

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGIST

VOLUME 10

OCTOBER, 1960

NUMBER 4

Published by
**THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF OHIO**

(Formerly Ohio Indian Relic
Collectors Society)



The Archaeological Society of Ohio

Editorial Office

420 Chatham Road, Columbus 14, Ohio
Tel. AMherst 2-9334

Business Office

65 N. Foster Street, Norwalk, Ohio
Tel. Norwalk 2-7285

Officers

President - Harley W. Glenn, 2011 West Devon Road, Columbus 12, Ohio
Vice-President - John C. Allman, 1336 Cory Drive, Dayton 6, Ohio
Executive Secretary - Arthur George Smith, 65 North Foster Street, Norwalk, Ohio
Corresponding Secretary - Merton R. Mertz, 422 Third Street, Findlay, Ohio
Treasurer - Norman L. Dunn, 1205 South West Street, Findlay, Ohio
Editor - Ed W. Atkinson, 420 Chatham Road, Columbus 14, Ohio

Trustees

Gerald Brickman, 409 Locust Street, Findlay, Ohio	(Term expires May, 1961)
Thomas A. Minardi, 411 Cline Street, Mansfield, Ohio	(Term expires May, 1961)
Emmett W. Barnhart, Northridge Road, Circleville, Ohio	(Term expires May, 1962)
John W. Schatz, 80 South Franklin, Hilliards, Ohio	(Term expires May, 1962)
Dorothy L. Good, 15 Civic Drive, Grove City, Ohio	(Term expires May, 1963)
Wayne A. Mortine, 454 W. State Street, Newcomerstown, Ohio	(Term expires May, 1963)

Editorial Staff

Editor - Ed W. Atkinson, 420 Chatham Road, Columbus 14, Ohio
Technical Editor - Raymond S. Baby, Ohio State Museum, N. High & 15th, Columbus 10, O.
Associate Editor - Thyra Bevier Hicks, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio
Assistant Editors - John C. Allman, 1336 Cory Drive, Dayton 6, Ohio
- H. C. Berg, 262 Walnut Street, Newcomerstown, Ohio
- Gerald Brickman, 409 Locust Street, Findlay, Ohio
- Gordon L. Day, Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Cincinnati 9, O.
- Ralph J. Servey, 1726 Baird Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio
- Arthur George Smith, 65 North Foster Street, Norwalk, 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 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. Adult dues are \$4.50 and juniors up to 18 are \$2.25 per year. Funds obtained are used for publishing the "OHIO ARCHAEOLOGIST" and for office supplies and postage. The Society is an incorporated non-profit organization, and has no paid officers or employees.

* * * * *

Ohio Archaeologist is published quarterly in January, April, July, October. Price per issue \$1.25, per volume \$4.50. Subscription included in the Society's annual membership dues.

Address all articles, personal news, queries and comments, etc., to the Editor.

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

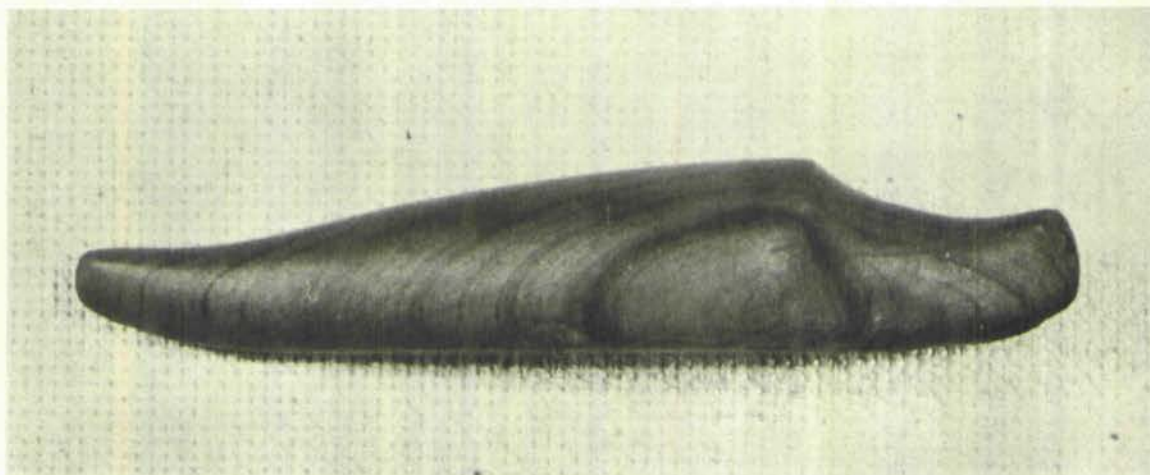
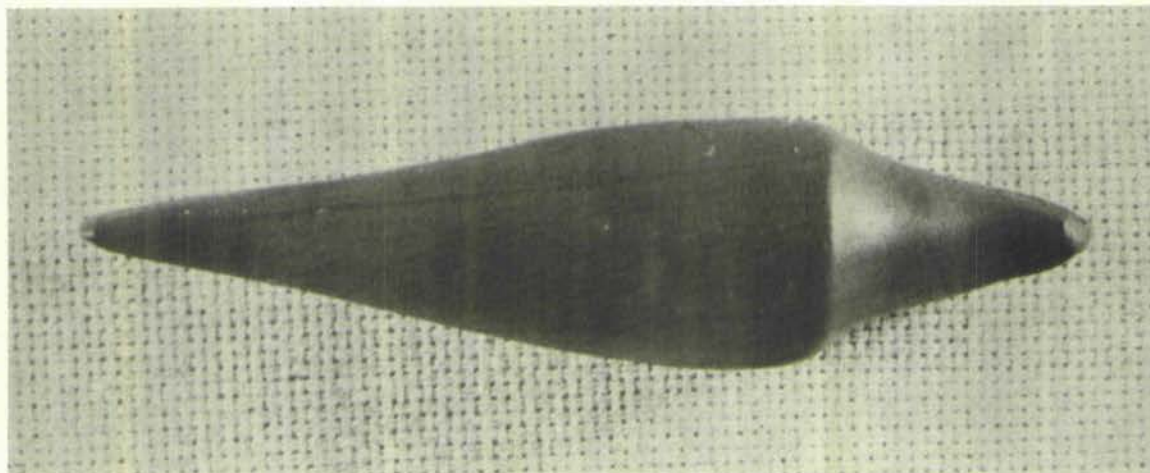
Table of Contents

The Cover	109
A Lizard Stone from Lorain County, Ohio, photo courtesy Elmer H. Grimm	110
Unusually Large Hematite Celt, photo courtesy Ed. W. Atkinson	111
An Additional Note on the Bourneville Mound, Ross County, Ohio, by Tom Porter and Donald McBeth	112-115
Cache of Three Fine Adena Blades, photo courtesy Richard H. Johnson	116
West Virginia Appoints First State Archaeologist	117
From the Collection of Charles A. Hyman	118
The Greenbrier Farm Mound, Franklin County, Ohio, by Ed W. Atkinson	119
Radiocarbon Dating for the Lichliter Village Site	119
Six Odd Specimens from the Ohio Firelands Area, by Arthur George Smith	120-121
Survey of Ohio Paleo-Indian Artifacts	121
Feurt Village Artifacts	122
Artifacts Recovered from the Hudson Mound, by Dr. Stanley G. Copeland	123-129
WANTED: Articles and Pictures	129
"Who's Who in Indian Relics," by H. C. Wachtel	130-131
Steatite Vessel from Ohio, by Frank H. Rowe	131
Schoonover Point versus Rice Lobed	132
Periodicals on Archaeology	133
Ohio Fluteds, photo courtesy Dr. Stanley G. Copeland	134
Ohio Fluted--"Clovis" Type	135
Busman's Holiday, by Ed W. Atkinson	136-139
Unusual Dental Pathology	140-141
Necrology	141
"Buckeye Historian"	142
Community Program about the Indians, by Ed W. Atkinson	142
Book Reviews--Arthur George Smith, Editor	143
The Revised "Plains Anthropologist"	143-144
Notes and Personals	144
New Members	third cover

The Cover

This fine Fort Ancient type human effigy pipe of fine-grained tan sandstone is 2 7/16" in height and 1 1/2" in diameter across the flared top. Bowl and stem are conically drilled. The round eye openings are 3/16" deep and very probably originally contained pearls or mother-of-pearl insets. Both ear lobes are pierced. This Delaware County, Ohio, pipe is pictured in Warren K. Moorehead's "The Stone Age in North America," vol. 2, page 87, Fig. 495. At that time it was in the Holmes collection, but is now in the collection of H. C. Wachtel, Dayton, Ohio.

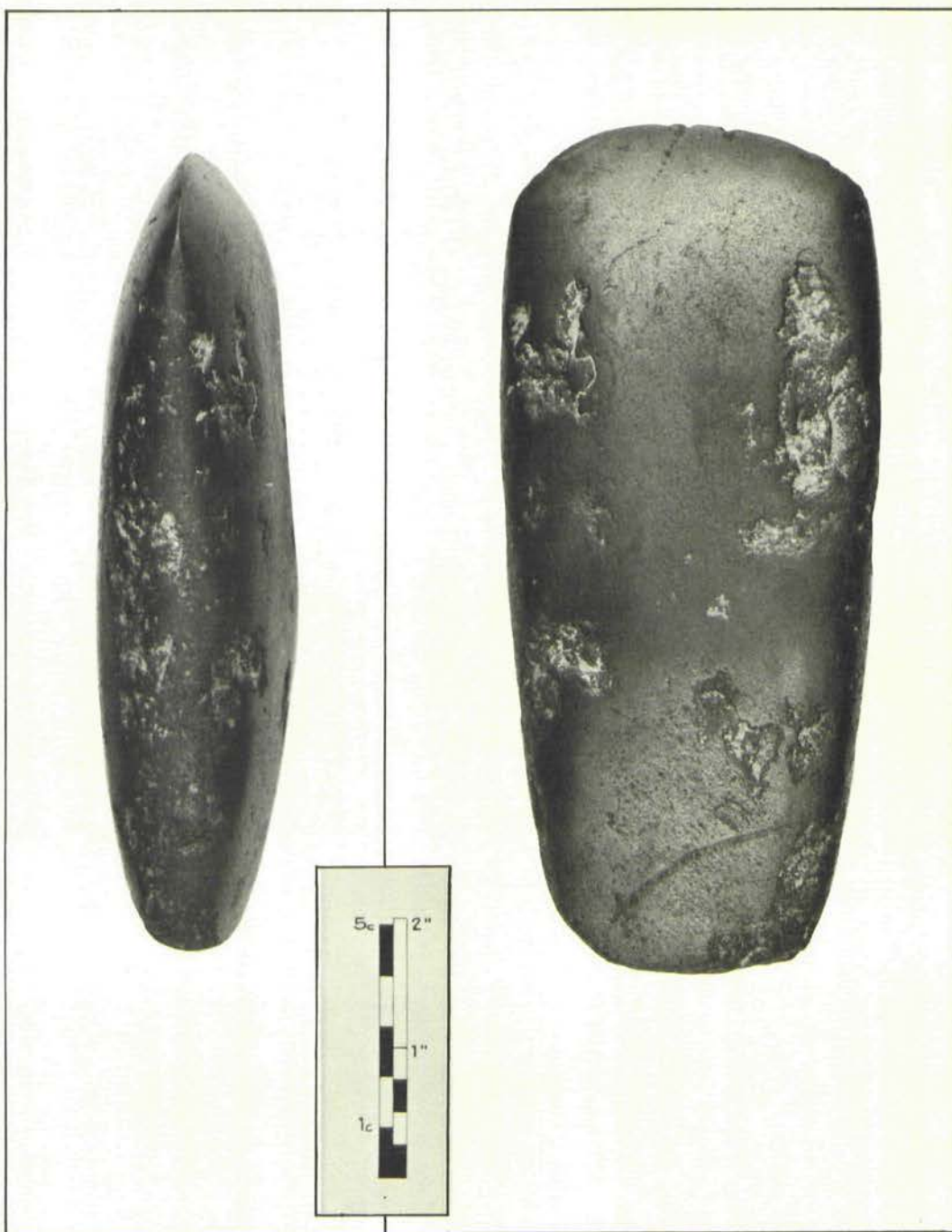




A Lizard Stone from Lorain County, Ohio

The Lizard stone (pictured life size) was found by L. M. Rourke, while digging a posthole on Sumner Street, Sheffield, Lorain County, Ohio, in 1948. This location is within sight of Lake Erie.

The artifact is made of gray-green banded slate and is well finished. One side of the head shows some slight ancient damage that has been partly obliterated. From the collection of Elmer H. Grimm.



Unusually large hematite celt, a surface find in Ross or Pickaway County, Ohio. Overall length is $6 \frac{7}{16}$ "; weight is 2 lbs., 3 oz. The entire surface is polished, and the reverse shows a flattened area about $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide all along one side. Collection of Ed. W. Atkinson, Columbus, Ohio.

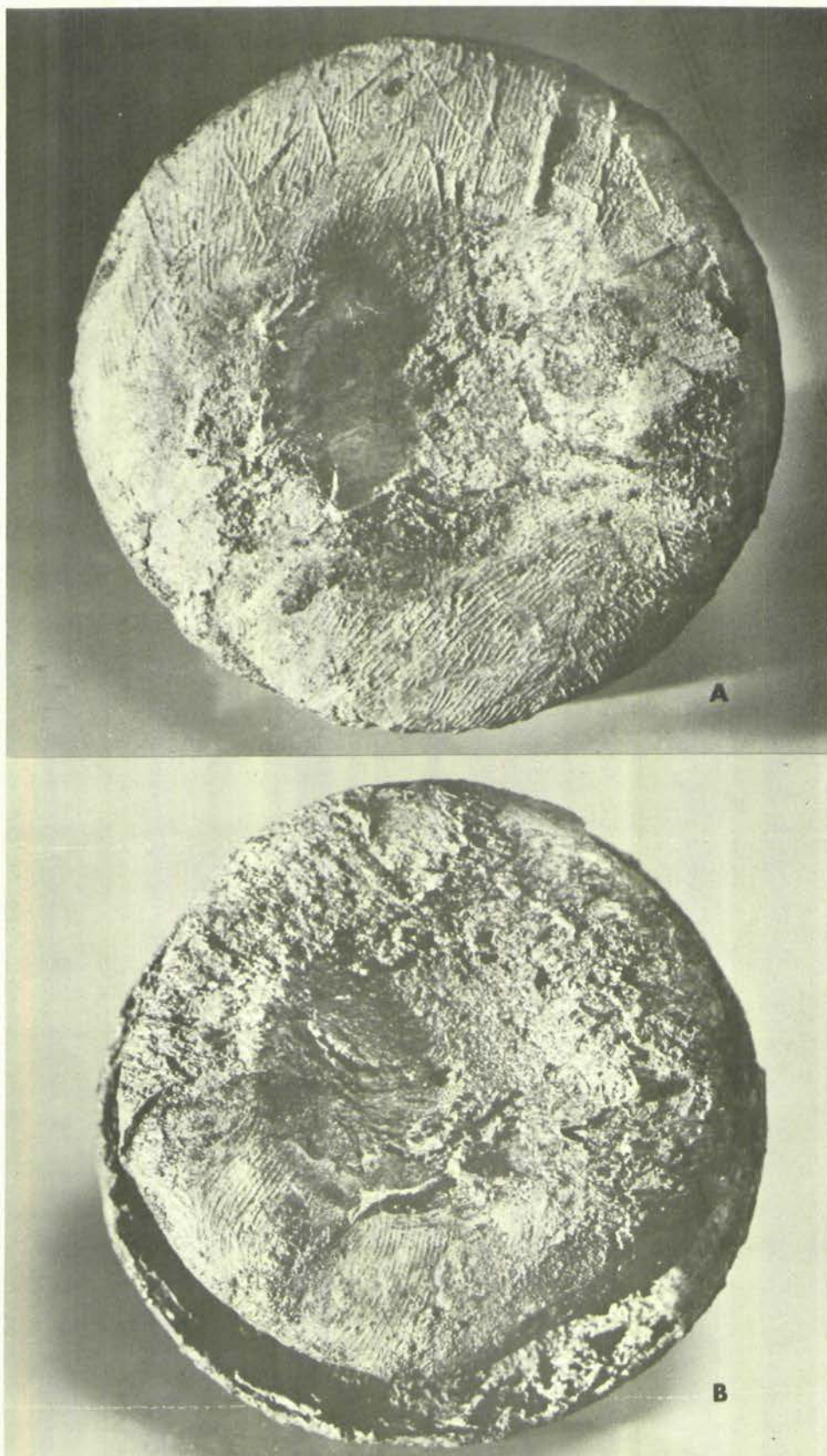


Fig. 1 (Porter and McBeth)--Copper spool found in left hand of burial number 2. Note the imprint of the skin of the palm (A) and of two finger tips (B).

An Additional Note on the Bourneville Mound, Ross County, Ohio

by Tom Porter, RR #2, Frankfort, Ohio and
Donald McBeth, RR #1, Kingston, Ohio

for the Mound City Chapter, Archaeological Society of Ohio

A partial report on this Hopewell mound was presented in Ohio Archaeologist in January 1960 (Vol. 10, No. 1), a record of the artifacts discovered by workmen during highway construction on the site. Following that time, the writers secured the contractor's permission to excavate the undisturbed portion of the mound lying between the roadside ditches and the pavement which now covers the central portion of the mound. Three extended burials and one cremation burial were discovered.

Burial number 1 was partially covered with a layer of ashes, over which were placed sandstone slabs. A copper spool was placed in one hand, and beside the burial were the pieces of a conch dipper apparently

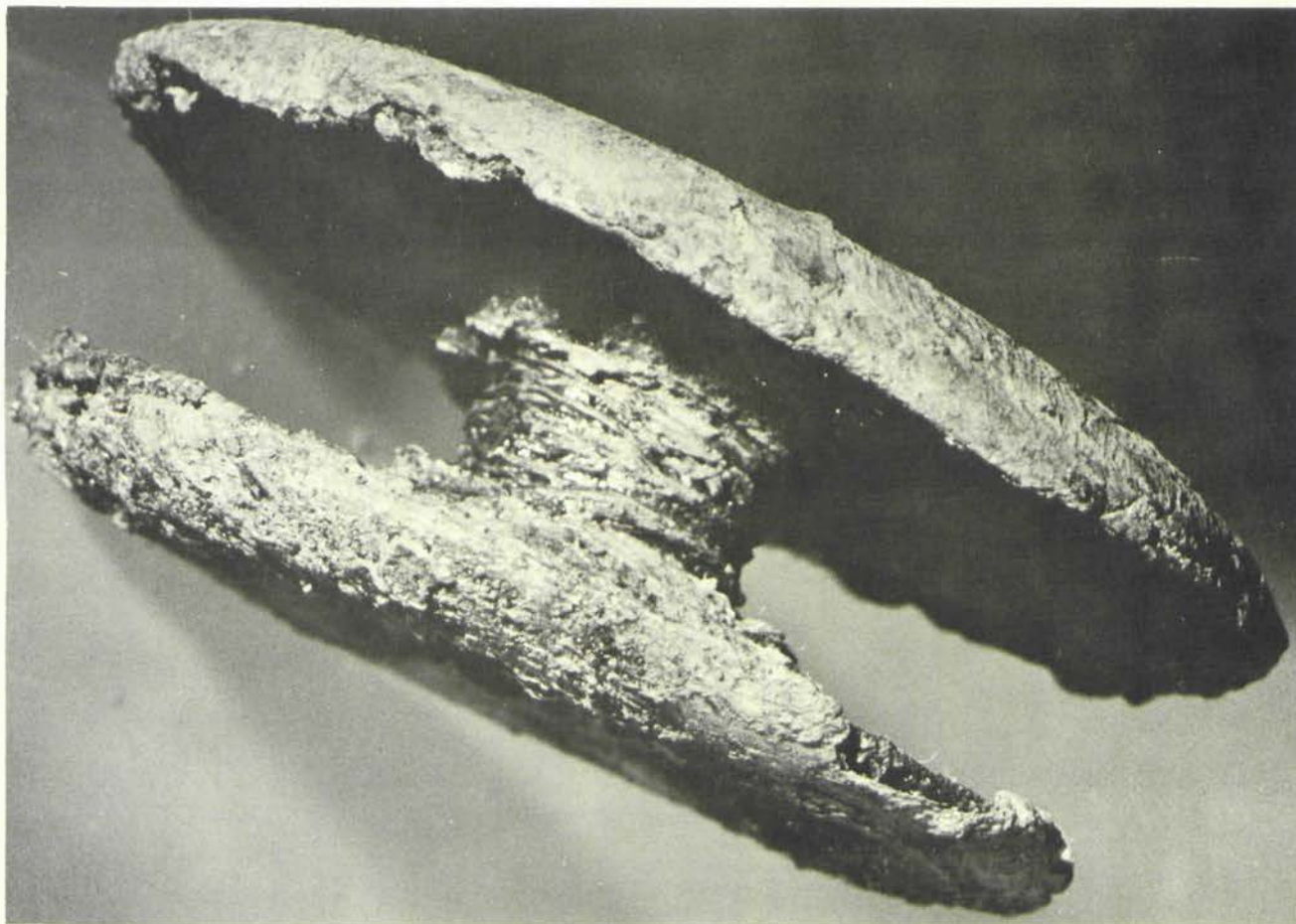


Fig. 2 (Porter and McBeth)--Copper spool shown in Fig. 1, to illustrate the still intact cord wrappings around the connecting section.



Fig. 3 (Porter and McBeth)--Copper gorget found under the head of burial number 2. From the two holes in the left portion, the remains of the suspending thong extend at a 45° angle to the left, and the imprint of the bark on which it rested appears in the lower portion.

ceremonially broken. A number of sherds appeared to be placed in association with the burial, the pottery being grit tempered and decorated with partially obliterated cord marking.

A copper spool (Fig. 1) was found in each hand of burial number 2, and the pieces of three broken awls or bodkins were placed beside, and partly under, the head. A copper gorget (Fig. 3) was placed under the head with a bark layer under the gorget.

The cremation burial (number 3) was accompanied by a piece of calcined galena ore roughly cubic in shape, measuring approximately 3 1/2 inches on a side and weighing 7 pounds 4 ounces. Beside the cremation was placed an unbroken conch dipper (Fig. 4).

Burial number 4 was on the opposite (southeast) side of the pavement from the other three. One copper spool was found with it.

To the writer's knowledge, the 4 copper spools are unique in that they have preserved quite distinct prints of the skin of the palm and finger tips, as first identified by Raymond S. Baby. Apparently the spools were placed in the tightly clenched hands of each burial, and the action of copper salts preserved in fine detail the imprint of the skin. In Fig. 1 is pictured the most perfect example, found in the left hand of burial number 2. "A" shows the palm imprint, "B" the imprint of the two finger tips grasping it on the opposite side. Fig. 2 shows the same spool to illustrate the cord wrapping around the connecting section.

The writers would very much like to have a report from anyone who has ever found copper spools placed in the hands of a burial, or who knows of spools which show skin prints as do the ones reported on in this article.

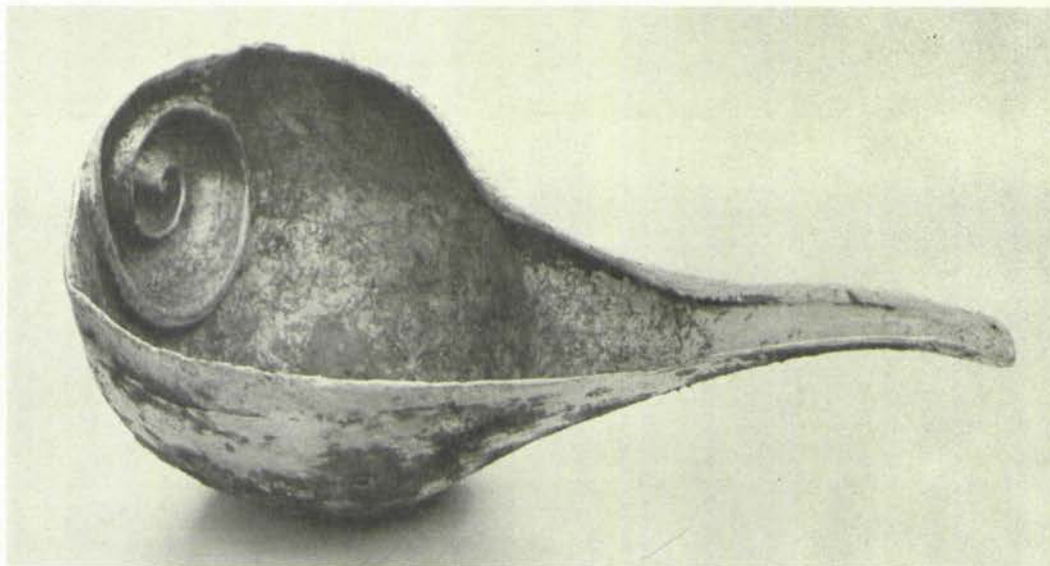
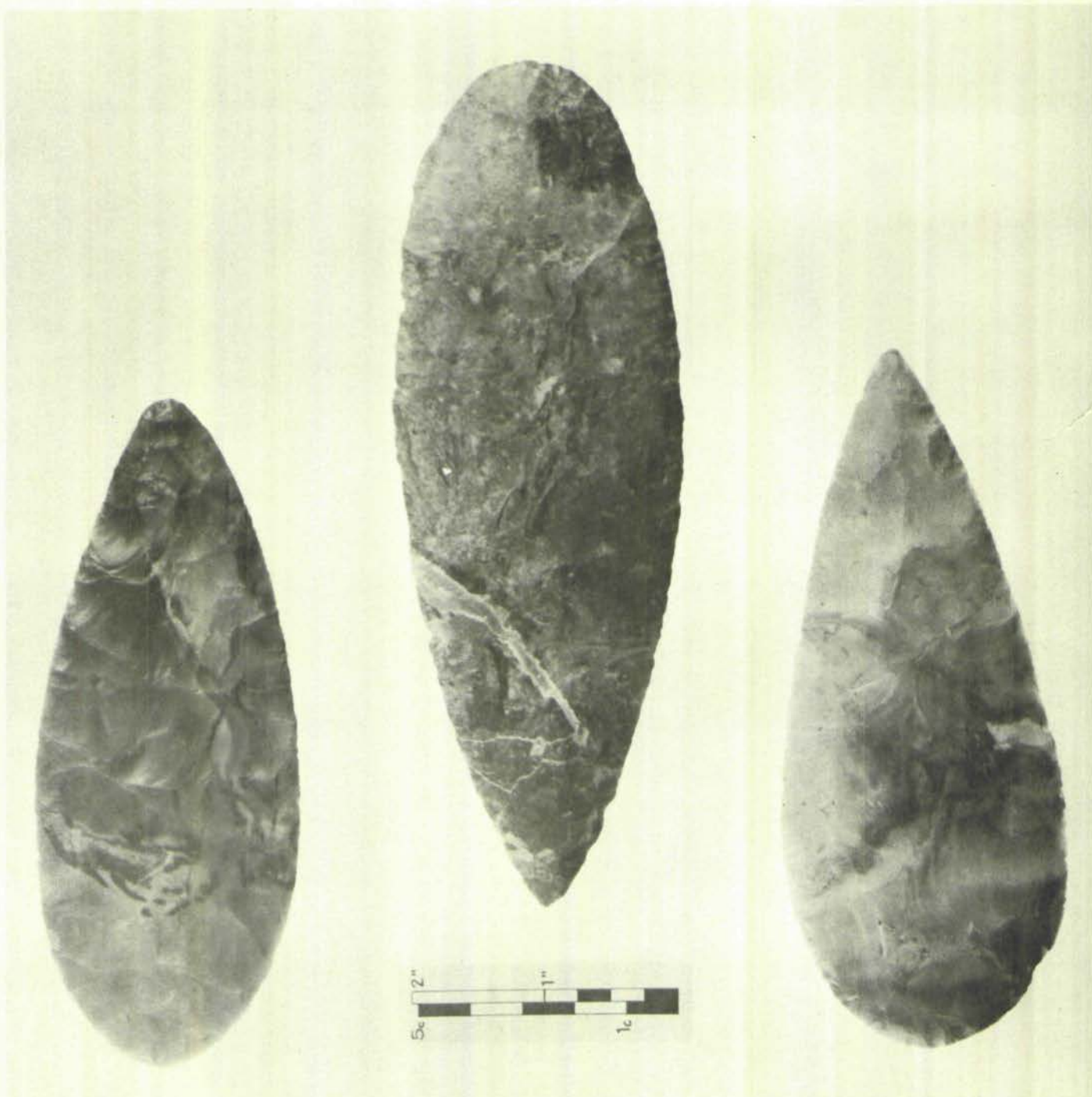


Fig. 4 (Porter and McBeth)--Conch dipper associated with cremation burial, number 3. Overall length is 12 1/2 inches, greatest depth is 4 inches.



Cache of three fine Adena blades, all Flint Ridge material, plowed up in 1956 on the Emptage farm, 2 miles east of Marseilles, Wyandot County, Ohio. No other artifacts or any trace of a burial were discovered by the present owner of the blades, Richard H. Johnson of Meeker, who examined the site soon after the blades were turned up. (left) Translucent, olive with yellow-brown veining, $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick at midpoint. (center) Blue-gray, vein of blue-white with small quartz crystals, $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick at midpoint. (right) Translucent, blue-white with brown tone at bottom and at right center, $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick at midpoint.

West Virginia Appoints First State Archaeologist

Effective July 1, 1960, Dr. Edward V. McMichael was appointed to head the newly created Section of Archaeology of the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey. He thus becomes West Virginia's first state archaeologist.

The July issue of the "Newsletter" of the West Virginia Archaeological Society, states that "The new Section of Archaeology's aim will be to scientifically recover West Virginia's prehistoric remains, which until this appointment had forced the state to rely upon out of state institutions to obtain information about West Virginia's prehistoric inhabitants. Archaeological work conducted by Carnegie Museum and the Smithsonian Institution was much needed, and well done, but necessitated the removal of recovered objects from the state. In the future, West Virginia will be able to carry on with archeological survey and excavations, and provide adequate cataloging and storage of recovered artifacts, without seeking help from outside institutions.

"Principal and preliminary features of Dr. McMichael's program will be the discovery of prehistoric sites, recording of site data, salvage and selective excavation, and publication of reports.

"Sites of a prehistoric nature in West Virginia will be surface examined and inspected by Dr. McMichael when and as possible. Information assembled by the West Virginia Archaeological Society on hundreds of sites will be made available to him. Excavation precedence will be given to sites in imminent danger of destruction by expansion of industry, river inundation, road building or other mechanisms. As time and funds permit, excavation will be undertaken at sites of a critical nature, such as a site of the Clover Complex, or of an Adena Mound in the Kanawha Valley. Information recovered will be disseminated through scientific reports in The West Virginia Archaeologist, by popular presentation in newspapers, by lectures and museum displays.

"Dr. Edward V. McMichael, State Archaeologist, is a native of Oakdale, Allegheny County, Pa. He graduated from West Allegheny High School in 1952 with first honors, attended the University of Pittsburgh from 1952 to 1954, and Indiana University from 1954 to 1956, graduating with honors. He has since continued studies at Indiana University, being awarded his doctorate in June, 1960.

"While still in high school, Dr. McMichael began archeological work with Carnegie Museum under Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes and Dr. Don Dragoo on the Upper Ohio Valley Archaeological Survey. Three summers were spent in that work, much of which was in the northern counties of West Virginia. He participated in all of Carnegie Museum's major excavations in the northern panhandle counties so he is no stranger to West Virginia. Other seasons have been spent in field work in southern Indiana, southwest Ohio, central Florida, New Mexico, and two seasons as field archeologist for the University of Georgia."

From the Collection of Charles A. Hyman, Youngstown, Ohio



Fig. 1--The Hyman, Senior and Junior, examine an artifact on their Site No. 5, Porter County, Indiana.

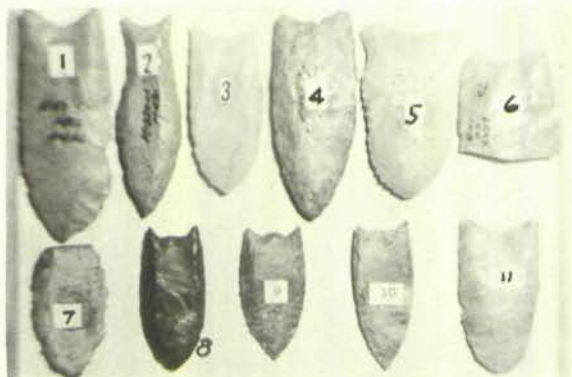


Fig. 2--Fluted points. (1) Ray County, Missouri, for scale 2 1/2 inches. (2) Missouri. (3) Baca County, Colorado. (4) South Dakota. (5) Tennessee. (6) (7) (11) Lake County, Indiana. (8) Brown County, Ohio. (9) (10) From Wehrle collection, Newark, Ohio.



Fig. 3--Triangular points from Lake and Porter Counties, Indiana. The largest is 1 1/2 inches long.

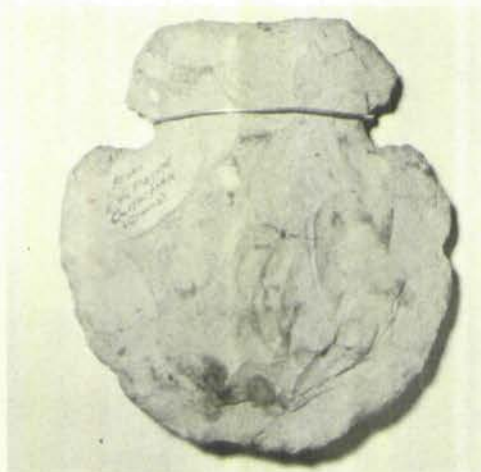


Fig. 4--Notched hoe, front and back views, from Fort Recovery, Ohio. Formerly in the Payne collection, Springfield, Ohio. 4 5/8 inches across the body.

The Greenbrier Farm Mound, Franklin County, Ohio

by Ed W. Atkinson, 420 Chatham Road, Columbus 14, Ohio

During July and August of this year the Greenbrier Farm Mound was excavated under the direction of Raymond S. Baby, Curator of Archaeology of The Ohio Historical Society, assisted by Asa Mays, Jr. and Robert Goslin of the department's staff. A group of university students worked as the excavating crew.

This Adena mound is located about 1/4 mile from the east bank of Big Walnut Creek and east of the Noe-Bixby Road, about half way between Routes 16 and 40 in Franklin County. The mound stands about 5 1/2 feet in height and is about 55 feet in diameter. It is located on a hillside in a portion of the Greenbrier Farm now taken over for a housing development. About 1/2 mile to the south the William H. Davis mound was located, which was excavated by the Society in 1959 and reported on in Ohio Archaeologist Vol. 9, No. 4, 1959.

A total of 16 burials were discovered, 14 extended and 2 cremation. All of the burials except one, a deposit of cremated ashes, were found in two sub-floor depressions beneath the mound.

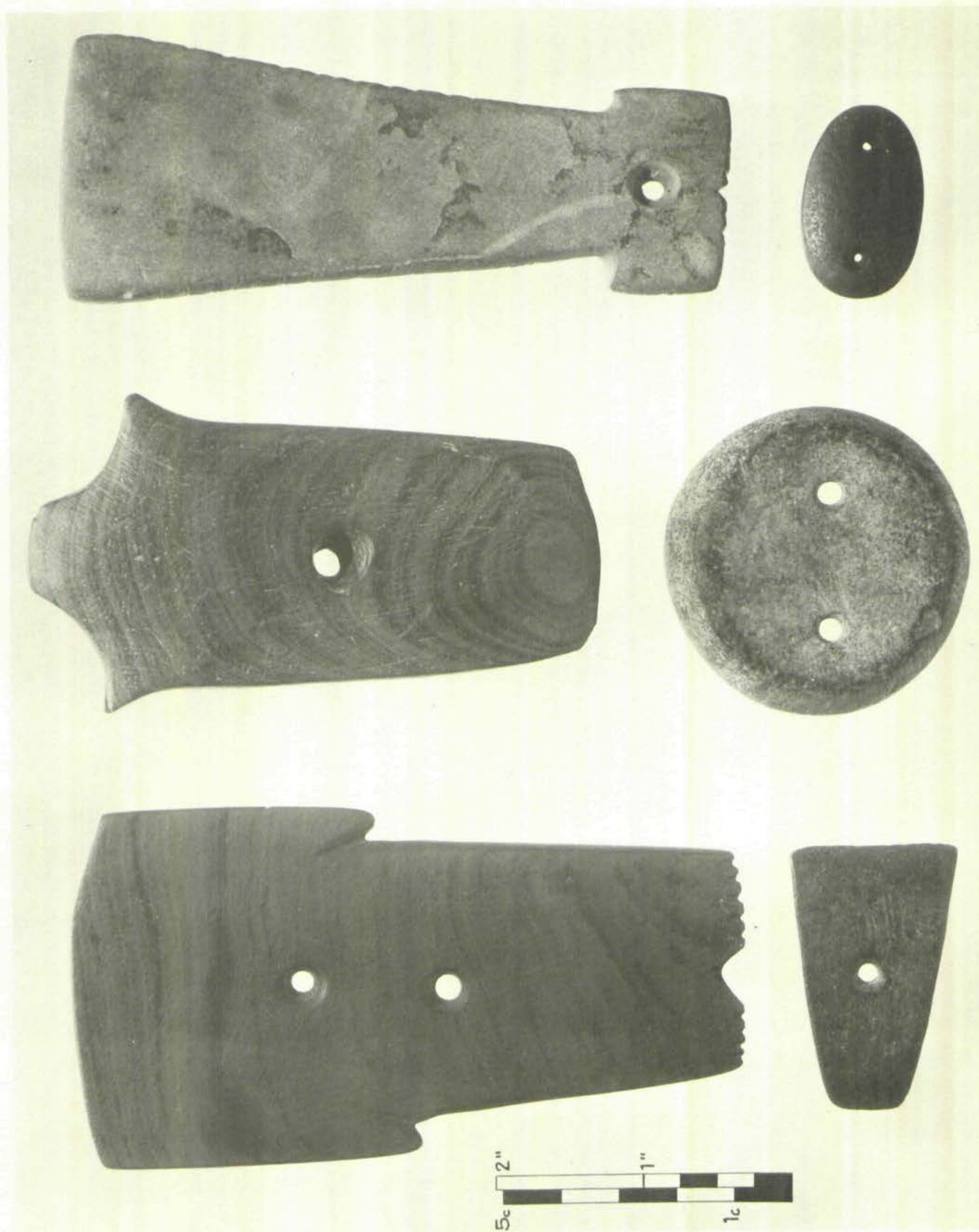
Throughout the mound fill were found pottery sherds, leaf-shaped blades, and projectile points characteristic of the Adena culture.

In a later issue of Ohio Archaeologist we hope to present a more detailed report on the Greenbrier Farm Mound.

Radiocarbon Dating for The Lichliter Village Site

In the April 1957 issue of Ohio Archaeologist (Vol. 7, No. 2) John C. Allman reported on his excavation in "A New Late Woodland Culture for Ohio; The Lichliter Village Site Near Dayton." This site has now been dated as 1600 ± 250 B. P. which would place it at about 360 A. D. The report from the "University of Michigan Radiocarbon Dates IV," H. R. Crane and James B. Griffin, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is as follows:

"M-537 Lichliter Village Site, Ohio, 1600 ± 250 . Charred wood and charcoal from postholes and firepits in house sites, Lichliter Village Site ($39^{\circ} 46' N$ Lat, $84^{\circ} 16' W$ Long), Montgomery County, Ohio. Coll. 1954-1956 and subm. by J. C. Allman, 1336 Cory Drive, Dayton 6, Ohio, who has published a description of the site (1957). Comment: the artifactual material from this site represents a new culture for Ohio to which no name has as yet been assigned. It is generally accepted to be Late Woodland, between the end of Ohio Hopewell and the beginning of Fort Ancient. The date supplied by this sample agrees with this interpretation but may be somewhat early."



Six Odd Specimens from the Ohio Firelands Area (Smith)--see description opposite.

Six Odd Specimens from the Ohio Firelands Area

by Arthur George Smith, Firelands Museum, Norwalk, Ohio

Referring to the photograph on the facing page:

Top Row: (left) Light gray rusty schisty slate. No data except that the piece was marked in ink Huron County, Ohio. (right) Greenish black slaty sandstone. A naturally split pebble that has some of the roughness of the split smoothed off. Found on the "Lake Ridge" 2 miles east of Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio.

Center Row: (left) Green and black slate, faces and edges rounded, drilled from both faces with an off-center hole. Southern Huron County, Ohio. (right) Probably unique. Buff fine grained sandstone that has weathered much lighter. 5/8th inch thick, base flat, face shown 3/32nds concave. Edge beveled from both faces to a rounded edge closer to base than to face shown. Drilled Adena style tapered with a wide drill from flat face (reverse side). Castalia Township, Erie County, Ohio.

Bottom Row: (left) Green and black banded slate, thin, faces flat and edges square, drilled from both faces. 3 miles southwest of Plymouth, Huron County, Ohio. (right) A small celt made from an earlier hard slate pendant. The beveling down to the edge does not show weathering. A case of reworking of an older artifact. A personal find near the Esch Mound, Erie County, Ohio.

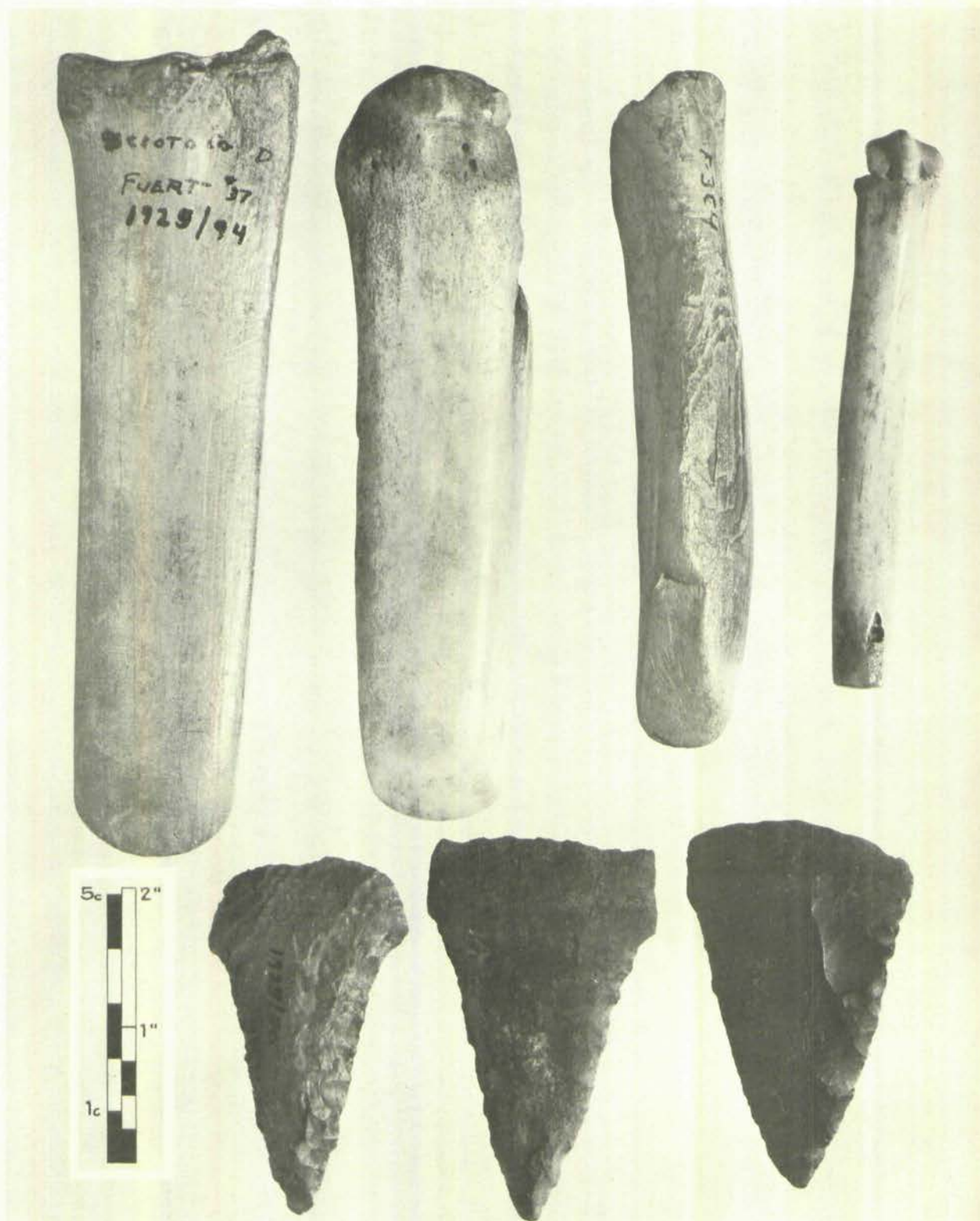
Survey of Ohio Paleo-Indian Artifacts

In March 1960 a continuing survey of Ohio Paleo-Indian artifacts was announced by Olaf H. Prufer, Curator of Anthropology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Originally titled "Survey of Ohio Fluted Points," the scope of the survey has since been expanded to include unfluted points and other Paleo-Indian artifacts.

Mr. Prufer has asked that anyone having such material bring or send it to him at the Museum so that the necessary measurements and evaluations can be made on the actual specimens. If it is not possible to submit the actual specimens, owners are requested to secure further instructions as to how to proceed. Please address all correspondence to Olaf H. Prufer, Curator of Anthropology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 10600 East Boulevard, Cleveland 6, Ohio; or call SWeetbrier 1-7966, extension 27.

As Ohio Archaeologist goes to press, your Editor has received two of the Survey reports: No. 1 (May 1960) and No. 2 (August 1960). No. 3 will be ready in October. Copies of the two reports already issued may be secured postpaid by sending 25¢ for each to the Cleveland Museum at the address given above. If you wish to receive succeeding reports postpaid, please send your request to the Museum and be prepared to remit 25¢ as each one is received.

Members of The Archaeological Society of Ohio are urged to cooperate by making their Paleo-Indian materials available to Mr. Prufer.



Third in our series of photographs showing Feurt Village artifacts unreported by Mills. Top row: left, 2 bone gouges and 1 chisel; right, chipping tool fashioned from the leg bone of a mountain lion, with notching around the joint edge. Bottom row: chert knives with shoulders characteristic of Fort Ancient blades. From the Dr. Stanley G. Copeland Collection of The Ohio Historical Society.

Artifacts Recovered from the Hudson Mound

by Dr. Stanley G. Copeland, 1054 Lilley Avenue, Columbus 6, Ohio

In the spring of 1928, the writer explored the Hudson Mound. This excavation was recorded in the June 1950 issue of "Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society, Bulletin #24." The purpose of this article is to present photographs of the artifacts recovered and to enlarge on the earlier report's description of them.

The earlier article stated that this mound was situated in Scioto Township, Pickaway County, Ohio, on the farm of the late Frank Hudson. It was one of a group of three mounds that lay in a fairly straight line parallel to, and approximately 100 yards west of, the Scioto River.

The earthen structure was 21 feet in diameter and 1 1/2 feet in height in the center. Many years of cultivation and erosion had reduced the mound and caused fragments of skeletal material to be brought to the surface by the plow.

The earth comprising the structure was probably taken from the adjacent village site since numerous bits of flint, charred and uncharred bone, broken projectile points and potsherds were scattered throughout the substance of the mound. The base of the mound was covered by a thin layer of burned earth and charcoal which was formed from many small twigs and bits of brush. Apparently the area had been burned over before construction began. Beneath this layer was leaf mold and below this, subsoil. There was no evidence of any disturbance below the original surface.

Above the charred layer was a thin layer of sandy gravel. The seven skeletons were lying upon this gravel, with no apparent plan of disposition.

The artifacts recovered, and the manner of the mound's construction, indicated that the Hudson Mound was probably of the late Adena period.

Fig. 1 shows the artifacts associated with the first two burials uncovered. Burial number 1, adult, extended, yielded the dark green slate pendant (b) with single perforation, found among the ribs. For scale, the pendant is 3 3/4 inches long.

Burial number 2, child, extended, had around the neck the fragments of about 20 large marine shell beads (4 are pictured in Fig. 1, c), one being disc-shaped and the rest cylindrical, average length 3/4 inches, diameter 1/2 to 3/4 inches. Beneath the mandible were 14 small marine shell beads (*marginella apicina*) Fig. 1, a.

Burial number 3, adult, extended, was the only burial undisturbed by cultivation. Figs. 2, 3, 4 show the associated artifacts. Referring to Fig. 2, in front of, and level with, the mandible were (a) one incisor of the beaver, (b) six incisors of the squirrel, (c) one fragment of the lower canine of the gray wolf. Adjacent to the mandible and neck were nine flint blades: (d, e) blue-gray Flint Ridge translucent chalcedony,

(f) brown Flint Ridge, (g) dull black flint, (h, i) blue-gray mottled Flint Ridge, (j) brownish flint, (k) brown chert, (l) blue-gray mottled Flint Ridge. With these blades were (m) side-notched point of Flint Ridge mottled brown and blue, (n) drill of brownish Flint Ridge, (o) broken side-notched point of brownish chert. For scale, (n) is $1 \frac{13}{16}$ inches long.

Fig. 3 continues the record of artifact associations with burial number 3. Two antler flaking tools (a, c) were placed one on each side of the mandible and lying directly upon the flint artifacts. The skull was resting on a broken black slate pendant (b) and two hardstone celts (d, e). Three pieces of the pendant were recovered, the fourth has been restored (triangular portion at left center). An attempt had been made to drill each side of the flattened poll of celt (e), one drill mark showing at the lower left in the photograph. The pictured side is smoothly polished except for the approximately $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch pecked portion at the flattened left end, and the reverse side is completely pecked except for a polished narrow band across the left center portion. For scale, (b) is $4 \frac{13}{16}$ inches along its center line.

By the left pelvis was a crushed pot within which were several freshwater mussel shells. Fig. 4 shows the writer's restoration of this Wood-

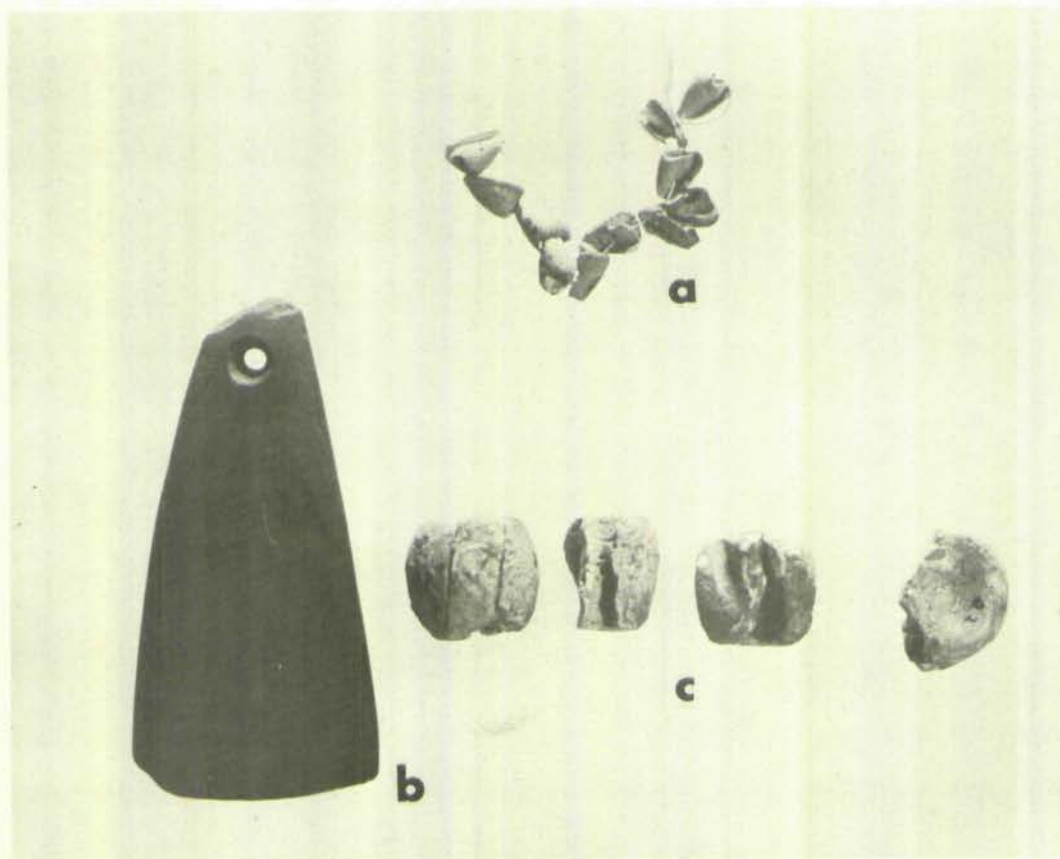


Fig. 1 (Copeland)--Hudson Mound, artifacts associated with burial number 1 (b) and burial number 2 (a, c).

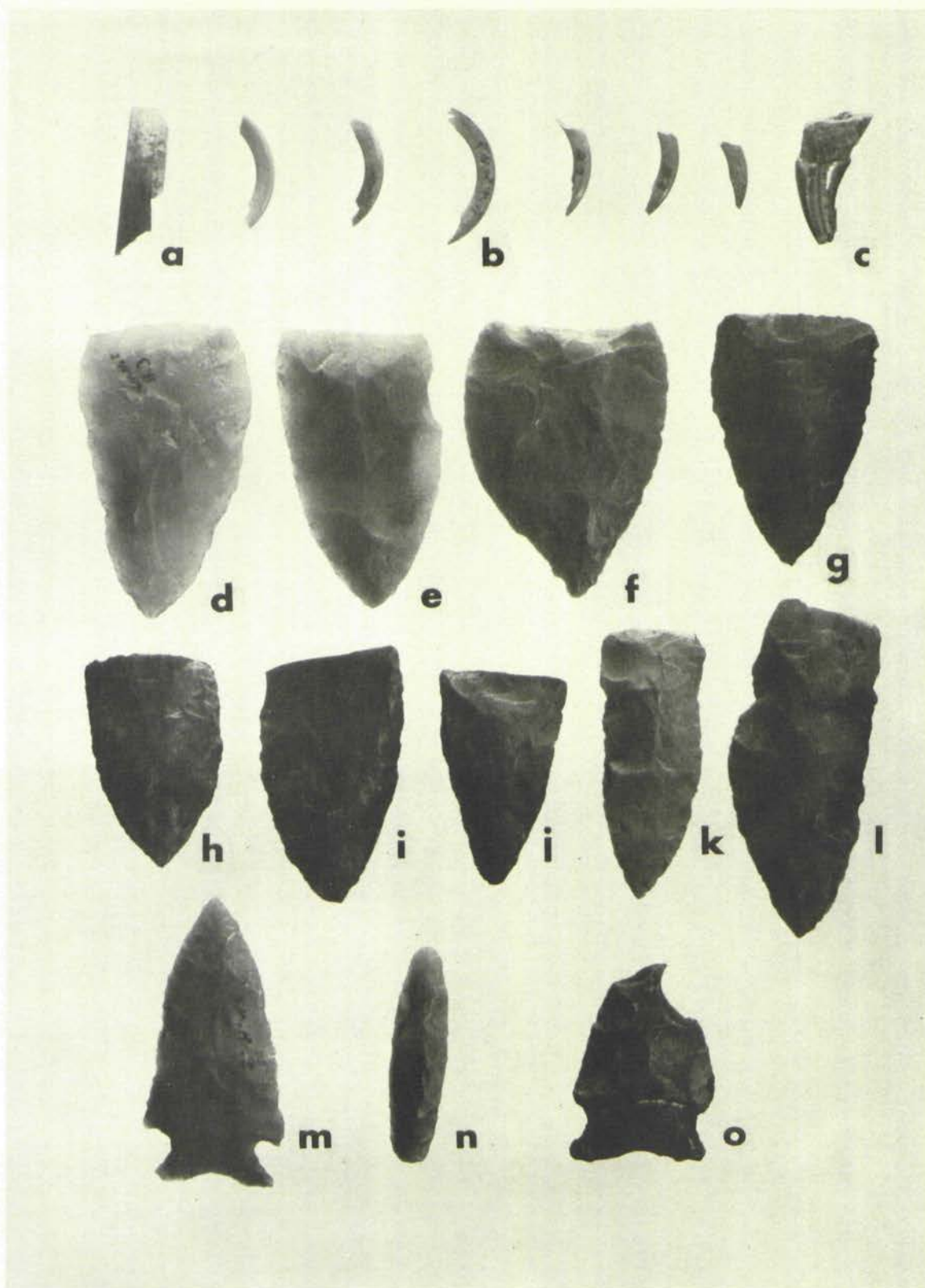


Fig. 2 (Copeland)--Hudson Mound, a portion of the artifacts associated with burial number 3 (see also Figs. 3, 4).

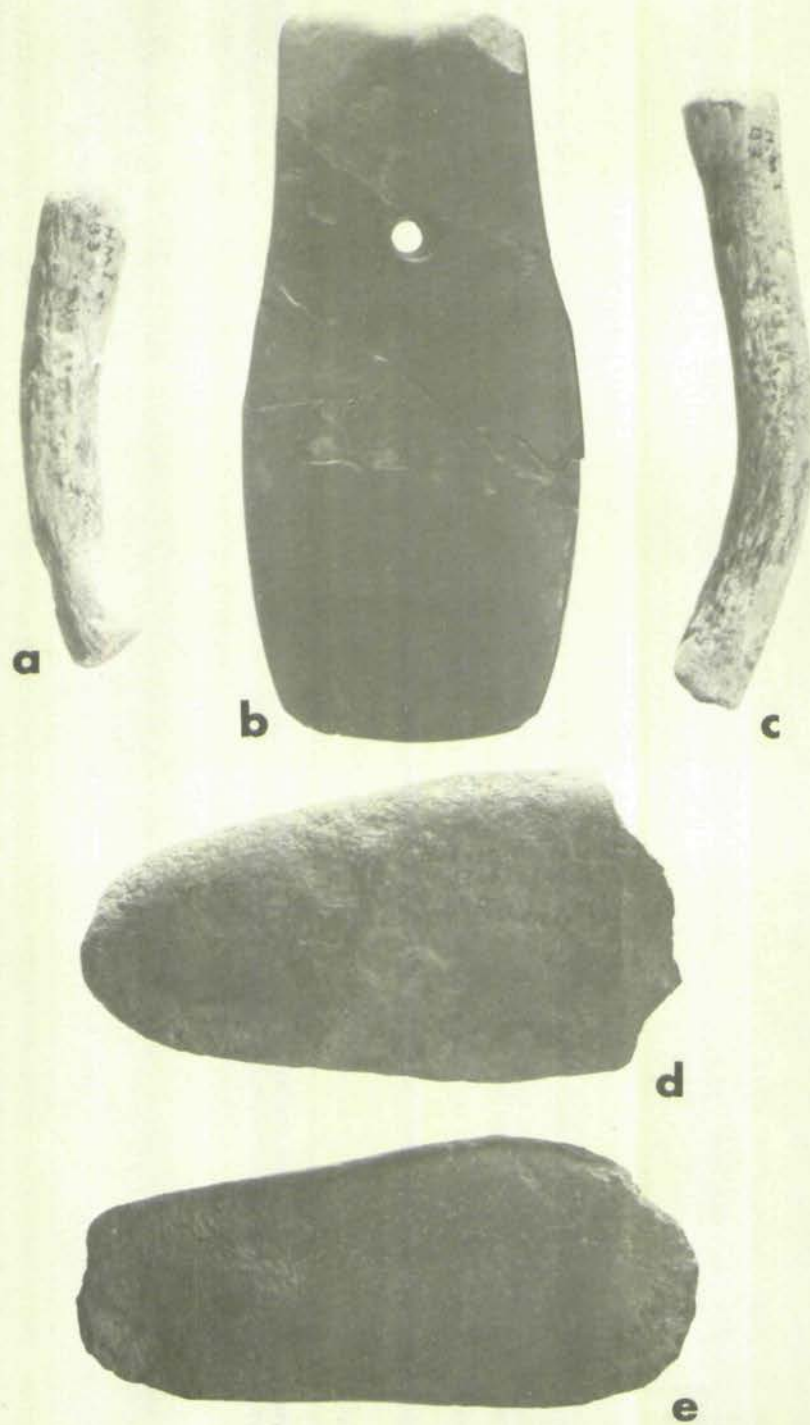


Fig. 3 (Copeland)--Hudson Mound, a portion of the artifacts associated with burial number 3 (see also Figs. 2, 4).

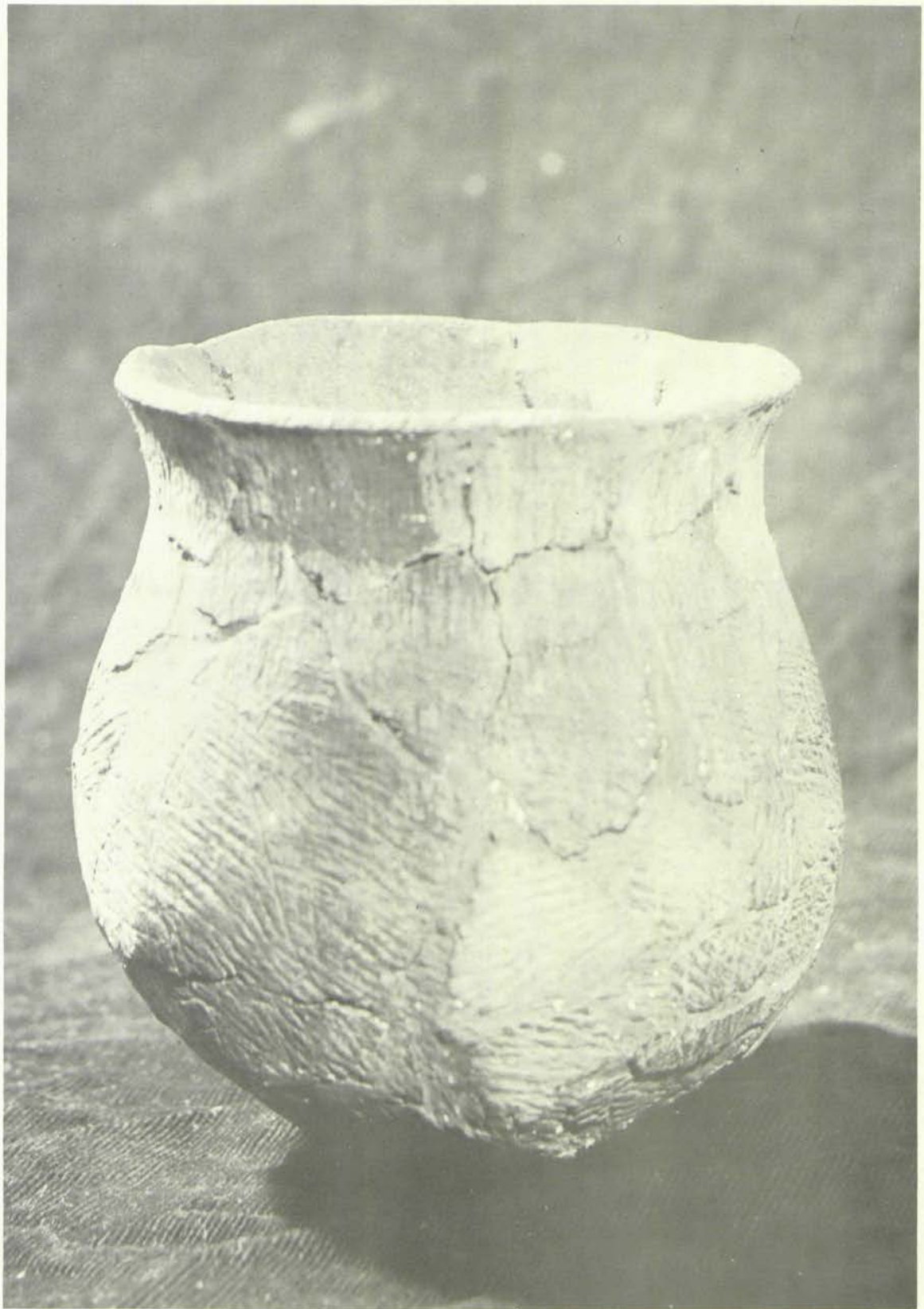


Fig. 4 (Copeland)--Hudson Mound, a portion of the artifacts associated with burial number 3 (see also Figs. 2, 3).

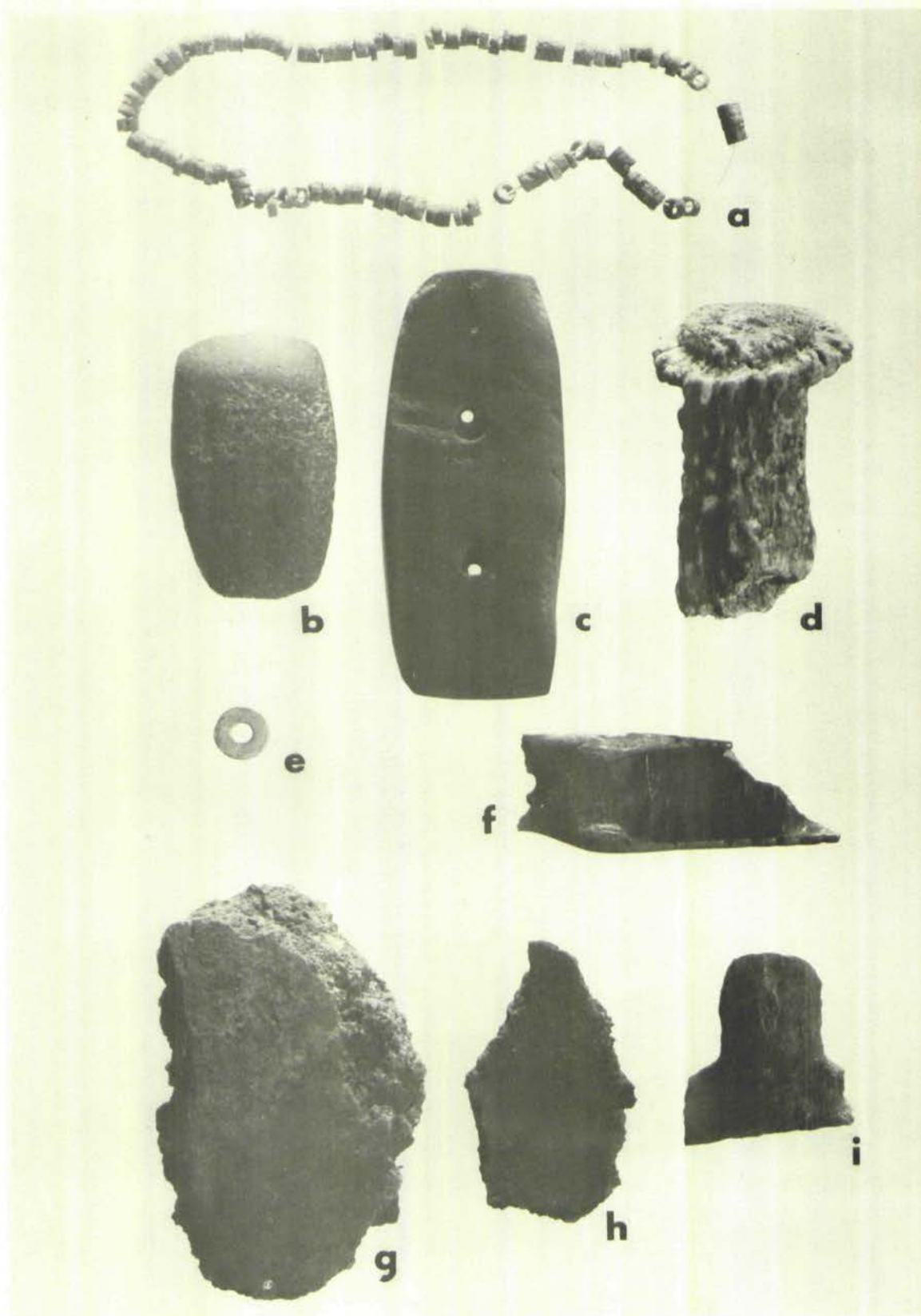


Fig. 5 (Copeland)--Hudson Mound, artifacts associated with burial number 4 (b, c, d); burial number 5 (a); burial number 7 (e, f). Typical mound fill sherds (g, h) and broken projectile points (i).

land type, round-bottomed vessel. Diameter (left to right) of the mouth is 5 1/2 inches, height 7 inches.

At the foot of burials 1 and 2 was found burial number 4, adult, extended. Associated artifacts are pictured in Fig. 5. Among the ribs was found the banded slate gorget (c), which is 3 5/8 inches long. Beside the left hand were a finely worked celt (b) and the worked base of a shed antler (d). Their relative position suggested that the celt might have been mounted in this antler handle.

Burial number 5 was a child, extended. On the right wrist were 127 small beads (Fig. 5, a) made from mussel shell.

Burial number 6, adult, extended, had no associated artifacts. Burial number 7, adult, extended, had near the skull a fragment of a bone awl (Fig. 5, f) decorated with a series of shallow notches along each edge. One mussel shell bead (Fig. 5, e) was found among the ribs.

Typical of the village site debris found in the mound fill are the thick grit tempered pottery sherds (Fig. 5, g, h) and the broken stemmed point (Fig. 5, i).

WANTED: Articles and Pictures

It's an ever-present need . . . more articles, more pictures . . . to keep each issue of Ohio Archaeologist filled with a variety of informative and interesting material.

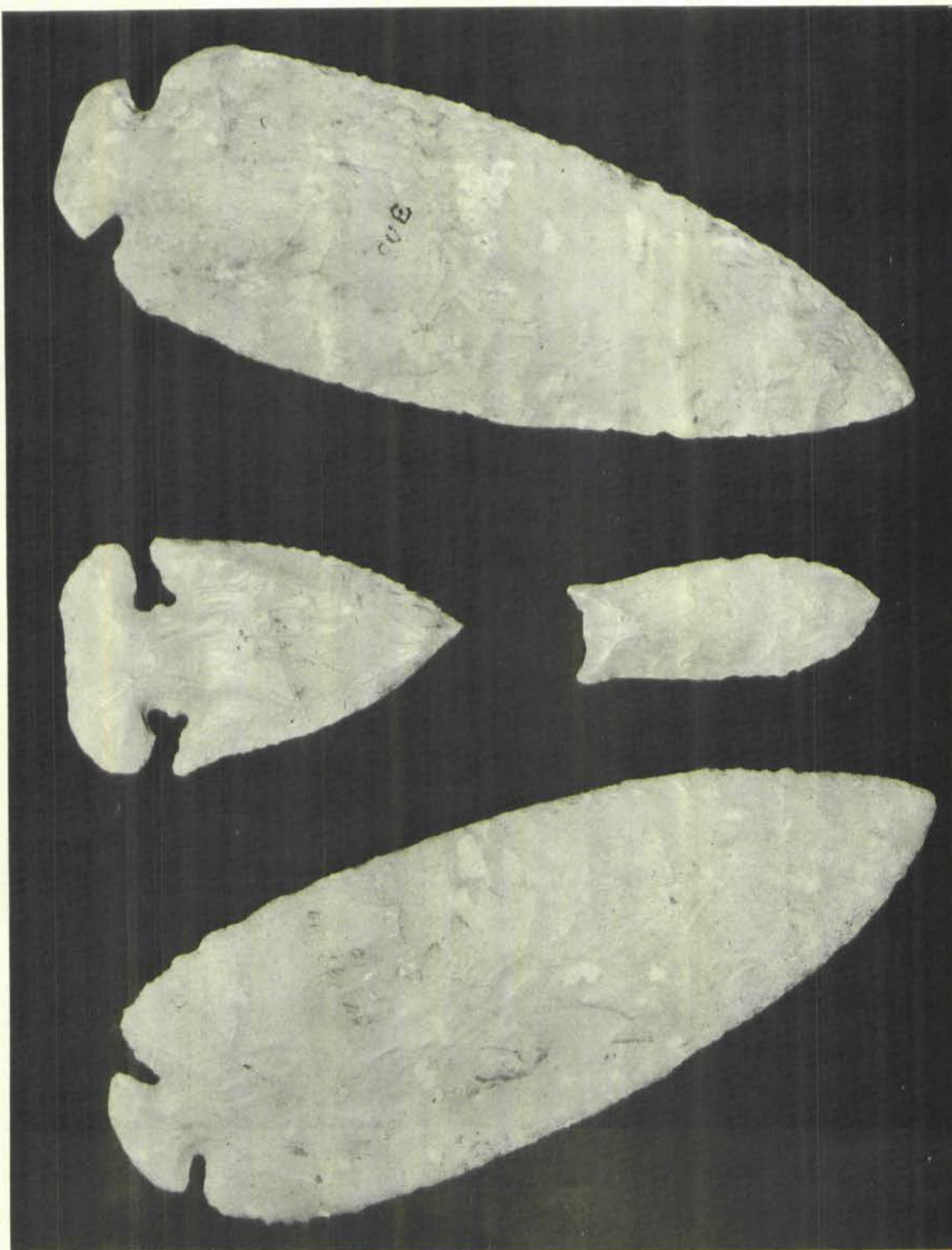
Your Editor will do all he can to pry material out of you members. But honestly, he hasn't the time or the energy to do too much of that, and still get out the issues. It would lighten his load very much if you would take the initiative. Here are several approaches you can choose from, depending on the circumstances and your own inclination and judgment:

Write Your Article to the best of your ability, send whatever photos you may have. In other words, do the job now!

Write a Letter telling us about your material, site collection, or single artifact. Never mind about wording it for publication--just give the facts and ask the appropriate question: "Do you want me to develop this into an article?" or "Do you want a good photo of this material?" Right then is an appropriate time for the Editor to offer some thoughts on the extent of the article, or the organization of the material, or the photographing of the artifact.

Bring Material to a Meeting and seek out the Editor--we'll take a few minutes to talk over its possibilities for an article or photo and agree on what the next step should be.

BUT it's up to you to let the Editor hear from you. Please do!



Cover illustration of H. C. Wachtel's book (see opposite)--(top) Very thin dovetail of Ohio Flint Ridge chalcedony, translucent, pale bluish undertone with lighter flecks. 6" long by 2 3/8" wide. Clark County, Ohio. (left center) Glossy yellowish flint, perfect "E" notches that name the type. Ross County, Ohio. (right center) Creamy translucent chalcedony, Ohio fluted from Warren County, Ohio. (bottom) Dovetail measuring 5 7/8" long and 2 1/8" wide. Ross County, Ohio.

"Who's Who in Indian Relics"

At about the time you receive this issue of Ohio Archaeologist, H. C. Wachtel's book "Who's Who in Indian Relics" will be ready for delivery. Your Editor has been privileged to see plate proofs of the many fine pictures that will make up the major portion of the volume.

In the first section are photographs of many collectors throughout the midwest with, in most instances, further pictorial records of their cases and frames of relics. The second section consists of pictures and text presenting the entire Wachtel collection.

Those of us who have known H. C. Wachtel over the years, as the long-time Editor of Ohio Archaeologist and as a personal friend, appreciate the unusual opportunities he has had to visit fellow collectors in their homes and to photograph their collections. This book will become the permanent record of his years of activity and interest throughout the area. Many readers will be reminded of their own visits with some of the well-known collectors pictured. And it will serve as a valuable record, too, of the individual artifacts assembled in the outstanding collections shown. Typical of the fine pictures is the cover photograph opposite, showing four outstanding flint pieces from the Wachtel collection.

"Who's Who in Indian Relics" will be published at a price of \$6.00, and will be sent postpaid on receipt of \$6.25. Order from H. C. Wachtel, 307 Elmhurst Road, Dayton 7, Ohio.



Steatite Vessel from Ohio

by Frank H. Rowe, 2120 Summit Street, Portsmouth, Ohio

This steatite vessel was plowed up in 1955 on a farm in Scioto County, Ohio, north of Lucasville and east of the Scioto River about 1 1/2 miles from the Pike County line. It was badly broken by the plow, although the 18 pieces recovered comprised substantially the entire vessel as pictured.

Outside dimensions are 7 3/4 inches wide, 13 inches long, 6 inches high. Thickness of the walls is just about 1 inch. It is interesting to note that there is a lug at only one end.

Schoover Point versus Rice Lobed

In Ohio Archaeologist for July 1960 (Vol. 10, No. 3) Mrs. Margaret Schoonover of Siloam Springs, Arkansas, reported on "The Schoonover Point--A New Type."

Since that article appeared, your Editor has received correspondence which suggests that this type may be a variant of the Rice Lobed point. On July 30, 1960, Dr. Charles R. McGimsey III, Director of the Museum, Fayetteville, Arkansas, wrote Mrs. Schoonover and us referring to the description of Rice Lobed given in "The Missouri Archaeologist," Vol. 18, Nos. 1-2, April-July 1956, illustrations page 82 and description pages 87, 128, 131. Doctor McGimsey says:

"We have checked this identification with Bob Bray who first described and published upon the Rice Lobed point. Both he and others who have worked extensively in southwest Missouri verified the fact that the point described by Mrs. Schoonover is a classic example of the Rice Lobed point."

In a letter of August 2, 1960 to Dr. McGimsey, Mrs. Schoonover holds to her opinion that the "Schoonover Point" is a distinct type not to be identified with Rice Lobed.

To provide our readers with the provisional type description of Rice Lobed, page 128 of the reference given above, we quote:

"Base: Concave, so as to give the stem a lobed appearance in the ideal specimen. The lobed appearance tends to be less pronounced in the larger specimens. Base usually smoothly ground. Angles always rounded--never sharp.

"Stem: Expands in a smooth, sweeping curve from shoulder area. Usually smoothly ground.

"Shoulders: Always prominent--often ending in barbs. Angles always rounded--never sharp except the tips of the barbs.

"Blade: Edges straight to concave. Always beveled to a greater or lesser degree. Serrations, which are commonly found, are produced by a distinctive chipping technique, the purpose of which may have been to sharpen the blade.

"Cross Section: Blade shape ranges from bi-convex to rhomboid with convex faces. Stem is bi-convex.

"Material: Native flint colored gray, brown and bluish-gray.

"Chipping: Percussion of unusual proficiency. Pressure chipping used to produce beveled blade edges and serrations.

"Dimension Ranges (21 specimens): Width, at shoulders 28-32 mm. Length, base to tip 45-65 mm. Thickness, at shoulders 7-9 mm.

"Association: Early to Middle Archaic."

Periodicals on Archaeology

In recent years there has been renewed interest in archaeology, and a number of periodicals are now available that will help to enlarge our members' archaeological knowledge. In this list are presented those magazines or memoirs we have knowledge of that are published on a regular schedule. In a later issue of Ohio Archaeologist we plan to list an additional group of worthwhile sources of archaeological information, the unillustrated newsletters and the occasional monographs issued by various societies, universities, and museums.

American Antiquity, A Quarterly Review of American Archaeology. Published in July, October, January, April. The only national professional journal. Subscription by membership in the Society for American Archaeology, \$8.00 per year. Membership also includes "Memoirs of the Society for American Archaeology," as issued; "Abstracts of New World Archaeology," annual; "Cumulative Index" of Vols. 1-25 of "American Antiquity" and Vols. 1-15 of "Memoirs," to be published soon. Address Raymond H. Thompson, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Central States Archaeological Journal. Published quarterly, sponsored jointly by the 4 Societies listed below, annual dues of \$3.00 for membership in any one of them includes the Journal. Address: Charles McNair, Arkansas Archaeological Society, Box 601, Fayetteville, Arkansas; George P. Grove, Illinois Archaeological Society, 750 Ferguson Avenue, Wood River, Illinois; Cameron Parks, Indiana Archaeological Society, 400 South Walsh Street, Garrett, Indiana; Robert J. Schmidt, Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society, 2211 Gravois Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Masterkey. Published quarterly by the Southwest Museum, Highland Park, Los Angeles 42, California. Subscription \$2.50 per year.

Missouri Archaeologist. Published each year either as a single volume or in 2 to 4 issues. As funds permit, a Memoir may be published and distributed free to members. 10 issues of a News Letter. Dues \$2.00 per year. Address Carl H. Chapman, Missouri Archaeological Society, Inc., 15 Switzler Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

El Palacio. Journal of the Museum of New Mexico in cooperation with the School of American Research and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Dues \$5.00 per year. Address The Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Box 1727, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Pennsylvania Archaeologist. Published 3 times a year by the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. Dues \$3.00 per year. Address Vincent R. Mrozowski, 407 Phillips Street, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania

Plains Anthropologist. Published quarterly. See announcement page 143.

Tennessee Archaeologist. Published semi-annually by the Tennessee Archaeological Society. A news letter is also published. Dues \$3.00 per year. Address Tennessee Archaeological Society, 6 Biology Building, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The West Virginia Archaeologist. Published annually by the West Virginia Archaeological Society. A news letter is also published. Dues \$2.00 per year. Address Charles R. Lally, 314 Garfield Street, McMechen, West Virginia.

The Wisconsin Archaeologist. Published quarterly by The Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Dues \$2.00 per year. Address Phillip H. Weigand, 1276 North 63rd Court, Wauwatosa 13, Wisconsin.



Ohio Fluteds--see discussion opposite page. (A) Pickaway County, reddish brown flint. Single flute $7/8''$, reverse single flute $3/4''$. Dots each side of blade indicate limit of grinding. For scale, (A) is $3\ 3/8''$ in length from deepest point in base, to tip. (B) Licking County, Flint Ridge gray and blue. Single flute $7/16''$, reverse ground multiple flutes $3/8''$. (C) Warren County, variegated tan and blue-black flint. Two parallel flutes $3/4''$ and $11/16''$, reverse single flute $13/16''$. (D) Ross County, Flint Ridge blue-gray. Single flute $9/16''$, reverse 2 flutes $1''$. (E) Licking County, heavily patinated Flint Ridge, mottled blue, gray, pink. Single flute $15/16''$, reverse multiple flutes $1\ 1/2''$. From the collection of Dr. Stanley G. Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio Fluted- - "Clovis" Type⁽¹⁾

Editor's Note: In the opposite illustration are fine examples of Ohio fluted points that conform quite closely to Bell's description of the Clovis point from which we quote:

"The Clovis point has been named from types found associated with extinct animal remains near Clovis, New Mexico.

Description The Clovis point is often confused with the Folsom point because of the fluting on the face of the blade. In general, the Clovis point is larger in size, less skillfully made, and the flutes are shorter in length. The base and the sides of the base have been ground as in the Folsom point, but the concave base is more shallow and the point tapered rather than rounded.

"Wormington (1957, p. 263) describes it as follows: 'Fluted lanceolate points with parallel or slightly convex sides and concave bases. They range in length from one and a half to five inches, but are usually some three inches or more in length and fairly heavy. The flutes sometimes extend almost the full length of the point, but usually they extend no more than halfway from the base to the tip. Normally, one face will have a longer flute than the other. The fluting was generally produced by the removal of multiple flakes. In most instances the edges of the basal portion show evidence of smoothing by grinding.'

Distribution and Association The Clovis point has a wide distribution throughout North America. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 412) note the type from the 'Borax Lake site in northern California and Naco site in southern Arizona across United States to Atlantic seaboard; a few specimens from Alaska, Durango, Mexico and Costa Rica.'

"The Clovis point has been found in association with the extinct mammoth at several localities: Angus, Nebraska; Dent, Colorado; the Miami and McLean sites in Texas; Clovis, New Mexico, and the Naco and Lehner sites in Arizona (Wormington, 1957). The vast majority of Clovis points, however, have been found on the surface, unassociated with cultural or faunal remains.

Age and Cultural Affiliation The Clovis point is known to be older than Folsom as a result of work done by the Texas Memorial Museum near Clovis, New Mexico (Sellards, 1952). Suhm and Krieger (1954) suggest an age 'Somewhat greater than that of Folsom points, probably at least 10,000 B. C. and perhaps as early as 15,000 B. C. at beginning.' . . . The Clovis type is one of the early Paleo-Indian hunting points."

(1) Quotations from Bell, Robert E. : "Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points." Special Bulletin No. 1, Oklahoma Anthropological Society, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., 1958.

Excavation in Red Paint People Burial Site, Warren, Maine



Fig. 1 (Atkinson)--General view of the site from the gravel pit floor.



Fig. 2 (Atkinson)--Excavation face where burials were exposed by recent quarrying operations. Burials are typically located within 3 feet of the surface.



Fig. 3 (Atkinson)--Working out a burial that has fallen from the bank. Two crew members at left, Wendell S. Hadlock kneeling in foreground, Mrs. Hadlock, and the author.



Fig. 4 (Atkinson)--Wendell S. Hadlock inspecting the face for red ocher stain.

Busman's Holiday

by Ed W. Atkinson, 420 Chatham Road, Columbus 14, Ohio

What does an amateur archaeologist and collector do on his vacation trip?

You're right! He's very apt to hunt up other folks of like inclination . . . try his hand at field hunting if he can . . . make new friends in new places with whom he can exchange letters and artifacts during the months and years to come.

I know several of our members have followed this kind of program on vacation trips in the past. H. C. Wachtel of Dayton wrote just recently of visiting with Bradenton collectors during his trip to Florida. Richard Johnson of Marion did some prowling in the Dakotas on his recent trip. And your Editor sought out a series of archaeological and collector contacts when he and wife Flo revisited the haunts of his youth along the Maine coast. At the risk of boring some of you, but in the hope of suggesting a new kind of vacation trip to some who haven't tried it, here are the highlights.



Our first pleasure was a visit with one of our Society's eastern-most members, Roland Allison of Deer Isle, Maine, whose picture is shown here. In fact he was our only down-east member until the recent addition of Warren H. Schofield of Sherman Mills, whom we just couldn't get to visit. Roland and his wife made us welcome, and we spent pleasant hours looking over his collection of shell-heap artifacts. One letter from Roland since our return tells of a week out on the smaller islands shell-heap digging with his brother. The

count of the week's finds totalled 128 items of flint and stone, 150 items of bone, 3 bear teeth and a number of seal, beaver, mink and other animal teeth. Roland has promised us pictures and text for a later issue.

Just a couple of weeks after this workout, he was at it again. During a noon-hour test dig of a nearby site on Deer Isle, he reports the finding of 4 celts, and a notched quartz point which is only the fourth of its kind he has found in many years of digging. More about this site in a later issue.

On Mt. Desert Island, near Bar Harbor, we visited the Robert Abbe Museum where a fine representation of prehistoric Maine artifacts is on exhibit. From the custodian we learned that the curator, Wendell

Shell Midden at Cushing, Maine



Fig. 5 (Atkinson)--Tell-tale white shell fragments at high-water mark, washed out of the deposit above.



Fig. 6 (Atkinson)--Looking from the shell midden out to open ocean beyond the islands.



Fig. 7 (Atkinson)--Nothing but clam shells below the sod line, to a depth of 24" to 30".



Fig. 8 (Atkinson)--Flo works over the shell removed from the excavation at the right.

S. Hadlock, was based at the location of his major responsibility as curator of the Farnsworth Art Museum at Rockland. So a few days later, after becoming settled in our cottage at Friendship (16 miles from Rockland), we made ourselves known to Mr. Hadlock and were really made welcome. Spent a morning going over a large study collection of artifacts he had excavated at lake-shore sites, and in the afternoon went with him and his wife to a gravel pit site (Figs. 1-4) in nearby Warren, where he had a crew excavating a burial ground of the Red Paint people (see William K. Moorehead, "Archaeology of Maine"). In fact, Moorehead had worked in part of this very site about fifty years ago.

Each Red Paint burial is made on a bed of red ocher which sometimes amounts to as much as two bushels according to Moorehead. The very acid soil and the frost action usually cause all skeletal material to disappear without leaving even a trace. Many burials are unaccompanied by grave goods, but some are typically accompanied by deep-cut gouges, celts, and stemmed spears reminiscent of the Adena type. Mr. Hadlock wrote in mid-summer that of 8 burials removed, 5 were without associated artifacts.

It was our pleasure next to spend parts of two days excavating in a shoreside shell-heap on Point Pleasant, Cushing. The picture-story of this site in Figs 5-8 gives you some idea of the beauty of the location, and suggests the density of this typical shell midden. Below the sod line our excavation was almost solid clam shells to a depth of over two feet, and I estimated the area of this deposit at about 30 by 500 feet. The one thing the pictures can't show is the amount of hard work involved in loosening and working over the densely packed shells. Six or seven hours work produced nearly a dry run ... one bone arrow point, three pottery sherds, a handful of animal teeth and felsite (Kineo flint) chips. Fun, though.

A visit to the Bulau Studio in Damariscotta gave us a glimpse of the situation of Maine's Indians today, particularly the small group that still lives on the reservation at Old Town, above Bangor. Mr. Bulau has devoted much of his time since his retirement to helping these people secure their just dues from government under the terms of the treaty which granted them the reservation land and other rights. Too, Mr. Bulau has encouraged them to help themselves by reviving their tribal art of making fine baskets from such materials as sweetgrass and ash splints.

Last item to report was a contact with a day long past, when we visited with E. O. Sugden of Orland. Mr. Sugden was surveyor and crew boss for Moorehead during a number of summers in the years from 1911 to 1921, working on many Maine sites and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the southwest. Now well over 80, he busies himself with a variety of town responsibilities and keeps the folks' clocks in repair.

Well, there's one family's way of finding many new places, many new friends, many new things of interest. Maybe you'd enjoy a taste of that kind of experience on one of your trips, whatever part of the country you're visiting.



Lower jaw showing 4 impacted front teeth. Specimen (Ohio, no other data) courtesy Forrest C. Jones, dental x-ray courtesy Dr. J. D. Spitler.

Unusual Dental Pathology

That prehistoric man had his share of dental troubles is frequently confirmed by observations made on excavated subjects. Such problems as tooth decay, abscesses, pyorrhea, or impacted teeth leave their records for present-day interpretation.

But the Indian whose lower jaw is in the collection of Forrest C. Jones, New Carlisle, Ohio, had an almost unique dental problem thrust upon him because of the most unusual multiple impaction of his front teeth.

After examining this pathological specimen and making a series of x-rays, our dentist member Dr. John D. Spitler of Findlay, Ohio, offers the following comments:

"As you know, the normal number of teeth in the mandible of the adult is 32. However, this specimen has only 8 in occlusion - four on each side. The four impacted teeth appear to be the left latera incisor, right cuspid, right lateral and central incisors.

"Some of the interesting points of this specimen are: the generally large size of the bone, the extreme attrition of the teeth, and naturally the impacted anteriors. In modern man it is not uncommon to find impacted mandibular bicuspid or one of the anteriors, but I would imagine that this specimen is somewhat of a record especially since it is a well developed jaw.

"I believe that this individual was troubled with considerable pain in trying to bite or tear his food and was forced to use his remaining teeth to excess. This situation, plus a coarse diet and the use of teeth as tools, would account for the tremendous attrition of the posterior teeth. It is interesting to note the large amount of bone loss in the anterior segment. It is a physiologic fact that bone will shrink through disuse so, if the impactions caused our subject pain, he wouldn't use the baby teeth above them and they would eventually fall out from lack of osseous support.

"Also, the third molars or wisdom teeth that often cause trouble in modern man because of lack of space, were in this case fully developed, in good alignment, and thoroughly used. There is radiographic evidence of periodontal disease (pyorrhea) on the right side. The loss of bone between the second and third molars indicates that food packed in this space."

Necrology

J. W. Gray, 207 East Main Street, Plymouth, Ohio. No information except that the July invoice for dues, sent to the above address, was returned marked "deceased".

"Buckeye Historian"

Welcome to a new publication--"Buckeye Historian," by The Ohio Historical Society--a magazine for its Junior Members.

And congratulations to Margaret E. (Mrs. Raymond S.) Baby, whose article "Prehistoric Indian Mounds and Earthworks" is featured in the first (September--October) issue.

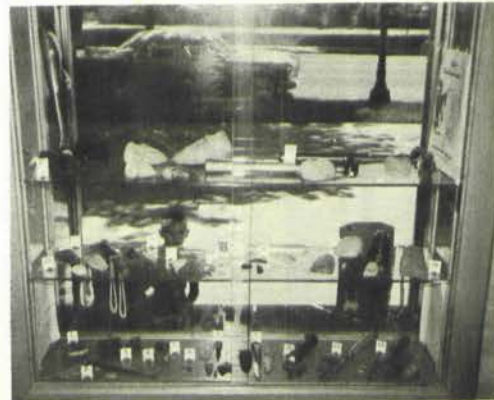
"Buckeye Historian" will be published bi-monthly September through June to present information and projects about Ohio pre-history and history to the elementary school children of the state of Ohio. An individual subscription is \$1.25 for the school year, which includes a Junior membership in The Ohio Historical Society. "Buckeye Historian" is sent free to members of local Buckeye Chapters chartered by the Society.

Community Programs about the Indians

By Ed W. Atkinson, 420 Chatham Road, Columbus 14, Ohio

There are many opportunities to share our archaeological interest and knowledge with youth and adult organizations in our communities. Scout and church groups, school classes, exhibits in libraries and other public buildings, all provide opportunities to interest and inform people and to arouse their interest in our archaeological heritage.

The writer had this opportunity last fall when he was invited to install an exhibit at the Beechwold Library branch in northern Columbus. Theme of the exhibit was the great variety of tools created by the Indians for their daily needs--butchering and preparing meat and skins, working bone and wood, shaping stone. A nearby hardware store willingly (for a card giving credit) loaned a number of modern tools to be displayed with their prehistoric counterparts--chisels, planes, various types of knives, hammers and scrapers, etc.



During the three months of the exhibit the library featured books on Indian life and history, which the staff reported aroused much interest.

Other members have set up similar exhibits, we know, and some have developed continuing programs with groups in their communities. Reports of such activities would be welcomed for Ohio Archaeologist, with suggestions to help still other members develop and carry out this process of educating and sharing.

Book Reviews

Arthur George Smith, Editor, Firelands Museum, Norwalk, Ohio

The Editor will welcome contributions to this section.

AKU-AKU. Thor Heyerdahl. Pocket Books, Inc., New York, N. Y. XV plus 368 pages, 2 maps, 5 text figures, 32 colored plates. 75¢.

This is a book for the person who is interested in more than local archaeology. Heyerdahl is a colorful yet controversial figure in archaeology today, and is anathema to the "Ivory Tower" pundits. In an expedition to Easter Island in the Pacific, which "Aku-Aku" reports, Heyerdahl had the help and guidance of Carlyle S. Smith of the University of Kansas, best known for his work on the prehistory of the coastal Indians of New York, and the Great Plain; William Mulloy of the University of Montana, best known for his work on the Paleo-Indians of Montana and neighboring states; Ed Ferndon of the New Mexico State Museum; Arne Skjølsvold, the head of the museum at Elverum; and Gonzalo Figueroa, a student at Santiago University in Chile.

The expedition discovered hitherto unknown types of great statues, and smaller stone carvings which were kept in caves by the natives. The expedition also excavated on Rapa Iti, the southernmost of the Marquesas.

RECOMMENDED as very interesting reading--A. G. S.

The Revised "Plains Anthropologist"

Dr. Robert Stephenson, Chief Archaeologist, River Basin Survey, Lincoln, Nebraska, sends us an announcement of the revival of the "Plains Archaeologist," with a strong recommendation for its value to anyone interested in the archaeology and anthropology of the Great Plains.

The announcement:

"The 'Plains Anthropologist,' journal of the 'Plains Conference for Anthropology' has been revived and revised in a new format, and is now to appear on a regular schedule. Developing out of the old 'Plains Conference Newsletter,' this became the 'Plains Anthropologist' in 1954, went through eight issues and became dormant in May, 1957. In the new format (7" x 10"), offset printing (reduced type size), and attractive cover, the 9th issue was available in June 1960 and the 10th issue in November 1960. It will appear four times a year thereafter.

"The new editorial staff promises a top quality journal covering all aspects of anthropology in, and relating to, the Plains.

"This is a call for subscriptions -- SUBSCRIBE NOW -- the price is still \$2.00 per year. If enough subscriptions come in immediately to

(continued on page 144)

(continued from page 143)

make the journal self-sustaining it will remain at \$2.00. If not, the price will have to go up. It is therefore to your interest that everyone who is at all interested in Plains Anthropology subscribe now for the two 1960 issues and continue for the four issues a year thereafter. Please send in your own subscription and get your libraries, institutions, friends, students, and colleagues to subscribe. Make checks payable to James B. Shaeffer, Editor, 'Plains Anthropologist.' All communications should be addressed to James B. Shaeffer, Editor, 'Plains Anthropologist, Research Institute, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.'

Notes and Personals

** Here's a report of a good day's hunting from one of our Illinois members, Dean E. Neushwander of Route 3, Joliet: "On August 7th I was walking in a partially grown bean field in Will County when I saw a blade sticking out of the ground. As I pulled it out I thought at first I'd found a double-bitted axe, but all at once it dawned on me that it was an unfinished bannerstone. The material was green porphyry, bow-tie shape, 4 3/4 inches long and 3 inches wide at each of the flared ends. Although it was not drilled or polished, it was the first bannerstone of any sort I have ever found, in many years of surface hunting. About 20 minutes later I picked up a small full-grooved axe in the same field. I sure was tickled with each find, a really good day's hunting."

** Your Editor has been honored by being named a Research Associate of the Instituto Interamericano, whose Director is Carl B. Compton. This organization acts as a clearing house for archaeological information from the Americas and publishes a most informative Newsletter. The address is 5133 NT, Denton, Texas.

** If you have unwanted back issues of Ohio Archaeologist or "Bulletin of The Ohio Indian Relic Collectors Society," why not give them back to the Society for re-sale? There's always a demand for back issues, and the proceeds from such sales provide welcome revenue to the treasury. Ship them to Norman L. Dunn, 1205 S. West Street, Findlay, Ohio.

** 1960-61 Meeting Dates at The Ohio State Museum, North High Street and 15th Avenue: November 13, March 12, May 21 (annual meeting). Doors open at 9 AM, social period until about 11, business meeting, lunch, speaker, social period.

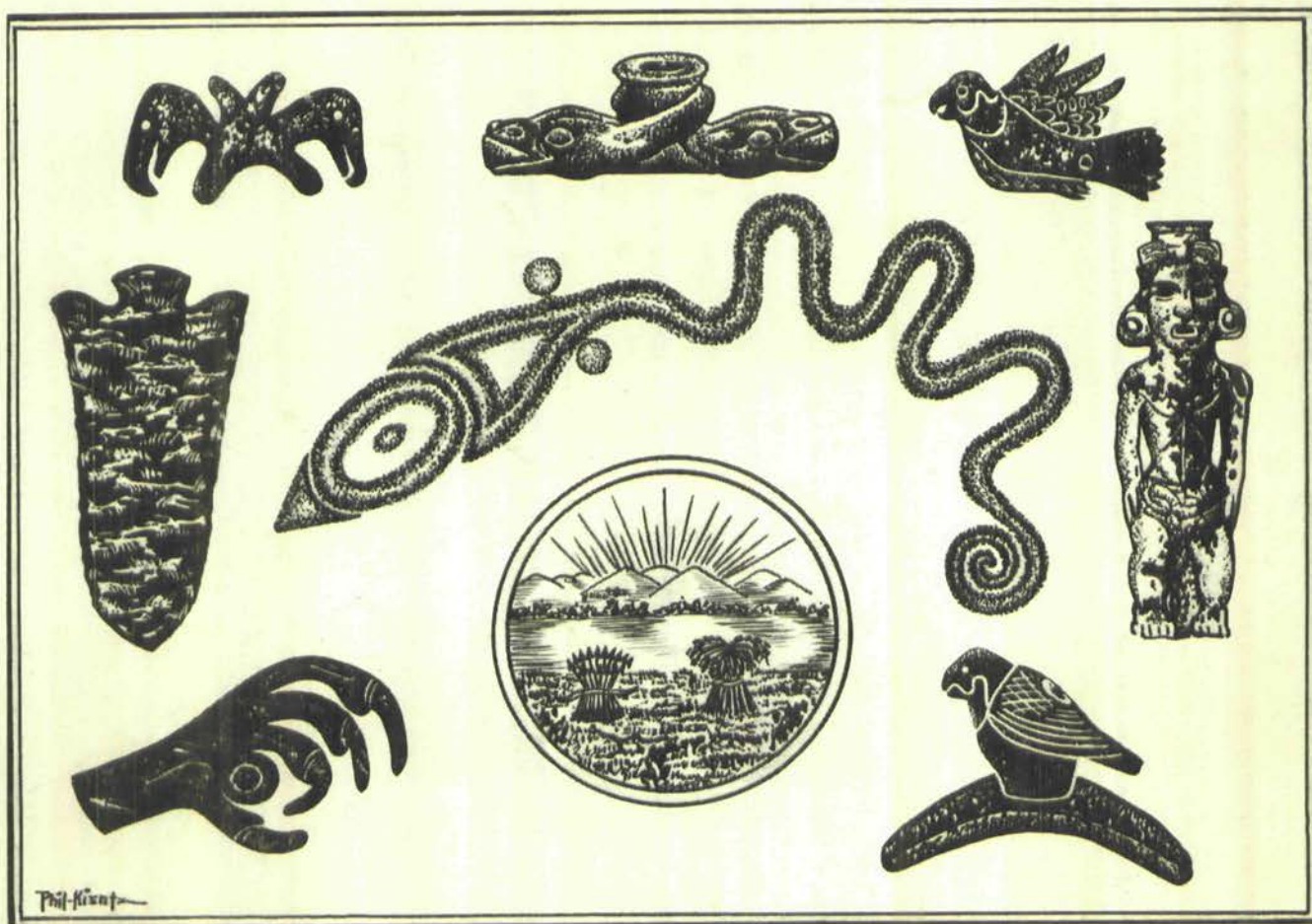
** In the July 1960 issue of "Museum Echoes" there is a report of The Ohio Historical Society's long-range program for the acquisition and development of Society properties. Included is the statement that "Pre-historic Indian properties which the Society would like to add, for the sake of diversity, to its many archaeological sites, are the Spruce Hill Earthworks in Ross County and the South Park Village Site and Madison Fort of the Erie Indians near Cleveland."

New Members

As of September 14, here are the new members welcomed into the Society since publication of the list in the July issue. If you don't have your copy of the membership list, including additions, send 50¢ to Secretary Mertz. Ask him for some membership application cards, too, and sign up some new members.

Ariz.	Sedona	Cecil J. Lockhart-Smith, P. O. Box 337
Ark.	Siloam Springs	Mrs. Margaret Schoonover, 911 S. Maxwell
Colo.	Denver 10 Englewood	Ernest E. Parshall, 2620 Pearl Street W. W. Woodley, 3934 South Acoma
Ky.	Smith's Grove Wurtland	Omar Barbee Mrs. Jane West
N. Y.	New York	*Andrew Nasser, 120 East End Avenue
Ohio	Bellaire Bowling Green Cincinnati 30 Cincinnati 30 Columbus 21 Fredericktown Green Camp Mansfield Mansfield. Middletown Newcomerstown Steubenville Warsaw Warsaw Warsaw West Unity	*Peter W. Lovrak, Wagner Avenue Harold Geahlen, 642 South College Drive James L. Theler, 7026 Salem Road J. R. Worstell, 1139 Burney Lane Harold H. Richards, 3363 Abbey Road *John E. Davis, RR #3 Mrs. Frances E. Davis, P. O. Box 34 Jacob Bikar, 2357 Mercer Avenue Virginia G. Stiteler, 667 Belmont Avenue Charles R. Garrett, 1300 Girard Ave., Apt. 1 J. Harry Rothenstein, 513 Mulvane Street Howard F. Bell, 135 Rosslyn Blvd. *Douglas Randles, RR #1 Carroll E. Welling, RR #1 *Leonard E. Welling, RR #1 Charles Grimm, RR #1
S. D.	Wounded Knee	Wilbur Reichert, RR #1
Texas	White Deer	Billie Lee Gregory, P. O. Box 541
W. Va.	Charleston Morgantown	Z. H. Herndon, 503 Nelson Bldg. West Va. Geological Survey, Box 879

* Junior member



PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Ernest G. Good (chairman, 15 Civic Drive, Grove City, Ohio; Raymond S. Baby, Columbus; Leonard H. Brown, Newcomerstown; Norman L. Dunn, Findlay; Bennett E. Kelley, Washington C.H.; Merton R. Mertz, Findlay; Arthur George Smith, Norwalk.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Dr. Stanley G. Copeland (chairman), 1054 Lilley Avenue, Columbus 6, Ohio; Emmett W. Barnhart, Circleville; Leroy M. Bissett, Columbus; Don I. Blue, Marietta; Donald McBeth, Kingston; Thomas A. Minardi, Mansfield; Summers A. Redick, Columbus; Ralph J. Servey, Portsmouth; Arthur George Smith, Norwalk; H. C. Wachtel, Dayton.

COMMITTEE ON FRAUDULENT ARTIFACTS

Arthur George Smith (chairman), 65 North Foster Street, Norwalk, Ohio; Raymond S. Baby, Columbus; Dr. Stanley G. Copeland, Columbus.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Bennett E. Kelley (chairman), 138-140 South Fayette Street, Washington C. H.

EXHIBITS

Charles H. Meng (chairman), 490 South Hampton Road, Columbus 13, Ohio; Donald McBeth, Kingston; Thomas E. Porter, Frankfort.