



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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16th Century Artifacts Uncovered at Fort Raleigh NHS

An archeological excavation undertaken to answer some of the many questions regarding the mystery of the Lost Colony underway at Fort Raleigh NHS, North Carolina, has turned up a number of important discoveries, including copper plates and 16th century English artifacts.

In 2006, the Southeast Archeological Center conducted a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey in three areas of the park. NPS archeologists determined that two rectangular- shaped anomalies warranted additional field exploration. Archeologists used radar tomography technology to provide an accurate picture of what was buried beneath the surface. (For more information about the GPR survey, see the February 2008 Archeology E-Gram).

A team of archeologists and geophysicists began work at the sites earlier this year. At one of the sites, they uncovered 14 copper plates and some 16th century English artifacts. The copper squares were pierced at opposite corners and were lying edge-to-edge in the ground, indicating that they had been strung together like a necklace. The other artifacts included an English tobacco pipe bowl, a gray flint (a probable gunspall), a small lead ball, Spanish olive jar sherds, one crucible sherd, and three delftware glazed ceramic sherds.

The second small rectangular-cut pit contained 17 white and 1 blue glass Venetian glass beads of a type that English colonists brought to America to trade. Other finds included 16th-century type Native American and European potsherds, nails, part of an iron knife, and a Native American red clay tobacco pipe.

Results of the recent research question whether the newly discovered artifacts were deposited by the Indians or the English colonists. Between 1585 and 1587, English colonists established a settlement on Roanoke Island. The settlement was abandoned and the colony members disappeared after three years elapsed without supplies from England, leading to the continuing mystery of their subsequent history.

Federal Chief Archeologists Meet

The Federal Chief Archeologists met on June 18, 2008, at the National Park Service. Frank McManamon, NPS; Jeff Altschul, SRI Foundation; Keith Kintigh, Arizona State U., led a discussion focused on preservation, access, and use of public archeological information, through development of digital networks. Funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Altschul, Kintigh, and several others are working to develop a plan for a digital information infrastructure, with a strong focus on CRM, gray literature documents, and databases created as a part of archaeological research. Barbara Little, NPS, led a discussion on identification of priorities and recommendations for public archeology.

NPS Releases Report to Congress on Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites

The NPS has released the "Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States" to the public. In order to determine the significance of the sites and to assess long and short term threats to their integrity, Congress passed *The Revolutionary War and*

War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-333, Section 603; 16 USC Ia-5 Notes) which mandated the preparation of the report.

“This comprehensive study is an outstanding achievement and will help assure the protection of the many important Revolutionary War and War of 1812 areas nationwide,” said Mary A. Bomar, NPS Director. “I am proud that the National Park Service produced this landmark study, and that we preserve and protect many of the areas highlighted in the report.”

The report is perhaps the broadest Federal effort ever undertaken to determine the status of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 resources. Years of study were successful in identifying the sites of almost 3,000 events associated with the two wars, including 60 sites within the National Park System.

The “Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States” is available by accessing the following link at:
www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/Rev1812Study.htm.

The NPS has also developed a web site to highlight many of the sites preserved by the NPS, State and local governments, and public and private entities at nps.gov/pub_aff/rev1812/intro.htm.

Fitch Foundation Offers Grants

The James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation will award a research grant up to \$25,000 to mid-career professionals who have an advanced or professional degree and at least 10 years experience in historic preservation or related fields, including architecture, landscape architecture, architectural conservation, urban design, environmental planning, archaeology, architectural history, and the decorative arts. Additional smaller grants, up to \$10,000, are made at the discretion of the Trustees. The grants are intended to support projects of innovative original research or creative design that advance the practice of historic preservation in the U.S.

The application deadline is September 19, 2008.

Contact: Erin Tobin, Executive Director, at info@fitchfoundation.org

For more information, go to www.fitchfoundation.org

Pecos Conference to be Held in Flagstaff

The 2008 Pecos Conference will be held August 7-10 in Flagstaff, AZ. Themes for this year’s conference include the “Clovis Comet” theory, the early agricultural period in the American Southwest, and the current status of archeological mega-databases. The conference will also honor the contributions of David A. Breternitz to the Museum of Northern Arizona and Southwestern archeology; and celebrate the centennial of both the Coconino National Forest and the Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, and the 80th anniversary of the Museum of Northern Arizona.

First inspired and organized by A.V. Kidder in 1927, the Pecos Conference has no formal organization or permanent leadership. Open to all professional and avocational archeologists and the general public, the Pecos Conference is an important opportunity for students of Southwestern prehistory to meet.

The 2008 conference is sponsored by the Coconino NF, Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, Museum of Northern Arizona, NPS, and Northern Arizona University.

Contact: David R. Wilcox (982) 774-5211 ext. 244.

For more information about the Pecos conference and to register, go to http://www.swanet.org/2008_pecos_conference/index.html.

HUD Develops Consultation Tribal Directory

HUD has developed a Tribal Directory Assessment Tool (TDAT) to assist with NHPA Section 106 compliance and tribal consultation. NHPA requires that Federal agencies make a "reasonable and good faith effort" to identify federally recognized Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Alaska Natives and to consult with them on projects in which they are interested. TDAT was designed to quickly identify tribes and provide appropriate tribal contact information to assist with initiating Section 106 consultation. Two key aspects of TDAT are its ability to 1) link tribes' areas of interest down to the county level and 2) perform a variety of queries related to tribes.

To view TDAT, go to www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/tribal/index.cfm

Projects in Parks: Clay Tobacco Pipes at Fort Union NHS

by J. Byron Sudbury and William J. Hunt Jr.

Large-scale excavations at Fort Union Trading Post NHS, on the Upper Missouri River, resulted in a large collection of cultural material spanning four decades from 1828 to 1867. A large and diverse assemblage of clay tobacco pipes from these excavations offers a unique opportunity to observe chronological changes in pipe styles. American politics are reflected by the representations of presidential candidates on the bowls of the pipes. The growth of the American clay pipe industry, as well as continued influx of pipes from other countries, is also observed in the assemblage. The Fort Union Trading Post clay tobacco pipe collection and analysis of the collection will serve as a basis for developing a time line for clay tobacco pipes used during the early and middle 19th century fur trade.

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 National Park Service 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 Archeology Program web site.

Projects in Parks is a feature of the *Archeology E-Gram* that informs others about archeology-related projects in national parks. Prospective authors should review information about submitting photographs on the *Projects in Parks* webpage on InsideNPS. The full reports are available on the *Projects in Parks* web page inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?v=3&prg=279&id=3670 on InsideNPS or through individual issues of the *Archeology E-Gram* on the on the *News and Links* page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/public/news.htm> on the Archeology Program web site.

Contact: dca@nps.gov to contribute news items, stories for "Projects in Parks," and to subscribe.