

NAPA Newsletter



Board Meetings

Board meetings are held quarterly. If you have any items to bring up at one of those meetings, please contact a board member.

Officers, Board Members, Committee Chairs

President: René Botts ('06-'08)
VP: Steve De Vore ('06-'08)
Sec/Treas: Kelli Bacon ('06-'08)
Board: Melissa Connor ('05-'07)
Board: Trisha Nelson ('05-'07)
Board: Terry Steinacher ('05-'07)
Board: Stacy Stupka-Burda ('05-'07)

Membership Chair: Kelli Bacon
Poster Chair: Stacy Stupka-Burda
Education Chair: René Botts
Legislative Chair: Vacant
Finance Chair: Vacant
CPA Journal: Gayle Carlson & Amy Koch

CPA Call for Papers

Submissions for Central Plains Archeology are always welcome. Please send submissions to:
Gayle Carlson
1500 R St.
PO Box 82554
Lincoln NE 68501-2554

Annual NAPA Meeting

The annual NAPA meeting will be on April 20, 2007, at 3:30 pm, in the lower level of Burt Hall South at Nebraska Wesleyan University. All members are invited to attend. For a map of campus, please go to www.nebrwesleyan.edu/university/map.php. Parking is available in the lot at 53rd & Huntington or on the street.

Call for Membership

Do you know someone who may be interested in joining NAPA? Email Kelli at kbacon@nebraskahistory.org for a current brochure or go to the website at <http://www.nebraskahistory.org/archeo/napa/index.htm> and click on "Membership Form". Also, NAPA memberships make great gifts for colleagues, students, and people interested in the profession.

Volunteer Opportunity

NAPA is looking to fill the positions of legislative chair and finance chair. The legislative chair will be responsible for keeping track of archeology related bills. The finance chair will find appropriate funding sources, etc. Both positions will probably require a few hours of work a month. If you are interested, please contact René Botts at rbotts@nebraskahistory.org.

Dues Reminder

Membership fees for 2007 are now due! Dues remain at \$15 for Regular, Institutional, and Dual members and \$10 for Student, Subscribing, and Affiliated members. Checks should be made payable to NAPA and mailed to:

Kelli Bacon
NAPA
1500 R St.
PO Box 82554
Lincoln NE 68501-2554

If you don't remember if you've paid your 2007 (or 2006) dues, email Kelli at kbacon@nebraskahistory.org.

CPA Update

Gayle Carlson continues to edit Central Plains Archeology. (Amy Koch is co-editor) Volumes 11 and 12 are pending and should be released within the year. Volume 11 will include the Eagle Ridge project which is a protohistoric Native American site near Papillion most likely occupied around 1730. This report should be an important contribution to Plains archeology of the early contact period. Vol. 12 will consist of a collection of five unrelated papers.

Membership Statistics

Membership Numbers (Total = 106)

# of regular memberships	77
# of student memberships	7
# of subscribing memberships	7
# of institutional memberships	7
# of affiliated memberships	3
# of dual memberships	5

States with Members

Nebraska	49
Arkansas	2
Arizona	1
California	1
Colorado	4
Illinois	2
Indiana	1
Iowa	9
Kansas	8
Michigan	2

Missouri	5
New Jersey	1
New Mexico	1
North Dakota	2
Oklahoma	4
South Dakota	6
Virginia	2
Wisconsin	1
Wyoming	5

New Members in 2005-2006

Mary Adair	regular	Kansas City, MO
Doug Bamforth	regular	Boulder, CO
Erin Dempsey	student	Lincoln, NE
ITARP	institutional	Champaign, IL
Curtis & Tina Nepstad-Thornberry	dual	Panora, IA
LeAnn Schuster	regular	Sheridan, WY
Jonathan Weiland	student	Lincoln, NE

Upcoming Conferences

Plains Anthropological Conference
Oct. 17-20, 2007, Rapid City SD
www.plainsanth2007.org

Society for Historical Archaeology
Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Jan. 9-14, 2007, Williamsburg, VA www.sha.org

49th Annual Caddo Conference
March 15-18, 2007, Magnolia, AR
http://www.saumag.edu/organizations/arkansas_archeological_survey/2007caddconf.htm

Computer Applications & Quantitative Methods in Archaeology
April 2-5, 2007, Berlin, Germany
<http://www.caa2007.de>

Society for American Archaeology
April 25-29, 2007, Austin, TX
www.saa.org

Midwest Archaeological Conference
October 4-7, 2007, Notre Dame, IN
<http://www.midwestarchaeology.org/meetings.htm>

Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference
October 2007, Jackson, Wyoming
Jackson, Wyoming

Society for Industrial Archeology
June 7-10, 2007, Philadelphia, PA
<http://www.siahq.org/>

Looking for a Job?

www.saa.org/careers/job-listing.html
www.sha.org/futures/employmentopp.cfm
www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/news/news.htm
www.acra-crm.org/ACRAMembership.html
www.eculturalresources.com/jobs.php
www.shovelbums.org
www.archaeologyfieldwork.com

www.acra-crm.org/archtechjobs.html
www.ajb.org
www.jobster.com
groups.yahoo.com/groups/MuseJobs
federalgovernmentjobs.us/job-search/anthropologist-0190.html
federalgovernmentjobs.us/job-

Principal Investigator

Description:

Nicodemus National Historic Site is developing a project in partnership with the Kansas State Historical Society, the Kansas Anthropological Association, the NPS-Midwest Archeology Center, Washburn University, and local community members to sponsor an archeological summer field school in 2007. The Kansas State Historical Society and Kansas Anthropological Association have an established program the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) that sponsors field schools every summer to provide education in archeology through hands-on experience and formal classes on focused topics. A planned KATP field school at Nicodemus will investigate settlement period (1877-c.1880) dugout and sod house ruins. Research and some investigations began in 2006. Coordinators of this field school are seeking an African American archeologist or archeologists interested in African American studies as primary investigator. We are also seeking graduate student researchers

to assist with the field school. This project can provide data for an excellent thesis, dissertation, or post-doctoral project. We are seeking grant funding to cover costs associated with this project.

Located in the northwest part of Kansas, Nicodemus is significant as one of the few remaining of the many all-Black towns established along the Western frontier at the end of the Reconstruction period. The town illustrates a largely un-told story of how African Americans participated in the settlement of the Great Plains. Nicodemus National Historic Site (managed by the National Park Service) consists of five properties that lie within a 160-acre National Historic Landmark (NHL) district. The NHL district corresponds to the originally platted town site which now has a small population of 34 residents. All of these residents are either direct descendents of the original settlers or married into the families. The initial settlement of this African American community in 1877-1878 consisted of constructing dugouts; oral histories relate the use of dugouts and sod houses into the 1920s or later. There is physical evidence of both dugouts and sod house ruins located within the developed portion of the town site (approx. 20 acres).

Nationwide, archeological investigation of African American sites particularly Western settlements is rare. This project has the potential to produce exciting, new information on African American settlement on the Plains. Many visitors to Nicodemus National Historic Site express curiosity about the dugouts. Investigations conducted by Dr. Margaret Wood (Washburn University) last summer generated a lot of excitement from residents and visitors. Dr. Wood conducted a partial investigation of the Tim Johnson family site just north of town, finding a cellar dugout and stone-lined residential dugout. Johnson's daughter Emma Williams gave birth to the first baby born in Nicodemus, shortly after arriving in September 1877. The majority of the families in Nicodemus are related through the Johnson/Williams line.

Submit Resume To:

Contact: Dr. William J. Hunt, Jr. (Bill)
 Company: U.S. National Park Service
 Address: Fed. Bldg., Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall No.
 City: Lincoln, State: NE Zip: 68508
 Phone: 402.437.5392 x 111
 Fax: 402.437.5098
 Email: bill_hunt@nps.gov

**R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates
 Field Archeologists and Field Crew Supervisors**

Description:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., is hiring field archeologists and field crew supervisors for long-term assignments on projects in the Plains, Midwestern and Southeastern United States. All applicants must have at minimum a B. A. or B. S. in Archeology or Anthropology and have completed an accredited field school. Experience in CRM archeology is helpful. All positions are salaried, per-diem based, and include paid holidays. Health, dental and life insurance is available after 3 months. Project locations may vary, and assignments may include Phase I, Phase II, or Phase III work. Salary is commensurate with experience, and all projects requiring overnight travel include per-diem supplements.

Submit Resume To:

Contact: Gertrude Weinberger-Biondo
 Company: R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates
 Address: 309 Jefferson Highway
 City: New Orleans, State: LA Zip: 70121
 Phone: 800 360-2724
 Fax: 504 837-1550
 Email: gertbiondo@rcgoodwin.com

**WESTERN LAND SERVICES, INC.
 POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CREW CHIEF/FIELD DIRECTOR

Western Land Services, Inc. is a successful and rapidly expanding multi-disciplinary private consulting firm that has been in existence for over 30 years. Our offices are located in the Midwestern and Western U.S. We are currently seeking to fill an Archaeological Crew Chief/Field Director position to be based in Richfield, Utah. Preference is given to individuals who can be listed on federal and state permits throughout the state of Utah.

Richfield, Utah is located in the picturesque Sevier River Valley which is surrounded by the Fish Lake National Forest. There are numerous nearby outdoor enthusiast activities including multiple ski areas, lakes, hiking trails, and the Paiute ATV Trail (world's longest). The town of Richfield is within a few hours' drive of numerous state and national parks, including: Capitol Reef, Canyonlands, Arches, Natural Bridges, Glen Canyon, Grand Staircase, Bryce Canyon, Zion, and Great Basin. Richfield is situated about 200 miles from Salt Lake City and Las Vegas. The region's archaeological manifestations range from historic homesteading to Fremont, Anasazi, and early Great Basin cultures.

Candidates must have earned at least a BA/BS degree in anthropology or a closely related field, although a MA/MS degree is preferred. A minimum of 3 years of archaeological survey experience must be indicated, with at least 1 year at the crew chief supervisory level. Experience in other aspects of archaeological work such as site testing, excavation, and monitoring is highly desirable. Previous experience working in the Colorado Plateau and Great Basin regions must be shown. The ability to navigate from maps and to use a compass and GPS unit is critical. Candidates must already be listed at a Crew Chief or higher level on state and federal cultural resources permits or possess the qualifications to be listed as such. Good technical writing skills are essential, and candidates must demonstrate that they have previously assisted in the preparation of archaeological reports and site forms. Interpersonal communication skills are needed for successful interaction with coworkers, landowners, agency officials, and clients.

Responsibilities include supervising crews, conducting fieldwork throughout the Colorado Plateau and Eastern Great Basin regions in Utah and surrounding states, and technical report writing. The work is primarily pedestrian survey, but may also include site testing, site excavation, and construction monitoring. Familiarity with the archaeology of prehistoric and historic resources in Utah, lithic and/or ceramic technology, and general historic artifact types is expected.

Frequent out-of-town travel can be expected. The fieldwork is physically demanding and candidates must be able to walk 6-10+ miles per day, carrying up to 20+ pounds of equipment over steep slopes and through heavy brush. Weather conditions can be extreme. Work areas are frequently remote and the terrain can be rugged and strenuous, typically at an altitude of 4,500 feet or greater.

This is a permanent, full-time, benefited position. We are seeking a self-motivated person who will integrate into the cultural resources team, and over time advance into positions of increasing responsibility. Depending upon experience and qualifications, this position will have a starting hourly wage of \$15 to \$18/hour. Overtime wages will frequently be incurred, particularly during the field season. When working out of town, \$30/day food allowance and single-occupancy motel room are paid, and company transportation to and from project areas is provided. The work schedule is typically Monday through Friday, with 10-day work sessions initiated as needed. Western Land Services offers a generous benefit program including medical and life insurance, paid holidays, paid vacation and sick leave, profit-based bonuses, and a Simplified Employee Pension retirement plan. The successful candidate must be willing to relocate to the Richfield, Utah area.

Candidate qualifications will be reviewed as they are received, and this position will remain open until filled. Candidates may be asked to submit samples of their writing. To apply submit a cover letter, a resume/vita, and 3 professional references by mail, fax, or e-mail to:

Colin Ferriman
Western Land Services, Inc.
54 West Seymour Street
Sheridan, WY 82801
Fax (307) 673-1823
E-Mail colin.ferriman@westernls.com

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/DIRECTOR

The College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Memphis is recruiting candidates for the position of Associate Professor/Director for the Chucalissa Archaeological Museum. Candidates should have demonstrable experience, especially with respect to running small museums and managing archaeological collections. The successful candidate also will have an earned a doctorate in a related discipline which can include but is not limited to: American Studies; Anthropology; Archaeology; Cultural Geography; Folklore; History; Museum Studies; or Native American Studies. The candidates should show strong evidence of institutional leadership and a commitment to community outreach, and have a history of fund raising, grantsmanship, graduate teaching experience, and scholarly productivity.

Responsibilities:

The Director's responsibilities include: facility operations; personnel and budget administration; collections management (including NAGPRA compliance); public programming; collaboration with faculty from multiple disciplines; and developing and maintaining strong collaborative relationships with Native American communities, museum and educational professionals, and other members of Mid-South community. The Director will also have teaching and other responsibilities in support of the Interdisciplinary Graduate Certificate Program in Museum Studies.

Applications should consist of a CV, cover letter, transcript for the highest degree held, and two letters of recommendation. These should be sent to:

Chucalissa Search Committee
c/o Ms. Hope C. Smith
College of Arts and Sciences
107 Scates Hall
University of Memphis
Memphis, TN 38152

For additional information, please contact Ms. Smith hsmith@memphis.edu. The Search Committee will begin to review applications on January 22, 2007. The search may continue until the position is filled.

The University of Memphis, a Tennessee Board of Regents Institution, is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. We urge all qualified applicants to apply for this position. Appointment will be based on qualifications as they relate to position requirements without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, or veteran status.

Position Title: ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY TECHNICIAN

Reports to: Director of Archaeology

Exempt Status: Exempt

Hrs/Work per Week: 40 hours (approximately)

Date Revised: January 2007

Purpose: To process, catalog, and analyze artifact collections.

Principle Duties and Responsibilities: Conduct survey or existing collections to determine stage of processing; Prepare priority schedule; Process and catalog materials as per schedule; Enter artifact collections into DAACS database; Perform analysis as necessary; Perform job function and conduct daily operations consistent with Hermitage policies and procedures.

Additional Duties and Responsibilities: Preparation of monthly update reports.

Education/Training: Minimum of Bachelor's Degree and prior archaeological laboratory experience.

Experience, Skills, and Abilities: Strong archaeological knowledge and organization skills; Strong knowledge of nineteenth-century material culture; Experience with relational databases; Prior collections based research; Strong writing skills.

Physical Requirements: Ability to perform light physical work, including exerting up to ten pounds of force unassisted, performing repetitive tasks, bending, and climbing. Be able to sit or stand for long periods of time.

This job description is intended to describe the general nature and level of work being performed by the person assigned to this position. Principal duties and responsibilities are intended to describe those functions that are essential to the performance of this job, and "other" duties and responsibilities include those that are considered incidental or secondary to the overall purpose of this job.

This job description does not state or imply that the above are the only duties and responsibilities assigned to this position. Staff members holding this position will be required to perform any other job-related duties as requested by management. All requirements are subject to possible modifications to reasonably accommodate individuals with a disability.

Nothing in this job description restricts the supervisor's right to assign or reassign duties and responsibilities to this job at any time.

Please send letters of interests with curriculum vita and salary history to Kevin M. Bartoy, Director of Archaeology, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Nashville, TN 37076, or via email at kbartoy@thehermitage.com.

Note from Education Committee

Nancy Carlson would like the NAPA membership to know that the Education Committee is planning to do some educational displays and programs at the Nebraska Artifact Show in Seward on September the 8th. If anyone has some suggestions or ideas for the Education Committee, she would appreciate hearing about them. Her e-mail address is nfcarls@megavision.com.

Publication Announcement

"The Whiteford Site, or Indian Burial Pit: A Smoky Hill Phase Cemetery in Saline County"

by Donna C. Roper

Anthropological Series Number 18

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka. 2006

\$25 + sales tax + postage

or

\$2 + tax + postage as PDF file

Order from the Archeology Office at the KSHS 785-272-8681 x 243

New Web Portals by the Ohio Historical Society by Ohio Historical Society

The Ohio Historical Society is pleased to announce the creation of two new web portals. The first is the Archaeology Department Home page which can be seen at <http://www.ohiohistory.org/archaeology/>. The second is a blog which was created to disseminate information on various topics in archaeology: <http://ohio-archaeology.blogspot.com/>. These sites are in their infancy and any suggestions/questions are welcome and can be directed to Angela O'Neal, Digital Projects Manager at aoneal@ohiohistory.org or (614) 297-2576.

Call for Membership

The Professional Archaeologists of Kansas (PAK) is sending out a call for new members. For information about their organization and membership guidelines, please see their website at www.ksarchaeo.info/ and click on "Join PAK!".

New M.S. Program in CRM at St. Cloud State University

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at St. Cloud State University is proud to announce the commencement of a new M.S. graduate program in Cultural Resource Management Archaeology. We seek to provide students with an in-depth understanding of the role archaeology plays in modern CRM in order to be leaders in the field for the 21st century. Our graduate program is founded on a broad, four-field anthropology education that instills a respect and appreciation for the diversity of human culture and that prepares students with the theoretical knowledge, legal and ethical background, field and lab skills, and practical experience necessary to be successful professionals or continue on for a doctoral degree. We are currently accepting applications for Fall 2007 enrollment.

The program ranges from 33 to 42 credits depending on prior experience and choice of degree plan option and is designed to be completed by a full time student in two years. Students lacking adequate field and lab experience will need to take our graduate level field school (offered this summer) and lab methods course. All students will take seminars in archaeology and biological or cultural anthropology, and required courses in technical writing, regional culture history, and a two-semester CRM seminar that focuses on: the history of historic preservation in the U.S.; federal legislation; American Indian perspectives; professional ethics; the infrastructure of CRM; research design development; project logistics; and management skills. An internship and the completion of a culminating project (e.g., thesis, starred paper, or project portfolio) are also required. Anyone interested is encouraged to apply, however, individuals with a bachelor's degree in anthropology, human geography, history, or sociology and professionals who have been working in CRM will be best prepared; all others please contact the program director for additional information.

While enrolled in our CRM Archaeology M.S. graduate program, students will develop the experience, confidence, and credentials required to work as principal investigators or managers for federal, state, or tribal historic preservation offices, non-profit organizations and museums, private contracting firms, or as private consultants. For additional information please check our webpage at <http://www.stcloudstate.edu/anthropology/CRMMastersProgram.asp>. For any other questions or information please contact the program director.

Mark P. Muñiz, Ph.D., RPA
Assistant Professor and Director CRM Archaeology Program
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
262 Stewart Hall
720 Fourth Avenue South
St. Cloud, MN 56301-4498

Direct: (320) 308-4162, mpmuniz@stcloudstate.edu
Program email: CRM@stcloudstate.edu
Department: phone (320) 308-5498, fax (320) 308-1694

Doug Scott Testifies at Anfal Trial by Doug Scott

When Melissa Connor and I were asked to assist in human rights investigations in the early 1990s we had no idea where employing archaeological methods and theory in that type of work would lead. Over the years we assisted various investigators in medico-legal and human rights work around the world in hopes of making people aware that crimes against humanity occur on an all too frequent basis. Our general philosophy over the years has been to document the horrible events and allow the evidence to speak for the victims, assuming that those responsible were unlikely to be brought to justice. For me, that changed in a very dramatic fashion in 2006.

In 1992 I was asked to use the expertise I developed in battlefield modeling and firearm identification to a site in the Kurdish area of Iraq. Allegedly Saddam Hussein's military forces destroyed 3800 Kurdish villages and 20,000+ people disappeared in 1988 during the Anfal Campaign. In 1992 Clyde Snow, a consultant with Middle East Watch and Physicians for Human Rights, led a team of anthropologists and archaeologists into Iraqi Kurdistan to investigate the allegations that human rights abuses had occurred including illegal mass executions and the employment of poison gas against the civilian population. Dr. Snow found evidence of mass execution, excavating 1 grave at the village of Koreme. During the excavation work the team found a number of fired cartridge cases which were mapped and collected. Clyde contacted me upon his return to the U.S. and asked if I would use my skills to analyze the firearm evidence to determine the number of shooters and how they were organized.

The results of our work were published by Middle East Watch and Physicians for Human Rights the following year as documentation that egregious crimes had occurred in Iraqi Kurdistan. Although the work and evidence was done to medical-legal standards none of us believed that anything further was likely to come of our efforts.

Early in 2006 Dr. Snow and I (as well as several other individuals) were asked if we would be willing to testify in the Anfal Campaign Trial being conducted by the Iraqi High Tribunal. Not until November were we called to Baghdad to testify. I left Lincoln on Thanksgiving Day to fly to Amman, Jordan and then to Baghdad with the other experts called to testify. We arrived in Baghdad and were whisked to the Green Zone and a secure compound by U.S. Marshals in an armored column. We spent most of our time, as witnesses do, sitting around waiting to be called. We were not allowed out of our compound except to go to the courthouse, so it was a waiting game.

I testified after Dr. Snow, who testified to the whole Koreme village mass execution site documentation process and on several other issues. I testified as a battlefield archaeologist with firearm identification expertise.

When I entered the courtroom, there sat Saddam and the other defendants, and I believe each of us realized that this was truly a remarkable and important moment in our professional careers. We testified to the court regarding our evidence, not for or against the defendants. After our testimony the Prosecution lawyers asked us questions, as did the Defense lawyers, some Civil lawyers, and finally the defendants were allowed to ask us questions. All questioning was done through the senior judge of the Tribunal who would allow or disallow questions based on their relevancy to the case. I testified for about two hours on the evidence I examined. Of course none of our testimony implicated Saddam or anyone else. Rather the forensic evidence was used to show that mass executions had occurred in 1988, that firing squads were used, and these were not combat related deaths. The physical evidence also showed that poison gas was indeed employed on some villages, and that systemic crimes had occurred. We were told after we testified that our testimony fully corroborated the witness testimony, survivors of the various episodes about which we presented the physical evidence. The trial is on-going, now in its documentary phase, that is the prosecution is introducing a variety of documents that they say will directly link the defendants to the crimes we investigated. Of course the charges against Saddam in the Anfal trial were dropped after his execution, which related to an earlier trial's finding of guilty in the execution of 150 Shiite men in another case.

As many of you know Melissa Connor directed mass grave excavations in Iraq in 2004. That work was part of the testimony of

Sonny Trimble, who is the director of the Iraq Mass Grave Exhumation Team for the Regime Crime Liaison Office. I met some of the Kurdish witness who had survived the executions that resulted in the formation of the graves. One witness was able to identify the site where he was shot. He crawled away from the site and survived two gunshot wounds. The site where he was shot was one of the graves Melissa excavated. Talking to him about his experiences was a rather sobering part of this adventure.

People ask me what it was like to be in the same room with Saddam and his co-defendants. I can only say that as I walked into the courtroom I knew I was at an important juncture in my career. I walked to the stand, gave my oath to tell the truth, and proceeded to do so in as clear and concise a manner as possible. As Clyde Snow quipped to me later, "we are now footnotes to history," and that is as good a statement as any on our role in the Anfal Campaign Trial.

Theft of Caddo Vessels from Arkansas by Arkansas Archeological Survey

The Arkansas Archeological Survey and Southern Arkansas University report the theft of 26 prehistoric Caddo Indian pottery vessels from the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Research Station collections at Southern Arkansas University. The pottery vessels are all from the Cedar Grove site located on the Red River in Lafayette County, Arkansas. The vessels belong to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and are federal property. Photographs and complete documentation of each pottery vessel exist so they will be very difficult to sell on the open market.

The vessels are from Indian graves subject to the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, a federal law. If the vessels were transported across state lines they will be subject to the federal Archeological Resource Protection Act. Hence, the thieves can be prosecuted under two separate federal laws as well as state law. For these reasons, the SAU Police Department is working with the El Dorado office of the FBI in the investigation.

For a list and photographs of the stolen pottery vessels see: http://www.projectpast.org/sau/SAUCedarGroveMissingList_v3.pdf

For more information call:
 Thomas J. Green
 Director
 Arkansas Archeological Survey
 2475 N. Hatch Ave.
 Fayetteville, AR 72704
 479-575-3556 or 479-442-0261

Jamie C. Brandon
 Research Station Archeologist
 Arkansas Archeological Survey
 Southern Arkansas University
 PO Box 9381
 Magnolia, AR 71754
 870-235-4229

Kansas State University at Lovewell Reservoir by Brad Logan

Over a four day period in October 2006, archaeologists from the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work at Kansas State University conducted test excavations at the Windmill Creek site (14JW49), Lovewell Reservoir, Jewell County, Kansas in order to evaluate its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The site, on a terrace exposed at times of low lake elevation, had been discovered during survey in 2004. It is on the opposite side of Windmill Creek from Phil (14JW48), a Central Plains tradition site where excavations in September and November 2004 exposed a square house, hearth, cache pit, and internal and peripheral postmolds, as well as a rich assemblage of artifacts. It was apparent at the time of discovery that Windmill Creek, like Phil, was a CPt house site. In 2004, a site datum was established and surface artifacts, including a few lithic artifacts, bison scapulae fragments, a sample of large daub pieces, and several pottery sherds, were mapped. In September 2006, Dick Eckles, a local collector, informed archaeologists at KSU that the lake was again low. During a one-day visit that month a greater number of artifacts, including several additional rim and body sherds, was mapped and collected. At that time a conspicuous, circular "wet spot" was noted. During the subsequent testing project, this spot proved to be a 50cm deep storage pit that yielded several pieces of bone, pottery, and lithics, as well much charcoal. A sample of the latter has been submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating. Test excavations indicated site deposits were shallow (<10cm), due to the erosive affects of wave action, and contained a variety of artifacts comparable to the Phil site. Two postmolds found within four erosive affects of wave action, and contained a variety of artifacts comparable to the Phil site. Two postmolds found within four meters of the storage pit suggest more extensive excavation might reveal a full house pattern. The recovered assemblage and flotation samples from the pit feature are currently being processed at the KSU Archaeology Lab and will provide more information about the CPt occupation of White Rock Creek valley. Like the Phil site, the proximity (~400m) of Windmill Creek to White Rock (14JW1), type site of the White Rock phase, also raises the question of whether there was interaction between CPt and Oneota groups in this locality. A report on the project will be submitted to the Nebraska-Kansas Area, Bureau of Reclamation in 2007.



C.A.R.T PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED IN MIDWEST REGION submitted by Anne Vawser

From September 19-21, 2006, sixteen NPS employees, including Rangers, Archaeologists, and a Special Agent met to launch the Midwest Region Cultural and Archaeological Response Team (CART). The purpose of the CART is to address archaeological and resource violations occurring in the Midwest Region primarily within Missouri and Arkansas. Even though significant cultural and archaeological resources exist throughout the region, the rich archaeological sites in these states are too frequently the target of vandals and thieves.

Over the past few years, rangers have impacted this illegal activity through heightened awareness, increased investigations and successful prosecutions. Even though the number of prosecutions has increased, the looting activity has kept pace.

The CART concept is designed to enhance resource protection by effectively sharing personnel for rapid response to violated sites within a geographic region. This includes NPS units lacking commissioned ranger staff. The program is training participants in the required specialized skills and is developing a computerized network to share intelligence about resource-related criminal activity beyond park boundaries. Eventually, the CART may include other state and federal agencies experiencing similar resource protection problems in the Missouri CART Team visits Rush Ghost Town and Arkansas area.

The Washington Office funded the initial CART training and the Midwest Regional Office, Ranger Activities Division (RAD) has oversight of the program. The intent, however, is that park staff in Missouri and Arkansas will manage and direct CART operations with additional assistance from the Midwest Archeological Center. CART members have already responded to this challenge by planning and putting on the training at Buffalo River. The training curriculum was developed by Rangers Jeff West and Robert Still and Archaeologist Caven Clark, all from Buffalo National River.

Current participating members include Rangers from BUFF, OZAR, WICR, HOSP, and JEFF, and Archaeologists from BUFF, OZAR, and MWAC. Regional Special Agent in Charge Guy Whitmer represented the Agent Program and will work as part of the team. Regional Chief Ranger Hugh Dougher also attended. Criminal Analyst Joan Yorkie from SHEN is developing the intelligence database for CART use.

As the CART gains experience, one objective will be to share operational skills and investigative methods with other NPS areas. Questions and comments regarding the Midwest Region CART can be directed to Midwest Regional Law Enforcement Specialist Jackie Henman at (402) 661-1884 or to Midwest/ Northeast Region Special Agent in Charge Guy Whitmer at (402) 661-1886.



Training Group at Buffalo River



Team visits Rush Ghost Town



Training in cave at Buffalo River



Training in cave at Buffalo River

Sitka National Historical Park (SITK) Parkwide Inventory: 2006 Fieldwork by Bill Hunt

The second year of parkwide site survey was undertaken between April 9 and May 13, 2006, building on the previous year's work. Overall project goals continue to be to conduct systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archeological resources on National Park system lands.

In 2005, geophysical and metal detection teams completed their inventories. In 2006, fieldwork focused on the goal of completing to the extent possible, the shovel test inventory started the previous year. Shovel testing is a relatively quick method of assessing the subsurface archeological components of an area. Shovel tests are small hand-excavated holes which allow the investigator to quickly examine subsoils for cultural deposits. Due to the dense vegetation at Sitka National Historical Park, shovel testing is the main way of locating archeological sites throughout the park. Working during the early spring allowed the shovel test team to work before the park's vegetation leafed out and expanded.

In order to complete as much of the park as possible, the shovel test team was expanded in size from four people in 2005 to 10-11 people in 2006. The project director, MWAC Archeologist William Hunt, led the team again this year with the assistance of MWAC Archeologist Anne Vawser. Vawser's primary duties was to use a handheld GPS unit to record the locations of shovel tests, cultural features, survey data, and other landmarks in anticipation of creating archeological maps of the park.

A total of 787 shovel tests were excavated completing inventory of park lands on the west side of the Indian River and finishing about 60% of the Fort Unit on the east side of the river. Altogether, approximately 10,061 m² (25 acres) of the park were inventoried. During this process, 482 historic and prehistoric artifacts were collected and cataloged. Newly identified prehistoric features include several charcoal and cobble-filled pits, single and multiple stratified charcoal deposits on low terraces on both sides of the Indian River, and a charcoal-filled pit tentatively identified as a roasting oven or long-term hearth. One charcoal and cobble-filled pit located at shovel test B100 produced the oldest radiocarbon date seen in the park yet; e.g., 2590 ± 50 years BP (before physics - usually taken to mean the number of years before 1950). This calibrates to BC 820-760 and BC 680-550. Another dated sample from a stratified deposit dated to 1310 ± 40 BP which calibrates to AD 660-790. Four other charcoal samples date to the late prehistoric to early historic eras ranging from dates of AD 1430-1670 (calibrated) to AD 1640-1950 (calibrated). The larger number of later dates suggest intensification of usage of natural food resources in the park from the 1400s to the early 19th century.

Historic features were more numerous than prehistoric and include two rectangular 1940 NPS outhouse pits, a wooden platform, eight earthen World War II gun emplacements, two concentrations of late 19th century historic artifacts, several clusters of cable-girded trees and abandoned two-track roads, a hunter's tree stand, a 1930s era dump, and an element of a corduroy road built by the U.S. Army prior to 1870. Two rectangular depressions near the Tlingit Fort were also recorded but their temporal associations are not known. Public outreach was accomplished through hiring local workers, involving Tlingit in the fieldwork, radio and newspaper interviews, and participation in the park's education program involving close to 100 students from at least seven grade school and high school classes.



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