



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



June 2014 Archeology E-Gram

Retired NPS Archeologist Mark Lynott Passes at 63

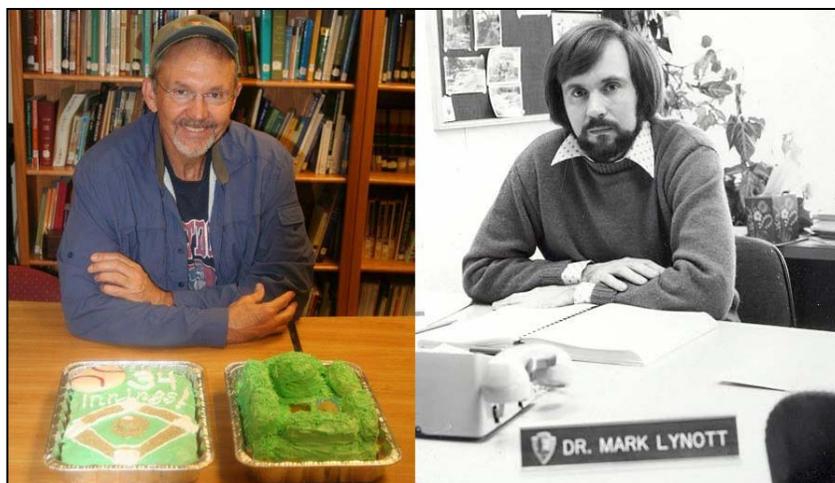
Mark J. Lynott, retired manager of the NPS Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC), passed away unexpectedly on May 29, 2014, in Lincoln, Nebraska. His gentle guidance, excellent wit, and persistent voice on behalf of archeological resources will be greatly missed by all who came into contact with him. Over his life Mark was a friend and mentor to many and will be remembered for those gifts every bit as much as for his many contributions to archeology.

Mark retired in January 2013 after 34 years as supervisory archeologist at the MWAC, including 17 years as center manager. He came to the center at a time when it served both the Midwest and former Rocky Mountain Regions. While supervisory archeologist, Mark worked closely with center and park staff to initiate archeological research and resource management at many parks as he built a viable regional archeological program.

In early 1996, Mark was appointed Center Manager. His contributions to MWAC included the implementation of a team approach to the management and research of archeological resources and the development of close relationships among center, regional, and park staffs. Throughout his career, Mark was directly involved in the development of active archeological research programs at several Midwest Region parks and was never more relaxed than when he was in the field.

His ability to collaborate across disparate sectors, along with his interest in innovative and multidisciplinary research, particularly employing ge archeological and geophysical methods, resulted in significant advances in knowledge through research projects at Ozark National Scenic Riverways and Hopewell Culture NHP. His creative and inclusive research methods at Hopewell Culture NHP are a model for professional excellence in archeological research and management.

Mark also held an adjunct position in the University of Nebraska Anthropology Department for many years and taught courses there on archeological methods and cultural resource management, in addition to leading multiple field schools. Through these courses and his unwavering support for hiring students in part time positions at MWAC, he trained hundreds of students in archeological research and management, and proper laboratory and curation procedures. Many of those students have gone on to successful archeological careers across the U.S.



Mark was an outspoken advocate for professionalism in archeology that included adherence to a code of ethics and standards of research performance. He served at one time as the President of the Society for Professional Archaeologists (the precursor to the present Register of Professional Archaeologists); and was a member of the Ethics Committee of the Society for American Archaeology and President of the Midwest Archaeological Conference at the time of his passing.

A memorial fund for Mark Lynott has been established and his family would appreciate that donations in his memory be sent to:

Mark Lynott Memorial Fund
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601

For more information on Mark's NPS career, please read "NPS Archeologist Mark Lynott Retires" in the January 2013 issue of the *Archeology E-Gram*.

NPS Museum Curator David Kayser Is Retiring

David Kayser, Carlsbad Caverns NP's museum curator, is retiring after a 30-year career with the NPS. Prior to joining Carlsbad Caverns NP, Dave worked at Tumacácori NHP, Chaco Culture NHP, Casa Grande Ruins NM and Bandelier NM. He also worked at the Arizona State Museum, Museum of New Mexico's Laboratory of Anthropology, and BLM in New Mexico and California.

The last 16 years of Kayser's career have been spent at Carlsbad Caverns NP, during which he collected, processed, and organized artifacts; identified photographs; and maintained thousands of documents in the park's museum collection. His extensive knowledge of Southwestern Native American history was integral to maintaining successful relationships between the park and Native American tribes.



By Valerie Gohlke

Poverty Point National Monument Designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site

UNESCO granted World Heritage Site designation to Poverty Point NM on June 22, 2014, during a meeting in Doha, Qatar. Poverty Point NM is the first Louisiana site to become a World Heritage site and the 22nd designated site in the U.S.

Poverty Point NM's earthworks complex includes five mounds, six concentric semi-elliptical ridges separated by shallow depressions, and a central plaza. Created 3,100 to 3,700 years ago and used for residential and ceremonial purposes by hunter-gatherers, this constructed landscape was the largest and most elaborate of its time on the continent, with a form unseen anywhere else.

The U.S. nominated Poverty Point NM in 2013, but officials feared that nonpayment of dues to UNESCO could affect Poverty Point NM's designation chances. The U.S. stopped sending dues – about \$77 million per year, or 22% of UNESCO's total funding – in 2011, after the Palestinian Authority was admitted as a full member of the cultural agency.



Poverty Point reconstruction (from [www.britannica](http://www.britannica.com))

Senator Mary Landrieu, (LA) recently restored funding for U.S. dues to the World Heritage Program. The funding is part of the annual appropriations bill that funds the State Department and the U.S.'s foreign operations for FY2015. Landrieu included the funding so that Poverty Point NM had the best chance to gain World Heritage status, and to ensure that the 21 nations voted on the site's merits and not on the U.S.'s failure to pay its dues to the program.

Read more: <http://nyti.ms/1lkcn60>

For more information on Poverty Point NM's bid for World Heritage Site designation, read "Poverty Point National Monument's World Heritage Site Status in Doubt" in the May 2014 issue of the *Archeology E-Gram* at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/egram/1405.pdf>

For more information on Poverty Point NM, go to <http://www.nps.gov/popo/index.htm>

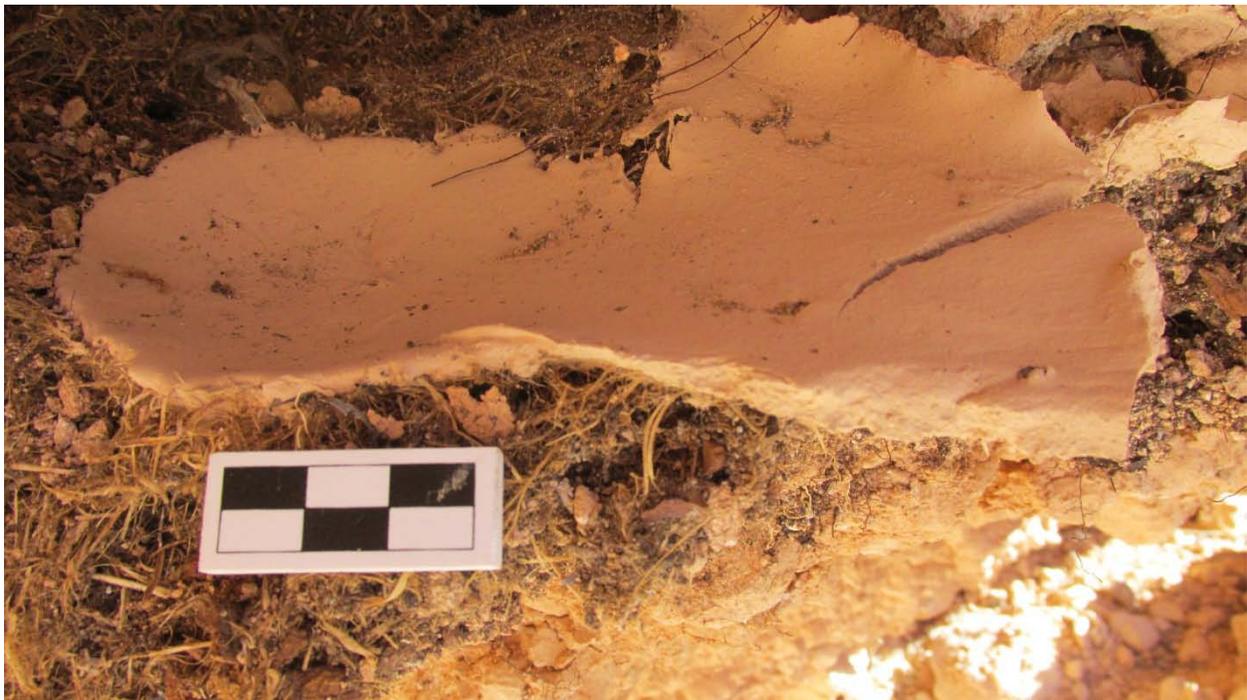
Prehistoric Footprint Found at Bryce Canyon National Park

Quick thinking and a strong sense of stewardship has preserved a prehistoric footprint (yes, a footprint!). On June 19, 2014 Russell Fox and son Russell Fox Jr. reported a probable footprint exposed by erosion at Bryce Canyon NP. The following day they guided NPS archeologists Steven Dominguez and Jonathan Knighton-Wisor to the location. The site lies in a cutbank in the floodplain of a creek in the park.

Overall, it appears that a human foot was pressed onto a sheet of clay that did not derive from the location where it was found. The sheet lies over a mat of vegetation but is not mixed with it. The overall dimensions of the features of the impression, an apparent heel cup, arch, and ball of foot are consistent with a foot of approximately 19 cm length. No additional artifacts were found. The abrupt lower boundary of the vegetation mat that the sheet is lying on does not appear to derive from a natural stand of vegetation rooted in that spot. The vegetation mat may have been on the floor of a shelter. The condition of the materials and the abrupt upper boundaries of the materials suggest rapid burial relatively soon after placement.

The position of the sediment deposit and the limited soil development suggests that the upper surface of the deposit was in place between 100 years ago and, at a maximum, 1000 years ago. The topographic position and degree of soil development suggest that the sediment was deposited during a period of aggradation that occurred between 700 and 70 BP. The low position low in the sediment suggests that the materials are between 500 and 700 years old.

Archeologists are currently making plans for removal, conservation, and analysis of the footprint. The remainder of the deposit will be test-excavated.



Footprint found at Bryce Canyon NP

Drone Images Uncover Ancient Village Near Chaco Culture National Historical Park

Archeologists John Kantner, University of North Florida, and Jesse Casana, University of Arkansas, tested drones near Chaco Culture NHP. Kantner has studied the landscape south of Chaco Culture NHP for decades, and has been hampered by ruins obscured by vegetation and buried in eroded sandstone. Using thermal imagery, Kantner and Casana recorded images revealing a 1,000-year-old village. Never-seen-before structures were recorded, yielding unique insight into who lived there and what the area was like prehistorically.

The archeologists used an advanced drone that was programmed to fly a precise, GPS-guided path while a thermal camera systematically imaged the ground surface. Images were then processed using specialized software that transforms hundreds of individual photos into an accurate “heat map” of the ground. In addition to locating masonry architecture, the drones identified a number of circular “cool” signals that are likely kivas.

The team is working on refining its methods and plans to use thermal imagery for research in other parts of the world, with the goal of making aerial thermography a routinely used method for uncovering the human past.

Read more:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2014/05/140507095311.htm>

For more information on Chaco Culture NHP, go to <http://www.nps.gov/chcu/index.htm>



Archeologists use drone to locate new prehistoric sites near Chaco Canyon NHP.

Unmanned Aircraft Prohibited in National Parks

NPS Director Jarvis has signed Policy Memorandum 1405: Unmanned Aircraft – Interim Policy, affecting how permits are issued to archeologists using unmanned aircraft for research in the parks. All permits previously issued for unmanned aircraft will be suspended until reviewed and approved by the NPS Associate Director for Visitor and Resource Protection (ADVRP).

The policy memorandum directs superintendents to prohibit launching, landing, or operating unmanned aircraft on lands and waters administered by the NPS. The Associate Director must approve any new Special Use Permits for unmanned aircraft for search and rescue, fire operations, and scientific study, including archeological research.

Unmanned aircraft have already been prohibited at several NPS units. These parks initiated bans after noise and nuisance complaints from park visitors; an incident in which park wildlife were harassed; and park visitor safety concerns.

Last September, an unmanned aircraft flew above evening visitors seated in the Mount Rushmore NM amphitheater. Rangers concerned for visitors' safety confiscated the unmanned aircraft. In April, visitors at Grand Canyon NP gathered to enjoy the sunset, which was interrupted by a loud unmanned aircraft flying back and forth and eventually crashing in the canyon. Later in April, volunteers at Zion NP witnessed an unmanned aircraft disturb a herd of bighorn sheep, reportedly separating adults from young animals.

The policy memorandum is a temporary measure, and the next step will be to propose a service-wide regulation regarding unmanned aircraft. That process can take considerable time, depending on the complexity of the rule, and includes public notice of the proposed regulation and opportunity for public comment. Superintendents who have previously authorized the use of model aircraft for hobbyist or recreational use may allow such use to continue.

Conversation with an Archeologist: is taking a break this month. We're all in the field!

Gettysburg Archival and Museum Collections Now Online

Gettysburg NMP's archival and museum collections are now available on NPS's Museum Collections web catalog, <http://museum.nps.gov/>. The catalog currently features digitized collections from 92 NPS units; and Gettysburg NMP's collection, alone, includes over 40,000 digitalized objects.

The Gettysburg NMP collection contains an extensive array of objects and documents on the Battle of Gettysburg, its aftermath, its commemoration, and other parts of the Civil War. The collection includes books, documents, furnishings, and historic and prehistoric archeological artifacts. Notably, the collection holds the Gettysburg Cyclorama Painting, the largest and most complete painting of the battle.



Civil War era images from cartes-de-visite – 19th century visiting cards – from Gettysburg’s collection

Digitized images of these artifacts, in addition to objects from many other NPS units, are now available to the public on the Museum Collections catalog. Online visitors can perform simple or advanced searches by keyword, park name, object name, people, places, and date. Visitors can also browse or search collection highlights and park summaries.

Additionally, the Web Catalog Blog, found at <http://npscollections.blogspot.com/>, interprets the collection for online visitors. The blog features portions of the collection, and covers a range of topics, including flags, basket making, and fossils.

The web catalog is a collaborative project between the NPS Museum Management Program and its CESU partner, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Contact: Amber Dumler at [amber_dumler\[at\]nps.gov](mailto:amber_dumler@nps.gov)

Civil War Human Remains off the Auction Block, Donated to Gettysburg National Military Park

After facing mounting criticism from the NPS and Civil War scholars, the Estate Auction Company, originally intending to sell the human remains of a Civil War soldier at an auction in early June, decided instead to donate the remains to Gettysburg NMP for burial in the park’s Soldiers National Cemetery.

The human remains were unearthed in 1949 in a garden on the Benner Farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Notarized and handwritten documents said the remains, along with 13 other artifacts, were found 2 miles north of the farm’s barn used as a Confederate field hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Estate Auction Company received the human remains and 13 artifacts through a consignment sale. According to Criminal Law 10-403, the transportation, sale, and purchase of human remains is only illegal if the remains were unlawfully removed from their resting place, which is unclear in this case.

The company had hoped the remains, which consisted of a cranium and assorted disarticulated teeth, would have sold for between \$50,000 and \$250,000 at auction in Hagerstown, Maryland.

There are still undiscovered soldier remains at Gettysburg NMP; the NPS does not permit archeological research at the park. The entire battlefield is considered a burial ground for the estimated 45,000 troops who died there in 1863.

Read more: <http://www.foxnews.com/us/2014/06/03/auction-skull-civil-war-soldier-found-at-gettysburg-canceled-after-uproar/?intcmp=latestnews>

For more information about Gettysburg NMP, go to: <http://www.nps.gov/gett/index.htm>

Werowocomoco, Powhatan's Seat of Power, May Become National Park Unit

Several hundred acres of land along the York River in Virginia, believed by archeologists to be the center of the Powhatan chiefdom –with a population of 15,000 to 20,000 individuals at the time Captain John Smith established Jamestown in 1607 – is currently being considered as a possible addition to the NPS. Known as Werowocomoco, the land may have been the seat of power for Chief Powhatan and where, according to popular and controversial legend, Pocahontas appealed to Powhatan, her father, to spare Smith's life.

Through archeological excavations, a large longhouse was discovered, in addition to the outlines of ditches that archeologists believe delineated sacred and secular portions of Werowocomoco.



President Obama has set aside \$6 million to acquire more than 250 acres of the Powhatan chiefdom that includes Werowocomoco. If Congress approves the 2015 proposed budget, the land will be purchased from the existing owners. The NPS will work closely with tribes and others on how to best interpret the site. Werowocomoco also will be a stop along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT, which charts the exploration of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries by Smith and crew.

Read more: <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/obama-eyes-sacred-va-indian-site-us-park-unit>

Archeological excavation at Werowocomoco

For more information on Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT, go to <http://www.nps.gov/cajo/index.htm>

New Mobile Museum Visits Effigy Mounds National Monument

Effigy Mounds NM has partnered with the University of Iowa and the Office of the State Archaeologist to bring the university's brand-new Mobile Museum to the monument and area schools on May 29 and 30, 2014. The interactive Mobile Museum, which resembles a "Class A" motorhome, is a museum-on-wheels that features an array of exhibits that focus on different eras in Iowa's history.

The museum features cultural history and Iowa archeology displays; and an interactive digital wall about the University of Iowa's space research, the Santos virtual soldier program, and the University of Iowa Flood Center's flood prediction mapping systems.

Mobile Museum staff, including Effigy Mounds NM rangers, gave tours of the museum at primary schools near the monument, and to the public. A total of over 600 students and local residents toured the museum during the two day visit.

The museum's static displays will be periodically changed to keep information fresh for repeat visitors. A scoping exercise is currently underway to determine the feasibility of developing Effigy Mounds NM exhibits for the museum in time for the 2016 NPS Centennial celebration.

By Bob Palmer, Chief Ranger



Students from Waterville Elementary with rangers and Office of the State Archaeologist staff during the visit of the Mobile Museum to northeast Iowa. NPS photo.

NPS Awards \$200,000 to Protect Two Civil War Battlefields

NPS Director Jarvis announced more than \$200,000 in grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to help preserve land at South Mountain Battlefield in Maryland (\$116,492) and Appomattox Court House NHP in Virginia (\$92,676). These Civil War sites are threatened with damage or destruction by development.

The grants are from the American Battlefield Protection Program, one of more than a dozen programs administered by the NPS that provides states and local communities with technical assistance, recognition, and funding to help preserve their own history and create close-to-home recreation opportunities. Battlefields listed in the NPS's Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields (CWSAC Report) are given more consideration for the Civil War battlefield land acquisition grants.

Grants are awarded to units of state and local governments for the fee simple acquisition of land, or for the non-federal acquisition of permanent, protective interests in land (easements). Private non-profit groups may apply in partnership with state or local government sponsors.

Complete guidelines for grant eligibility and application forms are available online at: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp>.

Contact: Elizabeth Vehmeyer, Grants Management Specialist, at 202-354-2215 or [elizabeth_vehmeyer\[at\]nps.gov](mailto:elizabeth_vehmeyer@nps.gov).

Former Superintendent of Effigy Mounds NM Faces Federal Investigation

Tom Munson, a retired superintendent of Effigy Mounds NM, is facing a Federal investigation three years after disclosing he had Native American remains, removed from the monument over 20 years ago. Former Effigy Mounds NM employee, Sharon Greener, brought the issue to the attention of current superintendent, Jim Nepstad, in April 2011. Greener revealed that Munson directed her to pack up the human remains in two cardboard boxes in 1990. Greener was told the artifacts were being deaccessioned from the museum collection. Greener kept an inventory of the artifacts, and told subsequent superintendents about what happened.

Munson denied having the human remains until three years ago.

In 2011, Munson returned the remains to Effigy Mounds NM. Upon the return of the artifacts, Nepstad formed a review committee that included archeologists and tribal officials. All the absent remains have been recovered, and are in the process of being returned to tribes for proper reburial.

The U.S. Attorney's Office is now considering whether to pursue any charges.

This investigation is separate from a recent incident involving another former superintendent of Effigy Mounds NM, Phyllis Ewing, who oversaw \$3 million in illegal construction projects at the park.

Read more: <http://www.press-citizen.com/story/news/2014/05/27/feds-investigate-handling-of-effigy-mounds-ancient-remains/9630471/>

For more information on Phyllis Ewing, read "Former Superintendent Fired for Damaging Resources at Effigy Mounds National Monument" in the May 2014 issue of the *Archeology E-Gram* at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/egram/1405.pdf>

Conference Held to Initiate Theme Study, Identify NHLs for Reconstruction Era

NPS historians and leading scholars of the Reconstruction Era recently met in Washington, DC to discuss a Reconstruction theme study and how to bolster interpretation of Reconstruction throughout the NPS and at National Historic Landmarks (NHLs).

Scholars at the conference characterized Reconstruction, starting as early as 1861 and lasting through the turn of the 20th century, as an era that grappled with wide-spread political, economic, social, and cultural changes in reaction to the Civil War, the reintegration of the Southern states into the Union, and the disbanding of slavery. The historical ramifications of Reconstruction are poorly understood.

Fort Smith NHS can tell the story of Reconstruction through archeology.



Attendees at the conference identified six themes for study: civil unrest and violence; black institution-building; enfranchisement and new democracy; land and labor; federal power; and modernizing and re-making the south.

Currently, there are few NPS units and NHLs that tell the stories associated with the era. A main goal of the conference was to identify places that tell the story of Reconstruction and could be incorporated into a new NPS unit or designated as NHLs.

Significant sites discussed include several that could use archeology to interpret Reconstruction for the public. Fort Smith NHS in Arkansas contains archeological resources to tell the story of Reconstruction in the west; for example, how black deputy US Marshals who worked in Indian Territory had authority and responsibilities unavailable to them under Jim Crow laws in the south.

Additionally, St. Catherine's Island in Georgia supported a community of former slaves after the Civil War and, despite a catastrophic hurricane in 1893, contains archeological resources from the era with a high degree of integrity that could yield information about black communities during Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction theme study is just one in a series of recent initiatives supported by the NPS to incorporate a more complete understanding of American history into the interpretive measures at NPS units, and to designate NHLs that reflect this diversity. Other recent theme studies include American Latino Heritage, and Japanese Americans and World War II.

For more information on NHL theme studies, go to <http://www.nps.gov/nhl/learn/themestudieslist.htm>

Archeology Informs NHL Designation Decisions at NPS Landmarks Committee Meeting

The NPS Advisory Board's Landmarks Committee voted on May 28-29, 2014 to pass 11 nominated National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) to the NPS Advisory Board for further consideration.

One of the nominations, Fort Union NM in North Dakota, occupied in three phases spanning 1851 to 1889, was submitted for updated documentation, including considerable augmentation to its Criterion 6 designation. Criterion 6 recognizes the eligibility of nationally significant archeological properties. Extensive archeological research has taken place at Fort Union NM since its original NHL designation, especially during the 1970s and 1980s. The present NHL nomination reflects this substantial increase in knowledge about site.



Fort Union NM is seeking updated documentation for its archeological significance

Archeological excavations have recovered millions of artifacts at Fort Union NM, and the size and diversity of the collection makes it one of the foremost assemblages of fur trade era artifacts in the world. Expanding the NHL documentation of Fort Union NM in terms of Criterion 6 recognizes the potential of the unexcavated portion of the site (50%) to significantly contribute to the story of the frontier experience in North America.

Two other existing NHLs seek updated documentation. The Cliveden estate, occupied in the mid-1700s in Pennsylvania and Fort Smith NHS in Arkansas relied on archeological research to support their expanded documentation, but did not list Criterion 6 as a reason for NHL eligibility.

Cliveden used archeological research to expand its knowledge of slavery and servitude at the estate. Similarly, Fort Smith NHS, commissioned from 1817 to 1896, used archeology to locate the fort's architectural elements. But because of 20th century development projects, much of the archeological integrity has been compromised. Integrity is a crucial factor for determining NHLs, and the lack of integrity deems Fort Smith NHS ineligible under Criterion 6.

The NPS Advisory Board will review the nominations later this year and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, who will determine which sites will become NHLs.

For more information on NHLs, go to <http://www.nps.gov/nhl/index.htm>

Rock Art in Nine Mile Canyon Vandalized, Investigation Underway

Unknown vandals etched the initials "JMN" next to a rock art image of a pregnant buffalo in Nine Mile Canyon on BLM land in southern Utah. Authorities were given the license plate number of a vehicle seen in the area and a description of the people inside.



Petroglyphs in Nine Mile Canyon

Thousands of people visit the rock art panels in Nine Mile Canyon each year, which date between AD 900 and 1250. The Ute Tribe considers the rock art sites sacred family heirlooms. The canyon was explored by John Wesley Powell in 1869, and the 9th Cavalry, a regiment of African Americans, built the road and the telegraph line.

Nine Mile Canyon is considered the greatest abundance of well-preserved rock art in the west, and is often referred to as the "world's longest art gallery."

Read more: <http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/mobile/57992933-68/rock-art-panel-popular.html.csp>

For more information on Nine Mile Canyon, go to http://www.blm.gov/ut/st/en/fo/vernal/recreation/nine_mile_canyon.html

Library of Congress to Launch New Congressional Website

THOMAS, a Library of Congress website launched in the mid-1990s, will be replaced by the new Congress.gov. This platform enhances visitor access through features such as videos explaining the legislative process, compatibility with mobile devices, and a user-friendly presentation. It is an important tool for researching Congressional activities pertaining to archeology.

The new website currently exists in beta form at beta.congress.gov, and is expected to completely replace THOMAS in 2015. The beta site provides modern functionality, including single search across all collections and all dates; meaningful, persistent URLs; and faceted search results.

THOMAS will continue to be operational until all information is available on the new site. To access saved THOMAS links, refer to [Linking to Congress.gov](#) for instructions.

NPS Offers Grants for Maritime History Education and Preservation Projects

The NPS announced \$1.7 million in grant funding through its Maritime Heritage Program for projects that teach about or preserve sites and objects related to U.S. maritime history. The grants are available to state, tribal, and local governments, and private non-profit organizations.

This round of grants marks the first time funds have been available through the National Maritime Heritage Grant Program since 1998. Administered by the NPS in partnership with the Maritime Administration, the grants are supported by revenue from scrapping vessels in the Maritime Administration's National Defense Reserve Fleet and selling the recycled metal.

In 1998, 39 grants amounting to over \$650,000 were awarded to projects in 19 states and D.C. These grants contributed to the preservation and conservation of historical structures and vessels; archeological research; and educational projects, including exhibitions and outreach/interpretive programs.

Due to environmental and worker safety concerns associated with the initial project, the program was discontinued after the first round of grants. In 2013, the NPS and Maritime Administration established a partnership to promote and advance public awareness and appreciation for the nation's maritime heritage, including re-establishment of the grants. Sales of obsolete ships will continue to provide annual grant funding at approximately the same level over the next four years.

Funds for education projects, such as school curriculum, interpretive programs, and web pages, can amount to \$25,000-\$50,000. Preservation projects, including the restoration of ships and other maritime resources, may be awarded \$50,000-\$200,000.

Details of the grant program, including the application process, are available online at <http://go.nps.gov/14n1n8>; grant applications will be accepted through September 23, 2014.

FLETC to Offer ARPA Training at Valley Forge National Historic Park

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and NPS are co-sponsoring "Archeological Resources Protection Training Program" (XP-ARPTP-402) at Valley Forge NHP on August 4-8, 2014.

This 37-hour course will provide training in all aspects of an archeological investigation and prosecution, and culminates in a 12-hour archeological crime scene practical exercise, during which law enforcement officers and archeologists will work as a team to investigate and document a crime scene. Attendees will gather and process physical evidence; write incident reports, executive summaries, search warrants, and

damage assessments; and provide testimony in a courtroom scenario. This training is open to all law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and Federal archeologists.

Federal employees outside the NPS should contact their national academy representatives at FLETC to register. Contact FLETC instructor Charles Louke (912) 280-5138 for course information.

Contact: Wiley Golden at (912) 267-2246.

Slightly Off-Topic: 86-Year-Old NPS Employee Recognized by Yosemite National Park

Last October, Betty Reid Soskin, the NPS's most senior employee at age 93, was recognized with national news coverage. Soskin, a ranger at Rosie the Riveter World War II Home Front NHP, featured in an AP story as a public servant furloughed from a job she loves during the government shutdown.

Now Julia Parker, an 86-year-old cultural demonstrator, recently received recognition via the 2013 Barry Hance Memorial Award for her 54 years at Yosemite NP. The award is named in honor of Barry Hance, an NPS employee who died in an avalanche while plowing the Tioga Road in 1995, and is presented annually to employees who exemplify a positive attitude, a concern for fellow employees, and a love for Yosemite NP.



(Left to Right) Paul Ollig, Deputy Chief of Interpretation, Don Neubacher, Superintendent, Julie Parker, award winner, Stephen Lynds, award winner, Mark Marschall, retired NPS employee, and Shelton Johnson, Park Ranger.

Born in 1928 in Marin County, California, Parker moved frequently during her early years because of her parents' jobs as migrant farm workers. When she was 6 years old, her parents passed, and she was placed in foster care and sent to BIA boarding school in Nevada. At 17, she married Ralph Parker, whose grandmother, Lucy Telles, a cultural demonstrator at Yosemite NP, introduced Julia to basket weaving.

Parker pursued extensive training in basket weaving, and her baskets have gained worldwide attention. In the 1980s, she presented a basket to Queen Elizabeth of England. Her baskets are featured in museums and private collections throughout the world, and she continues to make baskets in ways that honor ancient traditions.

Parker started at Yosemite NP as a laborer, followed by an interpretive park ranger, and is currently working in the Yosemite Valley Museum. Her primary duties include teaching visitors about the history of American Indians, providing cultural demonstrations, and basket weaving demonstrations.

Though the Barry Hance Memorial Award is typically presented to one employee annually, the Awards Committee felt that two nominees were deserving of the award this year. Stephen Lynds, a trails supervisor at Yosemite NP, was the second recipient.

Lynds has worked for Yosemite NP for 22 years. He began plowing roads and working in the machine shop before becoming a trails supervisor. His primary duties include maintaining and building park trails and supervising crews to build trails projects around the park.

The ceremony was attended by approximately 300 people, including several past Barry Hance Award recipients.

Read more: <http://www.nps.gov/yose/parknews/barry-hance-memorial-award-given-at-yosemite-national-park.htm>

For more information on Betty Reid Soskin, read “Slightly Off Topic: Betty Reid Soskin” in the November 2013 edition of the *Archeology E-Gram* at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/egram/1311.pdf>

For more information on Yosemite NP, go to <http://www.nps.gov/yose/index.htm>

Projects in Parks: is taking a break this month.

NPS Archeology Program Leah Burgin is the Archeology E-Gram guest editor this month. Many thanks, Leah!

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 illustrated *Archeology E-Gram* is available on the *News and Links* page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/new.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.