

FIELD NOTES

Magazine of the Archaeological Research Institute



In this issue:

The Tri-State Rocks!

Geology of the Greater Cincinnati Area

Volume 3

Issue 1

Winter 2024



FROM THE DIRECTOR

Appreciating Our Region's Natural History & Its Rich Cultural Past

It is powerful to think about how everything is connected and, if one thing hadn't happened, how it would have changed the course of history. In this issue of *Field Notes*, it is even more apparent how important it is for us to ensure that everyone understands and appreciates our natural world and the cultural sites around us. If these things disappear or are forgotten, they can change the course of history; it is our responsibility to protect what doesn't have a voice and give a voice to those who have been silenced.

The geology of our landscape, which has existed and evolved for millions of years before humans even stepped into its valleys, rivers, and streams, is why people have called this region home for thousands of years. People have existed alongside the unpredictable forces of nature that make this one of the plentiful places to call home. The natural beauty of the landscape, carved and shaped by the glaciers, enticed our lands' original inhabitants to travel here, create earthworks that celebrate these natural resources, and eventually settle in the region and cultivate the land, much like we still do thousands of years later.

I am in awe of the work it took to get the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was not a simple application; it was a process that took more than ten years to complete. I want to emphasize and remind everyone that the state lines did not exist when Native people created these engineering feats. Indiana and Kentucky are also home to many significant earthworks that tell a much more complex story. The recognition from UNESCO is the first and crucial step in protecting all of our region's cultural sites. We must continue the work these visionaries started and do more to preserve and ensure a greater understanding of the land and the people who came before us.

I hope that all people who walk through our doors and onto the Guard Archaeological Preserve walk away with a greater appreciation for the natural history and the rich cultural past of our region. And I hope they join us, UNESCO, FOAS, Great Parks, the Oxbow Conservancy, the many historical societies, our volunteers, and our passionate board members in helping us protect these extraordinary resources that have shaped us and our use of the land, and become a voice for these resources and give a voice to those that have been silenced.

Liz Sedler

liz@exploreari.org

Field Notes

Editor in Chief

Larry Sandman

Contributing Editors

Molly Cowan

Lizz Comer

Louis Herzner

Kay Jackson-Frankl

Rachel Sharkey

Jake McCue

Samy Norris

Craig Williams

Design Artist & Community Engagement Specialist

Molly Cowan

ARI Leadership

Board Chair

Connie Deardorff

Executive Director

Elizabeth Sedler

Director of Public Archaeology

Rachel Sharkey

Archaeology Coordinator & VALOR Program Director

Louis Herzner

Director of Programming

Samy Norris

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In this issue

From Our
Executive Director.....2

From the Editor.....3

The Great Miami
Archaeological Tour.....4,5

Falls of the Ohio
Archaeological Society.....6

The Day the Great Miami
River Changed Its
Course.....7

Geology of the Tri-
State.....8-10

Ohio Hopewell Sites Get
UNESCO Recognition.....11

Working With the Butler
County Historical
Society.....12-13

Latest Happenings at
ARI.....15

Coming Attractions
ARI Events Calendar.....16



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Archaeological Research Institute
424 Walnut St.

Lawrenceburg, IN 47025

Phone: 812-290-2966

Email: info@exploreari.org

Web: www.exploreari.org

FROM THE EDITOR

Working to Make *Field Notes* Bigger and Better



Greetings, readers! Welcome to the start of our third season of *Field Notes*. We're excited to announce that, with this issue, we're expanding our format to 16 pages.

ARI has grown significantly over the past two years. Our staff is larger, in part because of the addition of our ArchaeoCorps team. We also have more public events, more speaking engagements, more project-sharing with nearby preservation and historical societies, and more people coming to ARI for field and lab experiences. Our added pages will allow us to report on more ARI activities and will give us more space for educational articles and stories of local interest. We hope you will enjoy our "New & Improved" *Field Notes*.

In this edition of *Field Notes*, Samy Norris gives a preview of what you can expect to see on ARI's exclusive Great Miami Archaeological Tour. (Page 4)

Jake McCue introduces us to the Falls of the Ohio Archaeology Society, a public archaeology group serving the greater Louisville, KY area. (Page 6)

On page 7, you can read an eye-witness account of a great flood that changed the course of the Great Miami River, leaving a local port town high and dry.

In our cover story, "The Tri-State Rocks," ARI's resident geologist, Craig Williams discusses the geology of the Greater Cincinnati area and how the landscape we know today came to be. (Pages 8-10)

Kay Jackson-Frankl shares the exciting news about eight locations of Ohio Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks that have been named UNESCO World Heritage Sites. (Page 11)

In 2023, ARI established a relationship with the Butler County Historical Society in Hamilton, Ohio. Louis Herzner reports on how our organizations are working together to organize the extensive BCHS artifact collection into a more comprehensive learning experience. (Pages 12-13)

ARI's operating budget is derived from a variety of sources including memberships, donations, grants and fundraisers. It is through the generosity of members and donors that we are able to provide programs and experiences to the general public, most at no cost to the participants. On page 14, Lizz Comer tells us about upcoming fundraising events and expresses appreciation to the Dearborn County Foundation for their generous support.

On pages 15 & 16 Samy Norris & Molly Cowan serve up photos from the "Latest Happenings at ARI" as well as our latest calendar of events.

Larry Sandman

larry@exploreari.org

THE GREAT MIAMI ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR

By: Samy Norris - Director of Programming

The land at the mouth of the Great Miami River is rich in human history. From the end of the last Ice Age, right up to the present day, the streams and forests at the confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers have drawn people to the area. In ancient times, the rivers and creeks provided food in the forms of fish, mollusks, and turtles. The gravel beds were sources of stones that could be worked into tools and weapons, and the steep river banks supplied clay that could be formed into pottery bowls, bottles, and jars. The surrounding forests teemed with birds, deer, and small mammals that were hunted for food and clothing. Many species of trees and shrubs produced fruits and nuts and the wood needed to make fires, build homes, and fashion canoes. And the fertile soil, in which early Native Americans first grew corn and beans, attracted the pioneers who came here to farm the land and to, eventually, establish Lawrenceburg and the surrounding towns.



Great Miami River in Hamilton County, Ohio

Join us on the Great Miami Archaeological Tour as we take you to places where so many cultures have flourished. We will visit Hopewell mounds and earthworks that date back 2,000 years, Fort-Ancient period villages from 1,000 years ago, and places where pioneer families farmed the area 200 years ago, and we'll marvel at how all those stories come together today.



At the Guard Site, Augmented Reality takes us back in time.

4 ARI Field Notes - Winter 2024

About the Tour:

We will visit the Guard Archaeological Preserve in the Oxbow. Not only does our tour begin here, but it is also the starting point of ARI. Learn more about who we are, what our mission is, and how you can get involved with our organization.

Next, we'll visit the Guard Cemetery and learn more about one of the families that helped establish what we now know as Dearborn County. We will see the grave of individuals such as Ezra Guard, who, with his father, mother, and three brothers, came from Morristown, New Jersey in the late 18th century, to forge a new life in the Northwest Territory. Another cemetery that we visit on our tour is the Pioneer Burying Ground, otherwise known as the Miller-Hayes cemetery.



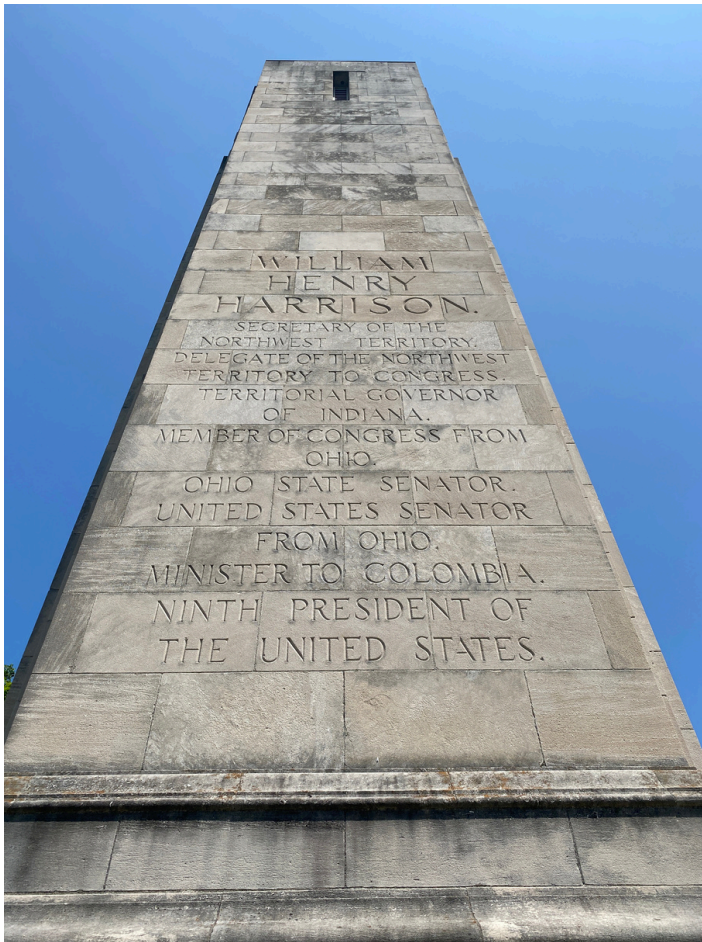
A Guard Cemetery Monument

Here we share more stories about these pioneering families. We will also look at some cemetery symbols to determine what we can learn about the people who are buried here. This is a fascinating spot to tie together the pioneers who were forging a life here in the 18th and 19th centuries and the Indigenous people who had lived here for millennia before the settlers arrived.



Girl Scouts learning about the stories of early settlers to Dearborn County from a community member and troop parent at the Miller-Hayes Cemetery.

Next, we travel to the William Henry Harrison Memorial in North Bend, which is maintained by the Ohio History Connection. Harrison was the ninth president of the United



The William Henry Harrison Memorial at North Bend, Ohio

States, and was the grandfather of our 36th president, Benjamin Harrison. Here we visit the tomb of our 9th president and his family – do you know why only one of his ten children is in the memorial with President Harrison and his wife Anna? We'll reveal the answer at this historic site.



The tombs of President William Henry Harrison and his wife Anna Symmes Harrison, and their son John Scott, father of President Benjamin Harrison.

Our final stop is exploring Miami Fort at Shawnee Lookout, one of the Great Parks of Hamilton County, Ohio. This is a wonderful spot to immerse yourself in nature for a mile-and-a-half hike while learning about the history of our region and the archaeology that has been done.



Inside the northeast entrance to the Miami Fort Earthworks

We will take you to several spots that have been explored by archaeologists in recent years to help us understand more about the intriguing Hopewell culture who built this enormous earthwork without the help of modern machinery.



Members of the National Civilian Community Corps stop to take in the spectacular view of the Ohio River Valley at "The Point" in Shawnee Lookout Park.

We hope you will join us in 2024 on the Great Miami Archaeology Tour! We are working diligently to keep researching and learning more about the people who have called Dearborn County home and to bring you more information and stories about this place. Come along to hear the stories of the people who have lived in this place for thousands of years, meet other individuals interested in the rich history of our region, and enjoy a day in the sun!

A KINDRED ORGANIZATION IN THE GREATER LOUISVILLE AREA

FALLS OF THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

By: Jake McCue, ARI Experimental Archaeology Assistant

About the Author: As a member of ARI's ArchaeoCorps team, Jake McCue brings a wide range of talents to ARI. In his position of Experimental Archaeology Assistant, Jake devotes much of his time to replicating artifacts from the past to gain insights into how they were made and used. Most recently, Jake led the construction of two looms, created to give visitors a hands-on experience in the art of blanket-weaving. Jake is also actively involved with another public archaeology organization, the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society (FOAS) in Louisville, Kentucky. Though not directly affiliated, ARI and FOAS share the same primary goal of making archaeology accessible to the general public. We asked Jake to tell us about FOAS.

Three years ago, I came back from a teaching experience in Japan and was looking for an opportunity to pursue a degree in archaeology at the University of Louisville.

I learned that ARI was offering a physical archaeological experience, so I drove to Lawrenceburg where I had the pleasure of meeting the staff. Later, when ARI Executive Director Liz Sedler sent me an email asking if I wanted to do the Fall 2021 Field Internship, I eagerly accepted. Because of that email, I was able to become a part of ARI and to get into U of L.



Jake (left) meeting visitors at the FOAS tent

Around the same time, I learned about FOAS (Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society) in Louisville and I went to their summer picnic where I met Bob DeMent and Anne Bader and I was encouraged to become a member. Again, I gladly accepted.

Since joining FOAS, I have volunteered at many FOAS outreach events and field experiences. I mainly talk about flint knapping and lithics, the creation and use of stone tools. I am trying to network and bridge connections through a common purpose: engaging the public in archaeology and local history. Both ARI and FOAS are great organizations for this.

While ARI's organization is made up of both paid employees and volunteers, FOAS is an all-volunteer organization. Both groups focus on bringing archaeology to the public, with events, archaeological experiences, publications, reports, and email newsletters. At FOAS, we also have booths at many different events and festivals in the greater Louisville area. FOAS members also present archaeological lectures, school programs, and talks to other societies and organizations.

FOAS is also involved in historic preservation. FOAS is dedicated to preserving our region's cultural heritage and resources, as well as providing support to professionals and private collectors.

FOAS provides training and volunteering opportunities in the field and laboratory under the direction of professional archaeologists and organizations. These include:

- Responsible collecting
- Excavation techniques
- Artifact classification
- Recording sites, reports
- Participation in local archaeological surveys and excavations

Monthly meetings are free and open to the public, in person and via Zoom. Meetings are held the 2nd Saturday of the month from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. The meetings feature professional guest speakers on a variety of topics. There are also general gatherings in spring and winter. For more information, sign up for the newsletter or contact FOAS on Facebook.

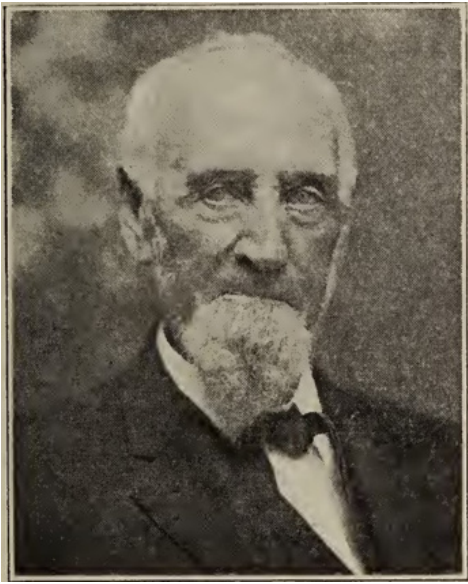
Open lab days are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. You are welcome to come and join us in identifying artifacts and discussing relevant topics. Location: Clark County Museum, Jeffersonville, IN

Learn more about FOAS on Facebook at: <https://www.facebook.com/FallsOfTheOhioArchaeologicalSociety> and on the Web at: www.falls-society.org



THE DAY THE GREAT MIAMI RIVER CHANGED ITS COURSE

Excerpt from *The Hayes Family Origin, History and Genealogy*, compiled and edited by Royal S. Hayes, published in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1928.



Ezra M. Hayes

Our last issue of Field Notes (Fall 2023) featured an article about Oxbow Inc., a local organization that is dedicated to preserving the wetlands around the confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers. On the cover of that magazine is Oxbow Lake, a major feature in the Oxbow area.

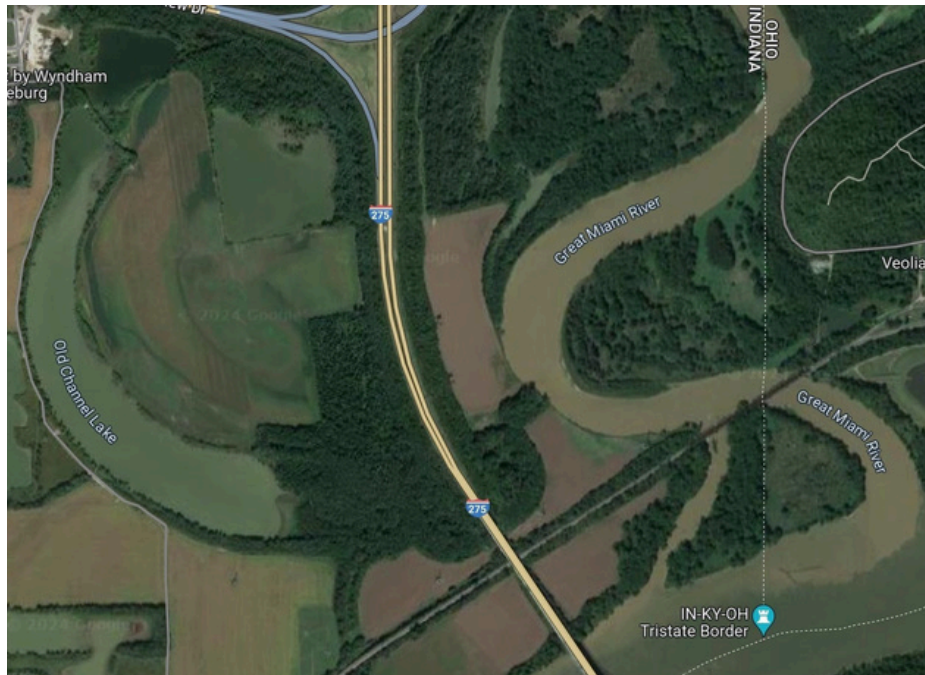
stood on the East bank of the Miami River all the afternoon and nearly all the night. The body of water came like a mighty avalanche, bringing uprooted trees, buildings, cattle, haystacks and all kinds of fences. The roaring was terrible and thunder and lightning terrific, together with fierce wind. Above all, as the climax came, we could hear acres and acres of land falling into the mighty current. Whole fields of corn, timber, and all kinds of land fell in with deafening roaring.

Over the years, towns along the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers survived many terrible floods, but this one was devastating to the town of Hardinsburg. From its founding in 1815 till the flood of 1847, Hardinsburg sat along a bend of the Great Miami known as "Horseshoe Bend." Through most of the year, the river channel was deep enough to allow steamboats on the Ohio River to come up to Hardinsburg to take on loads of livestock and farm produce to be sold in New Orleans. But as Hayes explained:

After the storm had subsided..., the Miami was found to have changed its bed, having cut a new straight bed, and had left Hardinsburg two miles from the river, which still occupies the channel it cut on that awful night.

Oxbow Lake is a year-round home to many species of fish, birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, and a resting place for migrating birds. But do you know how Oxbow Lake came to be?

We know, thanks to an eye-witness account that was recorded by Caroline M. Hayes and published in a family memoir called *The Hayes Family Origin, History and Genealogy*. The eye-witness to the event was Caroline's grandfather, Ezra M. Hayes. Ezra was in his eighties when he recounted his adventures at the mouth of the Great Miami River.



Oxbow Lake aka "Old Channel Lake" (left) and the modern course of the Great Miami River (right) showing how the course of the river was changed in 1847. Imagery ©2024 Indiana Map Framework Data, Maxar Technologies, U.S. Geological Survey, USDA/FPAC/GEO, Map data ©2024 Google

Oxbow Lake is what remains of the old Great Miami River channel, occupying the place where the river used to make its Horseshoe Bend. Today, just to the east of the old channel, a new bend mimics the old just above the spot where the Miami meets the Ohio.

According to Ezra Hayes:

On the afternoon of November 23rd (1847) the rain fell in torrents and the whole valley was submerged, with the rain falling to the head-waters of the White Water and Miami Rivers. We men, (Ezra Hayes, brother-in-law Anthony Halberstadt, and neighbor David Whipple)

The Hayes book is available in .pdf format at: [The Hayes family : origin, history and genealogy](https://www.archive.org/details/the-hayes-family-origin-history-and-genealogy) ([archive.org](https://www.archive.org)).

THE TRI-STATE ROCKS!

GEOLOGY OF THE GREATER CINCINNATI AREA

By: Craig Williams

About the Author: Rock, Fossil, and Artifacts ID Day at ARI, held every second Saturday of the month, is enjoyable and informative event. ARI's in-house geologist Craig Williams is often tasked with identifying and describing rock samples brought in by people who want to know, "What do I have here?" Whether it's interesting fossils, a large cobble of translucent quartz, or just a rock that has taken on an interesting shape through repeated freezing and thawing, or through years of exposure to running water, people want to know what it is and how it came to be. Often Craig is asked to explain the bigger picture of how our landscape was formed. In this article, Craig offers an "entry-level" intro into the geology of the tri-state.



Craig Williams explaining the different type of rocks found in the Tri-State area at a presentation he gave in August 2023 at the Lawrenceburg, Indiana Public Library.

When a visitor shows me a rock and asks, "What is it?" I typically try to answer three things:

1. the rock's common name,
2. how old it is, and
3. where it came from.

Often the conversation about a particular rock requires a deeper dive into the geological history of the tri-state area.

So, if you bring a rock to ARI for identification, you most likely will also receive an introductory education related to the billions-of-years-old history of the surrounding area.

To tell this story in a way that can be easily understood by non-experts, I have simplified the complex geologic history into five topics of geologic interest:

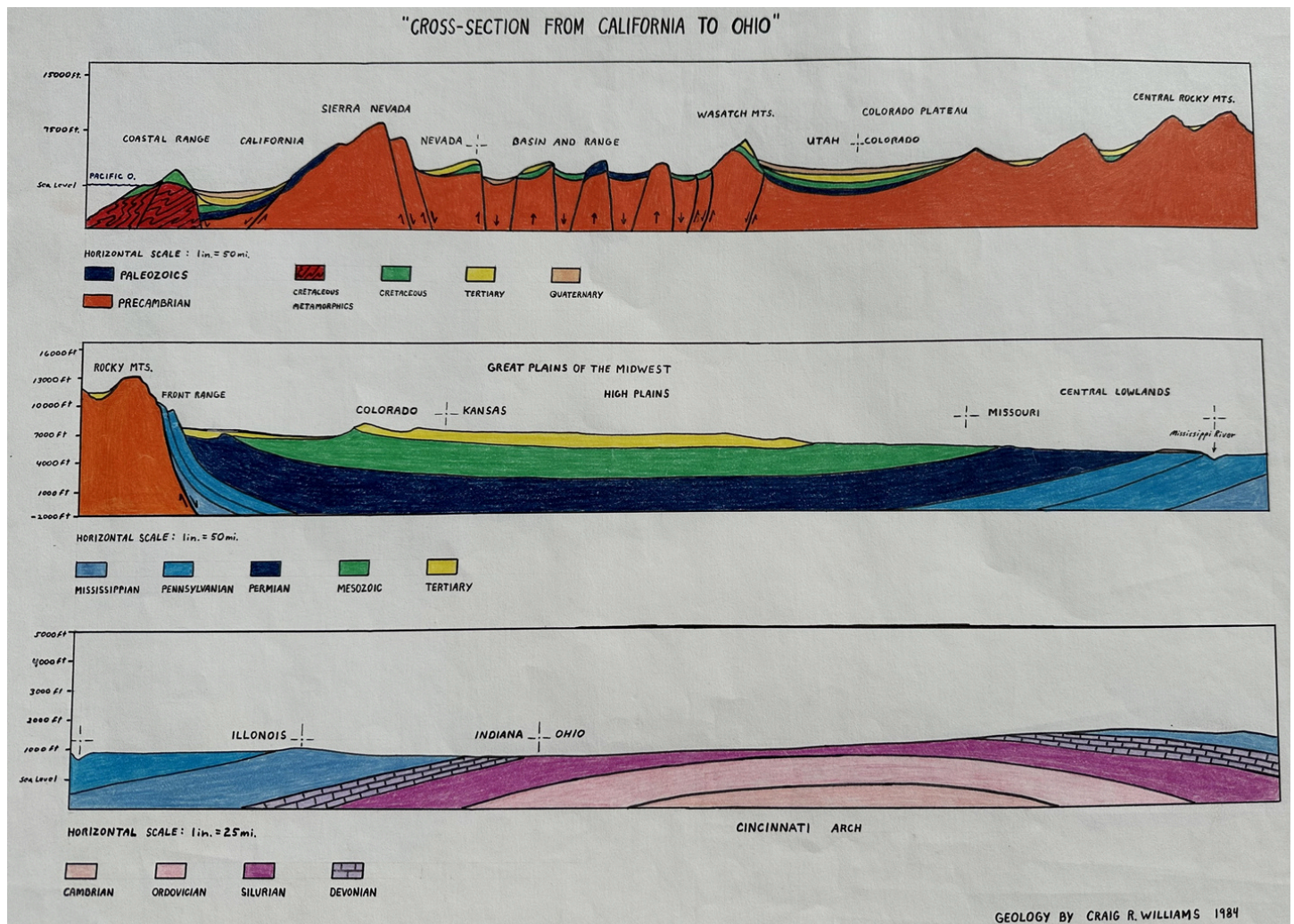
- **Local Bedrock**
- **Cincinnati Arch**
- **Buried Valleys**
- **Glacial Till**
- **Rock Names**

• **Local Bedrock** The local flat-lying bedrock layers exposed along roadcuts and in rivers, creeks, and streams, are made of “fossiliferous limestone.” These rocks were formed in a geological era known as the Ordovician, making them about 350 million years old. When they were formed, the tri-state area was covered by a shallow ocean that was warm and tropical and was inhabited by sea life such as coral, clams, sponges and trilobites. Fossiliferous limestone is formed when the remains of lime-secreting organisms accumulate on the ocean floor. As layers of shell and muck build up over millions of years, they slowly harden into limestone. These rocks are basically chunks of ancient sea floor, shell banks, reefs, tidal flats, banks, or deeper-water sea floor environments.



Fossiliferous limestone embedded with ancient bivalve fossils.

• **Cincinnati Arch** The Ordovician is one of many geological eras. The Ordovician rock was deposited on top of Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian rocks, and below more recent layers of rock known as Silurian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Pleistocene rocks. Yet, it is the Ordovician era rock that lies on the surface in the Greater Cincinnati area. The reason for that is the “Cincinnati Arch.”



The rendering above shows the rock layers on or near the surface from California to Ohio. The Cincinnati Arch is shown in the bottom sketch. This arch was once a stack of flat-lying Paleozoic rock layers which were thrust upward into an arch by tectonic forces when the Appalachian Mountains were formed between 250-100 million years ago. The same Paleozoic rock layers lay mostly flat across the landscape from western Indiana to the Rocky Mountains where they become lifted up 90° at an area known as the Rocky Mountain Hogbacks.

The Cincinnati Arch is the stack of formerly flat-lying sedimentary rock layers that became compressed and “arched” when the Appalachian Mountains formed around 200-100 million years ago. As the upward arching continued, rock layers became shallower and eventually rose above sea level. When rocks rise above sea level, they become exposed to natural forces that erode the rocks. The rocks in our area have been eroding down for the past 100 million years and, as a result, all the rock layers on top of the Ordovician layer have eroded away, leaving the fossiliferous limestone as our bedrock.

• **Buried Valleys** Before the ice ages moved into the local area, the past 2 million years would have looked like parts of modern-day Northern Kentucky with many V-shaped valleys draining to the northwest. The ice ages filled many of these valleys with gravel transported by glaciers from Canada. (See Glacial Till) Buried valleys, such as the Great Miami River valley are hundreds of feet deep, and they provide ground water and gravel rock resources to the general economy. Today, as you drive by any of the countless gravel pits in the tri-state area, you’ll know that the gravel used in today’s construction projects comes compliments of the glaciers.

• **Glacial Till** Glacial Till refers to rocks deposited by glaciers. It includes rocks broken off from local limestone bedrock, as well as billions-of-years-old igneous and metamorphic rocks that have been transported to their present locations by glaciers from Canada and northern Ohio and Indiana. Some were carried in or on glaciers, then left in their current place when the glacier melted. Others were deposited locally by rushing melt-water rivers from the melting glaciers.



Smooth-edged, rounded cobbles, like these found in tri-state rivers and creeks are called “glacial erratics”. They are not of local origin, rather they were transported to the area by glacial meltwaters. They can vary in size from tiny pebbles to multi-ton boulders,

Today, if you walk in the gravel beds of our local rivers and creeks, you will find all kinds of glacially introduced rocks and gravels. If the rock is rough-edged and filled with fossils, it is likely locally derived limestone. If the rock is rounded, or semi-rounded, and smooth-edged, it is probably a glacial erratic that has spent many years being tumbled and rolled in rushing water.

• **Rock Names** Rocks are divided into three basic types, based on how they were formed.

Igneous rocks, such as granite, obsidian, and basalt, are formed when melted rock from deep inside the earth cools and hardens.

Sedimentary rocks, such as limestone, sandstone and shale, are made from deep, heavy layers of particles of sand, silt, dead plants, and animal shells. As the layers pile up, the water is driven out of the particles by the weight of the pile and minerals precipitate around the particles, cementing them into rock.

Metamorphic rocks, such as marble, slate and gneiss, are made from existing rocks that are changed by heat and pressure underground.

The names of specific rocks and minerals can come about in different ways. The most common method is to name the rock after some physical characteristic, such as sandstone and limestone. Quartz comes from the German word, “quarz” which means hard. Granite comes from the Latin word, “granum” which means grain and refers to the granular structure of the rock. Some rocks are named for the location where they were first identified. Agate, for example, was named for the River Achates, now called the River Drillo, in Sicily. Some rock names have magical or folkloric names. Amethyst comes from the Greek word “amethystos” which means “not intoxicated.” Amethyst was once considered to be a strong remedy for drunkenness.

To summarize the tri-state geological history, one could say Lawrenceburg started underwater about 350 million years ago. Eventually the sea floor rose above sea level, due to the tectonic compression forces forming the Appalachian Mountains. Since 100 million years ago the local land mass has been eroding down to the surrounding terrain we see today. As a result, most rocks found near Lawrenceburg and around the tri-state area are either local fossiliferous limestone bedrock or glacial till, including igneous and metamorphic rocks originating from the “Precambrian Shield” bedrock layers of Canada.

OHIO HOPWELL EARTHWORKS

NAMED UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

By: Kay Jackson-Frankl

Over two millennia have passed since Native Americans created the phenomenal and alluring Ohio Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks. Now, these same sites have finally achieved the recognition so long overdue. On October 14, 2023, the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks became the 25th U.S World Heritage Site and the first such site in Ohio!



Earthworks at Fort Ancient, one of the eight Ohio Hopewell Sites recognized by UNESCO.

UNESCO is the United Nations Education, Science, and Cultural Organization that, "seeks to encourage the identification, protection, and preservation of natural and cultural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity." (<https://www.unesco.org/en/world-heritage>).

Other U.S. World Heritage Sites include the Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Cahokia, Mammoth Cave, the Everglades, Independence Hall, the Statue of Liberty, and Carlsbad Caverns, to name a few. Internationally, the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks are now listed alongside 1,000+ sites such as the Great Barrier Reef, the Prehistoric Pile Dwellings Around the Alps, the Great Wall of China, the Viking Age Ring Fortresses, and Historic Cairo.

Megan Wood, Executive Director and CEO of the Ohio History Connection, described UNESCO's recognition of the Hopewell earthworks as, "...a testament to the outstanding universal value of these masterpieces and (to) more than a decade of work to prepare the UNESCO nomination by our various partners, including the National Park Service and federally recognized American Indian tribes who trace their ancestry back to Ohio." Wood added,

"We are beyond excited to share these sites with more and more Ohioans, Americans and world travelers." (<https://governor.ohio.gov/media/news-and-media/governor-dewine-applauds-unesco-world-heritage-designation-for-ohios-hopewell-ceremonial-earthworks>).

Her sentiment was echoed by Chief Glenna Wallace of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, who said, "Tears came to my eyes, and exhilaration turned into reflection, knowing that the world will now see and recognize the commitment, spirituality, imaginative artistry and knowledge of complex architecture to produce magnificent earthworks. Our ancestors were true geniuses." (Ibid).

That true genius is evidenced in the eight unique locations of the Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks that include Fort Ancient Earthworks and Nature Preserve, the Mound City Group, the Hopewell Mound Group, Seip Earthworks, High Bank Earthworks, Hopeton Earthworks, Newark Earthworks, and Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.



240-foot-long, 30-foot-high Seip Mound is the most impressive surviving feature at the Seip Earthworks in the Paint Creek Valley near Chillicothe, Ohio.

The UNESCO recognition will introduce many to the spirituality and engineering genius of the Hopewell people, the vastness of their trade networks, and the sophistication of their cosmology. It will also benefit the state and local economies through tourism, as people from all over the world come to experience the sites and to take part in festivals and heritage activities. For the United States, this new addition assures the protection and preservation of eight more locations that are testimony to the history and cultural diversity of the nation.

PARTNERING WITH THE BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

By: Louis Herzner, Archaeology Coordinator



In the last quarter of 2023, Team ARI was invited to the Butler County Historical Society (BCHS) to tour their collections and give a presentation on public archaeology. Brian Smith, board member and future director of BCHS, learned of ARI when he attended one of our talks at Ross Township, Ohio Historical Society in 2022. Upon learning about ARI, he extended an invitation for us to speak to the BCHS.

When our team arrived, Brian showcased their historic collections and then took us to view the pre-contact displays. We were impressed with the variety of artifacts BCHS curates; they include many paintings, books, maps, and articles of clothing from the area's extensive history.

12 ARI *Field Notes* - Winter 2024

Many of us were drawn to their incredible collections of pre-contact artifacts. They have a wide range of artifacts, some dating back as far as the Paleo period, over 10,000 years ago, and almost all from Butler County. Mr. Smith asked our team if we could help improve their pre-contact area's displays, so they can provide a better educational experience. We accepted and began brainstorming on how to accomplish this.

We have settled on a phased approach and will start by working to identify and inventory all artifacts. During this process, we hope to work with our Indigenous partners to figure out the best and most effective way to display the artifacts and educate the interested public.



ARI team visiting the artifact collection at BCHS



The author with Brian Smith, next president of BCHS

A few days later we returned to give our presentation on public archaeology and conduct an artifact identification session. The event had a great turnout and ended up being one of the most attended presentations for both ARI and BCHS with almost 100 guests. Many attendees

brought artifacts that had been found on their farms or by family members. We are looking forward to continuing to build our relationships with BCHS and their staff, as well as working with more local museums and historical societies.



The author giving a presentation on Public Archaeology to a large and attentive audience at the Butler County Historical Society. The enthusiastic support of community members reaffirms the need for organizations like ARI and the Butler County Historical Society to work together to preserve and share our history.



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SPONSORSHIPS ARE AVAILABLE.

Sponsorship opportunities range from \$500-\$5,000, and can be customized at your request.

Help ARI further their mission and enjoy an evening of immersive history and fun!

Please contact Lizz Comer for more information. Lizz.comer@exploreari.org or 812-290-2966

You can also visit www.exploreari.org for tickets and sponsorships.

DEARBORN COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GIVES ACCESSIBILITY TOOLS TO ARI VISITORS



ARI would like to recognize the Dearborn Community Foundation for their generous grant, without which we would not have been able to purchase a 15-passenger van and a golf cart to help transport visitors to and from the Guard Archaeological Preserve (GAP). This gift allows us to live up to our mission, to educate the public about archaeology, and include people of all abilities in our activities at the GAP. These vehicles also allow us to mitigate damage to the environment and access roads by reducing traffic in and out of the site. The Dearborn Community Foundation, Inc. (DCF) has been working to build the community's philanthropic resources since it was founded in December of 1997. The Foundation encourages people to create permanently endowed funds to support charitable needs throughout our community, not only for today, but in perpetuity. Thank you to DCF and its generous supporters!

LATEST HAPPENINGS AT ARI

By: Samy Norris & Molly Cowan

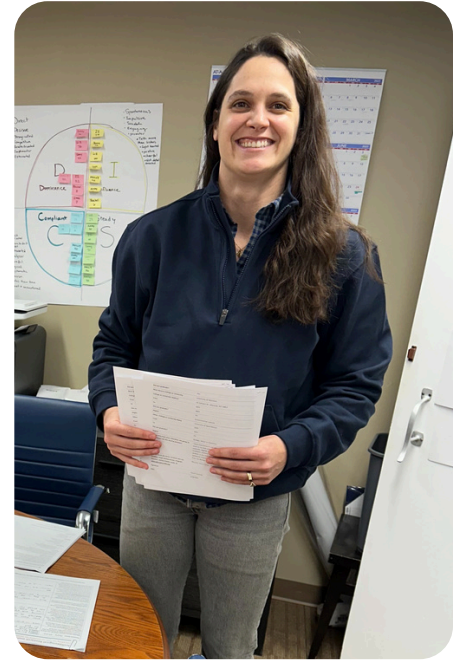
Happy 2024! ARI has already been extremely busy in the first month of the year with visitor and outreach numbers that make us more than excited for how the year will go! We welcomed a new team member and couldn't be more happy to have her on board! Keep an eye out for all our upcoming events and we will see you out there!



Director of Programming, Samy Norris, at an outreach event in Clermont County, OH.



Girl Scout troop working on cleaning artifacts during their lab experience.



New team member and ArchaeoCorps Program Director, Ashley Pulido Losch.



ARI's Archaeology Coordinator, Louis Herzner, working with Boy Scouts for our Merit Badge Experience.



Lebanon Destination Imagination visits ARI for a lab experience and to learn about archaeology!



Archaeological Research Institute



ARI Calendar of Events

March

- 1st-3rd.....Kentucky Heritage Council-Archaeology Conference
- 9th.....Rock, Fossil, and Artifact Identification Day 10:00am-2:00pm
- 19th.....Happy Hour History- ARI Speaker Series: It's All About The Land-Tales of Frontier Life in the Miami River Valley from Hayes Family Memoirs 6:30pm

April

- 13th.....Rock, Fossil, and Artifact Identification Day 10:00 am- 2:00pm
- 14th-20th.Volunteer Appreciation Week
- 16th.....Happy Hour History- ARI Speaker Series: Policeman in the Privy 6:30pm
- 27th.....First Inaugural Fundraising Gala: Speakeasy-King of Bootleggers



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KEEP OUR PROGRAMMING FREE!

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