



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



October 2014 Archeology E-Gram



Successful Celebration of International Archeology Day at Fort Stanwix National Monument

Despite continuous rain, visitors flocked to Fort Stanwix National Monument on October 18, 2014, to learn about archeology as part of the park's International Archeology Day celebration. Visitation to the park was triple an average Saturday in October, and many came away with posters, buttons, stickers, and best of all, an appreciation of archeology. Interactive demonstrations, multi-media displays and engaging speakers were among the activities to learn about archeology at the park and throughout the state.

Barry Keegan, a local flint knapper, demonstrated techniques of experimental archeology and captivated audiences with his fire-by-friction performances. The New York State Museum was on hand to talk with visitors about the deep and rich history of the state. Christina Reith presented on the museum's work on archeological sites throughout central New York. Other partner organizations included the Rome Historical Society, the Department of Anthropology at SUNY-Oswego, the Fort Drum Cultural Resource Program, and the Public Archaeology Facility of Binghamton University.

By [Amy Roache-Fedchenko](#)

Webinars, Webcasts, and Videos!

NPS Archeology Program Hosts Archeology Webinars on New Site

Now in its third year, the NPS Archeology Program hosts a webinar series on topics in archeology. In 2012, researchers from outside the NPS discussed recent advances in archeological knowledge in North America. In 2013, the program explored prospection and recordation technologies in archeology. This year, the program will be devoted to examining the Anthropocene and climate change and archeology.

In addition, the Archeology Program also hosts talks by NPS archeologists about research going on in national parks. Presentations by the Cotter Award winners in this series have become a tradition; this year the Archeology Program hosted Cotter Award winners Jeanne Schaaf and Katherine Birmingham.

While webinars from previous years are posted to the Archeology Program website, the 2014-2015 webinars are posted on the NPS Learning and Development website, with thanks, as the Archeology Program moves its website to a new platform.

To view webinars from 2012-13 and 2013-14, go to <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/webinars.htm>

To view webinars from 2014-2015 (and *A Review and Assessment of Marine Archeological Remote Sensing Techniques and Technology* by Dave Conlin and Jim Delgado) go to <http://www.nps.gov/training/NPSArcheology/html/index.cfm>

NPS Archeologist Joe Watkins on Time Team America

Recent discoveries at a 1,200-year-old village located in Crow Canyon near Mesa Verde, led television program Time Team America to ask, was this more than just a village? Was this concentrated settlement the scene of a turning point in human history? Time Team America investigates, with the assistance of NPS Chief of Cultural Resources Tribal Relations and American Cultures, Joe Watkins.

Time Team America is a science/reality series that sends archeologists on a race against time to excavate archeological sites around the nation.

To watch the video, go to <http://video.pbs.org/video/23652551266/>

NPS Co-Sponsors Training, "Co-Creating Narratives in Public Spaces"

During August and September 2014 the NPS partnered with the George Washington University Museum Studies Program to host a training event that examined opportunities and challenges in creating more dynamic interpretive programs that incorporate diverse perspectives. This innovative training consisted of two webinars and a two-day training symposium; all were recorded and available for viewing.

Webinar 1: *The Bison: Going beyond the Symbol*, August 27, 2014

The bison is integral to the symbolism of the NPS, and yet it also represents a complex history of environmental devastation and Native American subjugation. This session unpacks the symbol of the bison and explores how new collaborations are working to heal the wounds of the past.

Webinar 2 - *Relevancy, Diversity & Inclusion: Expanding NPS Narratives*, September 3, 2014

The NPS has a responsibility to tell the diverse stories that shaped our nation's past and reflect contemporary society. By co-creating narratives in public spaces, these stories can become more compelling and engaging and will help to broaden the audience for national parks.

Training: *Co-Creating Narratives in Public Spaces*

Keynote Speech: Contested Meanings, Memories, and Narratives: A Perspective on Public Places, Heritage, and Belonging (or Not Belonging) Faye Harrison (University of Illinois)

Session 1: Exploring "the Frontier" as sites of contact.

Session 2: Interpreting Sites of War

Closing Discussion, Day 1: Audience members and online viewers share their thoughts.

Session 3: Broadening the Story

Session 4: Being Better Citizens

Session 5: Where do We Go From Here?

Webinars are available at:

new.livestream.com/usinterior

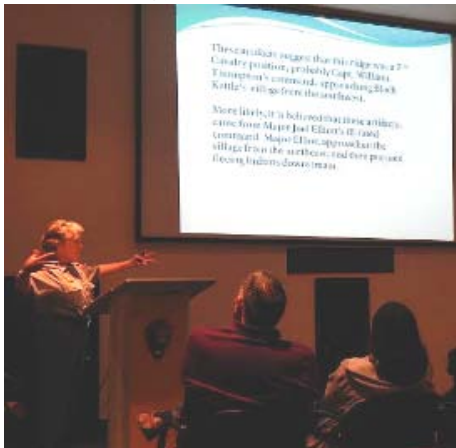
Symposium on Sand Creek Massacre: 150 Year Remembrance

This one-day symposium co-sponsored by the National Museum of the American Indian and the NPS commemorated the sesquicentennial of the Sand Creek Massacre that occurred on November 29, 1864. On November 7, 2000, Congress authorized the establishment of the Sand Creek Massacre NHS so that the impacts of this pivotal episode in America's history may be understood and never forgotten. The goal of the symposium was to contribute to an understanding of the causes and consequences of the massacre, the Cheyenne and Arapaho people who carry the legacy of Sand Creek with them today, and the role of memorialization in the healing process.

The symposium consisted of three panels of Sand Creek Massacre scholars, including Cheyenne and Arapaho descendants. The NPS also debuted the film "The Sand Creek Massacre and the Civil War." The significant role of the Civil War in the conditions leading to the massacre has been under-recognized in both Civil War and Sand Creek Massacre-related literature; yet, the massacre site has been identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission as the only Civil War battlefield site in Colorado.

To view the webcast, go to <http://nmai.si.edu/explore/multimedia/webcasts/>

Archaeology Days At Washita Battlefield National Historic Site



Kathryn Harrison gives an animated presentation. NPS photo.

Washita Battlefield NHS celebrated Oklahoma Archaeology Month and International Archaeology Day on October 18-19, 2014. Rangers Kathryn Harrison and Barbara Ford interpreted the 1995 and 1997 archeological surveys on the battlefield that resulted in 190 artifacts, mostly Spencer cartridge cases, related to the attack on Chief Black Kettle's village by Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and the 7th Cavalry on November 27, 1868.

Members of the Dale and Betty Wesner family, original owners of the 316 acres of farmland that eventually became Washita Battlefield NHS and for whom the park's permanent archeological artifact collection is named, attended Sunday's program. Park visitors and locals were delighted to hear the Wesner family's account of the archeological survey.

By Carol A. Mapel, Park Support Assistant

Lauren Meyer Will Head Intermountain Region's Vanishing Treasures Program



Lauren Meyer has been selected as the program manager for the Vanishing Treasures (VT) program. Originally from New York, Meyer has spent the last 12 years living and working in northern New Mexico. Since September 2013, she has been serving as the acting VT program manager. Previously, she served as the exhibits specialist for the VT program, and was the VT program manager at Bandelier NM in northern New Mexico.

Meyer has a BA in archeology from Boston University, and a MA in historic preservation and an advanced certificate in architectural conservation from the University of Pennsylvania. She has extensive experience in the documentation and treatment of stone masonry and earthen archeological resources.

The VT program supports preservation of traditionally-built architecture throughout the western U.S., facilitates the transfer of traditional skills, and promotes connections between culturally associated communities and places of their heritage. VT provides technical preservation assistance; training in preservation activities, skills and delivery of preservation services in parks, and elsewhere.

Meyer started her new position on October 19, and will be duty stationed in Santa Fe, NM.

From story by Patricia Turley

Archeologists Help Flight 93 Fire Assessment

An inventory of items lost from a recent fire at the Flight 93 National Memorial headquarters includes hundreds of original photographs and items found at the crash site that were linked to the passengers and crew. A team of museum experts and archeologists determined that 334 photos and 25 items connected to the plane's occupants were destroyed. The material, some from the crash site, includes a boarding pass, an airport parking receipt and passengers' identification cards. Digital copies of all the lost photos still exist.

Items lost in the October 3 fire in Shanksville, Pennsylvania include tributes from visitors and material from the investigation. The fire destroyed 110 boxes of tribute items left at the crash site by visitors, including cards, artwork and religious material that were being considered for exhibition. Many other items survived the fire, including recordings of phone calls made by passengers to their family members from the flight, and thousands of images and paper files about the passengers and crew members.

NPS spokesman said that the materials were housed inside structures without sprinkler systems while being prepared for exhibition in the visitor's center or in temporary storage so the staff could access them for presentation and other uses. About 90 percent of the museum's collection is stored at a facility that does have sprinklers. The three buildings that were destroyed housed administrative and staff offices and conference facilities, along with the temporary storage for some of the memorial's collection.

Four Corners National Parks Host Pueblo-Maya Cultural Exchange

A cultural exchange hosted by national parks and communities in the Four Corners brought together indigenous Pueblo and Maya youth for a week of place-based learning. August 15-21, 2014, ten Maya youth from the Yucatan Peninsula and Guatemala joined fifteen Pueblo students for a week of cultural exchange, exploration and friendship. A few of the students were already acquainted from previous exchange experiences in the Southwest and Mexico.

The theme of "Science of Place" incorporated traditional concepts for water management, engineering, home construction, and agriculture and structured visits to parks. At Aztec Ruins NM the group harvested crops in the Heritage Garden and repaired a section of ancient wall with an archeologist. They also shared traditional dances and songs with the public during a presentation in the Great Kiva. At Mesa Verde, the students took a very special tour of the alcove sites and gave presentations on water and pottery. At Chaco Culture NHP they toured the major sites, discussed naked-eye astronomy, explored the engineering behind kivas, and shared ideas about corn in different cultures.

The cultural exchange concluded at Acoma and Laguna Pueblos, the homes of many of the Pueblo participants. Laguna community members hosted a feast for the youth participants, organizers, NPS staff, and tribal government representatives. Maya attendees led a calendar ceremony which honors the ancestors and included the naming of both Maya and Pueblo ancestral sites.

Numerous partners organized and supported the cultural exchange, including Western National Parks Association, Friends of Chaco, the NPS Youth Partnership Programs, Native Pathways, Indigenous Education Institute, and The Cultural Conservancy. This was the third Pueblo-Maya cultural exchange. Past participants have pursued higher education in anthropology and linguistics, and some are already professionals in the field of cultural tourism. Youth say the exchange fosters cultural pride and encourages them to learn from each other how best to preserve their culture and share it.

By Lauren Blacik, Chief of Interpretation, Aztec Ruins National Monument



National Park Service Awards \$2.2 Million to Protect Four Civil War Battlefields

NPS Director Jonathan B. Jarvis has announced more than \$2.2 million in grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to help preserve land at four of America's Civil War battlefields. The latest round of grants will protect land at the Gettysburg Battlefield in Pennsylvania, and the Manassas, North Anna, and Rappahannock Station battlefields in Virginia.

Preserving the land's place-based history is important not only for the national story and environmental impacts but also for local economies. Tourism is the top industry in Adams County, the home of Gettysburg Battlefield, welcoming 3.8 million visitors a year. The land saved by these grants is otherwise at risk of disappearing under buildings, parking lots, and highways.

The grants are funded from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which uses revenue from Federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf to purchase land, water and wetlands for the benefit of all Americans. President Obama has called for full permanent funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund in his proposed budget, recognizing it as one of the nation's most effective tools for protecting important water sources, expanding hunting and fishing, preserving historic battlefields, and creating places for kids to play and learn. The program has only been fully funded once in its 50-year history and is at risk of expiring without action from Congress.

The grants are administered by the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program. Grants are awarded to state and local governments, frequently in partnership with private and non-profit organizations. In this

round partnerships include the Civil War Trust, the Land Conservancy of Adams County, PA, and the Virginia Board of Historic Resources. Consideration for the Civil War battlefield land acquisition grants is given to battlefields listed in the National Park Service's Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields (CWSAC Report).

Complete guidelines for grant eligibility and application forms are available online at: <http://www.nps.gov/abpp/>.

Contact: Elizabeth Vehmeyer, Grants Management Specialist, at 202-354-2215

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Announces Section 106 Online Guidance

The ACHP has released "Guidance on Agreement Documents" (GAD). GAD will improve efficiency and effectiveness by increasing the proficiency of all parties in the Section 106 process - federal agencies, states, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, applicants, local governments, and other stakeholders - in crafting and implementing agreements. It also includes advice on monitoring and closing out agreement documents such as Memoranda of Agreement and Programmatic Agreements.

GAD walks stakeholders through developing and writing a clear, concise agreement document to address an undertaking's effects to historic properties or develop a programmatic agreement. It is augmented by two checklists, sample agreement documents, and an extensive series of example stipulations.

To access the guidance, go to <http://www.achp.gov/agreementdocguidance.html>. (Note: this guidance is best viewed with Web browsers Google Chrome or Firefox.)

You can contribute to ongoing updates of the online guidance by sending questions and examples of successful stipulations to: GADhelp@achp.gov.

FEMA Announces the Unified Federal Environmental and Historic Preservation Review Process

The ACHP in coordination with an inter-agency Steering Group comprised of DHS, FEMA, and CEQ representatives announced the establishment of the Unified Federal Environmental and Historic Preservation Review Process (Unified Federal Review), an important element of the implementation of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA). SRIA amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; authorizes several significant changes to the way agencies may deliver federal disaster assistance; and establishes efficiencies that will expedite the disaster recovery process and reduce project costs.

The Steering Group consulted with 11 departments and agencies to develop and execute a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for environmental or historic preservation (EHP) reviews associated with disaster recovery assistance. The MOU acknowledges that the Unified Federal Review establishes a framework for federal agencies to coordinate EHP reviews after a disaster, thus improving the efficiency of EHP reviews and facilitating more efficient decision making on federally funded, approved, or permitted activities. The Unified Federal Review does not change Federal EHP requirements, nor does it supersede state or local requirements. Rather it will ensure coordination and consistency when federal involvement requires EHP reviews subsequent to federally declared disasters.

During the implementation of the Unified Federal Review, the ACHP will be engaging preservation stakeholders to provide informative sessions on the Unified Federal Review. The ACHP, in collaboration with the Steering Group, will also solicit feedback on how the process can be improved.

Send comments or questions to federal-unified-review@fema.dhs.gov. Additional information about the scheduling of these sessions will be available on the FEMA and ACHP websites.

For additional information on the Unified Federal Review, go to <http://www.fema.gov/environmental-historic-preservation/unified-federal-environmental-and-historic-preservation-review>.

Conversation with an Archeologist:

Albert LeBeau, Cultural Resources Manager, Effigy Mounds NM

Albert LeBeau is an archeologist partly because of his parents. He loved history in high school, but was disappointed that there were only two chapters about Native Americans in his history textbook. There must be something more, he thought; there's something missing -what's beyond this? When Albert talked to his parents, both academics, they steered him towards history and archeology.

Archeology was not a place that he wanted to go. It wasn't a popular profession in Indian Country, something that, as Lakota, he was mindful of. It's still frowned on, he told me; there are less than 100 Native American archeologists. In spite of stereotypes of archeologists held in Indian country, Albert realized that if he wanted to contribute to a better understanding of the past he would have to study archeology. After high school, he attended the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, and graduated in 2001. Then, he embarked on the life of a typical dig bum, working on a variety of contract projects such as oil pads and timber sales.



In 2003, the cultural preservation officer for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe contacted Albert and asked him to come home. He worked for his tribe for six months as a 'historical archeologist,' that included all archeological work on the reservation and, in 2004, Albert became the tribe's historic preservation officer (THPO). As the THPO, he set up an office that was capable of managing NHPA Section 106 projects on reservation lands and ancestral lands, which encompassed much of six states –Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, no small feat! His office handled all of the projects until other tribes were able to establish THPOs and programs.

Despite these responsibilities, Albert was acutely aware that his level of education did not satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's professional standards and, in 2007, entered the MA program in Anthropology at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Here he took a class from then NPS archeologist Doug Scott and learned about the STEP/SCEP program (now replaced by the Pathways Program) at the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC). He contacted then center director Mark Lynott and asked to be taken into the program. Between classes, his THPO responsibilities (which he still saw to), and working at MWAC, he was pretty busy!

In 2009, Albert resigned his THPO position to pursue a career in the NPS. Why did you want to work for the NPS, I asked; did working for a Federal agency create problems for him at home? Albert said that he was drawn to the Park Service because of opportunities to tell both sides of a story, for good and for bad. While not perfect, the NPS has given him a place to have frank and open conversations about the historical traumas that communities have suffered and continue to suffer as a result of genocide, slavery, migrant working, and other hardships, and archeology has given him a way to frame those discussions. A desire to understand and discuss these issues continues to motivate him.

And yes, it did create problems for him at home. Albert told me that he has been called a “trained pot hunter” (and worse!) on the tribal council floor. He describes himself “a walking oxymoron.” His parents, however, have remained very supportive of his choices in life, which was important to him.

Life at MWAC involved almost as much travel as life as a CRM archeologist. Albert worked on projects around the Midwest region, primarily doing geophysical prospection, including one at Effigy Mounds NM. He was gratified to locate several mounds that had been leveled, but whose footprints were still discernable. He also worked on the Gulf oil spill for several long tours of duty. He liked the work, but not the hours, often working 16 hour days, and 21 days on with 2 days off.

In 2011, Albert called the new superintendent at Effigy Mounds NM about a vacant cultural resources manager position, and was told that it was not going to be filled for a while. After his last tour of duty in the Gulf, and concerned that his noncompetitive status as a SCEP would end soon, Albert called again. This time the superintendent had a long conversation with him and, several days later, offered him the position.

I asked Albert what it is like to work in a park that protects mounds built by Indians, but not his ancestors. He said that this part of the Mississippi Valley was a neutral zone for Native Americans, and that there was in fact a connection. Lakota oral history tells that when a person could see “the bear and the bird together on a hill,” meaning the effigy mounds, the person would be safe. Going east of the mounds is dangerous. The mounds, he feels, are collectively telling a story that is intimately tied to the landscape, and the story has the power to be accessible to all Americans. While his Native American worldview shapes his perceptions, he notes that he looks at the mounds as a landscape archeologist might.

Like so many dedicated cultural resource specialists in the NPS, he is proud to care for them on behalf of all American people. “Without our resources, we have lost part of our national legacy.” He reports that there is almost a ‘symbiotic’ relationship between natural resources and cultural resources; it is refreshing to work in a park where both divisions are focused on preserving the mounds.

Mention of the mounds in Lakota oral history led Albert to read the treaty that ceded those lands to the U.S. government. He found that Dakota leaders had signed the treaty, and he added those 7 tribes to the list of 12 that the park consulted with. He has also worked to change the vernacular terms among park staff, dropping “the tribes” or “our tribes” to acknowledge in conversations each tribe as a specific entity with individual concerns and resources and should be considered partners in the preservation and protection of the mounds.

What special challenges has he had? Albert told me that he felt that he was “typecast” into a certain role. Because you are Native American? I asked. No, he told me, because he is an archeologist! Initially, it was a struggle to have his skill sets acknowledged. He also thinks that he could have benefited from more Native support, and welcomed the establishment of CIRCLE (Council for Indigenous Relevancy, Communication, Leadership, and Excellence). This has given him a platform to network with other Native Americans in the NPS to strategize to get support and training. (Note: Formed in 2013, CIRCLE is a resource for employees of the National Park Service to enhance their understanding of American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian (AI/AN/NH) issues. CIRCLE provides recommendations and guidance to NPS leadership regarding the hiring, retention, and improved visibility of AI/AN/NHs throughout the NPS. CIRCLE is supported by the Workforce, Relevancy and Inclusion Directorate.)

What advice would he give to new employees? Be proactive! Don’t be afraid to ask about positions, and remind people that you are interested. The worst thing that can happen is that people can say no. And

hang in there! He cites his own experiences and others as good examples of what can happen if you introduce yourself and let people know that you are interested. He hired a specific employee in the cultural resources program from among other candidates because she showed initiative and made the effort to contact him about the position.

Thanks for talking with us, Albert!

Society for American Archaeology Urges Museums to Complete Survey

Heritage Preservation and the Federal Institute of Museums and Library Services (IMLS) invited more than 14,000 cultural heritage institutions to complete the 2014 Heritage Health Information (HHI) survey. If you or your institution were selected to participate, please take the time to fill out the survey. The survey's goal is to find out about the current condition of the >4.8 billion artifacts held in US cultural heritage organizations.

The HHI survey builds on the 2004 Heritage Health Index survey (<http://www.heritagepreservation.org/HHI/summary.html>), which has guided many collections care initiatives since its publication in 2005 and has served as a powerful fundraising tool for collecting institutions across the U.S. The 2004 HHI survey led IMLS to launch *Connecting to Collections (C2C)*, a national initiative to raise public awareness and inspire action about the needs of the nation's collections that has resulted in an investment of more than \$6 million on collections care in the U.S. Further, numerous institutions have leveraged information from the first HHI survey to support capital campaign efforts, reinforce grant requests, and gain funding from State legislatures and private foundations that had not previously funded collections care initiatives.

Archaeological collections have unique collections care needs. To ensure that archeological collections and their needs are well represented in the current survey, please take the time to participate if you or your organization is asked to contribute information.

The deadline to participate is November 24, 2014. A report detailing the HHI-2014 findings will be released in the first quarter of 2015.

from letter from SAA President Jeff Altschul

Poverty Point Inscribed as World Heritage Site

NPS Director Jon Jarvis joined with Louisiana Lieutenant Governor Jay Dardenne, Senator Mary Landrieu, other dignitaries, and a large crowd of citizens on October 11, 2014, to celebrate the official inscription of Poverty Point as a World Heritage Site. The process from nomination to inscription took more than eight years to achieve.

Located about 50 miles west of the Mississippi River in West Carroll Parish, northeast Louisiana, Poverty Point is an integrated complex of earthen monuments, constructed about 3,4000 years ago in the Late Archaic period. The complex includes five mounds, six concentric semi-elliptical ridges, a central plaza, and associated borrow pits. It was created and used for residential and ceremonial purposes by a society of hunter-fisher-gatherers, who moved about 25 million cubic feet of soil and invested five million hours of labor to accomplish their vision. Poverty Point is managed as a unit of the Louisiana State Park system.

World Heritage Site designation is bestowed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for places that are of outstanding value to humanity. Poverty Point is the 1,001st designated site in the world, and the 22nd here in the United States (16 of which are managed by the NPS).

More information about Poverty Point World Heritage Site can be found at whc.unesco.org/en/list/1435 or at crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/poverty-point-world-heritage-initiative/index.

By Michael Madell



Visitors climb to the top of Mound A, the “Bird Mound” at Poverty Point World Heritage Site.
NPS Photo by Ed FitzGerald

Archeology Site Added to National Register of Historic Places

Paisley Five Mile Point Caves have been added to the National Register of Historic Places. Situated near Paisley, in south-central Oregon, archeological excavations at the site have produced evidence of human occupation in Oregon beginning 14,300 years ago. Now a sagebrush steppe vegetation community, the Paisley site once was grassy plains surrounding a lake, marsh and river. Camel, bison, horse and waterfowl bones have been found in the area. The site is located on land managed by the BLM.

Led by Dr. Dennis Jenkins of the University of Oregon, researchers conducted archeological excavations and extensive laboratory analyses to amass information challenging the "Clovis First" hypothesis. Intriguingly, along with stemmed projectile points, grinding stones, modified animal bone and woven plant fiber cordage, Jenkins' team recovered coprolites containing human DNA. Over 200 coprolites were radiocarbon dated to pre-Clovis times. The discovery of the 14,300-year-old human feces demonstrates the presence of an ancient human population in America's Far West at the end of the last Ice Age.

Stolen Artifacts Returned to Hopi Tribe

Four items held sacred by the Hopi Tribe have been returned to the northern Arizona reservation. BLM representatives revealed that the items were turned over by a private collector as part of an agreement to avoid prosecution in a Federal case. Collecting artifacts from public or tribal land without a permit is a Federal crime in the United States.

The items were returned September 26, 2014, the same day nearly two dozen other ceremonial items purchased last year at a French auction house were delivered to the Hopi reservation. A judge in France had ruled the auction was legal.

For more information about the French donation, read E-gram news story **Secret Bids Purchase and Return Hopi Cultural Objects** at <http://www.nps.gov/archaeology/pubs/egram/1401.pdf>

BLM Plans for Future Oil and Gas Operations in Chaco Canyon Area Questioned

Ninety percent of BLM lands around Chaco Culture NHP available to be used for oil and gas drilling have been leased to an operator. Mike Eisenfeld, of the San Juan Citizens' Alliance says he is "very concerned by impacts to Chaco and the area in general." The remaining ten percent of un-leased, public lands in the area are mostly in a ten-mile buffer zone surrounding Chaco Canyon, and advocates want to keep it that way.

As the BLM looks at amending the resource management plan to deal with the remaining ten percent of un-leased lands, people like Eisenberg and others ask that the new plan be balanced for both oil and gas operators and preservation of the Chacoan landscape.

"We'd like to look at the whole landscape and look at where drilling might take place, and then put into effect some planning that would make fewer roads and fewer impacts on Chaco," said Barbara West, former superintendent of Chaco Canyon NHP, and advocate for the park.

The BLM is also considering restrictions on gas flares to protect dark skies around the national monument. A new plan is expected to be released in about two years.

From story by Devin Neeley, KOB Eyewitness News 4

Bureau of Reclamation Protects Items found in Emigrant Lake, Oregon

BOR is moving to quantify and protect from disturbance artifacts exposed this fall along the bed of drought-plagued Emigrant Lake. The bureau has hired Ashland archaeologist Jeff LaLande to inventory and document the remnants of what was known as Klamath Junction, a gas station, store and other buildings at the intersection of Highway 66 and the old Siskiyou Highway that dates back to the 1920s.

The bureau is required by Federal law to analyze and protect historic and cultural resources on its property. DeFlicht said bureau officials had no idea about Klamath Junction until they viewed a Monday article in the Mail Tribune detailing some of the items found at the junction site.

A hazardous materials team also will be called in to inspect what was suspected to be a petroleum leak at the old junction site, exposed because the lake is now less than 10 percent of capacity. The bureau also has asked the Jackson County Parks Department to patrol the area to ensure people don't drive on the lake bed or loot any artifacts now exposed along the reservoir east of Ashland.

The Klamath Junction site was inundated with lake water in 1960 after the bureau increased the reservoir's capacity by nearly doubling the size of the original Emigrant Dam built by the Talent Irrigation District in 1924.

Part of one of the building's foundations or part of a retaining wall, along with several pieces of glass, spark plugs and other gas station-related debris, were found on the lake bed. Some stones that looked like tools used by American Indians were also discovered at the site.

When the reservoir was expanded to 806 acres, the bureau bought out homesteads and removed the graves and tombstones of the old Hill Cemetery to higher ground.

From story by Mark Freeman, Mail Tribune

New Online Exhibition of Printed British Pottery and Porcelain

An online exhibition of *Printed British Pottery and Porcelain* was launched on October 17, 2014. This joint project of the Northern Ceramic Society and the Transferware Collectors Club relates the history of the production of printed pottery and porcelain in Great Britain from 1750 to 1900.

Visitors to the site can travel through the history of printed pottery and porcelain, learn about the factories that produced it, explore the various methods used to print designs on wares and view the more than 1,000 items selected for the exhibition catalog. The site's exhibition items represent methods of printing used by a wide variety of factories producing printed ceramics, including overglaze and underglaze printing--both bat and hot-press printed-- in single, multicolor printed, as well as printed and painted items. A wide variety of shapes including rare and unique items are presented.

Exhibition visitors can view the exhibit items by print type, pattern categories, printed and painted examples, or by makers. Also included are ten important series patterns; wares that employ a common border design while featuring unique center patterns on different shapes. Known sources of inspiration for many of the patterns, whether they are Chinese export porcelain designs or works of art and printed sources, are also included with selected items in the exhibit.

Visitors will be able create their own personal gallery on the site. *My Gallery & Notes* enables visitors to save images of favorite items to which they can add their own notes, organize them in albums, and save them for viewing on return visits to the site.

The exhibition showcases the benefits of organizations with similar interests that are willing to commit funding, and the efforts of many volunteers to create a meaningful and educational experience.



Visit *Printed British Pottery and Porcelain* at www.printedbritishpotteryandporcelain.com.

Society for American Archaeology Offers Online Workshops

SAA online seminars are designed to provide continuing professional development opportunities to student and professional archeologists and are offered on a wide range of high-interest topics from September through May each year. Instructors are RPAs and top scholars in their field. All seminars are certified by RPA for Continuing Professional Education (CPE) credits. Registration is on a first-come, first served basis and will remain open until seats are filled.

Students take note! The Group registration option enables one registered user to invite an unlimited number of participants to view the presentation from the same physical location. All participants will receive a certificate of completion from SAA.

New Developments in Technologies for the Measurement of Form and Space in Archaeology: An Introduction for Students

This online workshop is free to SAA members and will be taught by Fred Limp, RPA. Limp has been involved in the application of geomatics methods to archeology for more than three decades. He was the founder and director of the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies for 18 years, and has taught numerous undergraduate and graduate and short courses on the topic.

The workshop is designed as an introduction to an archeological revolution in the methods for the measurement of space and time, providing an accessible review of the characteristics and uses of such methods as high-resolution GNSS, "laser scanning," close range photogrammetry and related methods for the measurement of space and form of landscapes, sites, structures and objects.

The workshop will be offered on November 6, from 2:00-4:00 pm EST.

Proposal Writing for Cultural Resources Management.

This two-hour online seminar will be taught by Christopher T. Espenshade. He is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 28 years of supervisory experience in cultural resource management (CRM). Chris has worked for a number of major CRM and engineering firms and currently serves as the Regional Director in CCRG's Jackson, Michigan office. He has written successful competitive proposals for a full range of federal, state, and private-sector clients. Chris has been successful on proposals based predominately on cost, on corporate qualifications, on technical approach, and on a combination of all of these.

The seminar will focus on developing competitive proposals for government clients, but many of the lessons will have cross-application to private-sector work. The course will emphasize the importance of evaluating each opportunity and developing an appropriate Go/No Go process, and will include detailed advice on reading an RFP. The course will stress that you have to have an angle if you hope to have a winning proposal and that your proposal must be properly designed to highlight your strengths. The seminar will discuss in detail the difference between generic claims and actual proofs.

The workshop will be offered on November 18, 2014, from 9:00-11:00 am EST

Register at www.saa.org; call SAA at 202-559-5709 or email onlineseminars@saa.org

Competition Open for Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archaeology

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory is accepting applications for the Gloria S. King Research Fellowship in Archaeology. The MAC Lab is an archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility located at Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum, the State Museum of Archaeology, in Maryland. The MAC Lab is a clearinghouse for archeological collections from Maryland projects and is home to 8 million artifacts representing over 12,000 years of human occupation. The collections are available for research, education, and exhibit purposes.

The purpose of the fellowship is to encourage research in the collections. Students, academics, or professionals (employees of the Maryland Historical Trust and St. Mary's College of Maryland are not

eligible) must use collections at the MAC Lab to research any subject in Maryland archeology; must be in residence full-time in the MAC Lab; and must provide a presentation of research to museum staff members at the end of the fellowship.

A 1000 word proposal (no more than 4 typed pages, double-spaced) outlining the problem and the collections in the MAC Lab to be used, plus a CV plus a letter of recommendation. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the lab during proposal preparation to ensure that the lab has collections appropriate for contributing to the proposed research.

Stipend is \$500 a week, with a minimum 2 week stay and maximum 5 week stay. Stipend to be paid upon completion of fellowship for stay of 2 weeks; a fellowship of greater length will be paid in 2 installments: 50% at the midway point of the fellowship and 50% upon completion of fellowship. On-site housing may be available for fellows, dependent on scheduling of fellowship.

Gloria Shafer King was born on January 6, 1931, in Baltimore, Maryland. She spent summers as a child on her family's farm near Chestertown, Maryland and attended Washington College. In 1955, she and her husband, George M. King, started an excavating construction business. She had a lifelong interest in Maryland history and archeology and contributed funds and services to individuals and organizations supporting this interest. Mrs. King died on May 31, 2004, and this fellowship in her memory recognizes her many contributions to the preservation of the past.

Applications must be received by January 15, 2015. Projects awarded a fellowship may begin as early as March 15. Send application materials to:

Patricia Samford, Director
Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, Maryland 20685

Contact: Patricia Samford, Director, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, 410-586-8551

Archeology Field Technician Jobs at Poplar Forest

The Department of Archaeology and Landscapes at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest has immediate openings for six archeological field technicians. These positions will begin December 1, 2014, and will continue for six months through spring 2015 with the possibility of extending into the summer. Staff will work a 37.5 hour week and will receive a rate of \$13 per hour along with full-time employee benefits that include paid vacation, paid holiday, healthcare, and 401k.

Field work will include the survey, excavation, and recovery of evidence related to Poplar Forest's plantation landscape. Additional responsibilities include periodic laboratory tasks such as processing artifacts, data entry, and soil flotation. Candidates should have a BA in anthropology or a related discipline with training in historical archaeology. Experience with shovel test pit survey, the excavation of complex stratigraphy, and the identification of historic and prehistoric material culture is required. Preference will be given to candidates with multiple seasons of field experience. The ability to work effectively and independently as a member of a team is essential. No housing or per diem are included.

To apply, send a cover letter, resume, and list of three references to Jack Gary, Director of Archaeology and Landscapes, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551. For additional information, telephone (434) 534-8105.

Slightly Off Topic: Photo of Robert E. Lee's Housekeeper Identified

The NPS has acquired a rare Civil War-era photograph of an enslaved woman who helped save Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's home in Arlington, Virginia. The previously unknown photograph depicts Selina Gray, the head housekeeper to Lee and his family, along with two younger girls possibly her children. An inscription on the back of the image reads "Gen Lees Slaves Arlington Va."



The photograph was posted on eBay; the person who put the photo up for sale lives in England and found it in a box of unwanted photographs at a yard sale. The NPS purchased it for \$700. Park officials said this is only the second known photograph taken of slaves at Arlington. The photo was taken on the grounds of Arlington House.

"It's extremely rare to have an identified photo of an enslaved person," said NPS spokeswoman Jenny Anzelmo-Sarles. "Since slaves were considered property, it's very rare to have a photo where you can identify the people in the photo."

Gray helped to save Arlington House after Lee's family left and the plantation was captured by Union troops during the Civil War. Arlington House was originally built as a monument to George Washington. Lee's wife, Mary Custis Lee, entrusted the home to Gray, and she later confronted a Union general about soldiers pilfering Washington family heirlooms from the house. She was able to have the items safeguarded.

Gray was given her freedom in 1862, and she and her family bought land near Arlington.



Archeology E-Gram, distributed via e-mail on a regular basis, includes announcements about news, new publications, training opportunities, national and regional meetings, and other important goings-on related to public archeology in the NPS and other public agencies. Recipients are encouraged to forward *Archeology E-Grams* to colleagues and relevant mailing lists. The illustrated *Archeology E-Gram* is available on the *News and Links* page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/new.htm> on the NPS Archeology Program website.

Projects in Parks is a feature of the *Archeology E-Gram* that informs others about archeology-related projects in national parks. The full reports are available on the *Projects in Parks* web page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/index.htm> or through individual issues of the *Archeology E-Gram*.

Contact: Karen Mudar at dca@nps.gov to contribute news items, stories for *Projects in Parks*, and to subscribe.