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Editorial

With this issue of The Ohio Archaeologist we begin a new administration. Our newly elected President, Mike Kish, starts a two year term and is now preparing his selections for the various committees and planning for the coming two years. From past experience I can say that his term will not seem long enough for him to do all the things he would like to do and some of the goals he will set for both himself and the Society may seem insurmountable. Simply from the fact that ours is such a far-flung group, it is difficult for a President to make things move as he may wish. This has been a problem for all our chief officers since the Society began. But Mike Kish is a highly capable man with a proven record of administrative and organizational abilities. He has a good group of highly motivated fellow officers who will do their best to make his term a success.

We should also offer our congratulations to Frank Otto who now steps down, after serving a successful term, to the office of Past President. His term was one which saw the Society grow appreciably in size and activity. Although the past two years were not

without difficulty (as are all presidential terms), he handled the problems with ability, tact and diplomacy. We look forward to Frank's continued activity as an officer and member in which capacity his wide acquaintance with Society affairs will greatly help our new President.

In addition to a new administration, we are publishing under a new format for the Archaeologist. An innovative three column page will not only contain more words but will allow us more freedom in laying out pictures and illustrations. We hope in the future to include a questionnaire to our readers to find out what their desires and complaints are with both the magazine and the Society and be guided accordingly.

And so, we hope to make the coming two years fruitful and successful. Much will depend on you, the member. Help our new President—volunteer to serve as a committee member—contribute to our publication—make ours one of the best archaeological societies in the country.

Robert N. Converse
Editor

FRONT COVER

Despite the fact that Ohio was the hub of activity when Hopewell reached its highest level of development, classic Hopewell spears are not plentiful in this state. All these specimens are of Flint Ridge flint except the two bottom examples which are Indiana hornstone. The large and typical spear in the center is five inches long and is marked "Maysville—1892" on the reverse side. Assuming that this old mark means Maysville, Kentucky, then its provenience is not normal for the type since most large classic Hopewell spears are found in the norther half of Ohio—especially surface found ones. Other points are from Perry, Franklin, Richland, Logan and Crawford counties. Editor's collection.

An Unusual Fort Ancient Burial from the Richards Site, Muskingum County, Ohio

By James L. Murphy
Archives-Library Division
The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

Although virtually all of the Thirteenth Century Richards Site has been excavated and many of the findings previously described (Carskadden & Morton, 1977). Only seven human burials were recovered, an unusually small number considering the size of the site and the fact that it was completely excavated. Two of these burials have been briefly described by Patterson (1977) and others will be detailed in a future report on the Richards Site. The purpose of the present note is to describe the last burial excavated at the Richards Site and the unusually varied assortment of grave goods associated with it. The burial was excavated by Jeff Carskadden and James Morton, and I am grateful to them for letting me study the material. The accompanying photographs were taken by Morton.

Burial 7 is an elderly female interred in the bottom of a refuse pit (Feature 583). Typical of refuse pits at the Richards Site, Feature 583 measured nearly

three feet in diameter and about 4½ feet deep. As with the other six burials from the site, Burial 7 occurred in a refuse pit near the inner margin of the band of pits that encircles the circle of houses which in turn surrounds a relatively sterile central "plaza" area. There is no evidence of an associated burial mound or cemetery area such as those reported from contemporaneous Fort Ancient sites such as Blain (Prufert & Shane, 1970) and Roseberry (Graybill, 1981).

The skeleton is generally well-preserved, except for the bones of the arms and the mandible, the former of which are badly crushed, while the latter is represented by only a fragment of the left ascending ramus and condyle. Cranial measurements are given in Table I. The individual was clearly of rather medium proportions, mesocranic, with a moderately high skull. This last is reflected in the 84.2 value of Stewart's (1940) Mean Height Index, though this

would still be considered in the medium range. Nasal and orbital indexes are also moderate. Maxillo-alveolar and palatal indexes indicate a rather broad palate, though these indexes may be somewhat exaggerated because of inaccurate measurements caused by changes in the maxilla subsequent to tooth loss. At the time of death the individual appears to have had only two teeth, the right upper premolars. Alveoli for all of the other upper teeth, with the exception of one central incisor, were completely obliterated by subsequent bone growth. Nothing is known regarding the lower teeth, due to lack of the mandible.

Clearly we are dealing with a fairly old individual, and this is borne out by the presence of well-developed arthritic lipping on the lower cervical, upper thoracic, and particularly the lumbar vertebrae. There are also slight traces of arthritis on some of the bones of the feet. Age is estimated as ca. 60-70

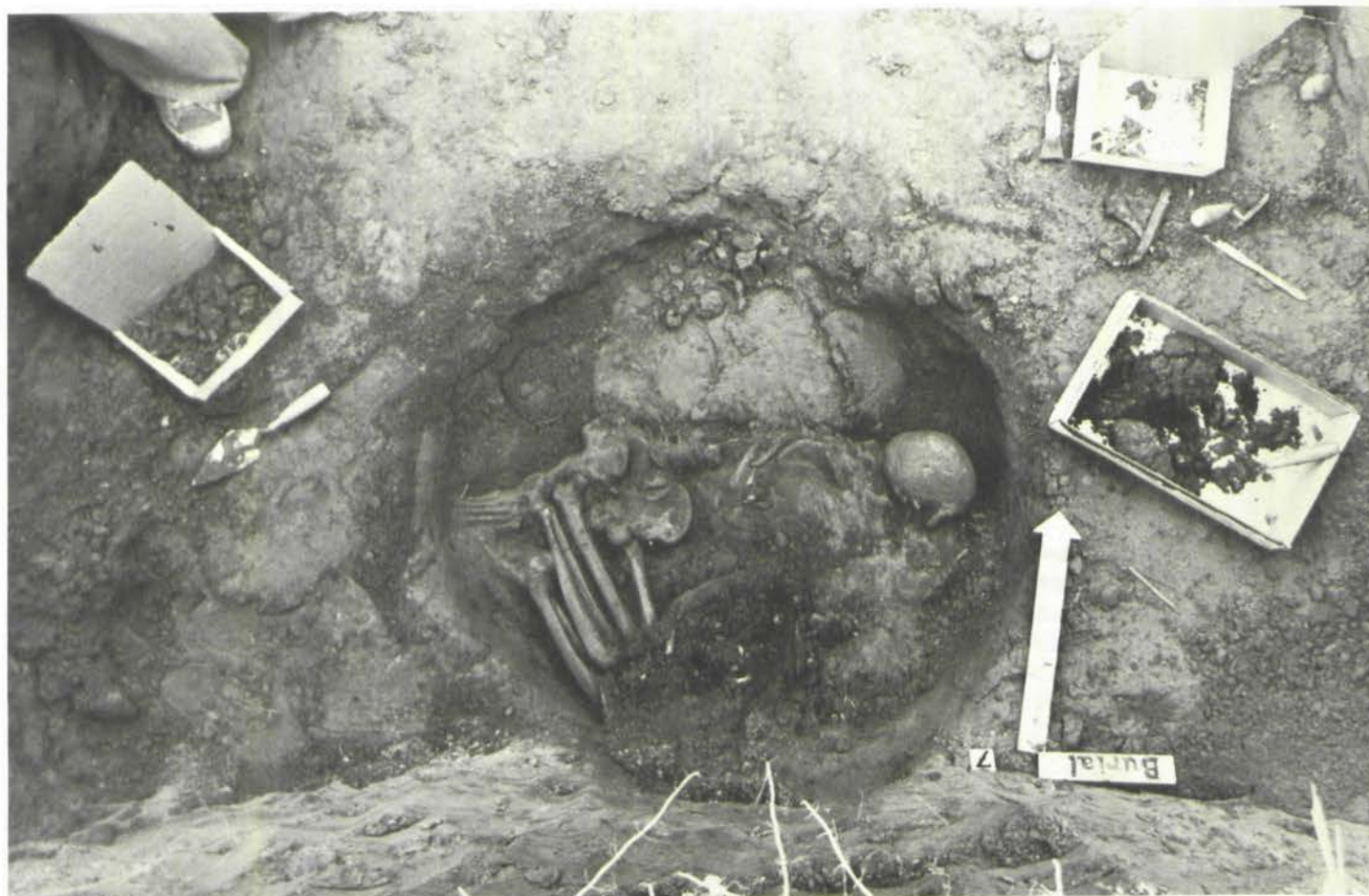


Fig. 1 (Murphy) Burial 7 at the Richards Site, Muskingum County, Ohio.



Fig. 2 (Murphy) Close-up of Burial 7 showing the sandstone mortar and remnants of the charred mat.

years, based upon endocranial suture closure and deterioration of the pubic symphysis. Other than arthritis, the only traces of definite disease are slight pitting of much of the occipital and parietal region of the skull and an apparent lesion (8 mm diameter) in the area of the right pterion. It is possible, however, that this "lesion" is trauma from a blow to the side of the head. The right temporal bone is slightly loosened along the squamosal suture, the right zygomatic arch is broken, and there is a crack running through the suborbital foramen, the orbit, along the anterior margin of the right sphenoid, and through the aforementioned "lesion." A distinct sliver of bone is also missing from the right upper margin of the right orbit. This damage does not seem to be incidental to excavation and may be related to the cause of death.

Based upon measurements of the maximum length of the left femur (403.2 mm) and the right (325.4) and left (327.0) tibiae, and using formulas given by Trotter and Gleser (1952), height of the individual must have been very close to five feet (152-156 cm).

Definitely the most unusual aspect of Burial 7 is the quantity and variety of the associated artifact material and its distribution. Folded over part of the

burial (not enwrapping it) was a woven mat, fortuitously preserved by subsequent charring. The mat appears to have covered the knee area and part of the chest. It was made of long, thin (3-5 mm) withes held together by a woof of close, simple, in-and-out weaving composed of two-ply, S-twist cordage

(Fig. 3), the cordage having four twists per cm, angle of twist 30-40°, and cord diameter of 2-3 mm. Although Whitford (1943) indicates that he could distinguish dogbane, various milkweed species, and nettle from bast fibers, I have been unable to do so with living samples under a binocular microscope, and



Fig. 3 (Murphy) Close-up of the charred mat accompanying Burial 7.

Robert Maslowski (Pers. Comm., 1981) indicates that it cannot be done by botanists today. Presence of S-twist cordage at Richards is interesting in light of its presence at eastern Ohio Monongahela sites such as Hunt and Tower (Maslowski, 1981), but larger samples are necessary for any meaningful comparison of the distribution of S- and Z-twist cordage.

On top of the mat were placed numerous "grave goods," both utilitarian and ornamental. Many of these were badly burned and broken, apparently by the same fire that was responsible for charring the mat. On top of this deposit of artifacts was a large, pentagonal sandstone mortar, measuring approximately 18 by 20 by 7 cm, with a distinct concavity 12 cm in diameter on its upper surface. The mortar obviously had been used to produce red ochre, as a patch of this material 6 cm in diameter still adheres to the center of the depression. Although the sandstone shows no traces of having been exposed to fire, many of the artifacts lying beneath it, as well as the mat on which the cache lay, were burned. It appears that the mat was placed on and in front of the burial, the artifacts placed on the mat, and then a fire set. Subsequently, the mortar was placed on top of the cache, and the pit then filled with soil and refuse.

The precise positioning of the various artifacts is not determinable, though most were heaped together in a pile on top of the mat. Those that show traces of having been burned include a drilled and cut elk phalanx (cup-and-pin game); a large, polished tube of unidentified mammal bone, 16.5 cm long and 2.1 cm in diameter; three cut and polished fox tibiae; a large fragment of an elk antler hoe; a large antler tine, and the tips of two others; an antler drift, 43 by 9 mm; two bone splinter awls; approximately 30 cut bone beads. Most of the bone beads clearly were manufactured from bird bones; although most of the recognizable elements (1 ulna, 6 humeri) are too small to be adult turkey, one ulna section most probably is turkey, as is a tibiotarsus section. These beads range in length from 22 to 41.5 mm and in mid-diameter from 7.0 to 14.6 mm. That these were beads rather than garment accessories is suggested by the occurrence of two telescoped beads. Other burned or partially burned artifacts include a cut fragment of a raccoon baculum, a complete, polished baculum, and a large perforated awl or weaving tool, possibly made from a bear ulna.

Unburned artifacts associated with the cache include a second drilled elk phalanx, a complete elk antler hoe, a drilled antler tine arrowpoint, nine bird bone beads (one made from a turkey ulna segment), a spatulate-shaped hair-

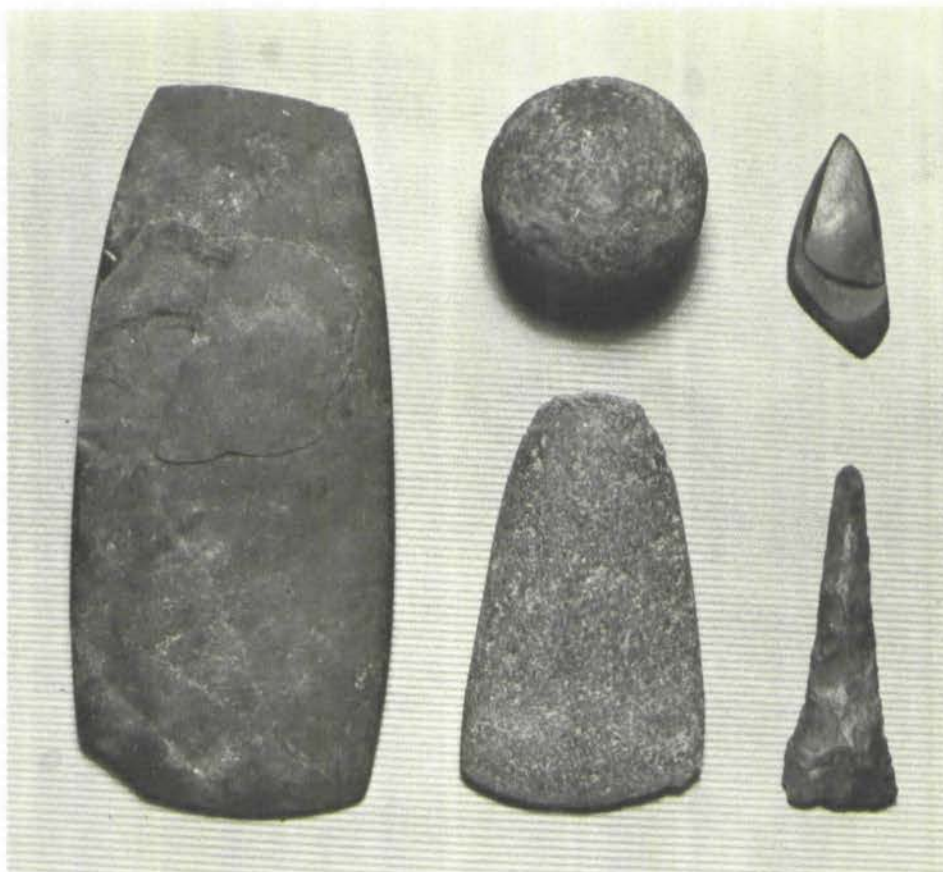


Fig. 4 (Murphy) Limestone celt, hammerstone, faceted hematite, small celt of igneous rock, and flint drill, all found in burned deposit with Burial 7, except for the small celt, which was found under the skull.



Fig. 5 (Murphy) Antler hoe, cut and polished mammal bone, cut fox tibiae, cut elk phalanx, bird bone beads, and antler tine. All are from the burial cache associated with the burned mat.

pin, a wolf ulna awl, two flat, bi-pointed weaving (?) tools approximately 14 cm long, and an awl fragment. A series of 19 fresh-water snail shells (*Campeloma* sp.), evenly matched in size, with their apical whorls ground away, also were laid in this cache; these obviously were used as beads.

Also found in the burned area was a large celt (17.0 by 7.0 by 1.7 cm) of dark marine limestone. Fossils in the limestone (*Pernopecten*, *Fusulinella*) suggest that it is from the Upper or Lower Mercer limestone, though probably gathered from Muskingum River alluvium. The celt was badly broken by the action of the fire. Also fire-damaged was a small triangular piece of faceted hematite. Darkened by fire but unbroken are a spherical (49 mm diameter) hammerstone of medium-grained igneous rock, a large, square-based flint drill, 77.5 mm long, of pebble chert, and a triangular point with convex base and slightly concave sides, 29.2 by 15.5 by 3.7 mm, probably also made from river pebble chert (basal width is approximate, since one corner is broken). Flint artifacts showing no effects of the fire are a straight-based, straight-sided point, 35.7 by 15.0 by 4.7 mm, and another with slightly convex base, 32.8 by 14.8 by 3.9 mm, both of Flint Ridge flint; a nicely serrated, Feurt-like triangular point of Upper Mercer flint, 31.0 by 14.2 by 4.8 mm; a mid-section bifacial blade fragment, probably of Flint Ridge flint; a crude, stemmed, Lamoka-like point of Upper Mercer flint, the blade tip removed, possibly by impact fracture, approximately 55 mm long, 22.7 wide, 9.0 thick, with stem width 16.4 mm.

Only three artifacts associated with the burial were found outside of this cache. A celt of fine-grained basic igneous rock, 9.3 by 5.3 by 1.4 cm, was found under the skull, and two cut and polished mandibles—the left mandible of a bobcat and the right mandible of a wolf—were found at the feet of the skeleton.

Included in the pit fill were 32 plain, shell-tempered pottery sherds, one Philo Punctate sherd, and two plain rim sherds.

Faunal remains found in the pit fill (Table II) are for the most part badly burned. Several items from the pit fill permit fairly precise determination of the time of year when the pit was used: a phalanx from a Canada goose, a coracoid from a chimney swift, an immature deer mandible with the first molar just barely erupted (aged 2½-3 months) indicate late summer or early autumn, as does a charred bitternut (*Carya cordiformis*), most likely the month of October.

Burial 7 is definitely the most elaborate of the few Fort Ancient interments

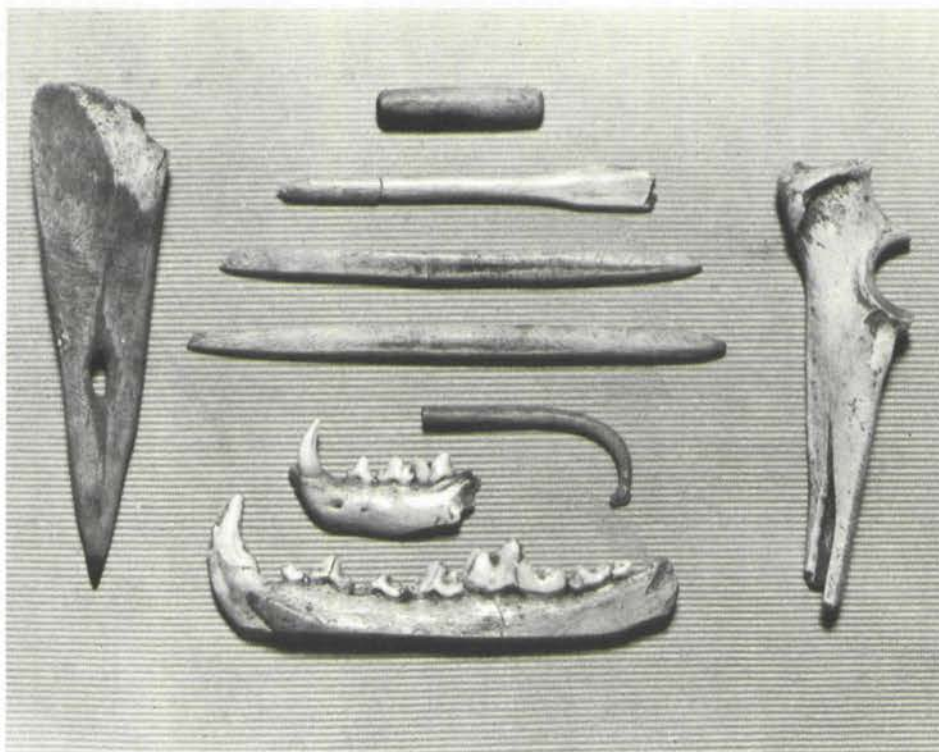


Fig. 6 (Murphy) Perforated bone awl, antler drift, bone hairpin, bipointed bone tools, raccoon baculum, cut and polished bobcat and wolf mandibles, and wolf ulna awl. The mandibles were found at the foot of Burial 7, while the other artifacts are from the burned cache.

recovered from the Richards Site and is rather unusual among Fort Ancient burials in general. In addition to the intentional placement of numerous grave goods with the corpse, there evidently was a deliberate attempt to destroy these by fire. It is possible that the bulk of the artifact material, placed on the mat and then, at least ritually,

destroyed by fire, belonged to the dead woman and that the other grave "offerings" were just that—the personal possessions that relatives offered as grave accompaniments. In any case, the archaeology indicates a burial rite somewhat more complex than is generally ascribed to the Late Prehistoric residents of Ohio.

Table I

Cranial Measurements (in mm) and Indexes: Burial 7

Maximum cranial length	184.	Palatal breadth	37.0
Maximum cranial breadth	146.	Occipital forament length	37.2
Auriculo-bregmatic height	108.	Occipital foramen breadth	29.5
Basion-bregma height	139.	Cranial capacity: 1390 cc	
Bizygomatic breadth	134.	Length/breadth index: 79.3	
Nasal length	52.6	Breadth/height index: 95.7	
Nasal breadth	27.6	Nasal index: 52.9	
Orbital height	34.9	Orbital index: 88.1	
Orbital breadth	39.6	Maxillo-alveolar index: 119.1	
Maxillo-alveolar breadth	53.6	Palatal index: 96.1	
Maxillo-alveolar length	45.0	Upper facial index: 47.8	
Palatal length	38.5		

Table II
Faunal Remains from Refuse Pit 583, Richards Site

Deer, <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> mandible 1L (ae 2½-3 months) 1R (ae 5½ years), 2 fragments skull fragments 1 antler fragments 2 rib fragments 3 thoracic vertebrae fragments 1 vertebrae fragments 1 ulna 1R 1L calcaneum 1R humeri fragments, distal 1R naviculocuboid 1R tibia, distal 1R pelvis fragments 1 1st phalanx 6L 1R	2d phalanx 1 fragment 3d phalanx 1L 1R scapulae fragments 1R, 3 fragments metacarpal/metatarsal fragments 4 Fox, <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> mandible, 1R (base polished) Raccoon, <i>Procyon lotor</i> bacula 2 Skunk, <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> humerus, distal fragment 1R Unidentified mammal 153 Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> tibiotarsus fragment 1R, 1 fragment tarsometatarsus fragment, distal 1L pelvis fragment 1 ulna fragment 1	Canada goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i> phalanx 1 Chimney swift, <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> coracoid 1R Unidentified bird 27 Unidentified fish 5 Box turtle, <i>Terrapene carolina</i> carapace fragments 4 plastron fragment 1 <i>Alasmodonta marginata</i> beak fragment 1L <i>Lampsilis</i> sp. fragment 1 Unidentified naiad fragment 1
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1943 Fiber Plants of the North American Aborigines. <i>Journal of the New York Botanical Garden</i> 44:25-34.</p> |
|---|---|---|

An Adena Point from Northwest Ohio

By David J. Snyder
P.O. Box 388
Luckey, Ohio

This Adena point was a surface find in Freedom Township, near the Portage River adjacent to Pemberville, Ohio. It is the Robbins or late Adena type.

This point displays characteristics reminiscent of a typical Robbins point; i.e., a wide, thin cross-section and a straight stem and slightly rounded base (Dragoo: 1963:180), which is considered to be a later Adena type. It is fashioned of a flint that is unknown to me—its coloration is an overall greenish brown with several red-brown streaks and inclusions. Its dimensions are: length 112mm, width 47mm, thickness 14mm.



Fig. 1 (Snyder) Adena point from Wood County.

Trophy Axe From Ashland County

By George Goard Jr.
104 Morgan Ave.
Ashland, OH 44805

I purchased this trophy axe from the farmer who found it circa 1963 in Clear Creek Township, Ashland County, Ohio, near a tributary of the Jerome Fork River. This exceptional specimen is five inches long and made of tan gneiss with gray and black bands or streaks. (Gneiss is a medium to coarse grained crystalline rock closely related to granite but having the minerals segregated into separate layers.)

As is typical with such axes it is not sharpened on the bit. This rare type is defined in Ohio Slate Types (Converse: 1978).

Reference

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

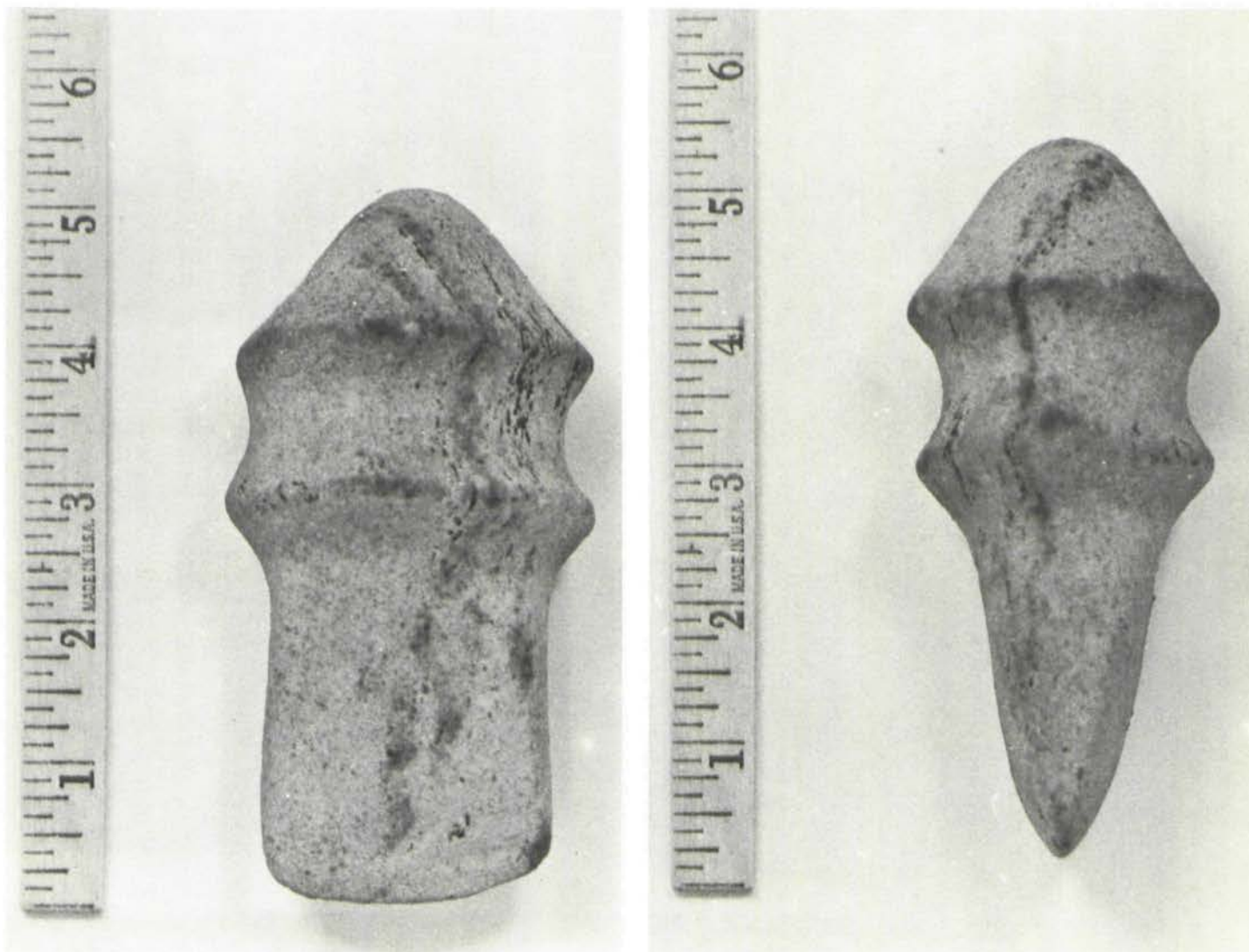


Fig. 1 (Goard) Trophy axe of gneiss shown in front and side views.

A Flooded Fort Ancient Site, Dillon Reservoir

By
Jeff Carskadden and James Morton
Zanesville, Ohio

The accompanying photographs illustrate features and artifacts found more than 66 years ago at a Fort Ancient site along the Licking River, Muskingum County, Ohio. The site is located along the east bank of the Licking, approximately eight miles upstream from Zanesville, and is currently within the boundaries of the permanent recreational lake behind Dillon Dam. This location lies under approximately four feet of water just off-shore from the present Dillon State Park beach (Fig. 1).

The site was reported to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society around 1918 by Clark Sturtz, a local Zanesville bicycle repairman and amateur archaeologist. Sturtz sent to the Society a number of photographs of mounds and village sites in Muskingum County, including three photographs of this Fort Ancient site, his site No. 9 (Carskadden n.d.). Two of these photographs are reproduced here (Figs. 2 and 3). On the back of the photo which shows the general view of the site (Fig. 2) Sturtz had written the following description:

Village site near Pleasant Valley in Hopewell Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. The Ohio Electric in taking out gravel have uncovered a large number of refuse pits at this place in which were found bits of pottery, broken animal bones and etc. It was located on the second bottom probably 25 feet higher than the lower ground along the river. I have opened up five or six of the pits, and have some of the fragments of pottery. This photo was taken July 20, 1915. A close-up view of one of the pits is

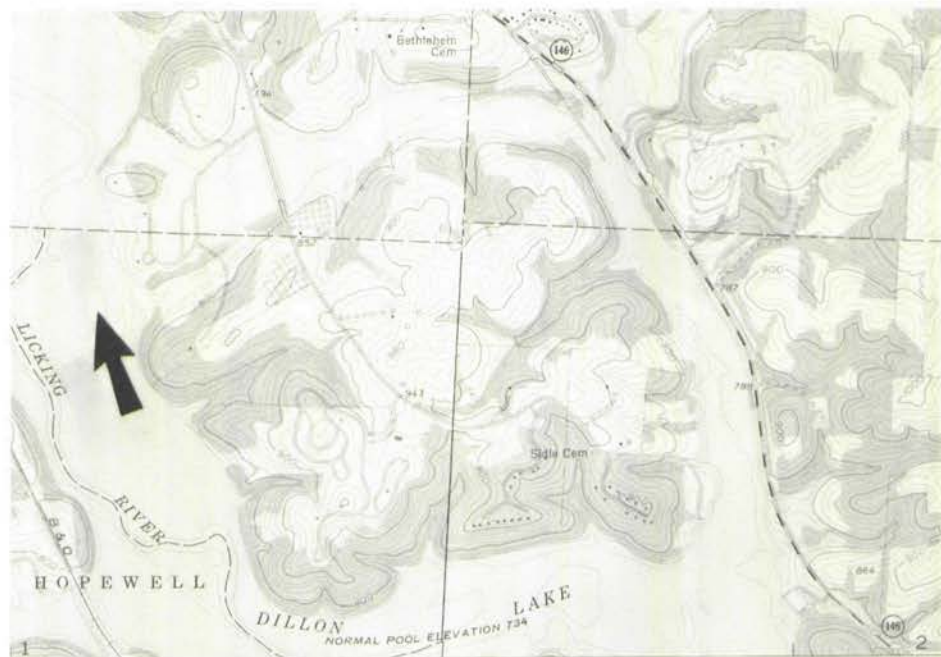


Fig. 1 (Carskadden and Morton) A portion of the USGS 7.5 minute Dresden, Ohio, Quadrangle showing part of Dillon Lake and the location of the flooded Fort Ancient site (arrow).

shown in Fig. 3. Sturtz notes that he found in this pit "fragments of pottery, charred animal bones, several small hammer stones and two very crude bone awls".

Sturtz's description of the site was keyed to location No. 9 on a map of the county submitted with the photographs. The map has been lost, but we were able to easily locate the site on recent county maps with the benefit of his photographs and notes. We became aware of this site as early as 1976 when the junior author copied the Sturtz

material, still in the Muskingum County file at the Ohio Historical Center. However, we had always considered this site to be Hopewell, because of other Hopewell localities along the Licking River producing refuse pits and pottery. It was not until the fall of 1981 that we were able to determine that the site was Fort Ancient. At this time we secured Sturtz's extensive collection of local artifacts from his son, who still resides in Zanesville. Included in the collection from site No. 9 were the following items, most of which were mentioned in the photo captions (see Fig. 4):

- 2 splinter bone awls
- 5 large smooth-surfaced undecorated tempered pottery sherds
- 2 matching smooth-surfaced grit tempered pottery sherds
- 1 disc-shaped granitic hammer stone
- 1 crude flint celt

Though no rims or decorated (incised or punctated) sherds were noted in this small sample, the shell tempered pottery appears to be typical of the ceramics from the 13th century Fort Ancient sites, such as Philo II and Richards, along the Muskingum River below Zanesville (Carskadden and Morton, 1977). Pottery at these sites is 99% smooth-surfaced and shell tempered, with most of the vessels decorated with a single row of shallow ovoid punctates encircling the neck of the pot. Good

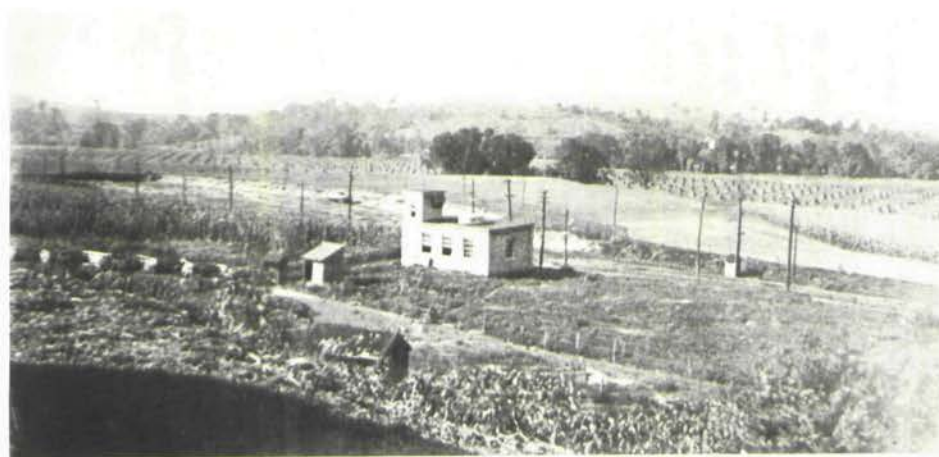


Fig. 2 (Carskadden and Morton) Clark Sturtz's 1915 photograph of the now flooded Fort Ancient site, Dillon Reservoir. When he took this picture Sturtz was facing west and standing about where the beach concession stand and shower house is now located. The refuse pits were exposed along the cut where the railroad handcar sits, behind and to the left of the building in the photo.



Fig. 3 (Carskadden and Morton) Clark Sturtz's 1915 photograph of one of the refuse pits he excavated at the now flooded Fort Ancient site, Dillon Reservoir.

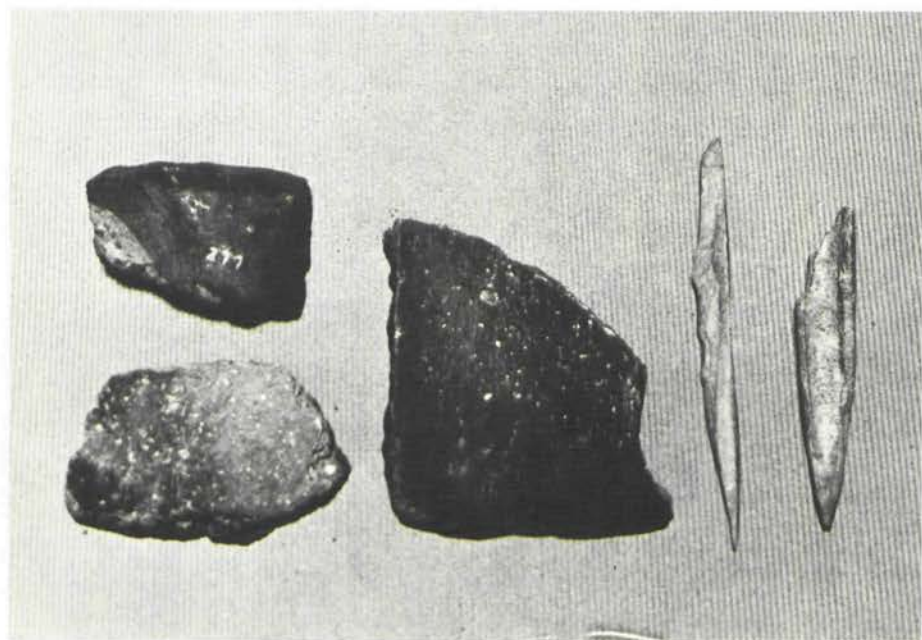


Fig. 4 (Carskadden and Morton) Artifacts from the flooded Fort Ancient site, Dillon Reservoir, found by Clark Sturtz in 1915. They include a flint celt (marked with the no. 277), two shell tempered pottery sherds, and two splinter bone awls.

preservation of bone artifacts and bone refuse, deep storage pits, etc., are also typical of these other Fort Ancient sites.

It seemed unlikely to us at first that a major Fort Ancient village site would occur far up the Licking River, a relatively small stream compared to the Muskingum River. On the other hand, small middle Fort Ancient villages occurred along the Hocking River, a stream of similar size to the Licking, and the large size of some of the storage/refuse pits at the Dillon Lake site (as seen in Fig. 3), and the apparently large number of these features, suggest a year-round "permanent" Fort Ancient village. In his analysis of faunal remains from the Philo II and Richards sites, Murphy (1977) has concluded that fish, turtles, and amphibians were not heavily relied upon as items of food. Thus stream size may not have been that relevant to Fort Ancient village location, at least in the 13th century.

Sturtz also reports a "burial ground" in the Dillon Lake area, which may represent another flooded Fort Ancient site, and the rock carvings of human hands and animal tracks once seen in the Black Hand Gorge area probably date from this period. But after 16 years of surface hunting and research along the Licking River above and below the lake, we have found no evidence of additional Fort Ancient village sites.

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A Mastodon Tooth From Champaign County

Regional Archaeological Preservation Office
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A mastodon tooth (Fig. 1A and 1B) was discovered by Michael Edwards on 9/25/80 in the gravel bed of the Little Darby Creek near Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio (Fig. 2). On 10/5/80 the Preservation Office conducted a survey of the creek bed site, adjacent areas, and a nearly abandoned gravel quarry where finds had been reported previously, but further remains were not discovered.

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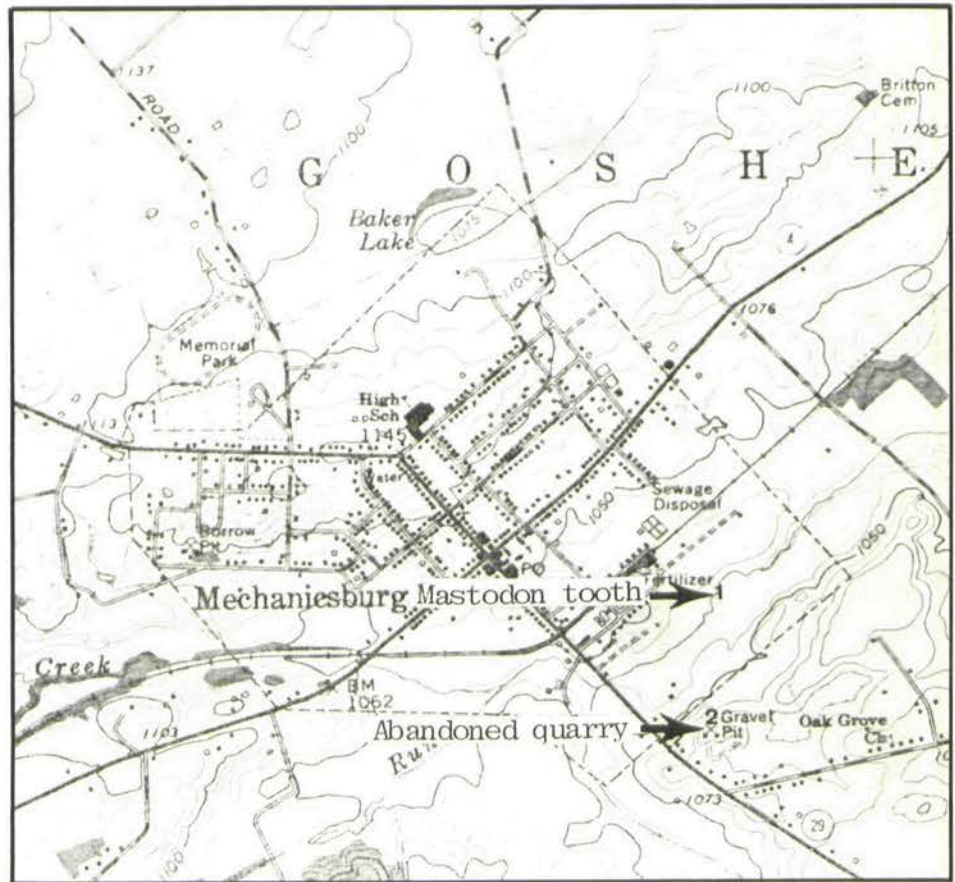


Fig. 3 Map showing location of find.



Fig. 1-A Top view of mastodon tooth.



Fig. 1-B Side view of tooth.

¹Bruce Aument, Thomas Bianchi, Wesley Cowan, Brent Eberhard, Leonard Piotrowski, Veda Sciulli, Paul Sciulli.

ASO Membership Drive

The Archaeological Society of Ohio has a membership of approximately 2000 people. While this number makes the ASO one of the largest, if not the largest, organizations of its type in the eastern United States, there is always room for improvement. In these days of inflation it is important for an organization such as this one to grow in order to continue sponsoring fine meetings and publishing a journal the caliber of the *Ohio Archaeologist* without severely increasing the dues.

In light of this situation, the Board of Trustees has authorized a membership drive during 1982. In order to encourage participation in this project, a prize of a fine, handmade pipe tomahawk will be presented to the ASO member who enlists the most *new* members in the

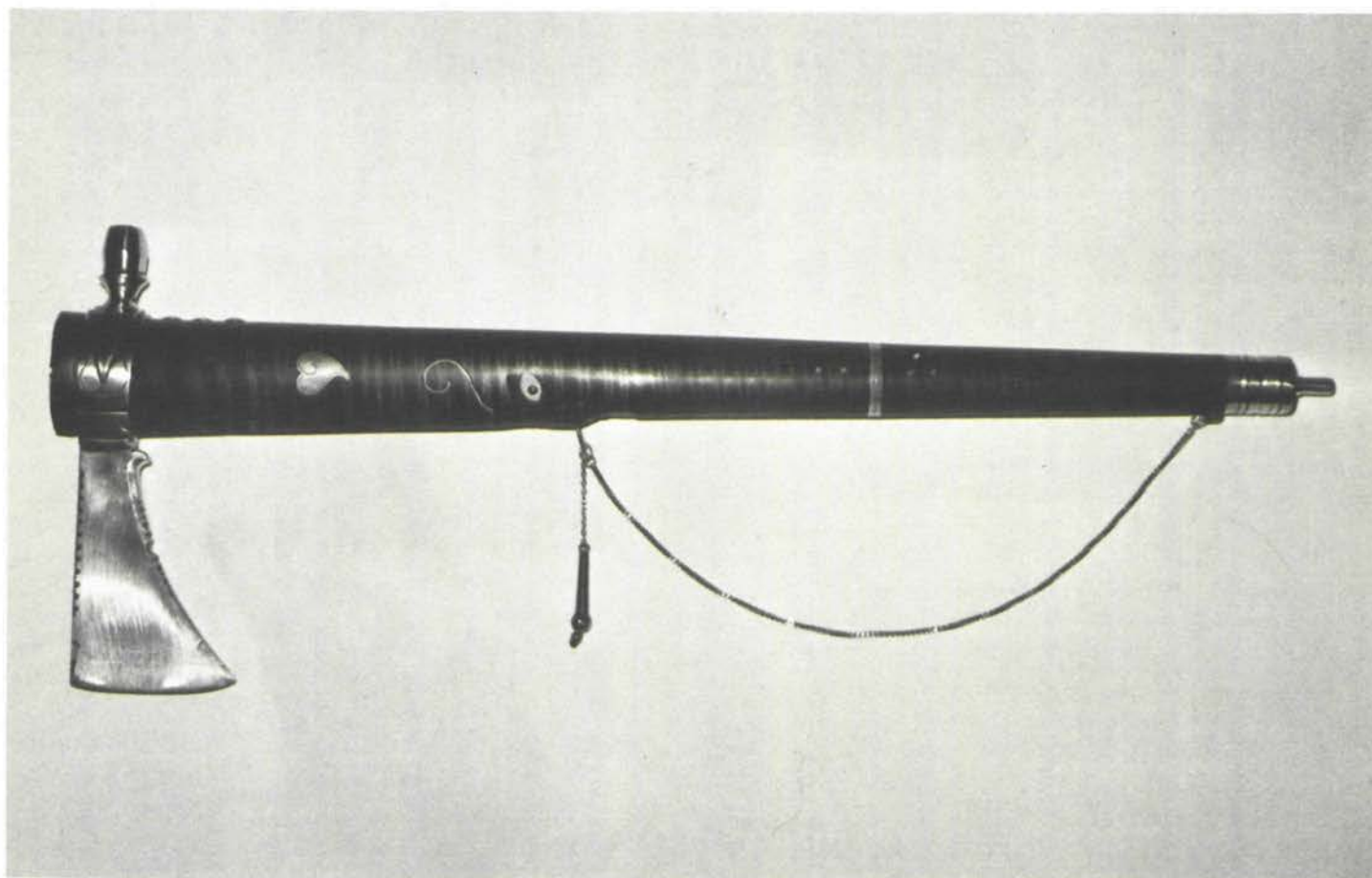
organization during 1982. The tomahawk, made by Jim Perry and Ken Netting, has a curly maple handle inlaid with silver, brass, and mother of pearl. The blade and pipe bowl are brass and the bit is steel. One side of the decorated blade is engraved with the words, "Archaeological Society of Ohio", and the other will be engraved with the name of the person who wins it.

The following rules apply to this contest:

1. In order to be eligible for the prize, participants must use the membership applications available from Joe Redick (35 West Riverglen Drive, Worthington, OH 43085) and must write their name in the "Recommended by" blank. The forms must

be accompanied by the new member's dues and returned to the ASO's business office.

2. Persons who were ASO members in 1981 will not be considered "new" members for the purposes of this contest. However, if their membership had lapsed for more than one year, they can be counted as "new" members.
3. The contest will end December 31, 1982; the winner will be announced and the award presented at the January 1983 membership meeting.
4. ASO officers, trustees, and the business manager will not be eligible for the prize in this contest.



The Emmett Site: An Archaic Surface Site In Scioto County

David W. Kuhn
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By
and

Randall K. Rucker
2105 Robinson Ave.
Portsmouth, Ohio

The Emmett family cultivates several farms in Rush Township, Scioto County. This Scioto River bottomland is among the richest in the state of Ohio both for crops and for Indian relics. In recent years the authors have been permitted to surface hunt portions of the farms. The terrain in this geographical area consists of three cultivated terraces. The low terrace, nearest the river bank, frequently floods, and as a result, no Indian relics are found there. The middle terrace, which is rather narrow at 50 to 100 feet in width, produces relics, similar in quality but less in quantity, compared to the high terrace, which appears as a ridge running generally parallel to the river. However, this "ridge" has a low side nearest the river and a high side furthest from the river. On the low side, during certain years and under certain conditions, black ash firepits mixed with broken stones are visible. Also, on portions of the high terrace concentrations of broken stones are visible. At times the plow brings up base clay from under the topsoil and with it more broken stones. The frequency of occurrence of flint chips on the middle and high terraces is low compared to the frequency of occurrence of relics, both whole and broken. In other words, the majority of flint encountered in these areas has been worked by the prehistoric inhabitants. Typical examples are illustrated in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Along the upriver side of one of the terraces, which has been washed by floodwaters down to base clay, a multitude of river clam shells has been revealed but no burial remains or artifacts are present. Typical granite celts (Fig. 2) and hoes (Fig. 3) are also present, but axes are rare. Hematite celts and plummets (Fig. 2) are also present, but to a lesser degree than granite. Hematite relics, although rare, are more common on this site than on others in Scioto County (i.e., except for one other site in Scioto County in the authors' experience).



Fig. 1 (Kuhn-Rucker) The blade in the center was found in three pieces in three different years and is 4½" long. The points in the photos are representative of the Emmett Site. (Kuhn)

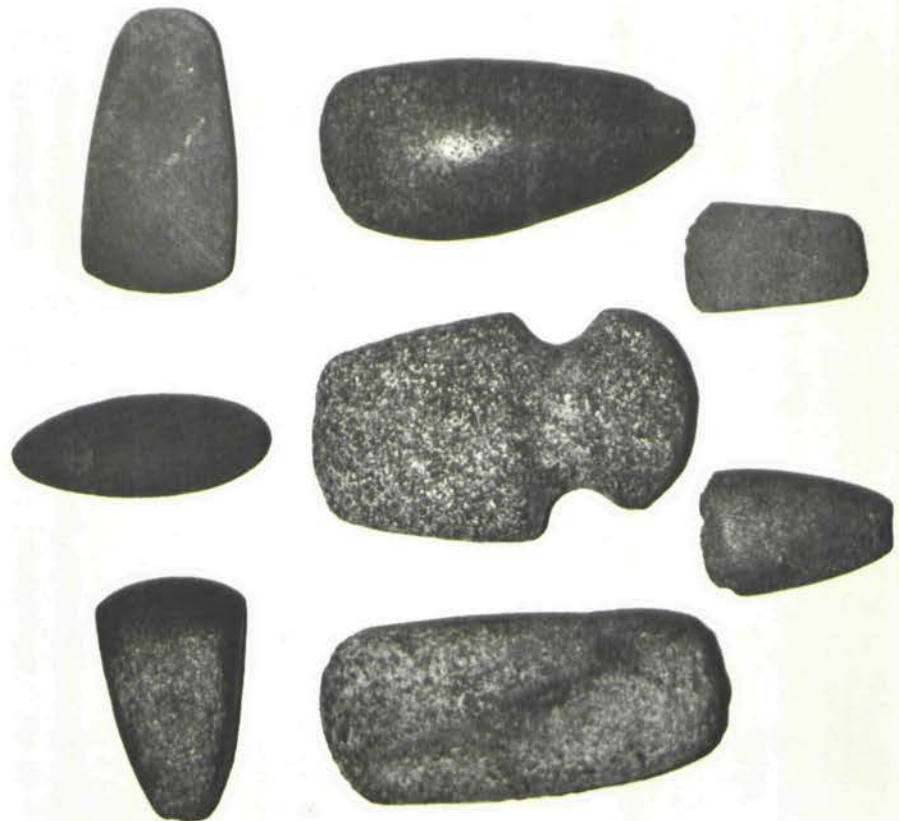


Fig. 2 (Kuhn-Rucker) The axe is 5¾" long. At left center is an unfinished hematite teardrop plummet, which has been pecked but not polished. (Kuhn)



Fig. 3 (Kuhns-Rucker) Various artifacts from the Scioto valley.



Neglected Discoveries

By Col. Raymond C. Vietzen
8714 W. Ridge Road
Elyria, Ohio

Numerous archaeological discoveries, which were found by accident, have gone undocumented and little or no data has been preserved for future students and scientists. Regret is a poor balm for this hurt to society and we should make certain to guard against such neglect and make every effort to document the finds as such occur. Operators of heavy road building and construction equipment should feel obligated to report these finds, as should farmers with the advent of the deep plows. Artifacts are being brought to the surface and viewed for the first time by white man.

Provenience is not only a big word it is a very important part to any archaeological discovery. Make and keep complete records.

At a local flea market, I talked to a man while drinking a cup of coffee and one topic came up concerning a most bazaar event which had occurred over 40 years ago when he was working with a dredging outfit deepening channels in Lake Erie's island archipelago where many strange things were exposed.

The work was off shore from Gem Beach in Ottawa County, Ohio. Jack Lay's Island is a short distance from Catawba Island and other island groups. This was a haven for Indians of all time periods and many cultural groups are represented in the artifacts retrieved. Changing water levels of Lake Erie through the centuries have resulted in many land masses disappearing into the waters where much archaeological material will be lost, perhaps forever.

To get to our tale, the dredge exposed a log dugout, badly rotted, but yet containing the skeletal remains of a woman and her child of about five years of age. This work was done before World War II. A water line for Gem Beach was laid at this time. Although the bones were in fair condition, only a few were salvaged and carried away by members of the crew. The dugout was

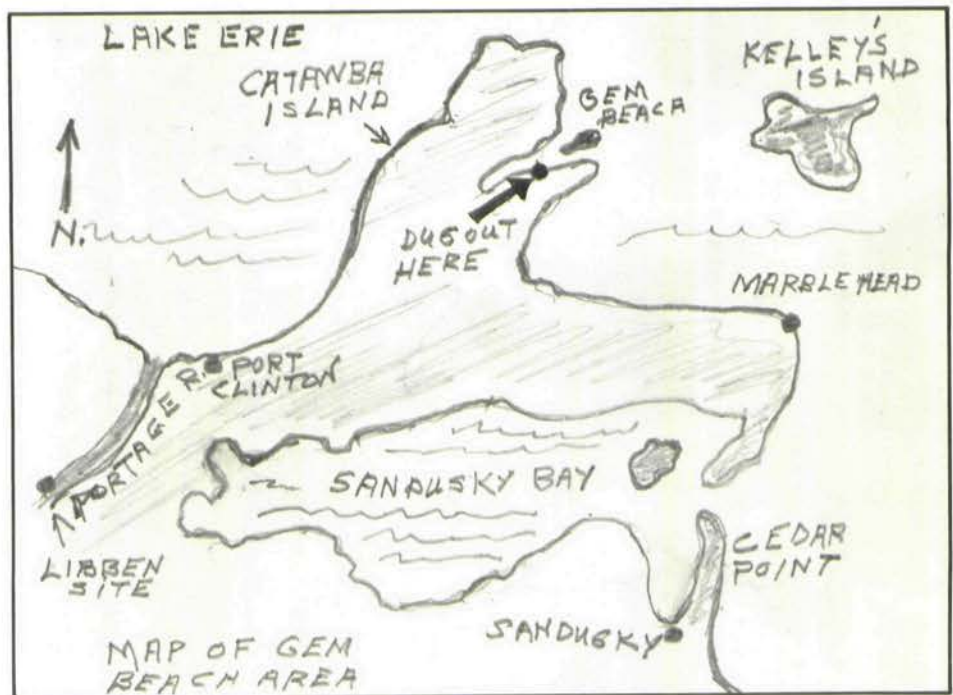


Fig. 1 (Vietzen) Sketch map of Sandusky Bay area where dugout was found.

broken up by the dredging equipment and all but forgotten. This is one of a very few dugouts removed in northern Ohio and the only one I know of containing human skeletons. I believe this was sunk as a burial tomb but one could say the people were swamped by waves and drowned. No paddle was evident and the bones were neatly arranged indicating an intentional interment was performed. The dugout had been buried in the sand at the shoreline of Gem Beach where power digging equipment tore it out.

Charles Enzor, a member of the crew working at the time, told me of this find and showed me a mandible from the female skeleton. No artifacts were in evidence and if any offerings were placed in the dugout these were of perishable materials and escaped notice by the workmen who were not

trained to salvage archaeological materials.

This mandible, supposedly from the female skeleton, had only the incisors, bicusps and premolars remaining in the jawbone. All molars had been removed long before death as the sockets had closed and the bone was nearly healed and smooth. There were slight mental processes on the mandible which might indicate this female was large and slightly masculine in stature.

The child must have been five or six years of age as Mr. Enzor described the length of its skeleton. As to sex, we can only guess as no bones are available at this time. Lake Erie reclaimed the bones and dugout portions that were not taken as souvenirs and these were few in number.

In describing the dugout, I was told it was between 12 and 15 feet in length but no exact measurements, or pictures, were taken. I made a special trip to the site before writing this article in order to feel closer to my subject matter.

The gentle lapping waves seemed to laugh at me for they had taken back their own and I was left empty-handed and unsatisfied. Nature has her way and there is little we can do about it.

These are the facts. You must provide your own suppositions.

The sketches will better show the location of the site and should orient my readers.



Fig. 2 (Vietzen) Conjectural sketch of dugout canoe as described by finders.

An Interesting Pipe-Tomahawk

By Lar Hothem
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Carroll, OH 43112

A pipe-tomahawk of unknown origin (Fig. 1) was recently given the writer by his father-in-law. The piece overall is 20 in. long, with handle-to-head length of 16½ inches. Head height is just over 5 in., and blade length between tips is 5½ inches.

The handle/stem is turned hardwood, with a slight expansion near the end, tapering quickly to the round mouth-piece. The handle is fully drilled, connected to the bowl, and the main hole is ⅝ in. in diameter. The hole is closed at the head end with a wooden plug. A varnish, which adds to the old patina, was applied at one time.

The head, with crescent blade, is of cast-steel, and blade edges and bowl top evidence mild battering. There is a thin wire inlay around both sides of the blade and blade tops, and there was a similar inlay around bowl top, this nearly obliterated by bowl-rim flattening.

Observed with head right, bowl up, (Fig. 2) there are two inset portions. The rectangular metal insert has the name "K. Crockwell" in early, flowing script with floral edging, and the metal appears to be silver or German-silver. Above and beside the haft area is an inset circular plate of the same material, with script initials that may be "F.S."

With head left, bowl up, (Fig. 3) corresponding inserts were fitted on the opposite side. The rectangular plate may be brass, and has the name "Dr. Hamm", with a raised "r" in the early manner. Above, and opposite the plate is an inset silver U.S. coin. Interestingly, the coin (just over ⅝ in. diameter) was worked so that the central eagle and edge words, "United States of America" were left highly visible.

This, frankly, is sort of a mystery piece. The design is unusual, workmanship excellent, condition very good. Research in the standard references has produced no close comparisons. It is an authentic piece, and for several reasons the writer suggests it is from the mid-1800's.

This pipe-tomahawk may be a presentation specimen, and came from Dresden, Ohio, where it had been for some years. If any reader has knowledge of such works—or if the two names have an historic significance for the area, Muskingum County—the writer would appreciate any comments. Correspondence may be addressed to 65 Oberle, Carroll, OH 43112.

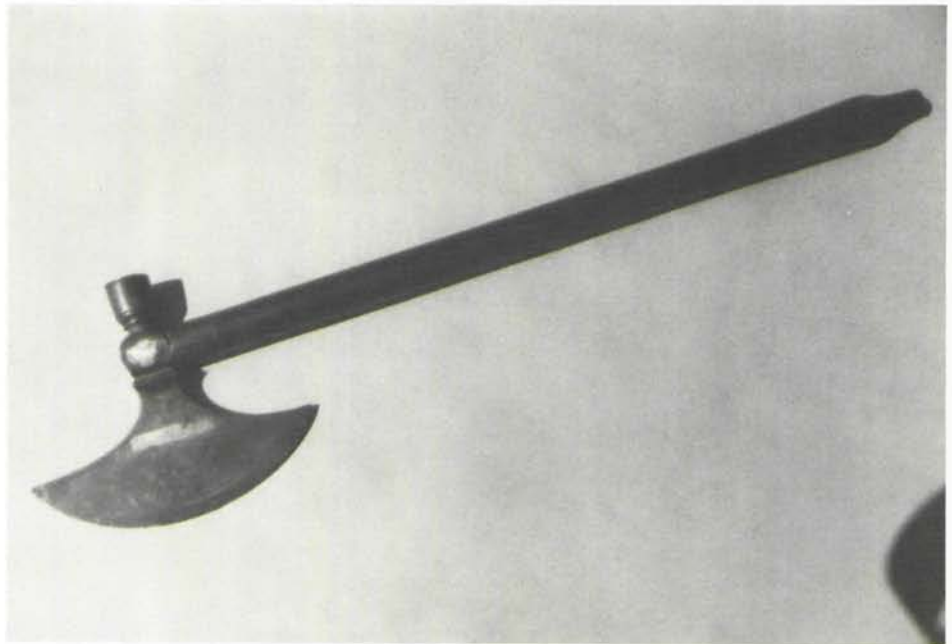


Fig. 1 (Hothem) Crescent-bladed pipe-tomahawk, 20 in. long. The presence of a shadow makes the handle appear slightly thicker than it is.



Fig. 2 (Hothem) Closeup of head, lower insert with name "K. Crockwell", upper circular plate with initials "F. S."



Fig. 3 (Hothem) Closeup of head, lower insert with name "Dr. Hamm", upper decoration the U.S. silver coin.

Funding And Efficiency Considerations For Archaeology

Reprinted from *Man In The Northeast* 21:1981

Leland W. Patterson
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Houston, Texas

Introduction

One of the greatest problems in doing archaeological research is the development of funding sources. Since archaeology is a non-profit activity, financing is an inherent problem of this field. Probably few people take time to consider the overall funding basis for archaeological research in the United States. While it would be very difficult to develop a precise quantitative summary, a qualitative summary can be made.

Persons considering the overall potential for archaeological research in the United States should be aware of all types of funding sources, and the potential contribution of each source. For adequate support of archaeological research, there should be proper development of each funding source. Since funds from each source are finite, more consideration should also be given to research work efficiency, to maximize yields from expenditures.

Funding Sources

Funding for archaeological research comes from a number of sponsors, as shown in Table 1. However, there are a limited number of ultimate sources of these funds. These are: (1) taxpayers; (2) consumers and (3) private funding by amateur archaeologists and others.

Since archaeology is a non-profit activity, no economic benefits can be demonstrated, and funding support has always been very limited. This situation is likely to tighten even more in the future, with government efforts to decrease spending to limit inflation. Only during the WPA projects of the Great Depression has government attempted to spend more money on archaeology as an additional support to the economy. In any event, it should be realized that all government expenditures on archaeology are ultimately paid for by the taxpayer, and that competition for public funds by various interest groups is intense.

Amateur archaeologists currently provide significant resources for archaeology. They finance state and local publications, provide cost-free manpower for many projects, and contribute much original research.

Based on my experience in several states, amateurs probably do over half of all archaeological survey work in the United States. The potential contributions of amateur archaeologists has not

Table 1
Summary of Funding Sources

Work Sponsor	Direct Payer	Ultimate Payer
1. State Agencies	State	Taxpayers
2. State Universities	State	Taxpayers
3. Private Universities	University	Private Funds
4. Industry	Industry	Consumers
5. Federal Agencies	Government	Taxpayers
6. Amateurs	Amateurs	Amateurs
7. Private Grants	Grantor	Private Funds
8. State Museums	State	Taxpayers
9. Federal Museums	Government	Taxpayers
10. Private Museums	Museum	Private Funds

been fully developed, and will be discussed further.

Industry is currently commissioning considerable amounts of contract archaeology in environmental impact work, for the protection of cultural resources. The popular opinion is that industry pays for environmental impact work on its facilities. In fact, the consumer ultimately pays for this work in the form of increased product prices.

Grants for archaeological research are sometimes available from philanthropic foundations and private individuals. This does not seem to have ever been a major source of funding for archaeological research. In periods of rapid inflation, this type of funding source tends to become even less significant in terms of real purchasing power.

Optimum Use of Resources

Funds available for archaeological research are finite, and not likely to undergo any major expansion. At the present time, however, there is need for increased research to keep pace with the accelerated destruction of archaeological resources due to increased construction and land development activities. There is a real need for increased efficiency in archaeological activities to make optimum use of available resources.

Reports and Comments

Archaeological research must compete with many other interest groups for public funding. To do this successfully, there must be a public awareness of the importance of archaeological research in making information available on man's past. Unfortunately, there has been a general failure to place

research results on North American archaeology in the public domain. Much research is published in a form intelligible only to other specialists, and distribution is very limited. Some research is never published in an adequate form. Since the ultimate goal of research is to generally increase human knowledge, much archaeological research falls short of success.

My opinion is that there is much waste in publication of archaeological reports. It seems to be usual to fill reports with "boilerplate" information to make them look more complete. Routine use of large floral and faunal lists and very detailed discussions of broad regional geography and ecology do not generally contribute any unique new information to individual reports. Padding of reports increases both manpower and publication costs. Archaeologists should learn to write in a terse, scientific manner. This does not preclude the use of clear, concise summaries that are useful for the non-specialist.

The use of contract archaeology by government and industry is not always an efficient use of funds. Efforts are randomly concentrated on areas of new project construction, rather than on areas of most likely importance. Greater efforts should be expended to match research activities to locations where significant archaeological resources are likely to be most affected. The destruction of archaeological resources by private land development receives little attention, but is a major area of archaeological site loss. More uniform regional surveys could contribute to better planning for more efficient research work.

There is a current tendency toward so-called "problem oriented" research. While individual research subjects can

be important, if all research is conducted in this manner, work will not be very efficient. There can be significant losses of overall potential data when narrow goals are pursued. Representative samples of *all* cultural resources need to be obtained when research is being conducted on archaeological sites.

In addition to limitations in available funds for archaeological research, there are also limitations in qualified manpower. Insufficient and improperly executed archaeological projects can waste one or more of three resources. These resources are: available funds, technical manpower and the non-renewable data base itself. The concept of "waste" is usually not considered in academic "pure" research. Here the researcher is allowed to pursue whatever avenues seem appropriate for creativity. In current contract work for the preservation of archaeological resources, the "applied" archaeologist must consider work efficiency to optimize use of limited resources. The extensive literature that has developed on contract archaeology indicates that the concepts of "work efficiency" and "funding limitations" are foreign to many academic archaeologists who have now entered into contract activities.

One of the most important available

resources in archaeology has not been fully developed. This is the optimum use of serious amateur archaeologists. Many professionals tend to think of amateurs only in terms of free, unskilled labor or give them no consideration. Serious amateur archaeologists have a proven record for doing high quality survey and general research work. Many local archaeological societies can field excavation teams capable of professional-grade work.

In some states, there is general animosity between amateurs and professionals. However, in many states, such as Texas and Louisiana, very good relationships exist. Regardless of general relationships, potential amateur contributions to archaeological research are not being optimized in any state. Participation in excavations and training schools by amateurs as their only available activities has limited potential for significant contributions. What is really needed is a body of serious amateurs who can perform independent research where funding for professionals is not available. This should be especially important for State Historic Preservation Officers where funds are not available for thorough, uniform regional surveys. Regional research plans should optimize use of qualified amateurs and

amateur research publication should be given more encouragement.

Perhaps state coordinators for activities of amateur archaeologists would be useful, if such persons could act to catalyze constructive amateur contributions, rather than simply dictate what amateurs can or cannot do. Amateurs also act as an important interface with the general public, in creating more awareness of the importance of archaeological resources in view of the increasing rate of destruction of the non-renewable data base.

Summary

This article has emphasized the following key points:

1. Archaeologists should become aware of funding for research and the inherent limitations in available funds.
2. Increased funding for archaeological research will become available only if there is general public awareness of the value of archaeological research. Archaeological research is of general value only if it ultimately benefits the public domain.
3. Because of finite funding and manpower resources, there is a great need to use available resources more efficiently.

Regional Collaborator News

By David W. Kuhn, P.O. Box 1253, Portsmouth, Ohio



Fig. 1 (Kuhn) These specimens were found along the Scioto River in Clay Township, Scioto County, Ohio. The left point is Hopewell and is made of pink and light gray Flint Ridge material. The blade in the center is made of dark brown flint and is 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ " long. The notch towards the base appears to have been placed there by the prehistoric maker. The fine thin Adena point is made of glossy gray flint and has secondary chipping on all edges. (Kuhn)



Fig. 2 (Kuhn) These specimens were all found in 1981 in Scioto County by ASO member James W. Estep. The Ashtabula type point is made of blue-gray Coshocton flint, and was found along the east side of the Scioto River. It is 3 $\frac{3}{16}$ " long. The plummets were also found in Scioto County, the two end specimens being hematite, the left one being unfinished in that the groove is pecked out but unpolished. The center plummet is granite and is flattened on two opposite sides.

The Beautiful Butterfly Bannerstone

By William Platt
Rt. #1
West Farmington, Ohio

Shown in Fig. 1 are four butterfly bannerstones from my collection. In my opinion, the butterfly is one of the most beautiful of bannerstone forms. In the top row left is a single notched butterfly purchased from the Elchert collection in 1948. One wing is shorter than the other probably the result of repairing an ancient break. It is of blue banded slate and was found in Delaware County, Ohio.

Top row right is a double notched butterfly. In 1940 my father and the Southington school superintendent built side by side houses in Southington Twp.

I was fifteen that summer and had the job of excavating the basements with a tractor and a slip scraper. The dirt from the excavation was graded off on the yard and the other home owner, Joe Piecuch, found this fine bannerstone while hand raking his yard. It then took me 25 years to purchase the piece. It is made of blue banded slate and was found one mile east of Southington village on old Rt. 422, Southington Twp., Trumbull County, Ohio.

In the center is an unnotched butterfly purchased from Frank Shipley at the meeting room in the old Ohio State

Museum in Columbus in 1947. It was found in Franklin County, Ohio, and is also made of blue banded slate.

At the bottom is a notched butterfly, broken and repaired by drilling on each side of the break to lash the two broken halves together. A groove was cut into the medial ridge to accommodate the repair thongs. This piece is pictured on page 10 of Knoblock's *Bannerstones of the North American Indian*. It was found in Van Buren County, Michigan, and was formerly in the Boudeman collection.

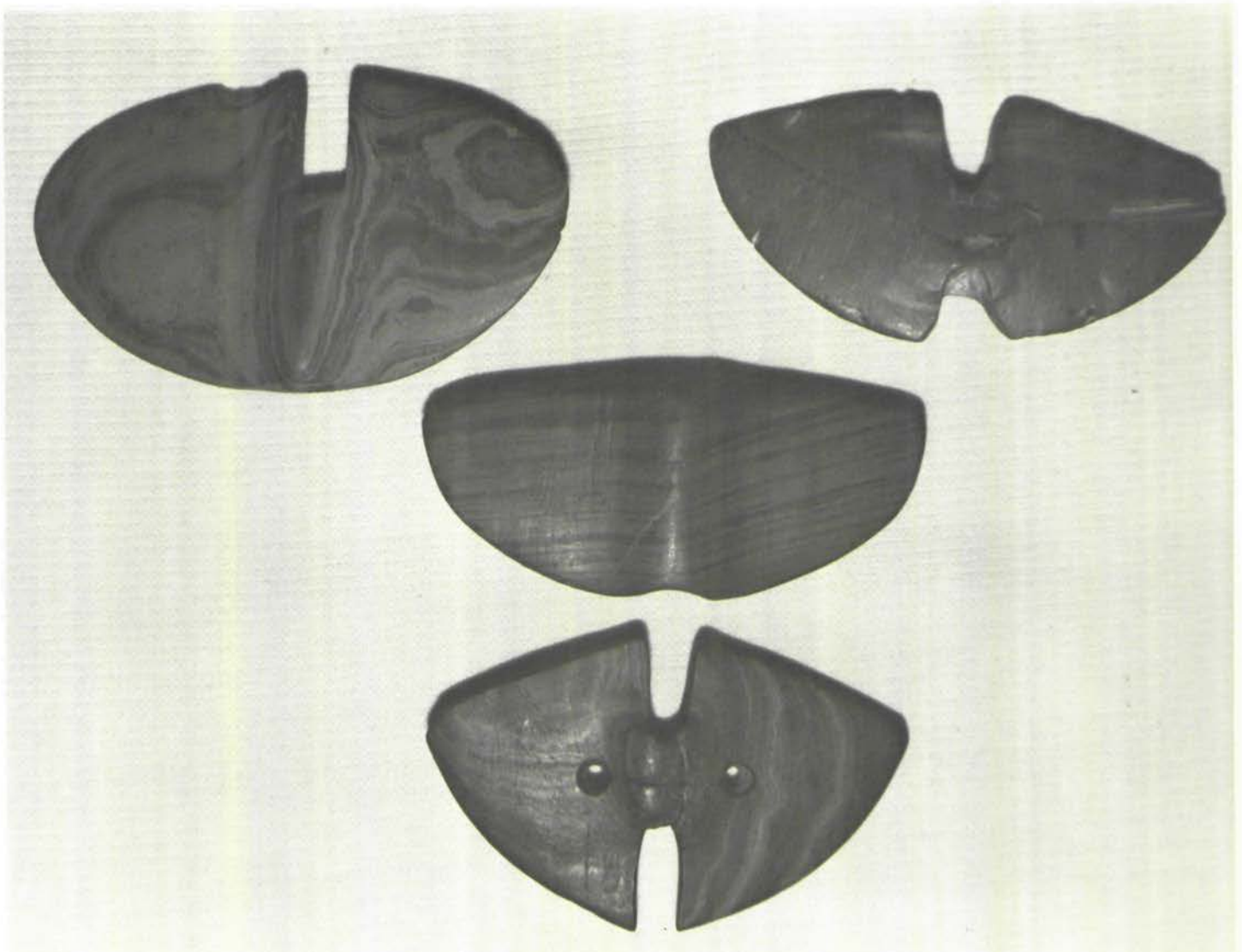


Fig. 1 (Platt) Four butterfly bannerstones from Delaware County, Trumbull County, Franklin County, Ohio, and from Van Buren County, Michigan.

Unique Features Of An Interesting Ohio Clovis Point

By Rodney M. Peck
1539 Quail Drive
Harrisburg, N.C.

The fluted projectile point depicted in the accompanying illustrations was found on the Oakland Farm, Delaware County, Ohio. The point is made of brown flint, it is 89 mm long, 36 mm wide, and 9 mm thick and is sometimes referred to as a "Ross County Fluted Point". Although each fluted point possesses unique features, this example has three which make it of particular interest.

The first feature of importance is the primary flute scar labeled (1) on Face A. The length (41mm) and the width (20mm) of this flute scar demonstrate early man's stone-working ability and the width of the flute at the base and lack of long thinning flakes indicates that this flute scar was made while the point was in a very preliminary preform stage.

The second feature of interest are the flute scars (1, 2, and 3) on Face B. The preform flute scar number (1) is the large flute made while thinning the rough blade or preform. The primary

flute scar (2) was probably made about the same time as the primary flute scar number (1) on Face A. However, to thin down the base, secondary thinning flakes, number (3), were taken. It should be noted at this time that all secondary flaking was done after the fluting process was completed which is evident since the flute-scars are partially obliterated by the secondary flaking.

The third feature is perhaps the rarest seen on fluted points—a flute scar, (4), taken from the tip towards the mid-section of the point. This flute was made to thin the point's tip in order to remove a high point or ridge.

This fluting technique has been noted on the unfinished preforms and blades and on finish fluted projectile points from the Williamson Site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and is referred to as the "Cattail Creek Fluting Tradition"—generally thinning of preforms and blanks of fluted projectile points from the rough stages through the finish stages by fluting.

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Fig. 1 (Peck) Photograph of Ross County type fluted point. Shown actual size.

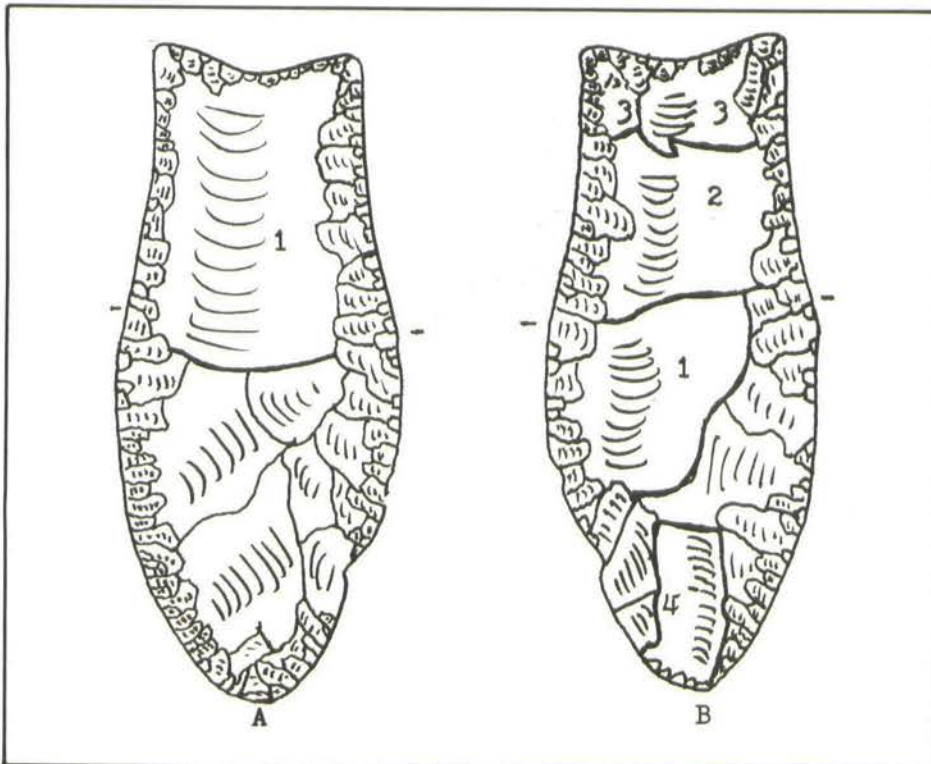
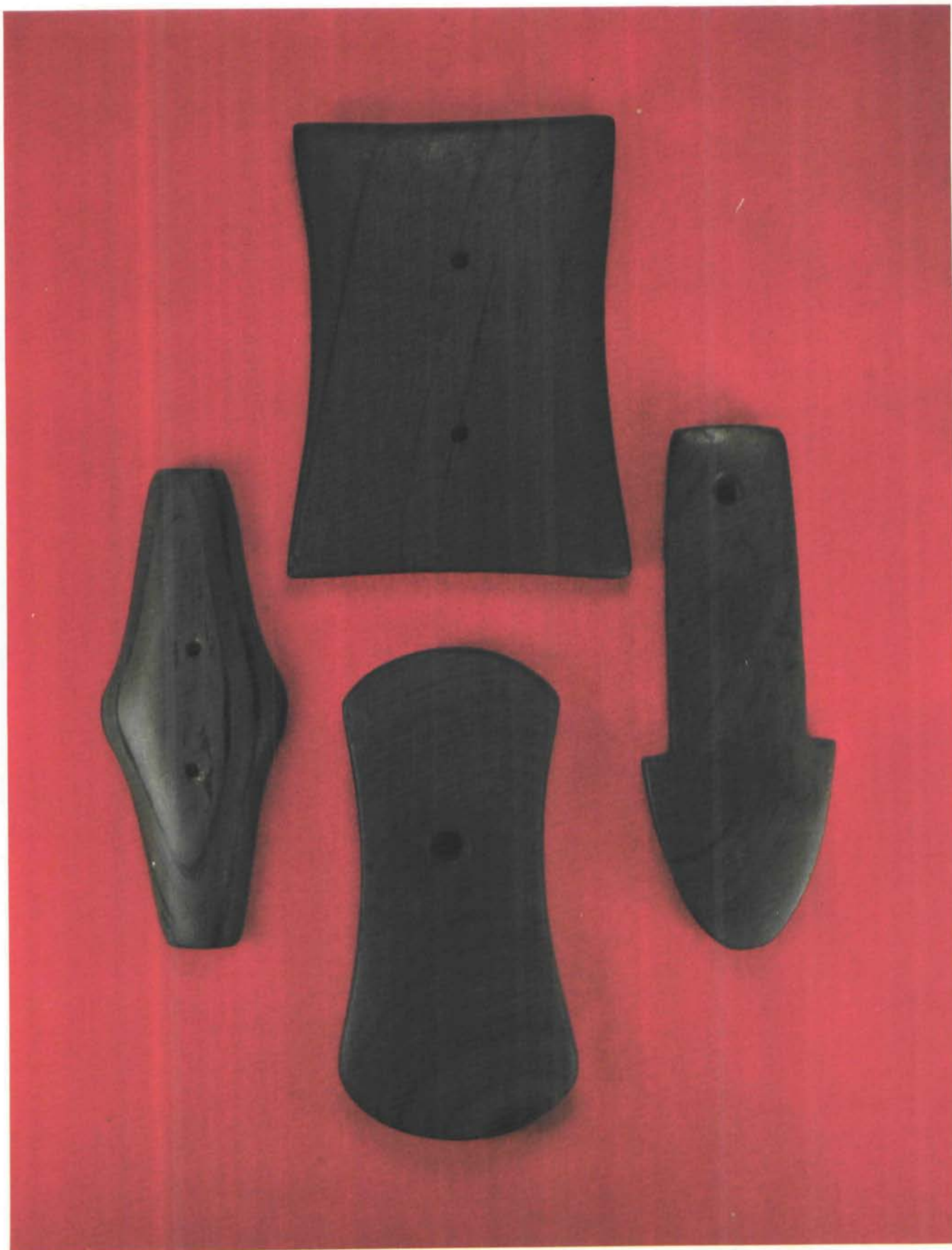


Fig. 2 (Peck) Obverse and reverse drawing of Ross County type fluted point
Face A—(1)—Primary flute scar.
Face B—(1)—Preform flute scar.
(2)—Primary flute scar.
(3)—Secondary thinning flakes.
(4)—Tip flute scar.



Four outstanding slate artifacts from the collection of Gary Davis, Bainbridge, Ohio. Quadriconcave Adena gorget was found in a mound near Chillicothe many years ago. The anchor pendant is from Marion County and the shield-shaped pendant is from Ross County, Provenience of the expanded center Adena gorget is given as Ohio.



The diversity of color found in Ohio flints is shown in this group of arrow points from the collection of Steve Olenick of Navarre, Ohio.

More Surface Finds From Sandusky County

By
Richard Roesch
Toledo, Ohio

The first publication of material from this site was published in 1978 (Roesch, 1978—31). Early in June of 1981 I obtained permission to hunt a site on the adjoining property where I found the artifacts shown in Fig. 1.

Top row right is an end scraper with a graver spur. Several small flakes were made to form the graver spur, and the opposite edge as well as the bulbar end of the blade from which it is made from have secondary chipping. This tool is greatly worn.

Top row D is fashioned from a thick flake and both edges as well as the top were utilized as scraping edges. On the obverse are two large thinning flakes while the reverse has a flake as wide as the base which hinged out about $\frac{1}{4}$ its length. Both of these scrapers are made of black Upper Mercer flint and I feel they are referable to the fluted point period.

The remaining items in Fig. 1 are some of the better finds from these sites. A, B, C, are variants of Archaic

bevels and all have heavily ground bases. F and G are two types of bifurcates. The knife, H, has a median ridge, and the material from which it is made is glacial flint—purple brown with gray fossiliferous inclusions. The point I is a side notched triangle and J is a small pentagonal.

Reference:

Roesch, Richard
Site Material From the Roesch Collection
The Ohio Archaeologist, Vol. 28, No. 2.



Fig. 1 (Roesch) Artifacts from Sandusky County.

The Boroff Cache, Putnam County, Ohio

By David L. Boroff
R.R. 4, Lot 14
Van Wert, Ohio

On a wet November 27th, 1981—and still full of Thanksgiving dinners—Terry Webster, Dan Wise, Steve Kimmey and I set out surface hunting near Delphos, Ohio. After a fruitful morning we changed direction and headed for a new field which we had never hunted. The field looked good but I never dreamed what we might find that day.

Shortly after noon I found five large leaf shaped blades in an area of about a twelve inch circle. After several minutes

of considering what I had discovered I began to dig. At a depth of around twelve inches I uncovered the bottleneck point shown in the upper row of Fig. 1. Approximately three inches below the bottleneck I uncovered fifteen blades randomly clumped together. With the help of my three friends we opened a pit eighteen inches deep and eight feet in diameter. After two hours of digging we had a total of thirty eight pieces. The soil in this area is very

sandy with a great deal of gravel. The location is on the beach ridge of an old Lake Erie. All the blades are of Coshocton flint and curiously, many of them seemed to be paired. An additional curiosity is that the bottleneck point is of a brown chert instead of the black material of the blades.

After making what may be the find of a lifetime, I must say I had the happiest Thanksgiving of my life.



Fig. 1 (Boroff) The Boroff cache. Largest blade is $4\frac{9}{16}$ inches long and $2\frac{15}{16}$ inches wide.

A Summit County Pipe

By Eugene E. Ochsner
Star Rt. Box 158
Johannesburg, Michigan

On page 22, Volume 31, No. 1, of the Ohio Archaeologist there is an article which describes a late prehistoric effigy pipe from northern Ohio. The pictures in Fig. 1 illustrate one which was found in 1926 on the Cranz Farm, Summit County, Ohio. There is a remarkable resemblance. I acquired this pipe in the early 1930's and subsequently presented it to Mr. Shetrone of the Ohio Historical Society Museum and it should

still be in the museum collections. The material, as I remember it, is a very dense limestone, almost like marble of a light gray or dull white color.

At the time of the presentation to the Ohio State Museum it was assumed the effigy represented a Carolina parakeet and so it was labeled. Recently, an exhaustive study has been made of effigy depiction of the Carolina parakeet (McKinley, 1977). Mr. McKinley

believes the majority of effigies labeled as parakeets are erroneous. In the case of the effigy shown here his opinion is that it represents a barred owl.

Reference:

McKinley, Daniel
Archaeozoology of the Carolina Parakeet,
Central States Archaeological Journal, Vol.
24, No. 1, 1977



Fig. 1 (Ochsner) Three views of an effigy pipe from Summit County, Ohio, now in the Ohio Historical Society museum.

Two Unusual Artifacts

By Eugene E. Ochsner
Star Rt. Box 158
Johannesburg, Michigan

In the accompanying photographs, Fig. 1 and 2, are two specimens in my collection. They were found in association while making a small excavation in a high open field just east of West Richfield, Ohio, on the Humphrey Farm. There were no other signs of prehistoric or historic occupation in the area.

The eagle head is hollow and cast of lead with mold marks plainly visible on the top and bottom. There appear to be traces of what may be black paint in a few places. A small hole, presumably for attachment, is drilled at the top rear of the piece. As may be seen in the illustration, the eye, beak and tongue are well depicted.

The flint artifact is definitely a combination side and end scraper and shows much use. The material is black but not as dark or uniform in color as some Upper Mercer flints. There is also what may be a graver point on the upper left side.

I would be interested in knowing whether any readers of the Ohio Archaeologist can shed any light on the lead eagle head—whether it was a common trade item or how it might have been used. As far as the flint tool is concerned, it may have been a chance inclusion by the Indian who possessed the eagle head—perhaps a keepsake or part of a medicine bundle.



Fig. 1 (Ochsner) Eagle head of cast lead from West Richfield, Ohio. Approximately 2 inches long.

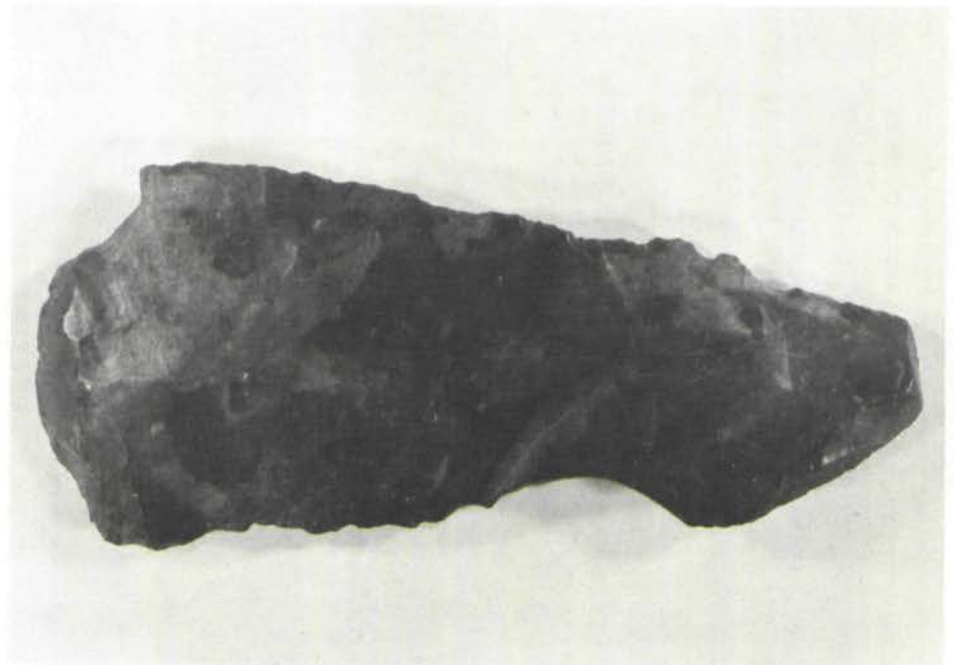


Fig. 2 (Ochsner) Flint artifact found in association with eagle head.

Artifacts From The Kaltenbach Collection

By Ronald Kaltenbach
P.O. Box 186
South Webster, Ohio



Fig. 1 (Kaltenbach) Lizard effigy made of dark gray slate. It is 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and highly polished. Found in Scioto County in 1982.

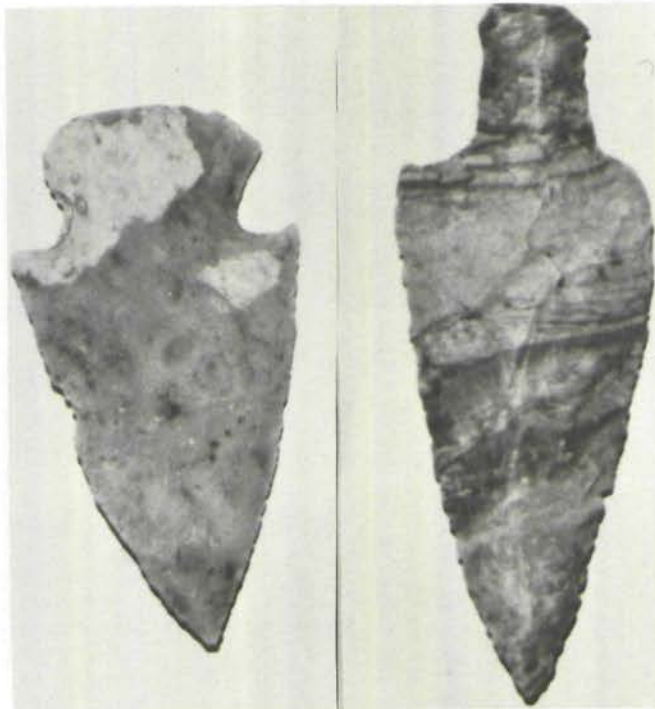


Fig. 2 (Kaltenbach) A Hopewell spear and an Ashtabula point. The Hopewell is of colorful flint and the Ashtabula is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.



Fig. 3 (Kaltenbach) A fine $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved axe of fine grained granite 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. On the bottom is a speckled granite celt. Both were found in Scioto County.



Fig. 4 (Kaltenbach) An outstanding fluted point of gray striped flint. A surface find in Jackson County, it is 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

In the accompanying photographs are some of the artifacts found by Ron, Mike and Jill Kaltenbach of South Webster, Ohio. We have been collecting Indian artifacts for almost eight years and have built a large collection, primarily from surface hunting. Artifacts in Figs. 1, 2, 3 were all found on the same site.



Fig. 5 (Kaltenbach) A group of surface finds from Jackson and Scioto Counties.

A Plano Type Point

By David J. Snyder
P.O. Box 388
Luckey, Ohio 43443

A cornfield adjacent to the Portage River in Sandusky County, Ohio, Woodville Township was the discovery site of this July, 1981 surface find.

Measuring 78 mm in length and 29 mm across at the wide portion of the blade, it tapers to 14 mm at the base. The artifact varies between 4 mm and 8 mm in thickness.

Made of a local chert, this lanceolate point displays the typical parallel flaking and lateral grinding that starts approximately mid-length along the edges and continues to the base.

Because of the length and overall thinness of these points, an unbroken surface find is unusual.

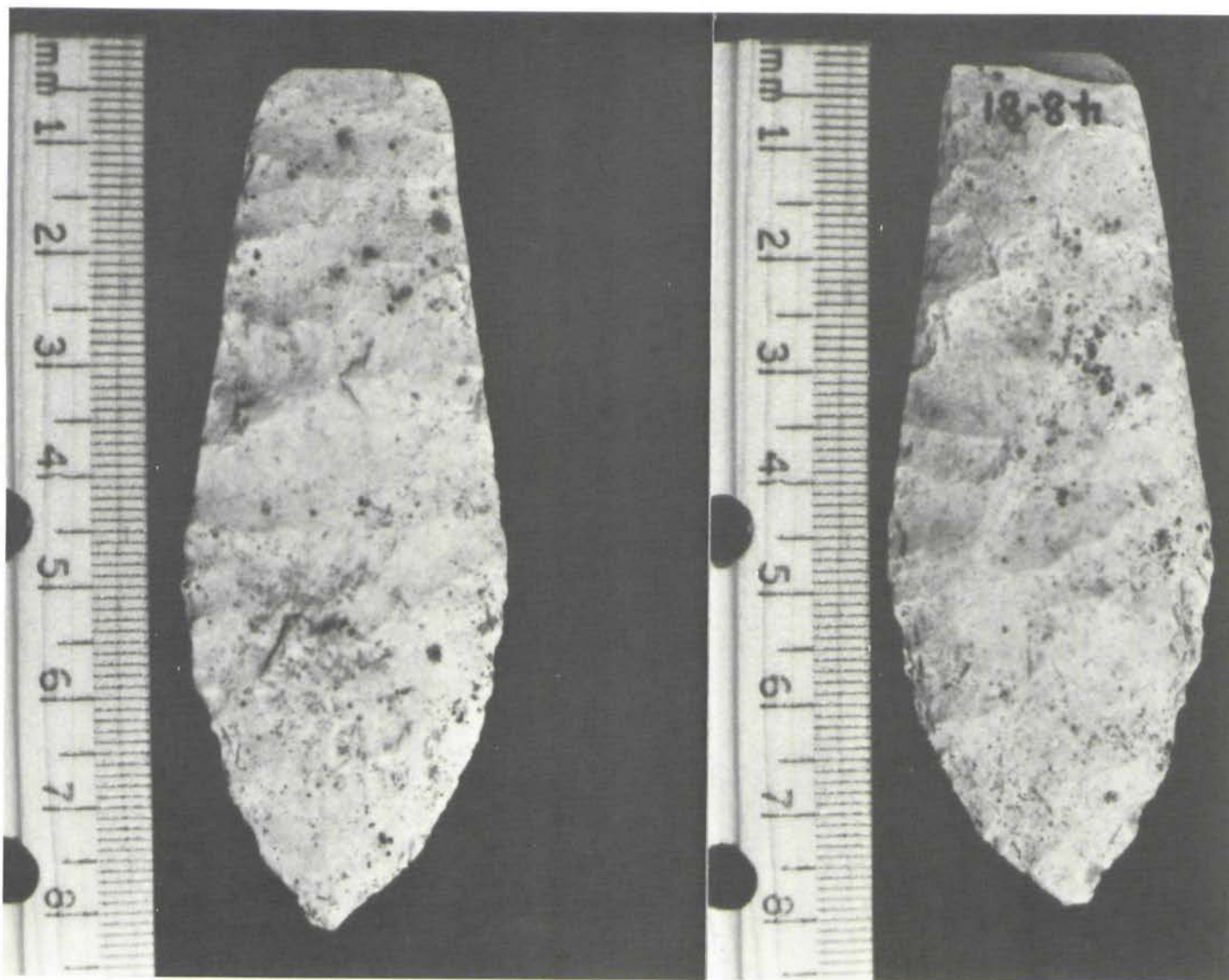


Fig. 1 (Snyder) Parallel flaked lanceolate from Sandusky County. Both obverse and reverse sides are shown.

Lithic Artifacts From Noble County, Ohio

By L. W. Patterson
418 Wycliffe
Houston, Texas

Introduction

Although Ohio is rich in archeological resources, uniform surveys of all regions of this state have not been made to enable detailed syntheses of the prehistory of each region. It is known to local residents that there are a number of prehistoric Indian sites in Noble County, in southeastern Ohio, but this remains one of the areas where little archeological information has been developed.

A cultural resources study was done in 1979 for a coal gasification demonstration plant in Noble County. This study noted that only four sites had been recorded in this county. One of these sites (33No3) has possible Late Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Early Woodland occupations. Another site has been classified as having Middle Woodland and Late Prehistoric components. The cultural affiliation of a third site has not been determined. The fourth recorded site (33No1) has been published by the author (Patterson 1975) as a surface collection of artifacts from the Archaic period. The author has also noted that Early Woodland period projectile point types (Converse 1973:49) occur in the

general area of site 33No1. In addition, one large Indian mound of undetermined cultural affiliation should have been recorded by the Ohio Historical Society before publication of the present article.

Extensive test excavations made at the proposed site for the coal gasification demonstration plant did not locate any significant cultural resources. This project has now been canceled.

Soil plowing in Noble County is less common than in the past, and much land used for crop raising has been changed to pasture land for cattle. This lowered incidence of soil disturbance probably means that fewer Indian artifacts are being found at present in this area. It also means that fewer archaeological resources are being disturbed here. A number of collections of Indian artifacts have been made in this area during past farming operations. If these collections are not studied in the near future, it is likely that much information will be lost by the artifacts becoming separated from contextual data. Detailed survey work in southeastern Ohio should include studies of local collections of archaeological materials, while

the original collectors are still alive, or at least while family members can still provide reliable information.

This article describes some lithic artifacts in the collection of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw, from the general area of their residence near Sarahsville, Ohio. This location is about one mile from site 33No1. Collecting was done during farming operations a number of years ago. Exact locations of Indian sites here are not presently available, but the artifacts shown here can still be assigned to a fairly specific geographic area.

Flint Artifact Descriptions

Figure 1 shows a hafted scraper (Converse 1973:27) at the far right, and three projectile points. The largest point at third left is similar to Converse's (1973:51) description of Pentagonal Points, from the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. The expanding stem point shown at second left may be a Middle Woodland type (Converse 1973:61).

The small point at the extreme left of Figure 1 is an arrow point from the Late Woodland period, similar to the "bird-



Fig. 1 (Patterson) Expanding stem point, Middle Woodland point, Pentagonal point, hafted scraper.

points" illustrated by Converse (1973:72). The term "birdpoint" is not very good, when arrow points are actually what are being described. There is evidence available to show that projectile points weighing under 3 grams were used as arrow points during the later prehistoric periods (Patterson 1976:Figure 4). Specimens of complete arrows have been recovered from dry caves in west Texas and the Great Basin which demonstrate the function of small projectile points as arrow points.

Figure 2 shows a large bifacial awl and a bifacial projectile point preform. The point of the awl appears to have some wear polish. Figure 3 illustrates a bifacially edged tool, possibly due to edge resharpening, and a broken bifacial preform. Some bifacial preforms may have been manufactured at remote quarry locations and then were imported into campsite areas for final finishing. There are no significant flint resources in the area under discussion.

Judging by the artifacts described here and from site 33No1 (Patterson 1975), it would appear that this general area of Noble County, Ohio was occupied from at least the Archaic period through late prehistoric time. It is hoped that further investigations will be made to elaborate the potentially significant cultural resources of this region.

References

- Converse, R. N.
 1973 *Ohio Flint Types*. Special Publication, Archaeological Society of Ohio
- Patterson, L. W.
 1975 The Davidson Site, Noble Co., Ohio. *Ohio Archaeologist* 25(3):12-14
 1976 Technological Changes in Harris County, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 47:171-188



Fig. 2 (Patterson) Preform, bifacial awl.

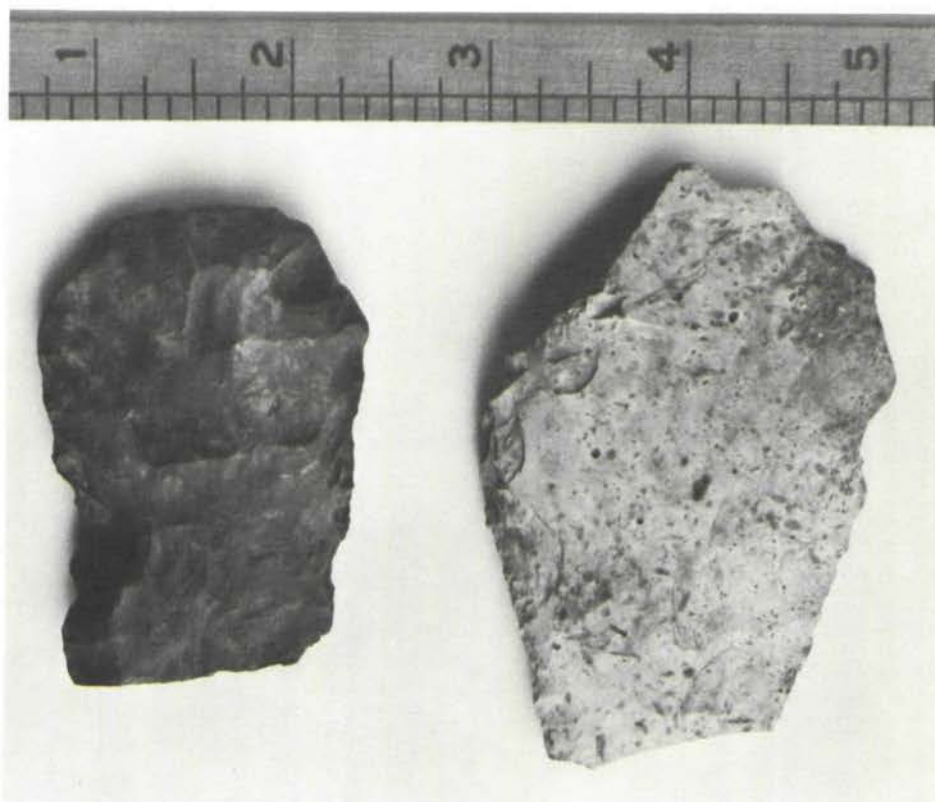


Fig. 3 (Patterson) Broken preform, bifacial edged tool.

A Clovis Point From Southwest Oregon

By John Dyck
Box 275
Butte Falls, Oregon

A Clovis point (Converse 1973-4) owned by Larry and Joann Cavin of Central Point, Oregon is pictured in Fig. 1. It was found twelve miles northeast of the Higgins site (Dyck 1981-38) near an old Pleistocene lake bed. The turbulent land with volcanos and lack of finds in the area makes it an unusual find. The point is not retouched along the edges with pressure flaking in the manner of some Clovis points. It is made of a deep maroon jasper and was unassociated with other cultural remains.

References

- Converse, Robert N.
1973 *Ohio Flint Types*, Archaeological Society of Ohio, Columbus
1981 *Ohio Archaeologist* Vol. 31 (2)
Dyck, John
1981 *Ohio Archaeologist* Vol. 31 (1)



Fig. 1 (Dyck) Fluted point of Oregon jasper—length 6½ inches.

An Unusual Dovetail Point

By Jack Rosenfeld
4704 Glengate Drive
Columbus, Ohio

My first surface find for 1982 turned out to be an exciting one.

This unique dovetail was found in Franklin County on March 1st. It is typical in design, symmetrical and skillfully chipped with the base well polished and the notches small and finely made.

The uniqueness is that it's made of a type of black chert which is unusual for dovetails.

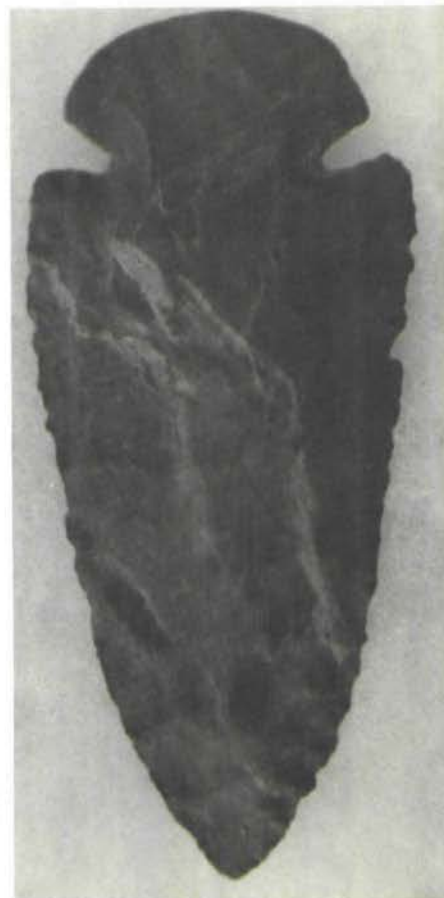


Fig. 1 (Rosenfeld) Dove-tail point from Franklin County, Ohio.

An Adena Site At Lake Rockwell

By Phillip R. Shriver
President Emeritus
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

Though most of Ohio's prehistoric sites of the Adena and Hopewell cultures are to be found in the southern half of the state, a number have been found in the north, along or near the rivers draining into Lake Erie. In Portage County in northeastern Ohio are two sites that have long held special interest for this writer. One, of Hopewellian origin, was first investigated by Dr. E. F. Greenman of the University of Michigan in July, 1932. Called the Towner Mound (for the late George B. Towner of Brady Lake, a good friend who owned the site for many decades), it commanded a high promontory on the south side of Pippin Lake and contained multiple burials, both extended and flexed inhumations and cremations, as well as more than a hundred artifacts of bone, shell, copper, mica and stone. I shall write later about this mound, for I regard it as one of the finest Hopewell sites in that corner of the state.

The other site of probable Adena origin located off the southeastern shore of Lake Rockwell less than five hundred yards west of the Towner Mound. Lake Rockwell is not well-known to most Ohioans because it has long been restricted in access due to its use as one of the principal reservoirs of the City of Akron. Nor was Lake Rockwell known to our ancestors, for it is a man-made lake, created by the damming up of the Cuyahoga River in the early twentieth century. The Adena site thus is actually near the original riverbed of the Cuyahoga.

It was in the first three weeks of July, 1955, after permission had been secured from Akron officials, that excavation was made of what appeared to be a small conical mound on a low hill in an abandoned orchard less than a hundred feet from the water's edge. Working with a team of Kent State University students and Mr. Towner, we soon determined that most of the hill was of glacial origin. However, along the top of it, to a depth of thirty-six inches, well below soil disturbed by earlier cultivation of the orchard, we found one small elliptical pit and three large circular pits, each of the latter some twenty-five inches in radius, one containing small quantities of charred bone fragments. One of the circular pits was filled with seven very large stones, none evidencing any discoloration or cracking from burning. Just east of the pits were four discrete fireplaces at depths ranging between eight and seventeen inches.

Late in the afternoon of July 19, after nearly three weeks of work, we encountered a layer of sandy soil northeast of the pits and apart from them, at a depth of eighteen inches. It was stained red in color, and overlay a heavier mottled brown soil that was primarily clay. We surmised that we had come upon the site of a burial and that what we were looking at was a layer of sand stained red with ocher after having been placed there by human hands long centuries before.

The next day, below the red ocher and at a depth of twenty-five inches, we came upon a small leaf-shaped knife of light brownish grey chert with the tip end broken off. An inch below that and less than six inches away, we came across a small number of bone fragments, too few and too fragmented to identify. Then, in succession, we uncovered a second leaf-shaped knife, unbroken, of color and substance similar to the first, and a nearly flawless black hematite cone. All three artifacts, shown in the accompanying picture, were classic Adena.

By the time we came across the hematite cone, we had lost all track of time. It was nearly dusk. It was time to stop work, to call it a day. Then, as we were preparing to leave, a curious thing occurred. A magnificent white-tailed deer, a ten- or twelve-point buck, stepped out of a heavy growth of underbrush near the edge of the lake not a hundred feet from us. We saw him. He didn't see us. We froze. We didn't make a sound. Slowly he turned his head, looking first one way, then the other. Then he quietly stepped out into the lake and began to drink. When he had had enough, he turned, stepped out of the water and went back into the brush. In a moment he was gone. The last rays of the sun were glistening across Lake Rockwell. There was not a sound of civilization about us, only the distant call of a lone water bird. For a fleeting second it seemed that we had all been carried back through time to the Ohio wilderness that once was, when the Adena had called this place their home. It was a moment that none of us who were there will ever forget.



Fig. 1 (Shriver) Artifacts from the Adena site at Lake Rockwell.

A Lucky Rediscovery

By Michael A. Fath
271 Knollwood Dr.
Wadsworth, Ohio

During one of the many blustery days in January, 1982, I was cloistered indoors spending time examining some of the many lithic artifacts collected over the years from Knox County sites KN3340-44 (Fath 1980:43). Pictured in Fig. 1 are two fragments of a Meadowood Point (Converse 1970:47) I rediscovered during this examination.

The base, found in 1979, is somewhat ragged with no basal grinding. It has apparently undergone repair and reshaping of one of the side notches subsequent to its original manufacture, possibly for use as a knife.

I found the tip in 1976 or 1977 and had set it aside in the collection. Its blade edges are well formed showing extensive pressure retouching, a feature atypical with Meadowood Points and consequently contributing to its not being previously identified.

Amazingly, the two fragments matched perfectly without a sliver missing. They have been reassembled using epoxy cement to produce the beautiful artifact shown in Fig. 2. The material is a high grade, reddish-gray flint typical of the higher quality flints used for these point types.

So, after two lucky surface finds, a rediscovery and two repairs, this 4"

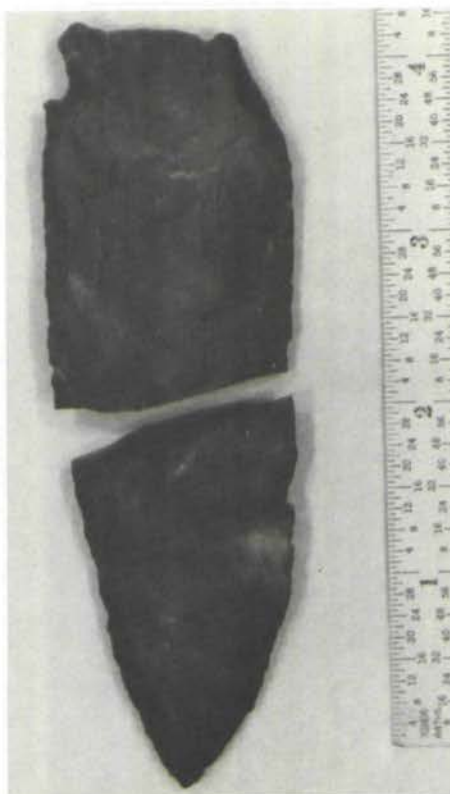


Fig. 1 (Fath) Meadowood Point Fragments.

point now resides in a place of honor in my collection.

References

Fath, M. A.
Multiple Component Sites in Knox County,



Fig. 2 (Fath) Repaired Meadowood Point.

Ohio Archaeologist, Vol. 30, No. 1, 1980, pg. 43

Converse, R. N.
Ohio Flint Types, The Archaeology Society of Ohio, Fifth Printing Revised, 1970

Books On Archaeology Can Be A Good Investment

By D. R. Gehlbach
3435 Sciota Rd., Columbus, Ohio

Recently, the writer listened to an informal conversation about the growing number of fraudulent artifacts observed in auctions and at various society meetings. In one case it was mentioned that there were more counterfeit than authentic artifacts on display at a recent archaeological show. One of the individuals who attended the meeting commented "I've turned to buying books on archaeology. At least they aren't being faked." The writer would echo this person's thoughts and suggest that one sure way to outsmart the faker is to become better educated by reading books and articles about the types of artifacts you collect. Our own journal, *The Ohio Archaeologist*, is an excellent source of information.

There is a second and equally important benefit of building a good archaeological library. On these cold wintery evenings when you are lamenting the fact that your "field legs" want to go but the weather says no, curl up with a book on North American prehistory. Extend your knowledge by reading about neighboring pre-Columbian communities and the artifacts they left behind. This knowledge may arouse a whole new collecting interest and provide strong motivation for the coming field season.

Also, you may not have realized that books increase in value just like artifacts. Some of the older out of print volumes such as the ones authored by Moorehead and Squire and Davis are

worth hundreds of dollars and are increasing in value about as fast as the rarest of Indian relics. Most of these publications feature significant original data and detailed artifact descriptions. Information about relics and their cultural associations will serve as a good reference for your collection.

You can learn more about your collecting interest by sharing the experiences of the author who has worked extensively in the field. There are many books available which will help make your Indian relic collecting hobby a more meaningful experience.

The Smailes Collection

By
Ruth and Bob Smailes
3940 Batdorf Road, Wooster, Ohio



Fig. 1 (Smailes) Artifacts found during the year 1980. We save all worked pieces and we have picked up several thousand.

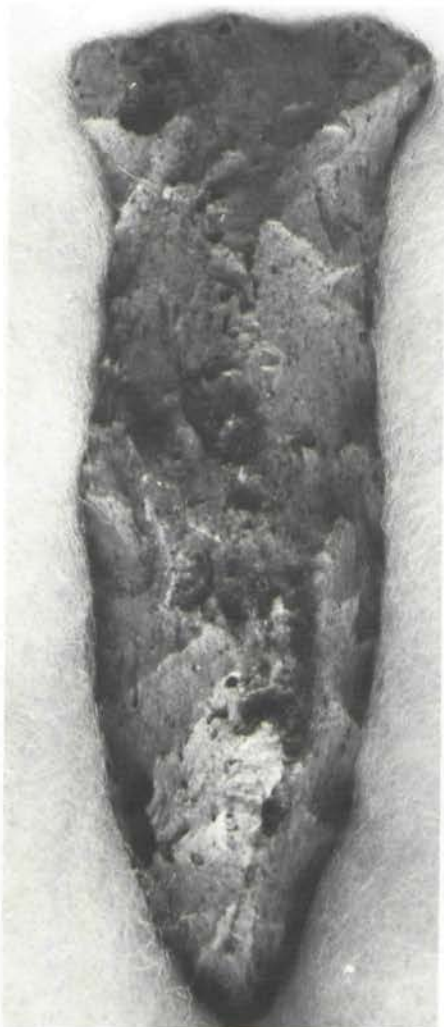


Fig. 2 (Smailes) An archaic fishspear 2½ inches long, found by my daughter Paula Sue on May 23, 1980. She found her first artifact at the age of three.

In the accompanying photographs are shown artifacts which were found on our farm over the years. We call the site the Clevenger site after my wifes father. We have found drills, pendants, arrowheads and stone artifacts. My family, including two sons and a daughter, enjoy this hobby started in 1969.



Fig. 4 (Smailes) Grooved hammerstone found July 19, 1973.



Fig. 3 (Smailes) A 2¾ inch long pendant of sandstone found June 12, 1979.

Four Hafted Scrapers

By
John R. Heath
Box 82, Sullivan, Ohio 44880

Being raised on a farm, I started collecting arrowheads at an early age. All my nice pieces were numbered and cataloged in a card file. The broken pieces were marked with a site number and stored in boxes. Many years later, I learned about hafted scrapers. The four pieces pictured (Fig. 1), which I thought were poorly formed broken points, were quickly retrieved from the broken point boxes and put in a special box.

	Length	Width	Thickness	SPECS. Material	Where found
a	1¾ in.	1 in.	⅝ in.	Upper mercer	Sullivan Twp. Ashland Co. O.
b	1½ in.	⅞ in.	¼ in.	Nellie chert	Sullivan Twp. Ashland Co. O.
c	1⅞ in.	1 in.	⅝ in.	Mottled tan glacial	Penfield Twp. Lorain Co. O.
d	1¾ in.	1⅞ in.	¼ in.	Glossy brown	Penfield Twp. Lorain Co. O.

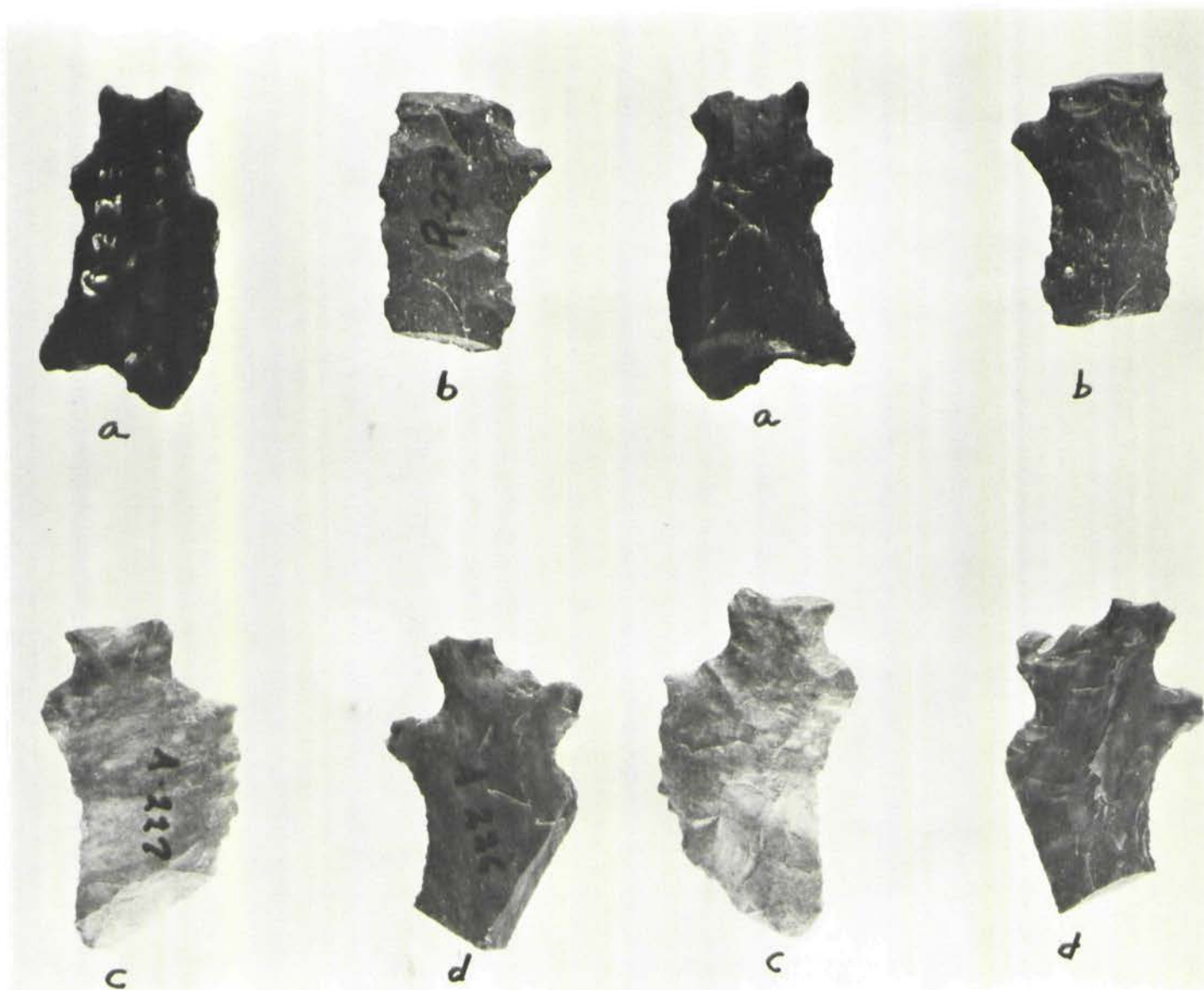


Fig. 1 (Heath) Four hafted shaft scrapers shown in obverse and reverse.

More On Knives

By
William Platt
Rt. #1, West Farmington, Ohio 44491

Reading the fine article by Bob Converse on knives in the *Archaeologist*, fall of '81, was enough motivation for me to write a few thoughts I have had on a specific knife type. At least two knives pictured by Converse are of this type. These knives are of the curved blade type. They are roughly chipped and show large percussion flake scars. They are rather thick through the medial section and as Converse notes, have a fine retouch on the cutting edge. The cutting edge, in most examples, is the straight or slightly concave side of the blade and not the outward curve or convex edge as one might expect. The bases of the blades are not square but are curved from the longest point of the cutting edge to meet the outward curve of the blade edge, creating a sort

of lunar effect. This shape may be created by the continual sharpening of the cutting edge changing the basic tear drop shape blade to a curved blade. The entire outward curved edge is quite heavily ground. When holding this tool in your hand with the base of the knife against the meaty part of the palm at the base of the thumb, and the index finger following around the blade edge, the reason for the heavy grinding is obvious. When in use, heavy pressure from the hand against the sharp blade would soon cut the hand or cause a blister to form, thus the grinding.

Although knife forms in general are common through all cultures, this specific type is rare, at least for northeastern Ohio. I have seen very few examples in other local collections and

the ones that are pictured are the results of 40 years of surface hunting.

All examples pictured were found on predominately Archaic sites and material from which they were made coincides with material used in the manufacture of Archaic projectile points from these sites. This would seem to indicate that this type knife probably belongs in the Archaic culture.

Flint sources for the knives pictured are dull black Upper Mercer flint, bluish grey Onondaga flint and reddish brown nodulan flint.

References

- Converse, Robert N.
Knives
1981 *Ohio Archaeologist* Vol. 31 No. 4
Pages 24-25

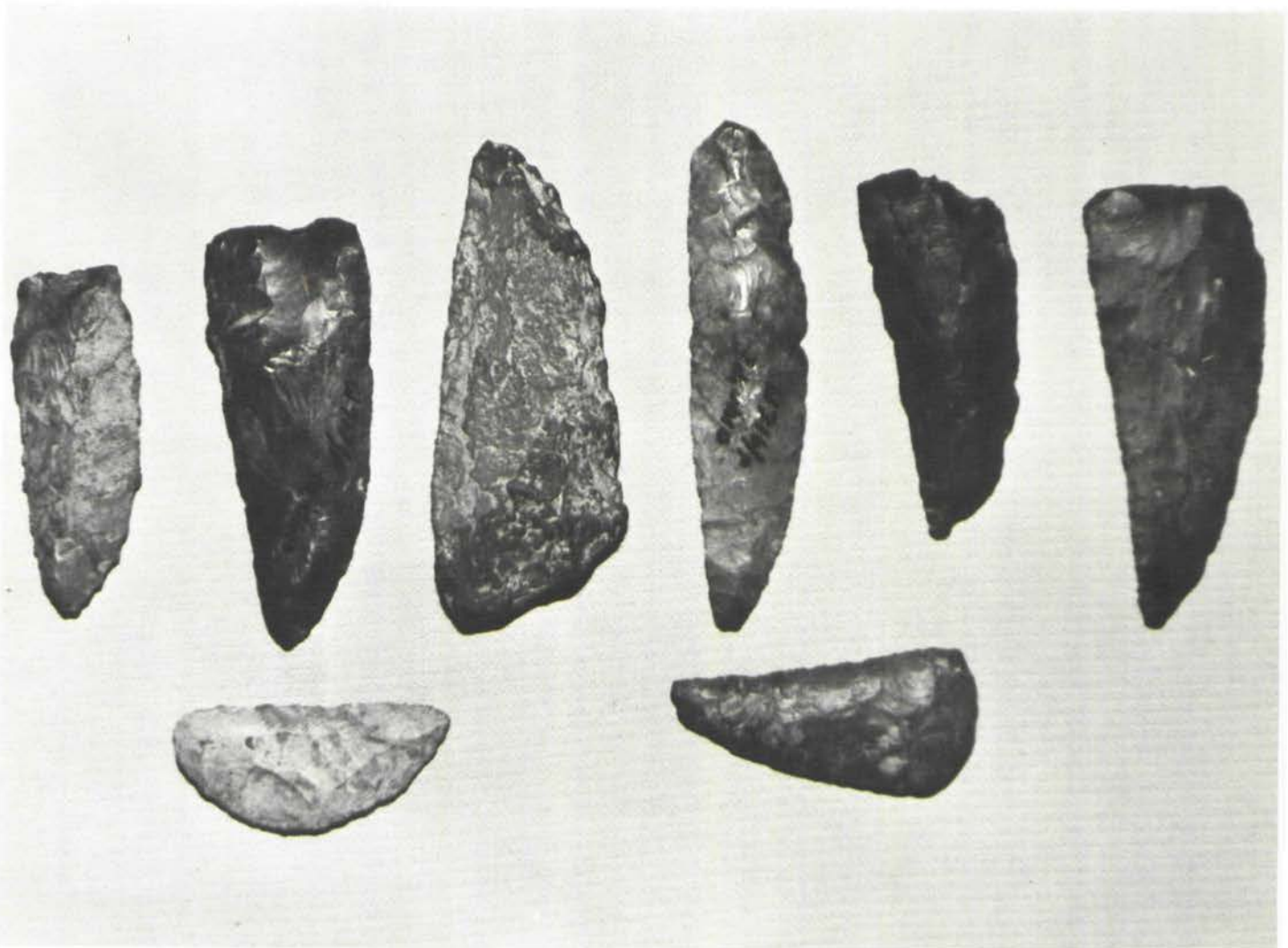


Fig. 1 (Platt) Lunar shaped knives from northeastern Ohio. Longest knife is 4½ inches.

Faunal Remains from the Clark Site, A Lake Woodland Component in Warren County, Ohio

James L. Murphy
The Ohio Historical Society

The Clark Site (33 WA 124) is a small Late Woodland site located on the bank of the Great Miami River, apparently a single component dating around A.D. 800, with ceramics related to the Oliver tradition of central Indiana (Jones, 1978, 1979). The following analysis of the faunal remains is based on a sample of 4603 bone fragments from the site, made available to me through the courtesy of Joy Jones, principle site investigator.

The bone is extremely fragmented, a factor which, coupled with the apparent care taken to retrieve every scrap of bone found during excavation of the site, permits identification of only a very small percentage (6.97%) of the sample. This is indicated in Table I, from which it can be seen that over a third of the bone consisted of burned fragments. Less than 1% of these burned fragments are identifiable, whereas slightly more than 10% of the unburned fragments could be identified to the species level.

Slightly more than 75% of the sample can be assigned to one of five excavation units—surface, plow zone, upper midden, midden, and features, as shown in Table II. Of this sample, 75% is from the midden and upper midden, with the amount of material available from the surface, the plow zone, and the combined features being about 8% each. It is interesting to note that the percent of burned bone recovered is virtually the same (approximately 30%) in the combined features, midden, and upper midden but is extremely high in the surface collection and in the plow zone. It might be expected that in surface collecting the bright blue and white colors of burned bone would render it more noticeable, and the high percent of burned bone in the surface sample is probably due in large part to sample bias. Differential weathering is probably another factor, since the burned bone is harder and more resistant to weathering and plowing. The large percentage of burned bone in the surface sample in turn accounts for the small amount of identifiable bone (3.2%). More surprising is the somewhat large amount (50.5%) of burned bone recovered from the plow zone, as well as the comparatively large percentage (11.3%) of identifiable bone from the plow zone. Again, differential weathering may be a factor. Sampling bias can be dismissed, since recovery techniques were the same for the plow zone, upper midden, and midden. One would expect a smaller amount of identifiable bone, however,

due to breakage related to plowing activity. It is possible that plowing tends to remove smaller bone fragments by bringing them to the surface, where they are winnowed away by weather.

Despite the fact that the sample is a comparatively small one, with few identifiable items, 28 species have been identified. These are listed in Table I, with the number of items per species and the estimated minimum number of individuals per species. With the exception of deer, nearly all of the species are represented by only a single individual. Woodchuck and squirrel, represented by three individuals each, probably are largely incidental to and/or later than the aboriginal occupation of the site. The minimum number of individuals for deer is based upon the presence of eight right calcanea. The presence of *Bos taurus* is based upon an immature third phalange and is of course also incidental to the prehistoric occupation, as are mole and probably rabbit, the latter based on a single molar.

Of the 28 species represented, elk, porcupine, bear and otter no longer occur in the region. The same is probably true of the gray fox, as well. The sample indicates considerable species diversity. Naiad remains (Table III), while by no means abundant, clearly indicate utilization of the Miami River, as do the beaver, otter, drumfish, and softshell turtle remains. Very conspicuous by its absence is the box turtle, an absence that remains unexplained, since this reptile is virtually ubiquitous at Woodland and Late Prehistoric sites. Its absence may be an indication that the site was not occupied for any great length of time. It should be noted that turkey is more common than it appears, for virtually all of the unidentified bird bone probably represents this game bird. Because of the small minimum number of individuals per species, I have not bothered to provide estimates of meat yield. None of the deer mandible fragments could be age-graded, and even the astragali were so poorly preserved that accurate measurements could not be used to estimate relative weight of the live deer.

There is little evidence for interpreting seasonality of the occupation at the Clark Site, although the naiads and meagre fish remains indicate spring to fall habitation. Evidence of autumnal occupation at the site is also found in the form of a single carbonized wild cherry pit, three hickory nut shell fragments, and three walnut shell frag-

ments. There is no evidence of maize agriculture and no conclusive proof that the site was occupied during the winter months. The two antler bases recovered were firmly attached to the frontal bone. The absence of storage pits suggests that the site was not occupied during the winter.

Faunal material associated with the few features found at the site consisted entirely of deer bone, with the exception of Feature 5, which also contained beaver and drumfish remains.

Although individual deer skeletal elements are not enumerated in the present report, elements such as phalanges are common enough to indicate on-site butchering. Preservation of the bone is such that only a single instance of butchering marks was noted, this on a deer astragalus.

Conclusions

The Clark Site seemingly represents a short-lived, single component Late Woodland site dating ca. A. D. 800, the material culture of which is closely related to the Oliver Phase of Indiana (Dorwin, 1971). The limited faunal remains recovered at the Clark Site are dominated by deer but permit few conclusions regarding hunting patterns and seasonality of occupation, or the relative importance of various food sources. The site clearly was clearly occupied for only a short period, definitely during spring/summer and fall. Evidence of winter occupation and of maize agriculture is lacking. The Clark Site faunal remains differ in no significant way from similar Oliver Phase and Fort Ancient sites, given the exigencies of small sample size and poor preservation, except for the unusual absence of the box turtle.

References

- Dorwin, John T.
1971 The Bowen Site: An Archaeological Study of Culture Process in The Late Prehistory of Central Indiana. Indiana Historical Society, *Prehistory Research Series*, 4(4). Indianapolis.
- Jones, Joy
1978 A preliminary report on a puzzling single component Woodland site in southwestern Ohio. *Ohio Archaeologist* 28(3):17-20.
- 1979 Clark Site ware: southwestern Ohio pottery related to central Indiana Late Woodland. *Ohio Archaeologist* 29(3):20-24.

Table I				
Species	Unburned	Burned	Total	Min. No. Individuals
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> Opossum	1			1
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> Gray Fox	1			1
<i>Ursus americanus</i> Black Bear	1			1
<i>Procyon lotor</i> Raccoon	11			1
<i>Lutra canadensis</i> Otter	1			1
<i>Marmota monax</i> Woodchuck	6			3
<i>Sciurus</i> sp. Squirrel	6			3
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i> Prairie Mole	1			1
<i>Castor canadensis</i> Beaver	2			1
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> Porcupine	1			1
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> Cottontail	1			1
<i>Cervus canadensis</i> Elk	3			1
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> Deer	265	14	279	8
<i>Bos taurus</i> Cow	1			1
Total	301	14	315	25
Unidentified Mammal	2554	1487	4041	
Total Mammal	2854	1501	4355	
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> Turkey	2	1	3	1
Unidentified Bird	207	34	241	
Total Bird	209	35	244	
<i>Trionyx spinifera</i> Soft Shell Turtle	2			1
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i> Drumfish	1			1
Total	3067	1536	4603	28

Table II					
	Plow Zone	Upper Midden	Midden	Features	Surface
Total No. of Bone Items	301	75	2618	284	285
% Burned	50.5	30.7	29.8	29.9	76.1
% Identified	11.3	1.3	7.2	10.6	3.2
% of Total	8.4	2.1	73.5	8.0	8.0

Table III				
Distribution of Identifiable Naiads				
Excavation Unit	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	<i>Elliptio dilatatus</i>	<i>Ptychobranhus fasciolar</i>	<i>Cyclonias tuberculata</i>
N10E10midden		1L		
N15E110midden		1L		
S10E20plow zone			2L	
S5E115midden		1L		
Surface		1L	1R	2R
N5E130midden		1L		
S10E185midden		1L		
S5E135midden	1L			
N10E110midden	1R			
Minimum No. of Individuals	1	6	2	2

Some Observations On Surface Hunting

By
William D. Alford
R.D. #2, Monroeville, Ohio

Nearly every article I have read on surface hunting stresses the advantages of searching higher ground, plateaus, etc. and discourages hunting lowlands and small valleys. However, my experiences have made me realize just how productive some of these so-called "unproductive" areas can be.

It is possible that many of the wea-

pons the Indians used may have been lost in the snow, a small pond or swamp, in high grasses, or in wounded animals—any of which could have been in lowlands or valleys. It is also probable that in prehistoric times woods and briar patches covered ground which is now farmland.

A fair number of my surface finds have been made in unlikely places. Shown in Fig. 1 is one of my most "unlikely" finds. In September of 1980 while attending motocross races at Lexington, Ohio, I found this artifact in a dirt path in a valley where thousands of people had walked over it before me and never noticed it. It is a reworked Archaic point made into a scraper.

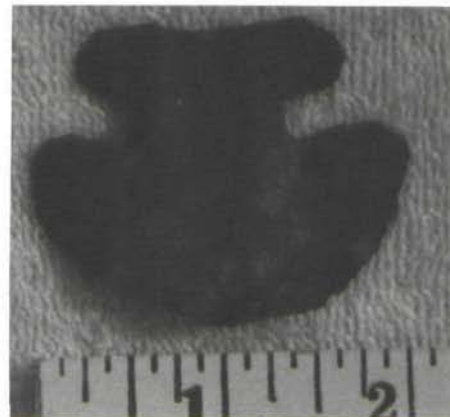


Fig. 1 (Alford) Archaic hafted scraper from Lexington, Ohio.

The Towner Mound of Pippin Lake: A Northern Ohio Hopewell Site

By Phillip R. Shriver, Miami University

One of the few Hopewell sites in northeastern Ohio is the Towner Mound of Pippin Lake. Located in the valley of the Cuyahoga River, east of the old portage between that river and the Tuscarawas, Pippin Lake is one of a cluster of small lakes near the communities of Kent and Ravenna in western Portage County. Other nearby lakes bear such names as East Twin, West Twin, Brady, Stewart, Dollar, Sandy, Crystal, Muddy, Muzzy, and Rockwell. With the exception of the last-named, most are glacial kettles scooped and filled by the run-off of melt-water from retreating glaciers of the last ice age. Lake Rockwell, the largest among them, was formed by the damming up of the Cuyahoga, and is the location of an Adena site described earlier in the *Ohio Archaeologist* by the author. Less than five hundred yards east of the Adena site, on the south shore of Pippin Lake, is the Towner Mound.

Named for George B. Towner, for many years the owner of the site and a good friend of the author, the mound commands the top of a forested hill rising fifty nine feet above the surface of the lake. Because the lake served throughout most of the nineteenth century as a back-up feeder for the Ohio Canal and then in the twentieth century as part of the reservoir system for the city of Akron, it and the land about it have remained virtually inviolate. Some seeing its unspoiled nature for the first time have compared the area to the wilderness of the Canadian Algonquin forest.

In July, 1931, Towner was walking over the hilltop near the lake when he noticed the end of what turned out to be a broken slate pendant sticking out of the ground. Suspecting there might be other artifacts nearby, he returned the next day with a trowel and shovel. He had scarcely begun to dig when he uncovered a number of copper beads, then a stone celt, several small flake knives, and a handful of flint points about two and a half inches or less in length. Soon he had found the charred remains of a fire and in the ashes a quantity of small, white fragments which he believed to be bone. Concluding that the hilltop was actually a prehistoric mound, Towner wisely stopped digging and contacted the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society (as it was called at that time) in Columbus to ask for professional help in its further exploration.

It was Dr. Emerson F. Greenman, then curator of archaeology for the

society and later director of the anthropology museum at the University of Michigan, who agreed to complete the excavation the following summer. The work began quietly enough on Tuesday, July 12, 1932. As Towner had found earlier, the erosion of centuries of wind and rain had so worn off the top of the mound that burials were found almost immediately with the beginning of the dig. Unfortunately, as news of the discovery of successive burials reached the public press, crowds began to gather to watch Greenman and his assistants at work. On the afternoon of the second day, the curious numbered about one hundred. By the third day, more than a thousand onlookers were on hand. By Sunday, July 17, the crowd was such that highway patrolmen had to be called in to help direct the traffic. As Dr. Greenman wrote the author on September 4, 1957: "I believe that more people attended the excavation of the Towner Mound than any excavation I ever made. It was quite close to Cleveland, and there was a camp of some religious group at Brady Lake, and I estimated the number of visitors at about 2,000 one Sunday. I was not prepared for this mob, and had great difficulty in keeping them out of the excavation, especially newspaper reporters from the *Plain Dealer* and other papers." Dr. Greenman might have added that a contributing factor to the size of the crowd was the Great Depression the country was experiencing.

Thousands were out of work in the summer of 1932. Pippin Lake for a moment was "where the action was," and many of those who came out to see the dig were there because they quite literally had nothing else to do.

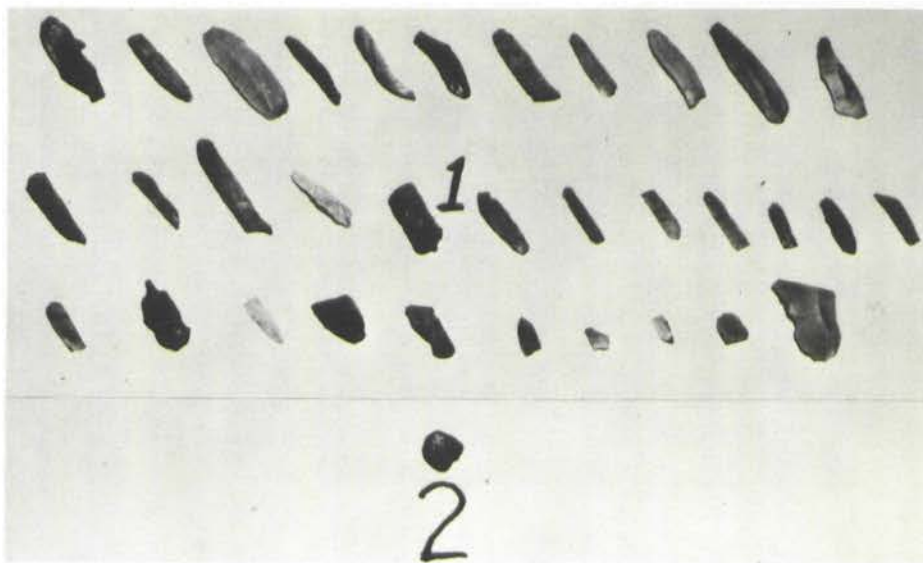
As could be expected from all the confusion, accounts of what actually was found in the mound varied. Some newspapers reported as many as ten burials. George Towner came to believe there might have been as many as eleven. Greenman's field notes placed the number at seven: burial #1, lying beneath 24 flat stones in four layers some 19 inches below the surface, with two pieces of mica, a chunk of graphite, and two copper beads in association; burial #2, about 36 inches below the surface, with no artifacts; burial #3, a cremation 36 inches below the surface; burial #4, about one foot west of burial #3, with no artifacts; burial #5, a cremation about three feet southeast of burial #4 and a foot lower in depth; burial #6, a flexed skeleton of an adult human of indeterminate sex lying on the right side under a stone pile four feet in diameter in an area 55 inches long, head to the northwest with skull badly crushed and with a cut piece of mica and a slate gorget associated with it; burial #7, the one Towner had excavated partially the summer before, two and one half feet southwest of burial #6, with 20 small flake knives, 10 tubular copper beads, 2 discoidal shell beads, 1 mussel shell, 5 notched flint



Fig. 3 (Shriver) The Towner mound as seen from Pippin Lake before excavation.

points, and 1 thick leaf-shaped point or blank of flint uncovered by Greenman from the burial area. Additionally, scattered across a wider area, Greenman found 28 more tubular copper beads.

The nature of the burials and the associated artifacts established the Towner Mound as unquestionably Hopewellian, and it was so identified at the time of the Greenman excavation. The pictures which accompany this article are from prints in the possession of the author which were given him by George B. Towner in 1963.



Figs. 1-2 (Shriver) Flake knives or bladelets found by Towner in 1931 and Greenman in 1932 with burial #7. Graphite was found by Greenman with burial #1.



Fig. 4 (Shriver) Burial #6 with mica and gorget in situ near skull.



Fig. 5 (Shriver) Skull fragments and teeth from burial #6.

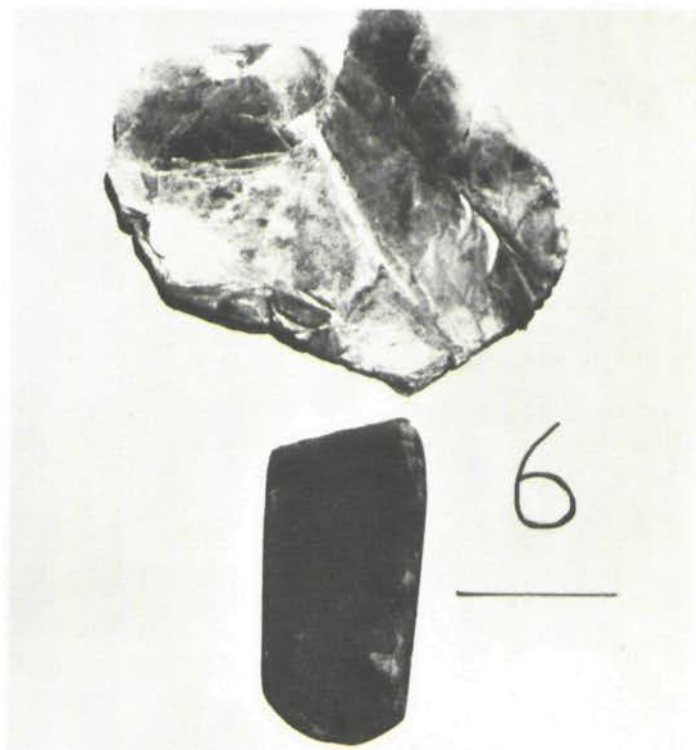


Fig. 6 (Shriver) Cut piece of mica and slate gorget from burial #6.

Sandusky County and Middle Bass Island Finds

By Richard Roesch, 2623½ Rathbun Dr., Toledo, Ohio

While surface hunting one of my favorite sites in July, 1980, I found the tally marked slate piece shown in Fig. 1. At first I thought it was an undrilled gorget, but closer examination revealed the tally marks which seemingly make it a finished piece.

In Fig. 2 are artifacts found on Middle Bass Island in Lake Erie. The birdstone head is of quartzite. These pieces possibly came from George Lonz property which has been replanted in grape vines for a winery.

Fig. 1 (Roesch) Tally marked slate piece from Sandusky County. Length 4¾ inches.



Fig. 2 (Roesch) Artifacts from Middle Bass Island.

A White Dove-tail

By
Walter Sperry
6910 Range Line Rd.
Mt. Vernon, Ohio

I found this fine white dove-tail while surface hunting May 17, 1981, in Miller Township, Knox County. It is 3 5/8 inches long and made of white Flint Ridge chalcedony with many small quartz crystals scattered through the material.

An interesting feature of this point is the obvious difference in the design of the notches. One is the usual diagonal type while the other has a sort of "E" notch design. The piece also shows evidence of heavy use since the serrations on it are fairly well worn off. The lower quarter of the blade shows damage with prehistoric repair which does not detract from the beauty of the point.

When I first started surface hunting I was told to investigate every piece of flint I saw. This find was a good lesson in this advice since only a small portion of the point was showing. At first I thought I had picked up a blade but after cleaning off the dirt I was happy to discover that I had found a dove-tail.

Reference

Converse, Robert N.
1973 *Ohio Flint Types*. The Archaeological Society of Ohio

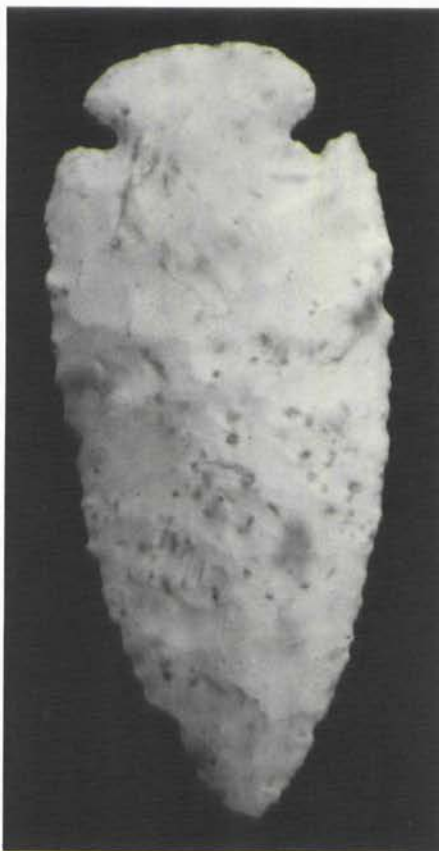


Fig. 1 (Sperry) Dove-tail of Flint Ridge chalcedony from Knox County.

Letter To The Editor

I have a suggestion which may help bring in more articles for our magazine. For a number of years I have hoped to find an artifact which I feel would win a ribbon, but although I've found some nice ones I have my doubts of ever finding a find of the year. Why not have a similar contest for article of the year in several categories? The best site reports for Paleo, Archaic, etc. The best articles on certain artifacts etc. For the price of a few ribbons perhaps we could get a lot more articles. Well I'll close for now, but first I want to congratulate you for doing so much for our society keep up the good work.

Sincerely Yours,
James M. Brown
25 Gibbs Road
Norwalk, Ohio 44857

Editor's Note

A radio-carbon date for the engraved shell gorgets recovered at Newtown, Ohio, (*Ohio Archaeologist*, Vol. 31, No. 3—1981) has been obtained. An age of 1,000 before present—60 years was determined for material in direct association with the opossum gorget. The assessment was prepared by Dicarb Radioisotope Co. and may be referenced by Dic—2196.

Notice

Writer doing popular book on *Arrowheads and Projectile Points* desires correspondence with, and possible contributions from, interested collectors. Needed are illustrations from these geographic regions: NE, SE, High Plains, NW, SW, and Canada. (Midwest already covered.) Good photos required. For information, write Lar Hothem, 65 Oberle, Carroll, OH 43112.

An Ashland County Archaic Bevel

By
George Goard Jr.
104 Morgan Ave. Ashland, OH 44805

This Archaic Bevel was found a number of years ago in northern Ashland County. It shows fine workmanship and is made of mottled gray Flint Ridge flint. It is approximately four inches in length which is unusually long for this type, (Converse: 1973) and the notches are exceptionally deep.

Reference

Converse, Robert N.
Ohio Flint Types, Archaeological Society of Ohio, Columbus 1973



Fig. 1 (Goard) Four inch long Archaic bevel from Ashland County, Ohio.

Necrology

It was with great sadness that we learned of the death of one of our longtime members. Jim Miller of 4526 Woodland Ave., Portsmouth, Ohio, passed away April 15, 1982. Jim was a well known collector in the Scioto County area and had many friends in our Society. He had contributed a number of articles for publication in the *Ohio Archaeologist* and displayed many of his fine artifacts at numerous meetings. Our sympathy goes out to his wife and family. Jim was a personal friend whom I have known for twenty years and he was one of the truly fine people in our Society.

Robert N. Converse

BACK COVER

Shown almost full size are five blades which are part of a cache recently discovered in Henry County, Ohio, near Deshler. There are a number of highly colored Flint Ridge blades in the cache of which these five are a representative sample. From the collection of Jan Sorgenfrei.



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.