



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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New Additions to Archeology Program webpages

The Archeology Program has added more case studies to the *Public Benefits of Archeology* webpages (www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/PUBLIC/benefits/index.htm). There are now more highlights for educators, ecologists, and community activists. Through narrative scenarios, case studies, and suggested readings, people who might not ordinarily think of archeology as a resource can learn more about how archeological science can benefit them.

The "Online Exhibits" web page, at (www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/PUBLIC/exhibits.htm) has also been updated. This page guides the visitor to the extraordinary world of virtual exhibits within the NPS and beyond.

Archeology Resource Protection Funding to Move

Responsibility for implementing activities related to archeological resource protection supported by funds from the National Park Service (NPS) Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Services Program has been shifted from the NPS Archeology Program to the NPS National NAGPRA Program. The National Park Service emphasizes that attention to the protection of archeological resources will not diminish due to this shift. The shift has been requested by the Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Services Program to improve coordination and reporting of activities. The Archeology Program, which has been responsible for these funds since the inception of the program 15 years ago, has used the funding to, among other things, provide information to the public and professional audiences about the looting of archeological sites and the legal and policy authorities for archeological resource protection; develop and provide training for government attorneys in archeological resource protection law; support training in archeological protection procedures for NPS and other public agency archeologists; develop national standards for archeological value assessments; provide technical assistance to government law enforcement personnel in case development; and develop the LOOT database.

BLM Celebrates Antiquities Act Centennial

The BLM Cultural Heritage and Paleontological Resources and Tribal Consultation Group have launched an extensive series of activities commemorating the centennial of the passage of the 1906 Antiquities Act. Activities include an additional \$1.1 million in funding for site inventory, stabilization, and excavation; a national Antiquities Act Communication plan; an Antiquities Act fact sheet; and launching of the "Adventures in the Past" website

(<http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/index.html>), that provide extensive information about the history and benefits of the passage of the Act, classroom toolkits on the Act for teachers, and information on the Act for students. The BLM website, which was launched in December 2004, links to NPS Archeology Program webpages on the Antiquities Act (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/sites/antiquities/index.htm>).

BLM Senior Archeologist Richard Brook reported at the Federal Preservation Institute (NPS) September monthly meeting that the project, which was carried out in cooperation with a number of other BLM offices, including Public Affairs; Recreation; and Environmental Education and Volunteers, would not have been possible without the full support of senior staff, particularly the state directors of the Four Corners, in which a significant number of national monuments created by the passage of the Antiquities Act are located.

Projects in Parks: Glen Canyon National Recreation Area House Rules

Are you developing information about avoiding archeological resources to give to visitors to your park and are looking for a good model? The Glen Canyon NRA "House Rules" list of do's and don'ts is written in a clear and simple manner, and can be adapted to the needs of the visitors to your local, state, or national park.

The "House Rules" came about because there was a need for guidance for visitors to passively interpreted sites. The "House Rules" were specifically written to appeal to children. "It was an effort to make cultural preservation more relevant," said Max King, Chief Interpreter at Glen Canyon NRA. "Connecting with the kids was important to us, because we found that children will police their parents."

Park archeologists and interpreters worked together to develop an amusing document that still conveyed important information. Archeologist Chris Goetze, now at Southeast Utah Group, who worked on the project, said that the park staff found that people read the funny parts out loud, reinforcing the messages of the House Rules. What advice would Chris give to parks developing their own visitor information? "Keep it light and humorous, and your message will be more effective."

Glen Canyon NRA House Rules For Visiting Archeological Sites

Scattered across the mesas and canyon country of the Southwest are remnants of the once-thriving Ancestral Puebloan culture (called "*Anasazi*" by the Navajo): dwellings and storage rooms, pictographs and petroglyphs, pot sherds, corn cobs, and baskets. These ancient structures and items are a legacy, linking us with the past. To preserve this legacy for future generations, please observe the following:

House Rules

1. Visit only if you're invited.

Within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, only certain sites are designated "open" sites which may be visited: the Ancestral Puebloan sites of [Defiance House](#), Three Roof, Widow's Ledge (to the fence only), [Hole-in-the-Rock Trail](#), Baker Bench Petroglyph Panel, Colorado River Petroglyph Panel, Baker Bench Petroglyph Panel, [Lees Ferry Historic District](#), and [Lonely Dell Ranch Historic District](#). All other sites are "closed" to park visitors. You may observe and photograph "closed" sites from a distance, but entering them is prohibited by law.

2. Keep your feet off the furniture.

Even "open" cultural sites are very old and fragile. Walls erode easily. Edges of kivas are brittle and may break under your feet. Walk carefully and avoid treading on walls, storage rooms, buildings, and kiva edges.

3. Don't touch the paintings.

Oils from skin damage pictographs (rock paintings) and petroglyphs (rock carvings). Never deface artwork in archeological sites. It ruins irreplaceable masterpieces, and it is illegal.

4. Don't eat in the living room.

Avoid picnicking in archeological sites, since crumbs attract rodents who may nest within the site. Make sure that you pick up and carry out all of your trash and garbage.

5. Don't take the knickknacks.

Leave artifacts right where you find them for others to enjoy. Out of context, artifacts mean little to the archeologist. It is illegal to remove them.

6. No slumber parties.

Avoid camping in archeological sites. It's easy to destroy walls and artifacts in the dark. Smoke from campfires stains walls and cliffs, and charcoal leaves a mess. Never use wood from archeological sites in campfires.

7. Don't pee in the parlor--or any other room.

Human waste left at archeological sites is unsightly and unsanitary. Utilize restrooms before you visit.

8. Be careful or you'll put your eye out.

If unprepared, exploring the canyon country can be dangerous. Drink plenty of water, protect yourself from the sun and heat, wear appropriate footwear, travel in groups, and let friends know where you're going.

9. Tell Mom if you see something wrong.

Contact a ranger or other law enforcement official if you find archeological sites defaced or if you witness someone removing artifacts. Call 1-800-227-7286 to report an incident.

Thanks for being a courteous guest!

“Projects in Parks” is a new feature of the *Archeology E-Gram* that serves to inform others of interesting archeology-related projects in a national park. To contribute a news item, contact DCA@nps.gov

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 and new subscribers are accepted. Contact: DCA@nps.gov