



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



June 2016 Archeology E-Gram

NPS NEWS

Mount Rainier National Park's Chief Archeologist Greg Burtchard to Retire

Mount Rainier NP chief archeologist and cultural resource liaison Greg Burtchard has announced his upcoming retirement. Burtchard began graduate studies at the University of New Mexico in 1968. Following a three-year hiatus to complete military service, he received an M.A. in anthropology in 1973 and subsequently a PhD.

Burtchard first worked as a BLM archeologist, conducting an environmental assessment for a proposed coal mining venture in an area that included Chaco Canyon, Navaho lands, and Aztec Ruins. After moving to the Pacific Northwest in the 1980s, he worked at Washington State University's Center for Northwest Anthropology, and at University of Washington's Office of Public Archaeology. In 1987, with Kenneth Ames, Burtchard developed and directed Portland State University's Laboratory of Archaeology and Anthropology. He developed an ecologically-based model to explain Holocene subsistence and settlement patterns in northwest montane settings while working on Mount Hood.



In 1991, Burtchard joined the International Archaeological Research Institute in Honolulu as a research associate. He directed projects on Hawai`i, O`ahu, Moloka`i, Kaho`olawe, Kaua`i, Guam, and Republic of Palau. While in Hawai`i, he developed a population density driven model to explain settlement and cultural change for the islands. While there, he also directed archeological projects at John Day Fossil Beds NM in Oregon, and Mount Rainier NP in Washington.

Burtchard was hired by the NPS in March 2000. Since coming to Mount Rainier NP, his responsibilities have focused on coordinating the park's cultural program generally, implementing the park's research design; working to incorporate the park's prehistory and history into interpretive programs; and establishing more effective working relationships with the park's six traditionally affiliated tribes.

By Darin Swinney

National Park Service Archeologist George Fischer Passes



Retired NPS archeologist George Fischer passed May 29, 2016, in Tallahassee, Florida, after a recent decline in health. He initiated underwater archeology in the NPS. A native Californian, Fischer was born in Susanville on May 4, 1937. He did undergraduate and graduate work at Stanford University, and began his career with the NPS in 1959. Fischer worked in six parks, the Washington, D.C. Office, and the Southeast Archeological Center, from which he retired in 1988. He founded and oversaw the NPS underwater archeology program, and was involved with many shipwreck excavations, such as the 1554 Padre Island galleons, 1733 galleon *San Jose*, 1622 galleon *Rosario*, 1748 British warship HMS *Fowey*, and 1865 steamboat *Bertrand*.

Fischer was also instrumental in developing the underwater archeology program at Florida State University. He was a founding member of the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology. He taught underwater archeology at Florida State University (FSU) and co-instructed inter-disciplinary courses in scientific diving techniques.

In lieu of flowers, George asked for donations in his honor to Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), 81 Lighthouse Avenue, St. Augustine, FL 32080.

Archeologist is Cultural Resources Program Manager for C&O Canal National Historic Park

Sophie Kelly has been selected as the new Cultural Resources Program Manager for C&O Canal NHP. Kelly has a Ph.D. in Anthropology and was most recently employed as a Foreign Affairs Officer for the U.S. Department of State. Previously, she served as the Cultural Resources Manager for the Arizona State Parks system and a Cultural Specialist for the Tribal Government of the Gila River Indian Community. She has also served as managing editor of a research journal on cultural heritage protection and preservation. Kelly was also an NPS NPCE intern in the Washington, DC, Archeology Program Office.



Kelly will be joining the Division of Resources Management on July 10.

NPS Southeast Archeology Center Hosts Girl Scout Archeology Event

On May 14 and 15, 2016, the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) inaugurated a Girl Scout Ranger Program (GSRP) activity. Girl Scout Juniors (grades 4 and 5) from the Girl Scout Council of the Florida Panhandle (GSCFP) participated. Ranger-led activities included archeology field fundamentals, dating techniques, and an orientation to archeological sites protected within NPS units. Woven throughout were resource protection messages highlighting the importance of protecting these historic and prehistoric resources. The girls shaped and fired pottery, tried their hands at atlatl tossing, explored geocaching, and participated in mock lab and excavation activities. Each Scout received a workbook to further individual research and education.



The GSRP is a cooperative effort between the NPS and the Girl Scouts of the USA to promote opportunities and activities that align with the missions of each organization while advancing shared program goals.

Contact: Thadra Stanton (850-580-8412) or Meredith Hardy (850-580-8428). Learn more about SEAC online and on Facebook.

By Margo Schwadron

(Foreground: Satin Bowman and Scouts; Background: Thadra Stanton and Scouts. Photo: Hillary Conley)

Petersburg National Battlefield Investigates Looting in Park

Law enforcement officers at Petersburg NB in Virginia identified a large number of looters' pits at Petersburg NB during the week of May 23, 2016. The pits were likely dug to search for metal identified by metal detectors. Petersburg was the site of the largest and longest prolonged siege of the Civil War.

To ensure a strong ARPA case, should the perpetrators be apprehended, Cultural Resources manager Julie Steel initiated an archeological damage assessment. NPS Northeast Regional Office Archeologist Bill Griswold headed the archeological investigation. NPS Cultural Resources GIS historian David Lowe, who was conducting other research in the park, and park staff assisted with mapping and recordation.

"This is an affront to the memory of people who fought and died on this field and it is destruction and theft of history from the American people," said Petersburg NB Superintendent Lewis Rogers. "This kind of aberrant behavior is always disgusting but it is particularly egregious as Memorial Day weekend arrives, a time when we honor the memories of our friends and family.

Depredation of archeological resources on Federal lands is a crime covered by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. Violators, upon conviction, can be fined up to \$20,000.00 or imprisoned for two years, or both. The public can help by calling in any tips or other information. The toll-free number is 888-653-0009; callers can leave a message.



(Left to right: David Lowe, Bill Griswold, and Chris Bryce. NPS photo.)

Acadia National Park Celebrates Centennial

Acadia National Park is celebrating its centennial! On July 8, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson, using the Antiquities Act, signed a Presidential Proclamation to establish Sieur de Monts National Monument, later, in 1929, changed to Acadia National Park.

Archeological resources document over 6,000 years of human occupation. Archeological investigations on Mount Desert Island found native settlements and shell middens containing ceramics and tools along the seashore. The Abbe Museum's archeological collections contain objects from the park spanning 10,000 years, including archeological materials pertaining to the ancestral Wabanaki, the Carroll Farm Homestead, Islesford (Little Cranberry Island), and Saint Croix Island.

In the early 17th century, Samuel Champlain, cartographer for a French expedition, described the landscape and the native peoples in his journal of exploration along the coast. Soon after, the coastal Indians were joined by Jesuits, who established a mission. Their settlement was destroyed by the English, commencing a period of struggle for control over the area. By 1820, farming and lumbering vied with

fishing and shipbuilding as major occupations. Over the next several decades, artists and journalists helped to popularize the region to affluent summertime vacationers. Today, around 3 million people every year enjoy the 48,000 acres protected by Acadia NP.

To learn more about Acadia NP and celebrations, go to <https://www.nps.gov/acad/index.htm>.

National Park Service Buys Powhatan Village

The NPS has purchased the historic Werowocomoco site in Gloucester County, Virginia. The village on the banks of the York River was occupied by Powhatan and his daughter Pocahontas in 1607 when English settlers arrived in Virginia. English settlers described Werowocomoco in the early 1600s, but its location was lost over time until 2003 when archeologists announced its rediscovery.

In 2014 the Werowocomoco site was added to the National Park System's Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail.

The federal government purchased the 260-acre property for \$7.1 million on June 15, 2016. It remains closed to the public and several phases of a planning process could take the NPS nearly two years to complete before a design or concept is developed.

From story by Francis Hubbard, Daily Press

National Park Service Alaska Region Co-Organizer of Alaska Archaeology Month

April is Archaeology Month in Alaska and this year NPS was a lead organizer, working with BLM, BOEM, and the Ukpeaġvik Iñupiat Corporation to organize public education events and produce a poster that went to a thousand schools, libraries, and museums across Alaska and beyond.

This year's theme is the Thule tradition--the immediate ancestors of Inupiaq people living today across western and northern Alaska. Thule people were successful whalers, artists, and traders and settled the entire span of the North American arctic.

More information about the Thule tradition is available at:
<http://www.alaskaanthropology.org/> and <https://www.nps.gov/inup/index.htm>



Pottery Discovered at Cape Hatteras National Seashore Possibly Linked to the Lost Colony

NPS Archeologists working on Roanoke Island have discovered shards of 16th century pottery that may be linked to the Raleigh Colonies. The latest find came as archeologists from the NPS Southeast Archeology Center and the First Colony Foundation conducted excavations in two areas of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore threatened by erosion. The fragments are believed to have been parts of an ointment or medicine jar. Similar shards were discovered in the same area in the 1940s.

English explorer Sir Walter Raleigh sent several groups to the North Carolina Coast in the 1580s. A 1585 mission that only lasted 11 months was made up of only men. The group that landed in 1587 included both men and women and saw the birth of Virginia Dare, known as the first English child born in the New World. That group seemingly vanished. The discovery of artifacts such as the medicine jar shards help in piecing together what may have happened.

Cultural Resources Updates in 2015 National Park Service Wilderness Report

The NPS Wilderness Stewardship division has released the 2015 Wilderness Report containing cultural resource contributions to wilderness stewardship. The Cultural Resources and Wilderness working group for the NPS Wilderness Leadership Council, chaired by Laura Kern, focused on four priorities in 2015:

- Narrative guidance on cultural resources as part of the 5th quality of wilderness character;
- Decision guidance for wilderness-appropriate application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties for historic structures and installations in wilderness, and criteria for re-use of historic buildings;
- Solicitor-reviewed white paper summarizing guidance; and
- Connectivity between the WASO-led efforts to update RM-28A technical reference material related to cultural resources as part of wilderness character, and decision guidance on treatment of historic buildings and structures, that is undergoing final review prior to being transmitted to three Associate Directors. In final form, this guidance will be included as part of RM-41.

Secondly, six NPS staff, including a cultural resource specialist, worked with colleagues from the BLM, USFWS, and USFS to develop an implementation plan for the 2020 Wilderness Vision. The group developed action items for implementing the Wilderness 2020 vision.

To read the full report, go to <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1981/upload/2015-NPS-Wilderness-Report.pdf>

By Karen Mudar

NPS Awards over \$1 Million to Preserve American Battlefields

The NPS announced \$1.19 million grants to support 20 projects at battlefields across the country. Awards were given to projects in 14 states entailing archeology, mapping, cultural resource survey work, documentation, planning, education, and interpretation. The grants are administered by the NPS American Battlefield Protection Program. Federal, tribal, state, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and educational institutions are eligible for the battlefield grants. Since 1996, the American Battlefield Protection Program has awarded 559 grants totaling \$18,442,955 to help preserve significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. Below is a list and description of the 10 archeological grants:

- *Delaware: New Castle Historical Society \$71,500*

This project will delineate the boundaries of the Fort Casimir Battlefield and determine the extent of subsurface remains of the fort and related sites in the surrounding area. The fort was built by the Dutch in 1651 and was the site of a battle between the Dutch and English in 1664 that helped establish English control of the Delaware Valley. Ground penetrating radar and select subsurface testing will be used.

- *Massachusetts: Town of Montague \$81,000*

This project will conduct archeological fieldwork at the Battle of Great Falls (Wissantinnewag-Peskeompskut) fought in 1676 as part of the King Phillips War. This battle was part of 1675-1678 conflict between Native American inhabitants of present-day New England and English colonists and Native American allies between. Fieldwork will locate, sequence, and document battlefield actions to create a preservation plan and assessment of the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

- *New York: City of Plattsburgh \$54,000*

This project will evaluate six New York battle sites from the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. The Battle of Valcour Bay is one of the first naval battles of the Revolutionary War. The other five sites are related to the Battle of Plattsburgh, a deciding battle in ending the War of 1812. Through regional

planning, public engagement, document review, and archeological assessment, this project lays the foundation for a strategic preservation blue print and a plan for heritage tourism.

- *New York: Raymond W. Harvey American Legion Post 703 \$80,000*

This project will conduct an archeological study to determine the integrity of the Battle of Fort Anne's defining features. In 1777, a larger British army defeated a Continental force that was retreating from a loss at Fort Ticonderoga. Through an archeological study and development of a preservation plan, the project will present a history of the battle for future visitors and researchers.

- *New York: Seneca Nation of Indian Tribal Historic Preservation Office \$46,000*

This project will document location and boundaries of the Battle of Bucktooth, believed to be the northernmost skirmish between Europeans and the Seneca Tribe during the Western Campaign of the Revolutionary War. Knowledge of the battle is based on Seneca oral histories. Through archeological survey, the office aims to verify histories and set aside the battle site as a historical landmark. The site can then be preserved and interpreted for the Tribe and surrounding communities.

- *New York: SUNY Buffalo Research Foundation \$23,200*

This project will conduct an archeological survey to assess and preserve the site of the Battle of Scajaquada Bridge, fought in 1814 during the War of 1812. The project will work with government agencies in planning for the ecological restoration and redevelopment of Scajaquada Creek and surrounding properties, and raise community awareness of the battle.

- *New York: Town of Lake George \$50,000*

This project will compile an inventory of sites and features associated with Fort George, the site of several battles of the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War. Period maps and primary documentary sources, coupled with non-invasive archeological field reconnaissance and GIS technology, will assist in the final report.

- *Oregon: Southern Oregon University \$92,600*

This project will produce multiple property nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for sites related to the Rogue River War (1855-1856) in southern Oregon. Increased white settlement in the area caused ire among the native Rogue River people, leading to several conflicts. The project will conduct historical research, an archeological survey, and GIS mapping to determine conflict boundaries.

- *South Carolina: Salve Regina University \$39,000*

This project will conduct site documentation for Sadkeche Fight-associated sites. At the beginning of the Yamasee War (1715-1717), a South Carolina militia defeated a Yamasee Indian force which was advancing towards Charleston. The project will conduct a military terrain analysis to produce a map of the battlefield. A research design for future archeological testing and a phased preservation plan will help educate the community about the Yamasee War and the importance of battlefield preservation.

- *Virginia: Piedmont Environmental Council \$35,000*

This project will research two previously undocumented Civil War battles - Jacks' Shop and James City. The Battle of Jack's Shop, fought in 1863, was a small but bloody cavalry engagement that ended inconclusively. The Battle of James City, fought a month later, involved a series of failed cavalry charges on both sides. Research will include documenting the extent of the battlefields on the landscape using GIS mapping to create three archeological research designs. This information will be used to inform future archeological investigations of the battlefields.

More information about the American Battlefield Protection Program Battlefield grants is available at: www.nps.gov/abpp/grants/planninggrants.htm.

From story by Jeremy Barnum

FEDERAL NEWS

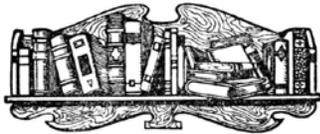
Secretary Jewell Honors Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Archeologist

A BOEM archeologist was among four cultural preservation officers that received the prestigious Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Award for outstanding efforts to protect America's diverse cultural and historical heritage. Secretary Jewell commended the awardees for their extraordinary individual creativity and expertise in the preservation of historic and cultural resources, including enhancing federal preservation efforts in marine archeology.

Brian Jordan, has been a tireless advocate in the establishment and stewardship of the first BOEM Historic Preservation program. His efforts to identify submerged paleo-cultural landscapes have played a critical role in the preservation of such places and elevated the voice of tribal culture on the Outer Continental Shelf. Jordan has stewarded a significant legacy of historic preservation activities, bringing the agency to the forefront of marine archeology.

Created by the National Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Award is the only congressionally-mandated, cabinet-level recognition acknowledging the dedication and expertise of historic preservation professionals within federal, tribal, state, and local government agencies.

The Federal Archeologist's Bookshelf



“New Evidence for the Timing of Arctic Small Tool Tradition Coastal Settlement in Northwest Alaska” Andrew Tremayne (NPS Alaska Regional Office), *Alaska Journal of Anthropology* Vol. 13, No. 1; 1-19.

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a survey of the oldest beach ridges located at Cape Espenberg in Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, Alaska. The goals were to locate and test Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt) sites to develop a coastal settlement chronology and to establish whether marine resources were exploited. At the outset of this project four ASTt sites were known at Cape Espenberg, two with associated radiocarbon dates. Upon completion, ten new ASTt sites with eleven radiocarbon dates were added to the record. Analysis of the radiocarbon dates indicate ASTt occupations at Cape Espenberg began at least 4,500 years ago and lasted a millennium. Comparisons among ASTt sites throughout Alaska suggest the coast was settled prior to the interior. The site designated KTZ-325 yielded the oldest securely dated evidence for sea mammal use in Northwest Alaska, supporting the hypothesis that ASTt people had a maritime economy in place at the start of their florescence in Alaska and beyond.

(You may remember this feature from earlier issues of the E-Gram. We are reviving it to celebrate accomplishments of our colleagues. Send us a copy of the article (or reference to the book) and we will announce it. Thanks to Jeff Rasic for his suggestion to bring back the Federal Archeologist's Bookshelf!)

Archeologists Petition Obama for Bears Ears National Monument

The latest push for a Bears Ears National Monument comes from a group of more than 700 archeologists who have signed a letter to the president asking him to create a national monument if Congress does not pass a bill adequately protecting the area's fragile archeological sites. The proponents for the 1.9 million-acre parcel in southeast Utah cite looting and vandalism as a reason to create the national monument. The land is currently managed by multiple agencies, including the BLM and USFS.

Two congressmen have drafted a separate bill to protect 1.1 million acres in the Bears Ears region. The main difference between the proposals is that the draft bill works to balance economic development and preservation while the monument status would be more oriented toward preservation. National monument designation for the area could spur additional tourism in San Juan County, which already benefits from tourism generated by a national monument. The Natural Bridges NM, located west of Blanding, Utah, attracted nearly 95,000 visitors in 2015.

The proposed Bears Ears National Monument would include the current Natural Bridges NM. Archeologists say the national monument designation would provide more protection from looters, especially commercial looters.

“These archeological sites, these artifacts, are the footprints of our people,” said Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, director of the Cultural Preservation Office for the Hopi Tribe. “We do not see these sites as ‘ruins’ or as being abandoned. The spirits of our ancestors still inhabit the Bears Ears. When these sites are looted or damaged, not only our history but our future is disrespected.”

From story by Hannah Grover / The Daily Times, Farmington, N.M.

Quarrel’s Quarrel with Federal Prosecutors Over ARPA Violation

Michael Quarrel, 81, of Deming, New Mexico, was sentenced in federal court in Las Cruces to two years of probation for violating the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). The sentence was announced by U.S. Attorney Damon P. Martinez and Special Agent in Charge Clark Beene of the BLM Region 5 of Office of Law Enforcement and Security. Quarrel also was ordered to pay \$1,542.48 in restitution to cover the cost of damages he caused to an archeological resource while committing the crime. While on probation, Quarrel will be banned from lands managed by BLM.

The sentence was imposed based on a guilty plea entered by Quarrel on January 15, 2016, to a felony charge of violating ARPA on September 30, 2013, by excavating, removing and damaging an archeological resource located on federal lands. Quarrel admitted that he violated ARPA by digging and removing several pieces of broken Mimbres pottery. This is Quarrel’s second ARPA conviction; in 2003, he was sentenced to two years of probation for illegally excavating in an archeological site in the Gila NF.

From Deming Headlight

Native Americans Protest Planned Auction in France

American Indian leaders and representatives of the federal government called for a halt to a planned auction of Native American objects. In an emergency meeting at the National Museum of the American Indian, they condemned the auction at the Eve Auction House in Paris as illegal and in violation of international human rights laws. Among the 400 items in the auction catalogue are a warrior jacket made of human scalps and sacred items from the Hopi Tribe and Acoma Pueblo.

The Native American objections to the Eve Auction House and its art auctions go back several years. Various nations have filed lawsuits, and American embassy officials have tried to intervene. Nothing has worked. While the sale of Native American human remains and sacred objects is against the law in the United States, it is legal in other countries.

The planned sale of an Acoma tribal treasure was canceled after a Paris auction house withdrew the item from bidding. The Eve Auction House’s decision to cancel the sale of a shield used in Acoma religious

ceremonies came after a week of intense lobbying by the Acoma tribe and high-level federal government officials, including Interior Secretary Sally Jewell. Jewell wrote a letter to Catherine Chadelat, president of France's auctions authority, the Council of Voluntary Sales, asking the French government to step in and block the transaction. "We have reason to believe that this object was stolen," Jewell wrote. "I respectfully request that you prevent its sale and direct the Eve Auction House to work with the tribe on its repatriation." Jewell also asked the French official to help the U.S. government identify the American citizen who sold the artifact to the auction house "so that justice may be served."

Congressman Steve Pearce of New Mexico has introduced a resolution calling for international collaboration to end the black market of cultural and sacred objects and Congressional hearings on the matter are planned.

From stories by Peggy McGlone, Washington Post; and Michael Coleman, Albuquerque Journal

Planned Auction of Items from Reservations Raises Questions

Tribal leaders are questioning the ethical and legal implications of an auction featuring more than 100 items collected on Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations, including three guns from the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre and a ceremonial pipe that belonged to Lakota Chief Red Cloud.

Bidding for items gathered from the late 1880s through the early 1900s opened June 11, 2016, through Dallas-based Heritage Auctions. Similar auctions have spurred condemnation by many Native American tribes whose leaders believe sacred and ceremonial items, such as pipes, should be returned to the tribes, and, most recently, prompted the federal government to intervene.

The collection belongs to Paul Rathbun, whose grandfather and great-grandmother gathered the items when the family owned a general store near Pine Ridge. Rathbun said his grandfather and great-grandmother salvaged the three guns after they arrived at the site of the Wounded Knee massacre and found many of their Native American friends dead. Rathbun's grandfather developed a friendship with Chief Red Cloud. Red Cloud gifted to Raymond the ceremonial pipe heading to auction.

By Regina Garcia Cano, Associated Press

University of Northern Colorado Gets Bureau of Land Management Funding for Archeology

The BLM has awarded \$75,000 to researchers at the University of Northern Colorado (UNC) who want to create a National Register of Historic Places Archeological District. Since 2003, UNC Emeritus Professor Robert Brunswig has surveyed 38,000 acres in Rocky Mountain NP, and his team has revealed the earliest prehistoric Ute Indian site in the region. The ongoing project, which has also identified more than 500 sacred and high altitude hunting sites and excavated dozens of prehistoric archeological sites, will now turn to preparing a nomination for the National Register of Historic Places.

To learn more about this research, listen to Brunswig's NPS ArcheoThursday webinar ***Change in Holocene Treeline, Paleoclimate, and High Altitude Hunting Systems in Rocky Mountain NP*** at www.nps.gov/training/NPSArcheology/html/index.cfm#r.

Tribal Land Issues Prompt Change in Bakken Pipeline Work in Iowa

Iowa officials have agreed to allow work on a four-state oil pipeline to go forward after Dakota Access LLC submitted a plan to avoid disrupting a sacred site, an American Indian burial ground. State and federal officials previously blocked work on the planned Bakken oil pipeline in three Iowa counties after

questions were raised about potential disruption of a sacred site significant to Sioux tribal members. This includes areas where the pipeline would cross the Big Sioux River and the Big Sioux River Wildlife Management Area, the Des Moines River in Boone County, and the Mississippi River in Lee County.

Dakota Access LLC was given an amendment on its permit to dig at the wildlife management area. Instead of a trench, the pipeline will be built about 85 feet underground using special boring equipment. State Archaeologist John Doershuk said the company's plan is satisfactory, but Indigenous Environmental Network organizer Dallas Goldtooth says his group opposes the construction.

From story by William Petroski, The Des Moines Register

GRANTS AND TRAINING

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to Offer ARPA Training

FLETC and USFS are co-sponsoring "Archeological Resources Protection Training Program" (XP-ARPTP-602) Asheville, North Carolina, on August 08-12, 2016. This 37-hour course provides training in 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.

USFS employees should contact Stacy Rogers at (912) 267- 2471 for registration. Other Federal employees should contact their national academy representatives at FLETC to register.

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

NAGPRA for Archeologists: Methods, Dialogue, and Technologies

The NPS National NAGPRA Program, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and the Friends of NCPTT will offer a four-day course on the statute, regulations, requirements, and compliance aspects of NAGPRA, September 19-22, 2016. Classroom instruction will include discussions with NAGPRA representatives from Indian tribes who will share their responsibilities and experiences. The workshop will conclude with demonstrations of innovative technologies that can be used for documenting artifacts prior to repatriation as well as for current and future research.

The class will be held in the Garden Level Room, 10B12795 West Alameda Parkway, Lakewood, CO 80228. The cost is \$500 per participant.

Contact: Tad Britt, NPS, (318) 521-5641

Metal Detecting for Archeologists

The NPS National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), the Friends of NCPTT, Connor Consulting and the LAMAR Institute will offer a course on metal-detecting for archeologists, November 18 - 20, 2016. Metal detector applications and use generally have become accepted in historical archeology, but it is clear that few professional and student archeologists have received training in metal detector capabilities or use. Instructors are professional archeologists, many well-known for their work in using metal detectors on military and domestic sites.

Classroom portion will be held at the New Ebenezer Retreat and Conference Center, Rincon, Georgia. Classes will be held in the Mildred Kessler Building. The field portion of the training will be held on the site of the New Ebenezer Revolutionary War defenses.

Cost is \$300.00

Contact: Tad Britt, NPS, (318) 521-5641

SLIGHTLY OFF TOPIC: How Climate Change Threatens Coastal Archeological Sites

It's a foggy day at the shore of Redwood NP on the Northern California coast. The headlands are shrouded in mist and the gray-blue ocean churns against the shore. "This place is called Shin-yvslh-sri~ – the Summer Place," says Suntayea Steinruck a member of the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation and Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer for Smith River Rancheria. Her ancestors lived, hunted and fished around what used to be a small village on this site.

John Green is also Tolowa, a member of the Elk Valley Rancheria, and traces his family back to a village in the area. He says there were likely a small group of plank houses on this site, occupied by a few families. This spot was part of a network of Tolowa villages up and down the southern Oregon and northern California coastline. "You have everything here. But you got to remember that your land was out in the ocean a lot further than it is now. A lot of it has been washed away," Green says.



Smith River Rancheria Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer Suntayea Steinruck and NPS Archeologist Michael Peterson talk on an eroding spit of land. (Jes Burns, OPB/EarthFix)

This has been especially true in the past few decades. Redwood NP archeologist Michael Peterson says in this spot, the cliffs have retracted about three feet just since 2007. "This is a combination of everything bad: increasing climate change, increasing of terrific weather, storms," Peterson says. "I've seen whole

redwood logs lying up on top of rocks that are like 12 feet above high tide area.” Erosion has been happening all along the Northwest coast for thousands of years. But recently there’s been a change in the intensity and frequency of coastal storms. “The whole acceleration has increased, and we’re definitely losing sites more rapidly,” says Rick Minor, an archeologist with Heritage Research Associates in Eugene, Oregon.

Minor says archeologists in California are already beginning to come together to address the effects of climate change, but Oregon and Washington are lagging behind. But it’s difficult to hold back the ocean – especially in areas that are prized for their natural beauty.

Redwood NP has been working with the local tribes to stabilize the ground at the old Tolowa village site. At heavily used sites like this one, national park visitors themselves present an additional challenge. Park staff have built fences and trails to keep visitors out of erosion-prone areas. They’ve laid down jute fiber to stabilize the ground and encourage vegetation growth along the steep cliffs. “At any place you have historic or prehistoric activity, with climate change, erosion issues, with an increased number people ... will have increased number of artifacts coming to the surface,” Peterson says. “Some of the things that we want to install, or could install, they distract from the visual effect. A cement wall along here would work really well... but we try not [to do] things like that on historic property.”

The park has had problems with looting involving artifact hunters who knowingly break the law and average hikers who don’t know any better. One person was even caught with human remains. The park and tribes are working to increase their presence in these areas to prevent this from happening, since they know these sites can’t be recreated. “You can’t just put another 4,000 Tolowa De’nii people back out on a site for 10,000 years and have it grow back,” Suntayea Steinruck says.

They may soon need to decide if they should go in and learn what they can about this village site archeologically before it’s too late. One idea is to study old waste shell deposits or “shell midden.”



Redwood NP archeologist Michael Peterson surveys a stretch of eroding cliff. Jes Burns, OPB/EarthFix

“Rather than letting them erode down the slope and they’re gone forever, we can use these clam shells out here for oxygen isotope analysis. That’ll tell us something about climate change in the past,” says Peterson.

For Suntayea Steinruck, the situation raises a complex dilemma; on one hand is Steinruck’s desire to preserve and respect her cultural history by leaving the village site undisturbed. But that value is pitted against her interest in saving what she can from the effects of climate change. “I see the coastal bluffs eroding and then my traditionalist side want to kick in and say, ‘our ancestors are falling into the ocean, what do we do?’ How do we maintain their resting spots to where they’re not disturbed? Or how do we address them in a way that is culturally appropriate?” Because the blunt truth is, despite park efforts, the cliffs at the Summer Place are still washing away. “I think that’s a heavy burden a lot of us have to bear, because we have to look at that reality of it,” she said.

by Jes Burns, Earthfix

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.

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