



Archeology Program

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



August 2016 Archeology E-Gram

NPS NEWS

Archeologist is Program Manager for Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

Staffan Peterson has been selected as the new Chief of Integrated Resource Management for Little Bighorn Battlefield NM. Peterson was most recently employed as park archeologist for Yellowstone NP. Previously, he served as the archeologist for the Indiana State Parks system, and Administrator of the Indiana DOT Cultural Resources program. Peterson has a Ph.D. in anthropology and continues to conduct independent research on pioneer homesteads and Mississippian societies of the Midwest.



Peterson joined the Integrated Resource Management program on May 31, 2016.

National Park Service Hosts Monmouth University to Excavate Sandy Hook Lighthouse

Gateway NRA Sandy Hook Unit partnered with Monmouth University to carry out an archeological field school to investigate the Sandy Hook Lighthouse. Richard Veit, head of Monmouth University Archaeology Department, other professors, and head archeologists Adam Heinrich and Sean McHugh supervised the excavations. The excavations took place on the lawn of the Sandy Hook Lighthouse every Saturday May 28- June 26, 2016.

Students and volunteers found the remains of two of the lighthouse keepers' houses, and artifacts from the 18th and 19th centuries. The construction of multiple keepers' quarters and other changes to the property throughout the lighthouse's 252 years disturbed Revolutionary War British/Loyalist encampment deposits' historical context.

The project was developed by the NPS Northeast Regional Archeology Program and Gateway NRA Cultural Resource Stewardship Program. The project supports park goals to understand and interpret the history of the lighthouse and will inform a rehabilitation project scheduled to begin later this year.

From story by Suzanne Moore

Urban Archeology Corps Students Dig into History at Richmond National Battlefield Park

Nearly one dozen Urban Archeology Corps (UAC) students excavated on the grounds of Chimborazo Medical Museum on July 30, 2016. Under the supervision of several professional archeologists, including NPS archeologist Erik Kreuzsch, as well as staff from Groundwork RVA, students sifted through earth and spoke with the public about their efforts to uncover the foundations of the hospital structures built largely by African Americans and later used to house a school operated by the Freedmen's Bureau. Ranger Mike Gorman shared his research on Chimborazo's conversion from a Civil War hospital to a Reconstruction-era Freedmen's Bureau school that served several hundred formerly enslaved African Americans.

Near the dig site, a children's activity tent allowed kids to earn patches and archeology-themed pins. One student, Kalen Gilliam, observed, "Digging here has been interesting because, who knows, it may have been my ancestors who lived here when Chimborazo was a Freedmen's school."

This summer marks the second year Richmond's national parks have partnered with Groundwork RVA to host UAC students. Last year's Corps excavated a site at Gravel Hill, one of the earliest free black communities in Virginia. "We are excited to once again host the Urban Archeology Corps in Richmond," said David Ruth, superintendent of Richmond NBP and Maggie L. Walker NHS. "This is a tremendous opportunity to connect youth with their local communities and parks in a very meaningful way."



The Urban Archeology Corps (UAC) is a program to engage diverse youth aged 16-25 in local, impactful urban archeological projects. Through their work experience with the UAC, participants are familiarized with the National Park System, their local parks, and archeology; and acquire important professional skills. Now in its fifth year nationally, the UAC introduces youth to all facets of the archeological process including excavation, historic preservation, research, cataloguing, historic interpretation, and civic engagement; and instructs participants in the importance of stewardship and public preservation. In addition, youth are introduced to new career paths and learn important professional and academic skills, while utilizing digital technologies to create products that provide tangible demonstrations of the value of the program.

From story by Andrea DeKoter

Capulin Volcano National Monument Celebrates 100 Years

Along with signing the legislation to create the NPS, President Woodrow Wilson used the Antiquities Act to establish several national monuments in 1916, including Capulin Volcano NM. The land surrounding the extinct volcano had been withdrawn from public sale in 1891, but was not accorded monument status until August 8, 1916.

A local rancher, Jessie Foot Jack, was the first custodian for Capulin Volcano NM, from 1916 to 1921, as well as the first female custodian in the NPS. Jessie was married to William Howard Jack, a New Mexico rancher and president of the Crowfoot Cattle Company. Following her husband's untimely death, Jessie assumed his responsibilities. In order to ensure sole rights to graze cattle on the volcano, Jessie used her husband's political connections to secure the position of custodian for the monument.

Besides protecting a stellar example of an extinct volcano, the monument protects archeological resources. Evidence from the Folsom site, eight miles from Capulin Volcano, confirmed that Paleoindians utilized the area as early as ten thousand years ago. Likewise, Native American groups such as the Jicarilla Apache and the Ute hunted there until the arrival of the Spanish in 1541. Early explorers Don Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and Juan de Padilla passed through Capulin area, paving the way for Europeans and a transformation of the cultural landscape over the next 350 years.

Spain controlled New Mexico until August 1821 when Mexico declared independence. Tensions between the U.S. and Mexico erupted in the Mexican-American War 1846. The war ended in 1848 and officially made New Mexico a territory of the United States. The Granada-Fort Union Military Freight Route passed directly south and east of Capulin Volcano's base, and promoted the cattle industry. The industry created a profitable economy for Great Plains which remains to this day. By 1891, the Spanish and Mexican empires had fallen, and Native Americans were confined to reservations.



To learn more about Capulin Volcano National Monument, go to <https://www.nps.gov/cavo/index.htm>

National Historic Landmarks Committee to Consider Archeological Sites

The National Historic Landmarks Committee will hold a meeting to consider new and amended nominations on October 18-19, 2016, in Washington, D.C. Two archeological properties will be nominated for their national significance under Criterion 6 this fall, the Biesterfeldt Site in North Dakota and the Walrus Islands Archeological District in Alaska.

The Biesterfeldt Site is a Cheyenne earth lodge village site dated to the middle decades of eighteenth century, ca. 1724-1780. As the only known representative of that relatively brief period in Cheyenne history during which they pursued a horticultural way of life, the archeological site has the potential to yield critical information. It is the only known earth lodge village site in the Red River drainage system. Recent geophysical investigations demonstrate that the archeological integrity at the site is outstanding in spite of superficial damage over certain parts caused by past agricultural practices.

The Walrus Islands Archeological District is one of the few places that provide evidence of human occupation of the Bering Sea continental shelf when sea levels were substantially lower than present. The district includes land and sea encompassing Summit, High, Crooked and Round Islands in southwestern Alaska. On Round Island, archeological remains of walrus hunting date to at least 6,000 years ago and provide evidence of the earliest human-walrus relationship in the nation.

Four additional properties containing contributing or noncontributing archeological components will be presented during the fall 2016 NHL committee meetings. They include the Maison Olivier, Pauli Murray Family Home, Ball's Bluff Battlefield Historic District, and the George Read II House.

The event is open to the public. It will be held at the Charles Sumner School Museum, 1201 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Details about all of the nominations can be found at <https://www.nps.gov/nhl/news/fall2016mtg.html>



NPS Archeologist Featured in Scuba Article

NPS Submerged Resource Center (SRC) manager Dave Conlin was featured in *The Real-Life Superheroes of Scuba Diving* in **Scuba Magazine**. Author Travis Marshall interviewed Conlin along with four other divers who devote their lives to helping people and the planet. They include the world's most successful cave rescue diver; director of a project to eliminate the invasive lionfish in the Caribbean; founder of an organization to introduce disabled people and veterans to diving; and a diver who developed a medic technician course for divers to respond to diving medical emergencies.

Conlin joined the NPS in 2000 because "The most interesting, forward thinking underwater archeology was done by the NPS." The work takes Conlin and his team all over the world; currently, the SRC is working with the Smithsonian on a project to study slave-trade wrecks off Africa. They are driven by a commitment to preserve submerged cultural resources for the public (and a desire to wear really cool diving gear!).

Read the entire article at <http://www.scubadiving.com/real-life-heroes-scuba-diving>

By Karen Mudar

Bourne Pleads Guilty to Looting Native American Artifacts from Public Lands

Jonathan Bourne has pled guilty to two felony counts of looting of artifacts from public lands. The case stems from a yearlong investigation by the USFS, NPS, BLM and the USACE after photos of Bourne digging a wooden bow out of a melting glacier appeared on a hiking club website. Wooden splinters recovered at the glacier by archeologists matched the bow in Bourne's possession.

A federal grand jury in 2015 charged Bourne with eight counts of unlawful transportation of archeological resources removed from public lands; six counts of unauthorized excavation, removal, damage or defacement of archeological resources removed from public lands; six counts of injury or depredation to government property; and one count of possession of stolen government property. If convicted of all counts, Bourne would have faced up to 50 years in prison. He also would have faced forfeiture of all vehicles and equipment used in connection with the violations.

Under a plea agreement, Bourne admitted to unlawfully removing glass trade beads in 2010 from a prehistoric cremation and burial site in the Humboldt-Toiyabe NF. A year later, he unlawfully altered a prehistoric site in Death Valley NP by removing a tool made from a bighorn sheep horn and three etched stone tablets considered sacred to the Timbisha Shoshone tribe.

Bourne faces a maximum statutory penalty of two years in prison and a \$20,000 fine for each of the two felony counts. However, "the government has agreed not to request any time in custody for Mr. Bourne," Lauren Horwood, a spokeswoman for the U.S. attorney's office, said. Bourne agreed to pay \$249,372 to curate and store 20,000 artifacts that federal agents found in his home.

From story by Louis Sahagun, Los Angeles Times

Arizona Man Must Pay \$8,707 for Damaging Archaeological Site

James Ioli has been convicted of removing Native American artifacts from an archeological site in southern Arizona. Prosecutors say Ioli visited a site managed by the BLM numerous times in April and May 2012. Ioli was convicted of excavating and removing numerous artifacts, including pottery, arrowheads and grinding stones. A judge ordered Ioli to pay \$8,707 to the BLM for restoration and repair of the site. Federal prosecutors say 69-year-old David James Ioli also was sentenced to five years of probation. He must turn over all artifacts he took and not enter lands owned by the BLM, NPS or FWS.

From news story in Chron

FEDERAL NEWS

Bureau of Land Management Halts Sale of Land Near Chaco Culture National Historical Park

In June 2016 the BLM's Farmington Field Office announced that the October 19, 2016, sale of 2,122 acres of public land near Chaco Culture NHP is cancelled. The Western Energy Alliance, a Denver-based pro-industry group, filed a lawsuit challenging the BLM to follow provisions in the Mineral Leasing Act that mandates that lease sales for oil and gas development be held four times a year.

Paul Reed, a Chaco scholar and a preservation archeologist with Tucson-based Archaeology Southwest, is seeking a permanent deferment of any leasing for oil and gas development on public land within a 10-mile radius of the World Heritage Site.

From story by James Fenton, Farmington Daily Times

Santa Elena Fort Found After Decades-Long Search

Archeologists have identified the remains of a 16th-century Spanish fort on what is now Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. University of South Carolina archaeologist Chester DePratter and University of Georgia anthropologist Victor Thompson have been working on the Santa Elena site since 2014.

The settlement was founded in 1566 by Pedro Menendez de Aviles. Its whereabouts remained a mystery until 1979, when archeologists found evidence while digging on the Parris Island golf course. The fort was founded in 1577 by Pedro Menedez Marquez. The outpost went up in six days to protect against an attack by Native Americans.

The general location of the fort had been noted using documents archived in Spain. The remains were discovered in June 2016 using radar and magnetometers. Traditional investigation methods had failed to locate the remains of the structure. The discovery will be published in the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*

From story by Stephen Fastenau, The Beauford Gazette



The Federal Archeologist's Bookshelf

Crafting Preservation Criteria by John H. Sprinkle, Jr. New York: Routledge 2014

This account of the development of criteria for assessment of the significance of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Program is a major contribution to the literature on historic preservation in the United States. Not intended as an introduction, this book

provides a detailed context and accounting of the development of the National Register criteria that affect the listing of archeological sites in the register.

Sprinkle discusses a series of issues about the definition of national significance and development of criteria for recognizing significant historic properties. *Chapter 5 – A More Difficult Problem* examines events leading to the establishment of Criterion D and will be of special interest to archeologists. Decisions about archeological undertakings were driven by Cold War priorities and archeologists convinced U.S. politicians that their profession merited government support because the Soviets were aggressively funding scientific archeological projects. These political developments influenced National Register criteria.

Sprinkle's career, which spans both private consulting and Federal service, gives him a particular appreciation for development of National Register criteria. During his 10 years as a private consultant, Sprinkle was responsible for over 120 projects carried out in 35 states. In his Federal career, he served as the supervisory historian for the National Historic Landmark Survey and Deputy Director of the Federal Preservation Institute. Currently, Sprinkle is the NPS Bureau Historian.

Crafting Preservation Criteria, however, developed from a series of essays Sprinkle wrote in the course of teaching, particularly his interest in the origin of the fifty-year rule, which maintains that a property must be at least fifty years old to be listed on the National Register. It will be essential reading for the serious student of the history of American archeology, as well as Federal and public archeologists.

Antiquities Act Expands Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

President Obama added more than 442,000 square miles to the Pacific Ocean wildlife refuge northwest of Hawaii on August 26, 2016, quadrupling its size and cementing its status as the largest marine protected area on earth. The action will make it illegal to conduct any commercial fishing and any type of mineral extraction in the expanded Papahānaumokuākea Marine NM, the original 140,000 square miles of which was first protected by President George W. Bush in 2006 and designated a World Heritage Site in 2010.

Papahānaumokuākea Marine NM holds historical and cultural significance, both for native Hawaiians, who consider it a sacred place, and veterans and war history buffs. Shipwrecks and downed aircraft from the World War II Battle of Midway dot the ocean floor in the protected area, including the wreckage of five aircraft carriers. Four of the carriers—the *Akagi*, *Kaga*, *Soryu*, and *Hiryu*—were part of the Japanese fleet that attacked Pearl Harbor, while the fifth—the USS *Yorktown*—was part of the U.S. naval force that ambushed them six months later. The monument, thus, protects sites of international cultural significance.

For more information about Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, go to <http://www.papahanaumokuakea.gov/>

The NPS Archeology Program maintains information about national monuments dedicated through the Antiquities Act for the benefit of the American public. For more information about national monuments, go to <https://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/Antiquities/index.htm>



GRANTS AND TRAINING

NPS Archeologist Position

The Big South Fork National River and Recreation area is hiring an archeologist. The position is the lead cultural resources specialist for Big South Fork and Obed Wild and Scenic River. The vacancy announcement is open and is being advertised both Merit Promotion (applications will be accepted from status candidates and VEOA eligible) and Open-Competitive (applications will be accepted from United States citizens).

Archeologist, GS-0193-11

1 vacancy - Oneida, Tennessee

Salary: \$48,968.00 - \$77,019.00 / Per Year

Open Period: Monday, August 15, 2016 through Tuesday, September 6, 2016

Position Information: Permanent - Full Time

Open Announcement: <https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/447096200/>

Merit Promotion Announcement: <https://www.usajobs.gov/GetJob/ViewDetails/447096300/>

National Park Service Offers Training in Metal Detecting for Archeologists

A workshop for archeologists in metal detecting is sponsored by the NPS National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), the Friends of NCPTT, Connor Consulting, and hosted by the LAMAR Institute. The workshop will be held November 18 - 20, 2016, in Rincon, GA. The course is a 2.5 days: day one being an introduction to metal detectors and metal detecting capabilities, followed by a day and a half of a field practicum.

Trainees will gain an understanding of equipment capabilities and interpretive value of data. This course also will be helpful to managers who contract representatives or prepare contract requirements, as well as to archeologists who review reports. Trainees will acquire knowledge to assist in determining appropriate use of a metal detector on a project.

Classroom portion will be held at the New Ebenezer Retreat and Conference Center, Rincon, GA. 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. Tuition: \$300.00

The Retreat Center also offers lodging and meals: 2887 Ebenezer Road, Rincon, GA 31326; tel. (912) 754-9242; website www.newebenezer.org

Contact: Tad Britt; tel. (318) 521-5641; e-mail Tad_Britt@nps.gov.



SLIGHTLY OFF TOPIC: Enforcing Law, Protecting Resources: A Day in the Life of a Ranger

From story by Don Gilman, St. George News

BLM Ranger Scott Lowrey spends the greater part of his energies protecting the numerous cultural resources of southern Utah. Whether it is petroglyphs, cultural landscapes or the ruins of Fort Pearce, Lowrey devotes his time to ensuring there will be something left for future generations to enjoy. He also fills the role of rescuer, educator, tour guide and scientist.

When it comes to cultural, historical and paleontological resources, Lowrey said, much of their importance lies in the stories they tell. When those resources are disturbed, destroyed or stolen, the context of those stories is permanently lost. “It would be a true shame if a day came when we could not walk out and see these artifacts in place where they were left and learn from them,” Lowrey said.

The area covered by the BLM St. George Field Office is vast. Some 629,000 surface acres in southwest Utah — from the Beaver Dam mountains in the west to the mesas near Zion NP in the east— are all part of the BLM St. George range. Yet, only two rangers are assigned to this network of public lands. At the Land Hill site in Santa Clara, dozens of petroglyphs from numerous eras have been carved into the sandstone. Bighorn sheep, horned figures, and abstract patterns overlook the Santa Clara River.

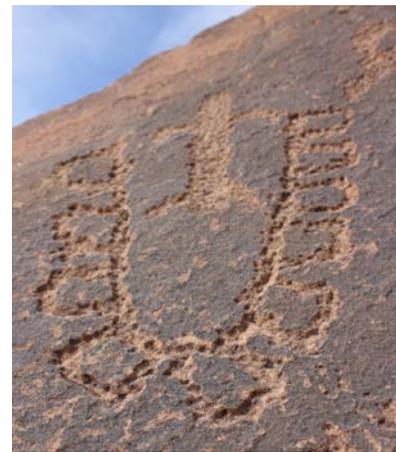
Unfortunately, more modern carvings, such as a smiley face and graffiti, have also shown up beside the petroglyphs. The BLM has been able to remove some of these, but others, such as the smiley face, are likely going to remain for the foreseeable future. “This happy face here is something we’ve not been able to repair. This is pecked deeply into the varnish and is actually going to take a little bit of conservation work to lift this,” Lowrey said.

One of the more egregious examples of vandalism is when someone scratched “so easy a cavemen could do it” onto a boulder at the Land Hill site. Fortunately, the words were not chiseled deeply into the stone, and the BLM was able to erase most of the evidence of the words. Today, lichen grows over the rock and only close examination reveals any sign of the graffiti.

Education is one of the weapons Lowrey uses to fight vandalism, as most of the vandalism the BLM deals with is done out of negligence rather than destructiveness. Many who do deface cultural sites do so more out of ignorance instead of maliciousness. “Part of that is making sure people have the knowledge and appreciation that, that has an effect,” Lowrey said.

Lowrey identified education as one of the BLM rangers’ top priorities. He said, “Enforcement ... takes up a good amount of time, (but) education far outstrips enforcement day to day. People come out here looking for a particular activity or a particular site or a particular use. I’d like to say when I’m out here patrolling, I make that happen by giving good directions and having a good knowledge of my area and passing that on to visitors who come to use and enjoy this area.

Those who want to help with stewardship of the lands the BLM St. George Field Office oversees are invited to assist with any one of numerous projects, Lowrey said. Considering the vast area Lowrey has to cover, volunteers provide additional eyes and ears to assist him and the staff of the national conservation areas. One group that the BLM works with regularly is the Southwest Utah National Conservation Lands Friends. Additionally, the Boy Scouts often do cleanups and other projects, and other groups are active as well. “If it wasn’t for volunteer work, a lot of the work on public land wouldn’t get done,” Lowrey said. “We always invite people to come out and help us with the management of public lands.”



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 and to subscribe.