



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

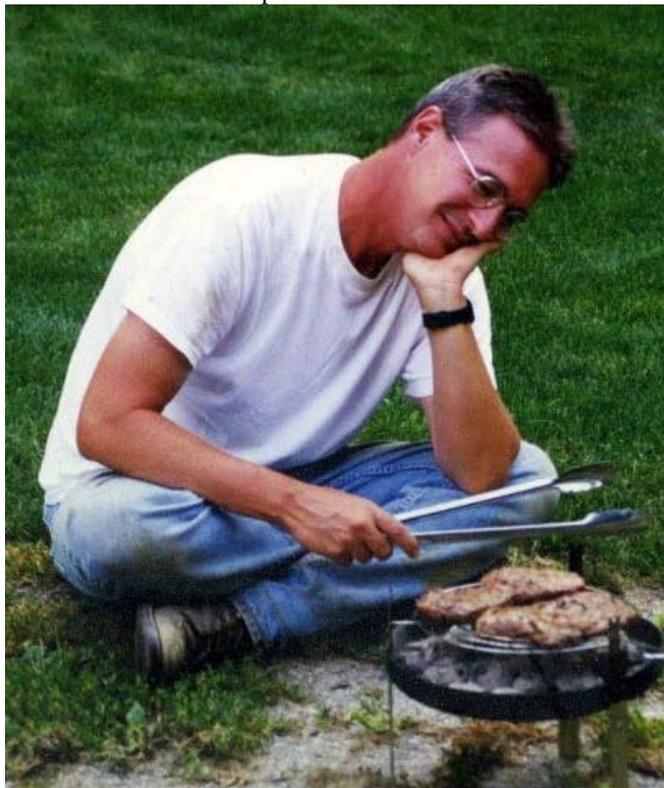


April 2013 Archeology E-Gram

NPS Archeologist Jeff Richner Retired

Jeffrey J. Richner, NPS Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) Park Archeology Program Manager, will retire April 3, 2013, after over 34 years with the NPS. Richner grew up in the Detroit area and attended Western Michigan University. There, he received a BA in Anthropology in 1971, and an MA in Anthropology in 1973, graduating with honors. Richner conducted post-graduate work at Southern Methodist University, where he earned a second MA and was a project archeologist for the SMU Archaeology Research Program, directing various projects across eastern Texas.

Jeff contemplates his retirement!



Richner joined MWAC in 1978 and led field investigations at Apostle Islands NLS. He continued to work there and in parks across the NPS Midwest Region, most notably Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, Voyageurs NP, Cuyahoga Valley NP, Indiana Dunes NL, and Pictured Rocks NL as the Park Program's Great Lakes archeological research coordinator. The results of his research have been published in articles and 30+ series publications. In 2008, Richner took on the duties of Park Archeology Program Manager.

Over the course of his career, Richner worked with students, interns, and park staffs to educate about archeology and material culture, and to promote resource stewardship. He has coordinated Regional ARPA permitting, training courses on the archeological aspects of Section 106, and paraprofessional archeological training.

In 2012, Richner was awarded the John L. Cotter award for Excellence in NPS

Archeology for his multi-decade and multi-faceted research and collaboration with the Bois Forte Ojibwe and Voyageurs NP. He worked closely with the parks to establish meaningful partnerships in the investigation, preservation, and protection of the Midwest Region's archeological resources. In retirement, he leaves a legacy of excellence that will benefit national parks in the Midwest.

Richner's post-retirement plans include gardening, antiquing, and travel with his wife Kathy. He will also continue his work with MWAC archeology as a volunteer. His friends and colleagues wish him all the best in his retirement.

*By Jill K. Lewis
Administrative Officer
NPS Midwest Archeological Center*

Southwest Archeologist Linda Cordell Dies

Linda S. Cordell, a pre-eminent Southwestern US archeologist, died on March 29, 2013, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Born in 1943, Cordell earned a BA at George Washington University, an MA at the University of Oregon and a Ph.D. at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Cordell's primary area of research was the U.S. Southwest, with an emphasis on 14th- and 15th-century northern and central Rio Grande Valley Ancestral Pueblo cultures.

Cordell taught at the University of New Mexico from 1971 to 1987. That was followed by four years at the California Academy of Sciences. Cordell was director of the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History from 1993 to 2006, during which time she was also on the university faculty as a professor of anthropology. After retirement, Cordell became a senior scholar at the School for Advanced Research in Santa Fe.

Cordell was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 2005. She was awarded the A. V. Kidder medal for eminence in American Archaeology by the American Anthropological Association—the second woman to have won the Kidder medal in its 60 years of existence. Cordell was also awarded the Byron S. Cummings Award by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society in 2004.

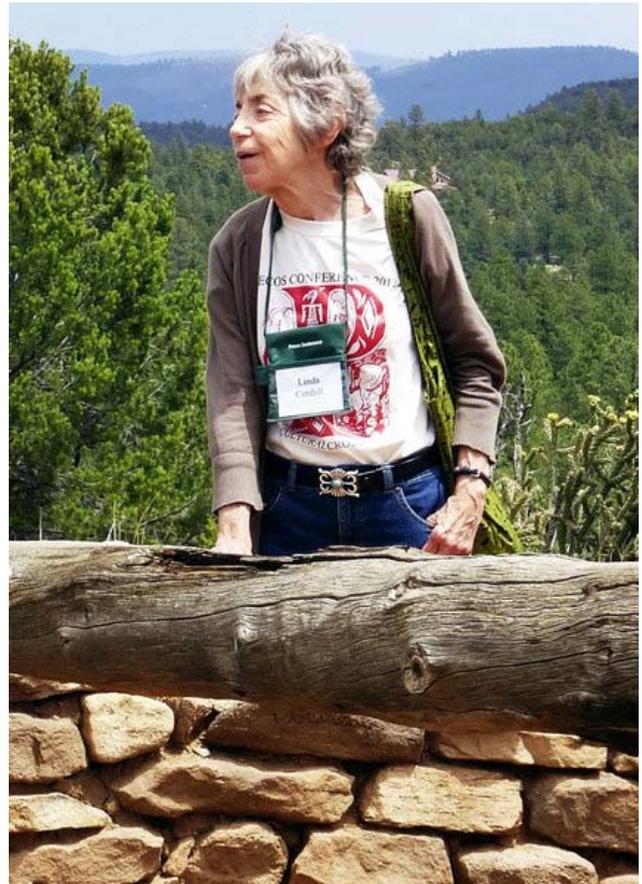
Always active in the profession of anthropology, Cordell was elected to terms as a member of the Board of Directors of the Society for American Archaeology and Board Member and President of the Southwest Symposium, and as a

NPS Director Signs MOU with Spanish Government

On April 17, 2013, NPS Director John Jarvis signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Spain on the shared Spanish-American cultural, historic and archeological heritage in the National Park System. D. Jesus Prieto de Pedro, Director General of Fine Arts and Cultural Assets, and Archives, and Libraries signed the MOU for the Spanish government. The signing ceremony was held at the Spanish Ambassador's Residence in Washington DC.

Director Jarvis noted that Spain has made, and continues to make, important contributions to American culture. An early Spanish presence in the New World is evident in 45 National Park units that contain significant historical, cultural, and archeological sites of Hispanic origin. The Presidios and Missions of

representative of Section H (Anthropology) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Throughout her career, Cordell enjoyed teaching undergraduate and graduate students, directing archeological field schools, developing museum exhibitions, and conducting collaborative research. She will be greatly missed.



Linda Cordell
1943-2013

the West and Southwest, the Castillo de St. Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida, the Anza and El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trails, and several Spanish wrecks on submerged NPS lands illustrate the long-lasting impact of Spanish explorers and settlers on the history and culture of the United States.

During the signing ceremony, Mr. Prieto spoke of the profound impact that the NPS has had on the conservation of natural and cultural resources in Spain, noting that the Parks systems of Spain and the United States have developed together. He cited the legislation creating Spanish National Parks that was signed only a few months after the NPS Organic Act in 1916.

With the signing of the MOU, Spain and NPS have agreed to collaborate on projects that use cultural resources to educate the public. The memorandum will provide a vehicle for joint projects between archeologists, historians, and museum professionals in Spain and the U.S. Such projects might include research, exhibit development, loan of exhibit materials, training, bilingual publications and interpretive materials, and preservation Hispanic heritage resources. Cultural resources staff has already begun to work with Spanish embassy personnel to plan projects.

Contact: Stanley C. Bond, Ph.D. Chief Archeologist, NPS, 202-354-2123

ArcheoThursday Webinars Available on NPS Archeology Program Website

Webinars recorded during the 2012-2013 ArcheoThursday series have been posted and can be accessed on the NPS Archeology Program website. The series theme was *Topics in Archeology*; archeologists from inside and outside the NPS spoke about research taking place in the US. The first four webinars may be viewed at <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/webinars.htm>.

The Archeology of Japanese American Internment

Dr. Stacey Camp, University of Idaho

During World War II, the U.S. government imprisoned over 120,000 individuals of Japanese heritage solely due to their ethnicity. Internees creatively interrogated their imprisonment by utilizing and crafting material culture. This talk examines the material engagements recovered in the form of artwork, gaming pieces, vases, and other artifacts from Idaho's Kooskia Internment Camp.

The Pleistocene Human Colonization of Interior North America

Dr. David G. Anderson, University of Tennessee

In this lecture, Anderson focuses on when, where, and how human beings entered the Americas during the last Ice Age, more than 13,000 years ago. The routes early peoples took can be inferred from an examination of the archaeological and environmental record, and are not as obvious as we might think.

History in Bits and Pieces: The Battle of Cedar Creek

Clarence R. Geier, James Madison University

Clarence Geier and students have documented evidence of the Union encampment, interpreted parts of the battle flow, and reconstructed the cultural setting of the Cedar Creek Battlefield. This presentation discusses approaches used in analyzing battlefield remains; methods and procedures used to study the land involved; and the results gained from the application of the layers of field research.

The Windover Site—Voices from the Past

Glen H. Doran, Chairman, Florida State University

Wet sites provide an often spectacular view of prehistoric life and their contribution cannot be over emphasized. The Windover cemetery in Brevard County, Florida, has yielded preserved organics

including woven materials, antler tools, wood bottle gourds, food remains, and bone tools with 168 burials dating in excess of 7,000 radiocarbon years.

Archeological Survey of the Bark *Canada*, a Gold Rush Era Shipwreck

A team of professionals and volunteers conducted archeological survey of the bark *Canada* in April 2013. Karl Gurcke, historian for Klondike Gold Rush NHP, took the lead in Skagway for the multi-agency endeavor that involves the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation, the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA), the Municipality of Skagway, the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, the Yukon Transportation Museum, and the NPS Submerged Resources Center. Site inspection started on April 12, 2012, with mapping and assessments of key features and artifacts. The main purpose of this project is to document the vessel before it completely deteriorates. It is visible at low tide and can be seen at high tide in calm weather conditions.

The history of the *Canada* in Skagway is shrouded in mystery with a hint of piracy. Built in Bath, Maine, in 1859, she was almost a derelict in Tacoma, Washington, at the start of the Klondike Gold Rush. Patched up and loaded with 800,000 board feet of timber and other items, she left Tacoma on January 30, 1898, under tow by the tug *Pioneer*. Battered by winter storms occurring up and down the Lynn Canal at the time, she reached Skagway on February 14, 1899. Subsequently, the *Canada* was either washed ashore or deliberately run aground. The archeological investigation and continued historical research will fill in more details and provide photographs for educational exhibits.

*By Cynthia Von Halle
Chief of Interpretation
Klondike Gold Rush NHP*



July 24, 1900, Bark *Canada*, near Skagway, Alaska

NPS Announces a New Archeological Teaching with Historic Places Lesson Plan

The NPS National Register Program Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) program has launched its 142nd lesson plan, “*Comfortable Camps?*” *Archeology of the Confederate Guard Camp at the Florence Stockade*. In this lesson, students investigate the life of Confederate guards at the Florence Stockade Civil War prison camp in South Carolina and discover how archeology revealed much of this information. The Florence Stockade was constructed in September 1864 in a large field surrounded by dense pine forest and forbidding swamps. Built on a similar pattern to the prison at Camp Sumter in Andersonville, Georgia, the stockade consisted of a large rectangular opening surrounded by walls built with vertical logs. The prison population peaked at approximately 15,000, and of these, nearly 2,800 died in captivity. The dead were buried in long trenches that formed the nucleus of what is now the Florence National Cemetery.

The lesson was sponsored by the Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Administration, as one component of the mitigation associated with the expansion of Florence National Cemetery.

The new lesson plan is currently featured on the TwHP homepage, <<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/>>. For a direct link, go to <<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/142Florence/142FlorenceStockade.htm>>.

Grave Marker Preservation Project Completed

From January to March 2013, Emily Harte, exhibits specialist with the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center, joined forces with Kalaupapa NHP exhibits specialist Richard Miller to perform extensive preservation work on seven severely deteriorated historic tombs located in the Kalawao area of the park.

Kalaupapa is the site of the century-long program beginning in 1865 of exile and imprisonment of victims of Hansen’s disease (leprosy). Kalawao was the location of the first settlement of exiled people and was the home of Father Damien, who has been recognized for his work with the patients. Approximately eight thousand people were sent to Kalaupapa during the time of exile. Thousands were buried in unmarked mass graves, and the 1946 tsunami removed many wooden and lightweight masonry grave markers. Twelve hundred historic grave markers exist in the park. This project is part of a continuous program of grave marker recording, assessment, and preservation begun in the park in 2003.

The tombs that received treatment are constructed of lava rock set in lime-based mortar. Most are coated with lime-based render and some were lime washed. Each of the tombs had suffered partial collapse. Preservation treatment involved disassembly of collapsed and unstable fabric followed by repair with mortars matching the original materials. Harte and Miller have considerable experience using historic lime-based mortars, having received training through the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center and the Scottish Lime Center Charlestown Workshops and worked on historic structures using lime-based mortars.

The project was opened with Hawaiian protocol performed on site by Kalaupapa NHP ethnographer Kaohulani McGuire. Every work day was begun with personal reflection by the exhibit specialists to make pono (spiritually correct) the sensitive work to be undertaken that day. Similarly, each day was closed with the eating of a pinch of Kalaupapa sea salt to symbolize the purity of the intent of the work and to provide protection for all involved in the project.



Before and after images of tombs at Siloama Church, Kalawao. NPS photos by Richard Miller.

“The responsibility for ensuring the reverence due the grave markers and tombs and the labor of preserving them help tell the compelling story of Kalaupapa to the world,” said Harte. “ This leaves me with an unparalleled lasting memory: one of a sense of duty to the people who lost their lives and another to the children of the future.”

“Kalaupapa symbolizes the triumph of the human spirit over extreme hardship,” said Miller. “It is an honor to help to bring dignity back to these tombs, the final resting places of people who were separated from their homes and loved ones, their choices taken from them, first by the disease, and then by their government.

*By Richard Miller
Exhibits Specialist
Kalaupapa NHP*

Obama Administration Opposes Bills to Limit Antiquities Act

The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation held a legislative hearing on April 16, 2013, on eight bills that seek, in various ways, to restrict the power of the President to establish or enlarge national monuments through the use of the Antiquities Act.

H.R. 250, to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 to place additional requirements on the establishment of national monuments under that Act.

H.R. 382, to provide for State approval of national monuments.

H.R. 432, to prohibit the further extension or establishment of national monuments in Nevada except by express authorization of Congress.

H.R. 758, to prohibit the further extension or establishment of national monuments in Utah except by express authorization of Congress.

H.R. 1512, to prohibit the further extension or establishment of national monuments in New Mexico except by express authorization of Congress.

H.R. 1434, to prohibit the further extension or establishment of national monuments in Montana, except by express authorization of Congress.

H.R. 1439, to prohibit the further extension or establishment of national monuments in Idaho, except by express authorization of Congress.

H.R. 1459, to ensure that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 applies to the declaration of national monuments.

In a statement for the record, the Administration strongly opposed all of the bills.

Abandoned Mineral Lands Report Issued

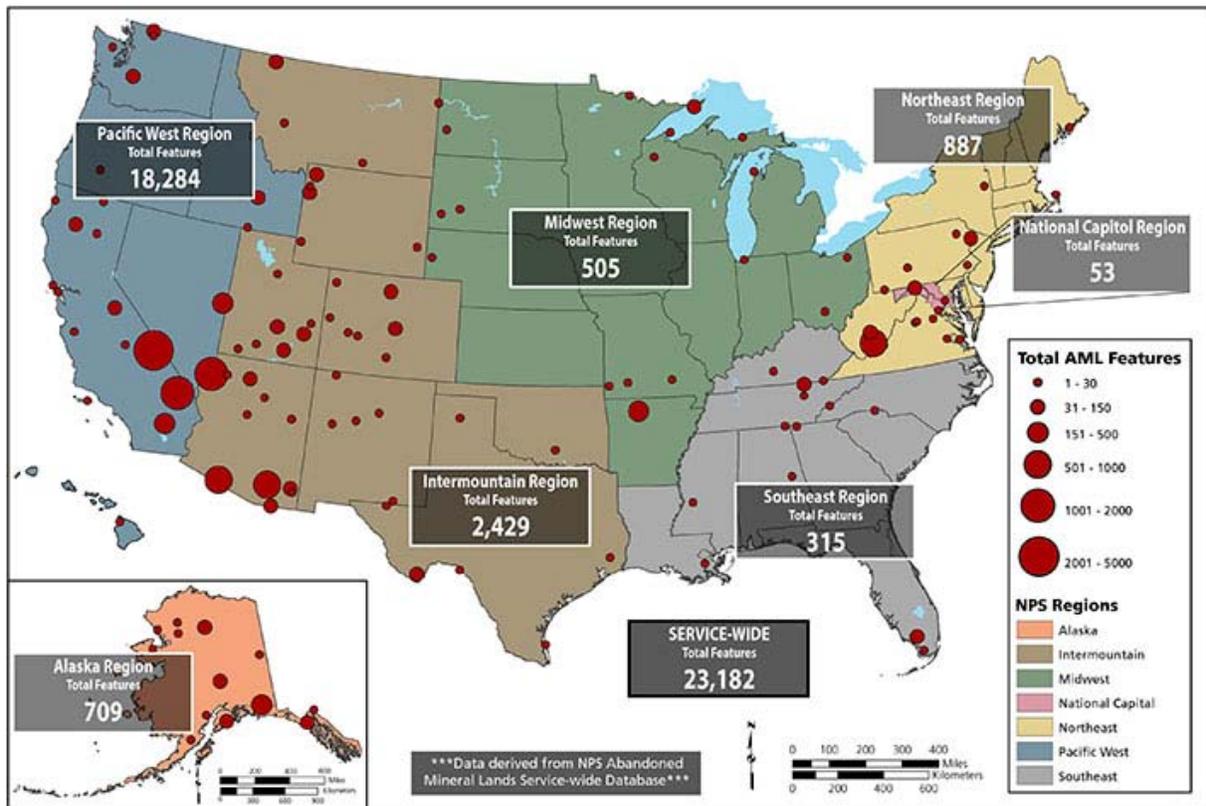
A legacy of mining and oil and gas development has left at least 23,000 abandoned mineral land (AML) features in 129 units of the National Park System. This is one of the major findings of an NPS Natural Resource Technical Report released in March, entitled, *Interim Inventory and Assessment of Abandoned Mineral Lands on National Park System Lands*. This report presents the results of a three-year, Systemwide, on-the-ground inventory and assessment of all known NPS AML sites. The report is considered "interim" because the inventory of California parks has not yet been completed. A final report will be released early in 2014 when the California AML inventory is complete.

The project had two primary objectives:

- Complete a comprehensive inventory of AML sites in units of the National Park System that categorizes high, medium, and low priority mitigation needs; and
- Estimate the resources needed to address priority issues with NPS AML features using a consistent, credible approach.

Most AML sites are found in the Pacific West Region's southern California desert parks, but all seven NPS regions have AML features. Mitigation recommendations at the AML sites include treatments ranging from total reclamation to bat-friendly closures on underground mine openings to protect critical habitat and cultural integrity of significant sites. Of the AML features inventoried, approximately 82% do not need treatment, 6% have already received long-term treatment, and 12% are in need of treatment at an estimated cost of \$55.6 million.

To read the full report, go to <http://nature.nps.gov/geology/aml/inventory/>



NPS Student Employee Network Launches Newsletter

The NPS Cultural Resources directorate recruits future generations of park employees by offering internships, and part-time and seasonal employment to students. The NPS Student Employee Network (SEN) is a student-led, student-based communication network that fosters idea-sharing, innovation and professional development for student employees. The SEN aims to inspire emerging generations of diverse NPS leaders by meeting the needs of student employees and embracing their valuable role in helping to further the NPS mission.

The SEN has launched the Student Employee Network (SEN) newsletter. The newsletter facilitates connections between the larger community of NPS student employees. It is a venue for idea sharing, highlighting the talents of student employees, and sharing insights from senior leadership. This first issue of the SEN newsletter includes an article on managing stress associated with balancing work, school, and life. In every issue there will be an “Outstanding Student” article to showcase and celebrate the hard work and contributions of a student employees. In this issue, editors say ‘Thank you!’ to Angel Lopez for his dedication, excellence, and commitment to the NPS. Also included is an article on the importance of effective non-verbal communication. The concluding article is a conversation with Associate Director David Vela on the role of student employees as the NPS enters its second century of stewardship.

To read the newsletter contact nps_students@nps.gov

National Park Service’s 2013 Archeological Prospection Workshop -Reminder

The NPS 2013 workshop on archeological prospection techniques, “Current Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century” will be held May 13-17 at the Cedar Point Biological Station near Ogallala, Nebraska. This will be the twenty-second year of the workshop

dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this Nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with on-hands use of the equipment in the field. The field exercises will take place at Alkali Station near Paxton, Nebraska. Alkali Station was a major trail facility used by travelers on the Oregon and California trails, the Pony Express, the transcontinental telegraph, and the frontier army. Co-sponsors for the workshop include the NPS Midwest Archeological Center, the Lute Family, and the University of Nebraska's Cedar Point Biological Station. There is a registration charge of \$475.00. Lodging will be at the Cedar Point Biological Station.

For further information, contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist, NPS, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873: tel: (402) 437-5392, ext. 141; fax: (402) 437-5098. Application forms are available on the NPS Midwest Archeological Center website at <http://www.nps.gov/mwac/>.

Navy Offers Advanced NHPA Section 106 Training

Navy CECOS is offering Advanced Section 106 Law and Regulation class at Fort Meyer, VA (Washington, D.C. area), on August 13-15, 2013. The course is DoD-focused, but is relevant (and open) to other Federal employees.

Registration is free through the CECOS website at: <https://www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfe/cecos/>.

Contact: Cheryl L. Huckerby, (202) 433-4986

Projects in Parks: is taking a break this month.

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 *Projects in Parks* web page <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/npSites/index.htm> or through individual issues of the *Archeology E-Gram*.

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.

Contact: Karen Mudar at dca@nps.gov to contribute news items, stories for *Projects in Parks*, and to subscribe.