8:30  Registration begins

8:50  Welcome and Treasurer’s report

9:00  Assessing precision in dating formulas  *Kit W. Wesler*

9:20  Analysis of Historic Artifact Distributions from Trench 1 in Relation to Feature 1 at Site 12MA648, Marion, County, Indiana  *Jeremy Freeman, Trina Brown and Muhammid Saahir*

9:40  *Any Ol’ Saw*  *Jeannine Windham*

10:00  Artifacts from Old Brownsville, Jackson County, Illinois  *Cally Lence*

10:20  Break

10:40  Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Merrill and Dyke Factory Sites, Akron, Ohio  *James L. Murphy*

11:00  The Franklin Hydraulic: Archaeological Survey and Historical Interpretations  *Jim Wilson*

11:20  An Archaeological and Dendrochronological Study of a Historic Tennessee Barn  *Jennifer Barber, Charles H. Faulkner, Brooke Hamby, David Mann, and Kim Pyszka*

11:40  Anomalies at the Obringer Cemetery, a Late Nineteenth Century Family Burying Ground, in Jackson County, Illinois  *Monica Shah*

12:00  Lunch

1:20  Preliminary Excavations at The Albert Lenoir Slave Quarters, Loudon County, Tennessee  *Sarah A. Blankenship*

1:40  Life on the East Tennessee Frontier: Archaeological Investigations at the Ramsey House  *Ginny Ellenburg*

2:00  Archaeological Investigations into Chriholm, a Nineteenth Century Amish-Mennonite Farmstead in Butler County, Ohio  *Robert Gennheimer*

2:20  Archaeology at the Adena Estate, Chillicothe, Ohio  *Craig S. Keener*
2:40 The Mountain Folk of Rugby, Tennessee: An Archaeological and Historical Study of the Massengale Home Site (40MO146) Kimberly Pyszka

3:00 Break


3:40 Youngstown, Ohio Arena Project - "Site" Scott Troy

4:00 Remote Sensing Surveys at the Fallen Timbers Battlefield National Historic Site G. Michael Pratt

4:20 Looking for Dunlap Station: A Search for a Stockaded Fortress in Southwest Ohio Cinder Miller

4:40 Recent Archaeological Excavations at Fort Greene Ville, 1793 to 1797 Tony DeRegnaucourt

5:00 Editor’s remarks and end of session
Preliminary Excavations at The Albert Lenoir Slave Quarters, Loudon County, Tennessee

Sarah A. Blankenship
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee

The results of preliminary excavations at a standing double pen slave quarters at the Albert Lenoir farm plantation in Loudon, County, Tennessee are presented. Test units were placed outside of each doorway to establish the age of the building and obtain an artifact sample to compare activities occurring in each pen/room. A mid-19th century age is indicated and features and artifacts suggest different functions/activities in the rooms.

Life on the East Tennessee Frontier: Archaeological Investigations at the Ramsey House

Ginny Ellenburg
University of Tennessee

Ramsey House was the home of Francis Alexander Ramsey, a member of the frontier elite in Knoxville, Tennessee during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. For several years, the University of Tennessee has conducted field schools at the site. During this fieldwork, the remains of a structure thought to be the Ramsey family’s original cabin was found. In addition, the excavations have uncovered evidence for a contemporary smokehouse and a defensive fence. Analysis of the structural remains and artifacts from the site reveal how the occupants of this fortified farmstead adapted to the East Tennessee frontier.

An Archaeological and Dendrochronological Study of a Historic Tennessee Barn

Jennifer Barber, Charles H. Faulkner, Brooke Hamby, David Mann, and Kim Pyszka
University of Tennessee

Since the establishment of the Memorial Springs Memorial Site, the state-owned 18th century farmstead near Knoxville of John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee, the age of a log barn on the site has been in question. Archaeological testing of the barn site and dendrochronological study of the logs by an architectural archaeology class at the University of Tennessee definitively established that the barn was constructed in the early 20th century.
Recent Archaeological Excavations at Fort Greene Ville, 1793 to 1797

Tony DeRegnaucourt

This paper will cover two recent excavations, one of which is ongoing, on the fort that served as the U.S. Army's Headquarters during the Indian Wars of the 1790s in the Old Northwest Territory under Major General Anthony Wayne. Part of a soldier's hut was excavated during a salvage excavation during late 2001 for the city of Greenville and many artifacts and two in situ features were found. Recent archival research and remote electronic sensing have also discovered an exterior redoubt or blockhouse, No. 8, in an agricultural field that is largely undisturbed except for cultivation. Structural remains (log stains) and many artifacts have been recovered.

Analysis of Historic Artifact Distributions from Trench 1 in Relation to Feature 1 at Site 12MA648, Marion, County, Indiana

Jeremy Freeman, Trina Brown and Muhammid Saahi

Trench 1 was excavated during the 2002 Next Step Education through Archaeology Project (NSEAP) field season between a concentrated area of brick deposits to the west of the trench and a deep circular pit feature to the east. Brick density indicates a general westward increase toward this deposit. The artifact composition of the units comprising the trench were used to look at this area in hopes shedding light on the origin of the pit feature (Feature 1) at site 12MA648.

Archaeological Investigations into Chrisholm, a Nineteenth Century Amish-Mennonite Farmstead in Butler County, Ohio.

Robert Genheimer
Cincinnati Museum Center

In July and August 2002, archaeologists from the Cincinnati Museum Center conducted preliminary archaeological examinations of the Chrisholm Farmstead, an early nineteenth century settlement of Christian Augspurger, the patriarch of a nearby Amish-Mennonite settlement in central Butler County. Once a thriving farmstead, today the site consists of an 1874 residence, a mid-nineteenth century barn, a cemetery, and associated walls and roadways. Three goals were established for the excavations. One was to locate any previous structures. The second was to locate any deposits with nineteenth century domestic refuse. And, the third was to assemble this information into a preliminary archaeological development plan for the project. With the aid of numerous nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs, the foundation footprints of an earlier (ca. 1820) residence, a mid-nineteenth century summer kitchen, and several farm outbuildings were located. The foundation of the earlier residence proved that the first house did not share the footprint of the second. Of particular interest, extensive testing in the northeast corner of the summer kitchen produced large quantities of kitchen-related waste that dated to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A privy foundation was also exposed.
The results of these excavations are currently being assembled into a final report and archaeological development plan for the Friends of Chrisholm.

**Archaeology at the Adena Estate, Chillicothe, Ohio**

Craig S. Keener

In 1807 Thomas Worthington, a prominent early nineteenth-century Ohio politician, built a plantation-style estate (Adena) in Ohio, north of the City of Chillicothe. Between 1997 and 2000 archaeology was used to attain information on the estate's early occupation and to locate several unprovenienced outbuildings. Possible outbuilding areas were sampled to identify artifact clusters and/or foundations. The fieldwork resulted in the identification of 10 artifact clusters and two foundations. In 1999, excavation was intensified at the foundation near the smokehouse. The resulting work located a post and rubble foundation, privy, and a well. The goal of this paper is to outline and detail the findings and new interpretations of the landscape at the estate.

**Artifacts from Old Brownsville, Jackson County, Illinois**

Cally Lence
American Resources Group, Ltd.

In the summer of 2002, American Resources Group, Ltd., conducted Phase II testing at a portion of site 11J1171 (old Brownsville) in southwestern Illinois for the Union Pacific Railroad. The railroad has proposed a siding track, parallel to the existing track which cuts through the center of the site. Old Brownsville was the first county seat of Jackson and many of its inhabitants became major players in the history of the county and the state of Illinois. The town site was deeded to the county in 1816 by Conrad Will, who owned a saltworks nearby, and was abandoned in 1843, after a fire had consumed the courthouse, and with it most of the early records of the county. Three test units and eight stripping trenches which revealed two features resulted in the recovery of 2,627 historic artifacts at site 11J1171. These early nineteenth century artifacts, along with a short history of the town of Brownsville, will be discussed in this presentation.

**Looking for Dunlap Station: A Search for a Stockaded Fortress in Southwest Ohio**

Cinder Miller
Gray & Pape, Inc

Ft. Dunlap was a stockaded fortress established in 1790 just north of modern day Cincinnati. Strategically positioned in a bend of the Great Miami River and adjacent to a large Hopewell earthwork, the fort was the only one of its kind to survive an attack by local Native Americans. Working on behalf of park planners and the local township, this paper presents the results of research aimed at identifying the original fortress. Research methods included reconnaissance level investigations, including historic research, remote sensing, shovel testing, surface survey, and informant interviews at the location of a proposed park.
Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Merrill and Dyke Factory Sites, Akron, Ohio

James L. Murphy

Recent construction and destruction in downtown Akron, Ohio, has provided examples of the clay tobacco pipes and other stoneware objects manufactured by the E. H. Merrill Pottery (1860-1900) and the adjacent Akron Marble and Toy Manufacturing Company operated by Samuel Dyke (1891-1904). Waster material also provides considerable information on early electric insulator production as well as various clay toys or novelties produced by Dyke’s plant prior to its destruction by fire in 1904. Because of the manner in which these sites were impacted by demolition and new construction, information gleaned over more than 20 years of surface survey remains of considerable value in interpreting the remains found by amateur collectors; but it is extremely unfortunate that no adequate archaeological excavations were conducted prior to the destruction of the Merrill site. Subsequent testing by the ASC Group, Columbus, Ohio, suggests that some undisturbed materials remain on a portion of the AMC site, but the Merrill site has been completely removed for construction of a parking garage and the Dyke site was severely disturbed by random digging prior to the ASC testing.

Remote Sensing Surveys at the Fallen Timbers Battlefield National Historic Site

G. Michael Pratt
Heidelberg College

Multifaceted remote sensing archaeological survey and mapping projects were carried out in 1995 and 2001 at the site of the August 20, 1794 Battle of Fallen Timbers in Maumee, Ohio. Both projects utilized metal detection survey methods that resulted in identification of the location, extent, and archaeological potential of the heretofore-unknown battlefield site. The 2001 survey also focused on exploration of sites of potential casualties through electromagnetic conductivity and subsurface assessment. These efforts have provided information vital to planning for development of the site, now a National Historic Site, into an affiliated unit of the U.S. National Park Service system.

The Mountain Folk of Rugby, Tennessee: An Archaeological and Historical Study of the Massengale Home Site (40MO146)

Kimberly Pyszka
University of Tennessee

Rugby, Tennessee was established in 1880 as an utopian colony for the middle and upper class “second-sons” of England. However, the English colonists were not the first to settle in this remote area. Settlement began in the 1820s with the earliest settlers being farmers who “lived off the land”, producing virtually everything they needed to survive. Archaeological testing was completed at the home site of one of these early families, the Massengales. The results of this testing will be discussed, including a ceramic comparison from a nearby house, which was occupied by upper-class English during the time of the Colony.
Recent Historic Investigations in Hillsville, Carroll County, Virginia: A County Seat in the Blue Ridge Plateau of Southwestern Virginia.

David E. Rotenizer

The Trans-Appalachian region of the Ohio River drainage abounds with small towns of historic significance. They often reflect past regional economic and cultural manifestations of the mountain (upland) landscape. Within the region, the county seat functioned as a focal point for political stability and economic vitality. This presentation highlights historic research conducted in Hillsville, Virginia, seat of Carroll County, between 1998 and 2003. Archaeology has helped to explore the town's past for the benefit of heritage tourism and overall community pride. Within the region, the county seat functioned as a focal point for political stability, economic vitality, and community/social interaction.

Anomalies at the Obringer Cemetery, a Late Nineteenth Century Family Burying Ground, in Jackson County, Illinois

Monica Shah
American Resources Group, Ltd

In the fall of 2002, American Resources Group, Ltd. monitored the disinterment of five graves at the Obringer Cemetery, a small family plot dating to the late nineteenth century. During the course of the investigation, several unusual observations were made, including the lack of visible grave shafts, a north-south grave alignment, and an unmarked grave containing sandstone but no coffin. This paper presents the results of the disinterment and includes a brief history of the family who buried their relatives at the Obringer Cemetery.

Youngstown, Ohio Arena Project – “Site”

Scott J. Troy
Youngstown State University

As part of any modern urban development project, a historical examination of the impacted “place” or “site” is the norm. Currently, the City of Youngstown, Ohio is proposing a reutilization of what was the area’s traditional center for its iron and steel industry into an arena/convocation center. This site—the former Phoenix Furnace/ Brown Bonnel Company/ Republic Iron and Steel Company/ Republic Steel Corporation Works, situated in a “downtown” river-front location, was a key element not only to the growth of industry, but the evolution of the community as a whole. Similarly, the cultural environment of this project area is directly related to its unsuitability for habitation based on several environmental factors. In this study, the varied relationships of this natural setting to the “built environment” and its associated local and national historical significance will be discussed.
Assessing Precision in Dating Formulas

Kit W. Wesler
Murray State University

Historical archaeology has been proud of its ability to date sites accurately with pipestem and mean ceramic date formulas. The methods are based on fundamental concepts of archaeological analysis: horizon, tradition, and testing by repeated application. These principles allow extension of the methods to prehistoric cases, such as my own Mississippian handle and plate rim formulas for the Lower Ohio Valley. The formulas, however, produce single dates that may be misleading in their apparent precision. I use data sets from historic sites around the Chesapeake Bay, an eighteenth-nineteenth century synagogue site in Jamaica, and a Mississippian site in western Kentucky to assess the statistical precision of formula dates. I suggest that historical archaeologists need to report these dates with their standard deviations and not as single numbers.

The Franklin Hydraulic: Archaeological Survey and Historical Interpretations.

Jim Wilson
BHE Environmental, Inc.

In the late 19th century, the Franklin Hydraulic was a canal-sized industrial millrace extending 1.5 miles north of Franklin, Ohio (Butler County). Today, portions of the Hydraulic’s structural remains may be modified for construction of the proposed Great Miami Bikeway. The proposed modifications, even for public purposes, pose questions about the appropriate level of preservation for a historic property (i.e. strict avoidance versus limited modifications). In the case of the Hydraulic, it is likely that modifications for recreational use could also enhance the public’s knowledge of the property, thereby stimulating public support for its preservation.

Any Ol’ Saw

R. Jeannine Windham
The University of Tennessee

Saws used for home and commercial butchery have changed over time and should be recognizable in a historic zooarchaeological assemblage. Prior experimental research established preliminary guidelines for identification of kerf marks from several different saws and is presented in this study. These methods were then used to investigate saw use in several previously analyzed faunal assemblages from historic sites of urban and rural Knox County, Tennessee, to determine archaeological applicability. Resulting site comparison indicates that saw use reflects documented socioeconomic and locational differences among residents of Knox County from the 1790s to early 1900s.