



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



May 2013 Archeology E-Gram

Joy Beasley Named Chief of NPS National Capital Region Cultural Resources

Archeologist Joy Beasley has been selected as the new chief of Cultural Resource Preservation Services for the NPS National Capital Region (NCR). Beasley most recently served as the cultural resources program manager at Monocacy NB, Maryland. While there, she directed several complex and high profile projects, including the archeological discovery and investigation of one of the largest slave habitation sites in the Mid-Atlantic region. She has also served as acting superintendent at Monocacy NB, acting chief of resource management at the National Mall and Memorial Parks and, for the past five months, acting chief of Cultural Resource Preservation Services for NCR.

Beasley has over 20 years of cultural resource management experience. She came to the NPS in 2004 from University of Maryland, where she was a faculty research assistant. While there, she conducted archeological research projects at Manassas NBP and Monocacy NB. Prior to that she worked at the New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies, where she carried out archeological compliance projects for state agencies in the Southwest.

Beasley earned a BA degree in anthropology from the University of Georgia, an MA in applied anthropology (historical archeology) from the University of Maryland, and completed a certificate in historic preservation at Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland. She began her Federal career with the NPS in 2004 as the cultural resources program manager at Monocacy.



By Mike Johnson

2013 Winners Announced for John L. Cotter Award for Excellence in NPS Archeology

The John L. Cotter Award for Excellence in NPS Archeology Committee has announced the winning Project Award and Career Achievement Award.

The project award goes to Darlene Hassler-Godwin and Justin Ebersole for their outstanding work at Harpers Ferry NHP. In addition to field excavation, mapping, and lab processing and analysis, special attention was given to soil, ceramic and lithic analyses. Pollen analysis on soil samples, and starch and protein extractions on ceramic and lithic samples confirm the presence of maize that was processed in the ceramic vessels, dated to about 900 A.D. One projectile point, dating to the Late Archaic (c. 2,500–1,200 B.C.), was used on a fish.

Another interesting outcome of this multi-faceted project was mapping of the tail race for water powering armory machinery. The tunnel is comprised of two sections, forming a “Y,” constructed as a series of arched vaults that document the complex evolution of the tailrace system. Other discoveries include use of brick in transitional or curved areas of the vault, and in other locations corresponding directly with armory shops.

The Career Achievement Award goes to Chris Finley (now retired) at Bighorn Canyon NRA, for his outstanding stewardship of the cultural history and values of Bighorn Canyon. Chris has been a tireless advocate for promoting partnerships and collaboration between American Indian groups and the park. He has carried out many seasons of mapping tipi rings with Native American students.

NPS archeologists created the Cotter Award to honor the distinguished career and pioneering contributions of John L. Cotter to professional archeology in the National Park System. This unofficial award was established to inspire student and professional archeologists to continue Dr. Cotter's model of excellence in scientific archeology. The award recognizes the accomplishments of NPS staff or a partnership researcher in the execution of a specific project within a unit or units of the National Park System.

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Exploring the Tailrace Tunnel, Harpers Ferry NHP

North Cascades National Park Archeologist Bob Mierendorf Retires

NPS archeologist Bob Mierendorf retired in April 2013. Over the past 20 years, Mierendorf has worked as an archeologist at North Cascades NP to promote research in high-mountain archeology. When he began his career at the park in the 1980s, the general perception among anthropologists and archeologists was that indigenous people did not use the Cascade Mountains in prehistory, but focused instead on riverine and coastal environments. Mierendorf worked toward disproving those misperceptions and his research at Cascade Pass, Washington, provides the direct evidence that people have utilized subalpine environments of the North Cascades for many millennia. His excavations in exploring human prehistory at Cascades Pass in 2005 and 2006 uncovered human history dating back nearly 9,000 years.



Mierendorf's contributions to subalpine archeology have been recognized by the 2007 award of the NPS Appleman-Judd-Lewis Award and the 2008 Washington State Historic Preservation Officer's Award for Outstanding Career Achievement in Historic Preservation.

Mierendorf was recently the subject of a short video "Hozomeen" about his work. The word Hozomeen means "sharp, like a sharp knife." Hozomeen chert is a locally abundant and distinctive tool stone found exclusively in the northern Cascade Range of Washington and British Columbia. Over the last two decades, Mierendorf has studied quarries near today's Ross Lake reservoir that reveal a 10,000 year long record of indigenous involvement with this rugged, high-mountain landscape. The video was produced by Benjamin Drummond and Sara Joy Steele, and funded by Skagit Environmental Endowment Commission.

Watch the video at <http://bdsjs.com/portfolio/hozomeen/> or www.facebook.com/NorthCascadesNationalPark/posts/543138799071911

Scott Tucker Named Superintendent at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

Scott Tucker is the new superintendent of Lewis and Clark NHP, Washington. Tucker has over 15 years of Federal experience. He is currently the manager of President's Park in Washington, DC, where he has responsibility for the 54 acres of NPS property immediately outside the White House complex.

Prior to working for President's Park, Tucker spent five years at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian, where he served as the first manager of visitor services. Scott also helped launch the Corps of Discovery II Project, serving as the deputy chief of interpretation in 2003 for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail's traveling exhibit. In this position, Scott launched the traveling exhibit in Charlottesville, Virginia, and traveled the Eastern Legacy of the trail, telling the story of Lewis and Clark. While on the trail, he was responsible for community engagement, planning, education, and visitor services.



Tucker, a Colorado native, has a BA in Social Science from the University of Northern Colorado, with minors in history and archeology. Scott will begin his new assignment in late June 2013.

NPS Issues New Director's Order and Reference Manual for Wilderness

NPS Director Jarvis signed Director's Order #41: Wilderness Stewardship on May 15, 2013. The revised DO is intended to provide clarity on wilderness preservation and management policies included in NPS *Management Policies* 2006, Chapter 6. Replacing a 1999 version, the 2013 revisions to DO #41 include six key thematic changes:

1. Clarification on eligibility determinations and wilderness studies

2. Consistent direction on identifying wilderness boundaries
3. Emphasis on the importance of wilderness character preservation
4. Consistent language with respect to fire management in wilderness
5. Updated language for the management of climbing activities
6. Guidance on commercial services related to “extent necessary,” filming, and air tours

The section on Cultural Resources (Section 6.12) is essentially the same as the 1999 DO #41, with a few salient changes. The 2013 DO recognizes that *all* areas now designated as wilderness have had some level of prior human use. It also requires that “cultural resources specialists *must* fully participate in the development of a park’s Wilderness Stewardship Plan.” A more subtle difference between the 1999 version and the 2013 version is that the earlier DO recognized cultural resources as “contributing elements to wilderness.” The more recent version recognizes cultural resources as “contributing to *our* appreciation of wilderness” (emphasis added). Elsewhere in the DO, consideration of cultural resources in planning and management is strengthened.

The revised Resource Manual (RM) #41 provides practical guidance, examples, and templates that supplement the contents of the DO. Other than a Wilderness Leadership Council White Paper “#1 Cultural Resources and Wilderness” issued in 2002, there are no sections specifically pertaining to cultural resources. The RM does, however, refer to the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center.

Resources at the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center

The Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center Online Courses has a series of three training modules – Managing Cultural Resources in Wilderness- that provides much information about the consideration of cultural resources within a wilderness context that applies to all Federal agencies with wilderness responsibilities.



In addition, the training center has recently sponsored a series of webinars that directly pertain to cultural resource issues. The NPS has designated cultural resources recognition as a fifth element of wilderness character; this fifth element is addressed in the webinar series “The Fifth Quality of Wilderness Character.” Session 2, in particular, focuses on cultural resources. Also, the “Wilderness in the Courts” webinar series Session 2: Cultural Resources examines recent court cases that centered on management of cultural resources in wilderness areas.

Find these training modules, webinars, and other cultural resources at <http://carhart.wilderness.net/>
The DO and RM #41 for Wilderness Stewardship are available on the NPS Office of Policy’s website at <http://www.nps.gov/applications/npspolicy/DOrders.cfm>

Pueblo Stories in New Mexico Honored

NPS National Trails Intermountain Region (NTIR) partnered with the Pueblo of Pojoaque in New Mexico to tell stories of pueblo life before 1598, after 80 years of Spanish influence, during the Pueblo Revolt in 1680, and pueblo culture today. The Pueblo of Pojoaque was one of 19 pueblos in New Mexico impacted by Spaniards who traveled north along El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro starting in 1598.

This historic trail weaves through communities as well as wildlands. There are many stops along the way from Mexico City, Mexico, into the United States south of El Paso, Texas to Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan

Pueblo), north of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Over time colonizers brought iron, silver, chiles, silks, domestic animals, seeds, and other products from Mexico City - items still used today across America. Congress designated El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro in Texas and New Mexico as a national historic trail in 2000 as part of the National Trails System. The trail is co-administered by the NPS and BLM.

This is the first time that a pueblo culture in New Mexico has worked with NTIR to develop outdoor exhibits, which are located at the Poeh Museum, 16 miles north of Santa Fe.

You can read the exhibits at www.nps.gov/elca/historyculture/exhibits.htm

By Lynne Mager

Saratoga National Historical Park Carries Out Archeological Survey

During FY 2011 and 2012, Saratoga NHP undertook a major program of survey intended to assess the location and integrity of archeological sites along the floodplain and in the Hudson River. The terrestrial investigations focused on identifying sites connected with the Revolutionary War. Locations with potential for Native American sites were also investigated. This work was intended to address an absence of archeological information on floodplain resources in the park. A combination of shovel test pits and backhoe trenches were used as the primary methods of investigation. The Louis Berger Group, Inc. conducted the excavations in the Fall of both 2011 and 2012. Several National Register-eligible sites and features were identified during the survey, including two possible British battlefield features, the remains of an 18th century roadway, remains of a 19th century canal settlement known as Wilbur's Basin, and a large Native American site near the Schuyler House.



Overlooking the Hudson River at Saratoga NHP

The submerged resources survey included areas in the Hudson River adjacent to park in the south to Schuylerville in the north. The underwater survey assessed the effect of a docking facility to bring visitors to the park by the river. It was also designed to identify resources in the river associated with colonial battlefields from King William's War (1690), King George's War (1745), or from the Revolutionary War (1775-1783) and was supported by an American Battlefields Protection Program grant. A team from the NPS Submerged Resources Center conducted the underwater survey in the summer of 2012; additional work is planned for FY2013.

Wildland Fire Forecast for Coming Summer Issued

The National Interagency Fire Center has released its national wildland fire potential forecast for May through August 2013. Above normal conditions are predicted for much of the west. Archeologists can support wildland fire efforts by obtaining training and volunteering to be Resource Advisors (READS) on wildland fires.

May

- Significant fire potential will be above normal for south central Oregon, the interior mountains and foothills of southern California and the Sacramento Valley and adjacent lower foothills.
- Significant fire potential will increase to above normal in southeastern Arizona, much of western New Mexico, and northern Virginia.
- Significant fire potential will be below normal for most of the southeastern U.S., Puerto Rico and the southern half of Alaska.

June

- Significant fire potential will be above normal over much of California and Oregon, south central Washington, most of Arizona and New Mexico, and southern Utah and Colorado.
- Significant fire potential will remain below normal for the central Gulf states and Puerto Rico.
- Significant fire potential will return to normal in northern Virginia.

July and August

- Above normal significant fire potential will remain in California, Oregon, and Washington while expanding into central Idaho and southwestern Montana.
- Significant fire potential will return to normal in the Southwest.
- Significant fire potential will be below normal in the far Southeast and Puerto Rico.

Read the full report at http://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/monthly_seasonal_outlook.pdf

Museum Response Team Aids In Hurricane Recovery

Hurricane Sandy hit the New York/New Jersey coast on October 29, 2012, causing widespread devastation and seriously damaging the Statue of Liberty NM, Gateway NRA, and Morristown NHP. Within days, NPS Museum Emergency Response Team (MERT) first responders from National Capital Region were on the scene.

The team first assisted Morristown NHP with mold in collections resulting from a lack of environmental control due to the power outage. Next, they assessed the needs of museum collections at Gateway NRA's hard-hit Sandy Hook Unit and at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum.

The first priority at Statue of Liberty NM was the initial stabilization of a small number of exhibited objects at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum that had been affected by sea water. After treating them onsite, the team sent these objects to the NPS' Harpers Ferry Center for Conservation. The approximately

1,000,000 archives and history objects at the museum were moved to the NPS' Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

Starting in late December and continuing into January, the Northeast Museum Services Center worked through the Incident Command System to coordinate teams of trained curatorial staff to assist staff at Ellis Island and Sandy Hook with packing and moving the museum collections. Thirty-five people representing six regions of the NPS assisted in the effort. The majority came from parks in the Northeast Region, including Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, Fort Stanwix National Monument, Independence National Historical Park, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt Sites, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Maggie Walker National Historic Site, Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, and Thomas Edison National Historical Park.

Teams worked under skylights during the short daylight hours and used headlamps after dark to pack and move collections. The teams hand-carried the collections from the third to the first floor since the elevators were inoperable. In all, Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island staff and MERT team members filled three vans and eight trucks with museum collections destined for Maryland. The Ellis Island Immigration Museum remains closed to visitors and the museum collection will remain offsite until utilities are restored, ensuring the objects will return to a stable climate-controlled environment.

MERT formed in response to 2003's Hurricane Isabel that devastated NPS facilities at Jamestown, Virginia. They serve as "first responders" for rapid deployment to NPS emergencies to assess and stabilize museum collections and to assess damage to other cultural and natural resources following a manmade or natural disaster. This model has now been incorporated as a permanent part of the NPS incident command structure.

*By Laurel A. Racine
Senior Curator, Northeast Museum Services Center*

Cannibalism at Jamestown Settlement Confirmed

Archeologists excavating a trash pit at the Jamestown colony site, in present-day Virginia, have found the first physical evidence of cannibalism among the founding population, corroborating written accounts left behind by witnesses. Fragments of a skeleton of a girl were found in a cellar full of debris in the fort established on the James River in 1607 that sheltered the starving colonists. Parts of the skull, lower jaw, and leg bone — all that remain — bear marks of an ax or cleaver and a knife. Cut marks on the skull and skeleton show that the girl's flesh and brain were removed, presumably to be eaten by starving colonists during the harsh winter of 1609. The skull bears shallow cuts to the forehead and four strikes to the back of the head, one of which split the skull open.

It is unclear how the girl died, but she was almost certainly buried before her remains were exhumed and butchered. Her teeth indicate that she was about 14 years old. Isotopes in her bones indicate that she had eaten a high-protein diet, so she was probably not a maidservant but the daughter of a gentleman. The ratio of oxygen isotopes in her bones indicated that she had grown up in the southern coastal regions of England; the carbon isotope signature pointed to a diet that included English rye and barley.

The young woman probably arrived on one of the six surviving ships from a supply fleet that sailed from Plymouth, England, in early June of 1609. A week short of its destination, the fleet was scattered by a hurricane. The flagship was driven onto reefs at Bermuda. In mid-August, six of the ships eventually reached Jamestown, but their arrival, with little food and many extra mouths, did not bring relief or comfort.



Palisade reconstruction on the original site of the fort walls, Jamestown NHS.

The settlers' insistent demands for food antagonized the neighboring Powhatan Indians, who at first had provisioned them. In October or early November 1607, with about 300 colonists crowded into the narrow confines of the James Fort, the Powhatans launched a full-scale attack and siege, cutting off any hope of outside relief. People ate leather from their clothes and boots and killed their horses, cats and dogs for food. Those who ventured into the woods in search of roots were killed by Indians.

That cannibalism occurred during the winter of 1609-1610 was never in much doubt. According to a letter written in 1625 by George Percy, president of Jamestown during the starvation period, the famine was so intense "thatt notheinge was Spared to mainteyne Lyfe and to doe those things which seame incredible, as to digge upp deade corpes outt of graves and to eate them." Five other historical accounts refer to cannibalism during the Jamestown siege.

The colony was saved in May 1610 by the arrival of the settlers who had been marooned in Bermuda. They found 60 survivors, as thin as skeletons. In June 1610, another relief fleet arrived, commanded by Lord De La Warr, who would later lend his name to the state of Delaware. De La Warr's men swept the grisly remains of the siege — dog and horse bones and those of at least one person — into a trash pit.

The remains were excavated by archeologists led by William Kelso of Preservation Virginia, a private nonprofit group that owns land adjacent to Jamestown NHS, and analyzed by Douglas Owsley, a physical anthropologist at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

San Jose de los Jemez Mission Becomes NHL

San Jose de los Jemez Mission Church in northern New Mexico, considered one of the best preserved examples of a 17th century Spanish colonial mission in the country, was formally designated a National Historic Landmark in mid-May along with the associated Giusewa Pueblo.

The site includes the remains of an early 17th-century mission complex and a Jémez Indian pueblo importantly associated with the Spanish colonial and Native American history of the nation. The Franciscan order led the mission-building activities in New Mexico, assigning to the pueblo Fray Alonso

Lugo, one of the five priests accompanying Don Juan de Oñate's 1598 expedition. In 1621 Fray Gerónimo de Zárate Salmerón arrived at Gúsewa to design and direct the building of an imposing stone church and a large convento.

The Indians resisted efforts to abolish their religion and culture, carefully selecting which newly-introduced concepts they would retain. The Franciscans abandoned San José de los Jemez around 1639, although the Jemez continued to live there until about 1680, when they joined other pueblo peoples in successfully driving the Spaniards out of New Mexico.

Read the full file on the [San José de los Jemez Mission and Gúsewa Pueblo Site](#).

Defense Department Announces Call for Legacy Program Pre-Proposals

The Department of Defense (DoD) Legacy Program Fiscal Year 2014 has announced a call for pre-proposals that support military mission needs and improve the management of natural and cultural resources. Proposals that support readiness and range sustainment; species at-risk, species of concern and declining species and habitat; and streamlining the identification and management of DoD cultural resources.

Cultural Resources Areas of Emphasis ***Archeological Collections Management***

The primary concern of collections management is to ensure that DoD retains the necessary information to make informed decisions that support regulatory requirements and mission objectives, and that promote responsible stewardship of DoD's archaeological collections held in public trust in accordance with its responsibilities under NAGPRA. Relevant efforts that support these goals include DoD's cultural and archaeological collection policies, curation standards and methods, standards for curation facilities, and the cataloguing of collections, associated records and grey literature. Proposals are solicited that:

- Develop innovative ways to address DoD-wide custodial responsibilities for collections, objects, associated records, NAGPRA-related items, and other cultural resources.
- Explore ways to improve access to archeological data, inventories, and collections; and to associated data and reports.
- Demonstrate cost-effective ways to store, house, catalogue, and steward archeological collections.
- Improve archeological collection and curation strategies.
- Promote the use of cultural resources in ways that are beneficial to the military mission, the resources, and public interests.

DoD especially seeks projects that will be broadly applicable and assist DoD in improving stewardship practices of archeological sites and collections.

Although projects may take more than one year to complete, recipients of Legacy funds must obligate and, sometimes, expend those funds by the end of the fiscal year in which they are awarded. Requests for funds must be for a single year, and appropriate obligation and expenditure mechanisms must be available. All Legacy-funded efforts must have a stand-alone product within one year of receipt of funds, even if this is not the final project outcome.

Only proposals submitted via the Legacy Tracker website <https://www.dodlegacy.org> and coordinated with appropriate installation and headquarters personnel will be eligible for funding. Updated guidance on the proposal process and requirements for Legacy-funded projects is available on the Legacy Tracker (www.dodlegacy.org/legacy/intro/guidelines.aspx).

All pre-proposals are due to the DoD Legacy Office by July 31, 2013.
Contact: Peter Boice (571) 372-6905

Projects in Parks: is taking a break this month.

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*.

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, stories for *Projects in Parks*, and to subscribe.