



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



August 2013 Archeology E-Gram

Bandelier National Monument Museum Technician Gary Roybal Retires

Gary Roybal, Bandelier NM museum technician and Native American liaison, retired in July 2013. A native of San Ildefonso Pueblo, Roybal first worked with the NPS as part of the Neighborhood Youth Corps at the monument in 1969. He worked seasonally in interpretation and on a trail crew through 1974, attending Fort Lewis College, and was part of the Cochiti Lake archeological salvage project.



Roybal received a degree in museum studies from the Institute of American Indian Arts and worked with his pueblo in developing their tribal museum. After serving as assistant curator at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe for two years, he came back to museum work at Bandelier NM.

Following the passage of NAGPRA, Roybal helped to establish the Bandelier NM program for compliance with the Act, one of the first in the NPS, including beginning the necessary consultations with tribes affiliated with the monument. He carried out three major repatriations. In 2002-2003, he was a repatriation specialist at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian's Cultural Resources Center in Maryland.

Upon returning to Bandelier NM, Roybal was part of the team that planned text and exhibits for the park museum renovation. This included extensive work with representatives of affiliated pueblos and numerous consultation meetings; he was even the life cast model for one of the museum mannequins.

Roybal is looking forward to more time for making Pueblo- and Taos-style moccasins and teaching others this craft, and enjoying his favorite golf courses. We wish him all the best for his retirement!

By Chris Judson.

Archeological Investigations in Kobuk Valley National Park

A team of archeologists from Brown University led by Douglas Anderson has uncovered a Native village site in Kobuk Valley NP in northwest Alaska. The village dates to the late 1700s - early 1800s, just before first contact with European and American explorers. The village is about 20 miles up the Kobuk River from the community of Kiana. Local residents hope the research will tell them more about their ancestors.

The houses being uncovered are the size of a typical one-room cabin and excavated about four feet into the earth. They were framed by spruce beams and poles, with sod and earth walls, and a central fireplace. Researchers found glass beads, metal, and dog bones. They also found in one dwelling the remains of an adult male with a broken leg and a young child. Local residents tell of attacks on the village by Indians from the interior and of possible food shortages. Inupiat Elder Thomas Jackson says that, when he was a child, his mother told him that his ancestors had lived at an old village in the area.

Jackson is a member of the Kiana Traditional Council, which is working with Brown University and the NPS to insure the project moves forward. Elders also told Jackson a few things that had been passed down to them about the people who lived in the village, and they gave him its name. "They're at the site called Iqliqtiqsiugvigruak, which was a large village," Jackson said.

Local residents say they plan to donate their DNA to compare to DNA from the remains of the people found at the site. The human remains will eventually be returned to tribal leaders for burial.



At the Iqliqtisiugvigrak Site. Photo by Daysha Eaton, KSKA – Anchorage

Archeologists Discover Prehistoric Village at Tumacacori National Historical Park

Earlier this year, Tumacacori NHP partnered with the University of Arizona and Desert Archaeology, Inc., to conduct an archeological field school in the park's Guevavi Unit. Test excavations were completed on NPS land and land owned by the city of Nogales. Archeologists from the Tohono O'odham Nation also participated, monitoring the excavations and providing tribal perspectives. Students from Tucson area high schools participated in field and lab work as part of the NPS-funded Latino Initiative.

The field school investigated archeological features exposed in a road. Previous archeological research had failed to locate evidence for prehistoric occupation at Guevavi, but the field school discovered a prehistoric pit-house village, several roasting pits, and a Spanish-period adobe structure. Initial results suggest that the prehistoric village is a Hohokam settlement dating to at least the Middle Rincon phase (AD 1000-1100). The village may consist of as many as 40 houses. The village may be the largest southernmost Hohokam village in the Santa Cruz River Valley.

Testing was also completed at the Guevavi Mission midden in a portion of the site heavily impacted by rodent activity and slope erosion. Desert Archaeology Inc. donated the use of an aerial photography drone, resulting in the identification of vegetation alignments representing walls and rooms which may be Spanish corrals and outbuildings. An adobe structure near the NPS boundary was also tested, and appears to date to the Spanish period, but further investigation is needed to confirm its age and function. It is possible that this structure is one of three churches built at the site between 1691 and 1751.

Another field school is planned for 2014 with the goal of further defining the prehistoric village and Spanish structures. This project highlights how partnerships can be used to leverage resources to achieve results far beyond what the staff from one small park could achieve alone.

To learn more about Tumacacori, go to <http://www.nps.gov/tuma/index.htm>

By Jeremy Moss, Archeologist

Tumacacori NHP



University of Arizona students at work in the Guevavi Unit. NPS photo.

Tribal College Holds Archeological Field School at NPS Site

Sweating and digging in the Montana sun may not be most students' idea of how to spend the summer, but seven Salish Kootenai College students did just that for six weeks as part of the requirement toward a degree in tribal historic preservation, the first such program in the nation.

The first week was spent at Fort Conna, a Hudson's Bay trading post built in 1846 in what is now Ronan, Montana. Salish Student Katie McDonald had a personal connection to the site because one of her ancestors ran the post in those early days. The following three weeks were spent at Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS in Montana, once a 10 million acre ranch dating to 1862. The NPS has proposed building a new visitor center, but artifacts found raised some questions and the archeology class was asked to come and investigate, as part of NHPA Section 106 requirements. The final week of the summer program was spent on the Flathead Reservation in western Montana, with the approval of the tribal council.

The students learned to use ground penetrating radar and magnetometry, neither of which disturb the soil, and worked with a tethered blimp for low level aerial photography in both visible and infrared light. Students also dug excavation units. At one site they located a well that had been covered over, the apparent foundation for a house, a possible chimney, plus a variety of pieces of glass and metal.

Archeology is typically not a positive subject among Native Americans, but the opportunity to learn and carry out archeological procedures, combined with being able to see it through a different cultural perspective, holds great promise for the future of archeology on Native American sites.

By Jack McNeel

Indian Country Today Media Network

Read more about the field school at <http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2013/08/01/students-get-down-and-dirty-learning-archaeology-summer-150671>

Archeology Merit Badge at the 2013 Boy Scouts Jamboree

In July 2013, the Boy Scouts of America held their National Jamboree at the Summit Bechtel Reserve near Mount Hope, West Virginia, for the first time. David Fuerst and Teresa Moyer from the NPS, Jeanne Moe and Robert King from the BLM, and Scott Butler from Brockington & Associates staffed a Merit Badge booth for Archeology.

Scouts could earn 8 of the 11 requirements for the merit badge through participation in a mock excavation, a time capsule exercise, talking through stewardship dilemmas, experimenting with flint and steel and a bow drill to make fire, learning about careers in archeology, and talking through the similarities and differences of archeology to other disciplines. By the end of the Jamboree, 240 scouts had completed the program. Three Scouts came prepared to complete their merit badges. The merit badge staff estimated an additional 250 informal contacts were made with visitors who attempted fire making, wanted to hear about NPS and BLM programs, or chat about archeology in general. The next Jamboree at the Summit Bechtel Reserve is scheduled for 2017.

Contact: Teresa Moyer at (202) 354-2124.

NPS Director Signs MOU with UK on Management of HMS *Fowey* Archeology Site

On August 15, 2013, NPS Director Jon Jarvis signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the wreck of the 18th-century British Naval frigate HMS *Fowey*. Commodore Eric Fraser, CBE of the Royal Navy, signed the agreement on behalf of the UK.

On June 27, 1748, HMS *Fowey*, a fifth rate frigate struck a coral reef and sank, coming to rest on the sea bed near present-day Miami, Florida. The wreck remained undiscovered until the 1970s, when a local sport diver located its remains within the boundaries of Biscayne NP. NPS re-located the remains and identified the wreck as that of HMS *Fowey*.

The MOU recognizes British title to the wreck of HMS *Fowey* and expresses NPS's intention to continue to care for the wreck in accordance with its own policies, the Sunken Military Craft Act of 2004, and the UNESCO convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage. The signatories agree to exchange information and to consult on matters effecting the management and preservation of the site. Attendees at the signing ceremony watched a brief video site tour lead by Biscayne NP archeologist Charles Lawson, who discussed the wreck's history and NPS efforts to stabilize the site in the wake of Superstorm Sandy.

Director Jarvis said that the MOU codifies the NPS commitment to care for HMS *Fowey* and other submerged resources in our national parks. He highlighted the NPS preservation ethic, noting that not only are NPS staff driven by a mission to preserve America's treasures, but also that they have a great

deal of expertise and technical skill in managing of cultural heritage sites. He commended the staff of the NPS Submerged Resource Center, led by David Conlin, and Southeastern Archeological Center, led by David Morgan.

The HMS *Fowey* site is a nationally significant archeological resource, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It continues to provide information about 18th century maritime life and the historic maritime landscape of South Florida.

The video tour of Fowey is available at: <http://vimeo.com/72920037>

Contact: Stanley Bond, NPS Chief Archeologist, at (202) 354-2123

By David Gadsby



Left to right: Tammy Whittington, IMR ARD Resource Stewardship and Science; David Morgan, Director, SEAC; Stephanie Toothman, AD Cultural Resources; Charles Lawson, Biscayne NP archeologist; Jon Jarvis, NPS Director; Brian Carlstrom, Biscayne NP Superintendent; Commodore Brian Frazier RN CBE; David Gadsby, archeologist; Commander John (Ned) Kelly RN; Dave Conlin, Chief, SRC; Sande McDermott, DAD Cultural Resources; Stanley Bond, NPS Chief Archeologist.

Joint Archeology Remote Sensing Project at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park

In 1814, Red Stick Creek Indians built a stout log barricade across the neck of the Horseshoe Bend peninsula formed by the Tallapoosa River. They hoped this wall would protect the village of Tohopeka, about eight hundred yards to the south. In mid-July, John Cornelison, NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) archeologist, and a team of archeologists spent two weeks investigating the battlefield at Horseshoe Bend with non-invasive archeological techniques to determine the location of the barricade. This included using ground penetrating radar, soil conductivity, soil resistivity and a gradiometer. Cameron Wesson and other archeologists from Lehigh University participated, using an additional gradiometer with the assistance from Auburn University's archeological field school.

“We are very fortunate to be able to use this equipment on this important site,” said Cornelison. “With the bicentennial [of the battle] less than a year away, SEAC, the park, and our partners were able to use advanced techniques to obtain new information about the barricade without disturbing the soil. This project is the largest terrestrial remote-sensing survey in any Southeast Region park and one of the larger remote-sensing land surveys conducted by the NPS.”



Field crew looks for signs of historic Creek barricade NPS

Horseshoe Bend NMP Superintendent Doyle Sapp said that he hopes that the data gathered will reveal the exact location of at least a portion of the barricade and enhance the park’s interpretation of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

By Heather Tassin

Four New Members on NPS Cotter Award Committee

The Committee for the John L. Cotter Award for Excellence in NPS Archeology welcomes four new members. NPS archeologists created the award to honor the long and distinguished career and pioneering contributions to professional archeology within the National Park System of John L. Cotter. This unofficial award was established as inspiration for student and professional archeologists to continue Dr. Cotter’s model of excellence in scientific archeology, and recognizes the archeological accomplishments of NPS staff or a partnership researcher within a unit or units of the National Park System.

New members are Matthew Guebard (Montezuma Castle NM and Tuzigoot NM), Bill Griswold (NER Archeology Program), Cari Kreshak (Pacific Islands Cultural Resources Program), and Jeffrey Rasic (Gates of the Arctic NP and Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve).

Thanks to everyone who applied for committee membership; you are encouraged to apply again when committee member slots open up. A big thank you and shout out to the out-going members of the “JLC Committee, New Generation” who helped to stand up the committee after a long hiatus. They are David

Fuerst, Dave Conlin, David Morgan, and Committee Chair Pei-Lin Yu. Continuing members are Caven Clark and Stanley Bond. The next call for John L. Cotter Award's nominations will be this winter.

Contact: Pei-Lin Yu, at (406) 243-2660

Annual Children's Archeology Day Held at Effigy Mounds National Monument

Children's Archeology Day, which was held at Effigy Mounds NM on August 10, 2013, was the most successful such day the park has had. Of the 594 visitors on Saturday, over 300 attended the 1 p.m. event, 119 of them children.

There were seven hands-on stations including bracelet beading, pottery, basket making, an atlatl demonstration, Indian games, a fur trader demonstration, and a sandbox archeology dig. Eleven volunteers, five uniformed rangers and one Eastern National associate ran the stations and the visitor center desk. Many of the volunteers have returned each year to help with this event, a fun and family-oriented day. The free annual summer program has grown larger each year.

By Merle Frommelt



Archeology Day at Effigy Mounds National Monument

Chickasaw Students Explore Ancestral Homelands In Natchez Trace Parkway

During the first week of August 2013, students from the Chickasaw Nation in Oklahoma traveled over 600 miles from East Central University to Natchez Trace Parkway to explore the ancestral homelands of the Chickasaw people. Like many American Indian tribes, the Chickasaw people were removed from their homes to Oklahoma during the early 1800s. The students gathered information and inspiration to develop educational resources based on their experiences in northern Mississippi. The students will develop lesson plans, articles, and videos about the relationship of the Chickasaw people to parkway lands.

The students dug into homeland history at local archives. At one point, the students came face to face with a transfer of lands deed with the mark of Tishomingo, one of the great Chickasaw leaders during the time of the Great Removal. One student said, "Words cannot describe how amazing it was to see his actual mark. It was an emotional experience..."

The students visited Pinson Mounds, in Tennessee, and a hand-built stone wall commemorating Te-Lah-Nay. In the 1830s, this eighteen-year-old Yuchi woman was removed to Oklahoma but walked home alone to Alabama. The privately owned wall is adjacent to the parkway and is a pilgrimage destination for many American Indians. The students also visited George Colbert's ferry site, where the parkway crosses the Tennessee River. Colbert, also known as Tootemastubbe, was an important Chickasaw leader. Colbert led a Chickasaw auxiliary troop under Andrew Jackson in the Creek War of 1813-1814. Students also visited known sites of Chickasaw home-groups and clans, including French Camp. Louis Lefleur established a stand along the Old Natchez Trace at this location around 1810.

This opportunity came to fruition through the hard work of Interpretive Ranger Jane Farmer, and supports Call to Action goal #3: History Lesson.

Images from the trip can be viewed on the Natchez Trace Parkway's Facebook page at www.facebook.com/NatchezTraceParkwayNPS.

By Terry Wildy



Interpretive Ranger Jane Farmer and ECU students visit the Chickasaw Village site on the Natchez Trace Parkway. NPS photo.

New Webinars Posted on NPS Archeology Program Website

Recordings of archeology webinars held in May 2013 have been posted on the NPS Archeology Program website. New webinars are *Research at Fort Vancouver NHS*, with presentations by Robert Cromwell, Doug Wilson, and Beth Horton; *Research in Parks*, with presentations by Karen Mudar, Stanley Bond, and Pei Lin Yu; *The Northwest College Field School at Bighorn Canyon NRA* presented by Chris Finley; and *Recent Excavations at Harpers Ferry NHP* presented by Darlene Hassler Godwin and Justin Ebersole. The last two webinars were presented by the 2013 Cotter Award winners. Mudar gave an overview of NPS guidance soon to be released about coordinating cultural resource management and fire-related activities, Bond discussed petroglyph research in Hawaii, and Yu shared insights for recognition of children's activities in the archeological record.

Beginning in September, the NPS Archeology Program will offer the 2013 webinar series, focused on advances in geophysical technologies for locating and documenting archeological resources. To view the webinars, go to <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/webinars.htm>

Contact: Karen Mudar, at (202) 354-2103

Conversation With an Archeologist: Vergil Noble

(Each month, E-Gram staff talk with an archeologist working in the NPS. Know someone that we should interview? Let us know!)

This month, I caught up with Vergil Noble, an archeologist in the NPS Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC), where he has worked for 26 years.

The first question that I asked Vergil was how he got interested in archeology. Like many of our colleagues, he chose archeology as a profession at an early age. The memorable “We Want our Mummy,” in which actors Larry Fine, Moe Howard, and Curly Howard are hired as private detectives to locate a museum curator who goes missing while searching for the mummy of Egyptian King Rootin'Tootin,' inspired Vergil to learn more about classical archeology. He became entranced with pyramids and pharaohs and his parents encouraged his interest by supplying him with popular books on the subject, like “Gods, Graves, and Scholars.”



This preoccupation lasted through high school. Vergil entered Michigan State University with the intention of becoming a Mayan archeologist, unaware that MSU anthropology department did not have a strong Mayan focus. Luckily, though, Vergil was flexible, and he became interested in the French colonial fur trade through Chuck Cleland, who was running a research program in historical archeology. Vergil first did field work on the 18th century Mill Creek site (now a unit of Mackinac State Historic Parks, Michigan) in 1973. He earned all of his degrees at MSU, finishing in 1983 with a PhD on Fort Ouiatenon, an early 18th century French fur trading site on the Wabash River, Indiana. He taught at MSU for the year after his degree.

After finishing his PhD, Vergil landed a job at Illinois State University running the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center (not to be confused with the NPS MWAC), which was a contract archeology unit of the university, specializing in historic archeology projects in the state (University of Illinois had a similar center that focused on prehistoric projects). There he gained valuable experience in administration and cultural resources management while continuing to teach. Vergil also diversified his knowledge base, becoming more familiar with 19th century material culture.

This experience served him well when Vergil joined the NPS as an archeologist at MWAC in 1987. He was assigned archeology projects at presidential homes and other historic structures. Vergil told me that his first project with NPS was at the Lincoln Home NHS. This was followed by projects at homes of Taft, Garfield, and Grant (all NPS units). He also maintained his interest in the fur trade, and carried out projects at Grand Portage NM and Arkansas Post National Memorial. The NPS Midwest Region (MWR) covers 63 parks in 13 states; Vergil carried out projects in 20 of those units. One of his favorite projects

was at Cuyahoga Valley NP. He directed Section 106 compliance work when the Ohio and Erie Canal towpath was converted to a hiker-biker trail, and found many new sites along the canal.

After 10 years as a fieldwork team leader, Vergil was promoted into an administrative position as head of MWAC's Archeological Information and Operations Program. Here, he supervised up to 15 people on various aspects of information management, including administrative, library, report production, and GIS staff. When MWAC was re-organized in 2000, Vergil was assigned to provide external assistance to the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program, a position that he has held ever since.

I asked Vergil what this job entailed. He explained that of the 400 NHLs in the NPS MWR, 75 were archeological, and that many of them were in state parks. One of his duties was to monitor site conditions, sometimes through visits, but more often through telephone calls and questionnaires. This information contributes to periodic reports to Congress on NHLs.

The second part of his job is to provide technical assistance to landmark stewards. What kinds of technical assistance? I asked. Anything that needs doing, Vergil said. He advises on erosion problems and other kinds of preservation issues. He is invited to public meetings to discuss management options. He assists with development of GMPs and RMPS and other planning documents, among other things.

A third part is developing new nominations. Vergil identifies an archeological resource in the MWR that would be a good candidate for an NHL and approaches someone to develop the nomination. It takes about three to five years from start to finish, which is a long time to encourage someone to stay with the project.

Despite landmark work being Vergil's primary responsibility, he is still involved with park archeology. Archeologists doing projects in parks where he has worked often come to him for advice and counsel. He occasionally assists catalogers with identification of historic material culture. Recently, Vergil has taken on responsibility for editing technical reports. These activities help keep him connected with park archeology, which he enjoyed very much. In addition to his 'day job,' Vergil has continued to teach and has been active in the Society for Historical Archaeology. He has an adjunct appointment at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. These days, however, he mentors students, and serves on committees rather than teaching classes. He is a past president of the Society for Historical Archaeology and in 2011 received the Society's Distinguished Service Award.

I asked Vergil if he wishes that he had done anything different in his NPS career. He admitted that he would have liked to be duty-stationed in a park and wishes that there had been training at the time to help move into park administration. While training was available to do his job better, there were few opportunities for details in parks or training to transition to park employment. [Note: At present, there are several avenues available to assist people in changing career directions, including the Bevinetto Congressional Fellowship and the NPS Office of Learning and Development.]

Vergil reports that his work on NHLs has, in many ways, been the most satisfying of all his assignments in the NPS. It is less contentious than other jobs that he has had, and the NHL work has continued to diversify his interests. He is proud of his efforts to get Paleoindian quarries in the MWR designated as NHLs. He also takes pride in the New Philadelphia Townsite NHL designation that became a landmark on the basis of archeological research alone (many archeological sites are nominated because of a historical connection). Vergil is also working on several NHL nominations of his own. One is the Rock Island Site II, a historic Indian village dated to the fur trade time period. Another is Fort Ouiatenon, which he has been thinking about, on and off, for the past 30 years. Thanks for talking with us, Vergil!

Ninth Circuit Court Finds BLM Management Plan for Upper Missouri Breaks National Monument in Violation of Cultural Resource Law

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has ordered the BLM to go back and take a harder look at how a new management plan for the Upper Missouri Breaks NM, located in central Montana, may impact cultural and historic properties. The new plan authorizes 6 backcountry airstrips, more than 400 miles of roads, and jet boat use up and down the protected river corridor. In June 2009, the Western Environmental Law Center (WELC), on behalf of the Montana Wilderness Association (MWA), filed a complaint in Federal District Court against the BLM over the management plan. The complaint alleged that the plan violated various laws designed to protect the monument. The U.S. District Court in Great Falls, Montana, sided with BLM in 2009, finding that the agency had complied with all applicable laws when preparing its management plan. The Ninth Circuit reversed the District Court, holding that BLM failed to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The judgment entered an order requiring the BLM to conduct Class III (intensive) cultural resource surveys with respect to roads, ways, and airstrips that have not received recent Class III surveys.

Based on five reasons, the court rejected the BLM's argument that the Class I (archival) survey was "reasonable and good faith effort" to identify cultural and historic properties in the monument:

- The proposed management plan entails specific uses for land areas and, thus, is not a *general* management plan. In these instances, BLM policies required that "inventories should take place using methods and at a level commensurate with the nature of the proposed undertaking and its likely effect on the protection and management of the cultural resources."
- Only 8 percent of the monument lands have been subject to Class III inventory, and only 16 percent of the lands have been subject to Class I or II inventory. Most of the field work took place 40 years ago. The cultural resource inventory available was insufficient for planning purposes.
- The user-created roads and airstrips within the monument that are acknowledged and will remain open under the new management plan are understood to be *new* installations, and should be subject to a Class III survey.
- The proposed closing of 200 out of 600 miles of roads and ways, and 4 out of 10 airstrips, along with newly allowing camping within 50 feet of the road will concentrate travel into areas in which historic sites will be adversely affected. BLM policy in this instance requires that a Class III survey be conducted.
- BLM's promise to complete Class II and Class III surveys in the future (within the context of the plan) does not substitute for a more intensive survey now.

The Upper Missouri River Breaks NM was established in 2001 to protect the area's "spectacular array of biological, geological, and historical objects of interest." The monument is home to a number of cultural and historical sites, a 149-mile designated wild and scenic river, six wilderness study areas, an area of critical environmental concern, segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail.

To read the full decision, go to

http://www.westernlaw.org/sites/default/files/Opinion.Ninth_Circuit.Breaks..pdf

To learn more about Upper Missouri Breaks NM, go to <http://www.blm.gov/mt/st/en/fo/umrbnm.html>



Upper Missouri River in Upper Missouri Breaks NM (BLM photo)

NPS Structural Fire Program Has Tips for Protecting Cultural Resources from Fire

The NPS Structural Fire Program's "Prevention 52" educates and empowers all NPS employees to help prevent structural fires. The August web-feature focuses on protecting cultural resources in buildings. Here are their tips for ensuring that museum collections and building museum contents are considered during planning:

- *Schedule a walk-through with your local fire department annually.*

NPS policy mandates that every park advise local fire personnel "...of the locations and characteristics of cultural resources that could be threatened by fire and of any priorities for protecting them." The best way to carry out this important requirement is to invite your local emergency responders over for a visit.

- *Assess the safety of your facility with your emergency responders.*

Ask your emergency responders to assess the safety of your facility and make suggestions for any needed improvements. Acquaint them with the building's layout, complete or update their pre-incident plan, and note any hazards or special considerations. Point out your highest priority items and ask how best to protect them during a fire. Show the firefighters everything; that way they can address all potential issues.

- *Help your responders access important areas in an emergency.*

Ask responders if they have any suggestions to make it easier to access or move around the structure in an emergency. Point out the locations of all hazardous materials, such as natural history specimens preserved in alcohol. The information will assist the department in creating a pre-incident plan for your building.

- *Arrange for training for your own staff.*

When you invite the fire department to the park, ask to conduct fire extinguisher training for park staff while they are onsite. Ask questions when the firefighters visit; don't be shy when you can learn from the experts.

- *Incorporate structural fire safety into park routines.*

- Make sure that all rooms and cabinets housing hazardous materials are identified with required signage.
- Use reflective high visibility tape to mark storage cabinets that house priority items to be evacuated in an emergency.
- Take five minutes at the end of each day to do a quick safety check. Are all aisles and exits clear? Is rubbish properly disposed of? Are sensitive and/or fragile museum objects that you've been working with put away?
- Find out what fixed fire protection systems are in place, if they are complete, and annually inspected, tested and maintained.

- *Involve park staff at all levels in structural fire safety.*

The involvement of park management is critical for success as it demonstrates the importance of fire safety at the park. Involve the building and utilities management staff, Park Structural Fire Coordinator, Chief of Cultural Resources, Superintendent, and Chief Ranger in the entire process - from planning to inspection to facility tour.

To read this and other Prevention 52 features, go to <http://www.nps.gov/fire/structural-fire/prevention52.cfm>

NPS Historic Preservation Grants go to Indian tribes, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian Groups

NPS Director Jonathan B. Jarvis has announced more than \$645,000 in historic preservation grants to 17 American Indian tribes, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian organizations. The competitive grants can be used to fund projects such as nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, preservation education, architectural planning, historic structure reports, community preservation plans, and bricks-and-mortar repair to buildings. The grants must be matched by the receiving organization so they also act as a catalyst by attracting private and non-federal investment in historic preservation efforts nationwide.

Congress provides these grant appropriations each year with revenue from Federal oil leases on the Outer Continental Shelf. The National Park Service administers the grants through the Historic Preservation Fund. This year’s appropriation was decreased by about 5 percent as a result of sequestration. Grants were awarded to the following tribes:

Burns Paiute Tribe	\$39,211
Chilkat Indian Village	\$39,935
Confederated Tribe of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	\$40,000
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	\$40,000
Hula Preservation Society	\$39,610
Karuk Tribe	\$37,628
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	\$24,210
Koniag, Inc.	\$39,402
Makah Nation	\$39,568
Organized Village of Kake	\$39,779
Pedro Bay Village Council	\$33,548
Penobscot Nation	\$32,897
Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians	\$40,000
Pueblo of Laguna	\$39,622
Santo Domingo Pueblo – Tribal Housing Authority	\$39,946
Sun’aq Tribe of Kodiak	\$40,000
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	\$39,995

TOTAL \$645,351

For more information about the NPS tribal preservation programs and grants, visit: http://www.nps.gov/tribes/Tribal_Historic_Preservation_Officers_Program.htm.

Albright-Wirth Grant Program Proposals Now Being Accepted

Applications for grants from the Horace M. Albright – Conrad L. Wirth Grant Program, that annually awards funding for personal and career development projects to NPS employees, are now being accepted.

The program is funded by the National Park Foundation and administered by the Office of Learning and Development. The grants may be used for archeological investigations, and have funded a number of archeological projects in the past.

The grant applications period is open until September 20, 2013. Supervisory approval is required for all project proposals. Funding amounts for FY 2014 are not to exceed \$3,500 for individual grants, \$7,000 for partner grants (two individuals), or \$10,500 for team grants (three or more individuals).

Applications must be submitted on-line and are available at the program SharePoint site – <http://share.nps.gov/awg>. Visit the SharePoint site for additional program information, including specific program guidelines, rating criteria, and a list of frequently asked questions.

Contact: Lisa Nicol at (202) 354-1998.

Projects in Parks: Solving the Mystery of the English China Wreck at Biscayne National Park

Over 40 shipwrecks are located within the waters which now make up Biscayne NP in southern Florida. Among those wrecks, the *English China Wreck* is one of the best preserved. Archeologists speculated that the ECW could be the remains of either the *Ledbury*, a British vessel lost in 1769, or the *Hubbard*, a British vessel reported lost in the area in 1772. In 2010, however, a non-invasive surface ceramic inventory was conducted which cast doubt on that original assessment. The presence of Spanish-made ladrillos (bricks) on the wreck, along with British materials, may indicate the ship was involved in secondary trading, and could in fact be of North American, not British origin.

Threats from looting and unintended damage caused by fishing and diving to the site's integrity and artifacts, along with a search for conclusive proof of the ship's identity, led the NPS, in partnership with George Washington University, to conduct field excavations during the summer of 2011. What they found might surprise you.

Read the full report at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/biscayne.htm>

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 and stories for *Projects in Parks*, to recommend an archeologist for an interview, and to subscribe.