

36. Heritage Resources

Goals: Identify, evaluate, preserve, protect and enhance heritage resources.

Objectives: Protect heritage resources (as described in the Forest Plan's Heritage Resources Standards and Guidelines).

Background: The 1997 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) provides guidance on maintenance of a heritage program that identifies, evaluates, protects and enhances significant cultural resources. This guidance applies across the Tongass National Forest and on a project-specific basis pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, as well as other relevant acts and implementing regulations, including the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA). The Forest Plan heritage resources standards and guidelines address:

- Project clearance/inventory
- Project implementation
- Mitigation
- Enhancement

The NHPA establishes a general framework for how federal agencies manage heritage resources. Each federal agency must establish a preservation program, in consultation with the Secretary, for the identification, evaluation, protection and nomination to the National Register of significant heritage resources.

Section 110 describes the broad general requirements historic properties under the control of federal agencies are managed in a way that considers preservation of their heritage values, how historic properties are considered fully in the agency planning process, and how preservation related activities are carried out in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, including Indian tribes. Under Section 110 the Forest Service carries out inventory and monitoring activities to identify historic properties and to understand their condition through time.

Section 106 requires agency procedures for compliance to be consistent with regulations issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and requires federal agencies to consider the effects of undertakings (activities permitted, funded or undertaken on federally owned or administered lands) on heritage resources eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

36CFR800 implements Section 106 of the NHPA. Since July 1995, the Tongass has operated under the terms of a programmatic agreement with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (AKSHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The programmatic agreement allows the agency to streamline compliance with Section 106 by standardized procedures for evaluating effects of routine management actions on historic properties. The third amended programmatic agreement became effective in December 2010.

Under current procedures, project areas are inventoried prior to implementation in order to identify National Register eligible properties in the project area, and to determine potential effects to those properties. Areas are monitored, as time and funding allows, under the terms of Section 110 to ensure that historic properties are protected and remain eligible to the National Register. Additionally, areas are monitored to continually evaluate the effectiveness of the predictive models for site locations currently in use. Well-vetted predictive models provide management with high-quality information about potential historic site locations in proposed project areas.

Heritage Resources Question: *Are (1) project clearance/ inventory, (2) project implementation, (3) mitigation, and (4) enhancement completed in accordance with the requirements and regulations for heritage resources?*

Sampling/Reporting Period

Sampling and reporting occurs annually and every 5 years.

Monitoring Results

Heritage specialists recorded 105 undertakings on the Tongass National Forest in 2014. Of those, 27 were reviewed under the standard 4-part process under Section 106 of the NHPA and involved evaluating sites for National Register eligibility in addition to evaluating potential impacts from agency undertakings. This represents a slight decrease compared to the number of reviewed projects completed in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 (n = 110). Four of the FY2014 projects were determined to have an Adverse Effect to sites eligible to or listed in the National Register and required mitigation through an MOA with the SHPO. This represents an increase from zero (0) in FY2013. The activities within the remaining 78 agency undertakings met the criteria for evaluation under the programmatic agreement with the SHPO. Section 110 activities include direct monitoring and condition of sites, as well as partnerships and educational activities that enhance understanding and protection of cultural resources. Sixty-five activities, 19 of which include direct monitoring, were carried out in FY2014.

Qualified heritage resource professionals using accepted professional standards administer the heritage program. The Tongass heritage program is administratively divided into five zones:

- Ketchikan Zone – Ketchikan/Misty Fiords Ranger District
- Prince of Wales Zone – Craig and Thorne Bay Ranger Districts
- Petersburg Zone – Petersburg and Wrangell Ranger Districts
- Sitka Zone – Hoonah and Sitka Ranger Districts
- Juneau Zone – Admiralty National Monument, Juneau and Yakutat Ranger Districts

FY2014 Monitoring Projects Summary

Despite declining budgets for activities related to the management of cultural resources, Tongass archeologists continued a fairly active program to ensure the protection of the Forest's cultural resources. Opportunistic surveys and condition assessments are carried out when heritage staff are working in adjacent areas and have the time and funding. Tongass archeologists monitored the condition of 119 sites in FY2014, which represents a decrease from the preceding year (n = 141). There were 18 new discoveries during FY2014, none of which were inadvertent discoveries of archeological materials during project implementation or otherwise. In general, condition assessments completed as part of monitoring activities have revealed relatively stable sites (good condition). Some, however, were noted to be eroding due to environmental factors such as slope instability. In spite of this, there were no recommendations made for site stabilization or other overt activity to protect these sites.

Monitoring Projects - Petersburg/Wrangell Ranger Districts

Keku and Kuiu Islands Project

Petersburg zone archaeologists and other Forest Service staff conducted monitoring activities during a weeklong remote tour. Participants stayed at the Forest Service bunkhouse in Kake and used a twin engine 24-foot Almar for transportation. Staff went ashore 11 times, monitored nine special use permit sites and 31 acres of land was surveyed for cultural resources. No uses occurring at the permit sites are affecting cultural resources.

While carrying out investigations for special use permits, four Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) sites were monitored and five previously unknown cultural sites were discovered (PET-749, PET-750, XPA-367, XPA-368, and XPA-369) and recorded. At the previously identified sites, new site components were identified and recorded.

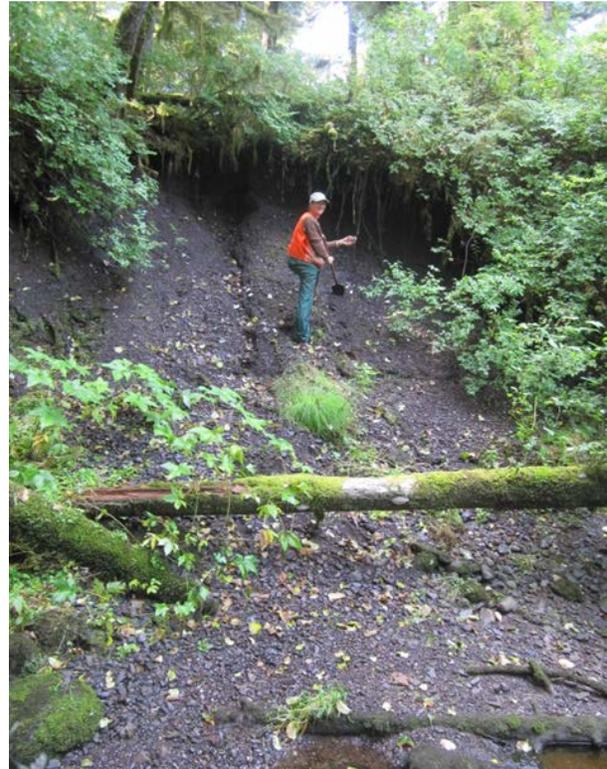
Reports of inland shell deposits were investigated in the Kuiu Islands, and a sample of shell located at the outlet of a small low-elevation lake was collected. Also discovered was a raised marine shell deposit up a creek in Saginaw Bay. The shell yielded a conventional radiocarbon age of 9650 +/- 30 BP (Beta - 395235). The information provides data for a Paleoshoreline Predictive Model for Southeast Alaska.

East Kuiu Project

Petersburg zone archaeologists and Forest Service recreation specialists inventoried campsites and surveyed for cultural resources on East Kuiu and Kupreanof islands. Working off of the M/V Chugach, 19 individual stops were made and about 65 acres of land was surveyed. Ten outfitter/guide and seven AHRS-listed sites were monitored and two previously unknown sites were discovered.

A paleo-geologic survey was also completed at selected areas. While searching for reported lithic resources on Conclusion Island veins of red and yellow jasper, chalcedony and blue agate were discovered. This is important because this kind of material is common in stone tools. Shell samples were collected from a paleobeach in Port Beauclerc. The marine shell yielded a conventional radiocarbon age of 10000 +/-30 BP (Beta-395234).

Inclement weather forced the conclusion of project travels and ended with training exercises for cultural resource assistant, Tory DeAngelis, at known prehistoric village, camp and fort sites. Tory practiced finding buried shell midden deposits using a split spoon soil auger, and we discussed site terrain, elevation, deposit depth and thickness, site size and function. During this exercise, we also discovered a new site component at PET-378.



Heritage Resources Photo 1. Jane Smith collecting a sample of a paleomarine shell deposit for radiocarbon dating analysis in the Port Beauclerc area.

South Etolin Project

Petersburg zone archaeologists and Forest Service recreation and wilderness specialists visited campsites and surveyed for cultural resources in the South Etolin Wilderness Area. Based out of the Frosty Bay Forest Service recreation cabin, stops were made at Fisherman Chuck, Canoe Pass, Brownson Island, Kunday's Cove, McHenry Inlet, Dewey Anchorage, Krough Creek, Stone Harbor and Onslow Island.

Over the course of four days, 28 stops were made and 42 acres were surveyed for cultural resources. A total of 25 use-sites were monitored and 6 AHRS-listed sites. New site components were mapped and recorded at one known site, and four new sites were discovered. Detailed site information and completed site maps were prepared for future eligibility recommendations.

Monitoring Projects - Sitka/Hoonah Ranger Districts

Sitka Ranger District continued to work with principal investigator (PI) McMahan, the National Science Foundation, and the Sitka Historical Society on the NEVA project. In this fiscal year, we did a site visit with the PI to monitor the condition of the site and determine suitable locations for establishment of a field camp.

Three new sites were recorded, two that are WWII sites in the Sitka Sound area (SIT 1011) and (XPA-366). Survey for these two areas comprised 9 acres of Section 110 survey. Both sites were evaluated and recommended as eligible to the National Register. The other new site (SIT-964) was recorded with Madonna Moss and Anne Pollnow and is comprised of eight weir stakes along Starrigavan Creek. Ten sites were visited during three separate trips with other resource personnel from the district. Sites were monitored for effects from Forest Service actions and disturbances by non-Forest Service activities.

Monitoring Projects – Ketchikan-Misty Fiords Ranger District

Cultural Resource Monitoring and Survey at Tongass Island, Kirk Point, George Inlet, & Thorne Arm

The Ketchikan-Misty Fiords Ranger District hosted an archaeological inventory and monitoring



Heritage Resources Photo 2. Student Volunteer Sara Gross excavates a test pit at the Tongass Island Midden (XPR-104)

expedition called “Cultural Resource Monitoring and Survey at Tongass Island, Kirk Point, George Inlet, & Thorne Arm; A Windows on the Past Joint Project between the USDA Forest Service and the University of Alaska Southeast-Ketchikan May 5-9, 2014.” The expedition was an annual cooperative effort between the USDA Forest Service and the University of Alaska Southeast-Ketchikan.

The expedition leaders were: Ketchikan-Misty Fiords Ranger District archaeologist Martin Stanford, Forest Tribal Relations Specialist John Autrey and professor of anthropology Dr. Priscilla Schulte from the University of Alaska Southeast Ketchikan Campus. The 2014 group of four student volunteers consisted of Forest Haven, Heather Evoy, Sara Gross and Victoria Daniels. The Ketchikan-Misty Fiords District

Ranger Jeff DeFrest and another student, Noah Lloyd, were able to participate in the activities for one day (May 5, 2014) on Tongass Island.

This year's expedition took place at several locations including Tongass Island, Kirk Point, George Inlet, and Thorne Arm. This was limited to day trips where site survey and monitoring was completed with transportation by aircraft to Tongass Island and then utilizing skiffs from Ketchikan to travel to Kirk Point, George Inlet and Thorne Arm. The Forest Service boat operators were Clark Simpson, Jon Regetz and Art Williams.

This program provided opportunities for five students, under the joint leadership of the University of Alaska Southeast and the Forest Service, to participate in heritage resources management and site stewardship. Students experienced how archaeological and historic sites are located, documented and monitored. In addition, the students experienced traditional Native subsistence activities. These activities included beach food harvesting, tool making and carving. The volunteers contributed 288 hours to complete new archaeological surveys of approximately 10.2 acres.

The expedition discovered four new Alaska Heritage Resource Survey (AHRS) sites including a shell midden (XPR-104, see Photo 2) near the center of Tongass Island (Calibrated C14 date of: BC 940-825. Beta-386326.), a new boat run (KET-1355), a new fish trap (KET-1356), and a new petroglyph (KET-1357). Finally, the expedition monitored the condition of 18 known sites including old village sites, fish traps, pictographs, petroglyphs, middens, seasonal camps, a fur farm and several old mines. None of the monitored sites appeared to have been damaged by recent vandalism or artifact collecting but natural erosion was occurring at some of the sites.

A Windows on the Past Search of the Duke Island Area Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) by Sea Kayak

The Ketchikan-Misty Fjords Ranger District hosted an archaeological survey and monitoring expedition called the “A Windows on the Past Search for Kegan; The “Lost” Village of the Tantakwan and Other Archaeological Surveys and Monitoring in the Duke Island Area Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) by Sea Kayak, June 16-27, 2014.” This excursion provided opportunities for six volunteers, using sea kayaks, to locate, document and monitor prehistoric and historic sites. The expedition leaders were Ketchikan-Misty Fjords Ranger District archaeologist Martin Stanford and Forest Tribal Relations Specialist John Autrey. The six volunteers were Karen Denman, Bill Hucks, Tom Metke, Jan Nevler, Lynn Paquette and David Richards.

The sea kayaking expedition completed new surveys of Judd Harbor and Cape Northumberland within the Duke Island Area Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). During the course of the expedition, the six volunteers contributed approximately 780 hours to help inventory about 33 acres while paddling sea kayaks along approximately 43 miles of coastline. While it was disappointing to not locate the Tongass Village called Kegan, pre-field research did establish the first European contact of the Tongass people. Tongass oral history suggested the first European contact was with Captain James Cook in 1778; however, Captain Cook did not set foot in Southeast Alaska. Some historians have suggested it was



Captain George Vancouver who made the first contact with the Tongass people in 1793. However, from the literature, it seems clear that it was Scottish Captain William Douglas in the *Iphigenia Nubiana* who first met Tongass Chief Tlexi'h near Cape Northumberland on June 7, 1789.

One of the highlights of the expedition was the discovery of a new wooden stake weir (XPR-105, see Photo 3). One of the stakes returned a Calibrated C14 date of: BC 975 – 830 (Beta – 386317). Twenty known AHRS sites were monitored for evidence of erosion, vandalism or artifact collecting. Fortunately, only natural erosion was occurring at some of the sites. A site map and new documentation was completed for XPR-015 and XPR-077. The new fish trap site discovered has added significantly to our understanding of prehistoric resource utilization in the Duke Island area. In addition, the volunteers learned something about Native culture, traditional subsistence lifestyles, site stewardship, site documentation and management of historical and archaeological resources.

Heritage Resources Photo 3. Volunteer Tom Metke Excavates a Stake at the Wolf Creek Stake Trap (XPR-105)

Monitoring Projects - Prince of Wales

Prince of Wales Zone archaeologists monitored the condition of 19 archaeological sites in 2014 in various locations throughout the island. The results of this monitoring will be factored into the management of those resources.

Evaluation of Results

Tongass archeologists have recorded and evaluated thousands of sites and monitored their condition, either through planned revisits or opportunistically, in the last decade. Requirements of Sections 110 and 106 of the NHPA are being met. A review of Tongass compliance records indicates that the intent of the provisions of Section 106 that require federal agencies to consider the effects of undertakings on cultural resources that meet eligibility requirements for the National Register of Historic Places are being complied with. Field inventory procedures and site assessments are stringent enough to identify cultural resources within project Areas of Potential Effects for the purposes of Section 106. This claim is supported by the fact that no inadvertent discoveries have occurred once a project site has been evaluated. Present results suggest forest plan's heritage resource standards and guidelines are adequate to protect the forest's cultural resources in the event of an undertaking.

Monitored sites are chosen based on several factors, including their resource values and their susceptibility to disturbance from natural forces, vandalism or management activity. In the last five years an added factor is ease of accessibility, i.e., sites close to communities or near roads or other transportation networks. Declining heritage budgets coupled with the increased costs of transportation to remote sites leaves more remote sites without monitoring. Whether this is a concern is a question. Remote sites suffering natural degradation likely would not generate a management action, whereas a readily accessible site experiencing the ill effects of too much public attention would. At present, most monitored sites appear to be weathering naturally, and only a few sites have yielded evidence of human damage, either inadvertent or intentional.

Efforts to make the Tongass more relevant to the general public may result in increased recreation in more remote locations, which potentially could adversely impact sites that are rarely monitored. In areas that are frequented by the public, archeologists have noted trampling, minor erosion and other types of surface disturbance that could lead to adverse effects to buried sites. They have also noted items being left or moved at sites considered the most vulnerable, such as human burials and other sacred places.

Isostatic rebound throughout Southeast Alaska is of concern for sites that lie within the beach fringe and on low lying terraces. Some shorelines are subsiding, while others are rising. Changes in sea level, as well as increases in storm events and magnitudes attributed to changes in the climate are cause for concern for these low lying sites. In the Tongass larger, prehistoric/protohistoric village sites are generally located along the shoreline. Recent modeling and investigations of paleo-shorelines have revealed, however, an upper terrace where prehistoric sites, with no historic components, are located. This information is not well-incorporated into the current predictive model for site locations. Investigations have already revealed some of the earliest known sites in Southeast Alaska, and may lead to the discovery of significant cultural resources in places that, until recently, were considered low probability areas. Incorporating these new areas into a monitoring plan will stretch an already limited budget even further.

In summary, the forest plan's standards and guidelines appear to be complying with the requirements to identify and protect the forest's significant cultural resources. Most of the monitored sites are stable and in good condition, with only a few being actively eroded through natural means, or experiencing adverse effects from visitors. Decreasing funding challenges the monitoring program to look for alternative methods to carry out the work. In this case, the staffs introduce efficiencies by working cooperatively with other program areas to visit sites.

FY2014 monitoring was conducted at the sites displayed in the table below.

Heritage Resource Table 1. Heritage resources monitored on the Tongass National Forest in FY2014

AHRS Number	Site Name
CRG-00066	Brownson Saltery
CRG-00627	Canoe Pass Pictograph
CRG-00628	Canoe Pass Hole-In-The-Wall
CRG-00629	Kundays Creek Stone Arc Traps
CRG-00630	Kundays Cove Midden
CRG-177	Thorne Bay Site
CRG-578	Logjam Creek Terrace Site
CRG-580	Edna Bay Midden
CRG-600	Staney Creek
CRG-603	Falls Creek Site
CRG-606	Cape Pole 18 Meter Terrace
CRG-607	Finish Line Site
CRG-608	Cape Pole 25 Meter Terrace
CRG-609	Cape Pole Easy 12 Meter Site
CRG-610	Cape Pole 30 Meter Terrace Site
CRG-612	Cape Pole 12 Meter Terrace Site
CRG-670	Black Beauty Site
CRG-680	Survey Cove High Terrace
CRG-681	Cape Pole Easy Raised Marine Beach
CRG-713	Tolstoy Bay Midden
CRG-714	Extended Roots Site
CRG-715	Beautiful Creek Site
DIX-069	Ross Adams Mine/Bokan Mountain
JUN- 1018	Spaulding Trail
JUN-025	Auk Village
JUN-1010	Montana Creek Trail
JUN-1020	Peterson Tram
JUN-1073	Dull And Stephens Mine
JUN-1115	Trail Of Time
JUN-1183	Mendenhall Lake Trail
JUN-241	Nugget Power Complex
JUN-242	Skaters Cabin
JUN-598	Cobble Shelter
JUN-617	East Glacier Trail
JUN-689	Ak Empire Mine
KET-00003	Cape Fox Village (Gaq, Gash, Qaas, Kah Shakes' Village, Kirk Point)
KET-00005	Kah Shakes Cove Village (Eskutua'N)
KET-00006	Mary Island Settlement
KET-00010	Cat Island Village And Burial & Midden (Old Tongass, Tongass, Tangak)
KET-00013	Village Island Village (Daasax'Akn) & Midden
KET-00018	Leask Cove (Petroglyph, Cabins And Fish Traps)
KET-00024	Mary Island Light Station

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AHRS Number	Site Name
KET-00028	Sealevel Mine
KET-00051	Grave Point Burial
KET-00072	Ore Cars (Ccc Camp Yard Ward Lake)
KET-00074	Fish Creek Trap #2
KET-00075	Fish Creek Petroglyphs
KET-00087	Ward Lake Community Shelters And Recreational Area
KET-00091	Fish Creek Trap #1
KET-00349	Gockachin Creek Fishtraps And Midden
KET-00351	Settlers Cove Fish Weir
KET-00362	Devil Cliff Pictograph
KET-00363	Winstanley Pictograph
KET-00430	Bakewell Lake Trail
KET-00433	Ward Lake Outlet Foot Bridge (Nrx 05/11/93)
KET-00437	Snipe Island Fox Farm
KET-00445	Fish Creek Cabin And Gardens
KET-00665	Gold Banner Mine
KET-00722	Kah Shakes Village Petroglyphs
KET-00729	Sealevel, Goo-Goo Mine, Gold Banner Mines Historic District
KET-00746	Carroll Point Pictographs
KET-00750	Thorne Arm Pictographs
KET-00780	South Double Island Midden
KET-00792	Cat Island Log Crib Burials
KET-00805	Connel Lake Dam & Pipeline
KET-00999	Cone Point Pictograph
KET-01094	Settlers Cove Petroglyph
KET-01118	Perseverance Lake Trail
KET-01194	Signal Creek Pump Station
KET-01195	Ward Lake Nature Trail
KET-01197	Ward Cove Abandoned Trail
KET-01202	Bakewell Arm Pictograph And Burial
KET-01257	Carl Manzoni'S Twice Crashed Cessna 185
PET-00027	Sandy Beach Fish Traps And Petroglyphs
PET-00041	Kuiu Cabin
PET-00085	Conclusion Island Cabins
PET-00371	West Shore Midden
PET-00372	Little Totem Village
PET-00377	Totem Lookout Midden
PET-00378	Another Midden
PET-00382	Barred Hawk Midden (Fort)
PET-00401	Gumboot Midden (Fort)
PET-00409	Sal'S Site
PET-00494	Totem Bay Pit
PET-00576	Crossings Midden
PET-00582	South Big Creek Petroglyphs
PET-029	Shipley Bay Site

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AHRS Number	Site Name
SIT- 681	No Site Name
SIT-229	Starrigavan Midden And Garden
SIT-231	Russian Charcoal Pits
SIT-351	False Island Midden
SIT-371	Windfall Harbor Shelter
SIT-371	Windfall Harbor Shelter
SIT-457	Fort Babcock
SIT-539	Moser Island Midden
SIT-542	Windy Day Village
SIT-642	Patterson Bay Camp
SIT-960	Angoon Administrative Site
SIT-960	Angoon Administrative Site
SUM-00008	Turnabout Island Village
SUM-098	Pleasant Bay Maul Site
XPA-00073	Kell Bay Cannery Site
XPA-00286	Saginaw Bay Rock Shelter And Petroglyphs
XPA-00287	Xpa-00287, Midden
XPA-305	Maid Island Fur Farm
XPA-306	Tava Island Fur Farm
XPR-00001	Fort Tongass (Tlehonsiti)
XPR-00002	Tongass Island Village & Midden (Tangak, New Tongass, Ka Duch Hoo Ka)
XPR-00010	Xpr-00010 (Ship Wreck)
XPR-00014	Duke Island Midden
XPR-00015	Dog Island Midden (& Burial)
XPR-00028	Ryus Homestead
XPR-00041	Duke Island Cabin
XPR-00063	Judd Harbor Boat Run And Cabin Ruins
XPR-00067	Goose Lake Stake Weir
XPR-00068	Goose Lake Rock Weirs
XPR-00069	Goose Lake Rock Alignments
XPR-00070	Wolf Creek Traps
XPR-00071	Wolf Creek Weirs
XPR-00075	Wolf Creek Midden
XPR-00077	Dog Island Midden # 2
XPR-00078	Dog Island Stone Weir
XPR-00092	Inside Of Worm Rock Fish Traps
XPR-00095	Harold F. Gilmore Cenotaph
XPR-00096	Outside Fort Fish Trap/Weir Complex
XPR-00098	Pond Bay Rock Alignments