



NEWSLETTER

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Editor's Comments

Well, the February issue was almost started in February, so things appear to be improving. At least you should be reading this before April Fools Day. If not, we're in a bad way.

The President's Column this issue reports on the "Irwin-Ruffini Committee's" meetings with the Native American Alliance of Ohio, and plans for additional meetings with a member of the state legislature and the ASO. The Board of Directors also met to discuss the Committee's document concerning guiding principles and Native American concerns.

With regard to this, the National Park Service has issued guidelines for NAGPRA, discussed in the OHPO column. In addition, the column reports on the possibility of development grants, the listing on the National Register of the Paleo Crossing Site and two other news items, a request for nominations for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office Awards, and the announcement of a new African-American Advisory Committee dealing with recognition and preservation.

A review of several technical publications are included in this issue, one by Dr. Jeb Bowen, whom we congratulate on recently obtaining his Ph.D. It includes an interesting review of the prehistory of Westborough, Massachusetts, and a report of the Faunal Analysis Coding System among other things. Also, don't miss the announcements on opportunities to train in Archaeological Resource Protection at the Wayne National Forest, and Remote Sensing/Geophysical Techniques at the Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming. See the sections on Technical Notes and Opportunities.

In addition, conferences on Monongahela Archaeology and the Archaeology of Cities are coming up. OHS is also sponsoring an educational program series at the Moundbuilders and Flint Ridge State Memorials, Licking County, featuring Saturday afternoon slide shows throughout the summer.

We also include a special article in this issue by Martha Potter Otto on "Issues in the Public Interpretation of Archaeological Materials and Sites," a review of her recent experiences in a course on public interpretation of archaeology presenting a dichotomy between professional interpreters and professional archaeologists.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The Board of Directors met January 4 to discuss the document the "Irwin-Ruffini Committee" has developed. The Board expressed a number of the concerns that the membership expressed at the November 20 membership meeting, particularly the make-up of the Board overseeing the process of the discovery and disposition of human remains and associated burial objects, the concern that this document could result in state legislation that, in practice, is ineffective, unenforceable, and would essentially prohibit any excavation and analysis of human remains and associated burial objects, the relationship of any state law and other federal laws regarding such matters, and the need to develop guiding principles for treatment of human remains and associated burial objects.

The Committee met to discuss the OAC's concerns and although some changes to the document were made, we continue to discuss these matters. It appears that developing guiding principles for treatment may be undertaken as a separate process after the Committee meets with a state legislator to discuss how to proceed.

The Committee met with the newly formed Native American Alliance of Ohio on February 27, a group that represents 16 groups of Native Americans with Eastern Woodland cultural affiliation. Ruffini, Tonetti, and Cowan met with the NAAO on January 24 to discuss the document. Their concerns appear to focus on the make-up of the Board and inclusion of their organization as an equal partner participating in the nomination and notification processes, among others. From my perspective, our meetings with the NAAO were very fruitful. At the January 24 meeting we were accompanied by Dr. David Snyder, Archaeology Reviews Manag-

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er, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, who spoke to the Alliance about the recent discovery of Native American human remains in the Cincinnati area. The sharing of this and other information, such as this newsletter, is the kind of communication I urge all members of the archaeological community to regularly undertake. The Committee also desires to meet with the Board of the Archaeological Society of Ohio in March or April to discuss their many concerns.

Please note that the National Park Service has just issued guidelines for completing summaries and inventories of human remains, etc., under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (see OHPO column). If you work for an agency or institution that received federal funds after November 16, 1990 and you possess Native American cultural items, you will need to comply with these NAGPRA guidelines.

The OAC conference for 1993 appears to be taking shape. The Education Committee met February 24 to finalize the program, a November 19th conference on Ohio Hopewell. The conference will be held at the Comfort Inn in Chillicothe, with the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park staff coordinating much of the logistics locally. The OAC business meeting will be held Friday morning, with contributed papers that afternoon, followed by an evening banquet and keynote speaker(s). On Saturday morning a bus tour of local Ohio Hopewell sites is planned. A box lunch may be provided. Solicited papers on Saturday afternoon will conclude the conference. We hope to have the publication of the "First Discovery of America" papers ready for sale at this time.

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

President Clinton's proposed economic stimulus package contains a supplemental appropriation through the Historic Preservation Fund for development grants for historic properties, including archaeological sites, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed grants do not appear to allow for acquisition, survey, or planning projects, only development activities. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office would administer the grant program, and has received notice that Ohio can expect approximately \$300,000 for development grants if the Presidents' program is passed as proposed. At this funding level, the OHPO expects to fund 10-15 projects.

These grants would be on a fast track, meaning that the

development projects should be ready to start as early as May of this year, with completion by the end of fiscal year 1993 (September 30). Grants will generally be awarded on a 50/50 matching basis, although grants of up to 100% of project costs are allowable, as the program is currently proposed. Although these grants have yet to be approved by Congress, now is the time to finalize any plans for development projects on archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Judy Krasniewski, Grants Coordinator, or Mary Beth Hirsch, Education and Support Services Department Head.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The proposed regulations implementing NAGPRA have yet to be issued in the Federal Register by the National Park Service. The regulations are waiting action by the Office of Management and Budget, which must review and approve them before they can be published in the Federal Register. No time frame is available on when OMB will take any action.

The National Park Service has just issued guidelines for federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds to complete summaries of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony, inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects, and notifying Indian Tribes. NAGPRA requires federal agencies and museums, including state and local government agencies and any institution of higher learning, that have possession or control over human remains or cultural items and received federal funds after November 16, 1990, to document certain Native American human remains and cultural items in their collections, notify all Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that are or are likely to be affiliated with these holdings, and provide an opportunity for the repatriation of appropriate human remains or cultural items.

The deadlines for completing summaries is November 16, 1993 and the deadline for completing inventories is November 16, 1995. The National Park Service is also requesting each official Indian tribe to designate a contact for NAGPRA consultation purposes. For a copy of the guidelines or for more information about the guidelines contact the Department Consulting Archeologist Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. For further information contact Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager.

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

The results of the Vision meeting with leaders and other important individuals in the historic preservation community, along with the results of the five regional public meetings, all held in the fall of 1992, are being transcribed and analyzed. Copies of the results will be sent to all participants. For further information contact Barbara Powers, Planning, Inventory, and Registration Department Head.

PALEO CROSSING SITE LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

On July 30, 1992 the National Park Service listed the Paleo Crossing site (33ME274) on the National Register of Historic Places for its ability to yield information important in prehistory. The nomination was prepared by Barbara L. Barrish and David S. Brose of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, who undertook archaeological investigations of the site between 1990 and 1992. The site appears to be a small, rich and relatively intact version of previously found, diffused and deeply plowed sites such as the Gainey site in southern Michigan, the Shoop site in Pennsylvania, and the Nobles Pond site, some 35 miles to the east in Stark County. The tight surface distributions of Paleoindian artifacts and the intact subsurface archaeological remains including numerous artifacts, sealed pits, and charcoal-filled post-holes from what may be the oldest human structure in North America, dated at 12,250 +/- 100 B.P., demonstrate the integrity and significance of the site.

Continued excavations over the next few years should reveal detailed pedological and geomorphological information capable of addressing issues of human pedogenesis and ecological effect. Recovery of pollen cores from two nearby bogs should provide a dated post-glacial vegetational sequence of unparalleled cultural association. Careful field recovery and laboratory processing of lithic artifacts, with analysis and interpretation by specialized laboratories and experts using a variety of "paleo-forensic" methods, should reveal the nature of organic residues on tools of various morphology and lithologies, thus providing firm evidence for or against functional specificity of tool types. For further information contact Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager.

AWARDS

Each year the Ohio Historic Preservation Office recognizes achievements in historic preservation by presenting awards in two categories: Public Education and

Awareness, and Preservation Merit. The Public Education and Awareness Award is given for increasing interest in historic preservation. Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, media, newsletters, publications, interpretation, original research, educational programs, and special events which have substantially increased public understanding and awareness of historic preservation at the local, regional, or state level.

The Preservation Merit Award is given for preserving Ohio's prehistory, history, architecture, or culture. Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, restoring, rehabilitating, or otherwise preserving an important site, long-time stewardship of a property, promoting protective legislation, funding preservation projects, offering leadership, support, or service, and furthering preservation at the local, regional, or state level.

In 1992 fourth grade students at Liberty Elementary School, in the Lakota School District in Butler County, received a Public Education and Awareness Award for sponsoring a panel of archaeologists, Native Americans, state legislators, and historians to discuss the destruction of Native American burial mounds in their area. The students also initiated a letter-writing campaign promoting state legislation to preserve mounds and other Native American sites in Ohio, and produced a videotape about the issue that has been distributed to other schools in the area. This issue was brought to their attention when construction for a private housing development destroyed a burial mound listed on the National Register of Historic Places near their school.

Individuals (other than employees and trustees of the Ohio Historical Society and members of the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board), organizations, businesses, and public agencies are eligible for awards. Anyone may submit a nomination. The deadline for nominations is June 1. Winners are chosen by a selection committee comprising members of the OHS-PAB and OHPO staff. Awards are presented at the Ohio Historical Society Annual Meeting in September. For nomination forms or more information contact the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 297-2470 or write Ohio Historic Preservation Office Awards, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office recently formed an African-American Advisory Committee to increase recognition of historic, architectural, and archaeological resources in Ohio that are significant in African-American history and culture, and to increase participation by African Americans in Ohio's historic preservation program. The Committee met twice in October, 1992 to develop its recommendations. The Committee com-

prised African-Americans representing a variety of allied professions, preservation-related interests, and geographic areas, five members of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office staff, a member of the Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board, and a member of the Ohio Historical Society Board of Trustees. The project was funded in part by a grant to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office from the Ohio Arts Council's Building Diverse Audiences Program. Copies of the Committee's final report are available by writing to the African-American Advisory Committee Report at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. For further information contact Mary Beth Hirsch, Education and Support Services Department Head.

1993 STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

The Fifth Statewide Historic Preservation Conference of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office will be held May 20-22, 1993, at the Omni Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati. The conference will include two tracks, "The Issue of Stewardship" and "Beyond Buildings." The stewardship track will include a panel discussion entitled "Who Owns The Past?" as well as presentations on stewardship in the public, private, and non-profit sectors. "Beyond Buildings" will cover the impact of planning decisions, green space issues, and intangible cultural resources. A new feature of the 1993 conference will be a full-day pre-conference training course on Thursday, May 20, for landmark commissions and design review boards covering legal, political, design, and operational aspects of commission work. For further information contact Mary Beth Hirsch.

STAFF NOTES

Historic Preservation Planner Becky Shrimpton, and her husband Jeff, Technical Preservation Services Manager, resigned in December. Becky is now working for the National Park Service in its Battlefield Protection Program, while Jeff is now with the Department of the Army's Legacy Program. Both positions should be filled this Spring.

The Northwest Regional Coordinator position at Bowling Green State University has been filled with the hiring of Maura Johnson. Most recently, Maura worked on a cultural resources survey of U.S. Route 66 under a grant from the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office. Prior to that she was the community development coordinator for the City of Liberty, MO, a Certified Local Government, where she managed the historic preservation program. Maura received her Master's Degree from the Historic Preservation Planning Program at Cornell University.

OAC GRANTS COMMITTEE

1993 Essenpreis Research Grant: The Grants Committee is now accepting grant applications for the 1993 Patricia Essenpreis Research Grant. The maximum amount of the grant is \$1000. The grant will be awarded to an individual or group continuing research in areas in which Pat devoted much of her professional interests including, but not limited to, the Hopewell and Fort Ancient. This grant is not restricted to OAC members, and students are encouraged to apply. A grant application is included as an insert. Send all grant applications to the attention of the Grants Committee Chair, Ohio Archaeological Council, P.O. Box 02012, Columbus, OH 43202, by July 8, 1993.

TECHNICAL NOTES

"BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS RESEARCH RELATED TO CULTURAL SITE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION"

The U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (USAEWES) recently released the above titled bibliography as part of its "Archeological Sites Protection and Preservation Notebook: Technical Notes" series. This series is published as a means of disseminating information on strategies and technologies which have been employed in attempts to preserve archeological resources in situ. The bibliography was compiled by OAC member Richard Stallings and Dr. Paul R. Nickens, of the USAEWES.

The use of various technologies and strategies to protect archaeological sites in place is still a developing field. Many of the technologies employed to do so and those that have the potential have been developed in other disciplines, notably engineering and natural sciences. Much of this literature is little known in the archaeological community and has had limited availability. This publication provides an annotated bibliography of 217 entries of U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's laboratory reports relevant for archaeological site protection efforts.

Copies of the reports are available in many Corps Division and District libraries. If not available, a copy may be obtained by contacting the appropriate laboratory reports distribution office or by contacting the National Technical Information Service. Copies of the reports also may be obtained through interlibrary loan with the Waterways Experiment Station Research

Library by contacting the Circulation Librarian. For further information about the bibliography or the series please contact the Notebook Editor, Dr. Paul R. Nickens, (601) 634-2380, or the Environmental Impact Research Program Manager, Dr. Roger T. Saucier, (601) 634-3233, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199.

MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT COMPACTION ON BURIED CULTURAL MATERIALS

[Adapted from Federal Archeology Report, 1992, Vol., 5(4)] The New York State Historic Preservation Office, in cooperation with the Iroquois Gas Transmission System, recently conducted a study to determine if the effects of compaction on buried cultural materials, as a result of pipeline construction, could be mitigated through a program of in situ site preservation. In situ site preservation is increasingly an objective of federal agency archaeology, and has been recognized as such in the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's National Strategy for Federal Archeology [see OAC Newsletter, August, 1992, Vol., 4(3)].

The purpose of the study was to test a hypothesis suggesting that short-term burial of cultural materials, under a protective overburden, would preserve these materials from the effects of pressure exerted by the movement of heavy equipment during pipeline construction. Two multicomponent sites were chosen as test areas because of the diversity of cultural materials found at each site allowed assemblages from distinct cultural periods to be examined for the effects of heavy equipment compaction. Preservation of the sites was accomplished by layering a protective covering of a geo-synthetic filter fabric and fill over a designated portion of the test site area. Some data recovery was undertaken at these sites prior to construction for use as a control and were later compared with materials recovered post-construction.

The results of the study indicate that in instances in which construction will be conducted over a relatively brief time span, the effects of heavy equipment compaction can be reduced by short-term, in situ preservation. These results may be used as an argument to justify reduction of overall project time by allowing a site to be buried rather than undertake a lengthy mitigation. This technique would serve to protect a site's integrity during construction and leave it relatively intact.

For further information about this study, including test data, contact Anthony J. Ardito, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Empire

State Plaza, Agency Building 1, Albany, NY 12238-0001, telephone (518) 474-0443.

BOOK REVIEWS

"A Vertebrate Faunal Analysis Coding System"

[Adapted from the Foreword and Preface by Al Tonetti] The University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, has recently published "A Vertebrate Faunal Analysis Coding System with North American Taxonomy and dBase Support Programs and Procedures (Version 3.3)", by Brian S. Shaffer and Barry W. Baker, as Technical Report 23. The cost of the report is \$12, plus \$4 postage, and can be ordered from the Museum of Anthropology, 4009 Museums, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Prepayment is required.

This coding system was developed when the research staff at the Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Texas A&M University undertook analysis of the Alabonson Road site (southeast Texas) faunal assemblage, consisting of more than 128,000 specimens. Several more analyses were completed using fauna from several localities in the southern and southwestern U.S. These assemblages consisted of fauna ranging in states of preservation from poor to excellent, with samples varying from a few hundred to several thousand specimens. Those who used the Faunal Analysis Coding System (FACS) during this developmental period found it to be a very functional and comprehensive coding system.

FACS appear to be highly flexible. The analyst can choose to record the information in as simple or as detailed terms as the analyst prefers. The analyst can select only those coding options from the more than 2000 available that are pertinent to the analysis required. Included in this publication are a description of the programs and support files, presented in their entirety. Each of the programs presented in the text was imported directly from the working programs. Although the programs are not extremely lengthy, the taxon, element, and portion of element support files that must be created are lengthy. Anyone wishing to use this system may either create the appropriate files from the descriptions given in Appendix II, dBase FACS Support Programs and Procedures, or may write to the authors for a copy of the programs and support files on diskette. To do the latter send an MS-DOS or PC-DOS preformatted 5 1/4" or 3 1/2" diskette, diskette mailer, and appropriate return postage to Brian S. Shaffer and Barry W. Baker, FACS, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352.

**"People of the Fresh Water Lake:
A Prehistory of Westborough,
Massachusetts"**

By Curtiss, R. Hoffman; American University Studies Series XI, Anthropology and Sociology Vol. 47; Peter Lang, New York, 1990; xvi + 304 pp., illustrations, tables, references, index; \$52.95 (cloth).

In his preface, Hoffman states that it is his goal to tell the stories of the peoples who lived at what is now Westborough, Massachusetts, from the end of the Pleistocene through the beginning of historic times. He targets the lay public as well as archaeologists for his audience, devoting chapters to each of nine cultural-historical periods. The Westborough study area is located at a glacial kettle pond/swamp complex at the head of the Merrimack River, about 55 km west of Boston Harbor.

Hoffman makes some interesting observations regarding the Archaic/Early Woodland inhabitants of the Westborough study area, the time span during which the most intensive occupations occurred. For example, he noted that around one of the kettle ponds the Middle Archaic points above a certain elevation were made of exotic materials; those from lower elevations from local materials. Geologists have dated a significant lowering of the pond's water level to this period. Hoffman concludes that the points found on the higher elevations were deposited by Middle Archaic populations who were just getting to know the area, while those from the lower elevations were left by subsequent Middle Archaic peoples who had settled into the area. Another interesting observation is that during the Early Woodland period the presence of a large, sedentary settlement contributed enough waste material into one of the ponds to significantly degrade it. Hoffman clearly combines geological, palynological, and archaeological data to reach this conclusion.

At the outset, Hoffman clearly informs the reader that he draws upon the archaeological record of the entire greater New England region to understand and interpret the remains found at Westborough. This he does liberally and well, completely avoiding parochialism. Some of the chapters, particularly those dealing with periods from which little data have been recovered at Westborough, primarily include information from outside the study area. He also addresses regional topics, such as the presence of Adena ritual artifacts in the Delmarva region. Hoffman concludes that by the end of the Late Archaic the entire region had filled up, making the fissioning of bands into largely uninhabited, more marginal areas no longer possible. This encouraged the establishment of large settlements at rich coastal loci. Since some of these settlements were larger than would be stable with egalitarian social organizations, Adena goods were imported from the west for use in socially-

integrating rituals, which may have helped validate the authority of an elite sub-population.

As noted above, Hoffman devotes nine chapters to the prehistory of Westborough. A single chapter deals with the geological/physiographic background, another to the history of local archaeological research. The ten additional chapters are devoted to archaeological method and theory. To encourage people to actually read these sections, each methodological/theoretical chapter is alternated with one of the cultural-historical chapters.

It is Hoffman's methodological/theoretical chapters which give his book its widest geographic appeal. The methodological chapters are quite complete, frankly discussing the weaknesses as well as the strengths of several analytical techniques. His theoretical chapters are extremely provocative. Topics addressed at length include the utility of employing non-Western world views in the analysis of archaeological data, the influence of gender on both the archaeological record and those who work with it, the psychological underpinnings of artifact collecting, and the role of unpopular and/or unorthodox archaeological perspectives.

This book is much more than an interesting account of the prehistory of a Massachusetts town. The methodological and theoretical sections make it suitable for use as an advanced undergraduate textbook. The theoretical chapters are thought provoking enough to provide the basis of a graduate seminar. Hoffman interprets his Westborough data in a traditional, rigorous manner. However, his theoretical discussions tended to make the reviewer feel uncomfortable. The reviewer suggests that this is exactly what a theoretical discussion should do.

Hoffman is Professor of Anthropology at Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He received his Ph.D. in Near Eastern Archaeology from Yale University in 1974, the same year he began archaeological investigations in Westborough. He is past president of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society and is an active member of its Board of Trustees. He is the author of numerous articles in local and regional journals on New England archaeology.

Reviewed by Jonathan E. Bowen, Ph.D.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

PROTECTION TRAINING

The Wayne National Forest is hosting the 40-hour Archaeological Resources Protection Act Training

Program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Treasury, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) on May 3-7, 1993. It will be held at the Ohio University Inn in Athens. The program is designed to train both law enforcement officers and archaeologists who are responsible for the protection of archaeological sites in the conduct of archaeological resources investigations. This highly regarded course consists of a comprehensive program of study in investigative techniques through classroom lecture, discussion, and practical exercises.

Federal employees may register through their respective training officers to FLETC. All others who are interested should contact the Office of State and Local Training (FLETC) at (912) 267-2343. Class size is limited and there is a registration fee. A block of rooms has been reserved at the Ohio University Inn [(614) 593-6661]. The scheduled facilitators are Elwood Jones (Law Enforcement Officer, FLETC), Martin McAllister (Archaeologist, Archaeological Resource Investigations), and Larry Mackey (U.S. Department of Justice). For further information please contact Ann Cramer, Wayne National Forest Archaeologist, (614) 592-6644.

REMOTE SENSING/GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Geophysics techniques provide a means of non-destructive investigations for archaeological surveys. Geophysics utilizes physical principles to study the earth through indirect interpretation of the earth's physical properties. Physical, electrical, and/or chemical measurements are used by geophysicists to interpret the earth's physical characteristics. Active geophysical techniques are based on responses from an induced signal used to detect contrasts in different materials properties. Such techniques include electromagnetics, ground penetrating radar, metal detectors, electrical resistivity, and seismic. Passive techniques are based on responses from the natural conditions. These techniques include magnetics, gravity, and self potential. Participants in this workshop will be provided an opportunity to use the following geophysical survey techniques including magnetics, electromagnetics, ground penetrating radar, and resistivity. The advantages and disadvantages of using such techniques will be explored.

This workshop is designed to provide a practical application of electronic instruments and aerial photographic techniques available for identification, evaluation, and ultimately the conservation and preservation of cultural resources. Instruction will be given in the use of electronic survey equipment including a total station with data collector and associated computer mapping of the field data for historic architectural and archaeological applications. Geophysical instruction will include

use of magnetometer, terrain conductivity meter, ground penetrating radar and their applications to non-destructive subsurface investigations. The major emphasis of the training will center on the field use of equipment. Instruction will also be offered in the use and interpretation of aerial photographic techniques, and in the use of Global Positioning Systems.

This workshop is intended for Federal, State, and local cultural resources managers and specialists (i.e., archaeologists, and historians) with responsibilities concerning the identification, evaluation, conservation, protection, and management of archaeological and other cultural resources. Class size is limited to 15 - 20, and will take place between June 7-11, 1993 at the Fort Laramie National Historic Site, Wyoming. There is no charge for tuition, however applicants must complete a one-page nomination form. Applications must be received by April 1, 1993. For information on the workshop contact Steven De Vore, National Park Service, RMR-PR, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287, telephone (303) 969-2882. For further information contact Al Tonetti.

CONFERENCES

MONONGAHELA ARCHAEOLOGY

A one-day conference on Monongahela archaeology is planned for Saturday, September 18, 1993 at California University of Pennsylvania. The goal of this conference is to provide a means to disseminate information on recent research on all aspects of Monongahela archaeology. Papers are solicited that provide descriptive accounts on the results of excavations at previously unpublished Monongahela sites, or that present the results of research pertaining to lithic or pottery technology, bioarchaeology, subsistence, or settlement. Abstracts, limited to 100 words, will be accepted through June 1, 1993. Abstracts and requests for additional information should be addressed to John P. Hart, Ph.D., GAI Consultants, Inc., 570 Beatty Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15146, or John Nass, Ph.D., Department of Social Sciences, California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA 15419-1394.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF CITIES

[Reprinted from *Archaeology and Public Education*, newsletter of the Society for American Archaeology's Committee on Public Education] The Archaeology of Cities, May 3-4, 1993. This conference is specifically aimed at teachers and the general public, as well as professional archaeologists working in government agencies. It focuses on cities as a category of human settlement and shows that archaeology can contribute to our understanding of cities' foundations, growth, and

functions. The session begins with a presentation about the archaeology of Minneapolis, then continues with international and domestic examples. For further information contact Mark Allen, Professional Development and Conference Services, University of Minnesota, 221 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive, SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0139, telephone (612) 625-6358.

Issues in the Public Interpretation of Archaeological Materials and Sites: A NPS Workshop

In October 1992, I was selected to participate in a 3-1/2-day course in Denver, Colorado, dealing with public interpretation of archaeological sites and materials sponsored by the National Park Service and organized by the Mather Employee Development Center at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The course, an element of the NPS' Public Interpretation Initiative, was designed to foster greater communication between archaeologists and interpreters in order to improve the information conveyed to the public about archaeology and cultural resources. There were 25 participants, half of whom were NPS employees (including Bob Petersen of Hopewell Culture National Historical Park [a.k.a. Mound City]). The rest of us included representatives from other federal agencies (for example, BLM, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife), the Alabama SHPO's office, the Kenaitze Indian tribe from Alaska; two of us represented museums. The group was nearly evenly split between archaeologists and interpreters.

The 14 individual sessions covered a multitude of subjects: interpretive ethics, case studies, selecting the appropriate interpretive approach, building constituencies, media, and "experiential" education. We also worked in small groups to solve a series of hypothetical, and actual, problems. In addition to the insights provided by the various instructors, the participants shared many of their experiences, both good and bad, in communicating archaeological information to the public. Of particular interest to me were the sessions dealing with "experiential" education, programs in which participants learn about archaeology by taking part in laboratory and field activities. However, the absolute highlight of the course was the opportunity to meet the curators and educators from the Denver Museum of Natural History who were involved in the installation of the excellent Aztec exhibit that opened at the museum in late September (it runs through February 21). I was especially impressed with the quality of the teach-

er's guide and the other educational materials generated for the exhibition.

John Jameson, NPS Interagency Archaeological Services Division, Atlanta, who was one of the organizers of the course, has developed a series of symposia on public interpretation of archaeology at various professional meetings of the SAA, AAA, and National Association for Interpretation; the session at the St Louis SAA meetings is entitled "Toward Sensitive Interpretation of Cultural Resources in a Multicultural Society". Jameson plans to establish a clearinghouse at IAS/Atlanta for information on public interpretation topics and to form a bridge between professional archaeologists and professional interpreters.

There was a variety of reference material available at the conference, of which the following titles are a sample: Protecting the Past, edited by George S. Smith and John E. Ehrenhard (1991; CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, FL); State Archeological Education Programs, edited by William Butler (1992; NPS, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, CO); and "Cultural Diversity and Historic Preservation" by Antoinette Lee and other articles in CRM, vol. 15, no. 7 (1992; National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, NPS). I also learned that there is an organization, the Council for American Indian Interpretation, within the National Association for Interpretation.

It is possible that the NPS may repeat this course in the future as part of the agency's growing list of learning opportunities. Anyone interested in participating can contact Dave Dahlen, Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Center, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0077.

*Martha Potter Otto
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EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

MYSTERIES OF THE MOUNDS:

A SUMMER FESTIVAL IN CELEBRATION OF THE PAST

The Ohio Historical Society presents a series of programs on the magnificent mounds and earthworks of Ohio and the great civilization which built them. The programs will be held at Moundbuilders and Flint Ridge State Memorials in Licking County. The Summer Festival will consist of informative and entertaining slide programs and an Archaeology Day which will include the annual Artifact and Fossil Identification

Workshop. Slide programs will be presented by experts on a variety of topics such as the Newark Earthworks, Serpent Mound, and a variety of Hopewell village sites. These slide programs will be held on Saturdays, from 1 - 2 PM, at Moundbuilders State Memorial between June 5th and September 4th (see schedule, below). The series is free to members of the Ohio Historical Society. For non-members there is a fee of \$2 per event or \$15 for the series. For further information contact Bradley Lepper at (614) 344-1920 or James Kingery at (614) 344-1919.

June 5 "Old Fort or Sacred Circle: Changing Interpretations of Newark's Earthworks." Bradley Lepper, Ohio Historical Society.

June 12 "Textiles from Ohio's Mound Sites: Clues to the Past." Lucy Sibley and Kathryn Jakes, Ohio State University.

June 19 "Serpent Mound: A New Look at an Old Snake-in-the-Grass." Robert Fletcher and Terry Cameron.

June 26 "The Alligator and Eagle: Licking County's Effigy Mounds." Bradley Lepper, Ohio Historical Society

July 3 "The Holy Stones of Newark: Who Really Discovered America?" Jeff Gill, Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society, and Bradley Lepper, Ohio Historical Society.

July 10 "The Hopewell Site." N'omi Greber, Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

July 17 "1992 Excavations at Newark's Great Circle." Dee Anne Wymer, Bloomsburg University.

July 24 "Hopewell Hamlets in the Raccoon Creek Valley." Paul Pacheco, Ohio State University.

July 31 "Beyond the Licking Valley: A Hopewell Hamlet in Vinton County, Ohio." Flora Church, Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc.

August 7 "The Newark Expressway Project: A Hopewell Hamlet at the Newark Earthworks." Bradley Lepper, Ohio Historical Society.

August 14 "Moundbuilders and Moonshine." Ray Hively and Robert Horn, Earlham College.

August 21 "Warren K. Moorehead at Wounded Knee." Jeff Gill, Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society.

August 28 "The Great Hopewell Road." Bradley Lepper, Ohio Historical Society.

August 29 "Archaeology Day." Artifact and fossil identification workshop at Flint Ridge State Memorial. Bring your artifact and fossil collections for identification! Michael Hanson, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Jack Blosser, Ohio Historical Society, and Bradley Lepper, Ohio Historical Society.

September 4 "The Last Paleoindian: A View of the Dalton Culture from the Olive Branch Site." William Pickard, Ohio State University.

1993 Calendar Of Events

May 3-4: *The Archaeology of Cities*, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Contact Mark Allen (612) 625-6358.

May 21: *Ohio Archaeological Council Spring Membership Meeting*, Ohio Historical Center, Columbus. Contact Martha Potter Otto at (614) 297-2641.

September 18: *Monongahela Archaeology Conference*, California State University of Pennsylvania, California, PA. Contact John Nass at (412) 938-5726 or 4042.

November 19-20: *Ohio Archaeological Council Fall Membership Meeting (19th) and Ohio Hopewell Conference*, The Comfort Inn, Chillicothe. Contact Bob Genheimer at (513) 345-8503.

Schedule For Submission:

<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Issue</u>
January 1st	February
April 1st	May
July 1st	August
October 1st	November

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

FROM THE

EARLIEST PERIODS

TO THE

PRESENT

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