



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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Application Form for Permit for Archeological Investigations

The Archeology Program, NPS, through the Department of the Interior, has submitted the application form for a Permit for Archeological Investigations (OMB #1024-0037; "Archeology Permits and Reports - 43 CFR Parts 3 & 7") to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. Although the form expired on January 31, 2008, OMB extends the expiration date of the application form on a monthly basis until they review the submission. The form for actually issuing the permit is not subject to OMB review and approval, as it does not solicit information from the public. A Permit for Archeological Investigations 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 Resource Protection Act. Both the application form and the permit form are available on the Archeology Program, NPS, web site at www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/permits.htm, are valid, and may be downloaded and used.

To view the 30 day notice of Submission to OMB: Opportunity for Public Comment, go to <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20081800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/08-406.pdf>

Historians Race Vandals to Identify Shipwreck in Cape Cod NS

The remains of a ship washed up or were exposed on Newcomb Hollow Beach in Cape Cod NS in a late January storm. NPS archeologists, and archeologists from the University of Connecticut and the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeology have documented the wreck through photographs and measured drawings. A researcher from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution is carbon dating a piece of wood to determine the age of the vessel. Another Woods Hole researcher will use LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) to provide a three-dimensional image of the wreck.

Ian Ellison, a specialist in large timber construction methods and building history from Brewster, MA, believes the ship is from the late 1700s, based on marks left by shipyard workers. "It would have been a large crew [that built the ship]," he said. Ellison suggests, based on peculiarities of scars left from shaping the wood, that one of the workmen was left-handed. Scar patterns indicate that some of the workmen actually stood on the beam they were working; others stood to the side as they swung their axes.

The absence of a keel and the fact that the large ribs curve, then straighten, leads Ellison and schooner expert Douglas Lee from Rockland, Maine, to think the vessel may have been a flat-bottomed barge. Although local marine historian Bill Quinn thinks that the ship could be the wreck of the *Logan*, a schooner converted into a coal-carrying barge.

"It is amazing to see something like this so completely exposed," said Nathan Lipfert, Curator, Maine Maritime Museum. Lipfert believes the vessel was a coastal schooner, possibly with two or three masts, and a little over 100 feet long. They were common in Cape Cod waters in the 1800s. Several other features point to a late-1800s vessel, including grooves in the wood where rock salt would have been poured into the space between the inner and outer hull as a preservative. "That's typical of 19th-century ship construction of a better quality vessel," said Lipfert.

“This research will help us fully understand the boat and its maritime context,” said Cape Cod Seashore Superintendent George Price. Many individuals have suggested that the seashore excavate the wreck and display it at a seashore visitor center, or permit a maritime institution to acquire it for preservation and exhibition, or allow local historical societies to take pieces of the wreck to display in their museums.

“The integrity of this vessel is best preserved exactly where it is,” said Price. “If this were an intact ship with a significant, unique history in danger of being destroyed, our options might be different.” Recently, the seashore restored and placed on display an intact mid-19th century hay barge that, likely, is the last boat of its kind in New England. “In the case of the wreck,” Price said, “NPS management policies indicate that the best option is to leave it in place, provided we can count on the goodwill of the public to not damage it before it is claimed again by the sea. If despite our best efforts people damage or destroy the wreck, we will need to consider other options.”

Despite signs placed by the NPS warning of \$10,000 fines for taking anything, people have removed planking and other pieces of wood from the wreck. This destruction decreases the amount of information that can be learned about the ship. Rangers continue to monitor activities at the wreck. Law enforcement patrols are ongoing, and several citations with fines or mandatory court appearances have been issued to people damaging and stealing parts of the wreck, which is protected under federal law.

(from story by Doug Fraser, Staff Writer, Cape Cod Times; and Cape Cod NS press release)

To learn more about Cape Cod NS, go to <http://www.nps.gov/caco>

University of New Mexico hosts NPS Hibben Center for Archeological Research

Last October, Chaco Culture NHP opened its new museum collection facility in the University of New Mexico’s Hibben Center for Archaeological Research in Albuquerque. About 95 percent of the NPS Chaco archeological collection is now housed in the Hibben Center repository. The collection consists of approximately 1 million artifacts and half a million archival records resulting from archeological projects in Chaco Canyon.

The opening reception celebrated the culmination of six years of planning, design, and construction of the space. The event opened with a blessing by Larry Lente, Laguna Pueblo. Superintendent Barbara West welcomed Congresswoman Heather Wilson, who sponsored the Hibben Center Act legislation. The park presented awards to Maxwell Museum of Anthropology’s Bruce Huckell, Dave Phillips, and Catherine Baudoin in appreciation for their patience and endurance during the eight months of construction.

Over 125 people attended the reception. Tours of the new repositories were given, and guest speakers presented reports on Chaco archaeology. Lynn Sebastian, Joan Mathien, Catherine Baudoin, Wendy Bustard, Steve Lekson, Chip Wills, and Michael Graves were among the speakers. June-el Piper represented the Navajo Nation Chaco Project Sites program, and Adam Watson represented the University of Virginia’s Chaco Digital Initiative. Cel Gachupin of Zia Pueblo provided closing remarks.

Read about the Chaco Digital Initiative in the April 2006 Archeology E-Gram www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/chaco.htm and about stabilization efforts at Chaco sites in the January 2007 Archeology E-Gram www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/chacoReburial.htm

Independence NHP Achieves Re-Accreditation by the American Association of Museums

Independence NHP has achieved re-accreditation by the American Association of Museums (AAM), the highest national recognition for a museum. Originally accredited in 1985, the park recently underwent a

re-accreditation review, which is required every ten years. Independence NHP is one of only nine AAM-accredited sites in the NPS and one of two in the northeast region; the other is Statue of Liberty NM.

AAM's museum accreditation program is the field's primary vehicle for quality assurance, self-regulation, and public accountability. The accreditation process, which may take as long as three years to complete, examines all aspects of a museum's operations from collections management, exhibits, and educational programming to financial operations, staffing, safety and emergency preparedness, and maintenance. AAM accreditation strengthens the museum profession by promoting practices that enable leaders to make informed decisions, allocate resources wisely, and remain financially and ethically accountable in order to provide the best possible service to the public.

Of the nation's nearly 17,500 museums, about 775 are currently accredited by the AAM. It is the only national organization that serves the entire scope of the museum community from art, history, and science museums, to national parks, zoos, arboretums, and planetariums. Only 8 percent of AAM-accredited museums are historical sites, such as Independence NHP.

Archeological investigations at Independence NHP were featured in the April 2007 and May 2006 Archeology E-Gram.

To learn more about Independence NHP, go to <http://www.nps.gov/inde/>

Richard Sellars Retires

NPS historian Richard Sellars retired on February 29, 2008. Sellars began his career with the NPS in the mid-1960s as a seasonal naturalist in Grand Teton NP. In January 1973, after earning his doctorate in American history and literature from the University of Missouri-Columbia, he accepted a position as a historian in the NPS Denver Service Center. In October of the same year Sellars transferred to the Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe. He has spent the remainder of his Park Service career in Santa Fe, although his research, writing, teaching, and other work have, in one way or another, involved virtually the entire National Park System. From 1979 to 1988, Sellars headed the Southwest Cultural Resources Center, overseeing programs in history, archeology, and historic architecture for the Southwest Region, and the service-wide program in underwater archeology. Special assignments included acting superintendencies at national park units, and a liaison consultancy with the Dallas County Historical Foundation on preservation and interpretation of the Texas School Book Depository and Dealey Plaza, in Dallas, TX.

Sellars' articles on American history and on cultural and natural resource preservation have appeared in numerous publications. He has lectured on preservation philosophy, policy, and practice at many universities and conferences, and for more than a decade conducted two-week NPS courses in historic preservation. In 1999 and 2000, Sellars served as president of The George Wright Society. For two years he was a member of the NPS National Wilderness Steering Committee. He also spent two terms on the board of the Forest History Society, and served on the Historic Design Review Board for Santa Fe city.

Sellars is the author of *Preserving Nature in the National Parks: A History*, a critical study of the conflicts between traditional scenery-and-tourism management and emerging ecological concepts in the national parks, spanning the period from the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 to the late 20th century. The study became the catalyst for the Natural Resource Challenge, a multi-year budget initiative by Congress to revitalize natural resource management and science in the national parks. The initiative is currently funded at about \$80 million per year, and has reached a cumulative total of more than \$500 million.

Currently, Sellars is preparing a companion study to *Preserving Nature*, a history of evolving policies and practices in the management of historic and archeological sites in the National Park System. He will continue to reside in Santa Fe. Richard's friends and colleagues look forward to reading the fruits of his retirement!

Richard Sellars was also mentioned in the October 2007 Archeology E-Gram in the news item ***George Wright Forum Challenges NPS in Essay Series***. To read his essay "The National Park System and the Historic American Past: A Brief Overview and Reflection" in the *George Wright Forum* (Volume 24:1 (2007)), go to www.georgewright.org/backlist_forum.html.

Mark Barnes Retires

Mark Barnes retired from the NPS Southeast Regional Office (SERO) on July 27, 2007. Barnes's career with the Federal Government began in 1972 in the U.S. Army. In 1974, Barnes began his career with the NPS in a temporary position with SEAC. In the same year, he moved to Washington, D.C. to assume a permanent position as an archeologist with the National Register of Historic Places program. In 1981, he transferred to Albuquerque, NM, to work for the newly created, but short-lived, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). In 1983, when HCRS was disbanded and its programs were re-absorbed into the NPS, Barnes transferred to Atlanta to SERO. He continued to administer archeological contracts, and was also charged with administering the Comprehensive State Planning Programs for Southeastern SHPOS, a job he performed until 1990. In 1989, he began working for the National Register Programs Division. He authored more than 38 landmark nominations, many of which have been designated as NHLs by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mark's friends and colleagues wish him the best in his retirement.

NPS Special Agent Part of Raid on Museums

On January 24 Federal agents carried out raids on four Southern California museums and an art gallery. This is the first public move in a five-year investigation of an alleged smuggling pipeline that funneled looted Southeast Asian and Native American artifacts into local museums. Search warrants were served on the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Pasadena's Pacific Asia Museum, the Bowers Museum, Santa Ana, and the Mingei International Museum, San Diego. The primary targets of the investigation were Robert Olson, an alleged art smuggler; and Jonathan Markell, owner of a Los Angeles Asian art gallery.

The warrants are based on an undercover investigation by a special agent with the NPS, who presented himself as a new collector to Olson and Markell. The investigation began in 2003, when the undercover agent with the NPS posed as a buyer and began purchasing looted art from Olson. Both men allegedly admitted their illegal activities to the agent and sold him recently looted objects. The warrants claim the men also introduced the agent to museum officials who, in dozens of secretly tape-recorded meetings, accepted donations of looted art with values inflated to help the sellers obtain tax write-offs.

Agents with Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the IRS and other federal agencies were involved in the investigation, which is being guided by the Assistant U.S. Attorney's office in Los Angeles. The investigation targets ancient art allegedly stolen from Thailand, China, Myanmar, and Native American archeological sites. It is alleged that a senior curator at the Bowers Museum, now deceased, regularly accepted loans of objects he knew were looted from Thailand and Native American graves.

Olson also claimed to have the largest collection of Native American ladles anywhere in the world, including seven from Chaco Cultural NHP, and admitted he had dug for artifacts on public land in New Mexico without authorization. A ceramic pot and a 1,000 year old ladle from El Malpais NM were among the artifacts identified during the investigation.

(from story by Jason Felch, staff writer, Los Angeles Times; and staff writer, Santa Fe New Mexican)

3D radar-computer 'digs' for Lost Colony in Fort Raleigh NHP

An archaeologist with the First Colony Foundation and Witten Technologies, Inc. engineers tested an advanced ground penetrating system at Fort Raleigh NHP in late January. When archaeologists want to see what's below the surface of the earth they are now beginning to use a technology called Computer-Assisted Radar Tomography (CART). The technology is similar to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) used to create pictures of human organs. Their hope is that CART will prove to be a viable tool to help find artifacts from Sir Walter Raleigh's sixteenth century colonies.

"The search continues," said NPS historian Rob Bolling, as the CART rolled along. Only this time, nobody's hands were getting dirty. "It looks like a lawn mower," said Eric Klingelhofer, the foundation's vice president of research, who set up the project. In fact, it partially is a lawn mower. The system uses a fixed array of radar transmitters and receivers on a rolling cart. A modified commercial lawn mower pushes the device while its radar transmitters fire into the ground. Receivers then pick up signals reflected back by subsurface objects. The data are stored in a computer located near the lawn mower's driver seat.

Witten field engineer Mike Meide operated the CART vehicle while co-worker John Krause managed the laser-tracking machine, which resembled a surveyor's tripod. The laser-tracker robotically followed and marked the location of the CART every six feet. Witten's proprietary software will create a map showing what the CART found, and where. The software will pinpoint where the reflections took place, and convert the signals into three-dimensional pictures of the underground objects.

Meide seemed confident that the sandy soil in the test area would prove satisfactory. "The worst soil is clay, which absorbs radar energy. Sand lets the energy pass through it," he said. A ground radar scan in the 1980s picked up at least one rectangular-shaped anomaly, consistent with a grave. Bolling said that many people in the region died during a 1918 influenza epidemic, but park officials have not found any graves in the area they thought would be a cemetery. The CART tests might help resolve the location of the cemetery. The NPS is working to locate the sites of the Raleigh colonies in the park and any CART results will provide valuable information, even if the wished-for colonial remnants do not materialize.

The First Colony Foundation comprises a team of archaeologists who, in recent years, discovered the portions of Jamestown, Virginia, settlement. The foundation is a partner with the NPS in search of the first European colony on Roanoke Island. The First Colony Foundation plans to continue its search for the colony on the south end of Roanoke Island.

(from story by Ed Beckley, staff writer, Outer Banks Sentinel)

To learn more about Fort Raleigh NHP, go to <http://www.nps.gov/fora/>

Haleakala National Park acquires 4,100 acres of Campbell land

One of Maui's largest undeveloped tracts of land, which has been under Campbell ownership for more than a century, is now part of Haleakala NP, thanks to Hawaii's congressional delegation, the James Campbell Company and The Conservation Fund. The acquisition expands the park by more than 4,100 acres from the rim of Haleakala Crater to the south coast of Kaupo, Maui.

The land, known as Nu'u Ranch, includes several significant Hawaiian cultural sites, which are named in Hawaiian *mele* (songs/chants) and legends. The newly-protected cultural sites include *heiau* or ancient Hawaiian temples. Portions of the property contain remnants of the native koa forest ecosystem that

once dominated the island, providing critical habitat for rare native bird species. Lower elevations have intact, dry wiliwili forests, habitat for the endangered Blackburn's sphinx moth and Hawaiian hoary bat.

"We are very excited about this new addition to Haleakala National Park," said park superintendent Marilyn H. Parris. "This new addition ensures these critical cultural and natural resources will be preserved and protected for our future generations. We also appreciate the support of Senator Inouye and the partnership alliances necessary to make this land acquisition happen for the park."

Hawaii's congressional delegation led by U.S. Senator Dan Inouye secured \$3.3 million from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire the property on behalf of the NPS. The James Campbell Company's commitment to the acquisition was made possible by bridge financing support from The Conservation Fund, which also negotiated the purchase of the property.

The James Campbell Company LLC is a private, Hawaii-based, and nationally diversified real estate company. In 2007, the James Campbell Company succeeded the Estate of James Campbell, a 107-year-old private trust that was the legacy of one of Hawaii's foremost business pioneers. As co-founder of the Pioneer Sugar Mill, James Campbell played an important role in Maui's economy in the late 19th century.

The Conservation Fund is a nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting America's land and water legacy for current and future generations. Seeking innovative conservation solutions for the 21st century, the Fund works to integrate economic and environmental goals. Since 1985, the Fund has helped its partners safeguard wildlife habitat, working landscapes, community "greenspace," and historic sites totaling nearly 6 million acres.

To learn more about Haleakala NP, go to <http://www.nps.gov/hale/>

Federal Student Curation Internships Available

Applications are being accepted for three internships as curatorial assistants at the Billings Curation Center. The center is a principal repository for archeological and ethnographic collections from lands administered by the BLM, BOR, BIA in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota; and Custer National Forest. The purpose of the repository is to properly store the collections and make them accessible for future research. The center is operated by the Montana State Office of the BLM.

Each intern will be expected to take one or more collections through all phases of the curation process. The intern will be expected to complete registration, cataloging, record searches, lithic identification, and archiving photographic media and grey literature. Interns should have background coursework in North American archeology, Plains archeology, lithic technology, museology and/or laboratory or collections management experience. Digital imaging; research and development of educational products; lithic identification; and archival skills are highly desirable. Candidates should be able to work independently.

Reimbursement for meals and lodging will be provided (\$1000.00 per month). The work schedule is 40 hours per week. The term of the position is 2-4 months, and starting and ending dates can be negotiated. Applications will be accepted from currently enrolled graduate and upper-level undergraduate students, as well as from recent (within 2 years) graduates. To apply, submit a cover letter and current resume highlighting courses and work experience, along with three references to:

David K. Wade
Billings Curation Center, BLM
5001 Southgate
Billings, Montana 59101
(406)896-5213

Projects in Parks: Thirty Years of Historical Archeology in Skagway, Alaska by **Becky M. Saleeby**

Klondike Gold Rush NHP, in Skagway, is one of the most popular attractions in Alaska, offering tourists a chance to see restored Gold Rush era buildings and exhibits. Even though archeological testing has regularly been associated with the preservation and restoration of historic buildings since 1978, the role of archeology in the development of the park is not widely known. Among the major results of thirty years of historical archeology in Skagway is a ten-volume series of reports that document the town's colorful past. They serve as an example of how historic preservation laws and regulations can be a driving force and, together with good historic archeology, can result in the enrichment of our knowledge about the Gold Rush era and its aftermath for the benefit of scholars and park visitors alike.

Archeology E-Gram readers can access the full report through the *News and Links* page www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm on the Archeology Program web site. NPS employees who can access the NPS intranet can read the full report by going to **Projects in Parks** <http://inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?lv=3&prg=279&id=3670> on InsideNPS.

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 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?lv=3&prg=279&id=3670 on InsideNPS or through individual issues of the *Archeology E-Gram* on the *News and Links* page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm> on the Archeology Program web site.

Contact: dca@nps.gov to contribute news items, stories for "Projects in Parks," and to subscribe.