
NAPA

Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists

Vol. 8 No. 2

NEWSLETTER

Fall/Winter

1993

FIELDWORK/RESEARCH

Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation had two temporary employees working this summer. They are Myra Giesen and Richard Beaty. Richard has been working almost exclusively on the new requirements for federal agencies under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Myra has been working on the cooperative agreements with various universities, and on publishing the Medicine Creek report, that is based upon the 1940's work of Marvin Kivett and George Metcalf.

Work on the cooperative agreements began in late May. Doug Bamforth of UC Boulder, Dave May and Larry Conyers made a trip to collect pollen and charcoal samples from the Red Smoke site, and planned some ground penetrating radar studies of the Lime Creek site.

In June, the University of Kansas crew, under the direction of Brad Logan continued their survey and evaluation of sites at Lovewell Reservoir, just south of Superior. A wet, cool season forced them to resort to large tents for some of the excavation work. A major part of their work involved the excavation of a large cache pit near the White Rock site. The pit, accidentally exposed by road improvements, yielded a variety of artifacts and enough charcoal for some additional White Rock radiocarbon dates.

A large field school crew from Wichita State University, under the direction of Don Blakeslee, spent most of July at Medicine Creek Reservoir working on survey and evaluation of sites there. A very rainy season caused much of the survey work to be moved to Swanson and Bonny Reservoirs, where the roads were more passable. A large number of sites were recorded during the month. One site that had been extensively damaged by looting several years ago was also documented. Heavy equipment had been used to dig trenches and pot holes over several acres at this site.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln crew, led by Steve Holen, continued work on several sites along the Fullerton Canal in central Nebraska. Mapping and evaluation of the village area at 25HW16 continued. One human burial and an animal bone processing area were exposed by construction activity on private land at 25HW75. This is on a hilltop overlooking 25HW16. Consultation with the Pawnee Tribe and the Nebraska State Historical Society will determine the correct procedures for handling the burial site. Test excavations were also conducted at a deeply buried site, 25NC39, that will not be directly impacted by the canal. In August, the UNL crew moved to Medicine Creek for two weeks, to implement some protective measures at the La Sena mammoth site. This was necessitated by an unexpectedly high rate of bank erosion, caused by the high summer lake levels. Record high lake levels at Lovewell and Waconda will also likely require some emergency work at those locations, after the water has receded.

Donna Roper has submitted her final report on excavations at the Colson Site, a heavily eroded Upper Republican site at Medicine Creek Reservoir. This should be printed and available next year.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Department of Anthropology

The UN-L Anthropology Department has been involved with several contracts including a 5,000 acre survey of the Logan Creek Watershed for the Nebraska State Historical Society. Terry Barton and Stan Parks are Co-Principal Investigators on the Logan Creek project. Weather has been the biggest problem for the project. Rains, flooding and wet fields this spring forced a postponement of over 3,000 acres of the survey until crops have been harvested this fall. To date, 14 new sites have been found as a result of the Logan Creek survey. Several smaller projects were completed this spring. Other projects scheduled this fall include a 50-mile survey of a proposed rural water pipeline for the Lower Platte South Natural Resources

District in Dodge, Washington and Burt counties. The survey includes areas in both the Elkhorn and Missouri River watersheds.

Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service

The Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service is conducting a cultural anthropological study of the newly-authorized Niobrara/Missouri National Scenic Riverways in northeastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota. The product of the study will be a cultural anthropological overview of Native American and other groups of people who historically lived in the area. The overview will summarize anthropological knowledge about these groups and will provide the National Park Service with information about ethnographic resources in the area, which will aid planning of the park's future development. Two anthropologists from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Beth Ritter and Robert Hitchcock, are participating in the study, as well as a graduate student, Michelle Watson.

Nebraska State Historical Society

During the early summer of 1993, NSHS staff supervised intermittent archeological work behind the Kennard historic house in Lincoln. The efforts continued the work of the 1992 University of Nebraska Field School under the direction of Peter Bleed. The Kennard research is designed to ultimately assist in reconstruction of the south wing which was an original component of the house.

Highway Archeology Program excavations were conducted in August at site 25BO23, Boone County. John Ludwickson, Amy Koch, Rob Bozell, and local amateur Wayne Mollhoff salvaged the contents of four Central Plains tradition (A.D. 1100-1300) storage pits discovered under the roadway of an existing highway. All fill was returned to Lincoln for flotation processing.

The Patterson site in Sarpy County, another Central Plains tradition village, was the scene of a Nebraska Archeological Society volunteer dig in September. NSHS archeologists Rob Bozell, Gayle Carlson, John Ludwickson, and Amy Koch supervised over 100 volunteers in excavation of the remains of a Nebraska phase lodge ruin. John Weymouth, Terry Steinacher, Bob Nickel, and Rich Torpin assisted with a remote sensing survey of the site prior to excavation. This is the third house excavated by the Society at the site. In addition to numerous artifacts found, the house possessed a unique architectural element—a corner entry passage.

Nebraska National Forest, Colorado State University, University of Nebraska Cooperative Work

This summer, the Nebraska National Forest (USFS), Colorado State University (CSU), and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) collaborated on archaeological undertakings in the vicinity of the Hudson-Meng bison bonebed on the Oglala National Grassland north of Crawford, NE.

At Hudson-Meng, Larry Todd (CSU) and Dave Rapson (USFS, University of Wyoming) directed crews drawn from volunteers from across the U.S., professionals, and field school students from CSU and UNL. The mission this season was to learn the extent of the bonebed. Two 10-m deep trenches were excavated by bulldozers, west of the known extent of the bonebed to a level just above it. Shovels and trowels then were used to go down to the level containing the bonebed as discovered by Larry Agenbroad (then of Chadron State College) in the 1960s and 70s. Excavations this season located the presence of a paleosol following a slope into the wash where the bonebed is most dense. At least to the west of the bonebed, there seems to be no steep slope that might have served as a jump. Furthermore, the uncovered bones continue to show no sign of green-bone fracture or major disarticulation, and artifactual remains are scant, further refuting the interpretation of Hudson-Meng as an early jump site. The cause of the catastrophic death of a 600+-head nursery herd of paleo-bison remains elusive. Now knowing the extent of the bison bonebed, the Nebraska National Forest will be designing (funding permitting) a structure to cover a portion of the bonebed, so that all-weather excavation can continue at the site.

In the vicinity of Hudson-Meng, LuAnn Wandsnider (UNL) began intensive survey and documentation of the surface and subsurface deposits. Crews systematically inspected rodent burrow backdirt piles and ant hills and walked washes, finding chipped stone and bison bone in most locations. The Holocene geomorphological history of the area is complex with much aggradation and erosion. Thus, the survey crew also spent time profiling soils to better understand the local depositional history.

In addition, Wandsnider initiated an excavation program targeting "firepots" or pit hearths, which are frequently found in the walls of washes throughout the area. These typically are almost a meter deep and contain a thick basal layer of charcoal, a layer of heat-altered rocks, and then fill. Charcoal samples collected by C. Bertrand Schultz of the Nebraska Museum in the 1950s suggest a Late Archaic (2000-3000 BP) age. Fragile plant remains, bones, and charred matter were recovered from two excavated pit hearths and hopefully these will help determine how the hearths were used.

UNL students also engaged in several replicative studies that involved constructing hearths similar to the archaeological pit hearths to understand their functioning, documenting the distributions of area plants, roasting meat on the bone in clay jackets to understand how bone burns, and heat-treating local lithic raw material to study its effect on fracturing properties.

The Nebraska National Forest supported the archaeological work on the Oglala Grassland, with Lou Redmond, Forest Archaeologist, overseeing the effort.

Office of the Iowa State Archeologist

Mills County, southwest Iowa, contains the largest concentration of Nebraska phase sites east of the Missouri River. Much has been written about these "Glenwood" earthlodges, but basic data on site abundance and exact locations have remained uncertain. To remedy these data gaps, the Office of the State Archaeologist of the University of Iowa has been conducting systematic survey, curation, and archival work on Mills County archaeological resources. A large portion of the Paul Rowe collection, which represents nearly 50 years of collecting in southwest Iowa, has been thoroughly reviewed, and most of Rowe's site locations have been field checked. This field work, supervised by William Billeck, documented the locations of over 200 Nebraska phase earthlodges in Mills County. Only a few are still intact, but some of the amateur-excavated lodges have documentation which allowed preparation of preliminary site reports. The portion of the Rowe Collection at the University of Iowa has been completely cataloged and is available for study, while the portion at the Mills County Historical Museum in Glenwood is the focus of a one-year cataloging project which we hope will be funded for 1994. The Mills County survey and collections work is reported in the *Journal of the Iowa Archeological Society* (vol. 39), 1992.

Analysis continues on material from a Glenwood earthlodge partially excavated by William Billeck in 1991 (the Millipede site, 13ML361). Plant remains from .425-mm flotation of 25 matrix samples (191 liters total) are being studied under the direction of William Green. Over 1,600 small seeds have been identified so far from six feature and floor fill samples. Important native domesticates include goosefoot (*Chenopodium* cf. *berlandieri*; large fruits with thin coats, truncate margins, and often a reddish hue), marshelder (*Iva annua* var. *macrocarpa*), and sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). Other heavily utilized native plants include nightshade (*Solanum* sp.), a small grass (cf. *Panicum* sp.), pigweed (*Amaranthus* sp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* cf. *validus*), purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), and elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*). Also found was a mass of twisted porcupine grass (*Stipa spartea*) awns which may have been used as a brush. Introduced crops are abundant, espe-

cially corn (*Zea mays*, mostly 10-row), and tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*; more seeds than any other Iowa site). Squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) and common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) also are present. Working on Millipede site plant remains is like sifting through the contents of a burnt granary.

Nebraska Archeological Society

NAS members will gather at the Dancing Leaf Earth Lodge, 1.5 miles north of Stockville, NE on Saturday, Nov. 6 at 2:00 pm., C.S.T. The meeting is sponsored by the Upper Republican Chapter. Everyone is invited to attend a potluck dinner at the Earth Lodge before the meeting. Members who have not toured the Lodge are welcome to do so before or after the meeting. The speaker for the day will be Don Rowlison, a professional archeologist and museum curator from Studley, Kansas. His topic is an Upper Republican site that served as a model for the Dancing Leaf Earth Lodge replica.

1993 Meetings of the Upper Republican Chapter

- April** Jim Fitzgibbons—earth science instructor at McCook Jr. High—Spoke on fossils from early mammal period
- May** Paleontology Dig at Cambridge with George Corner of the University—Corner was the speaker at the Cambridge Museum meeting
- June** Eric Hubl gave a program on Medicine Wheels
- July** "War Against the Indians" part I from Nebr. Library
- Aug** "War Against the Indians" part II Nebr. Library
- Sept** "Powders, Potions, Rattles and Drums" speaker Martha Webb of the Nebraska Humanities Speaker Bureau
- Oct** Speaker Nathan Stienbrink—Arapahoe Nebraska Sr. High student presenting a paper and research done on Wounded Knee
- Nov** Combination local/state meeting, Speaker Don Rowlison of Studley KS.—program on Upper Republican site
- Dec** off for Christmas

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sage Participation

As a fall outreach activity, members of NAPA offered a series of presentations to the Nebraskans taking part in the SAGE program. SAGE is operated by the UNL Division of Continuing Studies. It offers programs for life-long learners, retirees, and senior citizens. NAPA members gave 6 presentations in a series entitled

"Nebraska Archeology: New Perspectives on Past Culture." As many as 40 people attended the sessions which were given at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education of the UNL East Campus. All the sessions were very well received and the series appears to have been very successful in telling folks about what Nebraska archeologists have been working on.

The schedule of presentations were as follows:

- Aug 30** Peter Bleed, "Digging Up the Relatively Recent Past: The Archeology of the Lincoln Pottery Works."
- Sept 13** Peter Bleed, "Stone Working and Stone Tools: How Can Archeologists Know about the Ancient Past."
- Sept 20** LuAnn Wandsnider, "Windows to the Pre-historic Past of the Pine Ridge Country."
- Sept 27** Doug Scott, Archeology of Battlefields.
- Oct 4** Amy Koch, Animal Bones and Archeology.
- Oct 11** John Ludwickson/Rob Bozell, Nebraska Highway Archeology Program.

Nebraska Transportation Enhancement Program

Nebraska has implemented a Transportation Enhancement Program under the federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). The Nebraska Department of Roads, seeks widespread involvement by recreation, preservation, conservation and other interested groups in the project development. One category of funding under this program is for historic preservation and archeology projects. The Department of Roads has provided copies of its guidelines and application forms for distribution by the Nebraska State Historical Society. Since this program can provide some major opportunities for historic preservation, heritage tourism, and community development, you can assist in the identification and development of projects in cooperation with governmental units which are eligible to apply.

For more information, please contact the State Historic Preservation Office at (402) 471-4767.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

Cultural Resources Identification and Inventory Study for Thirty-three Proposed Flood-Control Structures in the Western Half of Wahoo Creek Watershed, Saunders County, Nebraska by Robert S. Pepperl. Prepared for Soil Conservation Service. Lincoln.

Blue River Drainage Intensive Archeological Survey, 1992-1993, Seward and Thayer Counties, Nebraska by Edward Lueck, Peter Winham, and Rolfe Mandel. Augustana College, Archeological Contract Series #84. Sioux Falls.

The McIntosh Fauna: Late Pre-contact Exploitation of Lake and Prairie Habitats in the Nebraska Sand Hills by Amy Koch. University of Nebraska, Department of Anthropology, Masters Thesis.

Time and Space in the Glenwood Locality: The Nebraska Phase in Western Iowa by W. T. Billeck. University of Missouri, Department of Anthropology, Ph.D. dissertation.

NAPA BUSINESS

Elections

NAPA elections were held via mail ballot in May, 1993. Bob Blasing won the President-elect seat and other elected members include Steve Holen, Terry Steinacher, Amy Koch, and LuAnn Wandsnider. The current board composition is:

- Rob Bozell, President (94*)
- Bob Blasing, President-elect (95)
- Tom Theissen, Secretary-Treasurer (94)
- Steve Holen (95)
- Amy Koch (95)
- Terry Steinacher (95)
- LuAnn Wandsnider (95)
- Teresa Jacobs (Nebraska Archeology Society) (95)

* year term expires

By-Laws Changes

Several members have expressed some interest in making by-laws modifications. If you wish to propose a change, place it in writing and send to Rob Bozell by January 1, 1994.

Bus Tour

Two single day bus tours of archeological and historical sites were held on June 5th and July 10th, 1993. Bob Blasing and Rob Bozell organized the trips and served as guides. Good Life Coaches provided transportation. The tours focused on the central Platte valley and Loup River valley. Over a dozen sites were visited including Central Plains tradition and Pawnee villages, historic period forts and stage stations, and a stratified pre-ceramic site. Both tour dates were filled to the over 40 person capacity and participant response was quite favorable. After expenses, NAPA took in over \$1,500.00 from the trips. Steve Holen is chairing the 1994 Bus Tour Committee.

Journal

The latest issue of Central Plains Archeology (Vol. 3, No. 1) was published in the summer of 1993. The publication was the Chris Schoen and Peter Bleed monograph on the Lincoln Pottery Works. Melissa Connor and Bill Hunt have agreed to share editorial responsibility at least for the next year. Under Peter Bleed's presidency, the Nebraska State Historical Society and NAPA entered into a formal

agreement regarding the journal. NAPA members will serve as general editors and solicit manuscripts and the Society will provide copy editing and production resources. Society staff assigned to work on the journal are Eli Paul, Curt Peacock, and Rob Bozell. Journal staff are discussing format changes.

Legislation

LB719 was passed into law by the Nebraska Legislature in June, 1993. The measure allows public institutions and agencies to withhold cultural or paleontological resource legal descriptions, if the site might be subjected to vandalism, theft, and unlawful entry. Artifact donor records are also now held in confidence.

In 1992, the Legislature passed LB706 which established a statewide "Task Force on Historic Preservation." Terry Steinacher and Peter Bleed have been working on recommendations to offer the Task Force regarding archeological resource needs. For more information see the following article and questionnaire in this newsletter.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION FOR NEBRASKA

An article by Dr. Terry L. Steinacher
(State Historic Preservation Office)

Introduction

This paper presents a concept for a more systematic approach to archaeological preservation in Nebraska at the state level. Archaeological resources are being consumed by rural and urban development at an exponentially increasing rate and a library of irreplaceable information is being lost.

The intention is not to reiterate the amount of loss to the resource base that is occurring, or the general lack of resources devoted by the state to preservation of the resource. Suffice it to say that effective resource protection of archaeological properties is almost exclusively only provided by Federal law, regulation, and resources. Nebraska, once a leader in resource protection, has steadily fallen behind neighboring states in recognizing and protecting its irreplaceable heritage contained in archaeological sites.

In 1992, the Nebraska State Legislature established a Task Force on Historic Preservation, charged with reporting to the Governor and Legislature the condition of Nebraska historic preservation. This Task Force offers the Nebraska professional archaeological community an important opportunity to make heard our concerns over preservation of the resource base. The Nebraska Association of Professional Archaeologists (NAPA) have an opportunity to place the views of the association before the Governor and the Legislature. It is hoped that the

views and approach presented here will serve as a sounding board for the association and individual members to formulate positions that can be articulated to the Task Force.

Although the following discussion is concerned with "archaeological properties" it is recognized that a more comprehensive legislation package dealing with "cultural resources" will be pursued by the Task Force. However, archaeological resources often present unique problems not readily accommodated by considerations applicable to architectural and historical resources. Consequently, before attempting to integrate the various types of resources, the specific issues of archaeological resources need to be considered.

Resource Protection

Any systematic approach to archaeological preservation at the state level must take into account at least six major factors: 1) Public land resource management, 2) Private land interests, 3) Public information dissemination, 4) Resource protection approaches, 5) Research formulation and capability, and 6) Available resources for protection.

Public Lands

A major concern is the public and official philosophical conception of archaeological resources. Archaeological sites are often seen by the public as simply a source of artifacts for fun and profit. The information potential and the importance of context are generally not recognized. In addition, many public land management agencies have traditionally, usually through legislative direction, taken a restricted view of their responsibilities. Often rather than managing all resources under their jurisdiction equally, agencies will concentrate only on specific mandated resources. However, many public agencies, through land ownership, have control over archaeological resources that are often considered outside their primary emphasis and responsibility but which deserve equal protection and management.

The State's historic and prehistoric heritage embodied in archaeological sites, features, and artifacts should and must be recognized as natural resources that deserve protection under the law. These resources, or at least the information of our past heritage contained within them, are part of the public domain as much as wildlife, flowing water, and other environmental quantities that transcend, to a degree, the strictly private property concept.

It is strongly advocated that legislation be adopted which is designed to ensure public agencies provide for archaeological resource protection in their planning processes. All public property (state, county, municipal, resource districts, and other public property holding entities) should be included in archaeological legislative protection action.

Private Lands

The vast majority of remaining archaeological sites reside on private property. Direct regulation of these resources is not a realistic or necessarily desirable option. At the same time, it should also be recognized that some compromise between private property rights and the public interest in preservation of archaeological properties must be established. An approach can be developed where archaeological sites on private property remain solely the property of the owner yet with recognition of public rights and involvement.

Such an approach could include incentives and discouragements for how the owner deals with an archaeological property. Incentives might include formal designations of sites, tax incentives for preservation, easements, and public assistance or grant programs for preservation. Discouragements may include loss of tax incentives and other restrictions of future public assistance for inappropriate disposition of archaeological resources.

Archaeological sites on private property should therefore be covered through a voluntary participation process encouraged by incentives. Some type of "landmark" or certified site program needs to be established. In addition, tax breaks or other incentives must be offered to private landowners for site preservation. New historic preservation legislation may also be the place to provide land owners with some compensation for lands taken out of production because of unmarked burials and/or provide a mechanism for relocation of burials.

Public Information

We as a professional community have been negligent in the dissemination of information to the general public. Almost all of our research is publicly funded, yet we too often only provide the results of research to the professional community. Information must be better distributed to the general public in a format that is understandable yet not condescending or confusing. NAPA has recently been making valuable contributions toward this end with the institution of bus tours and the Nebraska Archaeology Week celebration. However, more must be done and on a steady continuing schedule.

A second facet of public information dissemination is the more vigorous support of avocational archaeology interests. The Nebraska Archeology Society is still in its formative period and a steady support by the professional community will increase its chance for survival and growth.

Resource Protection Approach

The approach recommended is a type of modified review process incorporated into agency planning and management of their historic resources. Public property holding agencies should be required to participate, as part of their

planning and management of lands, in a form of review modeled on the federal Section 106 process. The state process should be streamlined from the federal 106 system, yet kept as compatible in concept and definition as possible. In cases where public property is connected to a federal undertaking, the federal process can be substituted and take precedent.

A single central agency should be charged with oversight of the archaeological preservation law and regulations. However, the agency should provide more than just oversight duties. The agency should be actively engaged in archaeological site management with both the public and private entities. The agency should not be totally responsible for all of the work and funding, but capable of undertaking significant portions and in particular emergency actions. Involvement by the agency should be in the identification phases and responding to emergency mitigation conditions. This approach differs from the Federal historic preservation system where the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is only an oversight agency and each federal agency is totally responsible for execution of preservation responsibilities.

The most effective method of oversight and implementation of archaeological resource protection regulations is the establishment of a State Archaeology Office or Officer (SAO). Although the Federal system, whereby each agency is responsible with oversight by the SHPO, is a possible approach it has problems that a SAO would avoid. Many state level agencies would not have the resources and/or desire to hire professional personnel to carry out adequate archaeological protection planning and management. In addition, under the Federal system many agencies still ignore the law and there is really no effective mechanism to make them comply. Also the compliance that is achieved in the federal system is often uneven due to the diffusion caused by individual agency responsibility.

Establishing a SAO with responsibilities spelled out under law would relieve state agencies from specialized archaeological tasks and place it with an agency staffed with personnel professionally trained to handle the problems. Professional trained personnel would also be concentrated rather than having them dispersed throughout many agencies. Adequate agency protection for their specialized interests can be provided through the established review system making them part of the decision process.

In summary, an effective SAO must have adequate professional archaeological staff, have a source of collateral personnel in historic preservation to draw upon, have access to historic preservation records and information, maintain adequate independence of action to respond to preservation responsibilities, contain personnel and resources to conduct research, and have sufficient administrative stature to be able to voice archaeological preservation concerns.

Research

Besides regulation, the proposed agency must also be actively engaged in general archaeological research. Most current archaeological research in the state is being done in connection with the mitigation of federal projects. Although this type of research provides valuable information, it is restricted in scope to site-specific projects. Section 106 generated research usually does not provide a means of addressing general research subjects. Yet it is only with the integration of site-specific work with general research problem orientation that real progress can be made in understanding past and present human behavior. Research also forms the basis for providing the general public with an understanding of past human activity in Nebraska.

Resources

The SAO should minimally consist of a State Archaeologist, prehistoric archaeologist, historic archaeologist, and laboratory director. Personnel requirements will depend to some extent on how the review process is established and the amount of responsibility the SAO and Agencies have in meeting compliance.

Clearly in today's climate of tight budgets any form of archaeological resource protection in the state must make use of as much existing resources as possible. Existing personnel positions, laboratory facilities, curation facilities, information data bases, and administrative support should be utilized and not simply duplicated.

There are two viable approaches to establishment of a SAO. The SAO could be constituted as a separate state agency. This approach would have the advantage of an agency on the same level of other State Agencies and independent of conflict of interest problems when regulating other State Agencies. However, this approach is not favored because of the numerous perceived problems. Some of the disadvantages of the approach include that an independent SAO would be a very small agency and have to compete for funding with much larger, more powerful interests. Further, other existing agencies that already have archaeological functions and functionaries may be adverse to giving up these resources. Consequently, there may develop serious redundancies between some agencies and an independent SAO.

The second and favored approach is to affiliate the SAO with an existing agency. Only two agencies contain existing personnel and resources that could contribute to a successful SAO, the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State Historical Society. Both of these agencies have strengths and weaknesses for establishment of an SAO. At whichever of these two institutions an SAO could be established, it should be created as an independent department. The SAO should not be subordinated to another department within the greater institution. It must

be able to maintain a degree of independence to carry out regulatory, research, and other functions that only an independent department would possess.

The University of Nebraska has a large resource base of personnel and facilities and is a powerful state agency for funding purposes and prestige. The University is also heavily involved in public information dissemination efforts and of course in public education. Some of the disadvantages of the University include establishment of a largely regulatory agency within a primarily research and academic agency. Another problem may be possible power and funding conflicts with the Department of Anthropology and University Museum. The SAO might end up as a small department that could easily get lost in a large bureaucracy primarily designed to cope with academic issues.

The Nebraska State Historical Society advantages include association with an agency that by tradition and practice has had considerable historic preservation regulatory responsibility. The Society also has an established staff of professionals in all categories of historic preservation and most of the records needed to run a state level program. In addition, the Society already has at least one funded archaeological position. The Society is also a large agency that can facilitate funding requests. Some disadvantages include possible power and funding conflict with the State Historic Preservation Office and Museum Department.

Conclusions

In summary, the following is advocated for the construction of a new approach for archaeological resource protection in Nebraska:

1. Creation of a State Archaeology Office associated at the department level at either the University of Nebraska or the Nebraska State Historical Society.
2. Empowerment of the SAO with regulatory responsibility for archaeological resources on public lands, or lands controlled by public agencies through regulation or funding.
3. Establishment of tax, grant, and easement incentives for archaeological preservation by private landowners and administered through the SAO.
4. Charging the SAO with responsibilities for increased dissemination of archaeological information at both the professional and private level, and ongoing support for avocational archaeology.
5. Providing the SAO with research facilities to pursue Nebraska archaeology.

Nebraska's archaeological resources are being destroyed and degraded at an increasingly fast pace. The responsibility for preservation of the heritage represented

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Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists Membership Renewal Form 1994

Name _____
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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 by January 1, 1994!

Nebraska Association of Professional Archeologists Membership Renewal Form 1994

Name _____
Address _____
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Phone () _____

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

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

Please renew by January 1, 1994!

in those archaeological sites is both a private and public one. The State needs to pass adequate legislation that will lead the way in providing an effective, legal and ethical path toward archaeological site protection.

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

TASK FORCE QUESTIONNAIRE

In 1992, the Nebraska State Legislature established the Nebraska Task Force on Historic Preservation to consider how the State protects and uses its cultural resources. The Task Force consists of 12 members appointed by the Governor. In public meetings and in other ways, the Task Force is trying to gather as much information as possible on current and potential preservation activities with an eye toward developing legislation that can increase Nebraska's ability to care for and appreciate its human heritage.

To gather information on the special needs of archeology, the subgroup concerned with archeology is asking a number of people and agencies to fill out the inserted questionnaire. We are especially interested in hearing from all NAPA members. Please take the time to respond. We will appreciate your efforts.

Send your response to:

Dr. Peter Bleed

Vice Chair for Archeology

Nebraska Task Force on Historic Preservation

126 Bessey Hall

University of Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0368

Archeology Department

Museum of Nebraska History

131 Centennial Mall North

Lincoln, Nebraska 68508