



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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NPS NEWS

Archeologist Receives National Park Service Appleman-Judd-Lewis Award

The NPS Director's 2014 Appleman-Judd-Lewis Awards for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management has been awarded to Charles Lawson, Biscayne National Park. Lawson was recognized for the vibrant cultural resource program he has built at the park.



He has initiated, expanded, coordinated, and supported a number of projects that increase knowledge of African American contributions to the parks history, including the Black Beach Oral History Report, a fellowship for the study of Afro-Caribbean religious activity in the park, and Coordination of the English China George Washington University / African Slave Wrecks Project Archeological Field School. He has also expanded the park's association with the avocational Diving with a Purpose to address the issue of minority underrepresentation in archeology.

He has worked to protect archeological cultural resources through coordination of the Jones Ruins Stabilization Project, excavating, documenting, and stabilizing the HMS Fowey and coordinating a memorandum of understanding between the NPS and Great Britain concerning management of the Fowey, and addressing the serious felony-level violations in the park by arranging for ARPA training for park law enforcement officers.

His educational efforts include organizing and executing field schools at the Soldier Key Wreck and the Pillar Dollar Eastern Carolina Archeological Field School; and establishing an underwater artifact conservation lab, a Maritime Heritage Trail in the park, and visitor center exhibits highlighting maritime heritage and underwater archeology.

Lawson's support of park functions include working cooperatively with the Maintenance division to help prepare appropriate rehabilitation projects; preparing National Register nominations; performing an archeological site documentation for the sea-level-rise-imperiled Totten Key Complex, including a damage assessment, stabilization, and mitigation; rewriting the cultural resource section of the park's General Management Plan; and coordinating acquisition of the historic Fowey Rocks Lighthouse.

The Appleman-Judd-Lewis Awards were established in 1970 to recognize NPS employees who excel in the field of cultural resource stewardship and management. The awards are named for three distinguished former employees: historian Roy E. Appleman, historical architect Henry A. Judd, and curator Ralph H. Lewis.

By Karen Mudar

Technology Helps Pinpoint 1862 Battle Lines at Pea Ridge National Military Park

Archeologists are using remote sensing devices to locate cannon shell fragments and other metal objects at Pea Ridge NMP. The technology will help identify the battle lines in Benjamin Ruddick's cornfield, where heavy fighting took place during the Civil War.

The Union Army of the Southwest under Brigadier General Samuel Ryan Curtis defeated the Confederate Army of the West led by Major General Earl Van Dorn in the Battle of Pea Ridge on March 7-8, 1862, and played a pivotal role in claiming Missouri for the Union and opening Arkansas to Union occupation.

The researchers will use five different remote sensing technologies: gradiometers, electrical resistivity, electromagnetic conductivity, magnetic susceptibility and ground-penetrating radar. For the first year of the study, work will concentrate on 22.5 acres of Ruddick's field. The search will move to the Leetown area of the park for the second year of the study, then to other parts of the park. The Arkansas Archeological Survey is a partner in the study, which will continue for four years.

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

Retired NPS Superintendent Pleads Guilty to Charges

Former Effigy Mounds NM superintendent Thomas Munson appeared in court December 16, 2015, to face allegations that he stole Native American remains and concealed them for decades. U.S. Attorney Kevin Techau said his office has reached a plea agreement that calls for Munson to plead guilty to one count of embezzlement of government property. Prosecutors charged the case as a misdemeanor instead of a felony, which means the monetary value of items taken is considered less than \$1,000. Munson has agreed to pay \$108,000 in restitution for the government's cost of restoring the artifacts and to complete 100 hours of community service.

Munson, 76, has been under investigation since 2011, when he returned human remains to the museum at the park. The box contained fragments of skeletons that are believed to be 500 to 2,000 years old that were discovered in the park in the 1950s. Investigators recovered additional boxes of remains that were missing from 1990 to 2012. Munson said he took the bones and stored them in his garage.

The revelation outraged the 12 Indian tribes affiliated with the site, who were already angry at monument officials for illegally building boardwalks throughout the park. Located in the wooded hills along the Mississippi River, the park features 200 Native American burial and ceremonial mounds, some of which are shaped like animals.

The remains are currently being held as evidence, but they are expected to be returned to tribes for reburial once the case concludes. Former employee Sharon Greener said that Munson directed her to pack the bones into cardboard boxes in 1990 and that Munson drove away with them. She kept an inventory of what was taken and when she learned that the removal wasn't handled properly, she told future superintendents what had happened.

Techau said the case was an important one for his office, and that enforcing laws meant to protect the sanctity of Native American cultures and artifacts is a top priority of the Justice Department.

Conservationists Push to Protect Chaco National Historical Park

Conservationists have launched a campaign to raise awareness over oil and gas operations near Chaco Culture NHP. Paul Reed, a Chaco scholar and a preservation archeologist with Archaeology Southwest, has launched a new campaign, the Coalition to Protect the Greater Chaco Landscape. The group was spurred into greater action by the BLM Farmington Field Office's efforts to update a 12-year-old plan that manages oil and gas activity in the region. The BLM amendment will incorporate new oil and gas technologies, including horizontal drilling.

In recent years, advances in technologies like horizontal drilling and multistage hydraulic fracturing have led to an uptick in oil and gas drilling into the Mancos shale a mile underground in areas near the park. One of the group's initiatives is to support the BLM's Master Leasing Plan approach to balancing divergent interests between the oil and gas industry and Chaco conservationists, and avoid costly lawsuits.

For more information, visit the conservation group's website www.protectgreaterchaco.org

From story by James Fenton, The Daily Times, Farmington, N.M.

FEDERAL NEWS

Project Archaeology Investigates Migration

BLM's Project Archaeology has received \$280,000 in funding from the Wyoming BLM to develop *Project Archaeology: Investigating Migration*. The funding for the guide came, in part, as alternative mitigation for a windfarm project in Wyoming, addressing the impacts of renewable energy development on cultural resources.



Investigating Migration is geared toward seventh and eighth grade students and will fit with the C3 Framework (College, Career, and Civics) in geography and technology. With the publication of *Investigating Migration*, Project Archaeology completes a curriculum that brings archeology to students from third to twelfth grades. As adults they will be equipped to appreciate and protect our nation's rich cultural heritage.

If you would like to help with the development of *Investigating Migration*, Project Archaeology is looking for volunteers to participate in a review committee. The commitments include reviewing three drafts of the curriculum and attending the Project Archaeology bi-annual conference in 2016.

Contact: Crystal Alegria at calegria@montana.edu.

Utah official gets 10 Days in Jail for ATV Protest on Federal Land

San Juan County Commissioner Phil Lyman was sentenced on December 18, 2015, to 10 days behind bars for organizing an ATV protest ride through a closed canyon. A federal judge also gave Lyman three years' probation.

A jury in May convicted Lyman on misdemeanor charges of illegal use of ATVs and conspiracy. Lyman already has been ordered to pay nearly \$96,000 in restitution. In October, U.S. District Judge David Nuffer ruled Lyman is responsible for the cost of repairs that workers made after the ride, including emergency stabilization work on soil torn up by ATVs, and 3-D laser mapping to assess the canyon's archeological sites. Defense lawyers contended Lyman stayed away from any sensitive areas on the ride, and the government's cost figures are inflated.

In May 2014, Lyman and others drove ATVs on a trail that was off-limits to vehicles in Recapture Canyon in the Four Corners region, about 300 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The canyon cuts through ruins that are nearly 2,000 years old and home to dwellings, artifacts and burials left behind by Ancestral Puebloans hundreds of years ago.

SRI Press Announces 24 Technical Series Volumes Released as Open Access



SRI Press, in cooperation of tDAR (the Digital Archaeological Record), is in the process of archiving and making all volumes of the Statistical Research Technical Series available. The first 24 volumes, from 1983 to 1992, are now available as free downloads from the SRI Press web site. Volumes report on surveys, data recoveries, test excavations, and overviews from Arizona and California, including the Upper Santa Ana River drainage in southern California, the San Pedro Valley of southern Arizona, and the Arizona Strip. Topics include Archaic settlement in southern Arizona, statistical analysis of Hohokam settlements in the Tucson Basin, the eating habits of the residents of the Yuma Quartermaster Depot, and the Cold War deployment of Titan Missile silos in and around Tucson, Arizona.

To download available volumes, go to www.sripress.com

Interior Secretary Discusses Repatriation of Tribal Sacred Objects with French Authorities

Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell met with French Minister of Justice Christiane Taubira to express the United States' concerns about tribal sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony that are sold at French auction houses, and to seek cooperation to repatriate objects to Indian tribes. The Secretary and Minister agreed to explore ways to assist U.S. tribes seeking to repatriate their cultural property.

Secretary Jewell also met with President Catherine Chadelat of the Conseil des Ventes Volontaires, France's auctioneering association and regulator. Paris auction houses have recently held a series of auctions that included Native American sacred objects such as ceremonial masks.

At the request of tribes, the Department of the Interior has worked closely with the Department of State to engage French authorities and raise public awareness. Only certain objects are considered "not for sale" by tribes, including objects that are sacred, used for religious or healing purposes, and deeply important to tribal identity.

Judge Says No Excessive Force in Artifact Looting Arrest

A Federal judge has dismissed an excessive force lawsuit brought by the family of a Utah doctor who killed himself a day after his 2009 arrest in a multistate artifact looting investigation. James Redd's family did not prove that BLM agents violated the doctor's constitutional rights. The decision came a year after the judge dismissed four of five claims in the lawsuit.

His widow, Jeanne Redd, filed the wrongful-death lawsuit in 2011, arguing that paramilitary agents overwhelmed her husband at gunpoint and subjected him to "inhumane and unjust acts." The judge disagreed, clearing BLM Agent Dan Love of any wrongdoing. Love oversaw the execution of search warrants at the Redd house in the small community of Blanding, Utah, on June 10, 2009, capping a two-year undercover operation in the Four Corners area of southern Utah.

James Redd, who maintained his innocence, was charged with one felony count of theft of Indian tribal property, specifically an effigy bird pendant worth \$1,000. He and his wife were arrested along with 22 others. Jeanne Redd pleaded guilty to seven charges related to the theft and sale of artifacts and was

sentenced to three years of probation. The judge acknowledged that there was no evidence James Redd posed a threat or was violent but said BLM agents did nothing unreasonable.

U.S. Justice Department attorneys have said authorities sent dozens of agents partly because there were 120 boxes of evidence that needed to be collected, including 800 artifacts to catalog and identify.

Brady Mccombs, Associated Press

GRANTS AND TRAINING

Archeological Resources Protection Training Program (ARPTP) Offered

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and NPS are sponsoring the Archeological Resources Protection Training Program March 28-April 01, 2016, in Spokane, Washington. This 37-hour course provides training in all aspects of an archeological investigation and prosecution. The class culminates in a 12-hour practical exercise where law enforcement officers and archeologist work as a team to investigate and document an archeological crime scene. Attendees will gather and process physical evidence, write incident reports, executive summaries, search warrants, damage assessments, and provide testimony in a courtroom scenario. This training is open to all law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and Federal archeologists.

Contact: FLETC instructor Charles Louke (912) 280-5138 for course information.

Contact for NPS employees: Wiley Golden at (912) 267-2246 for registration.

Others should contact their National Academy representatives at FLETC to register.

Wildland Fire Resource Advisor Training Course

This course provides participants with the foundation to serve as Resource Advisors (READs) during wildland fire incidents. READs generally work with fire managers to convey concerns about natural, cultural and wilderness resources. Objectives are to improve communication between READs and fire managers; and present the rationale for prioritizing and determining an appropriate response to resource issues, demonstrating how READs can contribute to the management of an incident and meet expectations of professional READs.

Using a scenario-based format, the course will focus on roles and responsibilities, and will provide participants with strategies and tools for evaluating specific resource concerns. Information will be presented in sufficient detail to serve as a refresher for present resource advisors and general enough to be useful for those who have never served in this capacity. Much of the information can be applied in the All-Hazard or All Risk READ environment as well.

This course (N-9042) fulfills the requirement for READ on a red card. A Red Card is not required prior to participating in this course. The local Fire Management Officer will authorize the inclusion of "READ" as a qualification on the wildland fire certification Red Card.

PARTICIPANTS: Employees that frequently serve as READs include fire managers, botanists, ecologists, biologists, hydrologists, geologists, foresters, GIS specialists and cultural resource specialists. The course is also valuable for those managing resources on public lands, but with no interest in serving as READs, to become familiar with fire management organizations and the types and formats of resource data that benefit the READ during the course of his or her duties.

While the course has no tuition fee, the participant's home unit must cover travel expenses.

The course will be held May 3, 4 and 5, 2016, at The Redwoods conference room in Wawona, CA. Directions and logistics information will be provided upon selection for the course. The course will begin promptly at 0800 and will continue until 1700.

Deadline for applications: April 29, 2016.

Contact: Jun Kinoshita, (jun_r_kinoshita@nps.gov) or phone at (209) 379-1317 to submit nominations or questions.

National Park Service's 2016 Archeological Prospection Workshop

The NPS 2016 workshop on archeological prospection techniques, *Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-destructive Investigations of Fort Gadsden, a War of 1812 Fort and Fight* will be held May 16--20, 2016, at the War of 1812 Fort Gadsden site in Apalachicola National Forest, Franklin County, Florida.

The site consists of two successive forts. The first was built by the British during the War of 1812. It occupied a strategic spot along the Apalachicola River. On July 27, 1816, U.S. Navy forces bombarded the fort hitting the ammunition shed inside the fort. The resulting explosion killed more than 300 African Americans holding the fort. In 1818, a second fort was built under the direction of Major General Andrew Jackson. The fort remained in use until 1821 when Florida became a U.S. Territory.

The lectures will be at the Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida. The field exercises will take place at the Fort Gadsden site. Lodging will be in Tallahassee, Florida at a motel to be determined.

Contact: Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, NPS Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873: tel: (402) 437-5392, ext. 141.

SLIGHTLY OFF TOPIC: 9 Tips for Preserving Important Sacred Sites

By Jonathan Bailey, Indian Country Today

As a child I would climb in the back of a pickup truck that took me to a house nestled between walls of cheat grass and Russian thistle. There the man was, with the blue eyes that overstepped the frame of his weathered face. He had always brought something, placed it in my palm, and sent it back in the pockets of my second-hand jeans. He was a flint-knapper, regularly sending me home with his world-class projectile points that he had crafted from the rows of hammer stones and antler fragments that lined his driveway, or given me stones that I had never seen within the deserts of Utah.

This day, he limped to the closet tucked in the narrow hallway of his mobile home, and pulled a thin fragment of paper from the pocket of his denim jacket. It was an illustration of ancient paintings, or pictographs, with the date 1934 scrawled into the margins. He exhaled as I looked over the image, admitting that he had never known the artist, nor had he ever been able to rediscover the images. It was, he claimed, something he had always wanted to believe was real. He knew that, at his age, he would never walk up to the cliff wall adorned with those paintings, but he wanted, for one time in his life, to know that the masterpiece was more than legend.



In five years, the panel found its way to me, tucked in an alcove overlooking tilted layers of Navajo and Wingate sandstone. They were of the Barrier Canyon Style tradition, dating back some 3,000 years ago, struck in blood-red ochre as brilliant as the day they were painted. In the corners, I looked into the eyes of the shadows—the apparitions—conceived with ovular eye sockets devoid of pigment, outlined in repetition to enhance the effect. Here, in this place, one could know anything. Hear everything. Stories were mirrored through canyon walls, echoed into the ears of the one who kneel at his feet. Words were carried from canyon walls a half-mile away, an unusual acoustical phenomenon that whispered the distant language of this landscape back to you. You would know of anyone or anything that entered this canyon long before it knew of you.

On the floor of the alcove, several figures were painted in a salmon hue, post-dating the other imagery by a couple thousand years, originating from an individual around the 10th century. I would have stayed longer had I known it would be the last time I would see these sacred images whole. Complete. I called the man that night, unaware that several of the paintings that I saw that day would vanish indefinitely.

It first came in the form of a casual conversation. I was told that the site had been located by someone who had reported it to a guidebook author. The location of the sensitive site was now publicly accessible. Little by little, the people came.

A year or two later, I revisited the site. As I approached the alcove, my heart dropped. “EFRA” was now carved in large, bulky letters over the delicate wings of a painted bird. I placed my feet in the alcove, realizing the full extent of the damage. The floor mural was almost entirely absent. Stolen. The entire chapel, desecrated.

This was the beginning. Now, sites are plundered by the masses. In Utah, there has been a thousand percent increase in cases of vandalism and looting. I have seen the bones of children torn apart with ATV tracks molded over their skulls. This is a plea. We need the enforcement of antiquity laws, educated citizens, good stewards, and land management that grows with the increasing issues of location disclosure and recognizes the cumulative impacts of their decisions, such as increasing access to sensitive and sacred sites. I do not view these places, or these lands, as “public lands,” as I do not believe that they are ours to dispose of. We are caretakers—stewards. These places are painted and carved into the hearts and minds of so many. It is my fundamental belief that this past deserves a future.

There are ways to protect sacred sites. Below are 9 tips for saving them:

- 1.) Do not write on, touch, fire at, remove, tamper with, or attempt to repair any Native American site.
- 2.) Do not apply anything, including water, to any Native American site.
- 3.) Do not climb or sit on structural walls.
- 4.) Use utmost caution when disclosing unknown or little-known sites. Even well-established bloggers, photographers, and otherwise respectful visitors can cause cumulative impacts. Every person told brings an average of three more individuals to the site. If you wouldn't trust them with your credit card number, don't give them irreplaceable pieces of the past.
- 5.) Use caution when posting photographs of unknown or little-known sites. Associated material such as topography near the site, or adjacent sites, may reveal its location to others. Also, make sure your images aren't geotagged, especially if you are using a smartphone.
- 6.) Never remove any artifacts.
- 7.) Stay on designated routes.
- 8.) Report any new vandalism to the respective land manager.
- 9.) Stay engaged with preservation and encourage others to practice good stewardship.

Jonathan Bailey is an artist devoted to the protection and long-term preservation of cultural resources and the landscapes that enclose them. His work can be found in his latest book: "Rock Art: A Vision of a Vanishing Cultural Landscape" with essays by Lawrence Baca, Greg Child, Andrew Gulliford, James Keyser, William Lipe, Lawrence Loendorf, Lorrain Mearns, Scott Thybony, and Paul Tosa.

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 *Archeology E-Gram* is available on the *News and Links* page www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm on the NPS Archeology Program website.

Contact: Karen Mudar at dca@nps.gov to contribute news items and to subscribe.