



NEWSLETTER

Volume 6, Number 1

February, 1994

Editor's Comments

This may technically still be the Winter season but we are at a watershed in the recent history of the *Newsletter*; the February issue is on time! Enough said.

In the President's Column this issue, Mark Seeman comments on the granting of "...exclusive right to the possession of the Horseshoe Mound" by the City of Portsmouth to the Loyal Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. His column illustrates the sometimes conflicting goals of the Native American community, archaeological researchers, and site protection strategies of local and state agencies.

In the OHPO report, a *Fact Sheet* on House Bill 411, the Ohio Historic Preservation Act, is available from the SHPO. Hearings on the Bill have not yet occurred. Also, access to the File Room may be a problem due to work on the Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning system (HVAC). And, the U.S. Department of the Interior has apportioned funds for FY 1994. Ohio's share is 4% higher than FY 1993.

From the OHPO comes news of the Submerged Lands Advisory Committee. The Committee has been formed to protect and manage historic shipwrecks in Lake Erie. Initially, the Committee is preparing a brochure for divers summarizing Ohio's shipwreck law. The brochure stresses education and communication among users of Ohio's underwater cultural resources.

Also, the Ohio Council of Churches established a Task Force in order to work with the Native American community on legislation regarding sacred places and burial grounds. Representatives from the OAC met with the Task Force in December to discuss issues affecting any such legislation. Other interest groups attending included the Archaeological Society of Ohio, and the Native American Alliance of Ohio.

The OAC Education Committee reports that it is tying up loose ends from the Chillicothe Conference and already planning for the 1994 Conference focusing on "The Late Prehistoric." Bob Genheimer will be the Conference Coordinator. The Hopewell Conference papers will hopefully be available for sale by this year's Conference. Last year's papers on Paleoindian and Early Archaic studies should be out in March or April.

The Proceedings of the Great Lakes Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Resource Policy are available

from the Michigan State University, Department of Park and Recreation Resources. Also in production is a one hour T.V. documentary based on Rebecca Hawkins' book "Silent Testimony: Prehistoric Earthworks of the Central Ohio Valley," entitled "The Ancient Ones: Archaeology of the Ohio Valley." In addition, a new teachers guide has been developed by the Bureau of Land Management for elementary and secondary school curriculums called "Intrigue of the Past." It highlights the teaching of science, math, history, social studies, and cognition skills through examples in archaeology, history, and paleontology. The BLM has a new education program as well, called "Project Archaeology," geared towards teaching students responsibility with our archaeological heritage.

Al Tonetti reviews the book "Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands" by Susan Henry of the National Park Service. It is a technical assistance publication provided to owners of archaeological sites interested in protection and conservation. Useful guides, sources, and hints for site protection strategies are provided to get local groups and individuals started on the conservation path.

Fiscal Year 1994 NAGPRA grants are available through two programs of the National Park Service; one for Native American communities and organizations, and a second for museums. Also, a special session of the Anaheim SAA Meeting is devoted to NAGPRA issues. Francis P. McManamon from the National Park Service will be speaking briefly and then fielding questions from the audience on NAGPRA related issues. While at the SAA meeting, keep a sharp eye out for the "ZiNj" session ("ZiNj Kids and Archaeology: Perspectives of a Younger Generation"), Saturday morning, April 23, sponsored by ZiNj Magazine and the SAA Public Education Committee.

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Finally, we wrap up with a conference announcement/call for papers for a special session of the 1994 Spring Meeting for the American Geophysical Union on "Geophysics and Archaeology." We also include our usual list of position announcements.

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 Al, 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.

Len Piotrowski

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

On July 23, 1993, the City of Portsmouth, Ohio, formally gave the Loyal Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma "...exclusive right to the possession of the Horseshoe Mound." The Horseshoe Mound (33SC1) is located on city property, and is part of the Portsmouth Earthworks made famous by Squire and Davis's 1848 Smithsonian publication. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Form and context suggest it was built more than 1,600 years ago. As stipulated in the agreement, the city will retain title to the Horseshoe Mound, but the Loyal Shawnee are given exclusive possession and use rights for 99 years, with automatic renewal for an additional 99 years. Only persons authorized by the tribe will be allowed on the mound. The site will be fenced in, and maintained by Native Americans.

The agreement between the Shawnee and the City of Portsmouth represents an interesting development in the history of this particular archaeological site. At a time when Nativity scenes must share equal time with KKK crosses, an Ohio city has granted exclusive rights to a particular ethnic group for the purpose of performing religious ceremonies on city property for the next 198 years. The purpose of this column is not to glorify the Constitution, nor to impugn the motives of city officials and Native Americans. Rather, I am interested in the stated justification for this agreement, and the implication for an Ohio prehistory.

In the text of the agreement, there are two sentences that provide reasons for granting exclusive possession

of the Horseshoe Mound to the Loyal Shawnee of Oklahoma:

The City recognizes that Horseshoe Mound has great historical significance inasmuch as the mound is the last surviving mound of a complex of works believed to have been maintained by the Shawnee people of Ohio.

The Shawnee and other indigenous people believe that the mound is a sacred site and ceremonial mound and wish to maintain it for use exclusively for such purposes.

Professional archaeologists and ethnohistorians familiar with the Ohio area would have trouble supporting the first statement. We would say that this archaeological site has never been systematically investigated, and therefore, no one knows for sure how old the Horseshoe Mound is, or what activities took place there.

Over the years, one of the most basic of archaeological concerns has been the tracing of specific ethnic "roots" beyond the familiar confines of history and into an earlier "prehistory." This concern has initiated considerable scholarly work around the world, and has focused on such diverse questions as the gradual northward migration of the ancestors of the historic Pawnee and Arikara tribes on the American Great Plains, and the Celtic invasion of Europe. Although Binfordian archaeology tended to supplant these historical goals in some areas, it remains an important part of our discipline.

Not surprisingly, archaeologists continue to refine the methods for systematically investigating cultural historical relationships of the sort presumed to link the Horseshoe Mound and the Shawnee. This general area of archaeological theory is often called the "direct historical approach," and over the years it has had many famous practitioners - Alfred Kidder, Richard McNeish, James Deetz, and Colin Renfrew - to name a few. Bruce Trigger, in his recent book *A History of Archaeological Thought* (1989: Cambridge University Press), points out that a concern with the direct historical approach has increased considerably of late, as humanistic interests in general have increased in the field.

I believe that the question of Shawnee origins and their prehistoric connection with southern Ohio could be effectively researched using the direct historical approach. It would not be an easy project, but perhaps more central to the discussion at hand, it has not yet been done. As far as I know, the only tenuous link between the Shawnee and the local archaeological record comes from the Bentley site (15GP15) excavation immediately across the river from Portsmouth in Greenup County, Kentucky. Here, a Madisonville-related site with European trade goods dating to the middle 18th century sits at the approximate location of

Lower Shawneetown as visited by European explorers. Importantly, the Bentley site investigation - performed by WPA workers in the 1930s - was not structured within a theoretically-grounded research design of sufficient breadth to document the complexity of Shawnee prehistory, nor does it tie Lower Shawneetown to the Horseshoe Mound in any way.

The central point of my column, however, is not to lecture my fellow archaeologists on the possibilities of advancing theories or testing hypotheses that would bear on the application of the direct historical approach to Shawnee origins. More importantly, we must recognize that archaeological interpretations of the Horseshoe Mound-Shawnee connection are unconsidered and irrelevant with regard to how and who will use this site for the next 200 years. This is something that we need to think about quite seriously. Certainly, over the years, politically-correct, but fanciful, pasts have been constructed by legions of ethnic and national groups. Most would agree that this is not a commendable goal. What we must recognize is that archaeological "experts" can be ignored with impunity unless they have a developed constituency, and can communicate their ideas effectively.

Mark F. Seeman

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT UPDATE

Hearings in the State Government Committee on House Bill 411, introduced last summer by Rep. Mike Stinziano of Columbus, have yet to occur. Hearings are often scheduled on short notice, with less than a week's notice common. For a tape recorded message with the latest information about the status of the Ohio Historic Preservation Act, telephone (614) 297-2495.

For a *Fact Sheet* about House Bill 411 please contact the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. For further information contact Franco Ruffini, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497, telephone (614) 297-2470, FAX (614) 297-2546, or contact Rep. Stinziano at the Ohio House of Representatives, 77 S. High St., Columbus, OH 43215, telephone (614) 466-5064.

CONSTRUCTION AHEAD! CALL BEFORE YOU VISIT!

Over the next month or so the long-awaited renovation of the Ohio Historical Center's HVAC system will necessitate the periodic closing of certain public areas of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, including the File Room. The latter is expected to occur over five days in mid-late March. As always, but particularly at this time, we ask that you call to make an appointment to conduct research in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office. This renovation will, hopefully, eliminate both the annoying background noise in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and in the File Room, and the need to wear Arctic clothing during the Winter months.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANT ANNOUNCED

Recently, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office received notice from the U.S. Department of the Interior that its FY 1994 (October 1993 through September 1994) apportionment will be \$792,507, again fourth highest in the nation behind New York, California, and Pennsylvania. This figure represents a 4% (\$32,618) increase over FY 1993's appropriation. For further information contact Mary Beth Hirsch, Education and Support Services Department Head.

SUBMERGED LANDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[Reprinted from *Ohio Preservation*, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1994, newsletter of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office]

The Submerged Lands Advisory Committee has been formed pursuant to state legislation designed to manage historic shipwrecks in Lake Erie. The Committee is made up of nine members, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor. The seven citizen members are: Russell MacNeal, Chair; Theodore Domine, Jr.; Joyce Hayward; Randle Jones; Ellen Keller; Richard McLellan; and Matthew Roalofs, all of whom have considerable diving experience. Michael Colvin, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' designee, and Franco Ruffini, serving on behalf of the Ohio Historical Society, complete the committee.

While exact numbers are unknown, Ohio's portion of Lake Erie has hundreds of shipwrecks, many of which are historic. With passage of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, the federal government gave title of all submerged and abandoned shipwrecks to the states in whose waters they lie. Ohio then passed its own ship-

wreck laws that govern the recovery of submerged shipwrecks through a permit system administered by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources with the participation of the Ohio Historical Society. Ohio law provides for the establishment of submerged lands preserves similar to those found within Michigan's successful shipwreck program.

The Submerged Lands Advisory Committee has focused its initial meetings on preparing a brochure which summarizes Ohio's shipwreck law for distribution to the diving community. Education and communication are seen as key elements in developing working partnerships among the various user groups of these resources held in trust by the State of Ohio.

OHIO COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CONVENES A NATIVE AMERICAN TASK FORCE

Stemming from a recommendation of its Issues Caucus Committee, the Ohio Council of Churches (OCC) established a Task Force in the summer of 1993 to work with the Native American community in its efforts to have legislation enacted addressing sacred sites and burial grounds in Ohio. The Task Force is comprised of 15 members, eight representing various Christian denominations, six representing Native Americans, and one from the archaeological community, represented by Franco Ruffini, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

The Task Force is currently soliciting the views of interest groups that would be affected by such legislation. Its December meeting was devoted to listening to the positions and concerns of three interest groups, the Ohio Archaeological Council, the Archaeological Society of Ohio, and the Native American Alliance of Ohio. Each group was afforded an hour to make a presentation, and members of the Task Force were given an opportunity to ask questions.

The OAC was represented by its newly elected President, Dr. Mark Seeman, immediate past President Al Tonetti, and Dr. N'omi Greber, chair of the Native American Concerns Committee. The OAC's presentation focused on its long involvement in these issues. This included a discussion of the OAC's policy regarding human remains, its involvement in previous attempts at drafting language for consideration by the state legislature, and its concerns and actions regarding the Irwin-Ruffini document.

The January meeting of the OCC's Task Force focused on a discussion of the presentations made at its Decem-

ber meeting along with plans to obtain additional input from other groups who might be directly affected by any future legislation. One objective of the Task Force is to generate dialogue with a broad base of groups and to identify common areas of agreement in regard to sacred sites and burial grounds in Ohio. For additional information regarding the OCC Task Force, please contact Franco Ruffini at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

OAC EDUCATION COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The OAC's Education Committee met January 21 to wrap-up discussions of the Chillicothe Conference and to plan for future conferences. The next Education Committee meeting will be March 4 at 10:00 at the Ohio Historical Society's Collection Facility. Volunteers to work on this year's conference or other educational activities are welcome to attend.

With the election of Bob Genheimer as President-Elect, the Chair of the Education Committee has been transferred to Trustees Al Tonetti and Ann Cramer (Co-chairs). Bob will remain active on the Committee as he has assumed the responsibility of Conference Coordinator for the 1994 OAC Conference, the theme of which will be "On the Verge of History: A Review of Late Prehistory in Ohio." The dates will be November 18-19, at a site yet to be determined in Cincinnati. As last year, Saturday morning tours are being planned to local Late Prehistoric sites. The theme for the 1995 conference has also been chosen - "The Late Archaic in Ohio."

The Hopewell Conference was a success in many ways. About \$500 was received above expenses thanks to the many donations of services by colleagues and their institutions. The 236 registrants also enabled the OAC to at least break even with expenses. About 20% of the conference participants completed evaluation forms. Most areas were graded as excellent or good, indicating that we are doing a lot of things right. A tentative schedule for publication of the Hopewell Conference papers has been completed. It is hoped that the publication will be ready for sale by this year's conference. The publication of last year's conference on Paleoindian and Early Archaic studies should be out in March or April.

To volunteer to work on OAC conferences or other educational activities, such as re-writing the OAC's brochure, examining the feasibility of conducting OAC-sponsored teacher's workshops, etc., please contact either Al Tonetti at (614) 297-2470, or Ann Cramer at (614) 592-6644.

GREAT LAKES UNDERWATER CULTURAL RESOURCES: IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR SHAPING OUR FUTURE

The proceedings of the Great Lakes Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Resource Policy have been published by the Department of Park and Recreation Resources, Michigan State University, as *Great Lakes Underwater Cultural Resources: Important Information for Shaping Our Future*.

The publication contains background information and a summary of the organization and methods for the Great Lakes Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Resources Policy, held at Michigan State University on February 3-4, 1993; the results from stakeholder sessions at the Conference, a summary and comparison of stakeholder perspectives, and areas of agreement and conclusions; and appendices of supplementary information to assist readers with underwater cultural resource related laws, concepts, and terminology that received attention during stakeholder sessions, reprints of federal and state/Ontario laws, and a series of invited papers. Also included is a Public Comment Form for providing comments on the uses, reasons for involvement, benefits, influential historical events, important current issues and important issues over the next 5 years, responsible and irresponsible behaviors in use and management, methods or approaches to enhance communication and coordination, for Great Lakes underwater cultural resources management.

For more information about the Proceedings of the Great Lakes Regional Conference on Underwater Cultural Resource Policy or this publication, please contact Ken Vrana at (517) 353-9735 or Ed Mahoney at (517) 353-5190, or write the Department of Park & Recreation Resources, Michigan State University, 131 Natural Resources Bldg., East Lansing, MI 48824-1222.

THE ANCIENT ONES: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE OHIO VALLEY

The Ancient Ones: Archaeology of the Ohio Valley is a one-hour introductory documentary for public television being produced by T. Law Productions. *The Ancient Ones* blends archaeology, history, and the lore of Native Americans into an account of the Ohio Valley's ancient cultures and the birth of American archaeology. It is

based on the text of the book *Silent Testimony: Prehistoric Earthworks of the Central Ohio Valley*, by OAC member Rebecca Hawkins.

The Ancient Ones is a project of T. Law Productions, an independent production company based in Cincinnati. The production team is soliciting seed money, matching grants, and major underwriting needed to bring the compelling story of the Ohio Valley's ancient cultures to television. For more information about *The Ancient Ones* or to help with the fundraising campaign contact T. Law Productions, P. O. Box 9265, Cincinnati, OH 45209-0265, telephone (513) 871-0590.

INTRIGUE OF THE PAST: A TEACHER'S ACTIVITY GUIDE FOR FOURTH THROUGH SEVENTH GRADES

Intrigue of the Past is a new tool developed by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to help students learn more about our Nation's cultural heritage. The 250-page teacher's guide was developed under the BLM's *Heritage Education Program*, which supports existing elementary and secondary school curriculum by using examples from archaeology, history, and paleontology to facilitate the teaching of science, math, history, social studies, and cognition skills.

Intrigue of the Past highlights the interdisciplinary nature of archaeology from tree ring dating to stratigraphy. Each activity includes testing guidance for the teacher, ideas for stimulating discussion, context material, and reproducible activity sheets. The history of the Anasazi and Hopi are also explored.

The Heritage Education Program is a component of the BLM's *Adventures In The Past Program*, which seeks to educate the public about the importance and fragility of cultural resources, to encourage and demonstrate good stewardship of these resources, and to offer first-hand opportunities for the public to enjoy the Nation's unique cultural legacy. In addition, the *Heritage Education Program* strives to use our vast prehistoric, historic, and paleontologic resources to support the education of America's children and strengthen children's sense of personal responsibility for America's cultural legacy.

Requests for copies of the *Intrigue Guide* should be directed to National Science Teachers Association Publication Sales, 1840 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22001. Cost of the *Intrigue Guide* is \$15.00 a copy and may also be ordered by telephone at 1-800-722-6782, or by FAX at (703) 243-7177.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY

Project Archaeology is a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) education program aimed at teaching students about responsibility and the importance of stewardship of our archaeological heritage. *Project Archaeology* workshops are sponsored through the BLM's *Heritage Education Program* for teachers of grades 4-7. A secondary school teacher's guide is being developed.

If you are interested in participating in a *Project Archaeology* workshop please contact Cindy Ramsay, The Imagination Team/BLM, P.O. Box 758, Dolores, CO 81323, or telephone (303) 882-4811.

BOOK REVIEW

Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands, by Susan L. Henry, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Preservation Planning Branch, Interagency Resources Division, 1993.

*Reviewed by Al Tonetti, Archaeology Manager,
Ohio Historic Preservation Office*

Close to 95% of Ohio is privately owned. Therefore, the vast majority of Ohio's archaeological sites are, likewise, privately owned.

Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands is written with states like Ohio in mind. The intent of this latest National Park Service technical assistance publication is to provide information to owners of archaeological sites and others interested in their conservation, and to introduce strategies for protecting archaeological sites that can be used by local communities where decisions are made in land-use planning that determine whether archaeological sites are protected or destroyed.

Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands is also written for professional and avocational archaeologists, local historic preservation commissions, planners, and developers. It provides a general overview of local land-use regulations and, perhaps more important to Ohioans, other non-regulatory techniques that can be used locally to protect important archaeological sites. The latter distinction is welcome and clearly made in this publication - not all archaeological sites should be protected, only the important ones.

The real strength of this 133-page publication is that it contains just enough information on most site protection strategies to get the reader interested in pursuing things further, and then tells the reader how to move on from there. The focus of archaeological site conservation in

this publication is at the local level, where it should be. The Appendices include a handy *Summary of Protection Strategies*, a particularly useful guide to *Working With Developers*, and *Sources of Additional Information*.

The publication is structured in five parts. First, the reader is exposed to *Archeological Values and the Law*, an excellent discussion of what is archaeology, the values of archaeological sites, and archaeological site protection and the law. The many values ascribed to archaeological sites, including traditional cultural values, are often referred to throughout this publication, as a welcome reminder that archaeologists and other scientists do not have a monopoly on caring for these special places.

Part 2 describes in some detail the *Regulatory Strategies* that can and have been successfully used, mostly at the local level, to protect important archaeological sites. This section is the crux of the publication, both in content and in character. Many examples of success stories using the many protection tools to protect important archaeological sites are given.

Part 3 describes the *Non-Regulatory Strategies* that can be used to protect important archaeological sites on private property, including useful discussions on state-sponsored Site Steward Programs in Arizona and Texas, and a less similar program in Kentucky, and how Community Archaeology Programs have worked in cities such as Alexandria, VA.

Unfortunately, with the exception of the fortuitous preservation of only a small portion of the Newark Earthworks in a golf course, examples in Parts 2 and 3 from Ohio are sadly lacking. In my opinion this is not primarily due to a lack of knowledge on the author's part about site protection in Ohio - it has more to do with reality. Ohio has a long way to go to catch up to what is going on elsewhere in protecting important archaeological sites on private property using regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms.

Part 4 is a very, perhaps too, short discussion about working together to protect important archaeological sites. Each Part concludes with a Bibliography.

One weakness I found in this publication was its meager discussion on using the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Fund, Certified Local Government Program to create awareness and regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms to protect important archaeological sites on private property. If Ohio is any example, this omission may be due more to the fact that CLG's, there are about 20 in Ohio, are not comprehensively protecting all types of historic properties, including archaeological sites.

This is an excellent publication that should be referred to and used by all professional and avocational archaeologists and others interested in protecting important

sites containing archaeological information and traditional cultural values. There is a great deal of information on how various land-use regulatory processes work, which work better than others, etc. And not every process is workable in every community in every state in every situation. Archaeological site protection must be focused on particular situations, though there are general rules to follow in doing so.

If you are interested in conserving Ohio's archaeological heritage, this is a must have publication. But don't let it sit on your bookshelf. Read it, think about how it can be applied in your community, and then do something about it! Give me a call at (614) 297-2470 if you think I can be of assistance in doing so.

Copies of *Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands* are available without charge from the Publications Coordinator, Archeological Assistance Division (436), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

NAGPRA GRANT FUNDS

[Reprinted from *Federal Archeology Report*, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1993, a publication of the National Park Service, Departmental Consulting Archeologist/Archeological Assistance Program]

Funds have been appropriated for fiscal year 1994 NAGPRA grants. The grants will be administered by the National Park Service as two separate programs, one for Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, and a second for museums.

Those who qualify under the first program may apply for grants to assist in identifying and repatriating Native American human remains and cultural items, including funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony with which they are culturally affiliated. Any group that meets criteria outlined in the statute is eligible to apply.

Guidelines for the program have been sent directly to the chair or designated representative of 761 such groups. Completed applications must be postmarked by March 25.

Institutions or state or local government agencies (including institutions of higher learning) that have possession of, or control over, Native American human remains or cultural items and receive Federal funds may

apply for grants to assist in the inventory, documentation, and repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural items. Museums are asked to provide evidence of support of the proposed project by the Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages or corporations, or Native Hawaiian organizations that may be culturally affiliated with Native American human remains or cultural items in the collection.

Guidelines have been sent directly to all museums that submitted copies of their summaries to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, as well as to various national museum and scientific organizations and state museum associations and historic preservation offices. Applications must be postmarked by April 8.

Copies of guidelines are available from C. Timothy McKeown, NAGPRA Program Leader, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, telephone (202) 343-4101, FAX (202) 523-1547.

NAGPRA FORUM AT THE 1994 SAA MEETING IN ANAHEIM

[reprinted from *ARCH-L*, Monday, February 14, 1994
Please Note: Not in the Preliminary Program]

STRAIGHT FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH: FRANK MCMANAMON ANSWER YOUR NAGPRA QUESTIONS

Moderated by: Lynne Goldstein and Keith Kintigh
Sponsored by: SAA Task Force on Repatriation
Tentative Time: 6:00-7:30 Wednesday April 20

Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist for the National Park Service will make a brief statement concerning the implementation of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and its draft regulations. The remainder of the session is devoted to NAGPRA-related questions and discussion from the audience. This forum will clarify the effects of NAGPRA on current and future excavation procedures and on the disposition of human remains, funerary objects, and other items that are in existing museum collections or result from ongoing work. It is directed to all archaeologists, especially individuals involved in the implementation of NAGPRA, archaeologists involved in excavations subject to NAGPRA, and those concerned with research collections.

GEOPHYSICS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

[reprinted from *ARCH-L*, Thursday, February 3, 1994]

A special session on "Geophysics and Archaeology" is being organized as part of the 1994 Spring Meeting of the American Geophysical Union, May 23-27, in Baltimore, Maryland. Contributed papers are invited. Topics will broadly cover the application of the geophysical disciplines (geomagnetism and paleomagnetism; geodesy; oceanography; tectonics; volcanology and geochemistry; seismology; aeronomy; hydrology) to archaeology, and/or the use of archaeological data in these disciplines.

Symposium abstract: "Just as laboratory analysis has come to play an increasingly important role in the geosciences, so has the application of techniques from the natural sciences become a critical auxiliary of field archaeology. These archaeological sciences, or archaeometric methods, in the broader sense include the various methods of geoarchaeology. The archaeological sciences are useful for: location or buried objects; chronometric dating; sourcing of raw materials; analysis of manufacturing technology and artifact usage; and paleoenvironmental studies. To these ends, techniques pertinent to many American Geophysical Union sections have been beneficial. In turn, archaeometry has provided data useful in geophysics, such as archaeomagnetism, which provides paleomagnetic data in a time period and at a resolution difficult to match in geological settings. The goal of this session is to highlight major areas of interplay between geophysics and archaeology."

The abstract deadline for contributed papers is March 3, 1994. The original and two copies of the abstract should be mailed to AGU: 1994 Spring Meeting, American Geophysical Union, 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. A copy of the abstract should also be mailed by February 24 to the convenor. Meeting and complete abstract information are given in the January 11 issue of *EOS*, Transactions of the American Geophysical Union. Non-members of the AGU must be sponsored.

For more information, contact the convenor: Rob Sternberg, Department of Geosciences, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604-3003; phone (717) 291-4134; FAX (717) 291-4186; e-mail R_Sternberg@Acad.FandM.edu, or the co-convenor: Brooks Ellwood, Department of Geology, University of Texas at Arlington, PO Box 19049, Arlington, Texas 76019; phone (817) 273-2339; e-mail Ellwood@Albert.U-TA.edu.

POSITION OPENINGS

National Park Service. Accepting applications for Archeologist GS-0193-11 to serve as Park Archeologist at Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Chillicothe, Ohio. Duties include advising management on issues related to cultural resources; provides professional guidance in conducting and overseeing archeological field investigations on site and at associated areas; analyzes archeological materials and prepares professional reports on investigations; provides a variety of professional guidance and assistance on archeology to cooperating agencies and others; provides guidance for the cataloging and care of artifact collections and maintains the automated cataloging system; researches, develops, and carries out plans including the scope of collections statement; serves as liaison between the Park and professional organizations, Native American tribes, and others; provides guidance to the Park's interpretive staff on programs, exhibits, signs, and displays; coordinates a number of work assignments and projects as needed and trains various personnel on varied archeological, historical, and cultural subjects.

Qualifications include completion of a full 4 year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree majoring in archeology, or an appropriate combination of education and experience in archeology sufficient to demonstrate possession of knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform the work of an archeologist, and is comparable to that normally acquired through completion of a full 4 year course of study in archeology. Additionally, applicants must have 52 weeks specialized archeological experience equivalent to the GS-09 level, and/or directly related education, that is, 3 full years of progressively higher level graduate education, or Ph.D., or equivalent doctoral degree in archeology.

Knowledge, abilities, skills, and other characteristics include professional knowledge of and background in the Eastern Woodlands prehistory and specifically in the Ohio River Valley; professional training in and knowledge of archeological methods, theory, techniques, and principles, and demonstrated ability to develop, organize, and execute field and laboratory work; ability to write and edit manuscripts on studies and archeological reports which meet professional standards; and knowledge of federal, state, and Native American historic preservation, legislation, including Archeological Resources Protection Act and Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act, procedures, and planning tools, and demonstrated ability to apply such knowledge to archeological programs.

Closing date is February 25, 1994. Contact the personnel office at the National Park Service, Human Resources, 1709 Jackson St., Omaha, NE 68102, telephone (402) 221-3456. The National Park Service is an equal opportunity employer. Selection for this position will be made solely on the basis of merit, fitness, and qualifications without regard to race, sex, color, creed, age, marital status, national origin, non-disqualifying handicap conditions, or any other non-merit factors.

Gray & Pape, Inc. Accepting applications for field directors with an M.A. or B.A. in Anthropology and a minimum of two years of field supervisory experience in cultural resource management (crm). Positions will be filled on a per-project basis, with the possibility of becoming a full-time regular position. Qualifications include good communication and organizational skills; the ability to write clear, concise, and thorough crm technical reports; and Phase I, II, and III experience in both prehistoric and historic archaeological field investigations. Send current resume and three references from persons in the crm field to: Gray & Pape, Inc., 1318 W. Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45210. EOE.

Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. (A&HC) is accepting applications for two positions: Principal Investigator (PI) and Laboratory Director. The PI will manage all aspects of archaeological crm projects, including coordination with clients and agencies, supervision of field teams, analysis and interpretation of archaeological data, and prepare proposals and technical reports. Qualifications are an M.A. (Ph.D preferred) in anthropology, archaeology, or closely related field, at least one year of experience in the supervision of archaeological fieldwork, and a demonstrated ability to produce quality reports in a timely fashion. Knowledge of Midwestern, Eastern, and/or Northeastern U.S. prehistoric or historic archaeology preferred.

The Laboratory Director will manage all aspects of artifact analysis and curation for archaeological projects. Qualifications are an M.A. (or equivalent experience) in archaeology or a related field, and previous laboratory experience. A specialist in prehistoric analytic specialties will be considered. Organization and management skills are essential, including ability to supervise laboratory personnel and coordinate with PIs.

Competitive salary and benefits package are offered, including health insurance and retirement plan. A&HC is located in central Pennsylvania, near State College and The Pennsylvania State University. Submit vita, letter of application, and references to Dr. David Rue, Program Manager, A&HC, Inc., P.O. Box 482, Centre Hall, PA 16828; telephone (814) 364-2135. EOE.

Center for American Archeology (CAA). The CAA, an independent non-profit archeological research center in west-central Illinois, seeks a Research Director. Candi-

dates must a Ph.D in Anthropology with extensive research and leadership experience in Midwestern archeology. Responsibilities include coordination and oversight of Kampsville-based and out-based (subcontractor) specialized technical and analysis laboratories (botany, zoology, geology, radiocarbon, illustration, flotation, library); chair staff committee to coordinate and advise Contract and Education program researchers on increasing their efficiency and maximizing research productivity; seek grant opportunities and work with CAA archeologists to prepare and submit research proposals designed to help fund regional research projects, seminars, and publications; assemble written summaries of the data sets and research potential of artifact collections and records curated at the Kampsville Archeological Center collected during 30 years of archeological survey and excavations at more than 5,000 sites in the lower Illinois Valley region; work to disseminate this information to interested regional university professors and graduate student researchers to generate analysis/publication projects that utilize CAA archeological data sets; and maintain a master file of publications, theses, dissertations, meetings papers, etc., that result from CAA-generated research.

Summer employment opportunities are available through the CAA, an independent non-profit archeological research center in west-central Illinois. The CAA's Education Program conducts annual field schools in archeology for individuals and groups, high school through adult. This summer there will be three general programs offered: possibly two five-week field schools for adults and high school students; a six-week National Science Foundation Young Scholars program (dependent upon funding); and a six-week adult historic archeology field school.

This summer's Education Program will need to fill the following positions:

One male and one female chaperon/teaching assistant requires persons 21 years of age with valid drivers license. Background in anthropology and/or archeology preferred. Positions begin June 5 through August 12 or 19.

Dependent upon funding, two NSF graduate teaching assistants requires applicants be minimally enrolled in graduate level programs with background in archeology. Teaching assistants serve in a six-week field school sponsored by the National Science Foundation's Young Scholar program, July 10 through August 19.

Dependent upon funding, two NSF undergraduate teaching assistants requires applicants be enrolled in undergraduate level programs with a strong interest in archeology, course and field work preferred. Teaching assistants serve in a six-week field school sponsored by

the National Science Foundation's Young Scholars program, July 10 through August 19.

One historic archeology field supervisor requires a background in archeological excavation of historic sites. Position is for a six-week field school for adults only, June 20 through July 29. It is possible that the applicant for this position could be considered for a teaching assistant position in the following National Science Foundation's Young Scholar program (see above).

All positions require instructing high school and adult students in field and laboratory techniques. Experience in North American archeology preferred. Send current vita and three references by April 2 to Summer Employment - Education Program, Center for American Archeology, P.O. Box 366, Kampsville, IL 62053. EOE.

May 20:

Ohio Archaeological Council Spring Membership Meeting. The Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, OH. Contact Bob Genheimer, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, (513) 345-8503.

OFFICERS OF THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

President: Mark Seeman (216) 672-2705 or 2570
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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 11-13: *12th Annual Symposium On Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, Shakertown Village, Pleasant Hill, KY. Contact Kim or Stephen McBride, University of Kentucky, (606) 257-1944.*

April 8-9: *Integrating Archaeological Demography: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Prehistoric Population. Contact Richard R. Paine, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, (618) 549-4009.*

April 20-24: *59th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, CA.*

May 5-7: *Ohio Historic Preservation Office Conference. The Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, OH. Contact Mary Beth Hirsch, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, (614) 297-2470.*

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

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

Editors

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