



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



June 2015 Archeology E-Gram

NPS NEWS

Eric Brunnemann Named Superintendent Of Guadalupe Mountains National Park

Eric Brunnemann, a 20-year veteran of the NPS, has been named superintendent of Guadalupe Mountains NP. Brunnemann is a Southwest archeologist by training. He holds BA and MA degrees in anthropology from the University of Texas and an MA in American studies from the University of New Mexico.



Brunnemann comes to Guadalupe Mountains NP from Badlands NP, where he has served as superintendent since 2011. He first became a park superintendent in 2001 of War in the Pacific NHP, and at American Memorial Park on Saipan. While in Guam, Brunnemann also served as NPS cultural representative to the Guam Historic Resources Division, SHPO, with special representation to the government of Guam.

In 2009, Brunnemann returned stateside to become cultural resources manager for the NPS Southeast Utah Group (Canyonlands and Arches National Parks; and Natural Bridges and Hovenweep National Monuments). He later served as acting superintendent of Hovenweep and Natural Bridges NM. Brunnemann's other NPS assignments include stints at Pinnacles NP and Petroglyph NM. He began his NPS career as a seasonal museum aide at Fort Davis NHS.

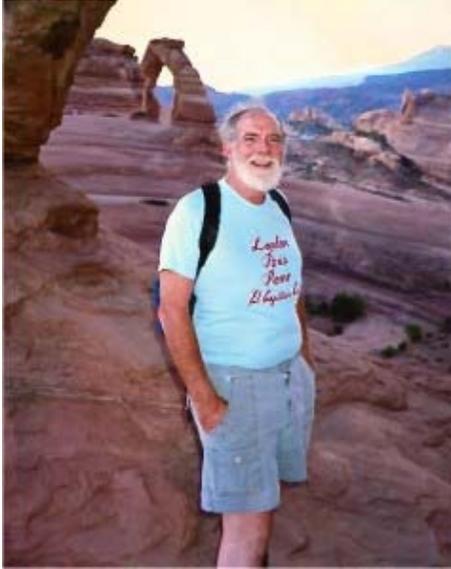
By Patricia Turley

Passing of Dan Murphy

Retired NPS employee Dan Murphy passed away Sunday morning, June 14, 2015, in St Louis, Missouri, of congestive heart failure. Murphy was born in Buffalo, New York. He was an opera singer in the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera in his younger years and sang for various congregations and occasions throughout his life. Murphy worked at the UN, and was a US Coast Guardsman, carpenter, teacher, and an Elder Hostel guide. He learned to fly small planes before he learned to drive, and was a pilot for much of his life. After receiving his degree in history and archeology from the State University of New York, Murphy moved to his adopted New Mexico.

Murphy joined the NPS in 1969 and worked in Arches NP, Grand Canyon NP, Grand Teton NP, Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and the NPS Sante Fe regional office in a variety of assignments including archeologist, park ranger, writer/editor and historian. As an archeologist at Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, he founded the Gran Quivira Conference on Spanish Colonial History.

He contributed to the design and creation of the Museum of Westward Expansion at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, travelled to Ghana and Sierra Leone to assist in the development of national park systems, and wrote and edited a wide number of interpretive and educational publications for the NPS. He wrote several books, including, "New Mexico, The Distant Land," and the award winning "Lewis and Clark, Voyage of Discovery."



Perhaps his strongest legacy was as a mentor, trainer, coach and instructor for rangers who had the good fortune to find themselves in the same classroom or around the same campfire. Always intellectually curious and a powerful public speaker, Murphy had a wonderful sense of humor and sense of adventure.

He was instrumental in the founding of Canyonlands Field Institute, an organization promoting understanding and conservation of the Colorado plateau. He was also a river runner and guide, spending many days in the canyons of the Colorado and San Juan rivers.

After retirement he was the caretaker for Cunningham Ranch, a Nature Conservancy property in Cisco, Utah. In his later years he lived in Bluff and Salt Lake City, Utah; Santa Fe; and St Louis.

Donations in memory of Dan Murphy can be made to [Canyonlands Field Institute](#).

St. Croix Community Wishes National Park Service Archeologists Farewell

More than 70 teachers, students, historians, conservationists, community organizers, college professors, small business owners and non-profit groups said farewell and thank you to NPS employees David Goldstein, chief of interpretation and education at sites on St. Croix, and Joshua Torres, Cultural Resource Program Manager. They were treated to a surprise send-off party for four years of service to the St. Croix community.

Goldstein and Torres launched education programs that included school tours of the Christiansted NHS, Buck Island Reef NM and Salt River Bay NHS &EP; creative writing programs at the Steeple Building in Christiansted; inclusion programs for children with disabilities; teacher ranger programs; and volunteers in the park programs. They supported civic engagement and demonstrated how grant funding and technical assistance could facilitate community program success.

Torres helped initiate a "Friends of the St. Croix National Parks" non-profit organization to increase public awareness and appreciation of St. Croix national parks through education, community outreach and civic engagement. Events such as Jazz in the Park, Movies in the Park and Lectures in the Park reintroduced residents to the NPS and its resources and given them a reason to go to downtown Christiansted. Goldstein turned around the ways that the Salt River site is presented during tours, making it a more interactive experience.

From story by Aesha Duval, Daily News

Submissions Sought for Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting

Submissions are being sought for a SAA session, "Archeology in the National Park Service 1916-2016." In 2016, the NPS celebrates one hundred years of managing archeological resources for the public's benefit. As we look to the next century, the history of NPS archeology is something to celebrate for its contributions to the nation and to the world. Archeology was a primary motivator for preserving lands under federal management; it continues to drive cultural resources work as well as interpretation and education. It underlies the most significant issues facing the NPS today and into the future: climate change, relevance to all peoples, population shifts to urban areas, economic benefits of parks, the

importance of grants and site evaluation programs to communities nationwide. Presenters in this session will present on a range of topics looking to the past and to the future of NPS archeology.

For more information or to express interest, contact Teresa Moyer, NPS archeologist, 202-354 2124.

100 for the 100th: 100 Ways that National Park Service Archeology Has Contributed

The NPS Archeology Program is developing a web feature to celebrate the role of NPS archeology to the nation and to the profession. We're looking for your help in developing the list of 100. What places in the NPS system have contributed to our understanding of the past? What people have been leaders in archeology from their position in the NPS? What programs or guidance, such as the National Register or SAIP, have made an impact? Which collections are the best of the best?

Submit your recommendations for sites, scientific contributions, collection, programs, and people to Teresa Moyer, NPS archeologist, 202-354 2124.

Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Directorate Chooses Cotter Award Winners

The Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Directorate is pleased to announce the winners of the 2015 John L. Cotter Award for Excellence in National Park Service Archeology. This year, two projects were recognized for exemplary scientific archeological research, community involvement and public education. The winners are:

Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site Earthquake Stabilization Project (2007-2011)

Adam Johnson (Lead Project Archeologist), Laura Carter Schuster, Mary Jane Naone, Todd Croteau, Dana Lockett and Everett Wingert (University of Hawai'i at Manoa) worked with local community members to repair damage to traditional Hawaiian masonry in the park caused by a 2006 earthquake. The project included archeological fieldwork, new and innovative recordation and mapping technology, and public participation. A team of archeologists, geographers, historical architects, structural engineers and traditional Hawaiian masons worked collaboratively to restore damaged dry wall masonry. The project resulted in the documentation and stabilization of archeological sites as well as the transference of traditional Hawaiian knowledge and skills.



Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site Earthquake Stabilization

200 Generations: On the Beach of their Time: Human-Environmental Dynamics at Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Alaska (2006-2014)

Adam Freeburg and Shelby Anderson (Portland State University) directed survey and testing of archeological sites at Cape Krusenstern. Dozens of NPS personnel and volunteers, and 66 students participated in the project. Freeburg and Anderson's work correlated climatic and environmental variability with observable culture change and led to a better understanding of late-Holocene prehistory. The project included public outreach and education efforts in several local schools.



Excavations at Cape Krusenstern National Monument

John L. Cotter (1911 – 1999) was best known for his work at Jamestown, Virginia, and his contributions to the development of historical archeology. Cotter's first NPS assignment was at Tuzigoot NM, Arizona. He went on to be the Northeast Regional Archeologist between 1957 and 1977. The award was created to recognize exceptional archeological projects in honor of Dr. Cotter's long and distinguished career. Award nominations are peer submitted and voted on by the award committee comprised of five NPS archeologists representing subfields within American archeology.

Congratulations to all the winners!

NPS Midwest Archeology and Submerged Resources Centers Document Dam Resources in St. Croix National Scenic River

Staff from the NPS Submerged Resources Center and Midwest Archeological Center have identified and mapped wing dams built a century ago by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers along the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. The dams were designed to force the current into the river's center to naturally develop a 3-foot-deep channel to accommodate steamboats carrying passengers and goods. The project has two goals, said park historian Jean Schaeppi-Anderson - to find out what still exists and document it, and determine whether surviving dams are worth adding to the National Register of Historic Places.

The US ACE built wing dams on the St. Croix between 1881 and 1917, closing off islands and backwaters to steer the current into the main channel. Workers cut down trees along the shore, formed layers of logs and brush and then used rocks to keep the dams in place. Much of the work was done in winter, when they could walk on the frozen river.



Erin Dempsey, left, and Nora Greiman, right, marked coordinates for mapping a water control feature on the St. Croix River.

Over time, some wing dams were destroyed by log drives, ice or flooding, and others disappeared beneath layers of river silt. When low water in 2007 revealed several dams poking above the surface, Schaeppi-Anderson began searching for information on them. There wasn't a lot, but some sketches and a 1937 Army Corps map locating a few of them were found.

The project, costing an estimated \$20,000, is being paid for with mitigation funding built into the \$676 million St. Croix River Bridge under construction south of Stillwater. The NPS received \$250,000 from the bridge project for archeological surveys, historic research and restroom facilities along the river; another \$100,000 is going to the NPS to develop a response plan for spills from the bridge.

From story by Kevin Duchscher, Star Tribune

Follow-Up to E-Gram Article “Archeology and Reality Television”

Last month I wrote in a “Slightly Off-Topic” article on reality television “Randy Olson, marine biologist turned film director, gave two pieces of advice to his colleagues who were struggling to communicate about climate change: 1.) take journalism classes – your prose is boring; and 2.) take acting classes – your presentations are boring. How many of us have taken that advice?”

Lots, it turns out, as the many e-mails that I received demonstrated. I will share one with you.

“We in Natural Resources Stewardship and Science just hosted a science communication training from Stony Brook University that speaks to your points. Feel free to share this resource in next month's issue: <http://www.centerforcommunicatingscience.org/improvisation-for-scientists/>”

The link takes you to the website for the Alan Alda Center for Communicating Science at Stony Brook University. A wide range of workshop options are available, including improvisation. “The goal of teaching scientists improv is not to turn them into actors, but to free them to talk about their work more spontaneously and directly, to pay dynamic attention to their listeners and to connect personally with their audience.”

The NPS Natural Resources Stewardship and Science Directorate has hosted three trainings through a cooperative agreement. Four or five trainers came to a park system site to work with 32 employees for three days. Participants reported that the training greatly improved their communication skills. “I learned to focus on quickly getting to the meat of my message, being more animated in delivery, and using more plain language,” said one. “I learned strategies for redirecting and streamlining media messages,” said another. “And it was fun!”

Park and program budgets are usually constrained, but competitive grants are available from the Horace M. Albright-Conrad L. Wirth Grant program, a prestigious developmental opportunity that annually funds NPS employees' personal and career development projects. An individual grant might send you to a training. Group training on site will probably require more funding than an Albright-Wirth group grant, however.

Contact for more information: Cheri Yost, Acting Communication Specialist, NPS Natural Resources Stewardship and Science, 202-768-2945

By Karen Mudar

Honoring Tribal Legacies Launched in National Park Service Midwest Region

NPS Midwest Regional Director Cameron Sholly and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Superintendent Mark Weekley and former superintendent Gerard Baker welcomed guests to the launch of *Honoring Tribal Legacies: An Epic Journey of Healing* hosted by the NPS, Lewis and Clark Trust, Inc.; and KANEKO, a non-profit cultural organization established by Jun and Ree Kaneko. *Honoring Tribal Legacies* has been a five year long partnership between the University of Oregon and the NPS.

Honoring Tribal Legacies is a curriculum model that encourages educators to include stories, perspectives, and expertise of Native people when teaching American history. Its aim is to challenge teachers to evaluate how they integrate tribal perspectives when teaching about Lewis and Clark or any American history topic. Seven model Teachings using the *Honoring Tribal Legacies* methodology show how educators can use the Teachings to benefit student learning by being more inclusive. The Teachings are accompanied by a two-volume guidebook that addresses the questions “Why is honoring tribal people important?” and “How can I design curricula that honors tribes?”

To access the two-volume guide and the Teachings, go to www.HonoringTribalLegacies.com; all material is downloadable and free.

By Jill Hamilton-Anderson

The Archeology of LGBTQ People, Places, and Events

The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Heritage Initiative addresses the under-representation of LGBTQ properties on the National Register of Historic Places and designated National Historic Landmarks (NHL). At present, there are only one NHL (Stonewall) and four National Register properties listed for their association with LGBTQ history and heritage. Another NHL nomination will make the Henry Gerber House in Chicago a second LGBTQ NHL.

The theme study (which provides contexts for understanding and thinking about LGBTQ history in America) includes an archeological context. It describes the research questions that can be addressed through archeological methods and interpretation either when a significant building has been demolished, or in conjunction with the historical record of a place.

Megan Springate, the prime consultant for the LGBTQ Heritage Initiative and author of the archeological context is looking for any leads to excavations that have already been done at archeological sites with LGBTQ history and heritage and/or which address LGBTQ issues.

If you are aware of any examples, please contact her directly at megan_springate@partner.nps.gov
More information is available at <http://www.nps.gov/history/heritageinitiatives/LGBThistory/>

Students Look to Unearth History at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

The NPS partners annually with Portland State University and Washington State University, Vancouver, to offer an archeology field school at Fort Vancouver NHS. The 2015 field school will focus on a 19th century barrel makers shop and WWI military plane manufacturing.

From 1825 to 1860, Fort Vancouver was the regional headquarters and supply depot for the Hudson's Bay Company. Coopers there made barrels for shipping goods. "Animal pelts were shipped in barrels. Salted salmon was packed in barrels, and they had to have a barrel maker on site," said Doug Wilson, NPS archeologist. Students will begin preliminary testing at two sites suspected to be the housing for the Fort Vancouver coopers. The last known cooper to work in the shop was a Hawaiian named Spun Yarn.

Students working on the spruce mill portion of the project will look for concrete foundations that would establish the footprints of the main mill, repair shops and machine shops. That would add a timely feature in a couple of years, when the nation observes the centennial of the U.S. entering World War I. Archeologists also will be working in areas where 5,000 soldiers, who were the mill-hands, lived in bunkhouses and a tent city.

By Tom Vogt, The Columbian

National Park Service Aids in Investigation of Wreck of Slave Ship São José

In 1794, the Portuguese ship São José-Paquete de crashed into a submerged reef and broke apart while rounding the southern tip of Africa. The captain and crew survived the shipwreck but half of the slaves perished. Some were able to reach the shore on a barge, but the fierce weather prevented the barge from returning for more. Two days later, the surviving Africans were resold into slavery.

The wreckage was discovered by treasure hunters in the 1980s, who misidentified it as a Dutch merchant ship. By 2012, researchers found the São José's manifest. The ship left Lisbon with 1,500 iron blocks of ballast destined for Mozambique. The ship left Mozambique with 400- 500 slaves and was destined for Maranhão on the Brazilian coast. The voyage ultimately lasted 24 days.

The São José is possibly the first slave ship ever discovered that had wrecked while carrying slaves. Divers working with historians and archeologists have been excavating the wreckage – which lies barely 100 meters from the coast near Cape Town – since 2010. The excavations are led by the Slave Wrecks Project, a coalition of researchers from George Washington University, the Iziko Museums of South Africa, the South African Heritage Resource Agency, the NPS, and others.

The turbulent surf that helped sink the São José has complicated the recovery process. The waters are so rough divers said working on the site was like working in a washing machine. Some objects were buried six to eight feet under the sand. Items would be uncovered, documented, and then covered over by sand again just a few hours later.

Various artifacts from the ship will be displayed in museums around the world over the coming months. Some – including the iron blocks used for ballast, are destined for the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture, which will open in 2016.

From story by Henry Gass, Christian Science Monitor

To read more about the **São José**, go to <http://columbian.gwu.edu/silenced-sea>

Ocmulgee National Park Bill Faces Another Hurdle

A bid to turn the Ocmulgee National Monument into Georgia's first national historical park could gain ground. U.S. Reps. Sanford Bishop and Austin Scott are scheduled to address a hearing at a session of the

House of Representative's Federal Lands Subcommittee, which reports to the Committee on Natural Resources. Congress authorized the classification of the Ocmulgee National Monument in 1934. Residents could only gather enough funds during the Great Depression to purchase 678 acres by 1936. Officially titled the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2015, the bill aims to re-designate the national monument, expand the current boundaries to include a total of about 2,800 acres, and administer a special study by the Department of the Interior. The hearing is just one part of the legislative process and the proposal still will need House and Senate approval.

Bishop and Scott re-introduced the bill in January. Last October, the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (Creek) and Seminole Nations), which represents more than 500,000 Native Americans, gave their official support of the bill.

By Conner Wood, The Telegraph

NPS Archeologist Assists with Research at the Beckley Grist Mill, West Virginia

New River Gorge National River archeologist David N. Fuerst and non-NPS colleague Thomas F. Lemke report that the recent archeological study at the Beckley Grist Mill in Beckley, West Virginia, has demonstrated that the site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Beckley Historical Landmark Commission paid for the study with a State Survey and Planning grant and matching funds from the Carter Foundation and an anonymous donor.

The mill, which was built by Alfred Beckley, the son of John Beckley, the first Clerk and Librarian of Congress, in 1837, is located along Piney Creek in what was then Fayette County, Virginia. The findings from the study will be used to nominate the mill to the National Register based on its association with Alfred Beckley and its potential to tell the story about early agricultural settlement and industrial development in the lower New River region. The study's findings are also being used to create a city park and support heritage tourism in the Piney Creek watershed.

To read more about the Beckley Grist Mill, see "NPS Archeologist at New River Gorge National River Helps Local Efforts to Protect Mill Site" in the April 2014 **Archeology E-Gram** at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/egram/1404.pdf>

Navajo Nation Sues National Park Service for Return of Human Remains

The Ninth Circuit Court heard from both sides in a case alleging that the NPS wrongfully exhumed more than 300 sets of Native American human remains and artifacts from Canyon de Chelly NM. The NPS is holding the remains and artifacts at the Western Archeology Center, and the tribe has been trying to get them back since the 1990s. The tribe also sought to halt the NAGPRA repatriation process under way.

The Navajo Nation sued the NPS in 2011, claiming that the government's exhumation violated the U.S. Constitution and the Treaty of 1868, which established the borders of the Navajo Reservation. Appealing a Federal judge's dismissal of the case, Paul Spruhan argued before a three-judge panel that both the Treaty of 1868 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) give the tribe a pre-existing "right of control" to the remains and artifacts.

The Navajo insist that the "ultimate disposition of human remains and cultural objects taken from tribal lands prior to the enactment of NAGPRA [in 1990] is subject to the consent of the Indian or Indian tribe which owns or has jurisdiction over such lands." The tribe says that if a court determines that either the 1930 law establishing the monument or NAGPRA had transferred title to the archeological resources in

Canyon de Chelly NM to the Federal government, then both laws would be in violation of the 5th Amendment's takings clause.

The tribe also seeks declaratory judgment that the human remains and artifacts belongs to the Navajo Nation, and a "mandatory injunction that NPS immediately arrange for, and cooperate in, the orderly repatriation of any and all human remains and cultural objects, and any other archaeological resources ... which were removed from Canyon de Chelly National Monument."

By Katherine Procter, Courthouse News

To read more about this case, go to <http://www.courthousenews.com/2011/12/21/42433.htm>

Jemez Pueblo May Have Claim to Valles Caldera National Preserve

A Federal appeals court has revived Jemez Pueblo's lawsuit claiming rights to the Valles Caldera National Preserve. The 10th Circuit Court of Appeals said a U.S. District Court in Albuquerque should take another look at whether an 1860 land grant extinguished the pueblo's rights to the large swath of the Jemez Mountains west of Los Alamos. The tribe sued in 2012, claiming the land belongs to tribal members because their ancestors were the primary occupants of the area. Ancient trails, home sites, fields, hunting traps and sacred areas have been identified on what is now the preserve. Members continue to visit it for religious ceremonies, initiations, hunting, and to use hot springs for healing purposes.

The pueblo argues that it holds the original land title and that the 1860 land grant didn't extinguish that title. The U.S. government awarded the land grant to the heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca. The property was later acquired by the Dunigan family of Abilene, Texas, which in 2000 sold it to the Federal government for \$101 million.

In 2013, U.S. District Judge Robert C. Brack ruled that the pueblo failed to bring a timely claim under the 1946 Indian Claims Commission Act and "lost its opportunity to litigate its dispute with the United States." That ruling came after the U.S. Department of Justice filed a motion to dismiss the case on the grounds that the court didn't have jurisdiction over the issue. The department said the pueblo should have filed the claim between 1946 and 1951 with the Indian Claims Commission, which had exclusive jurisdiction to rule on such claims.

By Uriel J. Garcia, The New Mexican

FEDERAL NEWS

Department of the Interior Fills Federal Preservation Officer Position

Caroline Hall will join the DOI Office of Acquisition and Property Management as the new Departmental Federal Preservation Officer (FPO). Hall comes to DOI from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, where she has served as the Assistant Director of the Office of Federal Agency Programs for the past six years. Prior to that, she was the Preservation Compliance Coordinator for the NPS for five years.

Hall will be working closely with the Department's Senior Preservation Officer, the bureau FPOs, the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, and the museum and real property communities to promote the appropriate care and management of the Department's historic properties and other historic buildings and structures, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and museum collections.

UNESCO #Unite4Heritage

UNESCO has started the #Unite4Heritage campaign to build support for the protection of heritage in areas threatened by extremists. This campaign will be highlighted at the 39th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, Germany, where staff of the NPS Office of International Affairs will form part of the official U.S. delegation.

"When violent extremists say humanity is not a single community that shares values, when they say world heritage doesn't exist, when they say pre-Islamic heritage is idolatry, when they say that diversity is dangerous, that tolerance and dialogue are unacceptable - we must respond," UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova stated at the launch of the #Unite4Heritage campaign at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Baghdad in Iraq in March.

The campaign is working to spread the word through Twitter, Facebook and Instagram. In order to show support, take a photo with a heritage site or artifact, and describe why it is important. By using the hashtag #Unite4Heritage, UNESCO and the global community can help share the values of tolerance, diversity and respect.

Learn more about the U.S. participation in the UNESCO World Heritage program:

<http://www.nps.gov/oia/topics/worldheritage/worldheritage.htm>

By Jonathan Putnam, NPS Office of International Affairs

Bureau of Land Management Project Archaeology: Investigating Nutrition

The new *Project Archaeology: Investigating Nutrition* guide is now available. Trace the shift from hunting and gathering to the development of agriculture in the ancient world. Explore contemporary nutrition through student collected data and design a healthy eating plan for the school based on information drawn from the study of the past.

The Advent of Agriculture in Mesopotamia

Discover the past through authentic evidence from ancient archeological sites in Mesopotamia! Examine two archeological sites on the upper Euphrates River and uncover the changes in diet as people shifted from foraging to farming. Students will think like archeologists as they apply the tools of scientific inquiry to the investigation of nutrition. Surprisingly, the advent of agriculture decreased food diversity with significant consequences for human health even today.

Grade Level: 6th Grade (easily adaptable to elementary and high school)

Subjects: social studies (world history, ancient civilizations), science, health enhancement (nutrition), language arts

Enduring Understandings: This curriculum unit teaches six enduring understandings specific to the theme of food, subsistence, and culture:

1. Nutritional food is a basic human need.
2. Cultures change when there is a shift in food production or consumption.
3. Using the tools of scientific inquiry, archeologists study what people ate and how they got their food.
4. Subsistence practices and human nutrition have changed over time.

5. The loss of archeological sites reduces our ability to learn about the past and plan for the future.
6. Understanding consequences of subsistence practices helps us understand the present and plan for our future.

The cost of the new guide is \$39.95 (\$20.00 for coordinators, master teachers, and facilitators). SPECIAL NETWORK DEAL: Buy 10 books and get 1 free!!! Offer ends August 7, 2015.

For more information, go to the **Project Archaeology** website at <http://projectarchaeology.org/>

US Forest Service in Dispute Over Sacred Land Near Glacier National Park

A Federal judge will hear arguments over whether a Louisiana company should be allowed to drill for natural gas near Glacier NP on land considered sacred to the Blackfoot Indians. The 6,200-acre lease was suspended by Federal officials in the 1990s. The land is part of the Lewis and Clark NF, but is not on the Blackfoot Reservation.

The Badger-Two Medicine area is the home of the creation story of the four Blackfoot tribes in Canada and Montana and the Sun Dance that is central to their religion. The USFS determined drilling would adversely affect the sacred site and reduce its spiritual power for the Blackfeet. The findings by an agency archeologist were supported by representatives of the tribe and the Montana SHPO.

Owner Solenex LLC filed a 2013 lawsuit to lift the suspension on the lease, issued in 1982. The company wants U.S. District Judge Richard Leon in Washington, D.C., to decide in its favor so it can drill this summer. "We've been stopped for 32 years. We have a valid permit, and our client has the right to go and drill," said William Perry Pendley, Mountain States Legal Foundation, representing Solenex. "Are there artifacts out there that we need to be protective of? Show us where they are, and we'll mitigate."

Tribal leaders asked Interior Secretary Sally Jewell to cancel the lease and 17 others that remain suspended. They offered Solenex the opportunity to drill elsewhere on the northwest Montana reservation, but "the Blackfeet tribe will not accept drilling in the Badger-Two Medicine," THPO John Murray said. Representatives of Solenex in April met with members of the tribe, state and Federal officials and the U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in an attempt to resolve the dispute, but no agreements were reached.

Department of the Interior Revises Tribal Recognition Process

The DOI has revised the process for officially recognizing Indian tribes. The revisions create a process that will promote more transparency for a timely and consistent process, while being flexible enough to account for the unique histories of tribal communities and maintain the integrity of criteria in place for nearly 40 years.

The final rule, available in the *Federal Register*, creates a two-phase review process for tribes petitioning the Department of Interior for Federal recognition and gives tribes facing rejection the ability to have an administrative judge review their case before a final decision is made. The rule also aims to improve transparency by forcing the agency to make all documents relating to a petition publicly available.

Since 1978, of the 566 federally recognized tribes, 17 have been recognized through the current regulatory process. The Department has denied acknowledgment to 34 other petitioning groups.

The rule will take effect 30 days after publication.

TRAINING AND GRANTS

Archeological Resources Protection Training Program (ARPTP)

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is sponsoring the Archeological Resources Protection Training Program (XP-ARPTP-503) August 17-21, 2015, at Fort McClellan, AL. This 37-hour course provides training in all aspects of an archeological investigation and prosecution. The class culminates in a 12-hour archeological crime scene practical exercise where law enforcement officers and archeologist 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, damage assessments, and provide testimony in a courtroom scenario. This training is open to all law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and Federal archeologists.

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

National Park Service Offering Park NAGPRA Training

The Park NAGPRA program is offering a multiple session online course about the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in August 2015. Park superintendents and resource managers as well as archeologists, curators, and other staff with NAGPRA duties are invited to attend. The training will provide an overview of NAGPRA and prepare participants to respond to inadvertent discoveries and plan for intentional excavations as prescribed by the law.

Topics include, but are not limited to – NAGPRA basics, collections (inventories and summaries), intentional excavations and inadvertent discoveries, culturally unidentifiable and unclaimed, tribal consultation, evaluating repatriation requests (claims), and reburial on park lands. This is a multiple session course. You must attend all sessions to complete the course and receive credit. Registration is limited to 40 participants.

Dates: August 18-21, 2015 12:30 - 2:30 MDT: 08/18/2015 Background and Definitions; 08/19/2015 Collections; 08/20/2015 Intentional Excavations & Inadvertent Discoveries; 08/21/2015 Consultation, Claims, Transfer of Control, Reburial

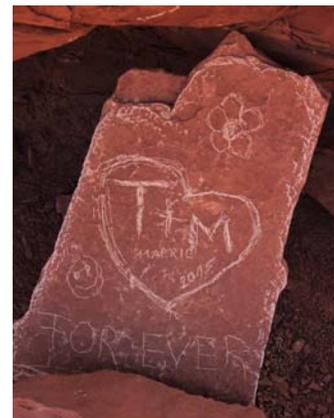
Tuition: None

To register, contact Mary S. Carroll at 303-969-2300

SLIGHTLY OFF-TOPIC: Etching Vandals Spotted in Grand Canyon National Park

A *Modern Hiker* reader who wished to remain anonymous shared photos and a story of a couple who appear to be etching some graffiti into rocks on the South Kaibab Trail in Grand Canyon NP. The reader said that on the afternoon of April 11, 2015, he saw the couple etching their names in the rocks on the trail. The reader didn't feel comfortable confronting the pair directly because he was solo hiking and far from the trailhead. He called park rangers from the Yaki Point shuttle stop to report the incident but the pair had departed by the time the ranger arrived.

Now he's trying to track down the pair – so they can pay for the cleanup. He says, "We spent 5-6 weeks traveling through 10-15 national parks and monuments, and after a while, it really made us mad to see how



shamelessly people would violate the law. But, at the same time, I think a public shaming is appropriate, at least until they reimburse the taxpayer for the cost of cleaning it up.”

We don't have to tell you that vandalism in national parks and national forests is a big deal, nor do we have to remind you how sadly common it's become over the past few years. [Archeological sites are often vandalized by graffiti “artists.” The presence of pictographs and petroglyphs seems to inspire them. - KMM]

Modern Hiker says “We now have the ability to help overworked and under-funded law enforcement rangers track down people who would otherwise, in all likelihood, go unpunished. And while we agree that this is a relatively minor incident in the grand scheme of things, we feel that if we can help, we should.”

From story by Casey Schreiner, Modern Hiker



Wouldn't it be great if we could harness our social media and our citizen preservationists to exert social pressure on the looters and vandals in our national parks?

So ... does anyone know who these people are? If you do, please contact Jane Rodgers, Deputy Chief Science & Resource Management, Grand Canyon National Park (928) 638-7475, and thank you.

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.