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# NAPA

Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists

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Vol. 8 No. 1

## NEWSLETTER

Winter 1993

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### FIELDWORK/RESEARCH

#### Bureau of Reclamation

In addition to the usual small construction surveys, Reclamation was pursuing three projects under cooperative agreements developed by Bob Blasing with area universities, during the last field season. On the first, a crew from Wichita State University, lead by Don Blakeslee and Carolyn Johnson, continued an archeological survey at Medicine Creek Reservoir. The survey recorded 50 new sites this season, and brought the total number of sites to over 200. In order to locate sites in areas of dense vegetation, shovel tests were made. At one site, artifact concentration was so great that 21 pieces of cultural material were recovered from a single shovel test.

On the second project, Steve Holen led a crew from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln at two sites on the Fullerton Canal Project. At 25MK15, the original surface was destroyed by plowing. The lower portions of ten large cache pits were found and excavated, however. At 25NC29, the original surface was destroyed by agricultural terracing, but traces of three houses and possibly a fourth were defined. One had been buried by terracing, so that the floor survived. The other two had the original floors destroyed, but could be defined by the deeper hearths and post molds. The larger of these two was unusual in that it was approximately 12 meters square, with a nine meter long entry to the southeast. Edges were defined by a double row of posts. It also included a second hearth in the extreme north corner. Nearby, a UNL crew led by Karl Reinhard and Alan Osborn excavated an Historic Period Pawnee burial, which would have been destroyed by construction. This was reburied a short time afterward, in consultation with representatives of the Pawnee Tribe who visited the site.

On the third project, a crew from the University of Kansas, led by Brad Logan conducted an archeological survey at Lovewell Reservoir. This work also involved a magnetometer survey by John Weymouth and test

excavations by KU based on that survey. These were done at the White Rock Site, 14JWI, which will possibly be affected by recreational development. The testing revealed that some intact features remain at the site. John Weymouth also worked with a crew from WSU on magnetometer and resistivity mapping on two possible prehistoric intaglio figures in central Kansas. The studies provided additional evidence that the features had been excavated and had once had surrounding backdirt piles. It also located a large anomaly which is possibly a buried feature at one of the sites.

Reclamation has signed an agreement with the University of Colorado, Boulder for Doug Bamforth to resume research on the Lime Creek and Red Smoke sites at Medicine Creek next year. We also plan to continue work on the three projects mentioned above, including eventual interpretive displays.

#### University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Department of Anthropology

A preliminary cultural resources survey of the central Elkhorn River Valley was conducted by the Department. The theoretical orientation of the survey combined culture-history with geoarchaeology to gain a preliminary understanding of the temporal span of human occupation in the valley in relation to the landscape. David May, University of Northern Iowa, was in charge of the project geomorphology. A total of 45 sites were discovered including Euro-American, Historic Omaha, Coalescent tradition, Central Plains tradition, Oneota, Woodland, and one possible Archaic site. The project was funded by the Historic Preservation Office of the Nebraska State Historical Society and was designed to gather information useful to make predictive statements concerning site locations. This provides important data for the Historic Preservation staff in making determinations of the need for cultural resource management surveys in advance of construction projects. A large collection of surface collected lithics from a Pawnee site, 25HW16, was recently donated to the University of

Nebraska by Mr. Jerry Schmitt. The collection of over 6,000 pieces provides an excellent sample for analysis of lithic procurement patterns by a ca. 1750-1800 Pawnee group. The lithic source analysis is being conducted by Joe Herman and Steve Holen. Expertise regarding lithic technology is being provided by Peter Bleed who recognized a blade technology in the assemblage. A preliminary paper is planned for the Academy of Sciences in the Spring.

Between May 18 and July 9, 1992, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Summer Field School in Archeology, in cooperation with the Nebraska State Historical Society, conducted archeological excavations at the Kennard House.

The Kennard House was built in 1869 as the home of Thomas Kennard - Nebraska's first Secretary of State. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is currently a popular museum operated by the Nebraska State Historical Society. The House is located in Lincoln at 1627 H Street, in the block immediately southeast of the Nebraska State Capital.

Plans are being made to reconstruct the rear wing of the house, which was demolished in 1923. Prior archeological research at the house site has been limited to small tests excavated in 1968 by Nebraska State Historical Society staff members. Thus, the 1992 excavations had the goal of obtaining information needed to guide the reconstruction and mitigate destruction to the surrounding areas that will result from the construction.

Field work was directed by Peter Bleed, assisted by Stanley Parks and Sharon Speights-Gibson. Brent Carmack, Curator of the Kennard House, took an active part in the research. Professor John Weymouth began the field work by conducting both magnetic and soil resistivity surveys of the areas to be investigated. The bulk of the digging was done by 17 UNL undergraduates enrolled in the field school.

A total of 82 square meters was opened and 568 square meters were surveyed with magnetic and resistivity techniques. Most of the foundation wall of the rear wing was exposed. The wing extended 9.16 m south from the current south wall of the House and was 8.61 m wide from east to west. The foundation wall was constructed of roughly dressed blocks of Dakota sandstone cemented with soft natural concrete. It was 50 to 60 cm thick and in all of the exposed areas the foundation was found to extend to a depth of approximately 1.5 m below the current site surface. This means that the south wing foundation was at essentially the same depth as the foundation on the north, or main, portion of the House. There was, therefore, ample room for a basement below the rear wing.

A number of features designed to move water into and out of the Kennard House were discovered during the 1992 field season. These include a hand-dug well located less than two meters south of the south wall of the rear wing. The well was partially excavated and cored to indicate that it was originally 24 ft. deep. Additionally, a large brick-lined cistern was excavated one meter east of the rear wing's southeast corner.

## Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service

The 1992 MWAC project at Agate Fossil Beds was under the direction of Caven Clark and involved the mitigation of two archeological sites, both of which will be partially destroyed by construction. These sites are two of a total of 31 archeological sites recorded by survey in the spring of 1991 and tested in fall of the same year (Clark 1992). Both sites were determined potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It was not feasible to modify construction plans in these areas so the mitigation option was selected.

Site 25SX486 is located in an area slated for an interpretive pullout. Excavation in October 1991 revealed a portion of an intact subsurface feature at 45 cm below surface. Mitigation involved the removal of the remainder of the feature and the excavation of six additional units to explore the possibility of other subsurface deposits within the area.

Most of the three weeks scheduled for work at Agate Fossil Beds was devoted to excavation at 25SX157. A series of trenches were excavated in the area of primary impact to determine the depositional history of the site and to recover sufficient quantities of artifacts for analysis. The artifact density, consistent with expectations, was low but contained a small number of potentially diagnostic artifacts. The results of the excavation suggest that the portion of the site within the right-of-way was subject to erosional processes which redeposited cultural materials in a 30 cm thick lens of gravelly soil. No charcoal or indications of features were noted during the excavation. The age of the site remains an open question: the projectile points are a heterogeneous group which span the Archaic and Plains Woodland stages, although it may be argued that the Archaic stage, between ca. 6000-1000 B.C., is better represented. Technological data was collected in the form of lithic artifacts derived from the nearby quarry sites.

Forty-nine previously unrecorded archeological sites were located by pedestrian survey of Scotts Bluff National Monument in September 1991. Two sites are historic and the others are prehistoric; some are stratified and many are buried by sterile overburden. Most of these sites were exposed as a consequence of arroyo and

gully formation which has initiated widespread erosion throughout the Monument. In the spring of 1992 eight prehistoric sites were tested to establish their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to illuminating the prehistoric record of the Monument, paleoenvironmental reconstruction of the evolution of the local badland topography is possible through the study of these sites.

Archeologist Melissa Connor worked just over the Nebraska border this summer, at Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Excavations were conducted at 48LA277, a small Late Plains Woodland site on the banks of Crow Creek. The crew included Stacy Stupka-Burda, Colleen Winchell, and Hilary Purfield. The Air Force plans to use this site to interpret the prehistory at the base. Plans are being made to protect a backhoe trench showing an exposed feature with an open air shed. A small interpretive kiosk will also be built and several paintings showing how people may have used the site will be featured. The project is coordinated through the NPS's Archeological Assistance Division in Atlanta, under the direction of John Jameson.

Doug Scott and Melissa Connor were in El Salvador in December using archeological techniques to further a human rights investigation. Working with a forensic team sponsored by the United Nations Truce Commission, they investigated a mass murder conducted by a government sponsored battalion, see *Newsweek*, Nov. 2, 1992). An Argentine forensic team, working with Dr. Clyde Snow, has been working the last month to excavate the bodies. Dr. Scott will be using the firearms analysis he developed while working on archeological material at the Little Big Horn to examine how many weapons were in use and what the patterns of movement were.

In 1991 Congress designated the Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways. The area includes a 70 mile scenic segment along the Niobrara from Valentine to Highway 137 and a recreation segment including the Niobrara from the Knox County line to the Missouri, Verdigre Creek from Verdigre to the Niobrara, and the Missouri from Ft. Randall Dam to Lewis and Clark Lake.

Under the direction of Anne Wolley Vawser, MWAC has been working with the Denver Service Center to create an archeological database to be used in preparing a General Management Plan. MWAC requested file searches for the area from Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa archeologists and then gathered information from site forms to enter into the computer. A UTM location for each site was also entered allowing the data to then be transferred to a Geographic Information System (GIS). This is the first time a GIS will be used to complete boundary determinations and other studies for the GMP.

The benefits of this effort will be two fold. First, archeological resources will be more accurately and equally represented in the GIS database and will be included with other resources (e.g., wetlands, endangered species, paleontological sites) when boundary determinations for the riverway are made. Second, GIS has the ability to compare the spatial distribution of archeological sites to other resources such as soils and hydrology. The GIS has provided a wealth of opportunities to expand our knowledge of prehistoric adaptations to the environment. MWAC has already tested a simple predictive model by looking at the relationships of archeological site locations to the slope and aspect of the land.

Work on an archeological overview and other GIS projects for the Niobrara/Missouri will continue at the Midwest Archeological Center throughout most of 1993. If you have any questions concerning this project contact Anne at (402) 437-5392.

## Nebraska State Historical Society

Field trips are planned to the Early Archaic Logan Creek site vicinity in 1993 by Gayle Carlson (Nebraska State Historical Society) and Rolfe Mandel (University of Nebraska at Omaha) for additional geomorphological investigations. A newly-discovered site (25BT33) on the opposite side of the Logan Creek valley from the Logan Creek site (25BT3) is scheduled for testing to determine if preceramic deposits are also present. A related project that can hopefully be carried out during 1993 would consist of a number of visits to the same general vicinity to gather data on lithic sources available to Logan Creek inhabitants.

Another Archaic site, 25LC13, located along Salt Creek near Lincoln, is also scheduled for investigation. The site was visited by Rolfe Mandel, Rob Bozell, and Gayle Carlson in the fall of 1992. At that time, Dr. Mandel recommended, as a first step, the careful cleaning off and profiling of the creek bank to learn more about the extent and nature of the deposits and to collect charcoal for dating the one or more archeological zones present. After the results of this first phase of the project are evaluated, plans for further field work, if justified, will be formulated.

Rob Bozell, John Ludwickson, and Amy Koch supervised highway archeological investigations in June, 1992, near Scottsbluff. The efforts focused on a series of sites associated with a quarry of Chadron Formation Chalcedony ("Flattop") outcropping on Table Mountain. Fieldwork consisted of controlled surface collection, subsurface testing, and deep backhoe trenching. A complete Holocene stratigraphic sequence was discovered at one site. This particular sequence contains little archeological expression but provides an excellent

baseline for future geo-archeological and paleo-environmental studies in the North Platte valley. The geomorphology was conducted by James Miller of the University of Wyoming. The majority of projectiles recovered or observed in local collections are Middle Archaic or Late Archaic/Woodland.

Lithic source analysis is being met through continued cooperative efforts between the Nebraska State Historical Society and the University of Missouri Research Reactor Facility. Flattop - like samples from the project as well as nine other prehistoric sites in the Central and Eastern Plains have been submitted for Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA). NAA sample runs in 1991 from Flattop (Colorado), Table Mountain (Wyoming), and Nelson Butte (South Dakota) indicated these often macroscopically indistinguishable materials have distinct compositional signatures. The results of the present analysis are expected to offer detail in understanding prehistoric lithic quarry choices and mobility patterns.

## Nebraska National Forest

The site formational model developed for the Hudson-Meng Bison Bonebed during the 1992 field season was tested in June and July of 1992. Researches and volunteers spent two months excavating 24 square meters to the bonebed level. Approximately 25 volunteers spent from three days to the entire two month period working at the site.

The research design for this year's excavation had two goals. The first was to open a block area adjacent to previously excavated areas to further assess bone condition and to collect data to be used in the evaluation of the formational model. The second goal was to begin a series of additional specialized studies of the site. These studies include the following: geomorphological investigations, analysis of snails and insect parts recovered, and evaluation of the site for the study of ancient bison DNA.

The central theme of the formational model is that bonebed formation is an on-going, evolving process. The bonebed does not represent a single event or instant in time preserved from the remote past. The action of humans at the site was only an initial and very transient event in the formation process. Evidence supporting this model includes differential weathering patterns associated with an increase in elevation of the paleo landscape, the frequency of articulated skeletal elements along the same increase in elevation, and patterns of breakage and modification observed on the bone exposed in the excavation.

During the excavation only limited evidence of human activity at the site was observed. A number of flakes were recovered during excavation from within and above the bonebed level. No formal tools were recovered during this season's excavation. There was also no evidence of human

activity associated with any of the bones exposed in the excavation. Evidence of non-human carnivore activity was present; however, and this may explain some of the disarticulation of the bones.

The 1993 field season is being planned at this time and will run from mid June through mid August. If anyone wishes to volunteer at the site next summer and is willing to commit to at least a week, contact:

Lou Redmond, Forest Archeologist  
Nebraska National Forest  
270 Pine Street  
Chadron, NE 69337  
(308)432-0300

## South Dakota Archaeological Research Center

This fall has seen intense activity at the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center. Several evaluations and one mitigation have been conducted throughout the summer and fall. Roger Williams conducted National Register evaluations on sites located within the Elk Mountain District, Black Hills National Forest. Roger tested five sites, one was determined eligible for the National Register. Ned Hanenberger has also been evaluating several sites in the same area. Ned has collected data on cultural components possibly dating back to the Paleoindian period, with several dates supporting Early Archaic components. Michael Fosha has completed the survey and write-up of the lower Cheyenne River with a total of 41 previously unrecorded sites consisting of village sites, Extended Coalescent occupations, stone circles, cairns, artifact scatters dating from the present to the late Pleistocene/early Holocene, and historic Euroamerican cabins and farmsteads. Fosha is also conducting the mitigation at the South Whitlock site (39PO61). The site is a multicomponent camp/processing site dating from the Proto-historic to the Middle Archaic. The South Whitlock site, and evaluations under the direction of Williams and Hanenberger, are being conducted for the South Dakota Department of Transportation. Jim Haug is at present editing for publication *Village Sites on the Lower James River Valley, South Dakota*, a dissertation written by Bob Alex in 1981.

## Augustana College

Under the direction of Edward J. Lueck (archeologist) and Rolfe D. Mandel (geomorphologist), Augustana College is investigating prehistoric occupation along the Little Blue and Big Blue rivers in Thayer and Seward counties, Nebraska. This research is funded with a matching grant from the Nebraska State Historical Society. Surface evidence has been relatively limited; only a handful of sparse artifact scatters have been observed. However, a key component of the research is to provide a

preliminary model of landscape development and change. A series of radiocarbon dates on paleosols will be obtained in an attempt to determine where sites are or are not likely to be preserved.

## Nebraska Archeological Society

The 1992 Nebraska Archeological Society excavation was held at the Shadley site in Dawson County over the three-day Memorial Day weekend under the direction of Dr. Terry Steinacher (NSHS). Over 20 people braved the inclement weather and camped in the Shadley's cow pasture. Steve Holen and Rob Bozell both gave lectures in the evening using Todd Rivers' Tipi as a lecture hall. Steve talked on Paleoindian occupations in Nebraska and Rob explained the intricacies of archaeological faunal analysis.

The site is situated on a low terrace adjacent to a former channel of Wood River. The site was tested in the 1960's by the landowner's father and R. E. Philips. At that time, they excavated a Central Plains tradition earthlodge and determined that a Plains Woodland occupation was also present. The NAS excavation concentrated on the area where the Plains Woodland material had been found.

Thirteen test pits were excavated in the two days of digging. Most were placed along the edge of the former river channel in an area where the 1960's testing indicated midden deposits. At least three of the pits were excavated into a black soil some 10 to 20 centimeters thick containing animal bone fragments, stone chipping debris, and pottery sherds. All the test pits contained evidence of site occupation; however, heaviest concentrations were in those pits along the north side of the terrace remnant.

All of the excavation material was returned to the Historic Preservation Office at Fort Robinson Museum for processing. Mr. Larry Vorderstrasse, a museum volunteer, has washed all the material and it is anticipated that cataloging will be completed this winter. A full report will follow sometime in the future.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Kansas State Historical Society Positions

The Kansas State Historical Society is again expanding its Highway Archeology Program. Pending legislative approval, we anticipate adding four full-time Archeologist I and two full-time Engineering Technician IV positions during the spring and summer of 1993. These six unclassified special projects positions include the state's benefit package of health insurance, retirement, etc., and will last at least until 1996. One or more of these positions are for experienced historical archeologists. Large numbers of

other positions, including additional temporary archeologists, field supervisors, survey and excavation crews, and laboratory assistants are also needed. These positions are presently limited to eight month appointments and salaries will be determined by education, experience, and need.

**Archeologist I** (\$11.05 per hour) is required to have a graduate degree in anthropology with specialization in archeology and two years experience in archeological investigation, including supervisory responsibility.

**Engineering Tech IV** (\$10.03 per hour) should have, but is not required to have a bachelors degree in anthropology, or three years of experience in archeological investigation with supervisory experience.

**Engineering Tech III** (\$8.67 per hour) should have completed an academic training program of not less than 100 hours in archeology; or have one year archeological fieldwork experience.

**Engineering Tech II** (\$7.48 per hour) should have completed high school or have six months of archeological fieldwork experience.

**Engineering Tech I** (\$6.46 per hour) should have a basic knowledge of the principles and techniques of archeology.

Interested applicants should send for a State of Kansas Employment Application by writing to:

Mr. Barry G. Williams  
Highway Archeologist  
Kansas State Historical Society  
120 W. 10th  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Telephone inquiries may be made by calling Barry G. Williams at (913) 296-3708. KSHS is an EEO/AA employer.

### Augustana College Positions

The Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota anticipates hiring a number of field crew and laboratory assistants for 1993. Specific details will be available in January. If you are interested in employment between March and October of 1993, please write to:

Dr. L. Adrien Hannus, Director  
Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College  
2032 So. Grange Ave.  
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

Enclose a resume/vita. Persons will be based in Sioux Falls but should anticipate fieldwork for 50-75% of the time. Projects may be undertaken throughout the Plains region.

## Conference on Historical and Underwater Archeology

The Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology was held at the Hyatt Regency Crown Center in Kansas City, Missouri on January 6-10, 1993. The conference was hosted by the Kansas State Historical Society and organized by NAPA members, Bill Lees and Vergil Noble.

## A Request for Information, Ideas, and Comments

Our office is increasingly involved with the historical and archeological investigation of farmsteads and ranches in Kansas from about 1850 through 1940 to evaluate their potential significance and to mitigate as warranted. To that end, I am attempting to develop a means to: (1) estimate the number and variety of these sites in Kansas and elsewhere in the Central Plains, (2) rank these sites according to rarity, (3) predict the rate at which they are being destroyed by development projects, highway construction, increased cultivation, reduction of taxable structures, and other factors, and (4) identify important historical, architectural, and archeological attributes of such sites. In other words, I am trying to determine what makes these sites potentially significant, as defined by the National Register of Historic Places, so that we can create an effective Cultural Resource Management plan for them. I welcome any and all ideas, comments, plans, or information that can help me deal with this resource. If we ignore these sites long enough (and it may not be too long), they will go away. However, I'd rather document them systematically and try to understand the dynamics of these sites through time while we still have some informants living who remember the old days. Thanks for your input.

Chris Schoen  
Special Projects Archeologist  
Kansas State Historical Society  
Center for Historical Research  
120 West 10th Street  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

## PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

*South Dakota Archaeology: A Checklist of Plains Ceramic Types and Wares* assembled by William Butler and J.J. Hoffman, 106 pp.

The 1992 issue of the Journal of the South Dakota Archaeological Society is an indispensable reference. Cost: \$9.00 plus \$1.50 shipping. Send orders to:

South Dakota Archaeological Society  
Attn: Lynette Rossum  
Archeology Laboratory  
2032 So. Grange Ave.  
Sioux Falls, SD 57105  
Phone 605-336-5493 FAX 605-336-4368

*Nebraska Anthropologist* Vol. 9 (1 & 2), edited by Stan Parks. Contact UNL Anthro Group for copies.

Holen, Steven R., Terrence Barton, Stanley Parks and David W. May 1992 *Geoarchaeology and Culture-History of the Central Elkhorn River Valley: A Preliminary Survey. Technical Report No. 90-01*, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

*Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Omaha Indians* by John M. O'Shea and John Ludwickson. University of Nebraska Press.

*An Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory of Three National Guard Facilities, Nebraska* by Dori Penny, Larson-Tibesar. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Past NAPA President Bob Hassler has donated several copies *Perspectives on Archaeological Resource Management in the Great Plains*, a volume he and Alan Osborn edited in 1987. The book contains several very useful papers and is being offered to NAPA members at a special reduced price of \$5.00 plus \$1.00 postage. Copies are available from Peter Bleed at the UNL Anthropology department. Get yours today!

## JOB CHANGES

**Jim Winfrey** As of October 1992, Jim has taken a position with the Payette National Forest in McCall, Idaho.

**John Peterson** Following completion of his MA program at UNL and his one-year appointment with the Bureau of Reclamation in Grand Island, John entered the Ph.D program at the University of Minnesota.

**Amy Koch** In the fall of 1992, Amy was hired on a permanent basis by the Nebraska State Historical Society, Highway Archeology Program.

**Lou Redmond** accepted position of Forest Archeologist at the Nebraska National Forest in Chadron.

## OBITUARIES

### Marvin F. Kivett (1917-1992)

Marvin (Gus) Kivett died in Lincoln on December 19, 1992. A native of Nebraska, Kivett's career in anthropology began in 1935 as a volunteer for the Nebraska State Historical Society. He earned B.A. (1942) and M.A. (1951) degrees in anthropology from UN-L. Kivett continued his career in archeology at the Smithsonian and the NSHS and became NSHS director in 1963; a position he held until retirement in 1985. He continued his involvement with the Society as Director of its Foundation from 1985 until

Nebraska archeology. Much of his research focused on Woodland and Plains Village cultures throughout the state. As NSHS director, Kivett made significant strides in developing the State Museum of History, the State Archives, the Branch Museum program, and increased membership.

### PAST NAPA MEETINGS

Tom Thiessen has compiled meeting minutes for the Board Meeting of July 21, 1992 and general membership meeting of November 12, 1992. Contact Peter Bleed, Tom Thiessen, or Rob Bozell for a complete copy of the minutes. They are too lengthy to reprint in the newsletter. Highlights include:

- Board Members:** ( ) term expires
- Peter Bleed, President (93)
  - Rob Bozell, President elect (94)
  - Tom Thiessen, Secretary-Treasurer (94)
  - Becky Otto (93)
  - Todd Rivers (93)
  - Steve Holen (93)
  - Bob Blasing (93)
  - Bill Hunt (93)

**Stan Parks in the new membership chair**

**Miscellaneous completed projects**

- Calendar
- Bus Tour
- Archeology Week Poster

**Legislation**

- LB706 established task force on Historic Preservation

LB1073 (pending), if passed will restrict the location, ownership, and character of archeological, historic, and palentological sites from open public access

**Central Plains Archeology**

The next issue is in the copy editing stage. Peter Bleed and NSHS director Larry Sommer discussed the future of the journal. Melissa Connor and Bill Hunt will be content editors and NSHS Research/Publications Division staff will do technical editorial production. At this point one issue per year is planned. Contact Melissa or Bill regarding article or monograph submission.

### 1993 NAPA ANNUAL MEETING

The 1993 Annual Meeting will be held on April 24 at the Bessey Hall Auditorium on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln campus at 10:30 a.m. The agenda will include nomination of board candidates, discussion of priorities for the next year, committee reports, and other business. Please plan to attend.

**NAPA Newsletter**

Published bi-annually as a service to members of the Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists. Comments concerning the newsletter should be sent to the attention of the editor.

**Editor:** Rob Bozell  
**Production:** Deb Brownson

## Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists Membership Renewal Form 1993

*Note: If asterisk appears on the mailing label, your 1993 dues are needed. (If you have paid since Dec. 15, 1992, disregard this notice.)*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the following only if your place of work has changed since you last renewed:**

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

**Dues enclosed:**

- Fellow (\$15)
- Associate (\$10)
- I would like to change my membership status, please send me a new application

**Please return form with dues to:**

Stan Parks  
Department of Anthropology  
126 Bessey Hall  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
Lincoln, NE 68508

**Please renew promptly!**