



## Archeology Program

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



### May 2008, Archeology E-Gram

#### **OMB approves Application Form for Permit for Archeological Investigations**

On April 30, 2008, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved an extension of the application form for a Permit for Archeological Investigations (OMB #1024-0037; "Archeology Permits and Reports 43 CFR Parts 3 & 7"). This form may be used by NPS and other Federal archeologists to solicit information needed to issue a Permit for Archeological Investigations. A permit is required for archeological activities on Federal lands that are conducted by non-Federal archeological personnel for parties other than the land managing agency. The permit is typically issued under the Antiquities Act or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

The application form, which is now valid until April 30, 2011, and detailed guidance are available on the Archeology Program website at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/permits.htm>.

The form for actually issuing the permit is not subject to OMB review and approval, as it does not solicit information from the public. NPS archeologists and land managers can obtain a copy of the permit form on InsideNPS at <http://inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?lv=3&prg=279&id=3300>. Other Federal land managers and archeologists can obtain a copy of the permit form by contacting the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, NPS Archeology Program at [dca@nps.gov](mailto:dca@nps.gov).

#### **NPS Archeologist Joe Labadie to Retire**

Joe Labadie, Archeologist and Cultural Resource Program Manager at Amistad NRA, will retire May 31, 2008. After receiving his Masters Degree in Archeology from the University of Texas, San Antonio in 1987, Joe accepted a seasonal archeologist position at Amistad NRA and went on to spend his entire career there. He has devoted considerable time to rock art site documentation and site management, and has provided assistance to other Intermountain parks on rock art site management issues.

Joe also started an archeology Volunteers in the Park Program at Amistad NRA which, in 1988 and 1994, received Take Pride in America awards. This program has seen more than 20,000 hours of volunteer service devoted to archeological field work and museum management programs. He was also the park's Student Conservation Association (SCA) Coordinator and mentored dozens of college students who interned at the park in archeology and museum programs. As an additional duty, Joe managed the park's museum collection, which is curated at the University of Texas, Austin and is estimated to contain more than 1 million archeological specimens. Since 1988, he has obtained more than \$1.5 million for backlog cataloging and collections improvements and the entire collection may be cataloged by the end of 2008, a fitting legacy for his efforts. In 1999, Joe was the first recipient of the John L. Cotter award for excellence in national park archeology programs.

Joe and his wife Kathy will retire to their property near Comstock, Texas. He has accepted a position for Fall 2008 at Southwest Texas Junior College in Del Rio as an Adjunct Professor of Anthropology.

### **Archeology Day at Kingsley Plantation, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve**

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve is hosting an Archeology day at its Kingsley Plantation Unit. Archeologists from the University of Florida, Anthropology Department are completing a six week field school at Kingsley Plantation during May and June 2008. The public is invited to visit the excavations during Archeology Day on Saturday, June 14, 2008. Visitors will see archeologists at work in two areas of the plantation – the slave quarters and near the main house.

Kingsley Plantation is a 60-acre unit of the 46,000-acre NPS Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve in Jacksonville, Florida. It is named for Zephaniah Kingsley who, with his African wife, Anna, owned and operated a 1,000-acre plantation there during the first half of the nineteenth century. Today, the public can visit the grounds, which include the oldest standing plantation house in Florida, the kitchen, barn, and waterfront. The still-standing remains of 25 slave cabins offer graphic evidence of enslaved living quarters and daily life experiences.

New exhibit panels will be unveiled at the Kingsley Plantation slave quarters. “African Identity and Archaeology at Kingsley Plantation” highlight the findings of the archeological field schools over the past few years and emphasize what archeology can tell us about aspects of African identity that were maintained among the enslaved people who were forced to toil at the plantation. The panels were created through a partnership with the Florida Public Archaeology Network, Flagler College, University of Florida, and the NPS.

Sponsored by the NPS, Florida Public Archaeology Network, and the University of Florida’s Department of Anthropology, this event is free and open to the public. Visitors can learn more about the tools and process of archeology, and view historical photographs of Kingsley Plantation that help archeologist plan their work at the site. The Archaeology Network will present a table of information and artifacts about archeology in northeast Florida.

For more information about Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and Kingsley Plantation, go to <http://www.nps.gov/timu>.

### **Nominations Sought for 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Appleman-Judd-Lewis Award**

Nominations are being solicited for the NPS Director's 2007 Appleman-Judd-Lewis Awards for Excellence in Cultural Resource Stewardship by Superintendents; Cultural Resource Stewardship through Maintenance; and Cultural Resource Management. These annual national awards recognize excellence in the field of cultural resource stewardship and management by current, full-time NPS employees. This year two awards have been added to recognize Superintendents and facility maintenance specialists.

Winners of regional Appleman-Judd-Lewis awards are eligible for national awards. Recipients of the national awards will each receive an engraved award and \$2,500 at a special ceremony. All nominations must be sent to the appropriate regional program manager for regional review and selection of regional winners.

This award was originally established in 1970 to honor Roy E. Appleman, a highly respected historian who entered NPS employ in 1935 and retired as Chief of the Washington Office Branch of Park History Studies in 1970. In 1979, Henry A. Judd's name was added to the award upon his retirement as Chief Historical Architect, to recognize his long-term efforts to preserve park historic structures. In 2006, Ralph H. Lewis' name was added to honor and commemorate his pioneering contributions to NPS museum management and to the museum profession at large.

## **New Heritage Areas Created**

With the signing by the President of Public Law 110-229 (S. 2739, Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008), three new Heritage areas were created.

### *Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area*

This heritage area recognizes cultural, historic, and scenic resources within the region that generally follows the Old Carolina Road (Rt. 15/231) from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, through Maryland, to Monticello in Albemarle County, VA. The region holds nine Presidential homes: Monroe's Ash Lawn-Highland and Oak Hill, Kennedy's Country Home, Camp Hoover, Eisenhower NHS, Taylor's Montebello, Jefferson's Monticello, Madison's Montpelier, Roosevelt's Pine Knot, and Camp David; 73 National Historic Districts, the largest collection of Civil War Battlefields; significant sites from the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812; 15 historic Main Street communities; and numerous scenic roads, rivers and landscapes.

### *Niagara Falls National Heritage Area*

The heritage area stretches along the Niagara River from Wheatfield to Lake Ontario and includes the city of Niagara Falls, the villages of Youngstown and Lewiston, and all land and water lying within the boundaries. "Millions of families travel to Niagara Falls every year to take in the awe-inspiring natural phenomenon that is right in our own backyards," said Rep. Louise M. Slaughter, who introduced the original legislation creating the heritage area. "The Niagara Falls National Heritage Area Act gives the falls the prominent distinction that one of the seven wonders of the world deserves."

### *Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area*

The purpose of the Lincoln National Heritage Area is to recognize and interpret the distinctive role the region played in shaping the man who would become the 16th President of the United States, and how Abraham Lincoln's life left its traces in the stories, folklore, buildings, streetscapes, and landscapes of the region. This heritage area encompasses a 42-county section of central Illinois where Lincoln lived and worked before becoming President.

Minidoka Internment National Monument has been redesignated and is now Minidoka Internment National Historic Site. The number of National Monuments is now 73, and the number of National Historic Sites is 80. Bainbridge Island Internment Camp was added as part of Minidoka NHS. No new units were established, however, and the total number of units in the National Park System remains 391.

To read the entire law, go to Library of Congress web site at <http://thomas.loc.gov>.

## **Pre-proposals Solicited for DoD Legacy Program Grant**

The Legacy Program seeks potential projects in which the Department of Defense (DoD) can invest to support military mission needs and improve the management of natural and cultural resources and has announced solicitation of Pre-proposals for FY 2009 funding. The cultural resources-focused Areas of Emphasis have been extensively modified from previous years to reflect new program directions:

*Economics of Historic Preservation*

*Cultural Resources Data Management*

*Communication, Partnerships, and Public Awareness*

*Context and Model Development*

Proposals that integrate natural and cultural resources with military readiness requirements will receive particular attention. All pre-proposals are due to the DoD Legacy Office by September 5, 2008. Only proposals submitted via the Legacy Tracker website [www.dodlegacy.org](http://www.dodlegacy.org) and coordinated with appropriate installation and headquarters personnel will be eligible for funding.

Visit the guidelines page on the Legacy Tracker ([www.dodlegacy.org/legacy/intro/guidelines.aspx](http://www.dodlegacy.org/legacy/intro/guidelines.aspx)) for updated guidance on the proposal process and requirements for Legacy-funded projects.

Contact: Hillori Schenker (703-604-1724)

### **George B. Hartzog, Jr. Award to Richard Sellars**

The Coalition of National Park Service Retirees presented the George B. Hartzog Jr. Award to Richard Sellars for his unparalleled contributions to understanding and advancing the cause of NPS natural resource management, and for his contributions to NPS and cultural resource management history. Sellars, over a 35-year career, made vital contributions to knowledge and understanding of the historical development of and contemporary issues in historic preservation and resource management in the NPS.

Read a profile about Dr. Sellars' career in the February 2008 Archeology E-Gram.

### **Archeology E-Gram to Launch New Series**

Although you may not have noticed any particular patterns, the Archeology E-Gram has recently run two series of news items around a particular theme. One theme, which is still on-going, is national monument centennials. The monuments were all established through the Antiquities Act of 1906. Since the Antiquities Act Centennial in June 2006, the Archeology E-Gram has featured profiles of 11 national monuments (Devil's Tower (September 2006); Chaco Canyon (March 2007); Lassen Volcanic and Cinder Cone (April 2007); Gila Cliff Dwellers (October 2007); Tonto (November 2007) Muir Woods, Grand Canyon, and Pinnacles (December 2007); Jewel Cave (January 2008); Natural Bridges (March 2008)). Profiles of three other national monuments that were not featured in the Archeology E-Gram (El Morro, Montezuma Castle, and Petrified Forest) are available on the NPS Archeology Program web site at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/Antiquities/accomplishments.htm>. The next national monument profile, for Tumacacori, will appear in the August 2008 E-Gram.

The second theme focused on archeological educational resources on NPS web sites. Besides the Archeology Program web site, resources for teaching about archeology can be found on the NPS History Program web site (June 2007); the HABS/HAER/HALS web site (July 2007); the National Register of Historic Places web site (September, December 2007) and the Museum Management Program web site (October 2007).

Next month, the Archeology E-Gram will begin a series on funding sources for archeological projects, sharing information about strategies that NPS archeologists have used to secure money and resources to carry out projects in centers and parks. We hope that this information will be useful and inspiring. To launch this series, NPS Archeologist Jeff Rasic shares his efforts to obtain funding to archive research papers of Jack Campbell in *Projects in Parks* below. Campbell worked for many years in Gates of the Arctic National Park, and his field records were an important park resource.

### **Projects in Parks: Archiving Archeological Records in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve**

by Jeff Rasic and Karen Mudar

Does your park or center have archeological records in need of archiving, either in the park's keeping or with archeologists who have worked in the park? Jeff Rasic realized that significant resources would be lost if Jack Campbell's field records were not made available to the NPS when Campbell retired. Jeff was successful in obtaining funding from the Wenner-Gren Foundation to organize and transport Campbell's records, thus saving valuable records about archeology and ethnography at Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve.

## **Introduction**

A researcher's field records are an essential source of information. They provide context for decisions concerning the research. They are a continued source of information, as not all the contents of field notes are ever published. Over time, the field records can be windows opening onto people and conversations in the past, and give the reader a better sense of meaning and connection to a place.

The field records of archeologists and ethnographers in our national parks are important resources that should be protected. Field records, however, often get overlooked as cultural resource assets. They are often considered personal property, and remain in possession of the researcher unless park personnel make a concerted effort to secure copies.

John Campbell worked for almost 30 years with Alaska Native people who lived on lands that became Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve. His field records document an extraordinary time for the Nunamiut Iñupiat, whose life style was shifting from seasonal settlements to fixed habitations at Anaktuvuk Pass. When he retired in 1991, Campbell had a significant body of papers that documented the history of people within the park. Even though his work pre-dated park formation, these papers were an important cultural resource for Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve.

The following report discusses the efforts of a park archeologist, Jeff Rasic, to secure the papers. With dedication and perseverance, Jeff was able to successfully apply for funding from the Wenner-Gren Foundation to prepare the papers for accession as an NPS collection.

## **John Campbell and the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve**

Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve lies just north of, and is entirely within, the Arctic Circle. The park consists primarily of portions of the Brooks Range of mountains and covers 13,238 square miles. It was first protected as a national monument in 1978, before becoming a national park and preserve in 1980 with passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The area is part of the ancestral lands of the Nunamiut Iñupiat people, who are permanently settled at the village of Anaktuvuk Pass, within the exterior boundaries of the park. John Campbell, an anthropologist, focused in-depth research on the history and prehistory of northern Alaska and the Nunamiut Iñupiat residents of Anaktuvuk Pass around the time that they abandoned seasonal settlements for permanent houses.

Campbell specialized in the archeology and ethnography of the North American Arctic and Subarctic. He received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Yale in 1962 and subsequently held positions at the University of New Mexico, George Washington University, and Smithsonian Institution. Between 1964 and 1992 Dr. Campbell was a faculty member at the University of New Mexico, where he served terms as the director of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and chair of the Department of Anthropology. His professional service included positions as Assistant Editor for *American Antiquity* and on the Board of Governors for the Arctic Institute of North America.

Through archeological investigations beginning in the 1950s, Campbell developed a cultural-historical framework for northern Alaska prehistory that still serves as a major reference today. He applied an ecological perspective to understanding cultural adaptations in the Arctic, and developed extensive knowledge of northern plants and animals, an area in which he also published and made scholarly contributions. Dr. Campbell derived innovative insights about prehistoric land use and settlement systems from his ethnographic observations of Nunamiut hunters, and in doing so made valuable contributions to the specialty of ethnoarcheology.

Campbell's ethnographic work also documents a unique time in Nunamiut history, since they had recently settled into village life but still engaged in a mobile lifestyle with a heavy reliance on hunting and wild foods. Campbell worked with Nunamiut elders, and particularly closely with the prominent Nunamiut leader, Simon Paneak, to record traditional stories, technological knowledge, and geographic place names. A portion of this information was subsequently published, but much remained in raw form among his personal papers. They comprise a comprehensive record of Northern ethnography, archeology, and natural history research from the 1950s to the 1990s, with particular emphasis on the period between 1956 and 1970.

### **Scope of the Project**

Campbell's papers totaled approximately 25 linear feet and contained primary data as well as correspondence and other documents that provide a historical record of professional practice and personalities through the second half of the twentieth century. He was a meticulous record keeper (for example, he often saved copies of both the correspondence he wrote and that which he received) and the materials were in good condition. They did not, however, meet archival standards required for long term preservation. Documents contained staples and other fasteners, maps were tightly folded, and many photos were loose within large envelopes. Furthermore, the papers were only partially organized, and documents of various kinds and from different projects were interspersed. Finally, the collection lacked adequate documentation and contextual information. For example, there were numerous personal notes and correspondence that lack author's full names and other key details.

Basic categories of materials included:

- Journals and field notes related to archeology, ethnography, and natural history of northern Alaska, the Copper River basin (interior Alaska), and southern Yukon Territory.
- Photographs that include approximately 2000 color slides of archeological and ethnographic field work in Alaska, Canada, and the western U.S.
- Maps (approximately 40) of archeological field surveys, historic data on bird and game populations, and maps annotated with traditional place names.
- Unpublished manuscripts including archeological site and survey reports, travelogues, and essays on ethnographic topics.

Campbell retired in 1991, and it was clear to park archeologist Jeff Rasic that his papers constituted significant cultural resources for Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, but how and where to archive them? The first step was to assess the needs for the collection. It was quickly decided that the papers should be stored at the NPS archival facility in Fairbanks, Alaska. This facility, built in 2006, houses museum collections for the park. It was an appropriate repository for the collection as it was located in central Alaska, close to the homeland of the Nunamiut people with which Dr. Campbell collaborated and was the setting for much of his archeological field work. The papers were, however, stored in Albuquerque, NM.

Funds were needed for a professional archivist and one or more assistants to work with Campbell to organize the materials and stabilize papers and other media in archival-quality containers. An estimated budget was about \$14,880, half targeted toward an assistant's salary, a quarter to the archivist's salary, and the remainder to travel, shipping, and supplies. In order to obtain the funding, Jeff turned to the Wenner-Gren Foundation, Historical Archives Program.

### **The Wenner-Gren Foundation**

The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc. is a private foundation dedicated to the advancement of anthropology throughout the world. Through programs of funding for research projects,

conferences, symposia, fellowships, and publication, the foundation aids basic research in all branches of anthropology.

The objective of the Historical Archives Program is to encourage the preservation of unpublished personal research materials of established anthropologists, considered of value for research on the history of anthropology. Grants (maximum \$15,000) are offered for two purposes:

- To assist senior scholars (or their heirs) holding unpublished research materials and personal papers of significant value for the study of the history of Anthropology, with the expenses of preparing and transferring them for archival deposit. Applicants must show evidence that arrangements have been made with an appropriate archival repository.
- To aid oral-history interviews with senior anthropologists. A condition of the award is that copies of the interviews must be deposited in the foundation's archives.

There is no fixed deadline for submitting proposals to the Historical Archives Program. Applications are reviewed as they are received, and decisions about funding are made one to two months from submission of a formal application.

### **A Successful Grant Proposal**

It was clear that preparing Campbell's papers for accession was a project that met the Historical Archives Program criteria for funding. Rasic submitted a grant proposal in July to the Historic Archives Program to support the initial stabilization and basic organization of Campbell's papers, and shipment of the collection to Fairbanks. By the end of August, staff at Wenner-Gren contacted him to offer congratulations on obtaining the full amount requested of \$14,880.

Upon completion of the project Dr. Campbell's papers will be stable, well-organized, and accompanied by essential documentation. They will be ready for archival deposit into the Gates of the Arctic National Park museum collections. Once it is accessioned and in appropriate condition for cataloging, the collection will be eligible for NPS funding for detailed cataloging as well as enhancement through measures such as digitization of key documents and the creation of a web-accessible finding aid. In this form the collection will be of great value to the Native communities of northern Alaska and anyone interested in the history of Arctic anthropology and archeology.

For more information about Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve go to <http://www.nps.gov/gaar/>

For more information about the Historic Archives Program, Wenner-Gren Foundation, go to [http://www.wennergren.org/programs/programs\\_show.htm?doc\\_id=369096&attrib\\_id=13236](http://www.wennergren.org/programs/programs_show.htm?doc_id=369096&attrib_id=13236)

*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 National Park Service and other public agencies. Recipients are encouraged to forward *Archeology E-Grams* to colleagues and relevant mailing lists. The *Archeology E-Gram* is available on the *News and Links* page [www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm](http://www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm) on the Archeology Program web site.

*Projects in Parks* is a feature of the *Archeology E-Gram* that informs others about archeology-related projects in national parks. Prospective authors should review information about submitting photographs on the *Projects in Parks* webpage on InsideNPS. The full reports are available on the *Projects in Parks* web page [inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?v=3&prg=279&id=3670](http://inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?v=3&prg=279&id=3670) on InsideNPS or through individual issues of the *Archeology E-Gram* on the on the *News and Links* page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm> on the Archeology Program web site.

**Contact:** [dca@nps.gov](mailto:dca@nps.gov) to contribute news items, stories for "Projects in Parks," and to subscribe.