

Field Notes

Newsletter of the Archaeological Research Institute



POTTER'S FIELD

1849

PUBLIC BURIAL PLACE FOR THOSE
WHO HAVE NO ONE TO PROVIDE
FOR THEIR BURIAL

THE ORIGINAL POTTER'S FIELD WAS
BOUGHT WITH THE THIRTY PIECES
OF SILVER WHICH JUDAS WAS PAID
TO BETRAY JESUS. HIS GUILT WAS
SO GREAT HE HUNG HIMSELF ON A
JUDAS TREE, KNOWN IN OUR COUNTRY
AS A RED-BUD TREE.

DONATED BY
CENTAURS 4-H SADDLE CLUB
NOV. 2, 1969

In this issue:

Cincinnati's Potter's Field

Volume 2

Issue 1

Winter 2023



From the Director

ARI - Beyond the Guard Site

The excitement for the summer season has begun to build over these last three months, with the chance to review and mull over projects that are taking our team, research, and public outreach beyond the Guard Site and into the region. With four years under our belt, we are ready to take on new and different projects outside of Guard.

For the immediate future, we will focus on preserving the Guard Archaeological Site and exploring new opportunities to reach beyond the Guard site and into historic archaeology in Dearborn County and neighboring communities. With these goals in mind, we have partnered with for-profit and nonprofit organizations with similar missions and objectives to ARI's, and I encourage you to check them out and support them, too. We share experience, knowledge, and passion to jointly preserve our region's cultural and natural resources, making them accessible to all. Partnering Organizations: Oxbow, Inc., Ohio River Way, Indiana Land Preservation Alliance, Carriage House Farm, Lost Bridge Beverage Company, and Whispering Beard Folk Festival.

In this issue, you will have the opportunity to learn about some new programs and projects that are expanding our reach regionally and making archaeology more accessible to all, with the help of our partners and through a donation in honor of Ruth F. Hartman.

In January 2022, I received an email from Mike Morgan from Queen City History; he wanted to preserve the Potter's Field at Cincinnati's Rapid Run Park and needed the help of some archaeologists. I nervously agreed to be a part of the project. As I reflect a year later, I am happy we took on the challenge; the people interred in this cemetery deserve to have their stories remembered and told for generations to come. However, our work on this project is just the beginning of the hard work the city of Cincinnati and the surrounding neighborhoods will take on to respect this forgotten place.

You will also learn about our newest program, VALOR, which was the brainchild of archaeologist Louis Herzner. As a veteran turned archaeologist, Louis saw an opportunity to create a program for veterans (and for non-veterans with disabilities) to experience archaeology firsthand and to participate in an enabled archaeological field school. ARI board member Donna Hartman donated the funding to kickstart VALOR in honor of her mother, Ruth, who served in the U.S. Navy WAVES during WWII.

Enjoy this latest issue, and please feel free to email me or stop in sometime to fill me in on your research ideas and questions that ARI could tackle in the future!

Liz Sedler

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**Archaeological
Research Institute**

From the Editor

Rocks, Restoration and Research



One of the articles in this edition, written by our resident geologist, Craig Williams, talks about ARI's "Rock, Fossil and Artifact I.D. Days." I'd like to take this opportunity to expound upon Craig's article, particularly the "artifacts" part. One of the goals of ARI is to bring archaeology to the community. Our professional archaeologists and dedicated volunteers love to interact with community members of all ages, to share what we have learned about people who have called the Ohio Valley home throughout time. We love to teach, but we also love to learn. Rock, Fossil and Artifact I.D. Days afford us the opportunity to do both. People who bring in rocks and artifacts often come seeking knowledge. "What do I have? Were my 'rocks' fashioned by human hands or by nature? If made by humans, when were they made and what do we know about the people who made them?" We teach by identifying the pieces we are shown. We learn by asking questions about the artifacts, such as, "Where and when were they found?" If you have rocks, fossils or artifacts you would like to have identified, bring them in on one of our ID days. The atmosphere is casual, and we have a lot of fun – especially when the items brought in stump the experts. (Yep, it can happen!) For more on this subject, see Craig's article on page 5.

Also in this issue:

ARI Archaeological Coordinator and Army veteran, Louis Herzner describes the "VALOR Program" through which veterans can gain experience, develop skills and make connections that could lead to new career opportunities after service. (Page 4)

Rachel Sharkey, our director of public archaeology, writes about the "Potter's Field Initiative," a cooperative effort by Cincinnati Parks and local historical preservation organizations to restore a historic Hamilton County, Ohio cemetery. (Pages 6-7)

Kay Jackson continues her series on native food plants with an article on the Native American cultivation and development of maize, aka corn. (Page 8)

Public archaeologists are busy people. In addition to their regular duties in the field and in the lab, all of our four public archaeologists are working on special research projects of their own. On page 10 our PA's offer us a look into their research topics.

Larry Sandman

larry@exploreari.org

The VALOR Program

BY LOUIS HERZNER, SFC, US ARMY, RETIRED

The Ruth (Zimmer) Hartman Memorial Veterans Archaeological Learning Opportunities & Research (VALOR) Program is a new program developed by ARI to teach and train veterans in the skills and methods of archaeology both in the field and laboratory. The mission of VALOR is to provide skills, experience, training, and education in archaeology that leads veterans to a meaningful and rewarding career path after service. Our vision is to offer hope, direction, and connection through archaeology to veterans as they transition back into the civilian world, offering a new career path after service.

As a retired Army veteran with over 24 years of honorable service, I found the transition from the military to the civilian sector tough. I knew that I wanted to go back to school for archaeology, but that didn't happen immediately. After retirement, my family and I moved back to Southeast Indiana in January 2017. I finally started my studies in archaeology at the University of Cincinnati in the fall of 2017. This was great, because I couldn't stand being home all the time, and I knew I needed to get out and find a new community. Fortunately, I found the perfect community at ARI and I realized how much better my life became when I got back to working toward something meaningful. I believe many veterans could benefit from what I have found.

VALOR is a six-week program that runs concurrently with our field school, with one extra week of foundational reading and studying to provide the basics. The foundation week is self-paced and meant to build knowledge of laws, ethics, dating techniques, archaeological vocabulary, understanding the history of the area, etc. The program is open to all veterans.

We are especially dedicated to making the field fully accessible to veterans and non-veterans with disabilities. Once a veteran completes the program, he/she will earn the ARI Field Technician Certification that may open other doors to work in the field of archaeology. In addition to the Field Tech Certificate, vets can return to work with us to earn the ARI Interpreter Certificate, ARI Lab Tech Certificate, and the ARI Naturalist Certificate. <http://www.theygaveitall.org/>.



The VALOR Program is funded in part through the generosity of the Ruth (Zimmer) Hartman Memorial Fund. A local hero and a life-long resident of Reading, Ohio, Mrs. Hartman was one of the first women in the U.S. Military. Volunteering for service in 1943, she served in the U.S. Navy WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service), where she repaired and reconditioned planes damaged in combat from 1944-1946. She occasionally accompanied the pilots on test flights of the newly refurbished aircraft to ensure they were ready for their return to the theater of combat. Ruth was honored by the Tri-State Warbirds Museum and awarded the "Contribution to Freedom Award" in 2015. To learn more

about Ruth Zimmer Hartman visit <http://www.theygaveitall.org>

This year we are running two cycles, the first from May 2-June 24, 2023, and the second from June 27-August 19, 2023. We do offer a part-time schedule for those who cannot dedicate a full week at a time, and this is scheduled from May 2-August 19, 2023. If you are interested or know someone who would benefit from the VALOR Program, please email me at Louis@exploreARI.org or call 812-290-2966.

Artifact, Rock & Fossil Identification Day

BY CRAIG WILLIAMS

Have an interesting rock, a strange fossil, or a collection of arrowheads you've found or inherited from a family member? If you've ever wondered what you have, bring your mystery objects to ARI and we'll try to help.

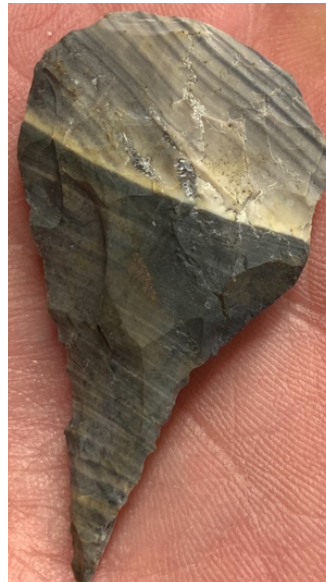
ARI Artifact, Rock & Fossil I.D. Day is held on the second Saturday of each month from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at the ARI headquarters at 424 Walnut Street in Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

The idea of establishing an artifact, fossil and rock I.D. day began shortly after ARI's doors were opened to the public in early 2020. Occasionally someone would bring in an "unusual" rock asking if the object could be identified or explained.

Often the rock could be explained as Precambrian glacial till consisting of igneous/metamorphic material rolled in from Canada over the past two million years. Other rocks were found to include fossils such as trilobites, baculites or horn coral, broken off from the local limestone layers of Ordovician age, approximately 300-350 million years old.

by-product of smelting, that found its way into the environment and became an artifact of the recent past or of modern-day industry.

One of the most common questions asked was, "Is this rock an artifact?" People are often surprised to find out that rocks formed entirely by nature can mimic man-made objects. That is particularly true of rocks found in creeks and rivers, where the long-term action of water running over or dripping repeatedly onto a rock can cause it to take on a fascinating shape or intriguing hole.



Artifacts brought in on I.D. days. Left: A knapped chert drill. Right: A pecked and ground hardstone pestle.



I.D. day brings in interesting rocks that lead to lively discussions, that are enjoyed by visitors and staff alike.

Occasionally a rock would be presented that had a shape and/or markings indicative of an ancient artifact such as an arrowhead, a knife blade, a hammerstone, an axe head, or a stone or shell hoe.

Sometimes objects made of metal, looking similar to meteorites were identified as metal-and-glass slag, a

Answering questions about rocks brought in by the community made us realize that providing answers could be an ongoing public service. Ultimately, I.D. Day was born and became a once-a-month activity, open to the public.

The monthly event generates plenty of public interest, and excitement among our ARI staff and volunteers. Sometimes a simple explanation can give rise to more than three hypotheses before a consensus is reached, identifying "exactly" what the object is.

ARI Artifact, Rock & Fossil I.D. Day is fun, interesting, educational, and sometimes very surprising. As the saying goes, "You never know what will come through the door."

Identifying the Boundary of Cincinnati's Price Hill Potter's Field

BY RACHEL SHARKEY

In November of 2022, a collaborative project between Cincinnati Parks, Price Hill Will, KYK9 Search Dogs, and Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. (OVAI) was conducted to try to identify the boundary of the Potter's Field Cemetery near Rapid Run Park in Cincinnati. ARI was approached by Mike Morgan, representing Price Hill Will, seeking archaeological assistance to assess and document the cemetery with particular concern for the ill-defined boundaries. The City of Cincinnati had expressed its intentions to reclaim a parcel of the property from being overgrown and underutilized and restore it to usable recreation space. Prior to any reclaiming of this land, it is essential to understand the conditions within the cemetery, use of its property, and the actual extent of the burial locations. The goal of the project was to define the limits of the cemetery so that Cincinnati Parks could manage the property most effectively with the potential for this sensitive resource.



Figure 1: Undated historical map of Cincinnati showing the "Cincinnati Potter's Field" (outlined in blue).

Historically, the poor, unknown, and victims of large disasters were buried in large cemeteries known as potter's fields. Every major city has their own potter's field, and Cincinnati is no exception. The Cincinnati Potter's Field on Guerley Road, adjacent to Rapid Run Park, was used from 1852 through 1981 (Mike Morgan, personal communication) (Figure 1). It housed victims of the 1918 flu pandemic, the Johnstown flood of 1889, and deceased patients from the nearby Branch Hospital for Contagious Diseases, and those who could not afford more sophisticated burials.

As often happens with historical records, early documents with information on who was buried in the cemetery were lost to a fire. This information also included the exact locations of those burials and the extent of the cemetery. Today, weeds, debris, and time have obscured the cemetery. The grounds are overgrown and have been used as unsolicited dumping grounds. The history of the land, and the people buried there, has been largely forgotten.

Archaeological assessment of the Potter's Field Cemetery used several surveys including pedestrian survey, geophysical survey, and human remains detection dogs (HRD), each of which will be discussed in more detail below. These methods were chosen to maximize the potential for identifying the presence (or absence) of graves in several areas of Rapid Run Park.

Pedestrian Survey – ARI staff and volunteers walked portions of Rapid Run Park looking for evidence of historic graves, such as headstones and regularly-spaced depressions in the ground. Leaf litter obscured the ground surface in most cases, but grave markers were noted on the north side of Guerley Road (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Example of grave marker seen in one portion of Rapid Run Park.

Human Remains Detection (HRD) Dogs - ARI enlisted the help of KYK9 Search Dogs for areas that would not be suitable for other survey methods due to overgrowth. HRD surveys are most often used in forensic contexts to locate recently deceased or missing individuals, but their use has

recently been extended to archaeological contexts with promising results. In these surveys, the dogs signal to the handler that they are detecting the scent of decay. During this project, the HRD dogs showed behaviors indicating they were detecting the scent, which suggests the presence of human remains in Rapid Run Park (Figure 3).

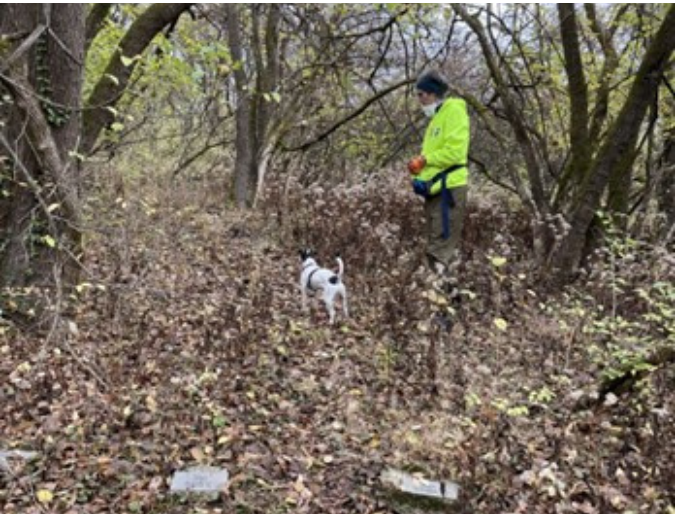


Figure3: HRD K9 Pocket and handler Jennifer Jordan Hall exploring a portion of the Rapid Run Park. Note the presence of visible grave markers in the foreground.

Geophysical Survey - Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. (OVAI), under the direction of Dr. Jarrod Burks, was contracted to conduct geophysical testing on portions of Rapid Run Park that are currently grassy lawn but suspected to be within the boundaries of the former Potter’s Field Cemetery. Geophysical methods can be used to “look” under the surface of the ground when digging isn’t preferred. These methods were used for this project because of the extensive ground disturbance associated with the digging of graves. The regular spacing of the graves also makes them ideal for showing up in geophysical data. Ideally, any graves should be readily apparent to researchers. Conversely, lack of evidence of graves can also inform researchers that areas were not used for burials. A variety of methods were used in tandem to paint the most complete picture of what is happening under the surface of Rapid Run Park (see table below).

Geophysical Method	Description (from Flores et.al 2022)
Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)	GPR works by moving a radar antenna along the ground as it transmits thousands of pulses of radar energy per second. As these waves of energy
GPR Cont.	
Magnetometry	
Electromagnetic induction meter (EM)	

travel into the ground and encounter objects and layers, some of the energy is reflected back to the surface and received by the antenna. The instrument records the strength of reflections and how long it took the energy to travel away from and back to the antenna. This radar travel time can be used to calculate the depth of a detected object or feature.

Magnetometers detect changes in the earth's magnetic field caused by the magnetic properties of things close to the instrument. They can detect the presence of magnetic objects (e.g., iron objects or igneous rocks) and subtle changes in the soil, especially if the soil changes involve the local accumulation or removal of topsoil or other magnetically distinct sediments [as seen with burials] (Figure 4).

EMs measure electrical conductivity and something very similar to magnetic susceptibility. Though EM systems overlap somewhat with other instrument types (e.g., radar and magnetometry) in the kinds of things they can detect, they go about making their measurements in a much different way. Therefore, they sometimes can detect features of interest when other instruments cannot.

PASS THE BUTTER, PLEASE!

A SHORT HISTORY OF MAIZE

BY KAY JACKSON

For me, summer begins with the first hot cob of Silver Queen corn adorned with some type of glorious, dripping topping, firmly placed in my hands (sans holders), and me digging in with everything my 65-year-old jaw can muster.

You see, I am old enough to remember when Silver Queen corn was not as ubiquitous as it is today, but young enough to remember the weekend drives to Peach Grove to find this elusive treat for our special Sunday dinner. Yet all this time I naively imagined corn as having been, well, CORN – the same and unchanged species since time began. My experiences with ARI have blasted apart these narrow perspectives. So sit back and relax while we travel back in time and across the United States to understand how a plant we call corn came to be grown on every continent but Antarctica.

Maize (*Zea mays*), what we call corn, did not exist 10,000 years ago. What did exist was a wild grass called teosinte with ears smaller than a pinky finger and a handful of stony kernels. But Indigenous Mexican cultivators saw potential in teosinte, and the rest, as they say, is history.

While there are numerous theories concerning the origin story of maize, what we call corn began in central Mexico, and domesticated maize has been found in sites once occupied by the Paleoindians. What does such a find tell archeologists? For one, the Paleoindians lived a “hunter-gatherer” way of life, and to find domesticated granules, thousands of years before it became a dietary staple, may indicate that in Paleo times this plant was recognized as a source of calories and thus, energy.

Eventually, maize spread out. Seeds were traded along the various trade routes and people who migrated took some of their “home” plants with them to grow in their new gardens. About 2100 years ago, maize finally reached the eastern U.S and by 700 CE maize had spread to Canada.

The modification and domestication, that is, the taming, training, farming, and selectively breeding of teosinte, later maize, began nearly 8-9,000 years ago!

More kernels, more rows, pop-ability (popcorn began about 3600 BCE), color, flavor, and drought resistance were all traits considered for the next season’s crop. Kernels were selected from those plants most vigorously displaying the desired trait and carefully stored until next planting .

Like everything else, nothing on the maize plant went to waste. The corn was ground into cornmeal for cornbread, corn syrup, and corn pudding. Or it was dried out and used to make hominy, where the dried kernels were soaked in a wood-ash lye and water solution until they split open, then drained and cooked over a fire. The husks were woven into mats or baskets, or used to create dolls and other figures. Even the cobs were used, as fuel to burn, or as ceremonial rattling sticks, or they were carved to create darts.

As you can imagine, the ability to more consistently produce a food product changed the culture of Native Americans. While tribes still hunted, the hunting was to supplement the corn, the squash, and later beans. Settling in an area had enormous impacts upon the soil, the land and nature’s ecosystems. Starvation was less of a factor, but malnutrition lingered as reliance on corn grew. Corn is a starch and while it will offer calories and fill you up, it won't meet all of your body's needs.

In case you would like to learn more about corn’s amazing history, I will leave you with some additional reading opportunities and a yummy corn pudding recipe from Megan at:
<https://educationpossible.com/historical-cooking-native-american-corn-recipes/>



Hominy corn growin in the ARI garden

Latest Happenings at ARI

By Samy Norris & Molly Cowan

This past fall has been a busy time for ARI. From Happy Hour History events to our staff and volunteer Holiday Party, ARI has managed to stay busy as always. We even managed to get some extra time out in the field due to the unseasonably warm temperatures we've been having!



The ARI Team at the Ohio River Way summit.



The ARI team and volunteers after doing a pedestrian survey at the Cincinnati Potter's Field in Rapid Run Park.



Victor Velez presenting the Evolution of Salsa Dancing at our November Happy Hour History. Our next Happy Hour History is coming in March!



ARI archaeologists and volunteers taking advantage of the warmer winter months in order to get ahead in preparation for field season in June!



The ARI Holiday Party, full of staff and volunteers, at the Hillforest Mansion in Aurora

Research Projects at ARI!

Research is one of the primary goals of ARI; in fact, it's in our name! And one of the many responsibilities of our public archaeologists (PAs) is to pursue independent research projects. Here is a peek into current projects being undertaken by our PAs.

Lawrenceburg's 230-year Journey: Christopher Keil

Lawrenceburg, Indiana, as we know it today, can trace its history back to 1802 when its co-founder, Army Captain Samuel Vance established the town and named it after his wife's maiden name. The focus of Chris's research is on the historical progression of Lawrenceburg from its founding to the present day, establishing a timeline of significant events along the way. Such events include the arrival of early settlers, history of the Underground Railroad, Lawrenceburg's canal days, the coming of railways, and the area's multiple comebacks from devastating floods. Chris is looking to provide for the community a history of how the tiny settlement of Lawrenceburg grew, overcame adversity, and progressed to become the thriving city it is today.



Our PAs: L-R Chriss, Caitlin, Christopher, & Jonah

Dogs in the Archaeological Record: Caitlin Dick

Dogs have played an important role in human communities throughout time. Archaeologists have uncovered domesticated dog burials in many ancient sites in the Ohio River Valley, including at the Guard site near Lawrenceburg. By investigating excavation records from different sites, Caitlin is comparing dog burial practices, looking for evidence of grave goods or specific care given to dog burials that might indicate how people interacted with dogs in different cultures. Were dogs working animals, guards, or companions? Did the relationships change throughout time? Dogs have a very special place in our society today, and the study of past dog burial practices may help archaeologists connect the present to the past.

The Preparation of Maize at the Guard Site: Chriss Fullenkamp

The Fort Ancient period (ca. 1000-1650 A.D.) is technologically located between the Late Woodland and early Mississippian periods, which exhibited two distinctly different types of agriculture. Woodlands peoples used and sometimes cultivated local wild plants such as sunflowers, goosefoot, and marsh elder, while Mississippian peoples are known for maize (corn) farming. As maize traveled north from its origins in Central Mexico, ways to process the crop also traveled with it. In order for maize to become the dietary staple of North America, it needed to be processed in a way that increased its natural nutrients, a process called "nixtamalization." Chriss's research is focusing on identifying nixtamalization in the archaeological record: can we see it in the record, and if so, can we recognize, or potentially recognize, signs of this process at Guard?

Using Cover Crops to Preserve Archaeological Sites: Jonah Lewis

Archaeological sites are often threatened by erosion, flooding, and other environmental factors that can alter or destroy archaeological context. Many sites are located on farm fields that are still being used today, so archaeologists need to consider how to minimize disruption of the fields to maintain good relationships with farmers. This project studies the feasibility of using cover crops to reduce erosion and flood damage, while providing an economic opportunity for farmers. The research will also touch on land stewardship as a way to respect the past peoples who lived at a site and to connect us today to those who came before us.

There was no clear presence of historic burials in the survey area, however the survey did identify five anomalies that may be indicative of graves. Interestingly, these locations appear to match closely with HRD positive hits.

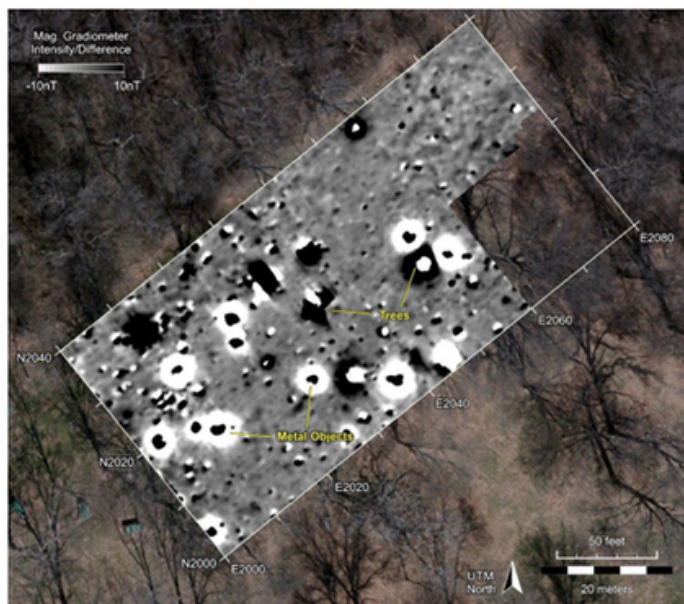


Figure 4: Example of Magnetometry results in one portion of Rapid Run Park. The "blobs" represent unidentified metal objects under the lawn.

Results from the pedestrian, geophysical, and human-remains-detection-dog surveys indicate that there is a high likelihood for human burials within the area currently utilized as Rapid Run Park. This is not surprising, given the historical accounts of the cemetery. The information learned during the survey of the property will be utilized for future park planning projects. As more information is learned about the boundaries of the cemetery, city and park officials can make informed decisions when it comes to park improvements. One of the primary goals of the project manager, Mike Morgan, is to bring dignity to the people buried in Potter's Field.

ARI would like to thank our partners on this project – Mike Morgan, Price Hill Will, KYK9 Search Dogs, Dr. Jarrod Burks and Ohio Valley Archaeology, Cincinnati Parks, and all those who stopped to ask questions and offer personal histories of the park.

References

Flores, Alexandra S, Jarrod Burks, Joseph EB Snider
2022 Geophysical Survey Results from Two Test Areas in the Search for Possible Graves Related to the Cincinnati Potter's Field in Rapid Run Park, Cincinnati, Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. Columbus, OH.

INDIAN CORN PUDDING

Ingredients:

- 1 ½ cups cornmeal
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3 tsp sugar
- ½ cups boiling water
- 2 TBSP butter, cut in small pieces
- 1 ½ cups milk
- 5 eggs, beaten
- ¾ c corn kernels (thawed, canned, or fresh)
- 1 tsp baking powder
- Shortening (to grease the pan)

Supplies:

- Mixing bowl
- 2-quart baking dish
- Measuring spoons
- Liquid measuring cup
- Dry measuring cup
- Mixing spatula
- Whisk or hand mixer

Directions:

- Preheat the oven to 350°.
- Grease a 2-quart baking dish.
- Combine the cornmeal, salt, and sugar in a mixing bowl.
- Add the boiling water and butter to the dry ingredients and mix (with a whisk, spatula, or mixer) until just moistened, about 5 minutes.
- Beat the eggs. Add the milk and beaten eggs to the cornmeal mix, and mix until it thickens.
- Drain corn if necessary. Add kernels to the mixture.
- Allow it to cool for about 5 minutes and then add the baking powder. Mix on low, until well incorporated.
- Pour the mixture into the baking dish and bake for 30 to 45 minutes until the center has set.
- Serve immediately.

Additional Reading

<https://www.si.edu/newsdesk/releases/ancient-dna-continues-rewrite-corns-9000-year-society-shaping-history>

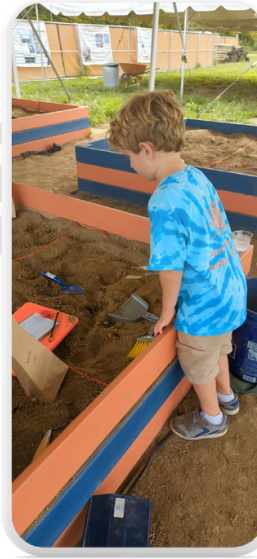
<https://www.si.edu/newsdesk/releases/ancient-dna-continues-rewrite-corns-9000-year-society-shaping-history>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/maize-domestication-history-of-american-corn-171832>

<https://www.fieldmuseum.org/blog/amazing-journey-maize>



Archaeological Research Institute



ARI Calendar of Events

April

- 8th.....Artifact, Rock & Fossil Identification Session 10am-2pm
- 13th.....Youth Archaeology Club 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 15th.....Youth Archaeology Club 10am-12pm
- 20th.....Happy Hour History- What is the Rowdy Camp?
- 25th-29th...Volunteer Appreciation Week

May

- 4th.....Scouting Adventure Con @ Sharonville Convention Center
- 9th.....Field School Session I Begins!
- 12th.....Lawrenceburg Wine Walk
- 13th.....Artifact, Rock & Fossil Identification Session 10am-2pm
- 18th.....Youth Archaeology Club 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 20th.....Youth Archaeology Club 10am-12pm
- 20th.....Bird Walk Event @ Carriage House Farms

June

- 3rd.....Guard Archaeological Preserve Grand Opening 10am-4pm
- 3rd.....Experimental Archaeology Event-History of Atlatl
- 10th.....Artifact, Rock & Fossil Identification Session 10am-2pm
- 13th-16th..Archaeology Camp Ages:9-12 Adventures in History
- 15th.....Youth Archaeology Club 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 17th.....Youth Archaeology Club 10am-12pm