



August 2019 Archeology E-Gram Print edition

NPS NEWS

Archeologists at Pipestone National Monument Conduct Fieldwork

Pipestone NM cultural resources program manager Anne Dowd led a team to complete fieldwork for archeological testing in advance of a transformer replacement project. The park partnered with the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma to document argillite (pipestone, catlinite) quarrying, groundstone production, and construction activities associated with the tenure of former Superintendent Cecil D. Lewis, Jr., who built the park's Upper Midwest Indian Cultural Center addition to the Visitor Center.

Lewis was an enrolled member of the Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma and the first American Indian superintendent in the National Park Service. Among Superintendent Lewis' many accomplishments was launching a program of close coordination with Tribes affiliated with the Monument and creating jobs for American Indian craftspeople.



Pipestone NM archeology team members Anne Dowd, Melea Hoffman, Charles Cheek, Kevin Leehan, Cassandra Bereman, and Emily Caselman. (NPS photo)

by Natalie Barber

National Park Service Releases Guidance on Responding to Harassment

Archeological field schools on NPS lands are generally led either by NPS employees or by staff of partners, such as universities and nonprofit organizations. The released guidance applies to field school students who are alleging harassment by NPS employees, volunteers, or interns. This guide shares the Department of the Interior (DOI) and NPS definition of harassing conduct and describes the procedures to report allegations of harassing conduct that you experience or witness between NPS staff or field school students. Field school students who are alleging harassment by partner staff should follow the partner organization's policies and procedures.

The *Guide to Understanding National Park Service (NPS) Preventative and Response Measures to Harassing Conduct During Archeological Field Schools* was created for NPS staff, partners, and field school students. Topics include:

- What Is "Harassing Conduct"?
- How to Report Allegations of Harassing Conduct
- Appropriate Actions by NPS
- Fictional Scenarios of Harassment

To read the guidance, go to <https://mylearning.nps.gov/library-resources/archeological-field-schools-and-harassment/> (You may be required to establish a NPS Common Learning Portal account first.)

E-Mail for the E-Gram

Beth Horton writes, “Thank you for including our ARPA training at Yellowstone National Park. I hope your summer is going well, and that you're having some fun adventures.” You’re welcome, Beth!

Jeff Durbin says, “I learned a lot of things that I never knew in the July issue of the E-Gram!”

We learned some things that we never knew as well! Vergil Noble, whose retirement we reported in the July E-Gram, is a serious scholar of Buster Keaton. Noble writes, “I am an annual sponsor of the Kansas Silent Film Festival, held every February in Topeka. I have been a member of the International Buster Keaton Society for about 10 or 12 years and currently serve on its board of directors. I've written five articles for their newsletter, *The Keaton Chronicle*, and I will appear as an on-screen interview subject in the forthcoming feature-length documentary *Buster Keaton: Home* (largely about his childhood summers in Muskegon, Michigan. That film is still in production, but should be completed next year.”

We will look for his film debut, and report on it in the E-Gram!

FEDERAL NEWS

Arthur Lazarus, Lawyer in Landmark Sioux Court Case for Black Hills, Passes

Arthur Lazarus, Jr., a lawyer who represented American Indian tribes for more than four decades, died on July, 27, 2019. He was 92. Lazarus secured a landmark \$106 million award for the Sioux Nation as part of its long fight for the Black Hills of South Dakota. Lazarus was known for working with tribes including the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians; Nez Perce Tribe; Oglala Sioux Tribe; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; and the Seneca Nation of Indians. Lazarus traveled to tribal council meetings across the country, offering legal advice on budgets and land claims. He lobbied on behalf of American Indian legislation and helped draft the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which awarded \$962 million and 44 million acres – roughly 10 percent of the state – to Alaska Natives.



Lazarus spent much of his career working on the historic Black Hills case, one of the longest legal battles in American history. Passed from judge to judge and eventually from lawyer to lawyer for nearly 60 years, the case resulted in a 1980 Supreme Court ruling that upheld the largest Indian land compensation award in U.S. history, set a standard for later claims, and ultimately, divided the Sioux. Younger leaders insisted that the land was never up for sale, calling the process a sham, and tribal leaders went on to reject the money, which continues to accrue interest in a Treasury Department account.

Known in the Lakota language as Paha Sapa, the Black Hills encompass roughly 7 million acres of western South Dakota and northwestern Wyoming. It came into Federal hands when Congress reneged on a treaty with Sioux leaders after gold was discovered on the land. Today, Mount Rushmore NHP and Wind Cave NHP are located on the contested land.

In 1923, after Congress passed a law enabling tribes to file compensation claims, lawyer Ralph Case began a legal campaign on behalf of the Sioux. The case was bogged down by delays and, after 20 years, thrown out for technical reasons. The Indian Claims Commission, established in 1946, created a new avenue for obtaining compensation. Sioux leaders enlisted Lazarus and two others to replace Case in 1956. Lazarus was twice forced to turn to Congress for assistance, which passed and amended legislation

removing legal roadblocks. In 1979, the Court of Claims awarded the Sioux \$17.5 million, plus 5 percent interest for the illegal seizure of the Black Hills. When the government appealed, Lazarus argued the case before the Supreme Court, which upheld the payment in an 8-1 ruling.

In the years after the Supreme Court case, Sioux tribal leaders continued to insist they preferred their sacred land more than the compensation. Tribal leaders still seek reparation of their land through the White House and Congress. Meanwhile, the money from the Indian Claims Commission continues to grow. By 2011, the fund was worth more than \$1 billion.

From obituary by Harrison Smith, Washington Post

Mdewakanton Community Opens Cultural Center and Museum

The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's cultural center and public museum are now open after decades of work. Hocokata Ti, pronounced ho-cho-kah-tah tee, is the Dakota term for lodge at the center of the village or camp. The complex includes members-only spaces for Mdewakanton government and community events and a main-floor exhibit on the tribe's history that's open to the broader public.

"Mdewakanton: Dwellers of the Spirit Lake" offers the uncommon experience of an exhibit about a Native American tribe made by its subjects rather than outsiders. The voices of tribe members play in audio recordings of their ancestors' historical writings and their own memories. The displays move from prehistory to the present day, starting with Dakota creation stories. Native people hunted, fished, planted corn and gathered wild rice along the Minnesota River and other waterways for thousands of years.



Signs and interactive screens highlight cultural values and the Dakota language, such as names for local places or relatives. Tools, garments and other historical handiwork made with buffalo hide and porcupine quill surround the walkway. Many of the pieces come from community members or from the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C.

The center's completion also coincides with the community's 50th year since the federal government recognized it as a tribe. The doors are open most Tuesdays through Saturdays.

From story by Dan Holtmeyer, swnewsmedia



The Federal Archeologists Bookshelf: will be back soon.

GRANTS AND TRAINING

National Park Service Awards Grants

The NPS has awarded \$1.657 million in grants to 16 Indian tribes and 15 museums to assist in the consultation, documentation, and repatriation of ancestral remains and cultural items as part of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

Twelve grants will fund the transportation and return of 58 cultural items, more than 32,000 funerary objects, and human remains representing 1,601 ancestors. Twenty-two consultation and documentation grants will fund museum and tribal staff travel, consultation meetings, and research, all in support of the repatriation process.

Enacted in 1990, NAGPRA requires museums and Federal agencies to inventory and identify Native American human remains and cultural items in their collections, and to consult with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations regarding repatriation. Section 10 of the Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to award grants to assist in implementing provisions of the Act. The National NAGPRA Program is administered by the National Park Service.

US Forest Service Offers ARPA Training

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and United States Forest Service (USFS) are co-sponsoring “Archeological Resources Protection Training Program” (A_XP-ARPTP-1902) at Asheville, NC, September 16-20, 2019. This 40-hour course provides training in all aspects of an archeological investigation and prosecution. The class culminates in a 12-hour exercise where law enforcement officers and archeologist work as a team to investigate and document an archeological 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.

Federal employees should contact their training academy representatives at FLETC to register.

Contact: FLETC instructor Charles Louke (912) 280-5138.

Bevinetto Fellowship Open

The announcement for the NPS Bevinetto Fellowship is open until September 16, 2019. The Bevinetto program is a great opportunity for mid-career professionals currently at the GS 11 or higher level who have been permanent employees with NPS for at least five years to gain experience that will help them move into higher leadership positions in our agency. The selected individuals will serve their first year in a staff position in a congressional committee or personal office. The second year, they will serve with the Office of Legislative and Congressional Affairs in Washington, DC, and will have opportunities to work with the NPS Directorate. If a Bevinetto Fellow is not placed in a new position within 3 months after his or her fellowship ends, the nominating Region or Directorate will be responsible for finding an appropriate new placement for the Fellow.

After the announcement closes, the qualified applicants from your region or program will be forwarded to your human resources office for review by regional and associate directors. They will forward to WASO the applications of the candidates that they believe will represent the NPS well in Congress and who have the qualities needed to be a leader.

Contact: Melissa Kuckro, 202-513-7298, melissa_kuckro@nps.gov; Chuck Laudner, charles_laudner@nps.gov; Susan Farinelli, 202-513-7254, susan_farinelli@nps.gov

The link to the USAJobs posting is

<https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/543563000#requirements>

Wilderness Cultural Resource Training

NPS Vanishing Treasures Program and the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center will offer *Preserving Cultural and Wilderness Resources: Achieving Common Ground* in Yosemite NP, October 22-24, 2019. The workshop will focus on treatment approaches to cultural resources located in designated Wilderness areas, with dedicated time for field-based problem solving and discussion.

Tuition for the workshop is \$250; tuition for students enrolled in an accredited institution is \$50. Trainees are responsible for their travel, lodging, and meals.

Registration can be completed through the [Vanishing Treasures Registration Form](#).

Contact: Erin Gibbs, vanishingtreasures@nps.gov (307-739-3571).

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area offers Cultural Resource Awareness Training

Cultural Resource Awareness Training will be held at Delaware Water Gap NRA, November 12-14, 2019. There is no tuition for the course, but any travel costs associated with this training will be paid by the benefiting account. Do not make travel arrangements until you receive confirmation of your acceptance into the course. There is a waitlist for registration.

Participants may attend all or part of these sessions. Read the activities description below and choose dates accordingly.

DAY ONE: Explores cultural resource management from a perspective of preservation and protection issues by identifying threats derived from natural and human sources. Treatment plans, site monitoring, public outreach and involvement through interpretation, education, volunteerism, and partnerships will be considered.

DAY TWO: Consists of site visits where problems are known to occur or are likely to occur. We will travel around the park to examine and discuss archeological and structural resources to consider specific problems and potential responses.

DAY THREE: Is geared to a law enforcement and cultural resource professional audience to examine in detail options for enhanced cultural resource preservation and protection. Ideas including site condition assessment, surveillance, incident identification, reporting, documentation, and investigative responsibilities will be offered. Relative strengths and weaknesses of various laws and prosecutorial alternatives will be considered.

The desired outcome of this class is enhanced awareness of cultural resource issues and better means for coping with them when they occur.

SLIGHTLY OFF TOPIC: Marking the Introduction of Slavery into North America

August 26, 2019, marked the 400th anniversary of the moment when slavery collided with capitalism in North America. The governor of Jamestowne purchased 20 Africans from pirates, setting the colony on a path unique to the New World. Unlike enslavement in the Old World, which could be a transient status, a system developed in the New World which defined slavery as immutable, and legitimized by an evolving legal structure. As early as 1662, legislation in the Virginia colony denied basic rights to residents based on skin color. Over time, behavioral traits and abilities came to be associated with specific phenotypes. The color of a dog's coat does not dictate its behavior but, even in the 21st century, some may not be able to extend this biological truism to humans, and still associate skin and hair color (think "dumb blondes"!) with particular behaviors and abilities.

The NPS strives to impart a more nuanced understanding of the effects of institutional racism on *all* members of our society, both individuals and generations. Researchers and interpreters grapple with our difficult history and work to engage the public in the topic. Many of these efforts have been documented in the Archeology E-Gram. To acknowledge this legacy, the E-Gram offers a list of some of the resources that have been developed to encourage discussion and to celebrate the accomplishments of individuals and groups who have confronted the lasting effects of slavery in this country.

Fort Monroe National Monument

Although Fort Monroe was not established until later, it is situated on the geographic location, Point Comfort, where the kidnapped Africans first disembarked. Subsequently, the fort served as a safe haven for African American freedom seekers during the Civil War. Now a national monument, the park has offered a series of reflective events during the month of August, and posted essays on its website: <https://www.nps.gov/fomr/index.htm>

Historic Jamestowne, Colonial Parkway National Historic Site

Resources on this website provide a chronology of the gradual institutionalization of slavery at Jamestown and elsewhere in the 13 colonies: <https://www.nps.gov/jame/learn/historyculture/african-americans-at-jamestown.htm>

Teaching with Historic Places

Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) uses historic places in the National Park System and listed in the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places to enliven history, social studies, geography, civics, and other subjects. TwHP has created a variety of products and activities that help teachers bring historic places into the classroom.

African American History: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/lessons-by-theme.htm#african>

Civil Rights and Racial Healing: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/lessons-by-theme.htm#african>

Civil Rights Movement: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/lessons-by-theme.htm#civil>

The Robinson House (NPS Archeology Program)

Learn about archeological excavations at the Robinson house, located in what is now the Manassas NBP in Manassas, Virginia. Born a free African American in 1799, James Robinson served an indenture as a young man before working in a Virginia tavern where he earned the \$484.94 needed to purchase 170 acres of land near Bull Run. In 1842, he built a small log cabin, which was enlarged and renovated several times over the years. Through hard work and perseverance, the Robinson family turned the surrounding

land into a prosperous farm, making James Robinson one of the wealthiest African Americans in the Manassas area in the mid-19th century. The farm played a critical role in the Second Battle of Manassas. The “Learn More” section has many resources to learn about the lives of enslaved people during the 19th century.

<https://www.nps.gov/archeology/robinson/index.htm>

NPS Museum Management Program

The Museum Management Program offers resources to learn about African American heritage in two areas: ***Teaching with Museum Collections*** and ***Virtual Exhibits***. Teachers can find lesson plans pertaining to African American history and Civil Rights on the website. Visitors can learn about material culture used at the time of the Civil War, as well as an extensive collection of photographs related to the over 1,000 African American pilots, known as Tuskegee Airmen, trained at Tuskegee between 1941 – 1946. Other exhibits relating to African American history are also accessible.

<https://www.nps.gov/museum/index.html>

NPS National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

The Underground Railroad program coordinates preservation and education efforts nationwide and integrates local historical places, museums, and interpretive programs associated with the 19th century Underground Railroad into a mosaic of community, regional, and national stories. Historic places and educational or interpretive programs associated with the Underground Railroad can become part of the network.

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/undergroundrailroad/index.htm> and

<https://www.nps.gov/places/crnurr.htm>

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/reconstruction/about.htm> (Reconstruction Era)

To learn more, go to the NPS website (at NPS.gov) and use the search function to identify resources. Search terms, such “Enslavement,” “Civil Rights,” “African American history,” and “Underground Railroad” will return a long list of resources, all available on the NPS website.

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 at www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm on the NPS Archeology Program website.

Contact: Karen Mudar at karen_mudar@nps.gov to contribute news items and to subscribe.