

Resource Management Plan Outline

Cultural Resource Section,

Biscayne National Park

Cultural Resource Baseline Information

- use Cultural Resource Documentation Checklist (attach. B)
- indicate status of documentation of the park's cultural resources

Cultural Resources

- summarize the status of cultural resources according to major resource types:
 - archeological sites
 - structures
 - cultural landscapes
 - ethnographic resources
- use (formulate, update) Park Cultural Resource Status Summary charts (attachments C-G), update from CSI, LCS, and Annual Collections Management Report, Form 10-94

Narrative: summary fashion

- significance of archeological sites, structures, cultural landscapes, and ethnographic resources
- condition of above
- levels and types of impacts (NPS-28)
- percentage of the park that has been surveyed to identify resources
- narrative on ethnographic should describe park-associated communities
- narrative on objects should discuss the approx. number of objects in each of the seven collection categories, general condition in each category, impacts to the objects, status of cataloguing and registration in each category
- narrative should compare the rate of acquisition over the past three years with the rate of cataloguing over the same three years, by category, to evaluate whether the catalog backlog is growing

Cultural Resource Baseline Information

There are currently 50 sites listed on the Archeological Resource Inventory for the park. There are approximately 11 other sites not yet listed, mostly shipwrecks, which have been discovered by a Volunteer-In-the-Park, assigned to carry out random surveys within the unsurveyed northern section of the park. These 11 sites will be added to the ARI pending a preliminary Archeological Identification Study. Of the 50 sites presently listed on the ARI, 37 are historic sites and include shipwrecks, wreck scatters, ballast scatters and ballast drops, dump sites, shoreline features, an airplane, and one terrestrial shipwreck site. The remaining 13 sites listed are prehistoric sites composed of shell middens, shell, bone, and ceramic scatters, and a single rock and shell mound.

There are several structures in the park, including hideaway retreats, settlers homes, and former residences, that have not been evaluated by Regional Historic Architects for integrity, significance, or proposed level of treatment, for purposes of the List of Classified Structures and the National Register of Historic Places. Currently there are no structures for the park on the List of Classified Structures.

Impacts to the resources include vandalism (treasure-hunting, e.g.), visitor use (anchoring and pilferage), accidents (modern shipwrecks and reefings), and natural forces (electro-chemical deterioration, storm action, and biological activity). The problem of vandalism has been recognized since the park was created and continues to constitute a major threat to the resources. Impacts caused by visitors are generally incidental to the recreational aspects of park use such as hiking, diving, fishing, and boating. Natural force impacts are minor and not presently considered major threats, although storm activity could threaten some terrestrial sites, and electro-chemical deterioration and wood-boring worms (*Teredo navalis*) become a renewed impact every time a submerged shipwreck site is rearranged, disturbed, and/or uncovered.

Although the status of basic planning documents for the park is good (5 out of 6 completed, current and approved), the status of documentation of the park's cultural resources is poor with only 5 of 24 servicewide inventories, lists, catalogs, registers, basic cultural resource documents, special resource studies and plans, current and approved.

Basic park documentation needs include: backlog survey, testing, and evaluation reports; update of the Archeological Resource Inventory; update of the Cultural Resources Bibliography; update of the List of Classified Structures; update and revision of the National Register Form for the Offshore Reefs Archeological District as well as individual forms for certain individual sites

both within and without the district; the production of an Archeological Overview and Assessment (presently underway); further Archeological Identification and Evaluation Studies; completion of Ethnographic Oral Histories and Life Histories; revisions of the Historical Base Map and Historic Resource Study; and production of a Park Administrative History. Cataloguing of objects will require the production of Automated National Catalog System catalog cards.

Cultural Resources

Archeological Sites

Prehistoric Archeological Sites

The PaleoIndian Tradition is present with minimal diversification throughout much of the New World. It is characterized by nomadic groups subsisting on hunting big-game and fishing, and to a more limited extent on gathering vegetal foods. The archeological remains are characteristic large, well-made fluted points which, in Florida, are type-named Suwanee Points, but elsewhere known as Clovis and Folsom points. Lower sea levels of anywhere from 60 to 100 meters below present levels are known for the period in question and would have left the present submerged lands of the park exposed, but without any fresh water or lithic sources normally associated with Tertiary karst regions any long-term occupation would have been doubtful. At present there are no known PaleoIndian sites known for southeast Florida, including the area of the park, and the probability of encountering any is considered low.

The Archaic Tradition is pervasive throughout the Southeast and contrasts with its antecedent in the development of a less nomadic way of life, decreased dependence on hunting large animal forms, and a concomitant emphasis on fishing and gathering of shellfish and edible plants. Artifacts consist of chipped stone points, usually of a stemmed triangular form and Busycon shell gouges. Other characteristic artifacts, which are for the most part present only in the latter part of the period, include bone worked into projectile points, awls and pins, as well as antler projectile points and additional forms of shell artifacts. Fiber-tempered pottery, both plain and decorated, also appears later in the period, as well as steatite bowls. The temporal range for the Archaic in this area would be approximately 3,000 to 1,000 B.C. Again, there is little evidence to suggest that this period is represented in the park, but good reason to believe there may be at least scant Archaic remains within the area. As with the PaleoIndian Tradition, recent work has provided strong evidence that if sites exist they are mostly

submerged. Shoreline subsidence and a rise in sea level in recent geologic times would logically have caused such sites to be inundated, as the habitation areas of this marine-oriented culture would have been located near beach lines. Therefore, the rapid dropoff at the edge of the outer reefs makes this one of the Florida areas with a potential for such sites, albeit of low probability.

The transition from the largely unconfirmed Archaic, which in the Southeast Florida Coastal area is primarily established by analogy, to the firmly established Glades Tradition is poorly understood. This distinctive tradition evolved from a hypothesized Pre-Glades and was firmly established by approximately A.D. 500. The economy emphasized exploitation of marine food resources, with utilization of game and gathered plant foods of less importance. Distinctively decorated sand-tempered pottery was extensively used. Social and ceremonial life was initially simple, but in later times became more elaborate under the influence of neighboring cultures. These elaborations consisted of use of complicated earthworks and shell-works, along with sand burial mounds. Artifacts, in addition to ceramics, include unique items such as Busycon and Fasciolaria shell tools. To a lesser extent, tool forms of stone and bone were utilized.

The Glades Tradition is divided into three main periods, each of which is further divided into sub-periods. The following chronology places these periods temporally and describes their culturally distinct characteristics. The chronology is based on Goggin (1948 and 1949), updated by unpublished data of Griffin (Griffin n.d.) generated from radiocarbon dates on sites excavated in Everglades National Park.

- Glades I (350 B.C. - 800 A.D.): Plain pottery in the early period with the addition of decorated (punctated and incised) in the late period. The artifact assemblage includes celts of Strombus and of stone, socketed bone points and bone bits.
- Glades II (800 A.D. - 1200 A.D.): Incised pottery dominantly, Strombus hand hammers, columella chisels, bone points, flint points, perforated Arca shells, notched shell weights, grooved stone weights, shell pendants, Busycon dippers, possible use of burial mounds. The Glades II Period is subdivided into three sub-periods on the basis of certain more specific contrasting cultural elements.
- Glades III (1200 A.D. - post 1800: Pottery types include Glades Plain, Surfside Incised, Glades Tooled, Belle Glades Red, and Biscayne Red. Incising disappears as the dominant form of ceramic decoration. Embossing, grooving and lip notching

are found to occur as decorative techniques. Many artifact types are similar to Glades II. Use of chipped stone projectile points declines., New artifact types include Busycon cups, perforated stone weights, Cassis lip implements and other varieties of ornaments. Ceremonial mounds, and earth and shell works, are known for the period. Burial mounds are common, sometimes containing European trade goods. This period is also subdivided into three sub-periods.

The Glades Tradition had reached its climax by the time of arrival of the Spaniards in the early sixteenth century. In addition to a peak in craftsmanship and manufacturing processes, development of strong, centralized authority had made possible construction of major engineering projects. By that time, the Tequesta (or Tekesta, as the group which had evolved from the Glades Tradition in the Biscayne area was historically known) had come under political control of the Calusa. During the next century the culture continued to thrive, too politically strong for the Spaniards to control or dominate. If anything, they were initially strengthened by European contact. In addition, the Spanish presence possibly provided political solidification. The abundance of trade goods and metals which came to them from Spanish shipwrecks proved to be highly valuable resources.

Prehistoric Site Survey (BISC 37-47): In 1973 a contract was let to the Department of Anthropology, Florida Atlantic University, to survey the lands of then-Biscayne National Monument. This was a preliminary archeological survey which consisted of examining only the accessible areas of the offshore keys, but resulted in the discovery of 11 prehistoric sites, ten of which were discovered on the ocean side of Elliott and Sands Keys and one on the bay side of Elliott Key (Sears and McGregor 1974:3). These were generally small shell and bone scatters with small samples of ceramic sherds recovered. Two sites (BISC 39 & 43) exhibited a heavy concentration of cultural material that indicated an intensive long-term occupation. Test pits were excavated at these sites and although they appeared to be disturbed by wave action, some stratigraphic evidence of deposition was evident in both. Conclusions of the investigators stated that "The occupations of the Biscayne National Seashore [sic] do span the entire period of time from Glades II through Glades III into historic, and probably, as suggested by the horizontal stratigraphy in two cases, back into Glades I and possibly pre-ceramic" (Sears and McGregor 1974:16).

Totten Key Mound (BISC-48): In 1984 archeologists from the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center visited a site on Totten Key which had been discovered by a local informant. The site is composed of a large midden feature and "a mound of loosely arranged coral rock" (Taylor 1984:1). The summary of the report stated:

The data gathered at the Totten Key site indicates a Glades Period IIA-IIIc (ca. A.D. 500 to 1700) time span of occupation. While many sites of similar nature are thought to have existed throughout the Florida Keys, few remain today in an unaltered state. The occurrence here of early historic artifacts enhances the site's significance as does the presence of a possible aboriginal rock mound. The site contains large quantities of subsistence and cultural material in a well preserved state.

Sands Key #2 (BISC-49): A new site of some significance was investigated in 1988 on the interior of Sands Key, again discovered by a local informant. A preliminary report by the Dade County Archeologist described the site as "characterized by extensive piles of conch shells (*Strombus gigas*)" extending "along the hammock edge for at least 100 meters" (Carr 1988:1). The site is further described as a series of shell piles surrounding what appear to be house locations, with an adjacent causeway, also lined with conch shells (Carr 1988:1). Concerning the site's potential and significance, the preliminary report (Carr 1988:2) states:

...it is estimated that the midden deposit might be at least 50-75 cm in depth. Exposed materials included an extensive quantity of faunal bones (burnt and unburnt), pottery sherds (St Johns Checks Stamped and Glades Tooled Rim were the decorated types noted), and shell refuse. The pottery types notes suggest a date of ca. 1200-1500 A.D. for the age of the prehistoric settlement.

In summary, Sands Key #2 is a highly significant site - the only preserved prehistoric shellworks known in southeast Florida. The site is worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places...

Historic Archeological Sites

The coast of Southeast Florida has been the scene of extensive maritime activity from the Prehistoric period to early Spanish exploration to the present. Inevitably, it has also been the scene of many shipwrecks during the early portion of the historical period when wrecks were common due to unseaworthy vessels, the lack of adequate navigational aids, crude techniques of navigation, and an absence of reliable information on the Straits of Florida. As time passed, these problems lessened. At the same time, the number of ships sailing through the Straits increased considerably. In addition to the natural increase in shipping and the growth of commerce in the New World, by the end of the 16th century it had become evident that the Straits of Florida were superior to the Bahama Channel as a route for exiting the Gulf of Mexico and catching the prevailing westerlies for the return to Europe. The Straits then became the favorite

return route. Greater use of the Straits offset some of the advances which made the trip safer and thus resulted in little change in the annual volume of shipwrecks from the beginnings of navigation on the Florida Coast to the present. One of the greatest marine disasters in history, and one with considerable impact on the balance of power in Europe, occurred in this locale and resulted in the sinking of one, and possibly two, historic Spanish vessels on the submerged lands now administered by the National Park Service at Biscayne National Park.

N. S. del Populo and El Aviso: On Friday the 13th, 1733, twenty-one ships of the New Spain Fleet set sail from Havana on the final leg of their return to Spain. Two days later, after suffering the buffeting of gale winds on the trip up the Florida Keys, the Spaniards found themselves in the midst of a full-scale hurricane. Most of the ships ran ashore, foundered, or sank outright after striking the offshore reefs. The loss of lives, ships, and their cargoes was high and dealt a crippling blow to Spain at a time when Spanish influence and power were seriously declining. Several of these ships have been located and salvaged in modern times. The wreck of one of the leading smaller vessels, the Nuestra Senora del Populo, is within the boundary of the park. Another smaller vessel, El Aviso del Consulado, is probably located within the Park.

Status of the Populo (BISC-23): The location of the site of the Populo has been known since the mid-1960s and it was salvaged intermittently up until the time the park was created. All exposed cannons were removed, as well as numerous artifacts (Meylach 1972; Singer 1991; Weller 1991). As a result of investigations carried out by the Southeast Archeological Center in 1984 the site nonetheless demonstrated exceptional archeological and architectural integrity, with a relatively intact ballast mound and well-preserved artifacts and lower hull structure (Wild and Brewer 1985). Archeological integrity was severely impacted sometime during 1990 however when the site was discovered to have been drastically altered by vandalism, apparently by treasure-hunters (Brewer 1990). The architectural integrity of the lower hull structure appears to remain relatively intact.

Recommendation: As the best and foremost example of colonial Spanish presence in the park, the site is the primary contributing element for the establishment of the park as a Quincentennial Park. In light of this and the vandalism incident above, recommendations have been made to carry out an Archeological Evaluation Study of the site prior to any further considerations for restoration and stabilization of the ballast pile (Brewer 1989). Monitoring should continue on a regular, yet random, schedule for site protection until such time as an electronic security system can be installed. Investigation of the violation of the Antiquities and Archaeological Resources Protection Acts should continue.

The 18th century provided the area with a rich maritime history, witnessing interactions amongst all the European superpowers within the waters of the Park. Spain and England were at war between 1739 and 1748. During this period there was considerable privateering and piracy by the English against the French and the Spanish. The area around Biscayne National Park was a natural place to attempt to trap Spanish ships returning to Europe. The locale afforded hiding places, and would permit privateers to wait in cover until ships passed through the Straits in the Gulf Stream. At this location, the Spanish would be somewhat distant from any possibility of help from Havana or St. Augustine. The British would be relatively near their possessions in North America, which could provide supply and refuge. It would therefore be likely that wrecks of British privateers or Spanish vessels they had destroyed or captured could be located within the Park. The Gulf Stream and Hawk Channel, adjacent to and within Biscayne National Park, are known to have been used by the British during this period in their depredations against the Spanish, and as a return route to the British colonies in the northeast of America.

HMS Fowey (BISC-20): Tradition once held that the HMS Fowey, a British fifth-rate ship of the line, and a Spanish prize it had taken, the Judan (or Judith), were wrecked at Fowey Rocks, a few miles north of Legare Anchorage. Recent studies (Skowronek 1984, Skowronek, et al, 1987) have confirmed the identification of the Legare Anchorage wreck as that of the HMS Fowey, built in 1744 and sunk in 1748. The site was looted by its discoverer in 1980 and subsequent litigation resolved the question of ownership in favor of the United States under the administration of the National Park Service. An archeological evaluation study, carried out in 1983 as an underwater field school co-sponsored by the National Park Service and Florida State University, determined the extent, integrity, and significance of the site, and made recommendations for its management. Although limited and small-scale vandalism has reportedly occurred at the site, currently it is being protected and preserved by the park.

Hubbard/Ledbury (BISC-2): The site of the Hubbard or Ledbury (the vessel's exact identity has not yet been confirmed) is a significant site due to its function and cargo. Wrecked in either 1769 or 1772, the wreck contains the remnants of a cargo of Wedgewood refined-earthenware ceramics, and in fact exhibits each of the types describing the evolution of English plate rims listed in Ivor Noël Hume's *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (1982:116), a required text for historical archeologists. Architectural integrity of the vessel structure is still very good. The site is exposed in shallow water however, and although its location is not well known it will need constant monitoring so that it can be protected. An Archeological Evaluation Study of the site has been programmed to better determine its identity, archeological integrity, and significance. Currently the site is listed as a contributing element to the National Register nomination form for the Offshore Reefs Archeological District.

Several published sources, primarily written by treasure hunters, list more than forty historic wreck sites in the area from the north edge of Sands Key to the south edge of Swan Key, and seaward to the edge of the offshore reefs. Although some of these sources are of questionable accuracy, taken overall they indicate a wreck population of considerable magnitude ranging in age from the Spanish Colonial Period to the 20th century. Many sources exist in which wreck lists are given with general locations. Most of these are of limited utility in attempting to systematically enumerate the wreck sites within a specific geographical area. However, available data on wreck locations, when combined with the model of a shipwreck situation and knowledge of the underwater topography of this area, permits generation of a statement of probable locations. Most ships met their destruction either in storms or by straying into shallow water. They would have struck the outer reefs and either stranded there or bilged and drifted into nearby areas. The outer reef themselves, and the areas immediately inshore, are therefore the most likely location for shipwreck sites. This zone comprises roughly the eastern half of the offshore lands, with sites diminishing in intensity closer to the keys. The second areas of probability would be where ships attempted to skirt the keys or utilize channels to reach the mainland. This would include the eastern openings of Caesar Creek and Broad Creek, and possibly the north end of Sands Key. The portion of Biscayne Bay which is within the Park could be expected to be an unlikely area for shipwreck sites because its shallowness would discourage attempts at navigation. However, there is believed to be the remains of a paddle wheeled steamer (the St. Lucie, BISC-1) that was used to transport products and people up and down the Keys and which was wrecked in the hurricane of 1905, within the Bay waters west of Elliott Key and in the Park.

As stated earlier, the other historic sites in the park consist of historic dump sites, barges, ballast scatters and drops, and some shoreline features. Shipwreck sites in the park, other than those historic wrecks listed above, constitute the mainstay of the cultural resources within the park. In summary, it may be said that Biscayne National Park is exceedingly rich in historic shipwrecks and shipwreck materials. Although most of the sites date to after the mid-19th century, there are apparently several which pre-date that period, and a few with considerable historical importance. Even many of the 19th century sites are of historical value, and additionally have potential for possible development as underwater historic exhibits-in-place to be interpreted. The earlier sites have extremely high potential for yielding significant historical data and materials of value both for research and interpretation. Therefore both an Archeological Identification Study and an Archeological Evaluation Study of the submerged lands within the park are recommended to survey the unsurveyed areas of the park, identify resources to the standards required by the CSI/ARI, and nominate significant resources to the National Register of Historic Places.

Impacts

Vandalism is a major threat to shipwrecks and is a continuing problem which is difficult to control. As Biscayne National Park has long been popular with sport divers, and accessible to treasure hunters, much of the information on existing wreck sites is fairly well known to the public. There is no other area of the National Park System with submerged lands in which the historic shipwrecks are as widely known and readily accessible. Recent recorded acts of vandalism include:

- amateur weekend salvage attempt on the N.S. del Populo (BISC-23), July 1983.
- an anchor dragged across the site of HMS Fowey (BISC-20) during the archeological evaluation study in summer 1983.
- eight holes created by a suction dredge on the site of the HMS Fowey (BISC-20) in September 1983.
- numerous excavation holes and removal of a large timber from the HMS Fowey (BISC-20) in October 1983.
- salvage attempt and removal of artifacts from the Pillar Dollar Site (BISC-35), June 1986.
- a major disturbance of the N.S. del Populo (BISC-23) in the Spring of 1990.

Increased visitor use is also a serious threat to the existence of these sites. Anchor drags and pilferage are a common occurrence and because these acts are often inadvertent or a result of ignorance, they are underreported and difficult to prosecute. In response to this visitor use impact the park has begun, and will continue to pursue, a program of educating the public on the sensitive nature of the park's cultural resources.

Accidents, such as modern shipwrecks and reefings continue to threaten historic resources. An example of this occurred in May of 1985 when the 300 ft cargo vessel Reefer Merchant ground into Ledbury Reef in the park as a result of pilot error. When the vessel was finally pulled free, an historic wrecksite was revealed. Preliminary indications were that the historic wrecksite dated to the 1860s. A more detailed examination in 1987 stated that these were the remains of a wooden sailing vessel carrying construction materials (possibly related to the construction of Ft. Jefferson) "probably in the last quarter of the 19th Century or early 20th Century" (Murphy 1987:7). The significance of this event is that

The grounding led to the discovery of the historical site, a fact that has interpretive potential to point out that shipwrecks are not just random, discrete and disparate events, but rather tend to cluster in predictable areas depending on trade patterns, routes, sailing conditions, and the socioeconomic context. The patterning of shipwreck events reflects the cultural context of the societies producing and using the vessels and their cargo (Murphy 1987:7).

Currently the site is listed on the Archeological Resource Inventory for the park as the Ledbury Reef Wreck (BISC-36) and according to the investigation trip report "The site requires no further mitigation activity" (Murphy 1987:7).

Natural forces continue to threaten and impact the archeological sites in the park, but the rates and effects of these forces have not been the subject of monitoring studies.

Evaluation of Site Significance

The concept of significance maintains a central place in cultural resource management. The outstanding quality of the concept of significance is its relativity; the significance of something can only be interpreted relative to some frame of reference. Only by developing a consistent framework for evaluating the significance of sites and areas will it become possible to formulate responsible management recommendations.

All archaeological resources are protected under Service Policy (NPS-28). These resources eligible for the National Register will be subject to Section 106 considerations under P.L. 89-665. Those resources which are not and which might be impacted or threatened are subject to mitigation of adverse impacts based on recommendations by the Southeast Archeological Center. All cultural resources will be subject to protection, based on requirements of EO 11593, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the provisions of the Antiquities Act of 1906.

Survey Needs

The terrestrial prehistoric archeological survey carried out by Sears and McGregor in 1973 and written up in 1974 consisted for the most part of visiting exposed beach faces and did not explore the island interiors. It was also confined to the lands then included in the Monument designation and did not include the 1980-authorized park lands. As such, the survey should in fact be considered a reconnaissance survey, although some testing occurred. Nonetheless, eleven sites were recorded. The nature of current information requirements however, dictates that these sites will have to be revisited to collect data required for management needs and update of the Archeological Resource Inventory for the park. Therefore, it may be considered that none of the offshore emergent lands of the park have been surveyed to NPS standards. Of the 8800 acres of emergent land (4300 acres of keys and 4500 acres of mainland shoreline) therefore, none have been archeologically surveyed to present Service standards.

In 1975 an offshore archeological survey was carried out by the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center under the direction of Research Archeologist George Fischer. This was

a limited survey of the park that included a magnetometer search in high priority areas. Several sites were located, some of which were previously known to exist, the result being the documentation of 19 sites of primarily nineteenth century vintage, but including at least one eighteenth century vessel (Wild and Brewer 1985:5)

This was not a systematic survey, except for those high priority areas identified, and consisted of identification and inventory of sites both known and suspected, as opposed to an evaluative study.

In 1980, as part of litigation involving the site of HMS Fowey, the Southeast Archeological Center and the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit carried out an exhaustive magnetometer survey of one square mile (640 acres) within Legare Anchorage.

During the summer of 1984, the Southeast Archeological Center carried out a magnetometer survey and site assessment study of the Offshore Reefs Archeological District. This also involved visual survey of the reef tops and the use of local informants. The results were 4000 acres surveyed, 13 new sites located, and 21 sites investigated.

The area of the park's submerged lands which have been surveyed therefore, are approximately 4640 acres, or 2.8%, none of which are in the 1980-authorized (and 1985-acquired) northern section. Of the park's total holdings (approximately 175,000 acres) then, approximately 5% have been surveyed.

Structures

Currently there are no structures for the park listed on the List of Classified Structures. There are however, a number of structures which should be evaluated by a Regional Historic Architect to determine whether they should be listed on the LCS and/or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The best known are the structures associated with the Cocolobo Club, which was established in 1917 as a retreat for the wealthy. The club hosted industrial leaders such as Harvey Firestone and T. Coleman DuPont and numerous political figures, including presidents Harding, Johnson, and Nixon. The two-story, ten-bedroom clubhouse burned in December 1974. The caretaker's house, servants' quarters, "casino" (or recreation building), cistern, and dock remain (NPS/GMP 1983:59).

According to a Preliminary Historical Studies Plan for the earlier monument by the Historic Preservation Team, Denver Service Center, "Until December of 1974, the Cocolobo Club Complex would have clearly warranted the creation of a historical district for the National Register of Historic Places on the basis of local historical significance" (Newman 1975:70). The area should still retain its significance despite the 1974 fire. Considering the complex's present use as park employee housing, park research, and school group interpretive programs (NPS/GMP 1983:59) and possible future maintenance and development, an Historic Structure Preservation Guide and Historic Structure Report is warranted.

The ruins of the Sir Lancelot Jones Residence on Porgy Key should probably be evaluated by an Historic Architect since at one time the house was considered to meet the National Register criteria on the basis of local historical significance (Newman 1975:72). At any rate, the site should be evaluated for inclusion on either the List of Classified Structures or the Archeological Resource Inventory for the park.

The old Ledbury Lodge on Elliott Key, built by Charles Brookfield in 1936 was "used as a training center for Cubans prior to the Bay of Pigs incident" (Newman 1975:75). Although this may or may not reflect an "association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" the building may "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" and should be evaluated by an historic architect for the same and should in any case be included on the List of Classified Structures.

The Higgs Home "on the northeast coast of Elliott Key was built shortly after 1900 by one of the early settlers and today is the oldest building remaining on Elliott Key" (Newman 1975:75). Although Newman did not believe the structure warranted nomination to the National Register, considering its deteriorated condition, he recommended evaluation of the structure's integrity by an historic architect. The site should also be looked at by an archeologist to determine its significance as an archeological site however, and an historical literature search should provide background documentation on the personage of Mr. Higgs. The site may yet meet National Register criteria for local significance.

On Boca Chita Key there are a number of stone structures, including an ornamental rock light tower, which were constructed when the island was developed by Mark Honeywell between 1937 and 1939. Since that time there have been many modifications to these structures (especially during the 1960s and 1980s), when the island was under the management of the Dinner Key Cruising Club. These structures need a preliminary assessment, survey, and evaluation by historic architects to determine the amount of original integrity and their potential significance. They will then need to be listed on the List of Classified Structures.

On the southern end of Ragged Key 5 there is a wooden stilt residence with associated structures. Although deteriorated, these structures should be assessed for possible listing on the List of Classified Structures.

The small community of Stiltsville is a unique group of fifteen buildings built on stilts, or pilings, within the bay just south of Key Biscayne. These are privately owned structures leased by the state. The leases will expire in 1999 and cannot be renewed. Although presently considered inholdings, these structures will eventually become property of the park, and later, submerged archeological sites. Any preliminary assessment by historic architects of structures within the park should include a discussion of the inherent potential problems associated with Stiltsville.

Objects

Objects in the collections are represented by the Scope of Collections for the park as outlined in the NPS Museum Handbook. Presently there are approximately 9,185 objects from the park curated at two repositories, Everglades Research and Conservation Center (ERCC) at Everglades National Park and the Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida. Of these, 1,547 items (17%) have been catalogued. There are approximately 8,204 items in the Archeological Collections, of which 877 (9%) have been catalogued. In the Ethnological Collection, consisting of only 5 items, 4 (or 80%) have been catalogued to Service standards. Among the Historical Collections, 414 (95%) items have been catalogued of approximately 434. In the Archival Collections none of the 90 items have been catalogued, although they are part of a current ongoing project at SEAC to be catalogued. Of the 452 items in the Biology Collections, 252 (56%) have been catalogued. At present, there are no items in either the Paleontology or Geology Collections.

There is currently a backlog to be catalogued of approximately 7,638 items, or 83% of the total collections. However, in the past three years the only addition to the collections has been 877 items from an archeological investigation at Sands Key 2 (BISC-49) which were catalogued, and therefore the backlog has not increased. No collections are housed or maintained at the park, although there are several interpretive displays at the park using items from the collections. Any potential for growth of the archeological and natural science collections as a result of field investigations will take into consideration cataloguing and curatorial requirements.

Among the Archeology Collections, 71% are in good condition, 17% in fair condition, and 12% in poor condition. Of the items in the Ethnological Collection, all are in good condition. In the History Collections only 1% are in good condition, 94% are in

fair condition, 3% are in poor condition, and 2% are unknown. Of the Archives, 75% of the materials are in good condition, and 25% are in fair condition. Among the Biology Collections, 55% are in good condition and 45% are in fair condition.

It should be noted that archaeological research collections are considered to be part of the historic fabric of a site and as such are subject to consideration under the Historic Preservation Act. The research collections obtained by past archaeological investigations at Biscayne National Park are available for potential scholarly research. Their maintenance should be continued for research questions which may arise in the future, as well as interpretation and management.

Cultural Landscapes

The two cultural landscapes which provide the context for understanding and interpreting the events, ideas, and people associated with the park are the Offshore Reefs Archeological District and the offshore keys, both of which may be considered historic scenes.

The Offshore Reefs Archeological District is a micro-environment where historic shipwrecks have occurred historically, and which continues to contain the tangible remains of these events. Presently the district is limited on the north to the former monument boundary. The National Register nomination for the district needs to be revised to reflect the additional submerged lands and offshore reefs incorporated into the 1980-authorized park boundary. The cultural landscape of the offshore reefs is not currently endangered by development or lack of maintenance and its condition may be considered good.

The cultural landscape of the lands of the offshore keys within the present park boundary contains a number of prehistoric sites, historic sites and structures whose nature and significance have yet to be evaluated, and the remains of early attempts at citrus agriculture and homesteading. The claim has often been made that the islands were the base of operations for the legendary Black Caesar and other pirates, but little evidence has been available to support this. Surveys of the keys have concentrated on the prehistoric aspects of settlement to the exclusion of the historic record. Therefore it is recommended that as part of an overall general Archeological Identification Study of park lands, the historic occupancy of the islands be surveyed well. The historic scene of the offshore keys have been, and continue to be, threatened by development, the importation of exotic flora, and lack of maintenance. Presently, the condition of the cultural landscape of the offshore keys may be considered fair, according to the definition presented in the Resource Management Guidelines.

Ethnographic Resources

A folk culture study begun by Edwin Bearss, Chief Historian for the National Park Service, has not been completed. This was started through oral history interviews, using reel-to-reel tape and video recording. Five residents (past and present) of the islands were interviewed including two of the Park's most knowledgeable citizens, Sir Lancelot Jones, residing on Porgy Key, and Mrs. Virginia Tannehill, residing on Elliott Key. Sir Lancelot Jones and his family lived in the area during the early and founding history of the park, dating back to the late 19th century. He represents a unique resource in this ability to relate first-hand early 20th century use of the Biscayne area including recreational use by several U.S. presidents and the resourceful development of the area for citrus growth by his father, Parson Jones. Mrs. Tannehill, who arrived in the area with her husband in the mid to late 60s, worked with many of the original treasure hunters of those days in the waters which are now protected by Biscayne National Park. She has intimate knowledge of this small yet important "subculture" as well as site locations for a number of, as yet uncharted, shipwrecks. These oral interview tapes should be reviewed by a National Park Service archeologist familiar with the area to determine that all areas of inquiry relevant to archeology were included in the interviews with Mrs. Tannehill and Mr. Jones. Mrs. Tannehill's collection of historical materials includes bottles, wooden statuary, pottery and coins. Every effort should be made toward securing permission to inventory, photograph, and describe these relics, including the documentation of original provenience where possible.

As referenced above, and in the Biscayne National Monument Preliminary Historical Studies Plan (Newman 1975), there are a number of historic structures in need of evaluation by an historic architect as to their significance and potential for nomination to the National Register. Research in these areas will result in an enlarged body of descriptive information relevant to the cultural material aspects of American Folk Culture as represented in the park area from which early historic cultural behavior can be interpreted more thoroughly and use of the park and its physiographic area can be more fully interpreted to the public.

Cultural Context / Thematic Associations

Biscayne has a rich history of Spanish explorers, pirates, shipwrecks, buried treasures, rum-running, alien smuggling, secret military training, Indians, mahogany logging, sponging, turtling, pineapple and lime plantations, hide-away clubs, pluming, and hurricanes. Overall, the cultural resources of Biscayne National Park can be categorized into three thematic groups and two property types. The three themes are: 1) the prehistoric Indian cultures; 2) the historic development of the

area; and 3) shipwrecks. These fall into two property types -- terrestrial and submerged (or thematically, settlements and shipping / trade routes, respectively).

The following outline is taken from *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program* (1987) and reflects the numbering in that document for easy reference. From the archeological, historic, and ethnographic descriptions above, the thematic associations which describe the historic context for those resources identified (or which may be identified) within Biscayne National Park include:

I. Cultural Developments: Indigenous American Populations

A. The Earliest Inhabitants

- 13. Archaic Adaptations of the Southeast
- 14. Archaic Adaptations of the Caribbean

B. Post-Archaic and Pre-Contact Developments

- 9. Post-Archaic Adaptations
- 16. Post-Archaic Adaptations of Eastern Coastal Regions
- 17. Caribbean Adaptations
- 22. Physical Anthropology of the American Indian

C. Prehistoric Archeology: Topical Facets

- 1. Prehistoric Architecture
- 2. Prehistoric Technology
- 8. Prehistoric Economics/Trade
- 12. Prehistoric Settlements and Settlement Patterns
- 15. Prehistoric Transportation and Travel
- 18. Prehistoric Demographics
- 19. Prehistoric Cultural Change
- 20. Submerged Prehistoric Period Archeological Resources
- 23. Paleoecology
- 24. Prehistoric Human Physical Remains

D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations

- 1. Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact
 - j. Native Adaptations to Southeastern Environments
 - k. Native Adaptations to Caribbean Environments
- 2. Establishing Intercultural Relations
 - b. Maritime Activities
 - e. Defending Native Homelands
 - f. Defending Native Religious Systems
 - g. Introductions to Foreign Religious Systems
 - h. New Native Military Alliances
 - i. Trade Relationships
 - k. Helping Foreigners Survive
- 3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation
 - a. Transfer of Technology to Native Peoples

- 2. Military Culture
- b. Forced and Voluntary Population Movements
 - 2. The Changing Cultural Geography of the Southeast
 - 3. New Inter- and Intragroup Alliances
 - 4. Military Removal and Concentration
- c. The New Demographics
 - 2. Depopulation of Terrain
 - 3. Captives, Slaves, and Refugees
- d. Changing Settlement Types
 - 7. Maritime Trade Centers
- 5. Becoming Native American
 - c. The Role of Missionaries in Assimilation
 - g. Co-existing Political Bodies

II. European Colonial Exploration and Settlement

- A. Spanish Exploration and Settlement
 - 1. Caribbean
 - 2. Southeast

III. Development of the English Colonies, 1688-1763

- A. Physical Development
 - 2. Territorial Expansion
- C. Military Affairs
 - 1. French
 - 2. Spanish

XI. Agriculture

- F. Farming on the East Coast for Local Markets (Fruits)

XII. Business

- A. Extractive or Mining Industries
 - 4. Timber and Lumber
 - 5. Fishing (and Sponging)

- L. Shipping and Transportation

XIV. Transportation

- B. Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures

XV. Communication

- B. Mail Service (Water)

XVI. Architecture

- N. Commercial
- R. Craftsman
- W. Regional and Urban Planning
 - 3. Parks
- X. Vernacular Architecture
- Y. Rustic Architecture

XVII. Technology

- A. Measurement, Observation, and Control (Surveying, Cartography)
- B. Transportation
- E. Military (Weapons and Ships of War)

XIX. Literature

- A. Poetry

XXVIII. The Law

- A. The Development of Principles in the Legal Specialties

XXX. American Ways of Life

- E. Ethnic Communities (including the Immigration Phenomenon)

XXXI. Social and Humanitarian Movements

- B. Temperance and Prohibition

XXXIV. Recreation

- A. Sports
 - 9. Other (Fishing)
- E. General Recreation
 - 3. Other (Private Hideaway Clubs)

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CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

TITLE	CURRENT AND APPROVED	INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING	NEEDED
<u>BASIC CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTS (cont.)</u>			
Ethnographic Overview & Assessment			
Ethnographic Oral Histories & Life Histories		X	
Ethnographic Program			
Historical Base Map		X	
Historic Resource Study (HRS)		X	
Park Administrative History			X
Scope of Collection Statement	X		
<u>SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDIES AND PLANS</u>			
Archeological & Ethno. Collections Studies			X
Archeological Data Recovery Studies			X
Collection Management Plan	X		
Collection Storage Plan	X		
Collection Condition Survey			X
Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)			X
Ethnohistory			X
Exhibit Plan		X	
Historic Furnishings Report			
Historic Structure Preservation Guide (HSPG)			X
Historic Structure Report			X
Social Impact Study			X
Special History Study			X
Traditional Use Study			X

CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST

Place an X in the appropriate column. Leave columns blank if document is not required for the park. Remember that items in the first section, PLANNING DOCUMENTS, may also apply to natural resources. See NPS-28, Chapter 2 for description of each inventory or study.

TITLE	CURRENT AND APPROVED	INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING	NEEDED
<u>PLANNING DOCUMENTS</u>			
Preauthorization and Authorization			
Statement for Management (SFM)	X		
Outline of Planning Requirements (OPR)	X		
General Management Plan (GMP)	X		
Development Concept Plan (DCP)	X		
Resources Management Plan (RMP)		X	
Interpretive Prospectus (IP)	X		
<u>SERVICEWIDE INVENTORIES, LISTS, CATALOGS, AND REGISTERS</u>			
Cultural Resources Bibliography (CRBIB)			X
Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI)		X	
List of Classified Structures (LCS)			X
National Catalog of Museum Objects	X		
National Register of Historic Places		X	
<u>BASIC CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTS</u>			
Archeological Overview and Assessment			X
Archeological Identification Studies			X
Archeological Evaluation Studies			X

SUMMARY CHART FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Significance		Condition					Impacts				Documentation		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Destroyed	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National													
State & Regional													
Local													
Not Evaluated	50	21		1		28		1		49		34	16
TOTALS	50	21		1		28		1		49		34	16

SUMMARY CHART FOR STRUCTURES

Significance		Condition				Impacts				Documentation		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National												
State & Regional												
Local												
Not Evaluated	* 14				14				14			14
TOTALS	* 14				14				14			14

* estimated

SUMMARY CHART FOR OBJECTS

DOCUMENTATION Form 10 254 Submitted to National Catalog at Harper's Ferry	Archeology	Ethnology	History	Archives	Biology	Paleontology	Geology	TOTALS
Registration Data Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registration & Catalog Data	877	4	414	0	252	0	0	1547
Total Items Cataloged	877	4	414	0	252	0	0	1547
Backlog to be Cataloged	7327*	1	20*	90*	200*	0	0	7638*
Total Collection Summary	8204*	5	434*	90*	452*	0	0	9185*

CONDITION The percentage of collection in the following categories	Archeology	Ethnology	History	Archives	Biology	Paleontology	Geology
Excellent							
Good	71%	100%	1%	75%	55%		
Fair	17%		94%	25%	45%		
Poor	12%		3%				
Unknown			2%				

SUMMARY CHART FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Significance		Condition				Impacts				Documentation		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National												
State & Regional	1	1						1			1	
Local												
Not Evaluated	1		1						1			1
TOTALS	2	1	1					1	1		1	1

FY: 92
 PARK: BISC
 Region: SER

TABLE 1
 NPS RESOURCE PERSONNEL
 (current year only)

TYPE OF NPS EMPLOYEE	FTEs OF RESOURCES WORK		
	Natural	Cultural	Total
Research Scientists			
Resources Specialists	1.0		1.0
025 Park Rangers Res Mgmt	3.0		3.0
025 Park Rangers Res Pro	0.9	0.3	1.2
025 Park Rangers Res Int			
Maintenance Personnel			
Total of RES Personnel	4.9	0.3	5.2
TOTAL PARK FTE: 37.0			
PERCENT	13.2	0.8	14.1

05/29/92

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TABLE 2
CURRENT YEAR NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES FUNDING
(\$ in thousands - funding by activity type)

FY: 92
PARK: BISC
REGION: SER

FUNDING SOURCE	TOTAL	RESEARCH DOCUMEN- TATION	MITIGA- TION / TREATMENT	MONITOR- ING	PROTECTION	INTERPRE- TATION	PROGRAM ADMIN / TRAINING
PKBASE-NR	105.0		15.0	90.0			
PKBASE-OT	10.0		10.0				
FIRE-\$	50.0		50.0				
PARK-NR	90.0			50.0			40.0
ALL SOURCES	255.0		75.0	140.0			40.0

CULTURAL
PROGRAMMING SHEET I
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
(\$ in thousands)

PROJ STMT NUM	PROJECT OR ACTIVITY TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SERVICEWIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYPE	CURRENT YEAR FTE	OUTYEAR 1 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 FTE	TOTAL FTE
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05/29/92

CULTURAL
PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
(\$ in thousands)

Page: 1
FY: 92
PARK: BISC
REGION: SER

PK	PROJ	PROJECT OR ACTIVITY	PKG	CULT	SERVICE	FUNDING	ACT	STARTING	OUTYEAR 1	OUTYEAR 2	OUTYEAR 3	TOTAL			
PRI	STMT	TITLE	NUM	RES	WIDE	SOURCE	TYPE	YEAR							
	NUM			TYPE	ISSUES			\$\$	FTE	\$\$	FTE	\$\$	FTE		
2	001	ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM	238	SITE C12	C19	PKBASE-CR	MON		28.0	1.0	28.0	1.0	84.0	3.0	
						SVC-OTHER	PRO		50.0				50.0		
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									78.0	1.0	28.0	1.0	134.0	3.0	
11	002	ARCHEOL IDENTIFICATION & EVALUATION STUDY - LAND	238	SITE C02	C14	SVC-OTHER	RES		100.0	2.0			100.0	2.0	
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									100.0	2.0			100.0	2.0	
3	003	CONDUCT HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY	238	STRC C07	C08	CRPP	RES		20.0	0.3			20.0	0.3	
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									20.0	0.3			20.0	0.3	
6	004	ARCHEOLOG. IDENTIFICATION STUDY - SUBMERGED LANDS	238	SITE C02		SVC-OTHER	RES		120.0	5.0			120.0	5.0	
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									120.0	5.0			120.0	5.0	
9	005	ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION STUDY - SUBMERGED RESOURC	238	SITE C02		SVC-OTHER	RES			120.0	5.0		120.0	5.0	
						CRPP	RES				120.0	5.0	120.0	5.0	
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES										120.0	5.0	120.0	5.0	240.0	10.0
12	006	UPDATE CULTURAL SITES INVENTORY		SITE C01		REG-OTHER	RES		2.0	0.1			2.0	0.1	

TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES				2.0	0.1	2.0	0.1
7 007	BACKLOG ANCS CATALOGING OF ARCHEOLOGY COLLECTIONS	238 OBJC C03	SVC-OTHER RES	80.0	2.0	80.0	2.0
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES				80.0	2.0	80.0	2.0
10 008	BACKLOG ANCS CATALOGING OF COLLECTIONS AT ERCC	238 OBJC C03	CRPP RES	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.1
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES				2.0	0.1	2.0	0.1

05/29/92

CULTURAL
PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
(\$ in thousands)

Page: 2
FY: 92
PARK: BISC
REGION: SER

PK PRI	PROJ STMT NUM	PROJECT OR ACTIVITY TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SERVICE WIDE ISSUES	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYPE	STARTING YEAR \$FTE	OUTYEAR 1 \$FTE	OUTYEAR 2 \$FTE	OUTYEAR 3 \$FTE	TOTAL \$FTE		
5	009	CONSERVATION OF COLLECTIONS			OBJC C15	RG-CR-MTN	RES		10.0	10.0	10.0	30.0		
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									10.0	10.0	10.0	30.0		
8	010	MANAGE COLLECTIONS HOUSED AT ERCC			OBJC C24	PKBASE-CR	RES		10.0	0.3	10.0	0.3	30.0	0.9
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									10.0	0.3	10.0	0.3	30.0	0.9
14	011	UPDATE PARK ARCHIVES			COMB C02	TEMP\$-CR	RES		10.0	0.3	10.0	0.3	30.0	0.9
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									10.0	0.3	10.0	0.3	30.0	0.9
13	012	COMPLETE ETHNO. ORAL HIST & LIFE HISTORY STUDIES			ETHN C04	TEMP\$-CR	RES		14.0	0.5			14.0	0.5
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									14.0	0.5			14.0	0.5
1	013	SITE STABILIZATION OF THE 238 SITE C21 POPULO (BISC-23)				RG-CR-MTN	MIT		30.0				30.0	
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									30.0				30.0	
4	014	COLLECTION CONDITION SURVEY			238 OBJC C09	RG-CR-MTN	RES		13.0				13.0	
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES									13.0				13.0	

BISC-C-001

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-001

TITLE: ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING
PROGRAM

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: PRESERVE MGMT INADEQ MONITOR

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): SITE

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Need to develop monitoring program for all archeological resources identified as significant, sensitive, and endangered, as required by ARPA. Resources are currently endangered by vandalism, visitor use, and natural forces. Past and current impacts and rates of deterioration are unknown, though recognized. Necessary to comply with preservation mandates.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Conduct baseline data acquisition on each site status and condition. Monitor site condition through time on a scheduled routine. This will involve periodic photography and mapping, comparison of data over time, and archival curation of baseline and monitoring data. Purchase of protective alarm and detection instrumentation will also be necessary. Funding for this surveillance equipment will come from ARPA. Monitoring and upkeep of site records will require one full-time GS 7/9 Archeologist.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): ARPA

EXPLANATION:

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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	PKBASE-CR	MON	28.0	1.0
	SVC-OTHER	PRO	50.0	

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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	PKBASE-CR	MON	28.0	1.0
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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	PKBASE-CR	MON	28.0	1.0
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-002

TITLE: ARCHEOL IDENTIFICATION &
EVALUATION STUDY - LAND

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: INADEQUATE INV ARCH DATA RECV

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): SITE

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Terrestrial archeological and other historic sites have not been identified adequately for purposes of the Archeological Resource Inventory for the park. Previous surveys did not provide detailed information for management. The only extensive land survey carried out (1974) was incomplete and did not cover the interiors of islands, nor were modern sophisticated remote-sensing and other standard archeological techniques utilized. Information on the terrestrial sites are inadequate for evaluation and for preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Conduct archeological survey and evaluation under the National Archeological Survey Initiative of the island areas of the park. Aerial photography and Geographical Information System (GIS) preliminary data will provide guidance for field investigative studies to determine site locations. Testing will determine boundaries, date of occupation, cultural affiliation, and integrity of the archeological resources. This information will be used to update the park's CSI. The final report will contain recommendations concerning the protection, preservation and interpretation of the archeological resources. National Register of Historic Places nominations will be prepared based upon the results of the testing. Artifacts collected will be cataloged into ANCS and objects and data will be curated according to NPS standards.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): ARPA NHPA

Proposal Date: 92

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

EXPLANATION:

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	SVC-OTHER RES		100.0	2.0

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-003

TITLE: CONDUCT HISTORIC RESOURCE
STUDY

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: INADEQUATE LCS NEED ADMN HIST

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): STRC

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Structures within the park have not been inventoried and evaluated with respect to the LCS and the National Register of Historic Places.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Conduct an Historic Resource Study of BISC to identify and evaluate National Register eligible properties. This study will identify and evaluate historical events that occurred in and around the park (historic contexts), inventory historic structures, evaluate these structures against the historic themes for the park, describe the structures including condition and needs of treatment. This study will also include producing or updating the LCS, Historic Base Map for the park and preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): NHPA OTHER

EXPLANATION: NPS-28

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	CRPP	RES	20.0	0.3

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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6

BISC-C-004

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-004

TITLE: ARCHEOLOG. IDENTIFICATION
STUDY - SUBMERGED LANDS

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: INADEQUATE INV.

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): SITE

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The park has not been adequately surveyed for submerged cultural resources. Not all areas in the southern portion of the park have been surveyed. No systematic surveys have taken place in the newly acquired northern portion of the park. Without this survey, the park will not know what types of submerged cultural resources it has and which ones to monitor, protect and preserve.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Conduct a systematic survey under the National Archeological Survey Initiative to locate the submerged cultural resources within the park. This will involve proton precession magnetometric survey along transects to locate magnetic anomalies, as well as visual survey. The locations of anomalies and identified resources will be recorded using Global Positioning System equipment. Locations will be plotted on the best available maps (either nautical charts or U.S.G.S. topographic 7.5' quads). Other basic site information collected during this project will be used to update the park's CSI/ARI. Artifacts and other data collected will be archived according to NPS standards.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): ARPA

EXPLANATION:

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	SVC-OTHER RES		120.0	5.0

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-005

TITLE: ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
STUDY - SUBMERGED RESOURC

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: INADEQUATE INV

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): SITE

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Several submerged cultural resources currently listed on the park's CSI have insufficient information to evaluate and to nominate them to the National Register of Historic Places. Newly identified resources will need to be evaluated so that the park will know which resources need to be monitored, protected, and preserved.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Conduct evaluation studies under the National Archeological Survey Initiative for all submerged cultural resources that do not have adequate information needed for a determination of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This study will determine resource boundaries, time periods, cultural affiliation, site integrity, research potential, and historic contexts for each submerged resource identified for evaluation. Data from this project will be used to update the park's CSI and for preparing any National Register of Historic Places nominations.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): ARPA

EXPLANATION:

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	SVC-OTHER	RES	120.0	5.0

Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	CRPP	RES	120.0	5.0

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-006

TITLE: UPDATE CULTURAL SITES
INVENTORY

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: INADEQUATE DOC

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): SITE

PACKAGE NUMBER:

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The park has collected information on a number of sites that are not currently listed in their Cultural Sites Inventory. Archeological Resources Inventory forms need to be completed, locational information recorded and archeological resource maps of the Historic Base Maps for the park need to be updated.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Current information on new submerged cultural resources have been supplied to SEAC by the park. New Cultural Sites Inventory site files need to be developed. These files will include the information obtained from the park, Archeological Resources Inventory forms, black and white photographs of the resources, locational information, and site maps. CSI maps will be updated. The CSI information will be supplied to the park. This will include dBASE database files and map information in either a CAD or GIS format.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): OTHER

EXPLANATION: NPS-28

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	REG-OTHER RES		2.0	0.1

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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7

BISC-C-007

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-007

TITLE: BACKLOG ANCS CATALOGING
OF ARCHEOLOGY COLLECTIONS

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: MUS CATALOGING

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): OBJC

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

There are an estimated 7222 archeological objects and documents from BISC located at SEAC that have not been cataloged or curated to NPS standards. These objects and archives are inadequately documented, stored, and cataloged in the ANCS database.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Catalog and curate the park's archeological collections at SEAC to NPS standards. Enter the collection data into the ANCS, produce the ANCS database records for the park, print the ANCS records, and properly curate the objects and archival material.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): OTHER

EXPLANATION: Special Directive 80-1

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	SVC-OTHER	RES	80.0	2.0

Proposal Date: 92

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-008

TITLE: BACKLOG ANCS CATALOGING
OF COLLECTIONS AT ERCC

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: MUS CATALOGING

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): OBJC

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

An estimated 416 objects housed at the ERCC (EVER) have not been cataloged to NPS standards. This includes archeological, ethnographic, historical, and biological objects and their archival material. These objects and archives are inadequately documented, cataloged and stored.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Catalog and curate the park's collections housed at ERCC to NPS standards. Enter the collection data into ANCS, produce the ANCS database records and properly curate the objects and archival material. Transfer archeological collections to SEAC.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): OTHER

EXPLANATION: Speical Directive 80-1

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	CRPP	RES	2.0	0.1

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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5

BISC-C-009

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-009

TITLE: CONSERVATION OF
COLLECTIONS

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: CONSERV TREAT

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): OBJC

PACKAGE NUMBER:

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Archeological objects housed at SEAC and at ERCC (EVER) are in need of conservation. Many of these objects are metal and wooden artifacts recovered from submerged shipwreck sites. These metal and wooden objects are not in stable condition and are deteriorating. Conservation of these objects is needed to bring the collections up to NPS curation standards.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Contract to perform appropriate conservation treatment to archeological objects identified for treatment in the Collection Condition Survey. This would include recording the condition of the objects before and after treatment, proposed treatment, recording the treatment procedure, and establishing a monitoring program to ensure continued conservation of the object. This information would be placed in individual catalog record files and archived.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): OTHER

EXPLANATION: Special Directive 80-1

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	RG-CR-MTN	RES	10.0	

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	RG-CR-MTN	RES	10.0	

Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	RG-CR-MTN	RES	10.0	

8

BISC-C-010

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-010

TITLE: MANAGE COLLECTIONS HOUSED
AT ERCC

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: INSUFF STAFF

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): OBJC

PACKAGE NUMBER:

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

There is insufficient staff to properly curate the BISC collections housed at ERCC.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Increase museum staff at ERCC by one museum technician GS-7/9 to curate and manage the BISC collections and archival material. This would be in combination with EVER curatorial staff.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): OTHER

EXPLANATION: Special Directive 80-1

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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	PKBASE-CR RES		10.0	0.3
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Proposal Date: 92

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	PKBASE-CR	RES	10.0	0.3

Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	PKBASE-CR	RES	10.0	0.3

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-011

TITLE: UPDATE PARK ARCHIVES

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: INADEQUATE INV

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): COMB

PACKAGE NUMBER:

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The park's archives are lacking documentation and primary data for certain archeological projects. Copies of this information are necessary for management of the archeological resources by SEAC.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Coordinate with SEAC curator to have copies of necessary archival documents produced and sent to the park.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): OTHER

EXPLANATION: NPS-28

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	TEMP\$-CR	RES	10.0	0.3

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	TEMP\$-CR	RES	10.0	0.3

Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	TEMP\$-CR	RES	10.0	0.3

(13)

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-012

TITLE: COMPLETE ETHNO. ORAL HIST
& LIFE HISTORY STUDIES

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: ETHNOGRAPHY

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): ETHN

PACKAGE NUMBER:

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

A number of oral history interviews were conducted producing reel-to-reel tapes and video recording tapes.

Documentation of these oral histories needs to be completed. Also, these data need to be indexed and transcribed. This information would then become part of the park's archival records.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Complete the necessary documentation for the oral history interviews, including inventorying, photographing and describing collections. Finish transcribing the various interview tapes, producing tape indexes, and indexes for the video tapes.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): OTHER

EXPLANATION: NPS-28

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	TEMP\$-CR	RES	14.0	0.5

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-013

TITLE: SITE STABILIZATION OF THE
POPULO (BISC-23)

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: EMER STABILIZ

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): SITE

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

This shipwreck site, a contributing element to the National Register nomination and a Quincentennial site, was vandalized in the Spring of 1990. A preliminary ARPA damage assessment noted that approximately 8 cubic feet of overburden, including ballast rocks, were removed, exposing well-preserved wooden hull components. These exposed hull components are undergoing deterioration. Stabilization of the site is needed to prevent further adverse impact to the resource.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Stabilization will entail complete archeological documentation, including mapping, photography, and videodocumentation of the damaged areas of the site. Replacement of removed ballast stones will provide preservation and enhance stabilization of the resource. All archeological material and data will be archived to NPS standards.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): ARPA

EXPLANATION:

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
	RG-CR-MTN	MIT	30.0	

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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BISC-C-014

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

PROJECT NUMBER: BISC-C-014

TITLE: COLLECTION CONDITION
SURVEY

FUNDING STATUS: UNFUNDED

SERVICEWIDE ISSUE CODES: NEED COLL MGMT

CULTURAL RESOURCE TYPE CODE (where applicable): OBJC

PACKAGE NUMBER: 238

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Condition of collections has not been evaluated for purposes of conservation, long-term stabilization and storage. These collections include all objects housed at SEAC and ERCC. The Klein collection at SEAC also needs re-evaluation to meet NPS standards for collections management.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

1) Recommended Action:

Conduct a collection condition survey of all objects from park which are currently housed at SEAC and ERCC.

2) Alternative Actions and Impacts: N/A

COMPLIANCE CODE(s): OTHER

EXPLANATION: Special Directive 80-1

BUDGET AND FTE's:

Year 1:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 2:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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	RG-CR-MTN RES		13.0	
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Proposal Date: 92

PROJECT STATEMENT SHEET

Year 3:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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Year 4:	Source	Act Type	Budget(\$1000)	FTE
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