



Archeology Program

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NPS NEWS

National Museum of Natural History Curator Dennis Stanford Passes

Dennis Stanford, Curator of North American Archaeology and Director of the Paleoindian Program, National Museum of Natural History, passed away on April 23, 2019, after a long illness.

Born in Cherokee, Iowa, Stanford was raised in Rawlins, Wyoming. After receiving a Ph.D. from the University of Wyoming, Stanford joined the Department of Anthropology, NMNH, in 1972, launching a 47-year career at the museum. At a time when Paleoindian archeology was still in its formative stages, Stanford advanced the field through studies of lithic materials, especially Clovis points. His early-career work at the Jones-Miller Bison Kill Site was an exceptionally careful excavation and study of a rich bison butchery site dating to the Folsom period that helped set the stage for the rest of his career.

Stanford was also one of eight archeologists who sued the U.S. government to make the Kennewick Man available for study. The archeologists won the case, which allowed examination of the 8,500 year old human remains to go forward, adding to our understanding of colonization of the New World.

The last few decades of Stanford's research focused on the origins of the first inhabitants of North America, along with human adaptations to the changing environment as the last Ice Age was ending. He conducted fieldwork in Siberia, northern China, the western Arctic, the Rocky Mountains and, most recently, in the Chesapeake Bay region.



Stanford authored 136 publications, including several books. He served as Chair of the Anthropology Department from 1993 to 2000 and head of the Archeology Division multiple times. He hosted 32 research fellows and served on many dissertation committees. Stanford was the excavator/donor of 20 acquisitions totaling 475,000 objects and was the curator of record when an additional 32 acquisitions joined the collections, representing 673,000 items. He will remain one of the foremost contributors to the North American archeological collections at NMNH for decades, if not centuries, to come.

As Lynne Goldstein put it, “Whether you were a fan of Dennis’ research or not, he was a long-time proponent of archaeology, an enthusiastic supporter of colleagues and students, and a great storyteller. He will definitely be missed.” His wife, archeologist Pegi Jodry, and many friends and colleagues will miss him very much.

NPS Oral Historian Given the Pogue Award

NPS oral historian LuAnn Jones, who has curated the oral histories of many NPS archeologists, received the Forrest C. Pogue at the Spring meeting of the organization *Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region* (OHMAR). The award recognizes "significant contributions to oral history" and "distinguished, unique, and continuing efforts on behalf of excellence and professionalism in all aspects of oral history activity."

An alumnus of the Southern Oral History Program, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Jones has worked as a historian in a variety of settings. Between 1986 and 1991 she directed “An Oral History of Southern Agriculture” at the National Museum of American History. She was associate professor at the University of South Florida and East Carolina University between 1996 and 2009. She has served as a scholar on community-based history projects sponsored by the North Carolina Humanities Council. Jones is currently a historian in the NPS Park History Program in Washington, DC.



Jones is the author of *Mama Learned Us to Work: Farm Women in the New South*; and the co-author of *Like a Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World*; *The Life and Legacy of Robert Smalls of South Carolina’s Sea Islands*; and *Everyone Helped Their Neighbor: Memories of Nags Head Woods*. She continues to conduct research for an ongoing project, *DuPont Comes to Tobacco Road: Rural Industrialization in the Postwar South*, supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Hagley Museum and Library, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Jones was elected to the executive board of the Organization of American Historians in 2017, and she serves as an adviser to the Drs. John S. and Betty J. Schuchman Deaf Documentary Center and the DC Oral History Collaborative. She has also served on the boards of OHMAR, the Society for History in the Federal Government, and the Oral History Association.

Since 1979, OHMAR has recognized and promoted high standards in the field of oral history through the Pogue Award, an annual award for outstanding and continuing contributions to oral history. The award honors Forrest C. Pogue. Pogue pioneered the use of oral history in combat during World War II and also served as an early president of the Oral History Association.

Divers Hunting for Sunken Slave Ship in Biscayne National Park

NPS archeologists and other researchers, including volunteers from Diving with a Purpose, are searching for the slave ship *Guerrero* that sank while carrying slaves to the Americas. There have only been two identified slave ship wrecks to date, which makes the *Guerrero* very important.

"It's a significant story in South Florida that hasn't really been told," said NPS archeologist Josh Marano. "It was a pirate slave ship that was carrying 561 enslaved Africans across from Africa in 1827." In the 1820s, slavery was still legal in the US, but importing slaves was not. Pirates took over the slave trade across the Atlantic because both the US and Great Britain had outlawed transporting them.

The British warship *Nimble* spotted the *Guerrero* off the South Florida coastline and started to attack. While trying to escape, the *Guerrero* ran aground and eventually sank. The *Nimble* did, too. The *Nimble's* logs provide some information, but no one has been able to determine exactly where the ships went down.

Of those enslaved on the *Guerrero* when it sank, 41 died. The pirates hijacked two wrecker ships that had come to help the *Guerrero* and took 400 slaves to Cuba. Other wrecker ships transported 120 Africans to shore. With some help from the U.S. government, 95 of them saved enough money for passage back to Africa, where they landed in Liberia after three years in the U.S.

Using an underwater metal detector pulled behind a boat, NPS divers and other researchers have searched about 500 linear miles looking for the *Guerrero* and the *Nimble*. They have about 500 anomalies to investigate to see if one leads them to the *Guerrero*. "One of the sites that we've found was an actual dump of cannon balls and other heavy objects," Marano said. "We've recovered some of those objects and conserve them to hopefully see if there was any kind of mark or marking or anything like that may tell us whether or not this came from a British warship."

For Marano and the other researchers, there's a lot of work to do. "The Gulf Stream just off shore of the Florida Keys, I always like to refer to it as the maritime equivalent of I-95 or maybe the Turnpike." Marano said. "Everything that ever traveled through the Florida Keys, particularly during the age of sail, had to pass ridiculously close to the Florida Keys."

To watch a video about the *Guerrero*, go to <https://vimeo.com/280402151>

New Mexico Protects Chaco Culture National Historic Park

New Mexico State Land Commissioner Stephanie Garcia Richard has signed an executive order to place a moratorium on new oil and gas development on state trust land in a buffer zone around the Greater Chaco Region. The executive order will protect 72,776 acres of mineral estate near the World Heritage site in Chaco Culture NHP.

The state's House delegation to Congress (see below) is also seeking to halt new oil and natural gas lease sales on federal holdings within a 10-mile buffer zone around Chaco Culture NHP. Four members have introduced legislation to prohibit the expansion of mineral development on federal inholdings within a roughly 10-mile radius surrounding the park.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Mystery Coins

NPS officials at Glen Canyon NRA are puzzling over an apparent discovery of old Spanish coins—do they represent a remarkable find or a clever hoax? A hiker reported finding the coins last fall while hiking in

the park. One coin is believed to be silver and dates from the 1660s. The other appears to be copper and likely came from the late 1200s.

The earliest-documented Spanish expedition in the area occurred in 1776, and it never went anywhere near the park. Officials speculate that, if found in context, the coins possibly came from an earlier, undocumented Spanish presence, or they may have been traded to Indians by early Spanish explorers.

By Elizabeth Joseph, Lake Powell Life News



A silver and copper coin recovered from Lake Powell

Three Sentenced in San Antonio Missions National Historical Park Graffiti Case

A U.S. District Judge has sentenced Gabriella Fritz, 21, Sydney Faris, 22, and Andres Castañeda, 20, to five years of probation, ordered them to pay \$10,483 in restitution, and perform 200 hours of community service for defacing two NPS San Antonio Mission buildings with graffiti.

The judge imposed the sentence after learning that the parish priest at Mission San Jose opted to leave some of the graffiti there hoping that the trio would return to remove it, as part of community service. But graffiti the trio left on signs at a NPS visitors center is indelible and the signs will have to be replaced.

The trio admitted that, in the early hours of June 21, 2018, they sprayed graffiti on walls, signs, or in the parking lots at Mission San Jose and Mission San Juan. Both have active Catholic parishes and are part of San Antonio Missions NHP. In 2015, they were designated World Heritage sites.

By Guillermo Contreras, My SA

Looting at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

The NPS is investigating the theft of artifacts stolen during an illegal excavation at Lewis and Clark NHP. The illegal dig occurred at an archeological site near the Netul River Trail. The site was severely damaged and many artifacts are now missing. The most severe damage was along the bank of a tidal river, where approximately 15 cubic yards of soil was disturbed. Evidence indicates a metal detector was used to locate artifacts and dig nine other holes.

The impacted area is also home to a rare salt marsh plant association containing Lyngbye's sedge and Pacific silverweed, which is "so uncommon it is classified as imperiled in the state of Oregon," Carla Cole, a park natural resource program manager, says.

Officials are now asking for help finding the people who are responsible for it. If you were hiking on the Netul River Trail around or before March 20, 2019, or if you have information that could help investigators identify those responsible for this crime, call or text the ISB tip line at 888-653-0009.

FEDERAL NEWS

U.S. Forest Service Investigates Negro Fort at Prospect Bluff

Two hundred years ago, a post overlooking the Apalachicola River in Florida housed the largest community of freed slaves in North America at the time. Hurricane Michael has given archaeologists an opportunity to study its story, a tale of black resistance that ended in bloodshed.

The October Category 5 hurricane caused extensive damage to the site, toppling about 100 trees. Most of the debris has been cleared, but under the remaining roots, USFS archeologists have begun to uncover small artifacts and document archeological features. The effort is funded by a \$15,000 NPS grant and is in partnership with the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. The Negro Fort at Prospect Bluff, managed by the USFS, is a recent addition to the NPS National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

The fort was built between 1814 and 1815, under the direction of the British Royal Marines. During this time, nearly 5,000 people including British troops, Maroons (escaped slaves), and Native Americans (Red Stick Creek, Seminole, Miccosukee) lived at Prospect Bluff. The British withdrew from the Apalachicola River in May 1815 following the end of the War of 1812. The fort – now called the Negro Fort by U.S. authorities – was left in the hands of approximately 80 Maroon men and their families. The Prospect Bluff community prospered in 1815 to 1816 as the Maroon inhabitants built homes, cleared fields, planted crops, hunted and fished in the rich waters of the Apalachicola River and Bay.

U.S. officials, however, considered the Negro Fort to be a threat to the system of chattel slavery. American troops supported by Muskogee (Creek) soldiers attacked the fort on July 20, 1816. The U.S. Navy joined the battle on July 27. A cannonball heated until it was red hot ignited the gunpowder magazine in the citadel of the fort. The explosion of the magazine killed 270 men, women, and children. Most of those killed had escaped slavery in Spanish Florida.

U.S. forces returned to Prospect Bluff in 1818 when Major General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish Florida during the First Seminole War. A new fort was built at the site and named Fort Gadsden. The post was held until 1821 when Florida was surrendered by Spain to the United States.

By Dale Cox, Tallahassee Democrat

General Accounting Organization Releases Report on Tribal Consultation

Federal agencies are required to consult with American Indian tribes on infrastructure projects which may affect tribal natural and cultural resources. GAO reviewed federal agencies' processes for consulting with tribes on infrastructure projects outlined in *Additional Federal Actions Needed for Infrastructure Projects (GAO-19-22)*. This report examines, among other things, key factors tribes and selected federal agencies identified that hinder effective consultation on infrastructure projects and steps agencies have taken to facilitate tribal consultation. The report makes 22 recommendations to improve the consultation process.

Based on interviews with officials from 57 tribes and 21 federal agencies, and comments submitted by 100 tribes, GAO identified key factors that hinder effective consultation. Some of the key factors identified by tribes included:

- agencies initiating consultation late in project development stages,
- agencies not adequately considering tribal input when making decisions about projects, and
- agencies not respecting tribal sovereignty or the government-to-government relationship.

Some of the key factors identified by the agencies included:

- challenges in obtaining and maintaining accurate contact information for tribes;
- agency resource constraints to effectively support consultation; and
- difficulties coordinating with other federal agencies when there are multiple agencies involved.

The 21 agencies in GAO’s review have taken some steps to facilitate tribal consultation, but the extent to which these steps have been taken varied by agency. For example, GAO found the following:

- Three agencies have developed systems to help identify tribes that should be consulted, and 18 agencies have developed systems to help notify tribes of consultation opportunities. For instance, the Department of Housing and Urban Development developed a system that aims to identify over 500 tribes’ geographic areas of interest and includes their contact information.
- The Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (FPISC)—which was created to make the process for federal approval for projects more efficient—recommended in its fiscal year 2018 best practices report the development of a central federal information system of tribal areas of interest and points of contact for consultation. In 2018, HUD submitted a proposal to the FPISC to expand the department’s system in response to the FPISC recommendation. Although the FPISC has discussed the proposal, as of October 2018 it had not yet decided whether and how to respond.
- Five agencies’ tribal consultation policies specify that agencies are to communicate with tribes on how tribal input was considered, but 16 agencies do not call for such communication in their policies.

To read the full report go to <https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-19-22>

Bureau of Land Management Closes Calico Early Man Site

The Calico Early Man Site, near Yermo, California, is closed until further notice. The site, about 15 miles northeast of Barstow, became famous after Louis Leakey visited in 1964 and worked at the site off and on until 1970. The site became a popular destination for the past five decades for visitors from around the world. Besides vandalism and theft, there is a potential health concern at the site. Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome is a highly contagious respiratory disease which is transmitted by infected deer, mice, and other rodents. The site will re-open depending upon studies needed to ensure the area is safe for humans.

Congressional Hearing Explores Impacts of Air Pollution on Sacred Sites

The House Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources convened a hearing in New Mexico on federal oversight of oil and gas leases on public holdings near ancient Native American cultural sites. The House committee was exploring the possible impacts of air pollution on sacred sites.

Lawmakers, including Representatives Raul Grijalva (Arizona) and Debra Haaland and Ben Ray Luján (both New Mexico) visited pueblos at Chaco Canyon and nearby industrial sites, where they used infrared camera technology to view methane escaping into the atmosphere. “You could see the plumes coming out and moving across the sky,” Luján said. “There’s no question that this is occurring.”

The Federal administration is seeking to eliminate 2016 EPA rules requiring energy companies to reduce flaring of methane. New Mexico has initiated development of its own regulations to reduce flaring and leakage, while giving oilfield regulators new authority to issue citations and fines.

Grijalva said Chaco Culture NHP deserves the same consideration for a buffer zone as Yellowstone NP, which received an ecological buffer under legislation signed this year by President Trump. The proposed buffer zone includes a mix of state, federal and tribal lands — as well as parcels owned by individual American Indians. There already are more than 130 active wells within that area.

Oil industry representatives say a buffer zone is not needed, as robust protections already are in place within the park, and beyond the park federal authorities require detailed land surveys prior to drilling. “Those archeological surveys are baked into the process,” said Kathleen Sgamma, president of the Western Energy Alliance that represents more than 300 oil and natural gas companies. “Any development on those leases would have to go through cultural surveys as specified under NHPA and other laws.”

In recent years, federal land managers have deferred interest by the oil and gas industry in parcels that fall within the proposed buffer. The BLM continues to work with the BIA on revamping a resource management plan for broader San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado. It’s one of the nation’s oldest production areas.

GRANTS AND TRAINING

Two Classes of ARPA for Cultural Resource Professionals Offered

This dynamic and interactive class is taught by experienced cultural resource professionals and law enforcement instructors. You will be expected to make connections between the information presented and the parks and cultural resources for which you are directly responsible. The course highlights case studies to underscore the relevancy of the curriculum. You will learn about the nexus between ARPA and related cultural and natural resource laws, including NAGPRA, NHPA, and SURPA.

This class provides opportunities to explore ways of using ARPA embracing other disciplines within cultural resource management. While primarily used for illegal digging of archeological sites, ARPA can be effectively applied to vandalism, arson, museum theft, and failure to comply with NHPA Section 106.

You’ll better recognize looted sites and understand the appropriate response. As the subject matter expert you will better articulate the importance of preserving our cultural assets, and you’ll become a vital component in the deterrent impact of ARPA.

Target Audience: cultural resource professionals, including archeologists, architects, and curators. All with similar interests and responsibilities are welcome to apply.

Important DOITalent Registration Information for NPS Staff: The registration hyperlink directs you to a course page for multiple ARPA classes: first, click the green "Enroll Me" button. This enrolls you in the course and sends you a generic confirmation email. *However, you are NOT yet enrolled in a specific class/event.*

After clicking the green "Enroll Me" button, you will be directed to a new page, where you must scroll down select your preferred class dates from the list of "Upcoming Events". Find your preferred dates and click "Sign-Up" or "Join Waitlist" at the right hand side under "Options" and follow the prompts. If you have questions about enrolling through DOITalent, please contact Justin Sochacki at Justin_Sochacki@nps.gov or 240-439-0542.

Dates: May 6 -9, 2019, at the Lazy L Motel in Houston, Missouri. This class is primarily for USFS employees, but additional seats may be available to NPS employees. All registrants will be waitlisted and notified of their final enrollment status. Do not make travel plans until you are notified of your acceptance into the course. Any travel costs will be paid by the benefiting account. For more information regarding this course,

July 23 - 26, 2019, at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge --- Priority registration will be given to employees of the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. All participants will be placed on a waitlist. Do not make travel plans until you are notified of your acceptance into the course. Any travel costs will be paid by the benefiting account.

Contact: Cari Kreshak at cari_kreshak@nps.gov.

Monthly Webinars on National Historic Preservation Act Section 106

The NPS CR Academy is launching a series of monthly webinars on using the NHPA Section 106 PA. You can find info on *Get the 411 on the Section 106 PA* webinar series on the Common Learning Portal at <https://mylearning.nps.gov/library-resources/section-106-programmatic-agreement-webinar-series/>

The first webinar kicked off on April 23; the series will continue into the fall.

Opportunity to View *In Effigy*

A year ago the NPS Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Directorate released the video and webinar series *In Effigy* to the agency. Since that time, many people have asked if there would be another opportunity to attend the webinars.

Join us for one final webinar on Thursday, May 23, 2019, to discuss what has changed at Effigy Mounds NM and where the NPS goes from here. This webinar will feature the people you are familiar with from the video series -- Jim Nepstad, Bob Palmer, David Barland-Liles, Albert LeBeau and Caven Clark.

If you are interested in attending, the date, time and login information will be posted at this link in the [Common Learning Portal](#). This event is open only to people with a PIV card.

One week before the webinar a new video will be released to guide the final webinar.

2019 Archaeology Channel International Film Festival

The 16th Annual edition of The Archaeology Channel International Film Festival is May 1-5, 2019, with most venues located in downtown Eugene, Oregon. Join Archaeology Channel staff for four days of films, presentations, and discussions on archaeology, our shared cultural heritage, and indigenous peoples worldwide. Watch archeologists uncover a hidden medieval French castle, see the face of one of the earliest Americans through an unlikely discovery, learn about the long-lasting ramifications of the Titanic disaster, and much more.

The Archaeology Channel International Film Festival is a juried international competition in the cultural heritage/archaeology film genre, bringing you the world's best films relating to archaeology, ancient and indigenous cultures, and their world. This festival is a counterpart to popular European archaeological and cultural film festivals.

For more information, go the Archaeology Channel at <https://www.archaeologychannel.org/events-guide/tac-international-film-festival/international-film-festival>

Archaeological Violation Investigation Class

Northland Research, Inc.'s Heritage Protection and Emergency Management team has scheduled *Archaeological Violation Investigation* class in Tucson, Arizona, May 21-23, 2019. The class is being sponsored by the NPS WASO Archeology Program and the Intermountain Region. The class will be held at the NPS Western Archaeological and Conservation Center. The classes are open to all federal, tribal, state and other government agency law enforcement officers, archeologists and prosecuting attorneys. Agency managers and other cultural resource staff members also may attend.

The investigation class meets USFS Law Enforcement & Investigations ARPA training requirements. The registration deadline for the classes is close of business on Friday, May 3, 2019.

Contact: Brent Kober, Northland Research, Inc. bkober@northlandresearch.com.

SLIGHTLY OFF TOPIC: Health and Safety in Archeology

It's April and many of us will be heading off to fieldwork soon. The physical and emotional health, and safety of archeologists are important concerns. The New York Archaeological Council tells us, "Archeology, especially the field work portion, can be a physically demanding undertaking. While it is not necessary to be in excellent physical condition, it certainly helps. However anyone that heads to the field (or lab) needs to be aware of health issues that may arise, and be prepared to deal with them."

Health concerns are not confined to fieldwork. Lab conditions and field housing can also pose threats. Project and field directors have a responsibility to ensure the health and safety of their crews. Here are some issues to consider when heading to the field (courtesy of the NY Archaeological Council):

Respiratory conditions: Asthma and other respiratory related conditions can be worsened by field and lab conditions, including high dust concentrations, allergens in the atmosphere, physical labor, and heat.

Temperature Stress: Both hot and cold conditions such as heat exhaustion and frost bite, are common concerns for archaeologists. Temperature stress can exacerbate respiratory conditions as well.

Diabetes and other metabolic conditions: The high level of physical labor may necessitate a modification of normal medication/dietary levels in order to keep pace.

Information and Communication: Individuals with health conditions and allergies should make sure that at least one other person on the crew is aware of the condition and knows where potentially life-saving medication is kept (epi-pens, etc.). Always have a paper map with the nearest medical facility (hospital, clinic, etc.) clearly identified. Don't assume that you will have cell phone service in the field!

Excavating Historic Burials: It is worth testing coffin contents for preservatives prior to excavation. In the confined space of a crypt, dust from lead coffins is a health hazard. Arsenic may also be an issue. A useful paper on this topic is *Arsenic and Old Graves: Testing Procedures at Nineteenth Century Cemeteries*. The paper is available on Academia at https://www.academia.edu/10146132/Arsenic_and_Old_Graves_Testing_Procedures_at_Nineteenth-Century_Cemeteries

Infectious diseases: Some infectious disease organisms may survive in historic burials. Possibilities are cholera, smallpox, and the Ebola virus. It's worth doing a little research to learn how the people died and whether it poses any health hazards. If so, take precautions! Wear a mask! Suit up!

There are also environmental diseases, such as Hanta virus and Valley Fever.

Then, there are the diseases that we give to each other, colds, stomach bugs, impetigo, and worse! Caution and good hygiene are imperative to keep a field crew healthy.

Self-inflicted Hazards: It goes without saying that cigarettes pose significant health hazards, both in the short run and in the long run, likewise e-cigarettes and chewing tobacco. Although archeologists' fondness for alcohol is legendary, reaching for that beer after a long day in the field is likely to lead to problems. Alcohol and sodas dehydrate you; better to drink water. And, while field schools and crews are legendary for fieldwork romances, caution and protection promotes safety.

Other Resources: The New York Archaeological Council (<https://nysarchaeology.org/nyac/health-and-safety/>) has information about taking Health and Safety Classes.

The website ArchaeologyFieldwork.com has an ongoing project to develop comprehensive information <http://www.archaeologyfieldwork.com/AFW/health.htm>. There is an eclectic range of topics and information that will help you think outside the box when it comes to archeological health and safety (armadillos? Really?). The section on harmful insects is impressive.

Kenneth Feder and David Poirer have published a volume titled *Dangerous Places: Health, Safety, and Archaeology*. (published in 2001 by Bergin and Garvey). This volume is now available online through Questia.com (you will need to purchase an account to review the entire book).

Here's an interesting article about archeology and alcohol:

<https://www.sciencemag.org/careers/2018/12/some-disciplines-heavy-drinking-part-culture-can-be-problem>

Have a productive summer and come back safely!

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.