



The Grapevine

Newsletter



Volume 6:11

For Cultural Resources Management

December 1996

OHSA: How to Comply with Standards in the Office Environment

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Over the last several years, the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Act regulations have become a business reality for Cultural Resource Management (CRM) companies. While most concern, discussion, and action center around the effects of OSHA standards on field work, there are still other standards that must be followed in the office environments of contract companies. The standards fall into four categories: General Industry, Maritime, Construction, and Agriculture. CRM firms fall under the auspices of General Industry.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act was passed by Congress in 1970 "to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources." The Act covers employers and their employees in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and all other territories under federal government jurisdiction. The Occupa-

tional Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was created under the Act by the Department of Labor. OSHA continually reviews and redefines standards and practices in an effort to implement the regulations of the safety and health act with fairness to all involved.

According to OSHA, a state may operate under its own plan, but the plan must have a standard that is identical to or at least as effective as the federal standard. All but twenty-five states operate under federal OSHA standards. These 25 have approved state plans. A list of these 25 follows: Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, U.S. Virgin Islands, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

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New Certificate In Historic Preservation Offered at Youngstown State University

Interested in working to save historic buildings and neighborhoods? Now you can learn how at Youngstown State University and earn a Certificate in Historic Preservation.

In 1993, the YSU History Department began offering classes in the fast growing field of historic preservation. Today a full sequence is

available, leading to a Certificate in Historic Preservation for undergraduates, or a Masters in History with Certificate in Historic Preservation for graduate students. Classes emphasize direct experience in real-world preservation work:

* Introduction to Historic Preservation
Explore how the field has moved

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Conference Calendar

January 8-12, 1997 - Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology will hold its annual conference at the Marriott Bayfront, Corpus Christi, TX. Contact: Dr. David L. Carlson, Program Coordinator, Anthropology Department, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352; 409-847-9248; FAX 409-845-4070; e-mail sha97@tam2000.tamu.edu.

March 22-23, 1997 - Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban Archeology will be held at the Executive Inn, Paducah, KY. For further information, contact Kit Wesler, Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, PO Box 155, Wickliffe, KY 42087; 502-335-3681; kwesler@msumusik.mursuky.edu.

April 2-6, 1997 - Society for American Archaeology will hold its 62th Annual Meeting at the Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee. To receive a copy of the preliminary program, contact Janet Walker, the Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street, N.E., #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557; 202-789-8200; FAX 202-789-0284; e-mail meetings@saa.org.

April 4-5, 1997 - The Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest in Red Wing, Minnesota. For further information, contact: John P. McCarthy, Institute for

Minnesota Archaeology, 3300 University Avenue, S.E. Suite 202, Minneapolis, MN 55414; 612-623-0299; jpmcc@mtn.org

May 9-10, 1997 - 5th Ohio Archaeological Council Conference will be held at the Christopher Conference Center, Comfort Inn, Chillicothe, Ohio. For further information, contact OAC Conference Coordinator, Martha Otto, Department of Archaeology, The Ohio Historical Center, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211; 614-297-2641; FAX 614-297-2233.

May 16-18, 1997 - A Symposium on the Cultural History of the Mountainous Eastern United States will be held at James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA. Contact: Dr. Clarence R. Geier, Professor of Anthropology, 205 Sheldon Hall, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA 22807; 540-568-6973; FAX 540-568-6920.

May 29 - June 1, 1997 - Society For Industrial Archeology will be held at the Michigan Technological University in Houghton, Michigan. Contact: SIA Headquarters, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931; 906-487-1889; FAX 906-487-2468; e-mail PEM-194@mtu.edu.

Call for Papers

Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology

The 15th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology will convene March 22-23, 1997, at the Executive Inn in Paducah, Kentucky.

Papers are sought on all aspects of regional urban and historical archaeology. Papers should be short (20 minutes), substantive papers on a one paper per person basis.

Interested participants are requested to provide name, address, telephone number, paper title, audiovisual requirements, and a 100-word abstract before **March 1, 1997**.

Lodging for the meeting will be at J.R.'s Executive Inn, One Executive Blvd., Paducah, KY 42001; 502-443-8000.

A small registration fee to cover facilities and refreshments will be collected at the conference. Please bring cash or checks.

Submit abstracts to: Kit Wesler, Wickliffe Mounds Research Ctr, PO Box 155, Wickliffe, KY 42087; 502-335-3681

Public History and Professional Organizations

This is a roundtable session sponsored by the National Council on Public History to be held at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, 12:15-1:45 p.m., Saturday, January 4, 1997, at the New Your Sheraton Hotel.

"Public History and Professional Organizations" is an informal program that encourages discussion about what the future holds for public historians and the expectations that public historians have of professional organizations.

For more information, contact: Jannell Warren-Findley, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2501; 602-965-5778; e-mail - atjwf@asu.edu or Diane F. Britton, Department of History, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606; 419-530-4540; e-mail - britto@pop3.utoledo.edu
Cost is \$35.00.

The Grapevine is published monthly by Gray & Pape, Inc.

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OSHA..

*...continued from Page 1***General Industry Standards**

According to OSHA's Federal General Industry standards, an employer must provide a workplace free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious harm to employees, and comply with standards, rules, and regulations issued under the [Occupational Safety and Health] Act [of 1970]; be familiar with mandatory OSHA standards and make copies available for employees to review upon request; inform all employees about OSHA; examine workplace conditions to make sure they conform to applicable standards; minimize or reduce hazards; make sure employees have and use safe tools and equipment (including appropriate personal protective equipment), and that such equipment is properly maintained; use color codes, posters, labels, or signs when needed to warn employees of potential hazards; establish or update operating procedures and communicate them so that employees follow safety and health requirements.

Employers must also provide medical examinations when required by OSHA standards; provide training required by OSHA standards; report to the nearest OSHA office within 48 hours any fatal accident or one that results in hospitalization of five or more employees.

Furthermore, employers must keep OSHA-required records of work related injuries and illnesses and post a copy of the totals from the last page of OSHA Form No. 200 during the entire month of February of each year (this applies to employers with 11 or more employees); provide employees, former employees and their representatives access to the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner; provide access to employee medical records and exposure records to employees or their

authorized representatives; cooperate with the OSHA compliance officer by furnishing names of authorized employee representatives who may be asked to accompany the officer during an inspection; not discriminate against employees who properly exercise their rights under the Act.

The act also states that employers must post OSHA citations at or near the worksite involved (each citation or a copy must remain posted until the violation has been abated or for three days, whichever is longer); abate cited violations within the prescribed period.

Safety ProgramSafe Workplace

To keep a safe workplace, an employer must do the following as a minimum: keep all places of employment clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition. There must be a means of egress, or an unobstructed and continuous way of exit travel to safely leave the building in an emergency situation, such as a fire. Every exit must be clearly visible and there must be at least two means of egress in each section of a structure to minimize the possibility of being stuck. Also, every automatic sprinkler system, fire detection and alarm system, exit lighting, fire door and other equipment must be in continuous proper working condition.

Safety Program

Employers should develop a safety program in trying to comply with OSHA guidelines. Several things need to be included in this program: an emergency evacuation plan and fire prevention plan; maintenance of personal protective equipment and training in the use of such equipment; ensuring the availability of medical and first aid treatment; and record keeping of occupational injuries and illnesses.

Emergency Action Plan

The employer must provide an emergency action plan in writing. The minimum elements that must be

covered in this plan are: preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and names or job titles of persons who can be contacted for further information. Furthermore, the employer will establish an alarm system. OSHA also stipulates that the employer will train enough people to assist in a safe orderly emergency evacuation of employees. The employer will review the plan with employees when the plan is developed; when the employees' responsibilities change under the plan; and when the plan changes.

Fire Prevention Plan

The employer must also have a fire prevention plan in writing. It should include the following elements at a minimum: a list of major workplace fire hazards; names or job titles of persons responsible for maintaining equipment and systems in place to control fires; names or job titles of persons responsible for control of fuel source hazards.

The employer will control combustible waste materials and these procedures will be included in the written plan. Further, the employer will apprise employees of fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed; the employer will review with each employee upon initial assignment those parts of the fire prevention plan which the employee must know to protect the employee in the case of an emergency; the employer will regularly maintain the equipment and maintenance schedules will be included in the written plan. If, however, the employer has 10 or fewer employees, all this information can be communicated orally and no written plan is needed.

Personal Protective Equipment

Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment (PPE), must be provided, used and maintained in a sanitary, reliable condition wherever it is necessary. Where employees are responsible for

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OSHA...

..continued from Page 3

providing their own equipment, the employer shall be responsible for assuring its adequacy, including proper maintenance and sanitation. The employer will also verify that the workplace hazard assessment has been performed through a written certification that identifies the workplace evaluated; the person certifying that the evaluation has been performed; and the dates of the hazard assessment. The employer shall provide training to each employee who is required to use PPE in at least the following: when PPE is necessary; what PPE is necessary; how to properly put on, take off, adjust and wear equipment; the limitations of PPE; and the proper care, maintenance, use life and disposal of PPE. The employer will verify that each employee has received and understands the required training through a written certification that contains the name of the employee, the date of training and the subject of certification.

Medical and First Aid

Regarding medical and first aid, the employer will ensure the availability of medical personnel for advice and consultation on matters of health. If there is no medical facility near the workplace, a person trained in first aid must be present at the workplace.

OSHA Records

Employers with 11 or more employees at any one time in the previous calendar year must keep OSHA records. These records consist of two forms: OSHA No. 200, a log of occupational injuries and illnesses, and OSHA No. 101, a form that provides additional information on each of the cases that have been recorded on the log.

It is important to bear in mind that OSHA reporting standards do not always parallel a state's workers' compensation system. According to the *Brief Guide to Recordkeeping Requirements for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*, "Recording

an injury or illness under the OSHA system does not necessarily imply that management was at fault, that the worker was at fault, that a violation of an OSHA standard has occurred, or that the injury or illness is compensable under workers' compensation or other systems."

The log is used to record occupational illnesses and injuries, showing when it occurred, to whom, the regular job of the person, the type of injury or illness, how much work time was lost, and if the case resulted in a fatality. According to OSHA all work related illnesses must be recorded. Injuries, on the other hand, are only recordable when they require medical treatment other than first aid. **First aid treatment** has a very specific definition, according to OSHA, so the recordkeeping guide should be consulted when deciding if an injury is recordable. The log is kept year round and must be posted from February 1 to March 1. Even if no injuries or illnesses occur within the recording year, the OSHA No. 200 must be posted. The record keeper should simply record zeros on the total lines.

OSHA No. 101 is a supplemental form of the OSHA No. 200. The information contained on this form includes how the accident or illness occurred, the objects or subjects involved, the nature of the illness or injury, and the body part(s) involved. To eliminate duplicate record keeping, workers' compensation records, insurance records, and other reports may be kept to satisfy this requirement if they contain all the items on OSHA No. 101. Both OSHA No. 200 and 101 should be retained for five calendar years. OSHA is currently reviewing a new form to replace OSHA No. 200 (OSHA No. 300) and OSHA No. 101 (OSHA No. 301). When the new forms come into use there may be changes in the recordkeeping system.

Inspections, Citations, and Appeals

Any business covered by the Act is subject to inspection by OSHA compliance officers. After presenting the business owner with

the proper credentials, the OSHA officer is authorized to enter without delay and at reasonable times. Inspections are done without advance notice, except in some circumstances, such as an imminent danger situation, or if the inspection needs to be conducted after business hours for some reason. OSHA has a system of inspection priorities. First priority is imminent danger situations which is any condition where it is reasonably certain that danger exists and can be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately. The second priority is investigations of fatalities and catastrophes resulting in the hospitalization of five or more employees. Third is employee complaints of an alleged violation or of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions. Fourth priority is programmed or planned inspections aimed at high hazard industries. Follow up inspections occur after the initial one to check on compliance.

An **OSHA inspection** consists of an opening conference, the actual inspection, and a closing conference. In the opening conference the OSHA inspector will tell the employer why OSHA is there, the scope of the inspection, and the standards that apply. The employer then is asked to select an employee representative to accompany the OSHA officer on the inspection. As the actual inspection gets underway the route and duration are determined by the OSHA representative. The compliance officer may talk to employees, take photos, take instrument readings, and examine records during the course of the inspection. After the inspection the OSHA officer will hold a closing conference with the employer or employer representative. The OSHA officer will discuss unsafe or unhealthful conditions he or she observed, indicate all apparent violations, and explain the appeals process to the employer. At the closing conference the employer also has an opportunity to produce documents showing compliance efforts. The officer will not indicate any proposed penalties at the

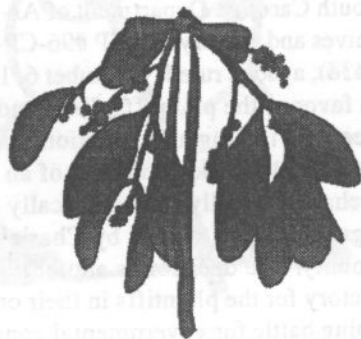
closing conference; the OSHA area director is the only one with authority to determine penalties and this is done after receiving the full report from an inspection. Penalties up to \$7,000 for a nonserious or serious violation can be issued, and penalties of up to \$70,000 can be issued for a willful violation or a repeat violation. Employers can appeal a citation or notice of a proposed penalty.

Forms and informational books and videos on OSHA standards can be obtained through OSHA (some publications are free). You can contact your state Department of Labor or write to: OSHA Publications Office, U.S. Dept. of Labor, P.O. Box 37535, Washington, D.C. 20013-7535 or by calling 202-219-4667. Two useful resources provided by OSHA are *A Brief Guide to Recordkeeping Requirements for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* and "OSHA Regulations, Documents, and Technical Information on CD Rom." The record keeping guide is free; the CD Rom is \$88 with quarterly updates at \$30. OSHA is also online and can be found at the following sites:

<http://www.osha.gov>;
<http://www.osha-slc.gov>; and
<gopher://gabby.osha-slc.gov>.

Local libraries usually carry current standards and regulations in the *Code of Federal Regulations*. The industrial regulations for OSHA can be found in Title 29 CFR Part 1910. Libraries usually also carry the *Federal Register*, one of the best sources of information on standards.

Lora Anderson, Office Manager
 Gray & Pape, Inc.



Historic Preservation Program at YSU..

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from preoccupation with Colonial landmarks to today's broad concern for a livable built environment. Learn about legal tools, renovation approaches. Research a structure for the Ohio Historic Inventory.

* American Architectural History

Trace evolution of the built environment from settlers' houses to shopping malls and skyscrapers. This class includes field trips!

* Documentation and Interpretation of Historic Sites

Become a building detective. Learn to use archives, maps, courthouse records. Practice measured drawing and 35mm architectural photography. Nominate a building to the National Register.

* Conservation of the Historic Built Environment

Learn to "read" a building and identify problems. Explore the growing data on correct restoration techniques. Visit a timber-frame barn and a Victorian planing mill. Guest lectures by experts in the field.

* Practicum in Historic Preservation

With class members, tackle an actual project in the community. The 1997 practicum is preparation of a full Historic American Engineering Record report for a turn-of-the-century waterworks.

* Historic Preservation Internship

Work with an historic preservation agency and earn college credit.

* Electives

Options include Oral History (a YSU specialty since 1976) and also hands-on training in Preservation Technology through special arrangement with nationally renowned Belmont Technical College.

History is the heart of the Youngstown State approach. Located within the University's History Department, the Preservation

Program gives students a solid foundation in historical thinking and research skills, as well as familiarity with preservation techniques and issues — a valuable dual expertise.

YSU particularly emphasizes skills needed for contract research. The law now requires that all federal projects include advance analysis to ensure that historic resources are not harmed. This "106 Review" is the focus of the Practicum course at Youngstown State.

Directing the Preservation Program are Jeff Drobney and Tom Hanchett. Dr. Drobney has worked for a Pittsburgh-based consulting firm conducting 106 Review and Historic American Engineering Record studies, and also served as historian for West Virginia's Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archeology. His research in labor and industrial history includes a book forthcoming from Mercer University Press in 1997. Dr. Hanchett worked with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, and most recently as a consultant for over fifteen years in based North Carolina. His special interests include architectural history and neighborhood revitalization.

Youngstown State University is conveniently located in northeast Ohio near both Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The handsomely landscaped campus of 12,000 students lies within walking distance of downtown skyscrapers by architects Daniel Burnham and Albert Kahn, the neoclassical Butler Institute of American Art by McKim Mead & White, and Michael Graves' postmodern Steel Museum. Financial aid is available, including \$2000 scholarships to undergraduates with 24+ ACT scores.

To learn more about the YSU Preservation Program, contact the History Department, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio 44555. Phone: 330-742-3452 email: twhanche@cc.ysu.edu

State News

Arizona

AZSITE Consortium Announces Successful Pilot Project

Since last spring, several state and private agencies, dubbing themselves the AZSITE Consortium, have been working together on a plan to centralize archaeological site files for the state of Arizona into one coherent and easily accessible database. The consortium includes the Arizona State Museum (ASM), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Arizona State University (ASU), the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA), the Arizona Department of Transportation, and the Arizona State Land Department. The goal is to successfully implement a centralized archaeological and historical site file and make it available to authorized users over the Internet and at locations in Flagstaff, Phoenix, and Tucson.

The Consortium is happy to announce that the first phase of a pilot project has been successfully completed and planning is underway for Phase 2. During Phase 1, funded by a grant from the SHPO, consortium members determined that the structure of the database would be very similar to those currently in use at ASM, ASU, and MNA. Peter McCartney of ASU's Archaeological Research Institute then developed a model database and GIS layers for sites and surveys using files from ASM and ASU. The pilot database is modeled in MS ACCESS and the GIS layers are modeled in SYBASE and MapINFO, although these are not necessarily the platforms that will ultimately be used.

During Phase 2, begun this fall, data will be added from the SHPO files and a web-accessible interface will be developed. Plans will be developed for incorporating remaining ASM and ASU records into the file and for incorporating MNA

records. Decisions as to ultimate platforms, security and access issues, data input mechanisms, and long-term funding still remain to be made. Ultimately, we hope that all federal and state site databases in Arizona will be incorporated into the system and accessible as a single entity.

In August, the consortium received a planning grant from the national Center for Preservation Technology and Training to develop workshops to be held early in 1997. At the workshops we will introduce the system to all potential users, both land managers and archaeologists, and explain plans for implementation and management.

The consortium gratefully acknowledges recent grants from the SHPO to ASM and MNA. The funds were used to provide an ethernet connection to ASM and a computer and ethernet connection to MNA. These are small but important steps in increasing communications among the agencies involved in cultural

Florida

Archaeological Consultants, Inc., is please to announce the following professional staff additions:

Carrie J. Scupholm, MA
Senior Architectural Historian

Kimberly D. Hinder, MHP
Architectural Historian

Texas

Texas Map Society

The Texas Map Society is a new organization dedicated to the study, understanding, and collec-

tion of historical maps and the history of map making. Membership dues are \$25.00. For more information on the Society and its annual meetings, contact Kartherine Goodwin, c/o Special Collections Division, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, TX 76019-0497; 817-272-3393; FAX 817-272-3360; e-mail goodwin@library.uta.edu.

Ohio

Changes at the Ohio Historic Society

Al Tonnetti, formerly in Review and Compliance Divisions of the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, is working in the office of the curator of Archaeological Collections at the Ohio Historical Society.

This office, headed by Martha Otto, will now be responsible for processing archaeological collections that are turned over by the cultural resources management industry for curation at the Ohio Historical Society. The procedures for obtaining a curation agreement remain the same. For further information contact: Martha Otto at 614-297-2641.

South Carolina

Press Release

Charleston, SC — In the case of *Pye v. Charleston County Council* and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (CCCP #96-CP-10-3434), a judge ruled November 6, 1996, in favor of the plaintiffs, Russ and Lee Pye, issuing an injunction that would halt the development of an archaeologically and historically significant site, owned by Charleston County. The decision is another victory for the plaintiffs in their ongoing battle for governmental compli-

ance with local, state, and federal environmental and historic preservation laws.

According to a June 1996 published news account, the site had been determined potentially eligible for listing with the National Register of Historic Places by the County's historical consultant and plans to construct a dirt mining operation (borrow pit) were terminated. Despite the findings of the consultant, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History disagreed with the recommendations. Charleston County officials have since restated their intended use for the property as a municipal solid waste landfill/ash monofill, and have received US Army Corps authorization to begin road construction in September 1996.

Citing legislative intent to preserve historical and natural resources, while challenging the constitutional due process rights, the plaintiffs requested the injunctive relief pending the resolution of the issues raised in this litigation.

For additional information contact:
William A. Scott, Esq., Martin Law Firm,
147 Wapoo Creek Drive, Suite 601,
Charleston, SC 29412, 803-762-2121,
Attorney for the Plaintiffs.



Job Announcements

Associate Scientist: Contract Archaeologist & Associate Director of Archaeological Research Laboratory

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Department of Anthropology, pending budgetary approval, seeks applicants for Associate Scientist (Contract Archaeologist and Associate Director Archaeological Research Laboratory) position beginning March 1, 1997. This posi-

tion includes obtaining and administering grants and contracts, teaching, student advising and professional service. Ph.D. in Eastern U.S. archaeology required. Submit letter of interest, vita, and names of three references by January 25, 1997, to:

Trudy Turner
Department of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, WI 53201

University of Wisconsin is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer; minorities and women are encouraged to apply. The names of those nominees and applicants who have not requested that their identity be withheld and the names of all finalists will be released upon request.

Environmental Cultural Resource Manager

Natural Resource Group, Inc., is a Minneapolis based environmental consulting firm specializing in regulatory compliance issues for the energy and utility industries. We are a small, growing company and take pride in our unequalled level of service to our clients. Due to continued growth, we have a position available for a cultural resource manager.

This position requires a MA in Anthropology or equivalent, with 5 to 10 years professional experience in cultural resource management; specifically, experience with the Section 106 process, cultural resource survey design, and managing subconsultants. A working knowledge of NEPA-related environmental rules, regulatory processes and agencies, and familiarity with environmental aspects of pipeline/corridor construction is preferred. Excellent writing, communication and organizational skills are required.

We offer our employees a motivating work environment, a highly competitive compensation package and excellent benefits. If you are interested in this position, please submit your resume demonstrating your qualifications to:

Lynda Holo
Natural Resource Group, Inc.
100 N. 6th Street, Suite 890C
Minneapolis, MN 55403

EOE

Internet News

History Computerization Project

The internet home page of the **History Computerization Project** (<http://www.directnet.com/history/>) has received high praises from all corners. It has been called the most comprehensive site for online historic research. This home page has links to over 600 historical resources at libraries, archives, museums, universities, and organizations around the world. Other features include an online order form to request a free printed tutorial on using computer database management for historical research, writing, and cataloging; historical photographs on display; and a new feature called "Advice on organizing historical materials."

Historical/Industrial Archaeological Reports Available on the World Wide Web

Historical/Industrial reports listed below may be accessed the following URL:
<<http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~drotenst/crm.htm>>

Currently Available:

1. Report on a 20th century Pennsylvania inclined plane
2. Summary of the James Callery and Company Tannery, Pittsburgh, PA.
3. Historic Resources Survey of Cameron, Marshall County, WV

Soon to be added:

1. Historic Context for Traditional Pottery Sites, Southwestern Pennsylvania.
2. A Review of Blacksmith Site Archaeology
3. Preliminary Investigations of the Bloomery, an 18th Century Bloomery Forge, Jefferson County, W V.

Publications

West Virginia Archaeologist 47(1&2), The Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia Radiocarbon Database by Robert F. Maslowski, Charles M. Niquette, and Derek M. Wingfield.

This publication contains 1919 radiocarbon dates for archaeological sites and objects in Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia. These data represent most radiocarbon dates available for the region up to August 1996. The database is presented in a tabular format in ascending order of radiocarbon age. The database includes site numbers, site names, components, time periods, lab numbers, radiocarbon age, sigma, calibrated age, and references.

This publication is available from the Council for West Virginia Archaeology, PO Box 1596, Huntington, West Virginia 25716-1596. The cost is \$12.00 + \$1.50 shipping and handling.

Cultural and Environmental Resource Consultants, Inc. (CERC), Announces Debut of Web Page

We have two main areas for your viewing pleasure. The first is our home page, The Naked Scientific Archaeology and Co-Ed Physical Anthropology Page, offering links to many sites concerning archaeology, geology, forensics and other biomedical fields, as well as mystery literature, museums, libraries, online databases, just about anything else interesting we could find, and of course physical anthropology.

In addition, we have downloadable source materials of our own, including general bibliographies on osteology and prehistory, as well as specialized bibliographies on ceramic analysis, site survey, systematics, artifact style, and CRM. We also have a sampling of short research reports concerning ceramic analysis, typology, general research design, skeletal analysis, and a planned series encompassing cultural resource management reports.

We hope to have this site act as both a repository of information and a takeoff point in research, and welcome both ideas and submissions. We are updating the site daily, so please bookmark it and visit often, and let us know what you think.

Come up and see us sometime at:

The Naked Scientific Archaeology and Co-Ed Physical Anthropology Page: <http://www.caverns.com/~catiline/index.html>

or our CERC corporate home page:
<http://www.caverns.com/~catiline/index.html/cerc1.htm>

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Sanbornville, NH 03872
pdrooker@wjh.harvard.edu

The Grapevine Subscription Information

Corporate Rates:

\$30.00 Each corporate subscription is entitled to be included in the newsletter's quarterly corporate listing for one year. This corporate listing, giving address, phone number, and contact person, will be printed at the back of these issues. New corporate subscriptions will be listed each month.

Additional Office Rate:

\$10.00 Corporate subscribers with more than one office can have the newsletter sent directly to regional or branch offices for \$10.00 per additional office.

Individual Rates:

\$20.00 An individual subscription includes one free monthly classified ad per year (request for information, special services, job announcement, or position wanted).

Academic/Governmental Rates:

\$15.00 This newsletter is designed for private sector contractors. However, our colleagues from academic and governmental sectors are welcome to subscribe and to contribute information.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ FAX: _____ e-mail: _____

Contact: _____

Type of Subscription: _____ Amount: \$ _____

Type of Advertisement: _____ Amount: \$ _____

Total Amount Enclosed: \$ _____

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS:

Ad Size	Per Month	Per Year
1/2 page - horiz. 7" x 4 3/4 " vert. 9 5/8" x 3 3/8"	\$30.00	\$225.00
1/3 page - horiz. 7" x 3 3/8 " vert. 3 3/8" x 6 3/8"	\$ 20.00	\$150.00
1/4 page - 3 3/8" x 4 3/4 "	\$15.00	\$115.00
1/6 page - 3 3/8" x 3 1/4 "	\$10.00	\$ 75.00

Ads received by the 10th of the month will appear in that month's issue.

Make checks payable to:
Gray & Pape, Inc.

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