



# NEWSLETTER

Volume 6, Number 2

May, 1994

## Editor's Comments

Everyone is encouraged to submit articles for the *Newsletter*, preferably on DOS 3.5" computer disk (double sided, high or low density) as a WordPerfect document (version 5.0 or 5.1). Lacking this, any file from an ASCII word processor on any type of diskette will be acceptable (we will make a concerted attempt to retrieve or convert any format you may use). If you mail your diskette files to AI, he will make sure you get your diskette's returned. If you don't have access to a word processor, contact one of us about transcribing your paper copies.

You can Email direct to me articles, questions, or comments via the Internet or BITNET. My address is [lpiotrow@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu](mailto:lpiotrow@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu).

*Len Piotrowski*

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

*Mark F. Seeman*

As an academic, you learn to combine business with pleasure. So with the prospect of my university picking up most of the tab, I combined my recent trip to the Society for American Archaeology meetings in Anaheim, California, with side trips to San Diego (home of sailing hero Dennis Conner and the Cup), and Catalina Island--a well managed chunk of California chaparral that has been saved from urban sprawl and attendant problems. I also had a tour of the forest fire-devastated suburbs of Laguna Canyon, where amid hundreds of burned out homes, one or two remain untouched as fickle exceptions. And I had a chance to try out for myself the freeway system--including one that was still showing the effects of last year's earthquake damage. In a completely unanticipated way, my tour of earthquake damage, forest fires, and the "untouched" wilds of Catalina provided a perfect context for the highlight of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, the Thursday night Plenary Symposium entitled "The Archaeology of Global Change."

The papers of the "Global Change" symposium demonstrated how archaeological data can be used to document the complex relations between human societies and their environments. As we know, environments carry their own particular characteristics--for example, California earthquakes and forest fires--that

structure human adaptations, and in turn, humans actively modify the environment. In a sense, it is pointless to look for "Virgin Forest" where people have lived for any length of time. The papers of the symposium ranged from discussion of longterm vegetation changes in the Near East that are affected and "managed" by human agricultural and herding practices, to evidence for prehistoric competition for the forest resources of Easter Island.

The Global Change symposium made it clear to me that we, as Ohio archaeologists, can do a better job of documenting the dynamic nature of regional environmental change five hundred, three thousand, or even eleven thousand years ago. It is a goal well within our grasp, and we do not have to look very far for effective models. Gary Crites' study of Middle Woodland period human-plant coevolution in Middle Tennessee, Steve Kite's use of Early Archaic sites to understand Ohio Valley floodplain geomorphology, or Pat Munson's study of earthquake damaged archaeological sites come immediately to mind. These types of scientific connections between past and present "global" changes are not especially controversial, and are generally valued by many in our society. And here I believe is where the never stated, but most important aspect of the Global Change symposium resides.

Archaeological contributions to the understanding of global change are easily and positively perceived by the general public as important, and as relevant to their lives in the present. The same certainly could not be said for many of the papers that were presented in Anaheim in other sessions. As recently as last Monday, I heard numerous Native Americans in Indianapolis speak out against the "false science" of archaeology, and its irrelevance to their lives, interests, and traditions. I believe that the real message of the "Global Change"

## IN THIS ISSUE

Editor's Comments .....	1
President's Column .....	1
OHPO .....	2
Publications .....	2
Advisory Council Statement of Policy .....	3
Book Review .....	5
Call For Papers .....	6
Symposium .....	7
Training Opportunities .....	7

symposium was that archaeology must provide relevant information. As Ohio archaeologists, we should aggressively pursue our unique ability to comment on global change through the study of site formational processes, subsistence data, and ecofacts. In a sense, I think it might be considered adaptive behavior.

## **OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

### **STATE PLAN**

A Future for Ohio's Past: Ohio Historic Preservation Plan is well underway. Currently the Ohio Historic Preservation Office is analyzing known historic resources, including the Ohio Archaeological Inventory, as well as planning trends for Ohio, including land use changes, transportation issues, development pressures and economic factors. Information from these studies is being gathered from federal and state government reports and plans, census data, maps, in-house reports, and newspaper and magazine articles. The information generated from both the resource and non-resource based assessments will then be overlapped to determine priority areas (areas or regions within the state where potential threats or opportunities may influence historic preservation activities.)

Preparation is being made for a second Vision Meeting, to be held on June 20. The purpose of this meeting is to enable the public to evaluate the planning process thus far, and to determine feasible implementation strategies for the five year plan. Representatives from various state government agencies, statewide organizations, national organizations, and local groups have been invited. Among the groups representing archaeological concerns are: Ohio Archaeological Council, Archaeology Society of Ohio, US Forest Service, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and The Archaeological Conservancy.

There is plenty of opportunity for other public participation. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office will be happy to give a presentation on the planning process to any interested groups and welcomes any comments that people might have on the drafted goals and planning process summary. Please contact Jennifer Keller or Barbara Powers at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614)297-2470 if you would like to receive a copy of the above materials or if you have any questions or comments. Once the plan is drafted, there will be a series of statewide public meetings for the public to review and comment on the draft plan. There will be further notice of these meetings in the future.

## **PUBLICATIONS**

### **THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF AMERICA: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF THE EARLY INHABITANTS OF THE OHIO AREA**

This is the publication of the proceedings of the Ohio Archaeological Council's conference on Paleoindian and Early Archaic cultures in the Ohio region, held at the Ohio Historical Center on November, 20-21, 1992. The volume is edited by Dr. William S. Dancey, The Ohio State University. The illustrated, paper-bound volume includes the following papers:

L.K. Shane: Intensity and Rate of Vegetation and Climatic Change in the Ohio Region Between 14,000 and 9,000 Years BP

H.G. Mc Donald: The Late Pleistocene Vertebrate Fauna in Ohio: Coinhabitants with Ohio's Paleoindians

D.C. Fisher: Evidence for Butchery of the Burning Tree Mastodon

D.S. Brose: Archaeological Investigations at the Paleo Crossing Site, a Paleoindian Occupation in Medina County, Ohio

M.F. Seeman: Fluted Point Characteristics at Three Large Sites: The Implications for Modeling Early Paleoindian Settlement Patterns in Ohio

K.B. Tankersley: Was Clovis a Colonizing Population in Eastern North America?

C.H. Tomak: The Paleoindian Alton Site: Perry County, Indiana

J.G. Brashler: Recent Research at the St. Albans Site: 46KA27

B.T. Lepper: Locating Early Sites in the Middle Ohio Valley: Lessons from the Manning Site (33CT476)

S. Kozarek: Phase IV Data Recovery of an Early Holocene Lithic Cluster in North Central Ohio

T.J. Abel: An Early Archaic Habitation Structure from the Weilnau Site, North-Central Ohio

K.D. Vickery: A Proposed Revision of the Classification of Midwestern Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic Projectile Points

A pre-publication discounted price of \$22.00 (shipping and handling included) is being offered for pre-paid orders received by June 15, 1994. To order send check or money order payable to the Ohio Archaeological Council to Don Bier, Treasurer, Ohio Archaeological Council, P.O. Box 02012, Columbus, OH 43202. You must include your name, street address, city, state, zip code, and telephone/fax number.

### THE CIVIL PROSECUTION PROCESS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

The Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service recently released this title as Technical Brief No. 16. This Technical Brief details the procedure for pursuing a civil violation of ARPA through the administrative law process. Its purpose is to provide a succinct blueprint for use by land managing agencies when civil prosecution under the law is the desired option.

Copies of this and other Technical Briefs should be requested from the Editor, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

### REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS, 1993

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has released its annual report. The report examines the ongoing process of regulatory revision undertaken in response to the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992, which mandated specific changes in the Nation's protective process for historic properties. It also summarizes other 1993 Council activities, including Section 106 program and project review, training, and education, and litigation, with particular emphasis on Native American issues.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is a 20-member independent Federal agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. It serves as major policy advisor to the President and Congress in the field of historic preservation, and guides Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not needlessly harm historic properties.

Single copies of *Report to the President and Congress, 1993* may be obtained from the Council free of charge while supplies last by writing the Office of Communications and Publications, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004.

[Editor's note: The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *Statements of Policy* on Native American concerns, and pothunting, contained in this report, are reprinted in their entirety below]

### ADVISORY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF POLICY: *Consultation with Native Americans Concerning Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance* (adopted by the full Council, June 11, 1993).

Historic properties with traditional religious and cultural importance ("traditional cultural properties") are essential to maintaining the cultural integrity of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Such properties are critical to the cultural lives of many Native American communities. To preserve the character of such properties in the context of Federal agency planning requires that all participants in Section 106 review carry out the requirements of the Council's regulations in ways that respectfully balance Native American cultural values with other public interests. The Council will, and other participants in Section 106 review should, interpret and use Section 106 review process in a flexible manner that advances the goals of maintaining traditional cultural values and specific historic properties ascribed such values as "a living part of our community life" (16 U.S.C. 470(b)(2)), and fully take into account the effects of undertakings on such properties.

#### Implementation Principles:

The Council will, and other participants in Section 106 review should, be guided by the following principles in applying the policy set forth above:

#### Procedural Flexibility:

The principles set forth in Section 800.3(b) should be employed by the participants in the Section 106 process. Traditional cultural properties are an integral part of living communities and must be viewed in a culturally sensitive manner throughout the Section 106 process. Rigid adherence to the precise procedures in the regulations may be detrimental to the values that give a traditional cultural property its significance. Agencies should not require Native Americans to conform rigidly to procedures that may be alien to them, even though administrative procedures must be followed.

For example, requiring Native American religious practitioners to fully disclose their beliefs about a traditional place may, from their perspective, require

them to violate tradition in a manner that they believe to be destructive to the place, their culture, and themselves.

Strict adherence to regulatory procedures must not be allowed to take precedence over respect for the rights and beliefs of Native Americans.

#### Earliest Reasonable Involvement:

Communication with Native Americans should be initiated at the earliest stages of the Section 106 process.

Native American groups who ascribe cultural values to a property or an area should be identified by culturally appropriate methods.

Agencies should identify specific individuals and/or groups through discussions with tribal councils, other official points of contact, knowledgeable outside parties, and known or likely authorities on cultural matters within each potentially concerned group.

Agencies should understand that Native American groups not identified during the initial stages of the Section 106 process may legitimately request to participate in consultation later in the process.

#### Meaningful Consultation:

It should be understood that the purpose of consultation is to elicit the concerns of groups, ensure full consideration of those concerns, and, if possible, arrive at decisions that respect those concerns and take them into account. In this respect, "the Council regards the consultation process as an effective means for reconciling the interests of the consulting parties" (36 CFR 800.1(b)).

However, the requirements to consult with Native Americans is not a requirement that the agency always accede to their views. Recognizing the interest of a Native American group in a traditional cultural property does not confer right of ownership in the property.

#### Culturally Appropriate Communication:

Agencies should determine how to consult in a manner that will be effective, given the cultural values of the participating Native Americans. The consultation must be conducted in a realistic manner that is cognizant of the cultural values, socioeconomic factors, and administrative structure of the group(s). Participants in the Section 106 process should learn how to approach Native Americans in culturally informed ways. Specific steps should be taken to address such factors as language differences, economic circumstances, seasonal availability, or other constraints that may limit the ability of individuals and groups to participate and to respond in a timely manner.

#### Early Planning Consideration:

Agencies should consider the potential for effect on traditional cultural properties in determining whether an action is an undertaking, and again in establishing an undertaking's area of potential effect.

Actions that may have no potential for effect on other kinds of historic properties may have effects on traditional cultural properties. Moreover, such properties may be subject to a wide range of effects that must be considered in establishing the area of potential effect.

For example, the spraying of pesticides, which may not have the potential to affect other kinds of historic properties, can affect the ability of Native American basketmakers to use historic resource areas needed to continue their traditional work. Similarly, more distant undertakings that occur within the vicinity of a mountaintop on which Native American religious practitioners seek visions "may introduce audible, visual, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting" (36 CFR 800.9(b)(3)), thus affecting the ability of practitioners to use the mountaintop for its historic, traditional use.

#### Respect for Religious and Other Cultural Beliefs:

Where the interests of a Native American group in a traditional cultural property are religious in nature, such as the need to perform ceremonies at a traditional cultural property, or the belief that the property played a role in the traditional creation of the group, participants in Section 106 review must respect such interests in accordance with the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996), while avoiding actions that could be taken to constitute the establishment of religion in contravention of the First Amendment.

The Council, will, and other participants in Section 106 review should, interpret and use the Section 106 review process to advance the purpose of maintaining traditional cultural properties as "a living part of our community life" (16 U.S.C. 470(b)(2)).

#### Legitimacy of Confidentiality:

Participants in Section 106 review should seek only the information necessary for planning in a manner that respects the Native American group's need for confidentiality.

The cultural values of many groups require that information on traditional cultural properties be kept secret or shared only with selected parties. As a result, it may be both ineffective and offensive to ask a Native American group to assist in identification of such properties.

For example, it may be unnecessary to define the precise boundaries of a traditional cultural property, or to describe in detail what uses of the property give it significance, as long as enough information is obtained to take into account effects on the property.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF POLICY:**  
Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods (adopted by the full Council, September 26, 1988).

While human remains or grave goods are likely to be exhumed in connection with an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of NHPA, the consulting parties under the Council's regulations should agree upon arrangements for their disposition that, to the extent allowed by law, adhere to the following principles:

Human remains and grave goods should not be disinterred at all unless required in advance of some kind of disturbance, such as construction.

Disinterment when necessary should be done carefully, respectfully, and completely, in accordance with proper archeological methods.

In general, human remains and grave goods should be reburied in consultation with the descendants of the dead.

Prior to reburial, scientific studies should be performed as necessary to address justified research topics.

Scientific studies and reburial should occur according to a definite, agreed-upon schedule.

Where scientific study is offensive to the descendants of the dead, and the need for such study does not outweigh the need to respect the concerns of such descendants, reburial should occur without prior study. Conversely, where the scientific research value of human remains or grave goods outweighs any objections that descendants may have to their study, they should not be reburied, but should be retained in perpetuity for study.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL STATEMENT OF POLICY:**  
Pothunting (adopted by the full Council, September 27, 1988).

The Council deplors the destruction caused by pothunting and applauds the efforts of Congress, the agencies, the States, and the tribes to contend with it.

The Council supports in principle legislative and educational efforts to address the pothunting problem.

However, the Council also understands the desire to search out, study, appreciate, and possess artifacts and

art objects, which directly or indirectly motivates pothunting.

The Council expresses its strong support for, and encouragement of, efforts by the Department of Justice, the various United States Attorneys, and other Federal and State agencies to bring to justice and prosecute to the full extent of the law all violators of Federal and State laws protecting historic, archeological, and other cultural resources.

However, the Council recognizes that it is unlikely that police action alone will control pothunting on Federal and Indian lands, and that since pothunting occurs on other lands as well, increased enforcement on Federal and Indian lands may only increase pothunting elsewhere.

Accordingly, the Council encourages cooperative efforts among Federal agencies, States, Indian tribes, archeologists, art and artifact dealers, artifact collectors, and other interested parties to seek mutually agreeable means of reducing pothunting while ensuring those interested in finding, studying, enjoying, and possessing artifacts the continued opportunity to do so.

## BOOK REVIEW

### TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY: A SAMPLER FOR GRADES 3 TO 12

Reviewed by Al Tonetti.

In response to numerous requests for teaching resources, background information, and lessons to help educators share archaeology with their students, the Society for American Archaeology's Public Education Committee recently released the above titled 24-page booklet. In general, the booklet describes the benefits in using archaeology in teaching and offers a sample of broad-based, teacher-tested lesson plans.

The narratives were written by educators familiar with using archaeology in teaching. The lesson plans were adapted from publications (referenced on p. ii) regarded as in the vanguard of precollegiate archaeology education. Although the lesson plans have a regional focus this should not affect their applicability since the basic concepts can be adapted to local situations.

The booklet is organized with an *Introduction* explaining the purpose of the publication; a section titled *Archaeology in the Classroom* follows discussing what is archaeology, why it should be taught, and how both teachers and students benefit from using it in instruction. Four

lesson plans follow describing the scientific method of archaeology, what archaeologists learn by doing archaeology, the multidisciplinary nature of archaeology, and stewardship of archaeological resources. A glossary of archaeological terms used in the text follows, with the booklet concluding with a section on where to get further information about archaeology.

As an introduction to using archaeology to teach primary and secondary students about science, history, and conservation, this modest publication serves its purpose. Some lesson plans involve short-term, single lesson activities, while others involve activities for a long-term unit of study. Most of the activities appear to be better suited for older students, grades 6 and up. Materials required to undertake these activities are inexpensive and often already exist in schools.

*Teaching Archaeology: A Sampler for Grades 3 to 12* was compiled by the Public Education Committee's Formal Education Subcommittee, Workbook Task Group, which includes former OAC member Paul Hooge. The booklet's art work was done by Patricia Roadruck Cheney, Licking County teacher and avocational archaeologist.

The booklet is a free publication of the Society for American Archaeology, and can be ordered by contacting Dr. Edward Friedman, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, Attn. D-5650, Denver, CO 80225-0007; telephone (303) 236-1061, ext. 239.

[Editor's note: Al Tonetti is the Ohio coordinator for the Society for American Archaeology's Public Education Committee. For further information about the Committee's activities contact Al at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Ave., Columbus, OH 43211-2497; telephone (614) 297-2470; FAX (614) 297-2546]

## CALL FOR PAPERS

OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL  
THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE,  
*CULTURES BEFORE CONTACT: THE LATE  
PREHISTORY OF OHIO,*  
NOVEMBER 18-19, 1994, QUALITY  
HOTEL CENTRAL,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The objective of this conference is to synthesize archaeological research on Late Prehistoric period (500-1,000 B.P.) cultures of the Ohio area, including the mid and

upper Ohio River Valley and the western Lake Erie Basin. Papers are invited on all aspects of archaeological research on the Late Prehistory of Ohio including, but not limited to, chronology, technology, settlement pattern, economic base, social structure and demography, ceremonial and mortuary behavior, origin and decline. A *Plenary Session* will focus on synthesizing Ohio's Late Prehistory. A panel discussion will follow. Papers addressing more specific topics will be included in a *Contributed Paper Session*. A *Poster Session* also will be included.

Persons interested in participating in one of the three sessions are encouraged to submit a 250 word abstract to the Conference Coordinator by June 6, 1994. Please submit to:

Robert Genheimer, OAC Conference Coordinator, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45202, telephone (513) 345-8503; fax (513) 345-8501.

The OAC Education Committee will review abstracts and selection of participants will be made by June 15. Selection will be based on adherence to conference theme, scholarly content, original research, and ability to synthesize data. Proceedings of *Cultures Before Contact: The Late Prehistory of Ohio* will be published by the OAC. Conference details will be available after August 15.

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FEDERATION SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL  
MEETING, NOVEMBER 4-6, 1994,  
ALBANY, NY.

Suggested topics for papers include: Early Archaic, Adena/Hopewell, Iroquois, and Algonquin, as well as Historical Archaeology. Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length. Use of illustrative materials is encouraged.

Symposia suggestions accepted prior to April 15. Abstracts due by June 1. Submit abstracts to:

Dr. Dean Snow, ESAF Program Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222, telephone (518) 442-4716.

Tours are planned for the Iroquois Indian Museum, the New York State Museum, and the Shaker Heritage Society. Banquet speaker is Dr. Robert Funk.

For more information contact the Local Arrangements Chair, Sandra L. Arnold, 147 Scotch Church Road, Pattersonville, NY 12137, telephone (518) 887-2765.

**THE 8TH CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH  
AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN  
PARKS ON PUBLIC LANDS; SUSTAIN-  
ABLE SOCIETY AND PROTECTED AREAS:  
CHALLENGES AND ISSUES FOR THE PER-  
PETUATION OF CULTURAL AND NATU-  
RAL RESOURCES, APRIL 17-21, 1995,  
PORTLAND, OR.**

The 1995 George Wright Society Conference is dedicated to the exploration of sustainability as it relates to parks and other protected areas. Emphasis will be placed on the value of natural and cultural resources as the objects of sustainable management and as reference points for the larger society. The program will also include a variety of contributed papers and posters organized around topics of major interest in protected area management and research. Subjects may address any discipline involved with protected areas - from prehistoric archaeology to marine zoology - or resource type. Papers are needed on research, interpretation, and management.

Abstracts, not exceeding 150 words, for sessions, papers, and posters should be submitted by May 15, 1994 to The George Wright Society, P.O. Box 65, Hancock, MI 49930-0065, telephone (906) 487-9722, fax (906) 487-9405.

## **SYMPOSIUM**

### **OHIO NATIVE AMERICAN HERI- TAGE RE-EXAMINED: DELAWARE, SHAWNEE, MIAMI, WYANDOTTE**

A symposium titled *Ohio Native American Heritage Re-examined: Delaware, Shawnee, Miami, Wyandotte* will be held July 22-23, 1994, at the Tuscarawas Campus, Kent State University, New Philadelphia, Ohio. This symposium has been funded, in part, by the Ohio Humanities Council. Participants will include representatives of ten tribes and humanities scholars. All meetings are open to the public.

The symposium includes presentations by scholars on the histories of each of the four Native American Nations, with leaders of each Nation responding. Audience participation is also provided for, as are panel discussions on *Ohio Woodland Indians Today*. Other pertinent issues of the day will be addressed, including burial rights, cultural preservation, and non-reservation life. Scheduled speakers include Charles Cole, *Contacts*

*Between the Wyandotte and the Delaware*, Philip Shriver, *The Miami Nation in Ohio*, R. David Edmunds, *The Shawnee Nation in Ohio*, Roberta Miskiskimon, *Delaware Nation, Together in Ohio*, Helen Tanner, *An Overview Response*, Duane Hale, *Cultural Preservation*, Bruce Pearson, *A Language Lesson and Game - Language Role in Cultural Preservation*, Alan Tonetti, *Ohio Policy on Indian Burials*, Lynn Metzger, *Who Are The People?*, and Randall Buchman, *Symposium Evaluation*.

For further information contact the Ohio Woodland Indians Symposium, Kent Tuscarawas Campus, 330 University Drive, New Philadelphia, OH 44663.

## **TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES**

### **ARCHEOLOGY FOR MANAGERS**

This course will familiarize lands managers and program managers whose job functions involve impacts to archeological resources with archeology and archeological resources so they can develop efficient programs, identify problems early, and choose effectively among available alternatives for solutions. The legal requirements, policies, guidelines, and regulations concerning archeological preservation will be covered, as well as appropriate methods for resource management, development, and operations.

This 40-hour course will be held July 11-15, 1994, at the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum in Basin Harbor, VT. It emphasizes hands-on experience, with field visits to the major facilities and archeological resources in the area. Field sessions will take place at a 1,000 year-old prehistoric site, farmstead complexes in the Green Mountain National Forest, the extensive remains of a 19th century ironworking furnace and community, and the 18th century French and British fortifications at New York's Crown Point State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark.

This course is open to Federal, State, Tribal, and local program managers who have little or no background in archeology, but must deal with archeological resources as part of their jobs. Applications to attend may be made on agency stationery, with the nominee's title and short description of duties, and should be sent to Leanne Stone, Program Coordinator, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0032; telephone (702) 784-4046. Applications are due by May 27, 1994.

This course is sponsored by the National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, and the University of Nevada-Reno. It is made possible, in part, with special funding by the NPS through its Cultural Resources Training Initiative.

**ISSUES IN THE PUBLIC INTERPRETATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MATERIALS AND SITES**

This course will focus on the basic elements required to establish effective programs in public interpretation, education, and outreach; and on the need for greater communication between archeologists and interpreters to insure that a readily translatable body of information is effectively applied by program designers in creating a format that can be easily absorbed and appreciated by the lay public. The course is one element of the Public Interpretation Initiative developed by the National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, in response to the growing national interest in archeology, and out of the realization within the professional community that archeologists can no longer afford to be detached from the mechanisms and programs that attempt to communicate archeological information to the lay public.

This course will be held October 24-28, 1994, at Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown and Jamestown, VA. It will include case study presentations, panel discussions and interaction with trainees, and a field practical exercise. Course materials and instructors are representative of current programs and projects in archeological interpretation, nationally and internationally. This course is open to Federal, State, Tribal, and local cultural resources program managers and specialists who are responsible for the public interpretation of cultural sites.

Non-NPS applications for this course should be sent to Chuck Anibal, Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harper's Ferry, WV 25425; telephone (304) 535-6401. NPS applications should be submitted on the standard 1-page nomination form through the appropriate Regional Office. Applications must be submitted by August 26, 1994.

For further information about the Public Interpretation Initiative and its other components, contact John H. Jameson, Interagency Archeological Services Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, Atlanta, GA 30303; telephone (404) 331-2630; FAX (404) 331-2654.

**1993 Calendar Of Events**

May 20, 1994

*Ohio Archaeological Council Spring Membership Meeting.* The Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH. Contact Bob Genheimer, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45202; telephone (513) 345-8503.

May 22, 1994

*Archaeological Society of Ohio Meeting.* Featured speaker is Dr. Robert Rordan, Wright State University, *Views from a Hopewellian Hilltop: The Pollock Works of Greene County, Ohio.* Aladdin Shrine Temple, Columbus, OH. Contact the Archaeological Society of Ohio, 199 Converse Drive, Plain City, OH 43064.

June 13, 1994

*Ohio Archaeological Council Education Committee Meeting.* The Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH. Contact committee co-chairs Al Tonetti (614) 297-2470 or Ann Cramer (614) 592-6644.

July 22-23, 1994

*Ohio Native American Heritage Re-Examined: Delaware, Shawnee, Miami, Wyandotte.* Kent State University, Tuscarawas Campus, New Philadelphia, OH. Contact Ohio Woodland Indians Symposium, Kent Tuscarawas Campus, 330 University Drive, New Philadelphia, OH 44663.

**OFFICERS OF THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL**

- President: Mark Seeman (216) 672-2705 or 2570
- President Elect: Bob Genheimer (513) 345-8503
- Secretary: Martha Otto (614) 297-2641
- Treasurer: Don Bier (614) 297-2647
- Archivist: Kolleen Butterworth (614) 466-5105
- Trustees: Bruce Aument (614) 644-7582, Ann Cramer (614) 592-6644, Franco Ruffini (614) 297-2470, Al Tonetti (614) 297-2470, Kent Vickery (513) 556-5787.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL, P.O. BOX 02012, COLUMBUS, OH 43202

<b>Schedule For Submission:</b>	
<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Issue</u>
January 1st	February
April 1st	May
July 1st	August
October 1st	November

**Editors**

- Len Piotrowski ..... (614) 292-5558
- Al Tonetti ..... (614) 297-2470