CRM

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Special Anniversary Supplement

An account of the early years of historic preservation in the NPS, an assessment of the National Historic Preservation Act, and some NPS anniversary readings

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

Navajo Preservation: the Success of the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department

Daryl R. Begay

The Navajo Nation has a long history of involvement in archeology and cultural resource preservation. By 1956, the Navajo Nation had established the Tribal Museum and had an active archeological and historic research program. These programs evolved over the years and by 1977 the Navajo Nation had formally established the Cultural Resources Management Program (CRMP). During the subsequent decade CRMP was involved in research and cultural resources management studies. While CRMP was originally oriented toward archeological research, it also initiated some of the earliest efforts to integrate consideration of "sacred places" into the cultural resource management process mandated by Federal law.

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The Green Knobs north of Navajo, New Mexico. Known in Navajo as *Yeii bistah* (Place of the Gods), it is a religious site. Photo: Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.

Cultural Resources Management Information for Parks, Federal Agencies, Indian Tribes, States, Local Governments and the Private Sector

CRM

VOLUME 14: NO. 4

Published by the National Park Service to promote and maintain high standards for preserving and managing cultural resources.

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Navajo Preservation: the Success of the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department

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As CRMP's research and cultural resources management study activities continued to grow, it was increasingly difficult for CRMP to adequately provide archeological services and to actively pursue the management and preservation of cultural resources. To address this problem, the Navajo Nation established the Historic Preservation Department (HPD) in Window Rock, Arizona, in 1986 to assume the Navajo Nation's responsibilities for management and preservation of cultural resources.

During the early years, HPD grew from a staff of one to six. These positions are funded directly from Navajo Nation general revenue. Initially, HPD staff was devoted to planning and program development, as well as reviewing, commenting and acting on projects that might endanger the Navajo Nation's cultural resources. Lamenting the lack of sufficient protection for tribal resources, the Navajo Tribal Council widened the scope of preservation efforts by passing the Cultural Resources Protection Act (CRPA). The act places the authority for Navajo historic preservation decisions with the Navajo Nation via the HPD.

In 1990, HPD contracted, through the Indian Self-determination and Education Act (P.L. 93-638), the services of Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) cultural resource management functions for Branch of Roads, Branch of Forestry, Branch of Land Operations, Facilities Management, and Cultural Resources Compliance Section (CRCS). After CRPA was implemented, tribally funded Physical Anthropology/Repatriation and Traditional Culture programs were developed. Land Operations, Forestry, Roads, Physical Anthropology, and Facilities Management comprise the Field Services Section of HPD. CRCS and Traditional Cultural Properties make up two separate sections.

Mapping features during a data recovery project on a proposed BIA road, Mexican Springs, New Mexico. The Zuni Archaeology Program is conducting all phases of the data recovery under a NNHPD Roads Program contract. Photo: Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.

The goals of HPD are far reaching. HPD's primary and most important goal is the preservation of the Navajo Nation's cultural resources, with special emphasis on the resources and preservation concerns important to Navajo people. An additional primary goal is to train Navajos as qualified cultural specialists so they may represent the Navajo people in tribal preservation dialogue. HPD also aspires to protect and manage cultural resources on lands owned, administrated, or controlled by the tribe; foster conditions under which the Navajo Nation's cultural resources can coexist with modern society in productive harmony; and promote the adaptive reuse of the Navajo Nation's stock of historic buildings.

An abandoned homesite, near Crystal, New Mexico. These types of sites have religious significance which must be considered during any project that may affect the site. Photo: Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.

HPD is accomplishing its goals by acting as the tribe's lead agency on cultural resource matters, advising the Navajo Nation Council and the President of the Navajo Nation, and other Federal, state, and tribal departments and agencies on matters pertaining to Navajo cultural and historic preservation issues. This role includes replacing BIA historic preservation functions on Navajoland; reviewing projects for potential effects to cultural and historical properties within the "Section 106" review process concerning Federal undertakings; creating and administering a cultural resource database, including a registry of Navajo Cultural Properties and of Navajo Cultural Landmarks; administering a program for issuing permits for cultural resources investigations and for ethnographic research on Navajo lands; developing, implementing, and administering a program to reduce and control looting and vandalism of archeological sites on Navajo lands. Although each section performs separate specific duties, they are all integrated by the overall goals of HPD. Each year Forestry surveys approximately 18,000 acres of Navajo forests, and about 175 cultural sites are discovered and recorded. The Branch of Roads Archaeology ensures that highway construction doesn't proceed without mitigating it's effect on cultural resources. The Land Operations section renders all archeological services requested by the Branch of Land Operations and Navajo Partitioned Lands.

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Navajo Preservation: the Success of the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department
(continued from page 3)

Facilities Management is responsible for evaluating historic buildings, preparing contracts, formulating historic preservation plans, coordinating with State Historic Preservation Offices, and preparing documents for the transfer of historic buildings from the BIA to the Navajo Nation. The Physical Anthropology program is in charge of the reburial of all historic and prehistoric remains found on the Reservation, and formulating, implementing and administering Navajo Nation policy regarding human remains.

An excavated prehistoric site on a proposed BIA road project near Mexican Springs, New Mexico. The Zuni Archaeology Program is conducting all phases of the data recovery under a NNHPD Roads Program contract. Photo: Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.

As one of its first undertakings, HPD conducted a pilot study of 13 of the Navajo Nation's 109 chapters (local units of government structurally similar to counties) to determine locales that Navajo people felt needed protection and preservation. As a result, conventional places like historic buildings and archeological sites were identified. HPD also found places associated with traditional history and sacred places critically important to the Navajos. The study provided HPD with the necessary information to fully consider such places in the 106 compliance processes and as to what other locations are deemed worthy of preservation and protection. In the future, HPD will continue to identify other such places through a chapter outreach program and an inter-tribal network.

Another important effort is educating the public and the tribal government as to the purpose and existence of the department. Educational efforts include HPD's sponsorship of the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Week. This year under the national theme of "Celebrate Your Heritage," Historic Preservation Week was marked with a film series, interviews on historic properties on local television and radio stations, posters, commemorative postcards, and a traditional-style Navajo buffet at the Navajo Nation Inn. Also, HPD will host the sixth annual Navajo Studies Conference, a gathering of over 300 scholars, educators and Navajo traditionalists who exchange knowledge of traditional and contemporary issues. HPD also publishes the *Navajo Preservation Quarterly*, a newsletter, to inform and educate individuals, chapters, tribal and Federal agencies and other interested parties.

These structures are in preparation for a summer ceremonial, the *Ndaa*, near Crystal, New Mexico. This ceremony is a complex religious event that involves three different locations. Photo: Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.

In April of 1991, HPD assumed the management responsibilities of the tribal museum. HPD will continue to enhance the collection, preservation, and interpretation of the Navajo Nation's archeological, historical, and ethnographic material culture. The museum is evolving into an archive for historic documentary and photographic collections. Moreover, the museum functions as an educational vehicle in promoting and displaying contemporary Navajo fine art. To continue activities to achieve these aims, HPD will hire a full-time curator; and the museum will be housed in a new visitor center in Window Rock, near the Navajo Zoological Park.

HPD participates in activities outside reservation boundaries. Working with other tribes, HPD is involved with "Keepers of the Treasures," a group of Native American preservationists. Also, HPD coordinates with the American Indian Consultation Committee for the National Park Service. On the homefront, surrounding tribes and HPD collaborate to ensure protection and preservation of cultural resources of common concern.

Within a few years, HPD has emerged into an effective program which serves as the Navajo Nation's lead agency for the protection, preservation and management of historic, archeological and cultural resources. HPD looks forward to continued growth. For details regarding any of HPD's ongoing projects, or information about the program, contact the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department, P.O. Box 2898, Window Rock, AZ 86515; Phone 602-871-6438; Fax 602-871-7162.

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Watch for a special issue of *CRM* on protecting the cultural traditions and historic properties of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians. This issue will look at tribal museums and cultural centers, training, conferences and other programs that link the National Park Service, other Federal agencies, and State Historic Preservation Offices to American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians.

Heritage Education

Pittsylvania County Courthouse

Harry A. Butowsky

Preserving historic properties as important reflections of our national heritage became a national policy through the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Since the establishment of the National Register of Historic Places in 1966, more than 57,000 properties important in the history of the United States have been indentified and documented. The educational and interpretive potential of these resources is immense. In many cases, local communities have recovered their historic memory as a result of the listing of sites on the National Register of Historic Places. Issues, events and personalities long forgotten have emerged after many years of oblivion in the preservation of historic resources. Occasionally, the national memory is also restored after a process of careful research and evaluation of historic properties. The Pittsylvania County Courthouse in Chatham, Virginia illustrates this point.

The following articles continue our series on the educational potential offered by our national parks and other historic and natural sites. Previous articles have discussed Independence National Historical Park and Dinosaur National Monument. We now focus on the Pittsylvania County Courthouse and Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

The Courthouse was first listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1981 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987. The identification of this site by the National Register process and its eventual listing as a National Historic Landmark illustrates the education potential of many National Register properties and the need for careful and thorough evaluation of historic resources prior to listing on the National Register.

Fort Clatsop illustrates the education potential of our cultural areas administered by the National Park Service, and the need for the imaginative and thorough interpretation of park historic resources. The Lewis and Clark Expedition had a lasting impact on the opening of the West and the development of American history in the 19th century. Fort Clatsop not only commemorates this great achievement of exploration but tells us why it was important.

Readers of CRM are invited to submit articles in this series to Harry Butowsky, CRM (400), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

The Courthouse

A two-story brick Pittsylvania County courthouse, built in 1853, stands on the east side of U.S. Business Route 29 in the town of Chatham, Virginia. The courthouse combines elements from the Classical Revival and Italianate styles and was recently restored. Portraits of past judges and other distinguished county residents line the walls of the courtroom. A traditional Confederate Civil War statue stands to the north of the courthouse. In 1981 the Pittsylvania County Courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in the areas of architecture, law, politics and government.

The information in the National Register nomination discussed the local history and significance of the courthouse as an important forum in which the rights of citizens are preserved and the obligations of citizenship enforced. This information was right on point, but did not tell the whole story.

The Pittsylvania County Courthouse is more than just another local courthouse. Its tells us how our Constitution evolved after the Civil War to ensure that all Americans would enjoy their full civil rights as guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act of 1875 and the 14th Amendment of the Constitution. It bears an important educational lesson for the American People concerning the evolution of our Constitutional democracy.

The Constitution Evolves

In the years after the Civil War, reform-minded Republicans sought to insure that the newly freed slaves enjoyed the same measure of equality and opportunity that white Americans enjoyed. Through their control of the Congress, the Republican Party initiated programs designed to accomplish these ends. In 1865 and 1866, Congress funded the Freedman's Bureau to feed, clothe, and protect the ex-slaves and passed civil rights acts to outlaw varied forms of segregation. In addition, Congress passed the 13th Amendment (1865) to outlaw slavery, the 14th Amendment (1868) to extend Federal citizenship to blacks, and the 15th Amendment (1870) to protect the black man's right to vote. Congress backed up these efforts with the passage of a comprehensive Civil Rights Act in 1875.

The Obstacles Continue

In spite of these efforts, the tide of events was running against the effort to secure full civil equality for the ex-slaves. In state after state in the South, the conservative white leadership of the Democratic Party regained control of the political machinery, and through a process of legislation and intimidation, eliminated black participation in the political process and instituted a policy of racial segregation. After 1877, support for civil rights from the Congressional and Executive Branches of government waned and black Americans turned to the courts to fight for and secure their civil rights.

Ex parte Virginia

The question of whether or not the 14th Amendment truly gave the Federal Government a new and powerful

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Pittsylvania County Courthouse

Pittsylvania County Courthouse
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tool with which to protect the full civil rights of all American citizens remained in doubt until the black citizens of Chatham, Virginia were told by Judge J. D. Coles that he would not permit them to fulfill their duties as citizens and serve on grand and petit juries then meeting in the Pittsylvania County Courthouse. A number of these excluded jurors then proceeded to sue Judge Coles for violating their civil rights as guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act of 1875 and the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

This suit, known as *Ex parte Virginia,* (1878) quickly made its way through the Federal courts and to the Supreme Court. As a result of his action Judge Coles was arrested and charged with a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1875. After his arrest, Judge Coles filed a petition with the Supreme Court asking that he be released from custody and that all charges be dropped on the ground that his arrest and imprisonment were not warranted by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. In this case, the Court held that Judge J. D. Coles' action was a violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 and the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment and denied his petition for release.

Ex parte Virginia represented one of the few victories for black Americans in the Federal courts in the generation after 1865. After 1865 black Americans fought for their political and civil rights and took case after case to the Supreme Court. *Ex parte Virginia* was a victory in this struggle because the issue involved the clear attempt by a state official to deny citizens within that official's jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws—a protection guaranteed by the 14th Amendment. While the states retained their primary responsibility and power to regulate civil rights, they were no longer autonomous. *Ex parte Virginia* showed that the Federal Government now had a qualified but potentially effective power to protect the rights of American citizens.

The ultimate abandonment of civil rights was still to come. In 1896 with the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson,* the Supreme Court found no constitutional objection to a Louisiana law requiring separate railway coaches for whites and blacks, provided that blacks were furnished accommodations equal to whites. Formal racial classification, which the court had earlier condemned, was thus legitimized.

The seeds of change were planted by the action taken by the black citizens of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. *Ex parte Virginia* epitomized the promise of the

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Fort Clatsop National Memorial

Scott Eckberg

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson dispatched a military expedition led by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, to explore the flora, fauna, geography, and native people of the West. During its nearly three-year odyssey, Lewis and Clark compiled over a million words of description, including plant and animal species new to science, and native tribes that have since disappeared.

The Lewis & Clark Expedition is more than just a precedent for subsequent government exploration. Historian Bernard DeVoto, an expedition authority, observed: "The increase of our cultural heritage, the beginning of knowledge of the American West, must be accounted the most important result of the Lewis & Clark Expedition."

In 1958 Congress authorized Fort Clatsop National Memorial to commemorate the 1805–06 winter encampment of the Lewis & Clark Expedition. The 125-acre site, on a tributary of the Columbia River near Astoria, Oregon, includes a visitor center, a log replica of Fort Clatsop, and a satellite unit in nearby Seaside.

The Educational Mission

Education at Fort Clatsop evolved along the lines of other small historical areas in the System. It developed in reaction: first, to demand by visiting area schools, and second, to trends and special emphases within the Service. Thus began a standard format for field trips, and in the 1970s, a popular living history program and on-site "environmental education." While the funding lasted, it accomplished its purposes. But being top-down in focus, it failed to recognize the curricular and other special needs of its varied audiences.

As funding for education declined, the value of the Fort Clatsop Historical Association (FCHA) increased. Established in 1963 as a non-profit cooperating association, FCHA exists to advance public understanding of the Lewis & Clark Expedition through the sale of books, maps, and theme-relevant items. Proceeds support the site's interpretive and on- and off-site education needs.

Since 1980, FCHA contributions led to the commissioning of a Lewis and Clark bronze, "Arrival," and to improvement of the costumed interpretive program.

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Fort Clatsop

Fort Clatsop National Memorial
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Then followed a series of occasional monographs focusing on expedition subjects; a filmstrip on Fort Clatsop for elementary schools, and an educator's resource book geared to fourth through sixth-grade teachers. Over the past four years, the association sponsored a costumed Fort Clatsop ranger visiting fourth and fifth grade classes in Oregon and Washington. Since 1987, "Ranger on the Road" has reached over 20,000 youngsters in mainly disadvantaged areas, who were otherwise unable to visit the site.

But the association's most important contribution culminates August 28, 1991, with dedication of an expanded visitor center. FCHA raised $600,000 last year toward replacement of the Mission 66 facility and its outdated exhibits. The facility triples the size of the cramped 4,000-square-foot building it replaces, and launches a new era for education. A multipurpose room seating 90 will be the setting for the seminars, educator workshops, and Elderhostel courses previously impossible to convene on-site. Recognizing the resource's potential, a park ranger who is also a certified educator is revamping the park's elementary school program consistent with state curriculum guidelines. A traveling trunk for off-site use will follow.

The Memorial holds more promise for the educational community than new displays and extra activity space. With the 1992 bicentennial of Robert Gray's discovery of the Columbia River approaching, followed by that of the Lewis & Clark Expedition ten years beyond, Fort Clatsop National Memorial is establishing itself as a major Northwest historical resource. Planning is underway for the temporary exhibition of expedition-related items from public and private institutions. It begins in August with a three-month loan by the Library of Congress of Thomas Jefferson's 1803 letter of instruction to Meriwether Lewis. Complementing this will be a loan from the Peabody Museum of three Native-American pieces collected by Lewis and Clark on the lower Columbia. Eventually, other expedition-gathered specimens and even the captains' journals themselves are anticipated in a revolving display, making the timeless presence of the past almost palpable.

Within the decade, it is the goal of the superintendent to transform the Memorial into a learning resource center for the Lewis & Clark Expedition. A portion of funds raised by the Fort Clatsop Historical Association was specifically dedicated toward a research library. Primary and secondary source materials pertinent to expedition and Pacific Northwest history will be acquired for scholarly pursuit. This research capability should be the ultimate goal of every cultural resource, regardless of size, deemed significant by inclusion in the National Park System.

Anticipating a renaissance of public interest in the Lewis & Clark Expedition, Fort Clatsop National Memorial will better serve the educational spectrum, from the casual visitor to the college instructor, from the elementary pupil to the doctoral candidate. The "increase of our cultural heritage" DeVoto ascribed to the Lewis & Clark Expedition aptly summarizes the mission of education at Fort Clatsop.

Scott Eckberg was interpretive specialist at Fort Clatsop prior to transferring as the historian to Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site in Williston, ND.

Pittsylvania County Courthouse
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future. The case represented a small but significant victory that showed that the 14th Amendment had changed the course of American constitutional history and, in time, would result in a new birth of freedom for all Americans. This is the story and significance of the Pittsylvania County Courthouse which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987.

Until the listing of the Pittsylvania County Courthouse on the National Register of Historic Places and its later designation as a National Historic Landmark, this information was lost to the people of Chatham and Pittsylvania County. The recovery of this history illustrates the educational potential and importance of our historic preservation programs to the Nation.

For further information on this subject, the reader should consult the following:

Butowsky, Harry A. *The U.S. Constitution—A National Historic Landmark Theme Study.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1986.

Dr. Harry A. Butowsky is a staff historian with the Division of History in the Washington Office of the National Park Service.

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National Park Service Observance of the Christopher Columbus Quincentennial

Robie Lange

The National Park Service (NPS) is planning an observance of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyages to the Americas which commemorates the history of the cultural, social, and economic exchanges between Europe and the Americas. NPS is promoting multicultural commemorative events, both Servicewide and through cooperative efforts between the 38 designated Columbus Quincentennial (CQ) parks and their local communities. CQ projects will use the physical resources, intangible cultural associations, and the interpretive programs of the national parks to enhance public education and understanding of Hispanic, Native American, and other ethnic groups' contributions to American history and culture. These projects will assist educators to incorporate park resources and interpretive material into school curricula. The program will produce long-term benefits for the preservation, interpretation, and management of cultural resources in NPS areas and elsewhere.

To assist the parks, the NPS has established a Spanish Colonial Research Center in cooperation with the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. The Center has compiled approximately 65,000 pages of microfilmed documents and 3,000 maps, architectural plans and sketches which relate to the Spanish colonial history of the United States. This material is being translated into English and will be incorporated into a computerized database, all of which will be made available to the designated CQ parks and the regional offices.

Included in the CQ planning activities, the NPS has engaged in considerable consultations and collaborations with non-NPS organizations planning CQ activities, such as the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management, the Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

In addition to planning for 1992 CQ activities, the NPS has already completed several activities, including an international conference at San Juan National Historic Site on the preservation of Caribbean fortifications, and the first of three annual CQ symposia hosted by San Antonio Missions National Historical Park and Los Compadres de San Antonio Missions. This symposia on the Spanish Missionary Heritage of the United States addressed the complexities inherent in the study of the "encounter" between European missionaries and native populations.

Projects to be completed in 1991 include a second San Antonio symposia in November, entitled, "The Development of the Spanish Empire"; the commissioning of a CQ poster, as well as the preparation by Harpers Ferry Center of four educational CQ charts; the preparation of a handbook on the initial phase of Spanish exploration; and, in cooperation with the Columbus Quincentennial Jubilee Commission, the Nation's official CQ "kick-off" event at Washington's Columbus Plaza in front of Union Station. This three-day event during the 1991 Columbus holiday weekend will honor the multi-ethnic nature of our society which resulted from the encounter between the "Old" and "New Worlds." The event will feature entertainment by various groups representing our Nation's cultural diversity.

Another CQ activity relates to the Salt River Columbus Landing Site, the only known site where one of Columbus' expeditions landed on what was to become U.S. territory. The Service has recently completed a *Study of Alternatives*, and will work with the Virgin Islands to enhance the interpretation, recognition & management of the St. Croix site.

Projects for 1992 include a third San Antonio symposium, entitled, "The Continuing Encounter"; the development of foreign-language CQ interpretive brochures; and dozens of special projects which will be outlined in a calendar of NPS CQ events. A sample of these projects is presented below:

- Castillo de San Marcos National Monument will host a visit by members of the Spanish Royal family during a three-day port call of Spain's replicas of Columbus' caravels.
- Big Bend National Park has scheduled a cross-border program where park staff will visit Mexican schools and make Spanish-language presentations on such Quincentennial subjects as the biological impacts of the "encounter." The park is also conducting demonstrations of adobe construction practices by Mexican-national master craftsmen working in the parks as VIPs.
- Pecos National Historical Park will feature their annual Mass and Feast Day. Dating back to 1838, this tradition will be observed when the townspeople from the village of Pecos bring back the painting of "Our Lady of the Angels" to the mission church and celebrate a mass in Her honor.
- With the support of donated funds, Cabrillo National Monument will develop an educational program with local schools, entitled, "A Day in the Life of a Spanish Sailor." The program dramatizes a Cabrillo-era sailor encountering conquistadors, Native Americans, and possibly African slaves.
- The Western and Southwestern Regional Offices are working with the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service on a traveling symposium with sessions in New Mexico and Arizona, linked by a multi-day bus tour of Quincentennial-related sites.
- In cooperation with the NPS, the Eastern National Park and Monument Association is preparing educational materials for students, including a poster depicting the routes of Columbus' four voyages; a cardboard

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American Battlefield Protection Program: Evolving Relationships

Stephen A. Morris

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan announced the start of the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) in July 1990 with the designation of 25 priority Civil War battlefields in 14 states. As a cooperative effort between the Federal, state, and local governments and the private sector to protect Civil War battlefields, the program operates at all of these levels. This article provides a brief update on the evolving network of relationships that has been developed among the various members of the preservation partnership.

A handful of National Park Service historians and planners in the Washington Office Cultural Resources divisions are the primary staff for the program. In addition, each of the five NPS regional offices with priority battlefield sites has appointed one or two staff members as regional liaisons. Since its inception the program has relied heavily on the efforts and support of staff in State Historic Preservation Offices and other state agencies. Local governments and local private groups have also played a role in supporting efforts relating to sites in their own jurisdictions. While the program's focus, in terms of staff time and funding, has remained primarily on the 25 priority sites, through its bi-weekly information sheet, "Battlefield Update," the ABPP has developed an important clearinghouse function with respect to information and activities taking place at a much broader group of Civil War sites.

Washington Office and Regions

NPS regional offices have assumed primary responsibility for conducting site visits, as necessary, to each of the priority sites. Several staffers from the Southwest Region, for example, have visited Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Port Hudson, Louisiana; and Honey Springs, Oklahoma. Similarly, Southeast Region staffers have visited seven of the priority sites in that region. Although Washington Office staff, as representatives of the program, have attended meetings in the field, their primary role has been to coordinate the efforts being undertaken by the regions and to serve as liaison between the regions, NPS battlefield parks and the Secretary's staff. (In the case of the Brandy Station Battlefield in Virginia, where there is no NPS or state park unit and the battlefield is entirely in private hands, the Washington Office staff have been conducting activities in the field such as dealing directly with property owners and local officials.)

NPS and States

At sites where there is a state park unit, such as Prairie Grove, AR, or Perryville, KY, the NPS role has been to provide the impetus to protection planning activities through technical assistance or funding. For example, at Prairie Grove, two drafts of a land protection study were compiled by the NPS regional team that conducted the site visit. Subsequently, the state parks agency, in consultation with the SHPO, is modifying the study for use as a public planning document and as a guide for its own land acquisition program. At Perryville, development of a Resource Protection Plan is being coordinated by the Kentucky Heritage Council with funding from the NPS. Technical assistance has also been provided from both the NPS Washington and regional offices and from the superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield Park. NPS envisions a continuation of technical assistance and funding (when available) through the implementation phases of each of the protection plans developed.

NPS and Localities

Developing a sense of stewardship of the battlefield at the local level is a key objective of the ABPP. Where there is a state or national park unit on site, the job is to demonstrate that local interests and those of the park are ultimately one and the same. This is an ongoing effort of the individual unit; the program can assist by providing funding for aquisition of land or interest in land, as well as technical assistance in the form of information on regulatory techniques local governments can use to protect land.

Where there is no existing entity set up to protect the battlefield or a part of it, the job is more challenging. In situations such as this the program is providing information on setting up a local battlefield preservation group. Where a viable local group exists, such as in Kansas City, MO, where the local Civil War Roundtable is raising funds to acquire land associated with the Battle of Byram's Ford, the NPS is providing support through technical assistance. Establishing an official relationship through a cooperative agreement between the group and the NPS to work toward the protection of the resources can be an important element in the relationship.

Private Sector

From the very beginning, Secretary Lujan has emphasized the need for and the importance of private sector involvement in the program. The response from private individuals and organizations has been very enthusiastic. The program has benefitted from the support of groups such as the Conservation Fund, which acquires land and interest in land as part of its highly successful Civil War Battlefield Campaign. On May 13th, at a ceremony held at the historic Arlington House overlooking Washington, the formation of a private foundation to raise funds to protect Civil War battlefields was announced. The American Battlefield Protection Foundation has set $100 million as its initial fund-raising goal. The organization is currently in the process of hiring staff and setting up an office.

Federal Agencies

The program is building on the existing Federal responsibilities outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act, to identify and protect cultural and historic properties. NPS staff and staff from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation have been working closely to develop policy regarding NPS-assisted battlefield preservation planning efforts and potential Section 106 reviews. Federal agencies whose programs affect battlefields, such as the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Veterans' Affairs, have been consulting with the NPS on joint activities and ways to facilitate preservation.

One of the premises of the American Battlefield Protection Program is that battlefields do not exist in isolation, but are part of interrelated planning issues that touch on local, state, or national interests. Using both human and financial resources, the program is exploring new ways for the members of the preservation partnership to cooperate in order to protect significant resources. By using planning and protection tools at all levels of government, the partnership can test new approaches not only to the challenge of battlefield protection, but also the larger issues of historic landscapes, large historic sites, and open space.

For further information, contact the American Battlefield Protection staff at 202-343-9549.

Stephen Morris is a resource planner in the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, Washington Office.

NPS Observance of the Christopher Columbus Quincentennial
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model of the *Santa Maria*; a set of explorer cards prepared in a baseball card format; a facsimile of an early map of the New World; and a teachers guide and manual.

• Biscayne National Park will conduct an interpretive program targeted at Latin community groups which brings to light the continental Spanish influences in Florida. These cross-cultural exchanges will be examined in the context of an ongoing process.

For additional information on these and other CQ activities, contact the CQ Coordinator in your regional office, or Robie Lange (418), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Robie Lange is a historian in the History Division, National Park Service, and the Washington office coordinator for Columbus Quincentennial activities.

National Park Service Sites Designated for Commemorating the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary

Amistad National Recreational Area—Del Rio, Texas
Arkansas Post National Memorial—Gillett, Arkansas
Big Bend National Park—Texas
Biscayne National Park—Homestead, Florida
Cabrillo National Monument—San Diego, California
Canyon de Chelly National Monument—Chinle, Arizona
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument—St. Augustine, Florida
Chamizal National Memorial—El Paso, Texas
Channel Islands National Park—Ventura, California
Christiansted National Historic Site—Virgin Islands
Columbus Memorial Fountain—Washington, DC
Coronado National Memorial—Hereford, Arizona
Cumberland Island National Seashore—Saint Marys, Georgia
De Soto National Memorial—Bradenton, Florida
El Morro National Monument—Ramah, New Mexico
Fort Caroline National Memorial—Jacksonville, Florida
Fort Frederica National Monument—Saint Simons Island, Georgia
Fort Jefferson National Monument—Dry Tortugas, Florida
Fort Matanzas National Monument—south of Saint Augustine, Florida
Fort Point National Historic Site—San Francisco, California
Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore—San Francisco Bay area, California
Gulf Islands National Seashore—Florida and Mississippi
Jean Lafitte National Historic Park—New Orleans, Louisiana
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial—Saint Louis, Missouri
John Muir National Historic Site—Martinez, California
Natchez Trace National Parkway—Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi
Padre Island National Seashore—Corpus Christi, Texas
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site—Texas
Pecos National Monument—New Mexico
Salinas National Monument—Mountainair, New Mexico
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park—Texas
San Juan National Historic Site—Puerto Rico
Sitka National Historical Park—Alaska
Tumacacori National Monument—Arizona
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve—Glennallen, Alaska

Oh, Aurora, Where Did You Go? The Carting Off of Cultural Artifacts

Robert Pavlik

North Americans are fascinated with the past, if we take as evidence the large number of cultural artifacts—sun-tinted bottles, obsidian points, glass beads, "Log Cabin" syrup tins, square-cut nails, even entire buildings—that disappear from historic and archeological sites on public lands every year. Almost all of us have confiscated, for one reason or another, a piece of history that rightfully does not belong to us as individuals. How can we stem this alarming flow of material culture from the public lands into the hands (and garages, cigar boxes, and landfills) of unthinking looters?

As managers of cultural resources, we have a responsibility to protect those resources from degradation, to preserve them for study, and to use them to further our understanding of the past. As employees in the public realm (or as contractors working on the public domain) we also have a duty to inform and educate the public regarding the importance of cultural sites and artifacts. The purpose of this article is to suggest some methods of recovering artifacts that have been removed from public lands and to suggest ways to raise the level of understanding and appreciation for archeological and historic resources among the general population.

Individuals who engage in the disturbance and/or destruction of archeological and historic sites can be classified into two main groups. One type merely finds fascination and amusement in the discovery and collection of artifacts and does so for personal enjoyment. These individuals feel there is nothing wrong with sifting through obsidian scatters, searching for arrow points, or digging through abandoned dump sites for intact bottles and cans. The other group consists of commercial plunderers who destroy ancient, historic, remote sites for salable artifacts and materials. Roger D. McGrath writes in his book, *Gunfighters, Highwaymen, and Vigilantes: Violence on the Frontier* (Berkeley: UC Press, 1984) of a dramatic but not isolated incident. The mining town of Aurora, Nevada, located just east of the border between California and Nevada in the trans Sierra region, was swept off the map in the 1930s and 1940s when a used-brick craze swept southern California. The town had been built largely of brick and, after its decline and abandonment, was dismantled by contractors unaware (or uncaring) of the great theft they were perpetrating. The fact that Aurora lives on today in the patios of Bel Air and Beverly Hills does little for those interested in learning more about Aurora's boom and bust.

It is just such flagrant acts of vandalism that have lead to increasingly stronger laws for cultural resource protection. The so-called pot hunter is the ethical equivalent of the game poacher, and he is finally being dealt with accordingly. Such collectors are now subject to stronger legal sanctions in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, also known as P.L. 96-95. The act prescribes punitive measures in the form of fines and/or imprisonment for "excavating, removing, altering, defacing, or trafficking in archaeological resources from public lands and Indian lands without a permit."[1] With the passage of this act, Congress recognized that archeological resources—limited, fragile, and commercially attractive commodities—are also a part of our national heritage. Because sites typically are remote and it is difficult to ensure their preservation, strong legal measures for their preservation from destruction by individuals are needed.

Although ARPA has significant criminal and civil penalties for violators, it also provides for important public education and interpretive programs to improve awareness about the benefits of archeological protection. The first item of importance is to raise the public's awareness of the serious nature of absconding with cultural artifacts. Petroglyphs, stone tools, rusted wagon wheels, old bottles, and other items of material culture which are located on public lands are the property of the governing agency, who in turn manages and protects them for the entire public, not for the private pleasures of a few individuals. Conveying to the public an awareness of the role of cultural remains in the continued study of our collective past should be one of our educational goals. Archeological and historic remains are non-renewable resources. It is important for the public to know that the most valuable resources are those *in situ*. Only if the cultural resource specialist can study objects or features in relationship to other objects or features and the surrounding environment can he or she make inferences regarding the duration of occupancy and types of activities which help to determine site significance. If sites are photographed and mapped, and artifacts are collected systematically, resources are then available as a research source into the future.

The public should also be made aware of the laws governing the protection of archeological resources. A common response on the part of visitors to the public lands is, "I didn't know," and the excuse is usually a plaintive cry for mercy while the visitor is being chastised or cited for violating some important (but possibly little known) law. As more and more visitors descend on our national parks, forests, desert lands, reservoirs, and state and county properties, the need to inform them of the special nature of these places and the laws for their protection becomes increasingly necessary. Printed information in the form of pamphlets, posters, booklets, and brochures can be prepared and made available at entrance stations, campgrounds, museums, information and visitor centers, or any prominent place where people embarking on forays into public lands have the chance to become better informed of their responsibility to care for the public domain. Cultural

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Archival Collections—Why They are Important

Mary Shivers Culpin

From a speech given at the Rocky Mountain Region (NPS) Superintendents' Conference, April 1991.

I would like first to say that this talk is based solely on my perceptions as a research historian and my experiences in working in the archival collections pertaining to the National Park Service or related projects. I would also like to add that the collections that I refer to are papers, correspondence, reports, photographs, maps, newspapers and published articles. They do not include natural history collections.

For a research historian the abundance of archival collections relating to the National Park Service is both a blessing and a curse. Because the early leaders were aware of the importance of records and an archival system for government agencies was in place, most of the early records survived. A John Townsley [former superintendent at Yellowstone] story has it that the military records of Yellowstone, which cover the 1883 to 1918 period, were saved for the park in the late 1920s by Horace Albright's assistant superintendent, Joe Joeffe, who stored the records in toilet paper boxes and placed them in the engineer's building after he had heard that the people from the Archives in Washington were coming to Yellowstone to search all the buildings for records for their retrieval. While the military records more than likely would have been accessioned safely into the NPS record group at the National Archives in Washington, Mr. Joeffe realized their value to the park. However, some of NPS' records were lost in the move of the main office from Chicago back to Washington, DC after the end of World War II.

The curse of having such an abundance of records lies in the discipline that a research historian must maintain while reviewing material. Case in point, two weeks ago while collecting material in the National Archives for the history of concessions in Yellowstone National Park, I leafed through material which discussed the problems of straying park buffalo in 1891. With that same issue before us today, I was tempted to stop and read the material. However, my better judgment prevented me from satisfying that urge.

In the Rocky Mountain Region, all 41 areas have archival collections with varying degrees of size, scope, and accessibility. Within the region, several of the parks, including Glacier and Yellowstone, have very large collections. The collection at Yellowstone is actually monitored yearly by the National Archives. All of the parks have photographic collections; however, some of these are kept with the history collections and not accessioned into the archives. The most recent total of items accessioned into archival collections in the Rocky Mountain Region is 418,000 items or approximately 261 linear feet of archival boxes. Please bear in mind that many, many parks do not have all of their material accessioned. I know for a fact that quite a number of linear feet could be added to Yellowstone's collection just from material found in engineer Nancy Ward's office.

One of the best collections of National Park Service material can be found at the National Archives in Washington, DC. The service's collections there, which only cover the 1872 to 1949 period, require about 1,668 linear feet for archival boxes or approximately 3,000 boxes. In addition to these records, the National Archives maintains still photos, film, and cartographic records in other offices or areas. The post-1949 records are held in the different record centers around the United States. The Washington office material can be found in Suitland, Maryland and most of the material pertinent to the park areas in the Rocky Mountain Region can be found at the Record Center in Denver.

Other valuable collections in the Washington, DC area can be found at the Library of Congress, the NPS library at Harpers Ferry, the NPS photo collection in Springfield, Virginia, and in the different collections at the Smithsonian Institution.

University and state libraries contain many collections which are important to National Park Service topics. Those most helpful to me in the past have been the University of California's Bancroft Library at Berkeley, the University of Wyoming's American Heritage Center, the Denver Public Library's conservation collection, and the Sterling and Beinicke libraries at Yale University. The Bancroft Library in Berkeley has outstanding collections of men associated with the early days in the conservation movement, including the Stephen Mather collection. The Library of Congress has similar holdings, with the Harold Ickes, Frederick Law Olsmsted and Hallet Phillips collections have been important to my research. Presidential libraries, which quite often contain Secretary of Interior private papers, are also useful. Another important source for me has been the Horace Albright collection at UCLA and his private papers, held by his daughter, Marian Schenck of Albuquerque. For many years, including the time he spent in Yellowstone, Mr. Albright religiously kept a diary, which I have used several times.

The use of these collections contribute toward park management in different ways. I would like to illustrate some of the ways in which I have used archival collections in support of park management or agency decisions. One of my longest lasting research projects, the Reserved Water Rights Case for Dinosaur National Monument, required inquiry into collections all over the country because the scope of my part of the project kept changing. The initial question was "Why was Dinosaur National Monument extended in 1938?" That question seemed quite straightforward, but as the interrogatories started rolling in, the questions moved quite some distance from the original and in fact, some

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could be considered quite far-fetched. For instance, was President Roosevelt personally aware of the extension?, what were his feelings?, etc. That issue led me to the Roosevelt Archives in Hyde Park, New York. Another presidential library visited for this project was the Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, where I examined the Oscar Chapman papers relating to the decisions which led up to the Echo Park Dam fight. I cite this example because when one is charged with the research into the past, one can expect to get both the good and the bad. While for the most part, all of my research findings have reflected very positively on the National Park Service and its leaders, occasionally one finds material that has negative overtones.

Prior to the Dinosaur case being shelved as a result of a Washington Justice Department decision, the research had moved into the issue of the difference in the status of a national park versus a national monument. This focus led me into the very heart of National Park Service material and into archives from coast to coast. As a result of this research which never reached a court room, but was used in depositions, affidavits, etc., the National Park Service has, for the most part, the necessary material to be used when this issue is raised again or another issue, what was the intent in the Organic Act of 1916. This could become a question in some litigation in the near future in our region.

A very different sort of archival project faced me a few years ago, the research to answer a Congressional inquiry—Could we reconstruct Fort Union Trading Post? My direction was to find material that would document the appearance of the fort and any new descriptive information. The search for artistic renderings, early stereopticon views, sketches, diaries, journals, field notes, and other sources led our team to develop a sound basis for a recommendation for a partial reconstruction of the fort. This was a joint discipline effort of historian and architect using the collected historical material and archeological reports to identify and list the historical and archeological facts and the historical and archeological assumptions in the Congressional report.

In addition to the usual archival collections containing material on the American West and the fur trade, in particular, research effort on this project took me into the Smithsonian collections as Fort Union was one of the first field stations for the newly created institution, into the Jesuit archives in St. Louis, where a very important watercolor of the fort was found folded into three parts in a journal, and into the Missouri Botanical Gardens archives where journals of early botanists exploring the Missouri River country were held.

One of the most interesting perusals was in the Rudolph Kurz collections in Berne, Switzerland. Kurz, a Swiss artist who lived at Fort Union, left one of the best records of the fort, not only in his journal but in watercolor paintings. It was his work that we heavily relied upon. Several of his works are in collections in this country, but I was trying to find different, new views of the fort to support some of the assumptions that we were making based on archeology and common sense. The search was worthwhile as the first view of the back of the Bourgouise House was found and the sight of the bell tower which had been in dispute was settled. Much to my disappointment, I found out that a portion of the Kurz collection had been destroyed by his maiden aunt who was offended at some of the subject matter. The exact location of the flagpole at the fort was determined by former superintendent Jim Thompson. His discovery was later supported by archeological findings.

I spent time in the British Library trying to find any works of the several prominent British visitors who stayed at the fort. It would not have been uncommon for an artist to travel in the party. Carl Wimar, a well-known German artist who lived in St. Louis, traveled with Lord Grosvenor and I felt that the Grosvenor collection might have something. However, the Grosvenor papers were held in the family archives and during the research stage of the project I was unable to see them. Several years later at the fort's groundbreaking ceremonies, I gave a talk on the research for the project, relaying my disappointment at not seeing the Grosvenor collection. Within an hour after the talk, I was encouraged by Lord Astor, whose ancestor had built Fort Union, that I be given access to the collection. He, being a good friend of the present day Lord Grosvenor, the Duke of Westmoreland, would set it up. Not only did this avail me of the opportunity, but it intrigued Lord Astor and several weeks later we worked on it in London. Alas, no drawings, but an interesting opportunity. I would like to say that all foreign research was done at my expense while I was on holiday there.

Once a person becomes involved in a major project, the possibilities of discovering something new remains with you. I know that somewhere out there a Kurz drawing of the Indian Artisan House and river gates painted from the front porch of the Bourgeoise House will be found.

All of this very enjoyable and interesting research on Fort Union has aided in providing visitors with the opportunity to experience the feeling of an important outpost with the partial reconstruction and be given the chance to learn about the fur trade in the Upper Missouri country with the very good exhibits and interpretive programs.

One of the most common uses for the park collections and the National Archives collections is in the preparation of Historic Resource Studies and the Historic Structure Reports. Currently, I am preparing the Historic Resource Study for Yellowstone, with the first part, the History of the Construction of the Road System, now being reviewed. This first part required extensive examination into the park's archives, the National Park Service records, the Army Corps of Engineers records, the records of the Bureau of Public Roads in the National Archives in Washington and at the records center in Denver where I found the records of the landscape architects of Yellowstone for the late 1920s and 1930s. For years, the assumption was that the record center in Denver did not have much on Yellowstone as the park maintained its own archives. But, I found gaps in the park collection, so I visited them and asked to see the boxes myself. Some of the missing

links were there; in fact, they have about 60 boxes of material.

The multi-decade road reconstruction project in Yellowstone is what prompted the decision to complete the road history as the first part of the Historic Resource Study. One component of a Historic Resource Study is a completed National Register nomination which provides the National Register significance of the different resources and will aid the compliance of the road project. While the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 compels the National Park Service to complete the survey and evaluation of its resources (and this project will accomplish that goal), I wanted this project to fill more needs for the park.

When I started the project I met with people from natural science, maintenance, interpretation, and the safety office, to find out what kinds of questions they wanted answered. Happily I can state that of all of the interesting and and enjoyable projects, even those that required research in unusual locations, this project, even still in the draft stage, has been the most fulfilling because the information gathered from the archival collections is being used by the park and not just on the compliance for the parkwide road project.

An almost daily use of the different park collections involves preparation of the documentation for the Section 106 compliance process. In establishing the significance or the integrity of a building the collections are very valuable. Of particular importance are design documents, historic photographs, site plans or anything that might reveal the evolution of a building. These are very useful tools for the cultural resource specialist in the park to know about and use. The changes to the buildings reflected in the Section 106 documentation is automatically saved as part of the records management of the NPS.

This leads me to wonder what research historians will find in the future in the records that are important to parks and the agency's history. I have two concerns about the future of the collections. Naturally I am interested in what is being saved since the use of computers and fax machines and how they are being saved. Recently, I was dismayed to find that very important papers relating to a national monument in this region are missing. This monument is currently involved in a water rights case, and these materials could be very valuable. I tend to believe that a previous researcher or an archive employee misfiled them and that they are probably in another national monument's box.

The issue that I am most concerned about is what the documents represent which we are writing. Perhaps this latter topic comes from working with attorneys and knowing which types of materials and whose materials they are most interested in. From my experience with the early records I know the documents were written by the people who signed them—the people who made the decisions. In most cases the correspondence reflected the thought process behind a decision and the attitude of the official. Today, while much of the correspondence may be read by the person signing the document or the person in an acting position, the historical record will reflect a bureaucratic maze. Some one will have to sort out the secretary lines on the correspondence to see who wrote the letter.

I do not altogether disagree with Lawrence of Arabia who ridiculed the "squirrel-like habits" of the Paper Age and called manner more important than matter. But I do know that in cases where tracing fact and policy is involved, or where documentation supports litigation, the idea of the multitudes writing official letters bothers me and I believe matter is important. I know that running the parks has gotten to be more involved. It was probably easier in the old days, when superintendents could make decisions and run the parks without the scrutiny of layers—not only NPS but other agencies and private groups. Perhaps we have moved to a stage where manner is more important, but we should not forget that individuals built the National Park Service.

In closing, from my perspective, all of you superintendents will have an impact on the areas you manage and some of you will have an impact on the National Park Service as an agency. Just remember, in the future someone like myself will be scrutinizing your decisions, your correspondence, and even your diaries.

Mary Culpin is an architectural historian in the Rocky Mountain Regional Office of the National Park Service.

About Anniversaries . . .

Through special *CRM* articles and supplements we are commemorating three important events this year—the 75th anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service, the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, and the 25th anniversary of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Our supplement this time is devoted to a personal account of the early years of historic preservation in the NPS by Frederick L. Rath, Jr.; an assessment of the impact of the 1966 historic preservation legislation by James A. Glass; and an annotated bibliography by Barry Mackintosh. And in our Information Management department, we have a special article by Diane Miller who has researched the development of the National Register Information System since the earliest efforts to computerize the National Register.

Coming soon are other special issues of *CRM* to mark the big anniversaries of the year. Antoinette J. Lee has compiled a report on the accomplishments of the historic preservation movement since 1966 which will be out in September; and James H. Charleton is coordinating an issue—set for November—on places and events associated with the attack on Pearl Harbor. Look for these and other articles in upcoming issues of *CRM*.

Sorting Out the Victims: Triage and Cultural Resources

Cynthia Woo

One of the most difficult tasks in wartime combat or peacetime disaster is sorting casualties for treatment. When multiple fatalities or injuries have occurred, physicians, nurses, medical corpsmen, or civil agencies such as police or fire departments may have to literally "play God" and decide who will live and who will not.

The process of casualty sorting is called triage (TREE-ahzh). Its objective is to use limited time, personnel, and supplies efficiently so the largest possible number of victims can be saved.

Before we apply this concept to cultural resource management, a brief look at triage itself is in order.[1] Since most triage today is related to peacetime disasters, at least in North America, the usual application follows the model described by Lawrence Ervin of the Los Angeles City Fire Department in his *Handbook of Emergency Care and Rescue*, a standard text in the training of paramedics and firefighters.

"Triage," derived from the French word for "three," refers to the three treatment priority groups to which patients are assigned. **Class I** consists of critical cases where survival depends upon immediate care, such as arterial bleeding, cardiac arrest, severe head trauma, and poisoning. **Class II** cases require emergency care prior to removal to a hospital, but survival is not dependent on that care; examples are fractures, amputations where hemorrhaging is under control, and minor head injuries. **Class III** cases require minimal care, and victims can often treat themselves; these include sprains and minor wounds or burns.

A final category, **Class IV,** consists of victims already dead or those unlikely to survive even with the best of medical care. For these, according to Ervin, "Relief of pain and suffering is all that is indicated. Time and effort must not be expended on victims in this group when it could be more effectively utilized on those who might live with immediate care." Placement of a victim in Class IV is a virtual death sentence; Ervin acknowledges that this seems inhumane but states that when medical resources are limited in wartime or disaster, care-givers must try for the definite "save."

Those of us who evaluate cultural resources for the purpose of establishing preservation priorities have a luxury not enjoyed by a combat medic: time. In other respects, however, our job is similar. We must decide whether a resource can be saved, or if it is too far gone to make the effort successful and feasible. We have to determine how much risk is incurred by delaying treatment. If there will be no treatment, we must still decide how to manage the case, or resource, in the time remaining to it.

Perched on a remote and windy hillside in ABC National Park is a gold ore stamp mill called the Pluto Mill. It dates from 1906, and historians consider it one of the finest ore mills in any national park. ABC's 1988 General Management Plan listed the Pluto Mill as a "Priority 1" cultural resource, one having historic and interpretive value as well as easy public access. In other words, it is worth saving and is also at risk because people can get to it. It has been deteriorating for many years; an engineer recently declared it a safety hazard and estimated that without emergency stabilization it might last another year.

Under triage principles, the Pluto Mill would be a Class I case. It is now at a point where it needs active intervention to save it from collapse. It is salvageable, but cannot wait much longer for treatment. In assessing the risk incurred by delaying treatment, we must think not only of risk to the resource, but danger to people. Incautious visitors who climb on the weathered and time-worn timbers of the Pluto Mill, despite posted hazard signs, could precipitate a catastrophic structural collapse.

The case of the Pluto Mill illustrates the dynamic rather than static nature of the triage process. A Class II patient's fractured femur may sever an artery, moving the case into Class I; delayed or inadequate treatment may cause a Class I victim to slide irretrievably toward Class IV. Within the limits of available resources, some system of monitoring is essential.

There are many cultural resources in Class I condition on both public and private lands. There are also many that we can list as Class II; they require routine work but are not in desperate need of immediate intervention. In these cases, we have the luxury of taking some time to plan preservation maintenance, meanwhile hoping the necessary funds will materialize.

Class III cases require little or no treatment. Jupiter's Mill, another ore-processing site in ABC National Park, is a good example. It is of newer vintage than the Pluto Mill and was most recently used for extracting gold by an amalgamation process. No buildings are left; some foundations, tanks, and vats of stone, concrete, and metal are in sound condition. Interpretation would be appropriate because the mill is next to a paved road, but little or no preservation maintenance is needed. Left to its own devices and the mercies of nature, it can probably survive for another century or two.

Class IV cases are difficult; as noted, placement in this category may condemn a patient to death. The situation is as unpalatable to the triager as it would be to the cognizant patient. We can further subdivide Class IV cultural resources: candidates for benign neglect and candidates for removal.

The strictest definition of benign neglect means allowing nature to take its course without human intervention to either delay or hasten deterioration. The corresponding action in a medical situation would be to make a patient as comfortable as possible, while not providing any active treatment. QED National Monument has many remote mine sites without much historic integrity; there might be a rusty iron vat, some tailings, or a few feet of stone wall. Some sites can be reached only by four-wheel drive or on foot. Such sites are at low risk from the public, and not enough is left

to justify spending time and money on preservation efforts. Without intervention, they will eventually revert to a natural state. Ideally, this is the end result of benign neglect.

Occasionally, a cultural resource may need to be removed. It may be an environmental hazard or an intrusion on the historic integrity of a site. Obviously, there has to be a good reason for removal—just as there has to be a good reason for its medical counterpart, euthanasia. In the case of a cultural resource, there is no issue of human suffering, so benign neglect is generally preferable to removal. It is also less expensive.

The primary reason for removal of a cultural resource is public safety. This issue was addressed in QED National Monument's 1988 General Management Plan, paraphrased here: "Dangerous sites that have been thoroughly researched, photographed, and recorded would be reclaimed on a case-by-case basis. Consultation with archaeologists and historians is necessary to ensure the protection of important cultural resources." Cultural resources—like people—must not be euthanized without exhaustive study and consideration of all relevant information.[2]

Once the fateful decision has been made to place a patient in Class IV, medical personnel must decide how to manage the case until its final conclusion. The same is true in resource management. Even if benign neglect is prescribed, the building or feature is still figuratively alive and should be treated accordingly. Even if no "heroic measures" will be undertaken, aesthetics, environmental quality, and public safety must be safeguarded as long as the resource survives. This might entail keeping an eye on a stone wall to be sure graffiti does not accumulate on it, or monitoring an old mine site for pollution from residual mercury or cyanides. Too often, a decision for benign neglect becomes a government agency's excuse to default on its obligation to prevent abuse of historic sites. This is as inexcusable in resource management as it is for a doctor to allow mistreatment of a patient just because the person is going to die anyway.[3]

Why do we need triage for cultural resources as we do for people? The answer is the same as it is for a disaster with multiple casualties: too many patients, too little time and money, too few care providers.

I have worked as a volunteer in resource management in ABC National Park and QED National Monument and offer a few facts to illustrate the dire state of our parks. ABC National Park is half the size of New Jersey and straddles two states. Its environmental quality is seriously threatened by a large nearby city's rapid growth, air pollution, and water-diversion plans. ABC gets about $2,700,000 annually in Federal funding—but it also needs about $20,000,000 in repair and renovation to its infrastructure. QED National Monument is as large as Rhode Island and Delaware combined and lies within four different counties. It has five National Register sites, five other sites deemed eligible, and another two dozen nominated. High-powered, low-flying jets from several nearby military bases shake its historic sites and occasionally crash within its boundaries. Like ABC, QED receives less than $3,000,000 in Federal funding.

These two parks are not atypical; public lands are not high on the list of urgent national priorities. Under continually worsening budgetary pressures, properly executed triage becomes an increasingly important element of resource management. Cultural resource specialists must develop specific triage plans based on the time, money, and "care providers" available to them and the condition of "patients" under their care. They must then make a commitment to monitor their "patients" and continue or modify the treatment as needed.

No one enjoys having to decide under emergency conditions which victims to treat, but like medical personnel, resource management people must keep in mind that if no one is willing to "play God" and make those life-or-death decisions, there may be **no** survivors.

Author's Note: Triage is a familiar subject to me after 16 years with police and fire departments in the San Francisco Bay Area, and I am learning about cultural resource management as a National Park Service volunteer. While the place names in this story are fictitious, all other information and statistics are based on fact.

References: Ervin, Lawrence W., *Handbook of Emergency Care and Rescue* (Beverly Hills: Glencoe Press, 1976); and the General Management Plans for "ABC National Park" and "QED National Monument."

Cynthia Woo is a Volunteer in Parks at Death Valley National Monument.

Editor's Notes

1. For further reading on the application of the "triage" concept to cultural resources management, refer to the works of Dr. Richard S. Stoffle, including a 1990 paper in *Human Organization* entitled "Holistic Conservation and Cultural Triage: American Indian Perspectives on Cultural Resources."
2. Proposals for site treatment or disposition using triage principles would still be subject to a wider review by the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office and, as necessary, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation before final decisions are approved and implemented.
3. Benign neglect is not necessarily a negative management action, especially for significant prehistoric period and submerged archeological resources; and it often is fully commensurate with *in situ* preservation and protection goals expressed in National Park Service policies and guidelines.

How Hand-Wrought Nails Were Made From Bar Iron in the 18th Century

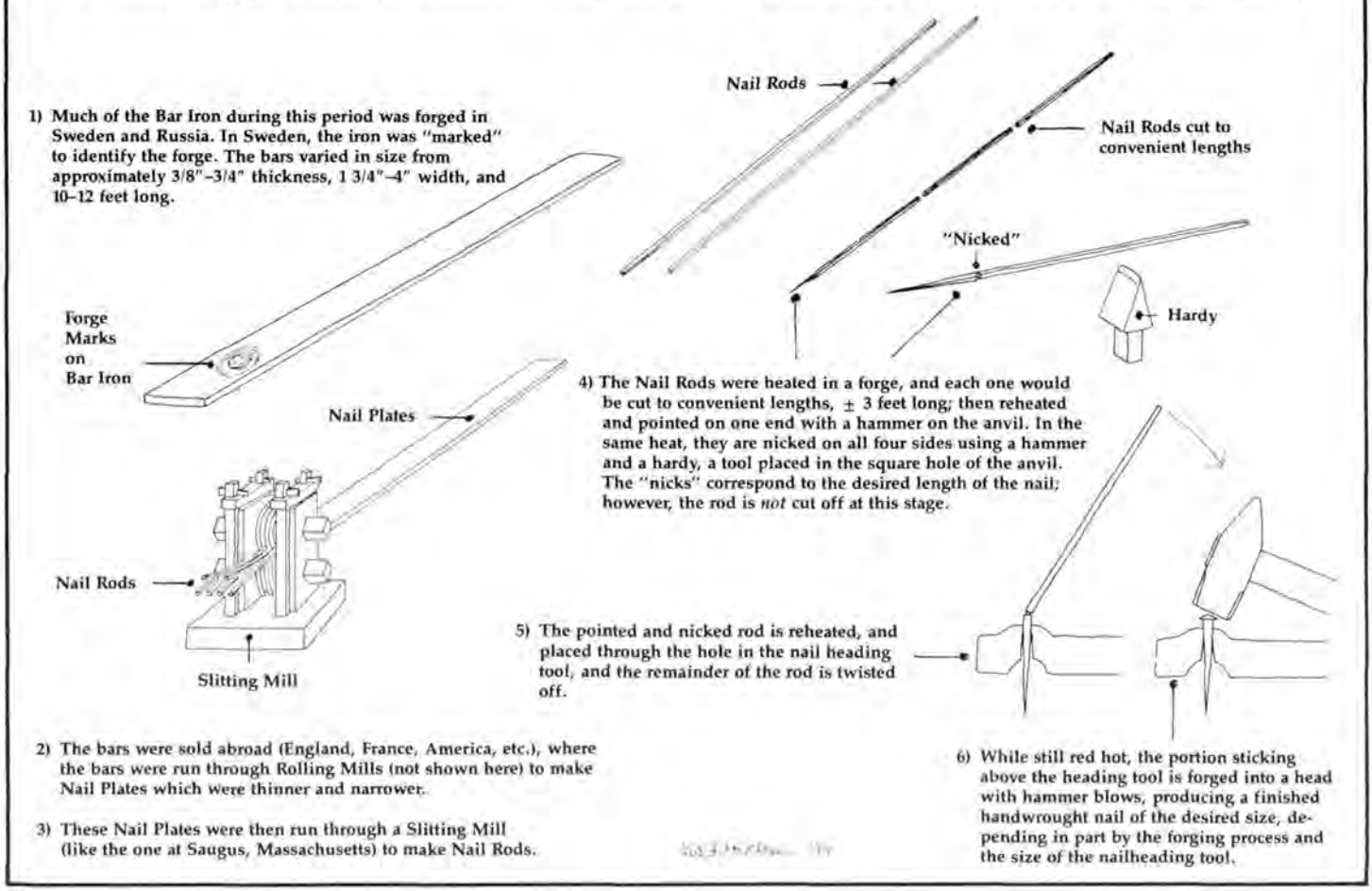
Lee H. Nelson

By the 17th century, there were many different kinds of nails serving specialized purposes from shoemaking to building construction. Despite such variety in function and size, they shared one important aspect—they were entirely made by hand. The 17th century saw the introduction of some machinery that simplified the long process of making small nails from large bars of iron. This article explains that process after the introduction of rolling mills and slitting mills.

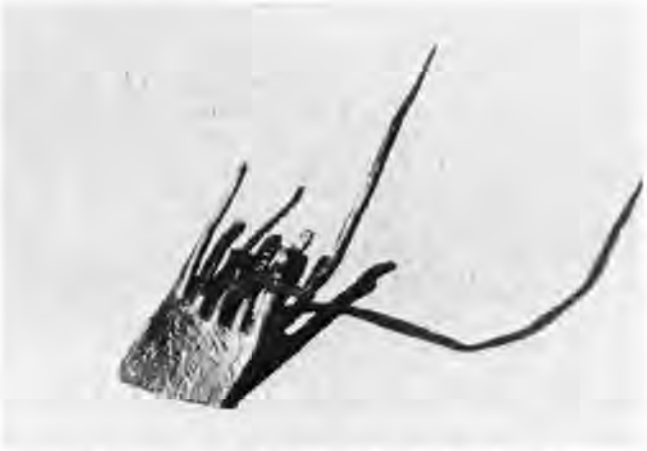
Historically, the nail-making process began with the smelting of iron ore into large cast "pigs," which were then re-melted and stirred in a process that reduced the carbon content, thus making it forgeable into large bars of wrought iron. When such bar iron was imported (primarily from Sweden), it was often converted for other uses in rolling and slitting mills, such as the one at Saugus, Massachusetts.[1] By hot rolling the bars into successively smaller sizes, they could be used for a variety of needs, such as iron railings, gates, hinges, or nail plates. Nail plates were rolled to make them narrower and thinner so that they could be run through a slitting mill, thus slitting the plate into long, narrow strips called nail rods, usually about 1/4" square. Bundles of nail rods (called "faggots") were then sold to blacksmiths, who could forge the rods into a variety of things, but most importantly, into nails. The blacksmith could put several nail rods into his forge, heat them up, and easily cut them into shorter "blanks" of a workable length. These blanks could then be forged, quickly and efficiently, and made into nails by heating, pointing, cutting and heading; whereas it would be nearly impossible to do so from a large piece of iron (see accompanying drawings).

The slitting mill was the most important part of the nail-making process, because it quickly converted the plates into very manageable rods. There is a remarkable fragment of iron nail plate that had been partially slit at the Saugus Iron Works. It was apparently discarded in the slitting process, was found in an archeological excavation, and is now on display at the Saugus

Simplified Diagrams Showing the Process by Which Hand-Wrought Nails Were Made from Bar Iron in the 18th Century



Iron-works Museum (see accompanying photograph). This fragment helps to explain the importance of the slitting mill to the making of hand-wrought nails in 18th century America.



Fragment of a Nail Plate Which Had Been Partially Run Through a Slitting Mill at the Saugus Iron Works, Saugus, Massachusetts, ca. 1650.

It would appear that this Nail Plate may have become jammed in the slitting machine, that the Nail Plate was then cut off to release it from the machine, and that this fragment was discarded (and rediscovered during an archeological excavation ca. 1950). This fragment of Nail Plate, measuring approximately 1/4" × 2 1/2" Catalog No. SAIR-2463, is from the museum collection at Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site (information courtesy Carl R. Salmons, Museum Technician). Photo: Lee H. Nelson, 1973.

Further Reading

Agricola, Georgius. *De Re Metallica.* Translated from the first Latin edition of 1556 by Herbert C. Hoover and Lou H. Hoover, 1912, reprinted 1950, New York. This text is richly illustrated and remarkably thorough in describing every detail of the mining and metallurgical processes. The footnotes by the Hoovers complement the information provided. In Book IX, pages 420–426, Agricola describes the methods for smelting iron ore; in footnote 55 on page 420, the Hoovers describe the smelting practices from the 14th–18th centuries. Thanks to Professor Ellis D. Verink, Jr., University of Florida, for bringing this book to my attention; and to Professor Verink and Professor Joe Payer, Case Western Reserve University, for explaining metallurgical processes.

Diderot, Denis. *Recueil de Planches, sur les Sciences, les Arts Liberaux, et les Arts Mechaniques, avec leur explication.* Originally printed in France, 1765; Compact Edition, Readex Microprint Corporation, New York City, 1969, Vol. XXI Plates VII and VIII, on page 344, provide very clear views of a rolling mill and a slitting mill, and their mechanisms.

Holtze, Bengt; Nisbeth, Ake; Adamson, Rolf; Niser, Marie. *Swedish Industrial Archaeology, Engelsberg Ironworks, A Pilot Project.* Stockholm, Sweden, 1975. Although this book focuses on one Swedish ironwork, there is a good historical summary of Swedish ironmaking, especially for the 17th and 18th centuries.

Jenkins, Rhys. "Links in the History of Engineering," No. I, *The Engineer,* May 24, 1918, pp. 445–446, and No. II, in the June 7, 1918 issue, pp. 486–492. These articles, in addition to tracing documentary references to the slitting mill in England in the 16th–18th centuries, provide 6 illustrations of slitting mills taken from Swedenborg 1734, Emerson 1756, and Diderot 1757–1765, and in a description from 1686, provides a very clear step-by-step accounting of the working of the bar iron into rods.

Knight, Edward H. *Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary,* New York, 1876, Vol. III, pages 2212–2213. This reference is useful as it shows that American slitting mills in the 1870s were similar to those illustrated in Diderot a century earlier.

"Marks on the Iron Stirrups of the Roof Trusses at Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. VII, No. 1, 1975, pages 108–112; and "Followup to the Query Regarding Marks on the Iron Stirrups of the Roof Trusses at Christ Church, Lancaster County, Virginia," *APT Bulletin,* Vol. VIII, No. 4, 1976, pages 118–122; and Berg, Torsten and Nettell, D.F. "Iron Marks on Turret Clocks," from *Antiquarian Horology,* Winter, 1976, Ramsgate, England, pages 78–81. These three references (especially the latter) illustrate ironmaker's "hallmarks," and explain their origin and purpose.

Nelson, Lee H. *Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings,* Technical Leaflet 48, American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee, for a general discussion about wrought-nail making.

Smith, Cyril Stanley. *Iron from the Slitting Mill at Saugus,* Publications in the Humanities Number 75, from the Department of Humanities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, 1966. This article discusses the mechanical aspects of early slitting mills, how they worked, and the production of nail rods. The author also analyzed the metallurgy and configuration of the remarkable slitting mill artifact found at Saugus.

Streeter, Donald. "The Historical Development of Hand Forged Iron Builders' Hardware," from *The Technology of Historic American Buildings,* edited by H. Ward Jandl, Washington, DC, 1983, pages 2–4, and Figure 9, provide a brief discussion of ironmaking technology in the 18th century.

[1] Iron production in England had declined by the end of the 17th century because the forests were being depleted, and thus, charcoal, an essential element in the making of iron, was not available in the quantities needed. The increasing demand for iron was met from abroad, primarily from Sweden, where the rapid growth of exports brought about parliamentary rulemaking for the purposes of taxation and to control prices. As a part of this regulation, each iron-works had a unique hallmark pressed into the hot iron bars. Many such marks survive in old buildings where the bars were used for structural purposes, such a roof trusses and steeples. A great deal of Swedish iron (and later Russian iron) was imported into America in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Thanks to Emogene A. Bevitt and Marilou Reilly for their individual contributions to the development of the essay and drawings; to David H. Shayt, National Museum of American History; to Carl R. Salmons, Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site for supplying information about slitting mills; to Richard J. Cronenberger, National Park Service, Denver for assisting the peer review process; and, finally, my special thanks to George F. Ainslie, Prairie Elk Forge, Lavina, Montana, for his invaluable critique of an earlier draft. January 1990.

Oh, Aurora, Where Did You Go?
The Carting Off of Cultural Artifacts
(continued from page 12)

resource specialists should be engaged to prepare such literature for the public, including information on the area's prehistory and history as well as the laws governing their preservation.

Over the past several years, seminars in Native American material culture have become increasingly popular. Individuals skilled in the art of basketry, bow making, and flint knapping share their information, techniques and expertise with others. These classes are commonly offered through cooperating associations, and offer yet another avenue for increasing public awareness.

Efforts can also be made to secure the return of artifacts previously collected by visitors. An educational/interpretive campaign is one method of initiating the process. For those visitors who return materials, a cultural resource specialist should be engaged to see that the artifacts are documented and curated. Documentation should include the finder's name and address, a description of the area where the artifact was discovered, the location determined as accurately as possible on a map, the date of the find, and any additional information the finder may be able to provide. In return, the person returning these materials should receive a thank you letter from the agency. The letter can also include information regarding the agency's role in cultural resource management and the importance of artifacts to ongoing research. As a gesture of goodwill and education, the letter should not encourage casual collection by visitors nor should it describe site locations or how to find them. While thanking a visitor for returning materials that rightfully belong in the public domain may appear to contradict resource protection, it can also be perceived as a means to create an informed public who will in turn support the governing agency's management policies and, in the future, comply with resource protection laws.

As budget constraints continue to limit the expansion of public agency staffs in order to meet the demands of ever-increasing visitation, we must strive to develop an informed and appreciative public to assist us in the protection of the features that parks, forests, and preserves are intended to protect. Education to prevent the disturbance and destruction of cultural resources will ensure that our heritage will remain intact.

[1] Jim Woodworth, "Thieves, Vandals are Distroying [sic] Ancient Cultures." *Newsbeat* (Sacramento: Bureau of Land Management), July 1985.

Robert Pavlik is a historian with the California Department of Parks and Recreation. An earlier version of this article appeared in *California History Action*, published by the California Committee for the Promotion of History.

Preservation Resources

Reviews

Stevens, Joseph E. *America's National Battlefield Parks: A guide.* Norman and London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xiv + 335 pp. Illus., maps, index.

Reviewed by Paul L. Hedren, Superintendent, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, ND.

America's National Battlefield Parks surveys thirty-eight forts and battlefields associated with five of the Nation's North American land wars, from the French and Indian War through the western Indian campaigns, plus World War II in the Pacific. The unifying thread in this otherwise geographically and temporally diverse grouping is each site's inclusion in the National Park System.

National Park Service managers, historians, and interpreters already familiar with the profusion of park brochures, historical handbooks, system indices, and related materials have probably already winced at the appearance of "another guide." Clearly Stevens's work is not intended for them. Rather, he writes for park visitors and arm-chair-bound battlefield and military enthusiasts. "Time stands still" in our national battlefield parks, he opines in his Preface, and it is there where one can still salute courage and devotion, and ponder genius and nobility, stupidity and cruelty.

Each of Stevens's inclusions is generously treated with a modern-day directional summary, a brief but balanced historical overview, and, as appropriate, short auto tour guide. Stevens includes the latter, clearly envisioning readers using his volume during their in-park visits, but this book will never threaten the sale of park-specific tour leaflets. Maps of the parks and battle actions spot the text, as do a generous selection of illustrations.

America's National Battlefield Parks: A Guide deserves a place on cooperating association bookshelves as a useful survey of a fascinating and timeless segment of the National Park System.

Publications

Surplus copies of the following publications are available from the History Division.

The Beginnings of a New National Historic Preservation Program, 1957 to 1969 by James A. Glass.

History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program 1987.

Man in Space—A Study of Alternatives.

Astronomy and Astrophysics—A National Historic Landmark Theme Study by Harry A. Butowsky.

The US Constitution—A National Historic Landmark Theme Study by Harry A. Butowsky.

For free copies, write to Department of the Interior, National Park Service, History Division—418, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Historic Districts of America by Ralph W. Richardson. The third volume in a series of five regional guides which covers the entire USA (except Alaska and Hawaii), this 1991 paperback book includes the mid-Atlantic region (DE, DC, MD, NJ, NY, PA, WV). The districts are all of historical, architectural, or cultural significance. Each area is designated as one, or a combination of a historic district listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a National Historic Landmark, included in HABS/HAER, and/or a local historic

district. Information is arranged by state and city, the name of the district or item of interest, date(s) of origin or heyday, a brief description of the district or item, the availability of tours, and addresses for gathering additional information if needed. Order from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716; Phone: 301-390-7709; $17.50, plus $3.00 shipping per order.

Washington Report

Capitol Contact
Bruce Craig

Pony Express National Historic Trail

The House of Representatives has passed a number of bills recently and sent them on to the Senate for action. Among the bills passed is H.R. 479, legislation introduced by Representative Doug Bereuter (R-Nebraska) that would add the 2,000-mile Pony Express trail and the overlapping 5,700-mile California Trail to the National Trails System. Similar legislation passed both the House and Senate last year but, due to the press of time toward the end of the 101st Congress, lawmakers were unable to resolve several minor differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

Mary McLeod Bethune National Historic Site

Hearings have been concluded in both the Senate and House of Representatives on legislation (H.R. 690) introduced by Representative John Lewis (D-Georgia) to establish the Mary McLeod Bethune National Historic Site as a part of the National Park System. Like the Pony Express bill, this legislation failed to pass the 101st Congress in the last-minute crunch of business.

The Bethune Council House in Washington, DC, was the home of a famous black educator and leader of the women's rights movement. The house was Ms. Bethune's long-time residence in Washington, DC. The structure has been a National Historic Site since 1982, but was considered an "affiliated site" and as such was not formally a part of the National Park System. The legislation that has now passed will enable the Park Service to purchase Bethune's house and make it a unit of the National Park System.

Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park

Representative Tony P. Hall (D-Ohio) and Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio) have both introduced legislation (H.R. 2321 and S. 1064) seeking to establish a Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park in Ohio. The bill seeks to create a national park unit in Dayton to honor the accomplishments of Orville and Wilbur Wright, Paul Laurence Dunbar and others who assisted in the birth of aviation.

The legislation establishes a Wright-Dunbar Historic Preservation District and directs the National Park Service to buy, restore and operate within this District, the National Historic Landmark structure that housed the famous Wright brothers bicycle shop as well as the Hoover block where the Wright brothers printing shop was located. Through a series of partnerships with other federal agencies, local government and private landowners, the legislation also provides for the preservation of the Huffman Prairie Flying Field, the world's first flying field located on the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, as well as "The Wright Flyer II" which is considered by aviation experts as the world's first practical airplane (also a National Historic Landmark). The bill also seeks to include as part of the park, Hawthorne Hill, a mansion built by Orville Wright and his home from 1914 to his death in 1948. A fifth site is the Paul Laurence Dunbar house which is yet another National Historic Landmark property (see *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 13, No. 1). Dunbar is an American poet who gained international prominence and was considered the first black writer in the United States to derive an income primarily from his writings. Dunbar and the Wrights were classmates and life-long friends.

If you would like additional information about any of the bills discussed above, drop me a line at National Parks and Conservation Association, 1015 31st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007.

Agreement Provides Protection for Historic Lighthouse

A Memorandum of Agreement has been finalized among the United States Coast Guard, the National Park Service, the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which provides for the return of the historic Fresnel lens to Devil's Island Light Station in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin. The agreement sets an important precedent for the protection of historic lighthouses across the Nation.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation administers the Federal historic preservation regulatory system, known as "Section 106 review," which ensures that historic values are given careful consideration in the planning of Federal projects or actions, such as the Coast Guard's solarization of the historic Great Lakes lighthouse. The Council also serves as primary policy advisor to the President and Congress on historic preservation matters.

Constructed in 1901 as one of several lighthouse reservations in the Apostle Islands, Devil's Island Light Station is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It consists of two large "keepers" dwellings, a steel light tower, and associated outbuildings. In June 1989, the Coast Guard initiated solarization of the complex, calling for the replacement of existing diesel generators with solar-powered batteries which required placement of solar collector panels at the tower's base. Since the proposed solar batteries would be incapable of powering the existing lens, the Coast Guard planned to remove it and install a modern beacon. Distressed by this turn of events, local citizens, together with the Bayfield Heritage Association, the Bluewater Boat Guild, and the Ashland [Wisconsin] Historical Society, brought suit against the agency. Joined by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the group charged that in removing the historic lens, the Coast Guard had failed to comply with Federal environmental law, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In July 1990, the District Court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs; shortly afterward, the Coast Guard entered into Section 106 consultation with the Advisory Council, the Wisconsin SHPO, and the National Park Service which administers the national lakeshore. The Memorandum of Agreement that resulted from Section 106 review emphasizes the need for cooperation between the Coast Guard and the National Park Service in restoring the historic lighthouse lens. The

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Agreement Provides Protection for Historic Lighthouse
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agencies will share the costs and responsibilities for restoration and replacement over the next 18 months. Although the historic lens will no longer be operational—it will be replaced by a modern signal on the upper rail of the tower—its return to Devil's Island will restore the historic appearance of the lighthouse and permit visitor interpretation of the lens in its original context.

—Advisory Council Press Release
May 13, 1991

Information Management

23 Years of Automating the National Register

Diane Miller

Since its inception, the National Register has been envisioned in an automated format—and as the list of cultural resources considered worthy of preservation, it demands automation. Not surprisingly then, efforts to automate the Nation's list of significant historical and archeological properties have been made almost continually since the administrative apparatus for expanding the National Register was first established. It took until 1986 to complete automation of all National Register listings. Today, the computerized National Register Information System is central to the operation of the program.

Initial interest in automation began in 1968, even as the first National Register nomination procedures were developed. National Register and Advisory Council leadership worked with representatives of IBM to develop a prototype using data entered from several states, which was demonstrated at an Advisory Council meeting in 1968. A report, *An Information System for the National Register,* appeared in January 1969.

Despite the promise of the system described in this document, it was never implemented, and today we are still striving to meet some of the requirements outlined in 1969. This far-sighted document stated that "Only an automated file system can assure adequate storage, retrieval and presentation for the volume of entries (over 100,000) anticipated." The document emphasized the need for collection of consistent and accurate information from the suppliers at the state level. The first National Register nomination form was, in fact, designed in connection with this study and was included as an appendix to the report. Certain categories of information defining the status, accessibility, uses and significance of the properties were included on the form to facilitate automation. The plan was that data could then be sorted and presented in response to Congressional or Federal agency inquiries and for planning purposes. Updates to the information were to be left to the State Historic Preservation Officers, but the report recommended a "reinventory flag" for certain time-sensitive information, so that listings could periodically be sent to the states, requesting updates.

Several sections of the 1969 study emphasized geographic information storage and retrieval, going so far as to recommend having all locational references digitized by the NPS, and suggesting a retrieval system that could locate overlapping areas. The study also outlined the need to select and order information for annual publications of the National Register listings which would include textual descriptions of the properties.

Despite the vision of the 1969 IBM document, it was another five years until the next concrete efforts to create a National Register database. In 1974, the Keeper hired Wilford (Wil) Cole from the National Portrait Gallery to automate the National Register. At this time, all NPS central office computer projects were developed at the Boeing Computer Services Data Center, a commercial facility. This project was to be the first operational National Register system. It included data familiar to users of today's system, including name and locational data, descriptive information, dates, architect names, and functions. Additionally, the Boeing system included some less familiar data, such as information on condition of the property, significant events, Congressional district, and whether the property was part of a larger resource included in another survey or located in an urban area.

The most significant departure for this system, however, was its integrated approach with other cultural resources programs. The National Register listings were one component of a system that included modules for listings of National Historic Landmarks, the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the Historic American Engineering Record. All of these modules worked off a core or COMMON database which contained the general information describing the property (not to be confused with the COMMON database of the late-1980s). By 1977 this system was operational, and over 27,000 records had been entered, including 14,000 that represented all of the National Register listings to that point.

But just as the system was completed, it was abandoned in late 1977 or early 1978: a constituency to use the data was never developed; applications for the data were never fully understood; and there is some question about whether retrieval capabilities were ever completed. Additionally, since the system was at a commercial computer center, each request for information cost money and thus further inhibited use of the data.

In 1978, as the system was deteriorating, the National Register program was transferred out of the NPS to the newly created Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). No longer under NPS contract to Boeing, collection of data for the Boeing system soon ceased. As HCRS was organized, the National Register was subsequently seen as potentially benefitting from automation. A Hewlett-Packard minicomputer was purchased to run the HCRS systems. HCRS data systems specialists Mickey Kelley and David Harrington began a year-long effort to document the National Register and determination of eligibility processes and to outline functional requirements for a new Hewlett-Packard based automated system. With the HCRS emphasis on management systems, tracking was a major focus. During this time, the possibility of converting the data from Boeing was apparently examined. Data from the nominations reflecting the uses, description, and significance of the properties—"research data"—was apparently intended for inclusion at the request of the National Register staff.

In October 1980, functional requirements documents were completed for both listings and determinations of eligibility. As a result of the effort to document the process of reviewing nominations, procedural improvements and streamlining measures were recommended and many of these seem to have been adopted. Programming for data entry screens began that fall. The Secretary of the Interior abolished HCRS in February 1981, however, and the National Register programs were returned to the National Park Service before a system could be completely programmed or data conversion from Boeing accomplished.

Back at the NPS, all computer development was still at Boeing computer services on IBM mainframes and the Hewlett-Packard minicomputer was not easily absorbed into the existing organization. At the same time, the National Register nomination procedures had been substantially altered by the 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. Among the major

changes were the introduction of a sampling approach to substantive review of nominations, regulatory timeframes for review decisions, a new nominations appeal process, and a new category of determinations of eligibility in the case of owner objection to nomination. Work on the nascent HCRS system was terminated until it could be re-evaluated and the functional requirements document revised to fit the new program requirements and computer environment.

Upon return to the NPS, the National Register program became part of the Interagency Resources Division, under Lawrence Aten. In 1974, Charles Laney Rollins had written a master's thesis analyzing the National Register by automating data on 5,000 listings and doing some simple computer sorts. This study was the first to demonstrate the policy objectives that could be served by automation. Despite this example, none of the National Register computerization efforts, including the Boeing system or the abortive HCRS system, had capitalized on these possibilities. Interested in the policy analysis potential of an automated system, Aten made this a division priority. Kathleen Gundry, who had previously designed a system for the National Natural Landmarks program, Bruce MacDougal, and Mary Farrell—under Aten's supervision—were assigned to revise the HCRS functional requirements document. They were assisted by John Peterson and Kevin Killeen from the NPS Information and Data Systems Division. In addition to analyzing the functional requirements and objectives of the proposed system, the team was directed to address the issue of cost for gathering and maintaining data. Of about 140 proposed data elements 45 were selected for inclusion in the system, and the revised functional requirements document was completed in August 1983.

In the fall of 1983 the functional requirements document was approved. A contract was let for programming the National Register Information System, using COBOL and IMAGE (a database management system), for the Hewlett-Packard 3000 mini-computer originally acquired by HCRS. In the summer of 1984, data collection began in earnest with a team of graduate students. Data was collected on paper forms and sent out for keying. By January 1985, the programming had been completed and data entry was conducted on-line. Selected tapes from the annual lists of properties published in the *Federal Register* were used to "pre-load" name, location, and listing date information; by this time the Boeing data was considered to include too few listings to be worthwhile. The partial records were then "enhanced" with the remaining data. Data entry of existing listings, by then numbering about 45,000, was completed in August 1986.

This system, now known as the National Register Information System or "NRIS," has become an integral part of operation of the program. Data about properties are entered as the first step in processing and reviewing nominations, and a related tracking system, implemented in 1988, facilitates processing of the nomination.

Today's NRIS reflects the legacy of the systems—whether operational or planned—that preceded it. The data elements included are essentially the same ones described in the 1969 IBM document, included in the Boeing database, and outlined as the management data for the HCRS system. These data include identification, location, description, significance, and certification. Owner objection determinations of eligibility were added to the system by December 1988. Federal determinations of eligibility were added in 1987, although fewer data elements are collected for these properties. The NRIS is able to provide data on the status of resources, locate resources in a particular area, and identify resources of a specified type. Since 1988, accessibility to potential users inside and outside the NPS and the ability to retrieve data have been the focus of enhancements. Menu-driven interfaces for commonly conducted queries have been added to the system. New indexing software has been purchased to allow keyword and name searches of over 57,000 listings in less than three seconds. Limited on-line access for state and Federal preservation officers was made available in September 1987. Data has been transferred to states, and others, for use in a variety of projects and databases. In 1988, for the first time since 1979, publication of a cumulative listing of the National Register was made possible using a tape created from the NRIS. Each year more than 1,500 requests for information are answered using the NRIS to look up information.

Expanding access to the NRIS, and work on data problems identified during the initial data collection are the biggest priorities for the coming year. Also under consideration are efforts to cross-reference National Register listings with properties documented in the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record, and perhaps with other Federal programs. In a related effort, the Interagency Resources Division is developing a microcomputer program to give to states, Federal agencies, and local governments for automating cultural resource survey and inventory data in a manner consistent with the National Register. Data elements compatible with the NRIS are included in this Integrated Preservation Software (IPS), and a special program allows users to add their own data elements. IPS will facilitate sharing and transfer of data among partners in the national preservation program.

Future directions for the NRIS will focus on developing a more "open" computer architecture, incorporating technological advances in hardware and software, continuing to disseminate National Register information in a variety of electronic formats, and expanding on-line access. The NRIS is, however, only an index to the description and significance texts, the photographs, and maps—all still in paper form in the National Register files. Possibilities for integrating the database with documentation in electronic format are being studied. The promise of geographic manipulation of National Register data, foreseen by the 1969 paper, indicates the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS). Staff of the Information Management Unit responsible for the NRIS are continually enhancing the current capabilities of the system, monitoring the possibilities of new technologies, and planning for a new, more complete NRIS to serve the cultural resources community into the 21st century.

Diane Miller is the chief of the Information Management Unit, Interagency Resources Division, NPS, Washington.

State News

Historic and Archeological Preservation—What of the Future?

Wilson G. Martin

The following is taken from a speech given at the Rocky Mountain Region Superintendents Conference in April 1991. Mr. Martin is Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Utah.

We, as government officials, are the force in the preservation process—no longer the outside advocate, but the inside professional. Instead of rallying forces to protect resources, we are the professionals who provide information and professional advice on preservation, excavation, avoidance, development, marketing, partnerships, and even loss of resources. The legislative and regulatory processes have been implemented.

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Historic and Archeological Preservation—What of the Future?
(continued from page 23)

We are asked to provide the solutions, rather than raise the questions. This lends itself to a new thinking in how we see Section 106 review and how we carry it out at the state level. For 106 purposes we now should be facilitators. We are here to find solutions that move our public as quickly as possible through the government process, therefore serving all the people. If more regulations or restrictions are required they will come from the public. Our promotion of regulation from an internal position now becomes inappropriate. Now, as fully institutionalized parties, we need to rely on the advocates as many other agencies and concerns do to press issues. We may provide them professional information, but it is now the public's responsibility to press home the issues to our legislatures, to change mandates if necessary, to increase funding where necessary.

We need to reassess our priorities. We need to find ourselves working inside government; find ourselves associated with committees and working groups that make government work; to be on economic development commissions and develop other partnerships. For not only have we arrived as an institutional part of the regulatory function, we have arrived in another way—we are economic participants. Cultural resources have economic and tourism value. Just look around and see the economic value embodied in the cultural resource in your state or region. We now have local governments enfranchised to carry out many of the functions of the State Historic Preservation Office. In Utah we have nearly 50 local governments carrying out the functions of the state preservation office. These are now enfranchised, totally a part of the local planning effort. By enfranchising more people around us we now find ourselves "inside" not "outside"—full partners. This changes how we perceive our role with Federal and state agencies. No longer are we at war with them—we need to work with them. Being full partners carries a different view and different vision.

* * *

In the report of the Four Corners Conference (held in June 1990) instead of confrontation, we now see partnerships. "One of the major goals of the conference was to establish cooperation among government agencies, American Indian tribes, and private organizations." The conference recommended "that a collaborative mechanism be established to coordinate the promotion, preservation, and enhancement of cultural resources in the Four Corners region; that the collaborative system should be termed a Four Corners Heritage Council and should be established on a permanent basis to promote continued cooperation among Federal agencies, tribal entities, state and local governments, private organizations and the general public." The Four Corner Heritage Council should develop a vision for cultural resource management in the Four Corners area and promote and foster communication and coordination among all land owners and managers. . . .

In the Four Corners Governors' Report we also see recommendations of streamlining and simplifying 106 efforts, of bringing out coordination and cooperation instead of arguments, conflicts, and regulations. We now need to replace the past with new areas of cooperation and partnership.

Seeing cultural resources as an obstacle to development is now replaced with seeing them as an economic tool. "The Conference recommends an economic impact study detailing the benefits to local communities of the archeological resources and programs . . ." Also, a marketing plan should be developed that creates promotional strategies and programs to increase tourism throughout the Four Corners area. Instead of an attitude of hiding, protecting, enforcing, we are now finding ourselves "arriving." The arrival is seen in the fact that we are promoting. We are a part of the economic infrastructure; we are a part of government. We now replace advocacy with professionalism and education, working with others with whom we were formerly related in opposition.

States who have arrived see themselves as facilitators helping their public with regulations and standards that have been established by statute, regulations, or legislation and not imposing upon them secondary agendas.

Then, where does this vision take us? Well, maybe not to grand heights that we may dream of, but certainly to heights where historic and archeological resources are fully integrated into the decisionmaking process, are considered, avoided, preserved, developed, protected, and sometimes destroyed, all in a process of cooperation and consultation. . . .

New Perspectives in Heritage Tourism

Los Caminos del Rio Heritage Project, a heritage tourism initiative of the Texas Historical Commission, has a new plan to turn a 200-mile-long stretch of historically rich borderland from Laredo to Brownsville into a major tourist destination. The plan is outlined in a 246-page book, entitled *A Shared Experience: The History, Architecture, and Historic Designations of the Lower Rio Grande Heritage Corridor.*

A Shared Experience identifies more than 230 significant properties and links them for the first time as a coordinated international heritage tourism corridor along the Rio Grande. It opens new vistas into the too often neglected but culturally rich region, and it suggests many imaginative possibilities for connecting U.S./Mexico river communities thematically as a tourist destination.

A Shared Experience is illustrated with 152 black-and-white photos and contains a historical survey of the region. It describes properties and sites in Mexico and the U.S. that carry historic designations. Included among the book's entries are forts, churches, public buildings, private residences, and sites that date from the time of the Spanish exploration through the 20th century. The book also provides an overview of regional architecture and associated crafts with a building-by-building assessment of 20 of the most outstanding examples.

Copies are $17 each, including sales tax and shipping. The book is offered to nonprofit groups for $10. To order, contact the Texas Historical Commission, Publications Dept., P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711; Phone: 512-463-6100.

Geology NHL Theme Study

In 1990 the National Park Service began the second phase of the systematic study of sites associated with significant events in the history of American Science—the Geology National Historic Landmark Theme Study. The study is considering potential sites in all of the subdisciplines of geology (physical geology, historical geology, planetary geology and economic geology). The study is being completed with the full cooperation of the U.S. Geological Survey, the state geologists and the State Historic Preservation Officers.

The format of the Geology NHL Theme Study has been changed to follow an outline suggested by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers by which the theme study will concentrate on the production of a historic context statement for national significance, a list of potential sites believed eligible for listing either on the National Register or as National Historic Land-

marks, and a sample of completed nominations chosen to illustrate the most important examples from the pool of known resources. A preliminary draft of the theme study will be circulated to all State Historic Preservation Officers for review and comment. Suggestions regarding the form and content of the study, as well as additional sites to be considered, will be welcome. For further information, contact Harry Butowsky, National Park Service, Division of History, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; 202-343-8155.

Tribal News

Update on Keepers of the Treasures Organization

Cecil Antone

An organizational meeting of Keepers of the Treasures, the new tribal organization dedicated to protecting the cultural traditions and historic properties of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians, was held at the Heard Museum, Phoenix, Arizona, on May 15 and May 16, 1991. Thirty-seven participants representing twenty-one Indian tribes and pueblos discussed draft Articles of Incorporation presented by Dean Suagee, an attorney with Hobbes, Straus, Dean, and Wilder, a Washington, DC law firm specializing in Indian issues. Mr. Suagee is a member of the Cherokee Nation.

Participants drafted the following purposes to include in the Articles of Incorporation. Keepers of the Treasures will "support and assist preservation, maintenance and revitalization of the past and present cultural lifeways unique to American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians" by serving as a cultural council, disseminating information and promoting public interest in cultural lifeways, protecting historic properties and, when appropriate, nominating them to the National Register of Historic Places. Keepers of the Treasures will work to preserve and protect cultural traditions such as arts, dance, music, oral tradition, and native languages. Educating America's youth about the importance of tribal cultural heritage and, "increasing public awareness of the ways in which cultural lifeways of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians are related to and dependent upon the natural environment" are among the Keepers' purposes. Keepers of the Treasures will serve as a liaison between tribal communities and museums and educational institutions "in order to facilitate accuracy, fidelity to tribal perspectives and ethical sensibilities in collections, exhibits, curation, display, performance and education."

The group elected an interim Board of Directors or working group to draft the corporation's bylaws and present them for discussion at the first membership meeting. The first meeting of the working group was scheduled for June 26-27, 1991, in Albuquerque, New Mexico (a report on that meeting will appear in a future issue of *CRM*). An Advisory Board was appointed with representatives from each region administered by Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Offices. At the meeting, all of these regions were represented except Juneau and Aberdeen. The working group will consult with the Advisory Board as it drafts the bylaws.

Keepers of the Treasurers was incorporated in Washington, DC on June 7, 1991. They applied for a start-up grant from the National Park Service Fiscal Year 1991 Historic Preservation Fund grant program for Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. They intend to seek funds from other agencies, including the Administration for Native Americans and the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian.

For further information about Keepers of the Treasures, contact any of the following people: Bonnie Wadsworth, Museum Director, P.O. Box 306, Fort Hall, ID 83203 (208) 237-9791; Alan Downer, Historic Preservation Officer, Navajo Nation, P.O. Box 2898, Window Rock, AZ (602) 871-6437; or, Cecil Antone, Director of Land Use Planning, Gila River Indian Community, P.O. Box 398, Sacaton, AZ 85247, (602) 562-3301.

Cecil Antone is acting chairman, Interim Board of Directors, Keepers of the Treasures.

Local News

Preservation Week Celebration

The mayor of the City of Salem, MA proclaimed May 12-18 as Historic Preservation Week, using the national theme, "Celebrate YOUR Heritage."

Events included lectures, tours, a bazaar, and a preservation fair. Citizens were encouraged to heighten preservation awareness by visiting Salem's many museums and attractions, researching the history of their homes or exploring their family geneology.

The Mayor's Proclamation

WHEREAS:
Historic preservation gives Americans a deeper understanding of their unique and diverse heritage; and
WHEREAS:
Historic landmarks contribute to the economic, social and cultural well-being of cities and towns across the nation; and
WHEREAS:
The year 1991 is significant in historic preservation history, marking the 25th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 75th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service; and
WHEREAS:
Preservation Week 1991 provides an opportunity for citizens of all ages to maintain, preserve and celebrate our nation's diverse heritage; and
WHEREAS:
"Celebrate YOUR Heritage" is the theme for Preservation Week 1991, sponsored by the City of Salem and the National Trust for Historic Preservation;
NOW THEREFORE, I, Neil J. Harrington, Mayor of the City of Salem, do hereby proclaim May 12-18, 1991, as

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK

and call upon the people of Salem, Massachusetts to participate in this special observance.

Neil J. Harrington
Mayor

Viewpoint

Ellis Island:

A Lasting Experience

Toby Raphael

Photos courtesy of Ellis Island archives.

Both my father and I have come to know Ellis Island. In 1920, the period of my father's journey from Russia, thousands of refugees arrived at Ellis Island each day. From the steamers' decks and from steerage below deck came throngs of foreigners—Slovak peasants, bearded Russians, Armenians and Jews. The Island inspired both hope and fear for the anxious and dreaded transition to an unknown and new life in America. There were clinging family members and solitary children . . . among them was my father, 15 years old, sent off alone to America.

(continued on page 26)

Ellis Island: A Lasting Experience
(continued from page 25)

Ellis Island was not an experience my father spoke of often. What would he think of the museum and monument that we have made to him and his immigrant generation? If he were alive today, I know he would be pleased that I have had a part in making it happen as a member of the museum team based at the Harpers Ferry Center.

Fortunately, like the majority of Ellis visitors, my father eventually did get off the Island, but only narrowly! When we could get him to tell the story, my father would remind us of the weeks he spent there, that he was nearly sent back because he didn't have the equivalent of $25 for the entrance and travel required. The most precious possessions he had were a coin collection and valuable stamps from the homeland. But before arriving he was talked out of the stamps and coins by a con artist who gave him much less than they were worth. Fortunately for my father, the policy at Ellis was to keep individuals for a month in hopes that they could raise the money or make needed arrangements: my father was one of the lucky ones!

A certain New York music conductor, a Mr. Spitalny, played a symphony concert once a month for the dejected inmates. It seems he saw my father, a handsome young boy, and paid his passage off the island. My father spent his first weekend in Spitalny's wonderful home in New York City. He then was given fare on the Fall River Line to Boston, the place he had heard so much about, the place from which my family's American saga would begin.

Nearly 70 years later, I have been afforded the opportunity of helping reconstruct the story that occurred at Ellis by playing a role in the development of the Ellis Island Museum. The project represent the world's largest monument to an immigrating people, and is a worthy tribute to the vast immigrant heritage of this country.

I have made a career in museum work and am a specialist in preserving historical objects. My job at Ellis was to coordinate the massive effort of conserving all the immigrants' heirlooms and the trappings of the immigration process in preparation for exhibit.

The initial task was to build a meaningful historic collection from the heirlooms and memorabilia of immigrants who had passed through the Island. Many items were collected directly from the Island and many more were donated to the museum after curators requested family donations through newspaper ads and television talk shows like "Good Morning America." Many people and even fellow workers donated family passports and immigration mementos.

Once approximately 2000 artifacts were assembled, I had just two years to develop a strategy and execute a plan for conserving and restoring the diverse materials. For this phase I worked closely with my Harpers Ferry colleagues. The intent was not to restore the original appearance to these aging artifacts, but to insure their continued survival in a museum that was projected to receive up to 10,000 visitors in a single day. Their long-term preservation would be difficult to assure since the museum is located in the middle of New York's

harbor with its salt sea air and downtown Manhattan pollution. I predicted that, next to school children, humidity would be the collection's biggest enemy.

The level of conservation technology that we were able to use in the Ellis Island project was impressive and contrasts greatly with the days of early museum restorers. A wide array of highly trained specialists was employed, both at the Harpers Ferry Center and as contractors, to complete the work. We hired numerous firms with specialized skills in textile and paper preservation, climatic control, and even analytical testing to establish the inertness of the exhibitry materials used in case construction.

It was my intention to maximize the protective role of the display cases used at Ellis. Recent experience has shown that careful design of show cases can incorporate preventive conservation features that will work to protect display objects while on view. State of the art cases were designed to include a humidity stabilizing feature so that contents would not suffer damage from the changing environment inside the cavernous museum. They were also made both airtight and insect-proof, and exhibit lighting was adjusted to a range that will allow even the most sensitive daguerrotypes to remain on exhibit for years. We achieved considerable success in creating displays that are aesthetic and highly functional, while at the same time requiring very low maintenance. This was necessary since the museum has relatively little staff for a building equal in size to the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum.

We have taken seriously the fact that we were entrusted with the care and preservation of the treasurers carried here by courageous immigrants much like my father. Some of the names of these immigrants can be found inscribed on the "Wall of Honor" at Ellis Island today.

This spring I look forward to taking my sons Seth and Jonathan to see their grandfather's name among those of 200,000 other immigrants on the sea wall that encircles the Island. I encourage you, too, to visit this uniquely American museum; it is truly a powerful monument to all immigrant families and serves as a gateway to understanding who we are.

Toby Raphael is a museum specialist at the Harpers Ferry Interpretive Design Center, NPS. This summer he participated in a Fulbright project touring Central America and lecturing in areas of museum conservation.

Bulletin Board

George Wright Society 1992 Conference

The George Wright Society (GWS) has begun planning activities for the next Parks and Ecological Reserves Conference to be held in November 1992, in the Southeast Region. In an effort to make this upcoming event the most well attended and productive one yet, the planning committee and board members are soliciting your opinions and suggestions.

The goals of the GWS for this next conference are to increase participation by cultural resource experts, increase participation by other Federal and state agencies; and to include nongovernmental organizations. We also hope to encourage a greater participation by managers as well as scientists, resource managers, and cultural resource experts.

If you have any suggestions for themes, symposia topics, or would like to volunteer as a coordinator or session chair, contact one of the program chairpersons: Harry Butowsky (Cultural Resources) at FTS 343-8155, or John Donahue (Natural Resources) at FTS 268-4274, or write to them at the National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Membership in the Society

The George Wright Society was founded August 18, 1980. It is chartered in the State of Delaware, in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware and of the United States of America, as a nonprofit educational and scientific organization dedicated to the protection, preservation, and maintenance of cultural and natural parks and reserves through research and education.

Membership is open to those who are "interested in promoting the application of knowledge, understanding, and wisdom to the management of the resources of natural and cultural parks, sites, and equivalent reserves." A membership brochure with full details is available upon request.

For more information, write to The George Wright Society, P.O. Box 65, Hancock, MI 49930-0065; Phone: 906-487-9722; Fax (24 hours a day): 906-487-9405.

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Advisory Council Report Available

Report to the President and Congress 1990, prepared by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, is the latest in a series of annual reports on preservation activity across the Nation with an emphasis on the work of the Council.

The first section presents a comprehensive overview of historic preservation issues in the rural United States. Some of the topics discussed include the diverse character of rural America, the variety of rural historic resources, the identification and significance of the rural historic landscape, and the need for comprehensive policy initiatives to protect the wealth of historic resources in that portion of the country.

The second section examines these issues in the context of the Council's work, using nine case studies to highlight the opportunities and challenges of the Section 106 consultation process in the historic rural environment.

The final portion relates Council activities throughout Fiscal Year 1990.

Single copies are free while supplies last. Write to the Office of Communications and Publications, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004.

NPS *Museum Handbook,* Part I (Revised September 1990)

The National Park Service, Curatorial Services Division, announces the availability of the revised NPS *Museum Handbook,* Part I, "Museum Collections." Part I of the handbook provides guidance to park staff on scope of collections, handling objects, environmental monitoring and control, pest management, museum collections storage, packing and shipping, conservation treatment, security, fire protection, emergency planning, curatorial health and safety, planning and programming for museum collections management, and museum ethics. This part of the handbook also addresses preventive conservation for various classes of objects, including archeological collections, paintings, cellulose nitrate negatives, paper objects, textiles, furniture, metal objects, and objects made from ceramic, glass, and stone. Future amendments will include preventive conservation guidance for leather and skin objects, photographic collections, and natural science collections.

The NPS *Museum Handbook,* Part I (Revised September 1990) may be purchased through the Superintendent of Public Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Use the order form provided with this bulletin. The following information is pertinent to ordering this publication:

Title:	NPS *Museum Handbook,* Part 1, "Museum Collections"
GPO Stock Number:	024-005-01078-5
Price:	$36.00 (Price includes regular postage and handling. International customers need to add an additional 25% to the price)

Use order form on page 27.

Rural America Workshop September 29-October 2, 1991 Bozeman, MT

Your Town: Designing Its Future is a hands-on training program organized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the State University of New York School of Forestry and Environmental Science's Landscape Faculty, Montana State University (Bozeman), and the National Endowment for the Arts Design Arts Program. The 3½ day workshop is aimed at decisionmakers and technical assistance providers living in and working on behalf of rural areas. The program addresses rural economic development needs using design as a problem-solving technique. To apply or for more information, contact Marilyn Fedelchak at the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 202-673-4045.

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CRM

VOLUME 14: NO. 4

Cultural Resources
Washington, D.C.

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