



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



May 2010 Archeology E-Gram

DOI Archeologists Work to Protect Sites During Oil Spill Response

Within four days of the burning and sinking of the oil drilling rig 'Deepwater Horizon' in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, archeologists from NPS and FWS were compiling information about vulnerable archeological sites on park lands, preparing updated response planning documents, and preparing to assess resources threatened by oil. At least 8 national parks, 30 national wildlife refuges, and 28 state parks and preserves ring the Gulf and may be affected by oil coming ashore. While the movement of the oil is unpredictable, Gulf Islands National Sea Shore, Dry Tortugas National Park, and Florida Key National Wildlife Refuge are likely to be most vulnerable once the oil gets into the Loop Current.

Many Federal and state agencies, including the USCG, NPS, FWS, NOAA, MMS, and DoD are involved in this unprecedented response to a disaster. NPS Director Jarvis is acting as the Incident Commander for DOI. We are seeing good cooperation and sharing of resources between agencies to ensure protection of archeological resources both during the initial response and the recovery period. Archeologists will be needed during clean-up to protect sites from heavy equipment. On May 11, NPS Southeast Archeology Center (SEAC) Director David Morgan began deploying teams of archeologists to national parks on the Gulf. Everglades National Park Chief of Cultural Resources, Melissa Memory, is coordinating park archeologists' responses in southern Florida.

The NPS Cultural Resources Washington Support Office is assisting the response efforts by providing personnel and information. The NPS Cultural Resources national coordinator for the gulf oil spill incident is Ann Hitchcock. She is engaged in developing protocols for removing oil from cultural resources. Jeff Durbin will coordinate NPS Section 106 compliance that relates to the oil spill.

Using NOAA data that is updated daily, the CRGIS Program, has developed regional maps that combine oil slick movements, points where oil has come ashore, national historic and natural landmarks, and historic properties and districts. The WASO Archeology Program has produced park overview maps that combine data from ASMIS (Archeological Site Management Information System) and LCS (List of Classified Structures), and databases. SEAC and park personnel also provided data for maps, which will support decision making and field operations. In addition to maps, a number of guidance documents developed after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska are also available.

NPS employees can find these and other resources on the Spill Response Cultural Resources Sharepoint Site at <https://portal.doi.net/c/deepwater/npscr/pages/default.aspx>.

Non-DOI employees can find information about the oil spill on the following websites:

NOAA- www.noaa.gov/

NPS Oil Spill Response – www.nps.gov/aboutus/oil-spill-response.htm

DOI Oil Spill Response – www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/index.cfm

National Oil Spill Response – www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com

2010 Wildland Fire Season Outlook: A Call to NPS Archeologists

According to the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, ID, several regions of United States have the potential to experience active wildland fire seasons in 2010

(http://www.nifc.gov/news/NR_Outlook2010.pdf).

The strong El Niño winter weather pattern has produced drier than normal conditions in the Northern Rockies of Montana and Idaho, parts of eastern Washington, northwestern Wyoming, a portion of south-central Oregon stretching down into the northeastern corner of California, and the leeward Hawaiian Islands. Several other regions of the country are also abnormally dry heading into late spring and early summer: the northern Great Lakes region, central Alaska, southern Arizona, and a section of southern Georgia, Alabama, and northern Florida. These areas, however, will probably benefit from normal seasonal rains by midsummer.

While El Niño denied normal snowfalls and winter rains in some parts of the country, it had a dampening effect in other regions heading into the traditional summer fire season. The mountainous areas of Arizona, New Mexico, southern Utah, and southern Colorado were inundated with heavy snows over the winter, and forested areas will probably not have enough time to dry to critical levels before summer rains begin to fall.

Wildland fires, fire management operations taken to suppress or manage them, and post-fire conditions can have detrimental consequences for archeological resources. Many NPS archeologists currently serve as Resource Advisors (READs) during active incidents and as members of Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) teams that assess post-fire conditions. The efforts of these individuals have successfully protected many archeological resources and mitigated fire-related damages to others on NPS lands.

The need for READs and BAER team members remains great, however. Those interested in what it takes to participate and training opportunities are encouraged to contact PWR Archeologist/BAER Coordinator Nelson Siefkin (510.817.502) or National BAER Coordinator Rich Schwab (208.387.5642).

NPS Archeology Program Celebrates National Oceans Month

From coastal settlement to maritime battles, archeology illuminates relationships between people and the oceans. Visit the website of the NPS Archeology Program for ideas on places to go and things to do regarding oceanic archeology. Check out the new front page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/index.htm> or go directly to the Oceans Month feature at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/months/june10.htm>. (See all the monthly pages at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/months/index.htm>).

In July and August, the front page will feature summertime archeological happenings in the NPS, like public archeology days or special events. Let us know your plans, give a link, and we'll include information in the next front page monthly update. E-mail DCA@nps.gov to submit announcements.

Two Sentenced for Looting Yakama Nation Cultural Site

Tiffany E. Larson, 24, and Devin W. Prouty, 27, both of Goldendale, Washington, were sentenced on May 12, 2010, for damaging and removing archeological resources from an historic Yakama Nation site, in Spearfish Park, Klickitat County, Washington. The park is Federal land managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. On August 15, 2009, Larson and Prouty were apprehended at while looking for arrowheads and collecting stone fragments that were culturally altered. Signs at the entrance to the park note that "Destruction, injury, defacement, removal, or any alteration of public property is prohibited." Neither Larson nor Prouty had a Federal permit for archeological excavation of historic or prehistoric resources, or for removal of archeological objects.

The Yakama Nation archeological damage assessment determined that there were three areas of measurable disturbance and that the cost to rehabilitate the area was \$6,690.08. Larson and Prouty received sentences of two years probation and were ordered to pay that amount in restitution. Both were also ordered to perform 150 hours of community service for the Yakama Nation and banned during the period of probation from going into Spearfish Park.

The investigation was conducted by the Yakama Nation Cultural Resources Program, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Klickitat County Sheriff's Office.

DOI Secretary Approves Cape Wind Energy Project

Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar has approved the Cape Wind renewable energy project on submerged Federal lands in Nantucket Sound, but will require the developer of the \$1 billion wind farm to agree to additional binding measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts of construction and operation of the facility. The Advisory Council of Historic Preservation had recommended rejecting the proposed project and Native American tribes also objected to construction of the wind farm on Horseshoe Shoals.

Salazar disagreed with the Advisory Council's conclusion that visual impacts from the proposed wind farm provide a rationale for rejecting the siting of the project. The 25 square mile Cape Wind Associates LLC facility project site is about 5.2 miles from the mainland shoreline, 13.8 miles from Nantucket Island and 9 miles from Martha's Vineyard. In no case does the turbine array dominate the view shed, Salazar said.

Salazar emphasized that the Department has taken extraordinary steps to fully evaluate Cape Wind's potential impacts on traditional cultural resources and historic properties, including government-to-government consultations with the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) and the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and that he was "mindful of our unique relationship with the Tribes and carefully considered their views and concerns." Salazar said he understood and respected the views of the Tribes and the Advisory Council, but noted that, as Secretary of the Interior, he must balance broad, national public interest priorities in his decisions.

Salazar pointed out that Nantucket Sound and its environs are a working landscape with many historical and modern uses and changing technologies. A number of tall structures, including broadcast towers, cellular base station towers, local public safety communications towers, and towers for industrial and business uses are located around the area. Three submarine transmission cable systems already traverse the seabed to connect mainland energy sources to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island. Significant commercial, recreational and other resource-intensive activities, such as fishing, aviation, marine transport and boating have daily visual and physical impacts, and have long coexisted with the cultural and historic attributes of the area and its people.

The Secretary also disagreed that it is not possible to mitigate the impacts associated with installation of piers for wind turbines in the seabed. A number of marine archeological studies have indicated that there is low probability that the project area contains submerged archeological resources. Most of the area has been extensively reworked and disturbed by marine activities and geological processes.

Because of concerns expressed during the consultations, Interior has required the developer to change the design and configuration of the wind turbine farm to diminish the visual effects of the project and to conduct additional seabed surveys to ensure that any submerged archeological resources are protected prior to bottom disturbing activities. Under these revisions, the number of turbines has been reduced from 170 to 130, reconfiguring the array to move it farther away from Nantucket Island, reducing its breadth to mitigate visibility from the Nantucket Historic District, and painted off-white. A Chance Finds clause in the lease requires the developer to halt operations and notify Interior of any unanticipated archeological find. The Clause in the lease only halts operations if cultural resources or indicators suggesting the possibility of cultural habitation are found but also allow the Tribes to participate in reviewing and analyzing such potential finds.

Interior will require additional and detailed marine archeological surveys and other protective measures in the project area. Remote sensing tools will be used to ensure seafloor coverage out to 1000 feet beyond the Area of Potential Effect. More predictive modeling and settlement pattern analyses also will be conducted as well as geotechnical coring and analyses to aid in the identification of intact landforms that could contain archeological materials.

At average expected production, Cape Wind could produce enough energy to power more than 200,000 homes in Massachusetts. Horseshoe Shoals lies outside shipping channels, ferry routes, and flight paths but is adjacent to power-consuming coastal communities. One-fifth of the offshore wind energy potential of the East Coast is located off the New England coast and Nantucket Sound receives strong, steady Atlantic winds year round.

Registration Open for 2010 Pecos Conference

The 2010 Pecos Conference will be held in Silverton, CO, August 12-15. The conference was initiated at Pecos, NM, in 1927, by A. V. Kidder for the sharing of information about Southwestern archeological research. Ever since, with the exception of a ten-year hiatus, it has been held annually at various Southwest locations. This will be the 73rd meeting for professional and avocational archeologists and the interested general public to present papers and recent Southwestern archeological research.

For more information and to register, go to http://www.swanet.org/2010_pecos_conference/index.html

CRM Journal Features Interview with Hester Davis

The summer 2009 issue of *CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship* featured an interview with Hester Davis, who has been a leader in cultural resource management. You can get a copy of this back issue for free by emailing a request to NPS_CRMJournal@nps.gov

CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship addresses the history of, development of, trends, and emerging issues in cultural resource management in the U.S. and abroad. Its purpose is to broaden the intellectual foundation of the management of cultural resources. The journal is written for practitioners in the cultural resources fields, including preservation, history, architecture, museology, conservation, ethnography, archeology, cultural landscapes, folklore, and related areas; scholars in colleges and universities who teach, study, and interpret cultural resources; and other members of the heritage community. Subscribe for free online and find back issues at http://crmjournal.cr.nps.gov/Journal_Index.cfm.

To be considered as a peer reviewer for manuscripts or to write reviews of publications (books, websites, or exhibits), send an email to NPS_CRMJournal@nps.gov stating your interest. Include your contact information as well as your topical and geographic areas of expertise.

NASA Offers Remote Sensing Training for Archeologists

The NASA Space Archaeology Program is offering a workshop "Introduction to Satellite and Aerial Remote Sensing for Archeologists" June 29 – July 1, 2010 at the Geospatial Innovation Facility, University of California, Berkeley. Course objectives include:

- Identifying elements in the remote sensing process of greatest relevance to archeological research.
- Introduction to the most widely available and reasonably priced image types, from multispectral to synthetic aperture radar (SAR) to archeologists.
- Introduction to image enhancement and analysis techniques that have been of greatest use to archeologists, as well as those techniques showing promise.
- Development of criteria for choosing images for analysis, how to use them, and tools needed.

- To develop a mutual support group of archeologists working with this technology.

Course prerequisites include at least one year of experience with GIS and image enhancement software, familiarity with aerial or satellite remote sensing imagery in archeological research or archeological resource protection, and professional standing in the archeological community.

For more information and for an application, go to

[www.culturalsite.com/articles/NASA Aerial and Satellite Remote Sensing for Archaeologists Course Application.pdf](http://www.culturalsite.com/articles/NASA_Aerial_and_Satellite_Remote_Sensing_for_Archaeologists_Course_Application.pdf)

2010 Biennial Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU) Network National Meeting

The 2010 Biennial Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU) Network National Meeting will be held June 22-24, 2010, Howard University School of Law, Washington, DC. CESUs provide research, technical assistance, and education to Federal land management, environmental, and research agencies and their partners. CESU efforts bring together scientists, resource managers, and other conservation professionals from across the biological, physical, social, and cultural sciences to conduct coordinated, collaborative applied projects to address natural and cultural heritage resource issues at multiple scales and in an ecosystem context.

Who should attend? Representatives from CESU partner universities and colleges; Federal natural and cultural resource managers, scientists, educators, and agency leaders; prospective Federal and nonfederal partners.

New this year: 1.) An Orientation Session for Federal and nonfederal partners new to the network. The session will provide an opportunity for representatives from new partner organizations and new representatives from existing organizations to learn more about the program, ask questions, and interact with new and existing partners from around the CESU Network. 2.) A Host University Directors Meeting will provide a forum for sharing among unit leaders related to best practices, experiences, lessons learned, emerging issues, and future possibilities. 3.) A "Speed Dating" Dialog Session will allow Federal agency representatives and nonfederal partners to engage in face-to-face conversations to identify potential connections and synergies for future collaboration on topics of mutual interest. Numerous topical areas will be arranged for brief table discussions to link needs and capabilities among partners. 4.) A fun and informative walking tour of the National Mall; NPS staff will provide an insider's view of managing the Nation's Backyard!

For more information, go to www.cesu.psu.edu/meetings_of_interest.htm

BOR Releases Film about Looting of Military Cemetery

The BOR has released a film about Federal efforts to stop looting of a cemetery associated with historic Fort Craig, Socorro County, New Mexico. "A Helluva Way to Treat a Soldier" examines the history of the fort and the looting of the fort's cemetery. A century after his death, the remains of a 19th century Buffalo Soldier named Thomas Smith were stolen from the Fort Craig cemetery. Private Smith's remains were kept as a trophy for over 30 years in the home of one of the Southwest's most prolific looters. While the man who took Mr. Smith's remains died before prosecution, or even detection, the film carries a strong warning about the penalties of theft of archeological heritage and links looting to the destruction of knowledge.

Fort Craig was established in 1853 and, by 1861, was the largest fort in the Southwest with over 2,000 soldiers, as well as families and other civilians. Fort Craig soldiers fought Confederate soldiers and, after the

Civil War was won, housed Buffalo Soldiers, military units of African American soldiers, led by European American officers (see “The Archeology of Buffalo Soldiers and Apaches in the Southwest” www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/guadalupeMts.htm). Fort Craig was decommissioned in 1885, and the bodies in the nearby cemetery were dis-interred and buried elsewhere.

Fort Craig passed into private hands in 1895 and, at that time, it was not illegal to dig in the ruins of the fort. The property was eventually donated to Archaeological Conservancy by the Oppenheimer family and transferred to the Bureau of Land Management in 1981. The nearby cemetery, however, remained Federal property. When looter Dee Brecheisen began digging in the cemetery in the early 1970s, he was destroying and stealing Federal property (ARPA was not passed until 1979). Brecheisen quickly discovered that a number of bodies had been left behind when military personnel moved the cemetery. While Federal archeologists later estimated that Brecheisen opened as many as 20 graves, only one set of remains were recovered, those of Thomas Smith.

Shortly after his death in 2004, Federal archeologists received a tip that Brecheisen had illegal human remains and artifacts. It wasn't clear whether he sold any of the looted items. Authorities found some Civil War and Native American artifacts in his home, but the collections had already been auctioned off by his family. Authorities also found piles of prehistoric pottery sherds, military buttons, and other artifacts, vividly detailed in the film. Smith's remains were later returned by an anonymous person.

Investigators believe Brecheisen also dug up grave sites in Fort Thorn and Fort Conrad, and prehistoric burial sites in the Four Corners region. He may also have taken the Fort Craig burial plot map, found among his things but missing from the National Archives.

To prevent further looting, BOR archeologists in 2008 removed the rest of the burials that had been overlooked when the cemetery was moved. The remains of 39 men, 2 women, and 26 infants and children were later reburied.

Situating a film about looting within a historical context that includes both European and African Americans that the public can easily identify with complements a growing body of film and literature about looting of Native American sites. The film features cameo appearances by BOR FPO Tom Lincoln and BOR archeologists Jeffrey Hanson and Mark Hungerford.

A short version of “A Helluva Way to Treat a Soldier” was shown at the 7.5 Film Fest at the Society of American Archaeology's 75th Anniversary meeting and was chosen as the winner out of 66 entries.

Federal Publications: Kingsley Plantation Ethnohistorical Study by Antoinette T. Jackson and Allan F. Burns

Ethnohistorical research provides a rich historical dimension to the current archeological investigations at Kingsley Plantation, Tumucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, Jacksonville, Florida. A primary focus is Zephaniah Kingsley, a European American who occupied the plantation from 1812 to 1837 (and whose nephews owned it after him), and who eventually migrated to Haiti. He married an enslaved Senegalese woman from a “royal” family, Anta Majigeen Ndiaye, and, together, they managed the plantation, and the enslaved people who labored on it, and raised four children while negotiating Florida European American society.

Much is made of the fact that Anta owned enslaved people in America but, as a high status individual in Africa, her family may also have owned enslaved people. Only in America was social status linked to skin color. Zephaniah and Anta's children were able to transcend these contradictions between wealth and

expectations of social status, and all married European Americans. The majority of descendants of the children who stayed in Florida after their parents migrated to Haiti, however, married people who were identified as African Americans in the U.S. census.

This research also took as a subject a family that had been part of Zephaniah and Anta Kingsley's enslaved population. Esther Lottery was born on Kingsley Plantation about 1825, and descendants remain in the Jacksonville area.

Against this backdrop of slavery and slave owning, the authors examine important events of the past two hundred years of habitation of Fort George Island, beginning with Zephaniah and Anta's tenure, and ending with the Klu Klux Klan, the assassination of Malcom X, and the Civil Rights movement. Chapters 1 and 2 focus on the Kingsley family history and fortunes. Chapter 3 encompasses branches of the descendent families, including some from Haiti. Chapters 4 and 5 look at some of the more recent history of the island, and oral histories of recent inhabitants of the Fort George Island community. The authors rightly emphasize that slavery is not the only story to be told, but only one among many stories of people connected to the island.

Data collection for the study was facilitated by the gathering of former inhabitants and descendants of inhabitants of Fort George Island at the "Kingsley Plantation Heritage Festival" held annually. Oral history is augmented by archival research, summarized in four appendices: genealogical charts, census data, and a fascinating table of occupations held by African Americans in the U.S. in the first part of the 20th century. This well-written study is a welcome addition to historical and archeological research of Kingsley Plantation.

(This study provides background information for two archeological studies about Kingsley Plantation to be presented in future as **Projects in Parks**. For a condensed version of the study, see "The Kingsley Plantation Community in Jacksonville, Florida: Memory and Place in a Southern American City" in **CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship** at

http://crmjournal.cr.nps.gov/04_article_sub.cfm?issue=Volume%206%20Number%201%20Winter%202009&page=1&seq=2)

Projects in Parks: Archeology in Alaska Park Science

Alaska Park Science is a semi-annual journal that shares the results of research in Alaska's 15 national parks and preserves, and focuses on cultural and natural resources, and the physical and social environment. Since the first volume was published in 2002, *Alaska Park Science* has published over 14 articles about archeology and prehistory in 10 parks. Through this research, the NPS manages our vital cultural and natural resources better.

Read the full story at www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npsites/akParkSci.htm

Projects in Parks is a feature of the *Archeology E-Gram* that informs others about archeology-related projects in national parks. The full reports are available on the *Research in the Parks* web page www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/index.htm or through individual issues of the *Archeology E-Gram*. Prospective authors should review information about submitting photographs on the *Projects in Parks* web page on InsideNPS.

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 web site.

Contact: dca@nps.gov to contribute news items, stories for *Projects in Parks*, submit citations and a brief abstract for your peer-reviewed publications, and to subscribe.