



The Grapevine



Newsletter

May 16, 1994

FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Vol 4:5

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ACADEMIA AND CRM: AFTER WE TEACH THEM, THEN WHAT?

by Margaret Purser
Anthropology Department
Sonoma State University

I am an assistant professor at a small university in northern California working in an Anthropology department with a total of seven full-time faculty, around 60 undergraduate majors, and thirty-seven graduate students in a CRM master's degree program. Although most of the faculty contribute to the graduate program in some capacity, at least at the level of serving on thesis committees, formally allocated faculty time for the program actually totals only one full-time position.

In addition, I am one of the co-organizers of the recent session on CRM and academia held at the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings, along with William B. Lees (Oklahoma State Historical Society). It has been exciting and gratifying to see the session stimulate so much continuing discussion and response, and I am grateful to both *The Grapevine* and to the Society for Historical Archaeology for their encouragement and support. But it has been interesting to see the focus remain, as it did during the session

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In This Issue

Check Out
Margot's Laws
of Archaeology
on Page 4!

There's a Great
Tool Tip on
Page 2!

A Village of Outcasts: Historical Archaeology and Documentary Research at the Lighthouse Site

by Kenneth L. Feder
Mayfield Publishing Company,
Mountain View, CA. 1993.
(paperback \$16.95)

Reviewed by Mark S. Warner

A Village of Outcasts is an account of an historic village located in northwestern Connecticut. It is an intriguing account of a village founded by a Native American man and a White woman who were married and then were apparently ostracized by her father. The couple settled

in a remote area of the state which ultimately became a small village called Barkhamsted. This village was populated for roughly 120 years from some time around 1740 to ca. 1860 by a mix of African, European, and Native Americans. The rediscovery of this village descendants provides the basis for Feder's text and, indeed, it is a fascinating story for an archaeologist to explore.

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Academia and CRM

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itself, on teaching archaeology and CRM. Clearly, this is the issue that the archaeological community at large sees as the immediate, crucial one.

However, in the original precis for the session, we raised several other issues for possible discussion. Since there will be a follow-up session on the general subject of relationships between academia and CRM at the 1995 Washington, DC, meetings for the SHA, I'd like to take this opportunity to reintroduce at least one of these other topics.

In essence, this is the question of what happens to our students, as archaeologists, after they complete their training, or more precisely, what is the real nature of archaeology as a field, today? What are the shared responsibilities for mutual support in a public and political sector increasingly hostile to the protection of cultural materials? How will we collectively ensure that the massive volumes of archaeological data currently being generated in this data will be constructively evaluated, synthesized, and integrated into the continuing development of our field? Given that the increasing

number of groups who quite legitimately claim access to, responsibility for, and rights over archaeological data, how should our field collectively be defining its position in this new, broader public forum?

Since my primary experience has been as an academic, and since my explicit position in our MA program is at least in part defined as the "theory" person, I would like to begin discussion by addressing what I see as the failure of academia to meet its responsibilities in this regard. This failure lies along two fronts. First and most directly, the cultivation of a perceived qualitative difference between "academic" and "applied" work in the field of archaeology, instigated primarily by academic practitioners, threatens to create (and some would say already has created) a two-tiered class structure among archaeological practitioners. This is reminiscent of the distinctive research castes of some laboratory sciences, in which there are the "scientists" who can claim research, and the laboratory "technicians", who provide only skilled labor (and incidentally, all the data). Or, as a former faculty member of a CRM program once described it to me, "we don't train

good archaeologists, we train people to work for good archaeologists." This is not only an elitist and emphatically unsubstantiated posture, it is profoundly destructive to the field as a whole. We will not get much further in resolving the rift between various archaeologists until we confront the class, income, and status issues that currently characterize the way that archaeological knowledge is produced in the United States. One initial effort along these lines is Patti Jo Watson's thoughtful piece in Robert Preucel's edited volume *Processual and Post-processual Archaeologies: Multiple Ways of Knowing the Past* (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1991).

The second major failing of academia lies in its failure to acknowledge, much less support or respond to, the real conditions under which the vast majority of archaeological fieldwork and analysis is conducted today. This is really a mutual failing. The fact is, we have ceased to speak to one another, or even to expect to. The two sectors of the field increasingly do not write to or for each other, and each side expresses frustrations with the shortcomings of the other. Vast

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Academia and CRM

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amounts of data disappear into inaccessible grey literature; new developments in theory seem deliberately obscurantist and exclusionary, and impossibly remote from any useful means of application.

But the average CRM archaeologist, particularly in the private sector, is seriously constrained from doing much to resolve this problem. Not only are there severe limitations on time and money available because of the exigencies of working from contract to contract, but there is little or no real legislative or implementational support for taking the time to write synthetic, larger scale analyses that might span the results of several projects, or place single projects in any larger context. Furthermore, those who do make the considerable effort to produce such materials can find only limited access to the major publication venues of their field.

Relatively speaking, academia, at least at the institutional level, has far greater resources for this kind of work. Furthermore, most academic institutions place a positive value on it, and reward their employees for spending the time on such work. Instead of seeing "substantive," interpretive, analytical, or theoretical work as their rightful domain in a two-caste research field, academically employed archaeologists need to explore ways to support the substantive work of their colleagues in CRM. It is time for academics to get back in the business of lobbying: we need support for the broader dissemination of grey literature, amendments to state and federal policies that limit or discourage synthetic work as part of the scope definition for CRM projects, and an expansion of publication venues for all kinds of archaeological research. MA and

PhD students looking for research projects should be encouraged to work on curated, CRM-generated collections available at state and local agencies, instead of discouraged from such work. Theoretical discussions across the "rift" need to move beyond "you're working in a theoretical vacuum!!!" vs. "yeah, but how the hell do you dig any of that stuff up?" A good start would be to have academically oriented theorists examine some of the creative, powerful theoretical writing emerging from CRM-generated research - in, yes, the grey literature.

The truth is, the major issues that confront our field today confront us equally, no matter who cuts our paycheck. Given the current political and economic climate of the United States, this is a schism in archaeological practice that none of us can afford. And yet it holds. While the way we train the next generation of our colleagues will go a long way towards addressing the problems, there are other, equally crucial responsibilities to be faced by those of us currently working in the field.

Tool Tips

A useful way to help ensure the consistency of field drawings, is to include within every tool kit a laminated card with general graphic convention and instructions. These might include symbols, patterns for specific stratigraphic deposits such as mortar or ash, or reminders to the draftsman to include a scale and north arrow on all drawings. Given the relative inexperience of laminating cards (approximately \$2.00 for a 12" x 34" area) the cost, after initial mock-up, would be approximately \$.25 for a standard 5" x 8" index card. At this price, cards could be inexpensively updated or replaced.

Publications

Directory of Training Opportunities in Resource Management (Short Term), October 1993-December 1994. This 84-page directory, offered by the National Park Service, provides information on 255 workshops and courses in subjects ranging from collection management and care to furniture conservation and language retention. Copies are available from Emogene Bevirt, NPS (424), PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; 202-343-9561.

Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands. This recent publication is a study of techniques for protecting private archaeological sites, and is provided free of charge by the National Park Service. It has three main sections dealing with "Archeological Values and the Law," "Regulatory Strategies," and "Non-Regulatory Strategies," with an extensive bibliography following each section. Copies are available from: Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, Suite 250, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

"The Mount Vernon Site: A Remarkable Hopewell Mound in Posey County, Indiana" is the lead article in the forthcoming *Archaeology of Eastern North America, Volume 22, 1994*.

The Mount Vernon site (see *State News*, page 6), otherwise known as the "GE Mound," has been involved in an ARPA case against several looters. The site has been tested by the Indiana Department of Highways. What is left of the site is now protected. Available from ESAF, PO Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751-0386

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A Village of Outcasts

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Feder begins his book with an introduction stating that the text is intended to be a case study in historical archaeology with the primary audience being students in courses such as anthropology, archaeology, and history. In many regards Feder succeeds in producing an effective text for his intended audience. The text is very readable and presents many different aspects of archaeology (often through the use of examples of archaeological contributions in other settings), at least some of which should capture the interest of the undergraduate taking one of their first courses in archaeology.

A particularly nice feature of Feder's text for students is that he has made a point to incorporate references to many basic texts that one should begin with when exploring specific areas within archaeology in more detail. For example, he notes several sources for people to turn to who would like to explore the archaeology of African America (pp. 15-17), or who want to learn specific skills

such as cartography (p.133), or classes of artifacts such as historic ceramics (p. 122) and glass (p. 173).

Feder's text also is an excellent illustration of the potential interplay between textual sources and archaeological sources. Feder devotes two chapters exclusively to documentary sources. Chapter 5 provides the reader with a survey of the primary sources that are generally available and should be familiar to historical archaeologists while the following chapter explores how those sources were utilized in the exploration of the site.

Despite all its strengths, the book does fall short in one particularly glaring manner, namely the discussion of the material record that was recovered from the excavations. Feder would have done well to expand his discussion of the archaeological record of the site; both to explore the recovered materials in more detail (such as to include a Glass Minimum Vessel Count, a count which potentially would be extremely useful to other historical archaeologists working on nineteenth century sites) and to address some of the inevitable

problems of the archaeological database. For example, one point which was somewhat puzzling was the frequent comparison of the materials from Barkhamsted with those recovered from African American-occupied sites such as Cannon's Point Plantation in Georgia or Skunk Hollow in New Jersey. Given that the vast majority of Barkhamsted's occupants were apparently Anglo or Native Americans, more appropriate data comparisons should have been used for comparison.

Despite the shortcomings of the artifact analysis, Feder has largely succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do. He has produced an interesting, and very readable, case study that would be useful for early-level college courses in archaeology. Professional archaeologists may find it of somewhat limited use as a source for comparative data (a ceramic MVC is the only comprehensive data set presented), but then they should also keep in mind that they are not the primary audience for whom Feder is writing.

Margot's Laws of Archaeology

1992

1. Never get separated from your lunch.
2. Never get involved with anybody on the crew.
3. You'll always find a house on the last day of the field season.
4. Your feature will always extend under your back dirt pile.
5. Never re-check your measurements.
6. Archaeology is a science.
7. Never say "oops" say "Oh, two pieces of pottery."
8. No piece of shell or charcoal is too big to fit through the screen.
9. Always make sure your unit is deep enough to hunker down in.
10. The brighter the paint on your stakes, the more likely you are to trip over them.
11. All the best material in our feature is in the float sample.
12. It always rains when you profile, map, or backfill.
13. The best artifacts are always found in the backdirt.
14. The minute you quit because of rain, it clears up.
15. The heart of the site is always under datum.
16. After shooting in all your stakes, you find that the transit wasn't level.

By the time The Grapevine received this item, it had exchanged hands many times and somewhere along the way the author's name was lost. We would be glad to acknowledge the author if she would please contact us.

Calendar of Meetings

May 30-June 4, 1994 - Rock Art Congress
The American Rock Art Research Association will host the 1994 International Rock Art Congress in Flagstaff, AZ. The Congress will focus on all aspects of rock art research, education, preservation, and conservation. For more information, contact ARARA 1994 International Conference, PO Box 65, San Miguel, CA 93451. ☎ 805-467-3704.

June 6-10, 1994 - Third International Mining History Conference and Symposium on the Preservation of Historic Mining Sites will be held in Golden, Colorado, at the Colorado School of Mines (CSM). The Preservation symposium will provide for the exchange of philosophies and techniques on survey and inventory, and on the management and interpretation of resources. Tours of the historic mining regions of Colorado are also planned. Contact CSM for more information, ☎ 303-273-3321.

June 11-12 - Mid-South Archaeological Conference will be held in Memphis, TN. For more information, contact Mary Kwas, Chucaliss Museum, 1987 Indian Village Drive, Memphis, TN 38109, ☎ 901-785-3160.

June 17-19, 1994 - The First National Conference on Reclaiming Women's History Through Historic Preservation will be held at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA. The goal of this week-long program is to help Americans understand the lives of all women tangibly-through historic sites celebrating the contributions of women from all walks of life. Contact: Gayle Samuels, Director Reclaiming Women's History Through Historic Preservation, WOMEN WAY, PO Box 53454, Philadelphia, PA 19105-3454, ☎ 215-527-4470.

July 1-4, 1994 - First Annual Field Archaeologist Conference/Gathering/Party will be held at the headquarters for *the underground* in Westport, PA. This event will be the first attempt to bring together field techs from all over the country to discuss issues particular to archaeology - including discussions on the status of positions in contract archaeology, pros and cons of union organizing, the field tech's role in archaeology, and how to improve skills as field archaeologists. Contact: *the underground*, HCR 71, Box 11, Westport, PA 17778.

September 23-25, 1994 - The 3rd Archaeology and Gender Conference to be held at Appalachian State University in Boone, NC. The theme is "Prehistory of the Americas." Abstracts for 20-minute papers are due by July 22, 1994. Submit abstracts to Cheryl Claassen e-mail - claassencp@appstate, or write Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608.

September 29-October 1, 1994 - American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) will hold its 54th annual meeting in Omaha, Nebraska. The theme for this year's meeting is "Thriving on Change: Redefining the Field of State and Local History." For further information, contact AASLH, 530 Church Street, Suite 600, Nashville, TN 37219-2325.

November 2-6, 1994 - The Texas Archaeological Society & The Plains Anthropological Society will hold a joint meeting in November. The Texas Archaeological Society will hold its 65th annual meeting November 4-6, 1994, in conjunction with the 52nd annual Plains Anthropological Confer-

ence, which will be held November 2-6, 1994, in Lubbock, TX. For more information, contact Dr. Eileen Johnson, Museum of Texas Tech University, Box 43191, Lubbock, TX 79409-3191, ☎ 806-742-2481, FAX 806-742-1136.

November 4-6, 1994 - Eastern States Archaeological Federation will hold its annual meeting in Colonie, NY. For further information, contact Dean Snow, SUNY-Albany, Dept. of Anthropology, Social Science 262, Albany, NY 12222, ☎ 518-442-4700.

November 9-12, 1994 - Southeastern Archaeological Conference & Midwest Archaeological Conference will be held jointly at the Radisson Plaza Hotel, Lexington, KY. For information on local arrangements, contact: Mary Lucas Powell, W.S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024, ☎ 606-257-7112.

January 4-8, 1995 - The Society For Historical Archaeology's annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held at the J. W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, DC. Deadline for submission of abstracts is June 1, 1994. For more information, contact Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, PO Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686, ☎ 301-862-0974, FAX 301-862-0968.

If you have a meeting you would like to include on our calendar, The Grapevine will be glad to list it for you. Please remember to submit your listing by the 10th of each month.

Information Wanted

The National Park Service is developing a mailing list of those colleges and universities in the US that offer at least one course in a CRM or historic preservation topic, but which are not yet able to offer a full degree in that subject. For more information, contact Emogene Bevitt or Heather Minor, National Park Service,

Preservation Assistance Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, ☎ 202-343-9561, FAX 202-343-3803.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is seeking information for an upcoming conference on October 25, 1994, entitled, "The View from the Kitchen: Interpreting the Lives of Domestic Workers." Information

desired includes: historic sites that interpret the lives of domestic workers; and journal articles, theses and dissertations about the history of domestic work and the lives of domestic workers. Contact Susan Schreiber at the National Trust, ☎ 202-673-4242.



State News

Indiana

GE Mound Update

In the mid 1980s, during a state highway project in Southeast Indiana, a Hopewellian mound was destroyed when it was used as borrow for the nearby road construction. Located on property owned by the General Electric Company (GE), the area on and around the mound was subjected to an archaeological survey, but was not recognized as a mound and was cleared for subsequent road construction.

The contracted highway construction crew, who uncovered burials during the borrowing activities associated with construction of the highway, contacted well-known looters. The looters, who covertly looted the mound, were eventually discovered after local residents brought the matter to the attention of authorities.

One of the convicted looters, Art Gerber, recently was denied an appeal by the U.S. Supreme Court, in which he sought Supreme Court review of the opinion rendered by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit upholding his conviction for violation of section 6(c) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. This section prohibits the interstate trafficking in archaeological resources removed in violation of state or local law.

The reburial of the 3000 artifacts, and the remains of an estimated seven individuals, was the subject of a discussion during the May 9, 1994, meeting of the Indiana Native American Council. During this discussion, several archaeologists and Native Americans presented comments on the disposition of these materials.

As a result of this discussion, three points were identified. First, archaeologists recommend-

ed that a satisfactory study be conducted on the collection and that all studies be subject to review by Hopewellian scholars before the collection is reburied.

Secondly, Native American tribes, such as the Miami, Potawatomi, and Shawnee, who were originally resident in Indiana, have been excluded from the discussion regarding repatriation of these artifacts. While NAGPRA, which was designed to give these tribes authority over the repatriation process, might not apply in this case, the discussion failed to follow the intent of this law.

Finally, so far, GE has received only a narrow range of comments. Most of these comments are at odds with views of both the majority of the archaeological community and with the Native American tribes that now reside or originally resided in Indiana.

Comments are encouraged and should be addressed to one of the following individuals:

John F. Welch
Chairman & CEO
General Electric
3135 Easton Turnpike
Fairfield, CT 06431

Mr. Matthew Tanzer
Attorney
General Electric Plastics
1 Plastics Avenue
Pittsfield, MA 01201
413-448-6358

Please note that a forthcoming publication, listed on page 3, includes a site report on this site.

Maryland

1993 Legislation on Optional Real Estate Disclosure Statement Passes

House Bill 1210, which passed last year, enabled the Maryland Real Estate Commission to adopt a disclosure statement for sellers of single-family, residential real property. Under this law, an amendment to the Real Property

Article 10-702, the seller of such property must provide the buyer with a disclosure of the conditions affecting the property, or a disclaimer statement that the property is being sold "as is" with all defects as may exist.

The primary intent of the disclosure statement is to inform the purchaser of physical and structural conditions of the property. However, item 16 addresses the property's location, inquiring "is it in a flood zone, conservation area, wetland area, Chesapeake Bay critical area, or Designated Historic District." There are a number of exemptions to this law, such as the initial sale of a single-family residential property. For further information, contact Ms Elizabeth Beggs, Director of the Maryland Real Estate Commission at 401-333-6230.

Missouri

Save Outdoor Sculpture (SOS) is a national organization dedicated to the location and surveying of all publicly accessible outdoor sculpture and raising awareness about the value and need for care of such works.

The Missouri SOS effort is being coordinated by the Museum of Art and Archaeology at the University of Missouri-Columbia. It will be the first state-wide survey of outdoor sculpture and will include both contemporary and historic sculptures, veteran and war memorials, earthworks, liturgical sculptures, and folk art.

Volunteers, individuals or organizations, are needed in all regions of the state. Contact Marie Nau at 314-882-3591 or FAX 314-884-4039.

Job Opportunities

Archaeologist & Archaeological Technicians Needed in Alaska

The Chugach National Forest in Anchorage, Alaska, will be soon be advertising seasonal positions for one GS-9 and three GS-5 archaeologists/ archaeological technicians. Applicants need to delineate experience with small boats, especially kayaks in open water, experience in survey and excavation, and knowledge of the heritage of southern Alaska. Contact: John Mattson, Forest Archaeologist, at 907-271-2513.



Historic Resources Director

Sarasota County Government is seeking a **Historical Resources Director**. This position is responsible for managing all activities supporting the identification, evaluation, preservation, and interpretation of the county's historical resources, including archival materials, artifact collections, structures, and sites. Requires knowledge of historic preservation, archive management, and historic resources techniques. Grant writing experience and the ability to supervise small staff and volunteers is highly desirable.

Minimum Qualifications: Master's degree in architecture, historic preservation, architectural history, archaeology, history, or related field, and five years experience in historic preservation or related field, three of which must have been in a management capacity. Salary \$33,977-\$52,297, and excellent benefits package. Applications must be received by June 17, 1994, at Sarasota County Personnel Department, PO Box 8, Sarasota, FL 34230-0008; FAX 813-364-4368. EOE/AA/ADA.



Principal Investigator

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG), a Michigan-based CRM firm, has an opening for a **principal-level prehistoric archaeologist**. Responsibilities will include preparation of research designs, coordination with clients and agencies, supervision of field teams, analysis and interpretation of archaeological data, and preparation of technical reports and proposals. The successful candidate will possess the following qualifications:

- * M.A. or Ph.D. in anthropology/archaeology or SOPA certifiable
- * Two years of archaeological field experience at a supervisory level.
- * Familiarity with Midwest/Great Lakes prehistoric resources preferred.
- * Familiarity with federal agency compliance procedures; one year of experience as Principal Investigator for CRM projects preferred.
- * Superior writing and verbal skills.
- * Demonstrated ability to work individually and as part of a research team.
- * Demonstrated ability to meet deadlines.

Interested candidates should submit an application package consisting of a complete résumé or curriculum vita, writing sample (10 pages maximum), and a letter of interest explaining your primary research focus (geographic, cultural, etc.). Send the package in confidence to:

Nancy Ford Demeter
Director of Administrative & Technical Services
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.
2530 Spring Arbor Road
Jackson, MI 49203-2710

Telephone calls will not be accepted.

Architectural Historian

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG), a Michigan-based CRM firm, has an opening for an **architectural historian** to conduct reconnaissance-level and intensive-level surveys of the built environment. These surveys will be conducted for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies, as well as private and non-profit clients. The successful candidate will possess the following qualifications:

- * Degree (M.A. preferred) in Historic Preservation, Architectural History, or American History.
- * Coursework in American history and/or American architectural history.
- * Familiarity with Midwestern vernacular architecture.
- * Demonstrated ability to conduct historic research, define historic contexts, and synthesize and analyze data.
- * Working knowledge of and demonstrated ability to use a variety of published and unpublished resources.
- * Ability to work individually and as part of a research team with a minimal amount of supervision.
- * Demonstrated ability to meet deadlines.

Interested candidates should submit an application package consisting of a complete résumé or curriculum vita, writing sample (10 pages maximum), and a letter of interest explaining your primary research focus (geographic, stylistic, etc.). Send the package in confidence to:

Nancy Ford Demeter
Director of Administrative & Technical Services
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.
2530 Spring Arbor Road
Jackson, MI 49203-2710

Telephone calls will not be accepted.



Summer Internship

The Cedar Grove Historical Society is seeking applications for a two-month research internship to conduct interviews and locate documents for data on former farms in the area. Interim reports required. Competitive fee. Convenient to New York City. Send applications, resume, and recommendations to PO Box 461, Cedar Grove, NJ 07009.



Archaeological Technicians Needed

The Winema National Forest, in southern Oregon, has several seasonal positions for archaeological technicians to work on an archaeological survey. The work will last from May/June 1994 to November 1994. They are currently hiring at GS-3/4/5 levels, depending upon education.

They have begun hiring and will continue until all positions are filled. Since this notice is brief, it is recommended that those interested, contact John Jones, ☎ 503-883-6870 or 503-783-4001, at the Chiloquin Ranger Station ASAP for further information. Applicants must send Federal Application Form (SF-171) as soon as possible to:

Oregon State Employment Division
ATTN: Theresa Herrera
PO Box 68
Klamath Falls, OR 97601.

Principal Investigators

Gray & Pape, Inc., has immediate positions open for Principal Investigators in their Cincinnati, OH, and Richmond, VA, offices, specializing in prehistoric archaeology of the Midwest and/or Mid-Atlantic. An M.A. in Anthropology required (Ph.D preferred) and previous experience in cultural resource management (CRM) supervision at the Principal Investigator-level, including an ability to assess resource significance according to federal and state guidelines, is required. In addition to expertise in prehistoric archaeology, this person must have sufficient knowledge of historic archaeology to be able to evaluate historic resources at the Phase I level of investigation. The ability to write clear, concise, and thorough CRM technical reports without extensive editing is required, as is the ability to manage multiple projects simultaneously.

This person will also be asked to assist in the preparation of proposals and in marketing. Communication skills and an ability to effectively supervise people are a must. Knowledge of WordPerfect is essential; familiarity with database, spreadsheet, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applications is preferred. Other skills that will be given serious consideration include knowledge of geomorphology, prehistoric artifact analysis, and/or faunal/floral analysis.

Gray & Pape, Inc., offers a competitive pay and benefits package, including paid holidays, paid vacation and sick leave, and health and disability insurance. After one year of employment, regular employees are eligible for a profit-sharing retirement plan. Send a current resume, three references from persons in the CRM field, and an example of recent CRM technical writing (not to be returned) to Gray & Pape, Inc., 1318 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45210. An Equal Opportunity Employer

Principal Investigator

Earth Search, Inc., is accepting applications for the position of Principal Investigator. Responsibilities include preparation of proposals and estimates, supervision of fieldwork, analysis and interpretation of data, preparation of technical reports, and coordination with clients and agencies.

Applicants must have an M.A. in anthropology or archaeology (Ph.D. preferred), at least two years supervisory experience in CRM, and demonstrated writing skills. Experience in Southeastern prehistoric and/or historic archaeology strongly preferred. Competitive salary and benefits.

Submit vitae and references to:

Dr. Jill-Karen Yakubik, President
Earth Search, Inc.
PO Box 850319
New Orleans, LA 70185-0319
☎ 504-865-8723

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Call For Papers

The 61st Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation will be held November 4-6, 1994, in Albany, NY. This year the meetings will be hosted by the VanEpps-Hartley Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association. Suggested paper topics include: Early Archaic, Adena/Hopewell, Iroquois, and Algonquin, as well as Historical Archaeology. Presentations should not exceed twenty minutes in length. Abstracts should be submitted no later than June 1, 1994. Send abstracts to:

Dr. Dean Snow, ESAF Program Chair
Department of Anthropology
University of Albany, SUNY
Albany, NY 12222.

Publications

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Conservation Management of Archaeological Sites, is a international journal reporting new approaches to the long-term preservation of archaeological sites and will soon be reaching the publication stage. This journal is devoted to original research and review papers on any aspect of archaeological conservation. Personal subscriptions are available for \$60.

Individuals interested in contributing papers or for further information, contact:

Conservation & Management of Archaeological Sites
James & James Science Publishers Ltd.
5 Castle Road
London NW1 8PR
UK

American's Ancient Treasures, by Franklin and Mary Elting Folsom. Available in bookstores for \$37.50 (hardcover) or \$19.95 (paperback). From the temple mounds in Florida's Safe Harbor Site to Alaskan totem poles in Sitka National Historical Park, this volume describes all of the archaeological sites that are available for public view north of Mexico. This revised fourth edition profiles museums and collections that interpret America's aboriginal past, enabling present-day visitors to discover the cultural remains of Canada and the United States.

The Grapevine &
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1318 Main Street
Cincinnati, OH 45210

Michael Polk
Sagebrush Archaeological Consultants
3670 Quincy Avenue, Suite 203
Ogden, UT 84403

