Thornburg, 75, wellknown area orchardist and nurceryman, died at Samaritan Hospital at 2:30 p.m. Monday after a short illness.

Mr. Thornburg was a past president of the Ohio Hurriculture Society and was one of the first group of master farmers of Ohio in 1926.

He was a descendant of the Carter family, pioneers in the Ashland area and had lived his entire life on a farm south of Ashland on the Hayesville Road at RD 4, Box 30 Ashland.

The farm had been in the Carter-Thornburg family since 1811. The farm and its owners were known far and wide. He was a member of the Ashland County Historical Society and of the Advisory Board of the Ashland College Historical and Educational Center.

The son of Thomas E. and Katherine (Greshner) Thornburg, he was born in Ashland April 17, 1894.

He was a member of the First United Methodist Church, Stem Wesleyan Sunday School Class, the Ashland Equity, Farm Bureau and Rotary Club.

He was married Feb. 21, 1917, to Ruth Miller, who survives.

Other survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Norman Leininger and Mrs. Eugene Puglisi, both of Ashland; one son, Robert Thornburg of Ashland; 10 grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by his parents, one son and one brother.

Funeral service will be held Thursday at 2:30 p.m. at Gilbert Funeral Home with Dr. Joseph Henderson and Rev. Austin Keiser officiating. Burial will be in the Ashland Cemetery.

Visiting hours will be from 7-9 p.m. Wednesday at the funeral home.

Carlton W. Schmidt of 7308 Prospect Dublin Rd., Prospect, Ohio 43342, recently died. He joined the Society in 1961.

Awards

Awards for displays at the March 21, 1971 meeting of the Ohio Archaeological Society of Ohio at Mansfield, Ohio are as follows:

**BEST OF SHOW**
Raymond R. Crawford
465 Michigan Avenue
Mansfield, Ohio

**BEST TYPE DISPLAY**
Jack and Douglas Hooks
Mansfield, Ohio

**BEST SITE DISPLAY**
Maurice S. Reardon
15 Narrow Street
Butler, Ohio
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 this 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.

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