



The Antiquities Act Centennial 1906-2006



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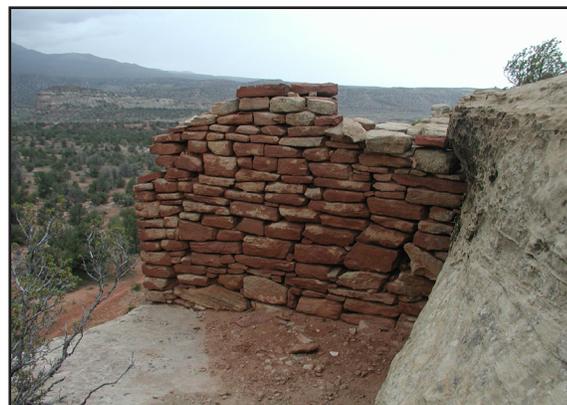
STORY IDEAS RESEARCH PROJECTS

Alaska: Gulkana River Surveys. Personnel from BLM's Glennallen Field Office and the University of Alaska-Fairbanks are conducting several years of field surveys along the Gulkana River to learn about BLM-managed cultural resources and the potential impacts to those resources from all types of river users. In addition, information from the surveys will tell us about a little-known time in the prehistory of the Copper River Basin. For more information about this project, contact John Jangala, Bureau of Land Management, Glennallen Field Office, P.O. Box 147, Glennallen, AK 99588, E-mail: John_Jangala@ak.blm.gov, Telephone: (907) 822-3217, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html or <http://www.wy.blm.gov/rgdt/> or http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html#AK_Gulkana



Arizona: Experimental Laser Scanning of Prehistoric Rock Art in the Agua Fria National Monument. This cutting-edge experimental study will evaluate the suitability, cost effectiveness, efficiency, and accuracy of three-dimensional (3-D) laser scanning to record prehistoric rock art and its environmental context. The study will also assess whether 3-D scanning can help determine age differences among rock art elements at a particular location. This is a partnership project between BLM's Agua Fria National Monument and Arizona State University's Deer Valley Rock Art Center. For more information about this project, contact Dr. Connie Stone, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix Field Office, 21605 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85027, E-mail: Connie_Stone@blm.gov, Telephone: (623) 580-5517, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html

Colorado: The Village Project, southwestern Colorado. This National Science Foundation-funded project involves scientists and educators from all over the United States. Computer simulation utilizing data about known archaeological sites will clarify the relationships among climate, culture, and human behavior that resulted in village formation and depopulation in the Mesa Verde Region of Colorado between A.D. 600 and A.D. 1300. For a more detailed and broad overview of the project, its history, the people involved, information on similar research, and links to further information, visit the project Web site at <http://www.wsu.edu/~village/> or http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html



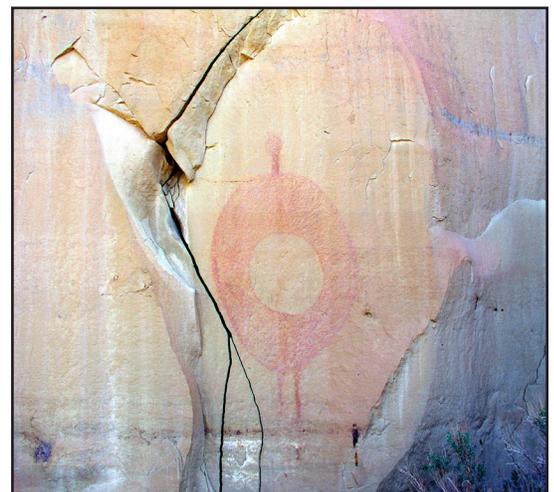
BLM-Eastern States (State of Maryland): *Archaeological Evaluation and Historical Interpretation of the 18th-Century Chiles Homesite in Charles County, Maryland.*

This archaeological recording and excavation project, jointly undertaken by the Bureau of Land Management-Eastern States (BLM-Eastern States) and the College of William & Mary's Center for Archaeological Research, will provide information about early Euro-American settlement and domestic lifeways along the Potomac River. The Chiles homesite, located on BLM's Douglas Point tract in Charles County, will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, and an interpretive plan will be developed. For more information about this project, contact Troy Ferone, BLM-Eastern States, Milwaukee Field Office, 626 E. Wisconsin Ave. #200, Milwaukee, WI 53202, E-mail: Troy_Ferone@blm.gov; Telephone: (414) 297-4437, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html



Idaho: *Lower Salmon River Geoarchaeology Study.* Through geological mapping, excavation, and analysis of soils from selected archaeological sites, this project is helping BLM's Cottonwood Field Office and Oregon State University explain how humans adapted to changing environmental conditions during the Paleoarchaic-Archaic transition in west-central Idaho. This research has yielded new information about human settlement on the Columbia Plateau and the Northern Great Basin more than 11,000 years ago. For more information about this project, contact David Sisson, Bureau of Land Management, Cottonwood Field Office, Route 3, Box 181, Cottonwood, ID 83522-9498, E-mail: Dave_Sisson@blm.gov, Telephone: (208) 962-3782, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html

Montana: *Weatherman Draw Study.* As part of a proposal to protect highly significant prehistoric rock art from oil and gas development, the Weatherman Draw Area of Critical Environmental Concern will be completely surveyed; threatened archaeological sites will be tested; cultural and historical information will be collected; rock art will be recorded; and the area will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a National Register District. Work currently underway is being conducted under a cooperative agreement with Western Wyoming College. Ten percent of the proposed National Register District will be surveyed each year, and threatened sites will be studied and recorded. For more information about this project, contact Glade Hadden, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, 5001 Southgate Dr., Billings, MT 59101, E-mail: Glade_Hadden@blm.gov, Telephone: (406) 896-5234, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html



Nevada: *Archaeological Test Excavations at Boyd Reservoir Bison Site.* This three-year testing and recording project undertaken by BLM's Elko Field Office will analyze a 620-year-old bison butchering and kill site currently threatened by stream erosion. The studies will likely provide important information about the spread of Numic peoples in prehistoric times, a major research interest in Great Basin archaeology. For more information about this project, contact Tim Murphy, Bureau of Land Management, Elko Field Office, 3900 E. Idaho Street, Elko, NV 89801; E-mail: Tim_Murphy@blm.gov; Telephone: (775) 753-0275, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html

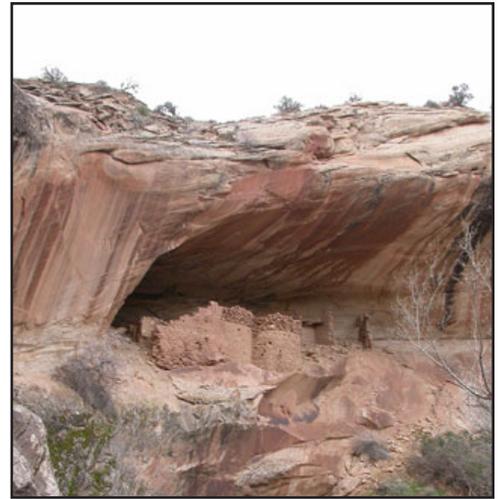


New Mexico: *Mesa Portales Archaeological Project.* This project, conducted jointly between BLM's Rio Puerco Field Office and Eastern New Mexico University, uses information gathered by mapping, recording, and excavating archaeological sites. Through a variety of techniques, researchers will analyze artifacts, plant and animal remains, and features found on Mesa Portales. Several dating methods will be employed. The resulting information may be used to help explain the relationship between the abandonment of the Mesa Verde area in the 13th century and the concurrent increase in populations at Mesa Portales. For more information about this project, contact Gretchen Obenauf, Bureau of Land Management, Rio Puerco Field Office, 435 Montaña Rd., NE, Albuquerque, NM 87107, E-mail: Gretchen_Obenauf@blm.gov, Telephone: (505) 761-8773, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html or http://www.nm.blm.gov/features/dinetah/dinetah_splash.html

Washington: *Cultural and Ecological Studies at Watmough Bay.* After studying and stabilizing an archaeological site on Lopez Island in the fall of 2004, BLM's Spokane District Office, the University of Washington's Burke Museum, and the Samish Indian Nation's Center for the Study of Coast Salish Environments will collaborate again to analyze ecological and cultural information from the site. Analyzing the plant and animal remains will enable researchers to understand how conditions at the site changed through time, and how climate and humans may have caused these changes. For more information about this project, contact Richard Bailey, Bureau of Land Management, Spokane District Office, 1103 North Fancher Road, Spokane Valley, WA 99212, E-mail: Richard_Bailey@or.blm.gov; Telephone: (509) 536-1217, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html



Utah: Comb Ridge Research Project. This project, undertaken by BLM's Monticello Field Office, will help us understand how humans used the Colorado Plateau in prehistoric times. It will also help BLM preserve an area, occupied over 8,000 years ago, that may have had connections with the great pueblos of New Mexico's Chaco Canyon. The project will offer opportunities for Native Americans and the general public to participate. Unrecorded and previously documented historic and prehistoric sites will be investigated, and actions needed to preserve and manage the sites will be determined. For more information about this project, contact Jim Carter or Nancy Shearin, Bureau of Land Management, Monticello Field Office, 435 N. Main St., P.O. Box 7, Monticello, UT 84535, E-mail: James_Carter@blm.gov or Nancy_Shearin@blm.gov, Telephone: (435) 587-1513 or (435) 587-1529, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html



Wyoming: Cantonment Reno Research Project. BLM's Buffalo Field Office will conduct a historical and archaeological study of the Cantonment Reno, a military supply depot that helped supply General Crook's campaigns against the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Indians in the late 19th century. The historical, archival, and archaeological information will provide guidance for future archaeological investigations, and the creation of detailed maps will aid site management. Further study may help determine the location of a settlement founded after the abandonment of the supply depot. For more information about this project, contact Buddy Green, Bureau of Land Management, Buffalo Field Office, 1425 Fort St., Buffalo, WY 82834-2436, E-mail: Buddy_Green@blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 684-1096, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/heritage_ed/site_visits.html or http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research.html

Wardell Buffalo Trap: A prehistoric buffalo trap and kill site was excavated by BLM archaeologists and volunteers near Pinedale, Wyoming, in the summer of 2005. Originally excavated in 1970, the Wardell Buffalo Trap site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Evidence from the site indicates that about 1,000 years ago, a group of 100-125 individuals built a 50- by 30- foot corral of juniper and cottonwood at the base of a bluff about one mile from the Green River. They possibly built drivelines of trees and sagebrush in a V shape ¼ to ½ mile stretching out from the trap. Small herds of perhaps 20 bison were diverted into the corral on their way back from getting water. Indians then killed the trapped animals with bows and arrows. The Wardell Bison Trap is the earliest known evidence of a communal bison kill involving use of bow and arrow in the northwest plains. It is one of only two known communal bison kill sites in western Wyoming, and the only one excavated. For more information about this site, contact Dave Vlcek, Bureau of Land Management, 432 East Mill Street, PO Box 768, Pinedale, WY 82941, E-mail: Dave_Vlcek@blm.gov, Telephone: (307) 367-5327, http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/research/ongoing_research_full.html or http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/heritage_ed/site_visits.html

