CRM

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

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

Partners in Training and Preservation

USFS Preserves its Treasures

John C. Platz

Between 1933 and 1942, the Civilian Conservation Corps built over 4,000 structures in Oregon and Washington. These structures ranged from fire lookouts and administrative facilities to recreational structures. As a group they not only showcase the craftsmanship of the Depression era but have served to establish an architectural identity for the U.S. Forest Service. Yet a survey performed in the mid-1970s revealed that of these 4,000 structures, an estimated 1,400 remained. Based on a statistical sampling performed in 1988, by 1990 only 800 structures would remain, and by 2005, approximately 100 would remain.

The Tollgate Shelter, constructed in the early 1930s, was built within a stone's throw of the site of Sam Barlow's tollgate along the Barlow Trail. (The Barlow Trail offered an overland alternative along the base of Mount Hood for the final leg of the Oregon Trail as opposed to traveling the Columbia River.) Following a visit to the Tollgate Shelter in 1989, I monitored its apparent structural failure for the next few weeks and came to the realization that the shelter was days from collapse. One of the two main purlin logs had deteriorated and was in danger of immediate failure. Having franticly stabilized the purlin, I began to seek out assistance in preserving the shelter. Eventually, I made contact with Lisa Sasser, then the staff architect at the Williamsport Preservation Training Center in Williamsport, MD. Lisa asked that I video-tape a condition assessment of the shelter and send it along to her for suggestions.

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Tollgate Shelter with roofing removed (below) and after restoration (above). Photos by the author.

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USFS Preserves Its Treasures

(continued from page 1)

During that fall, I read all I could find on preservation philosophy and the care and maintenance of historic structures. Then an architectural firm in Portland agreed to prepare a project manual for the shelter at a cost of $8,000. The necessary dollars were found and the project manual was assembled. After we received the documents from the architectural firm, I contacted preservation firms for estimates to accomplish the proposed work items. The estimates ranged from $67,000 to $95,000. These amounts were fiscally out of the question; and to compound the estimated cost of the project, the stabilization of the structure was intended to hold the shelter only through the winter.

La Wis Wis Shelter, Packwood, WA, with falling tree damage (above), and after restoration (below).

It was one of those 3:00 a.m. wake-up ideas that brought it all home: what we needed was our own workforce that could prepare work documents, perform the necessary tasks using proper preservation techniques, and do all this at a realistic cost. Why not turn this lack of skills and funding into an asset and use the repair of the tollgate to train staff in preservation skills? Well, I could hardly wait to talk it over with Lisa. Williamsport could provide the instruction and topics pertinent to the shelter's restoration could be taught right on the site. The only question now was how much would this cost? I had heard that there was a potential for project funding for small projects through our cultural resource program; however, the requests were to be submitted in one week and were not to exceed $25,000. To bring something like a workshop into existence on paper and to "sell" it was a long shot. Those attending the workshop would need a place to stay near the remote site, and food, tools, and materials would need to be provided. Other costs would include transportation and advertising.

The next conversation with Lisa was the kicker. Not only had I tapped into a real "partner" but a wizard to boot! Lisa began to relate the way Williamsport had conducted workshops for the past 10 years. Trainees paid tuition to attend the workshops, and these fees were used to offset the cost of the instructors and the cost of the project. With this new insight I developed a budget that covered instructional costs, tools, materials, food, lodging, transportation and Forest Service salaries and came to a grand total of $45,000. Using a conservative estimate for tuition, I arrived at an estimated net cost for the project of $35,000. The benefits to the trainees would be considerable as they would learn about log construction, condition assessment, masonry, roofing, blacksmithing, and wood preservation philosophy.

However, I still needed $10,000. Not easily discouraged, I approached Mike Ash, my supervisor and the forest engineer of the Mount Hood National Forest, to make a pitch for the additional funds. Mike agreed to come up with the additional money. Next, we selected the instructors: Lisa and Dave Thomas from Williamsport would handle the preservation philosophy, and log and masonry portions; Brian Toss from Port Townsend, WA, the rigging; Bill Feist from the Forest Products Lab would instruct the wood preservative class; Henry Kunowski from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office would handle compliance training; the blacksmiths from the Fort Vancouver Historical Site (NPS) would do the blacksmith training; and the remainder of the instructors were made up of local experts and Forest Service personnel.

Thanks to the energy of Emogene Bevitt (NPS), Robin Wood (APT), Barbara Kennedy (USFS) and James Hamrick (Oregon SHPO), the registration exceeded my estimates. Based upon student evaluations for all classes the workshop was an overwhelming success.

Not only had the Tollgate Shelter been restored at a cost of only $25,000, but 38 students from the USFS, NPS, state, local, and private sectors returned home with the knowledge and confidence to perform a variety of preservation tasks. The "partnerships" begun in 1989 at Tollgate are still growing today.

By the end of fiscal year 1993 this partnership yielded the following benefits:

- A Region Six Heritage Preservation Team was formed
- 11 heritage structures were preserved
- 130 students were trained in a variety of depression-era skills
- USFS and NPS cooperation was firmly established
- USFS awareness pertaining to preservation of our treasures increased
- All preservation project work was performed at 30-50% of "outside" contract estimates
- A new "heritage" log cabin was constructed
- The long-range prognosis regarding structures likely to survive was revised (the forecast in 1988 was for only 100 of the original 4,000 structures to survive after 17 years; in 1993, the estimate was revised up to 300 structures expected to survive).
- The relationship between the USFS-Region Six and the Oregon SHPO was unparalleled.

John C. Platz is an engineer with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Mount Hood National Forest, OR.

Setting Up a Preservation Workshop

Lisa Sasser

The Tollgate Preservation Workshop illustrates the tremendous benefits that can be realized by using "real world" preservation projects for training in craft skills and preservation philosophy (see preceding article). However, without proper planning, coordination, and logistical support this kind of training can easily become a disaster—scarce project funds wasted, disappointed course participants, and an unfinished project— with the sponsoring agency left to sort out the mess. The key to making it work is to achieve a balance between the requirements of completing a construction project and meeting the needs, interests, and training goals of the workshop participants.

Selecting a Project

To be appropriate for a training workshop a preservation project should meet the following criteria:

- Does the structure have enough significance and integrity for the project to be meaningful preservation work?
- Have goals for treatment of the structure (i.e., stabilization, preservation, restoration, etc.) been clearly identified and approved by the sponsoring agency?
- Can the work be performed without the risk of compromising unique, sensitive, or irreplaceable features? (Remember that training, by definition, requires the performance of work by people that are in the process of acquiring skills.)
- Is the work to be performed on the structure appropriate in variety, complexity, and type to the interests, abilities, and training needs of the course participants?
- Can the work be accomplished in a logical sequence of phases or increments that are appropriate to the training schedule, and can it realistically be completed in the time allotted? (It's hard to proceed with Week 3 of a workshop advertised as "Installing a Wood Shingle Roof" if Week 1—"Building the Foundation Wall" isn't finished.)

Once a project has been identified as a good candidate for a workshop, the necessary documentation (measured drawings, photographs, videos, etc.) and design needs to be completed in time to procure materials well in advance of the beginning of the workshop. Any required approvals, clearances, permits, etc., for the proposed work also need to be obtained as early as possible.

Developing the Training Plan

The treatment program developed for the structure will largely determine the training content of the workshop and the selection of instructors. The course instructor(s) will generally act as project leader(s) and must clearly understand the goals of the project, be able to direct others to accomplish that work, and demonstrate the execution of the craft skills necessary to complete the work. It is extremely helpful for the course instructor to be involved in the definition of project goals and development of a treatment program. If at all possible, the instructor should visit the project site before the project begins, preferably with enough lead time to assist in coordinating the procurement of tools and materials.

Most people who do preservation training are motivated by a genuine passion for seeing historic structures reclaimed and renewed, by the satisfaction that comes from hard work toward a common goal, and by the opportunity to share their skills with others. Unfortunately there is also a handful of "preservation gurus" whose pretensions are exceeded only by their fees. When considering potential instructors, research their completed projects, visit them if possible, and talk to the people who sponsored and attended the courses to see if their expectations were met.

Identify the potential audience and establish the optimum class size. The class size should never exceed the number of people that can work at the project site without getting in each other's way. Ideally there should be no more than 4-6 course participants for each instructor/work leader.

Funding for preservation workshops may come from a number of sources. Agency employee development funds may be available, or conventional project funding may be supplemented by charging tuition. Cooperating associations may be willing to donate materials or services. There are also grant programs such as the National Park Service Cultural Resources Training Initiative which may provide supplemental funding for preservation workshops. Advance planning is critical for identifying potential funding sources and completing grant applications.

Develop a written agreement (contract, task directive, interagency agreement, etc.) containing the following:

- the scope of project work to be completed;
- instructional objectives for the training;
- duties and responsibilities of each party to the agreement (for example, who is responsible for procuring tools and materials, advertising the course, making travel and lodging arrangements, etc.?)
- products (construction documents, instructional materials, record drawings, completion reports, training reports, etc.) and the party responsible for their completion;
- cost estimate and project schedule;
- contingency plans for finishing any project work not completed during the workshop (who is responsible for completing the work and for any additional costs?).

Scheduling the workshop requires consideration of weather and time constraints on workshop participants. The best weather for construction is likely to be the busiest work season for many course participants, and the time when they are least able to attend training.

Course announcements and selection criteria for course participants need to be developed. Who and where are the people that the course is designed for? Will the course be local, regional, or nationally advertised? Are specific skills or backgrounds required? Will the course be open to the public and private sector,

or limited to agency personnel? Rating and ranking factors may need to be developed if the demand is expected to exceed the number of available openings. An agency official responsible for selecting course participants needs to be identified.

Determine how lodging, meals, and transportation will be handled. In some instances the use of agency housing may be a way of keeping course costs down. When working at remote sites it may be necessary to provide temporary housing and/or meals at the job site. Are agency vehicles available to transport course participants to and from the airport, the job site, etc? These issues need to be addressed early in the planning process, since they may represent significant costs and procurement efforts.

A preservation workshop may be advertised in a variety of ways depending on the anticipated audience. The *CRM Directory of Training Opportunities in Cultural Resource Management*, the Association for Preservation Technology *Communique*, National Trust for Historic Preservation publications, agency training announcements and e-mail, state and local newsletters, trade journals, and direct mailing of brochures are all potential ways to publicize the workshop.

Preparing for the Workshop

Allow enough time to insure that all the necessary materials, tools, and equipment can be procured before the workshop begins. Specialized and custom order items may require substantial lead times.

Have materials delivered to the site and stored for retrieval in the approximate order that they will be used.

Complete any necessary preparatory work on the structure whether for safety reasons (underpinning, shoring, scaffolding) or to expedite the work (vegetation removal, pouring footings, selective demolition, etc.)

Assemble and reproduce workbooks, construction drawings, course handouts, etc. Locate slide projectors, VCRs, chalk boards, easels, etc., if needed for classroom sessions.

Arrange for any temporary services and utilities (electricity, phone, water, sanitary facilities, etc.).

Assemble barricades, fencing, flagging tape, safety signs, fire extinguishers, first aid kits, and other safety equipment that will be needed during the workshop.

Develop alternative work plans for inclement weather. Is there a shop facility available for inside work?

Assess the need for lockable storage for tools and materials at the project site and arrange for trailers, job boxes, or other secure storage space.

Notify course participants as early as possible that they have been accepted to the course. A package consisting of a course agenda, directions, travel and lodging information should be sent to each person along with a list of any tools and personal protective equipment (steel-toed boots, hard hats, safety glasses, etc.) that they will need to bring. It's very worthwhile to encourage people to bring photographs to compare and discuss structures that they have worked on with conditions similar to the workshop project.

It is always a good idea to have some kind of wayside or interpretive device for the public posted at the entrance to the worksite. Historic photographs, drawings, or other graphic materials, and a brief narrative can be used to inform the public that a historic preservation workshop is in progress. In high visitation areas it may be necessary to post an interpreter and/or schedule guided tours of the project.

Safety

Most preservation work is done by crews who work together on a regular basis, and know each others skills and work habits. Training workshops bring together a group of people of unknown skills and experience, unused to working with each other, doing potentially hazardous work. A safety meeting should be held at the beginning of each course covering the following topics:

- Location of first aid kits;
- Emergency notification procedures;
- Location of hospitals and clinics;
- Group members with first aid or CPR training;
- Group members with medical conditions such as allergic reactions.

It is also very important to designate a "time out" signal to be used at any time by any member of the group who observes an unsafe condition. The "time out" should include a hand sign that can be readily understood if machine noise or distance prevents others from hearing an audible signal. It needs to be stressed that each person is responsible not only for their own safety but also the safety of those around them. Use of appropriate safety procedures and personal protective equipment should always be required.

Some agencies may have special certification requirements for operating certain types of equipment like chainsaws. It may be possible and desirable to arrange for onsite training and certification of course participants.

Putting It All Together

When the group assembles on the first day of the workshop, it is usually the culmination of weeks or months of planning, but it is only the beginning of the real effort — actually getting the project done. Unlike a typical preservation project, this requires working with a diverse group of people, who may never have worked together before, to assess their skills and interests, acquaint them with the work to be done, and provide the instruction needed to allow them to function as a team and complete the project.

Maintenance workers are one of the principal audiences for this type of training. Although many have had only limited exposure to preservation philosophy, they are frequently multi-talented individuals with a wide range of trade skills and problem-solving abilities. Architects, engineers, and cultural resource managers may understand the technical and philosophical issues surrounding the project, but often have little experience in construction and building trades. Both groups can benefit tremendously from interaction with each other. In fact, one of the best features of this type of training is the different skills that each participant brings to the workshop. In almost every group there is at least one

*(**Workshop**—continued on page 6)*

*(**Workshop**—continued from page 5)*

highly skilled individual that emerges as a natural teacher. At the Tollgate Workshop, Dale Swee, presently a member of the Forest Service Region One Preservation Team, proved to be just such a resource.

There are a number of ways to involve each member of the group in the project work and insure that each person participates in ways that relate directly to their training needs and interests. Probably the most important is to make sure that every member of the group understands the entire process of developing a treatment program for the structure. Before any "hands on" work begins, everyone in the class should be able to answer the following questions:

- What is the history of the structure, and why is it significant?
- How much "integrity" does the structure have? What features and materials define its character?
- What are the management goals for treatment and use of the structure, and how have past uses affected its condition?
- What problems does the structure have and what are their probable causes?
- What are the most important structural characteristics and physical properties of the materials from which the structure is built?
- What are the alternatives for treatment of the structure (stabilization, preservation, restoration, or rehabilitation) and under what circumstances could any or all of them be applied?
- How was the selected treatment plan developed, and how does the design address specific problems with the structure?

One of the advantages to rigorously analyzing and critiquing the planned treatment approach with the group is that it gives everyone an opportunity to identify flaws in the plan, or suggest better ways to accomplish the same end. It also illustrates one of the fundamental principles of preservation — that there is no single "right" way to approach a problem.

It never ceases to amaze me how quickly a group of people in a workshop can fall into a pattern of working smoothly together as a team. There are, however, a few things that an instructor needs to guard against:

Even though the goal is to complete the project, the workshop should never take on the feel of a forced labor camp. Allow plenty of time for questions and discussion, and include some diversions such as field trips.

Make sure that everyone gets a chance to work at different things, and that no one gets stuck doing a single boring or repetitious task. It is especially important to give people an opportunity to learn by doing new things. Encourage course participants with higher level skills to work with people with less experience and help them develop their skills.

On any preservation project unforeseen conditions and unexpected problems occur, inexperienced workers make mistakes, and weather can wreak havoc on the schedule. This should never be an occasion for making excuses or assigning blame. This is, in fact, one of the most important messages of preservation training —that mistakes can be fixed and problems can be solved.

Leave enough time at the end of each work day to make sure that all tools are gathered, cleaned, and properly stored. Pick up any trash or construction debris and properly secure the work site. A little extra time may be needed at the end of the work week to make the site secure for the weekend. At the end of each course gather and inventory all of the tools, making sure they get back to their owners in clean and serviceable condition.

Conclusion

Jim Askins, the founder of the Williamsport Preservation Training Center, always emphasized that preservation is as much about people as it is about buildings. His motto that "the hand teaches the eye" beautifully summarizes the way that hands-on skills training can be the basis for a broad understanding of the goals and methods of historic preservation. When it all comes together on a project, as it did at the Tollgate Shelter, the result is not just a completed preservation project, but a profound feeling of satisfaction for everyone that worked together to make it happen.

Lisa Sasser is a historical architect for the National Park Service. She is currently with the Park Historic Architecture Division, Washington, DC, and previously worked at the NPS

Historic Preservation Philosophy Conference and Workshops, June 20-24, 1994, Portland, OR

Session 1 is designed for Managers; 2 1/2 days, $150.00

Session 2 is designed for Field Personnel and those Managers who would like more in-depth training; 4 1/2 days, $250.00

Sponsored by: U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, University of Oregon School of Architecture and Allied Arts, and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

Intent of the conference and workshop is to convey the underlying historic preservation philosophy and to assist decisionmakers and practitioners in selecting appropriate treatments to ensure the long-term preservation of historic structures.

Eagle Creek Overlook Rehabilitation Workshop, July 11, 1994 through August 12, 1994, Cascade Locks, OR.

Participants can attend for one or more weeks at a cost to them of $285.00 per week. This workshop will include sessions on condition assessments, modern field rigging, masonry and log restoration, log construction, roofing, blacksmithing, use of epoxies, paint and the conservation of wooden elements. Both workshop series are open to all. {This course is one of 255 listed in the short term training directory [*CRM*, Vol. 16, No. 9, 1993].}

For more information about either workshop contact John Platz, U.S. Forest Service, Region Six Historic Structures Preservation Team, 2955 NW Division Street, Gresham, OR 97030, telephone 503-666-0649.

Documentation at Eagle Creek Recreation Area

Richa Wilson

Richa Wilson describes the benefits that have come to University of Oregon students from having an active role in the larger collaborative effort to preserve two historic Forest Service structures.

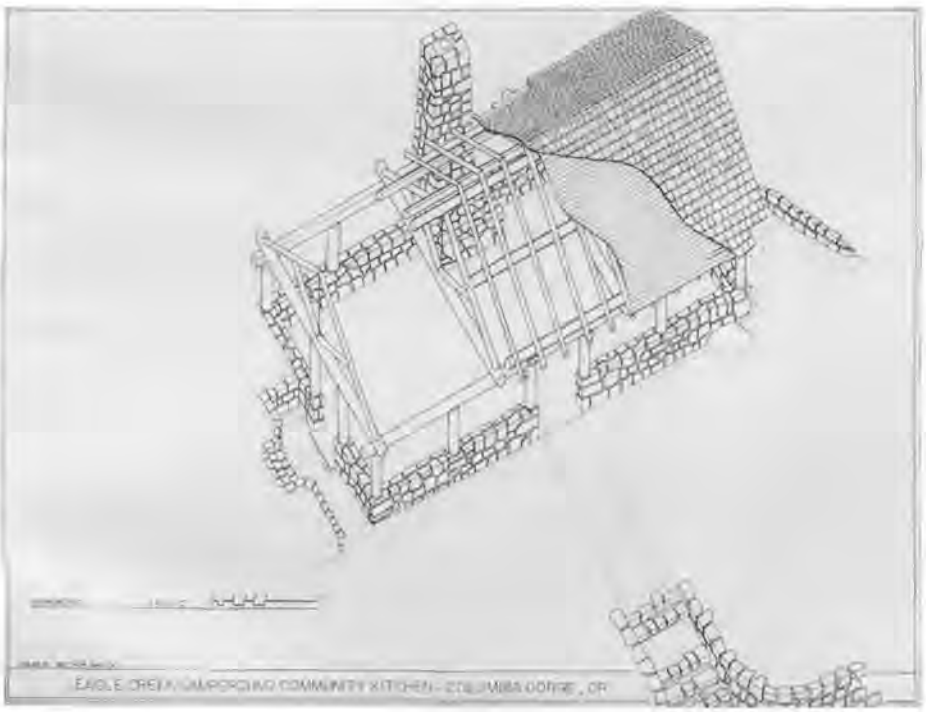
The Columbia River Gorge, whose rugged, green landscape delineates the border between Oregon and Washington, is the only waterway through the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The Gorge has enjoyed a history of popularity, not only in terms of ease of transportation, but also because it provides access to some of the country's most beautiful forests. U.S. Forest Service development along the Gorge near Eagle Creek began in the 1930s and resulted in the construction of several buildings to support recreation activities and visitors. The Eagle Creek Recreation Area is located about 30 miles east of Portland and includes a Community Kitchen and Register Building. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1936, both are log structures with basalt stone bases and shake roofs. The kitchen is approximately 20'x40' with open sides. The tiny Register Building (approximately 5'x6') was built to shelter the book that hikers registered in as a safety measure prior to heading into the forest.

The state of deterioration of both buildings was a concern to John Platz, a Forest Service engineer with the Mount Hood National Forest. He began planning another workshop with the National Park Service that would serve to build hands-on skills and would result in the restoration of these buildings (see Platz article elsewhere in this issue). In the spring of 1993, he was approached by Henry Kunowski of the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office who suggested using the skills of architecture and historic preservation students at the University of Oregon in Eugene. Within a short time, meetings had been held between representatives of SHPO, USFS, and the university and a plan had been established.

The first step in this cooperative endeavor was to take advantage of a fall 1993 class taught by Donald Peting and titled "Analysis of Historic Buildings." The 11 students who enrolled represented the Historic Preservation Program as well as the departments of Architecture and Art History. Some students had extensive drafting and measuring experience while others had little or none. Because of this, it was decided that the goal of the course was to produce a set of existing condition drawings to assist the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service with the training workshop scheduled for June/July 1994. The focus, then, was on measuring and graphically recording a structure on site and producing final ink drawings.

The course began with an introduction to the history, purpose, and methods of documentation of HABS/HAER. A discussion of the proper way to record field notes prepared the students for the first trip to the site. Three teams of three people were assigned specific parts of the Community Kitchen for documentation while a two-person team was responsible for the Register Building. Work during the first hours of the site visit proceeded slowly as the teams became accustomed to the process. Confidence and speed increased and the students succeeded in recording a significant amount of information in a day and a half. In the Community Kitchen, it was discovered that the stone fireplace, once used for cooking, was no longer functioning. Evidence also indicated the installation of electricity at one time but was no longer available. The roof had been cut away in two places to accommodate the growth of adjacent trees. The Register Building was in better condition but no longer served in its original capacity due to the relocation of the trail head.

Upon returning to Eugene, students drew plans, elevations, sections, and details based on everyone's field notes. In doing so, they identified missing information and realized the importance of using the HABS standardized notations to facilitate the understanding of notes by others. Inconsistencies in such items as roof pitch and dimensions



Eagle Creek Campground Community Kitchen. Drawn by Matthew Janssen.

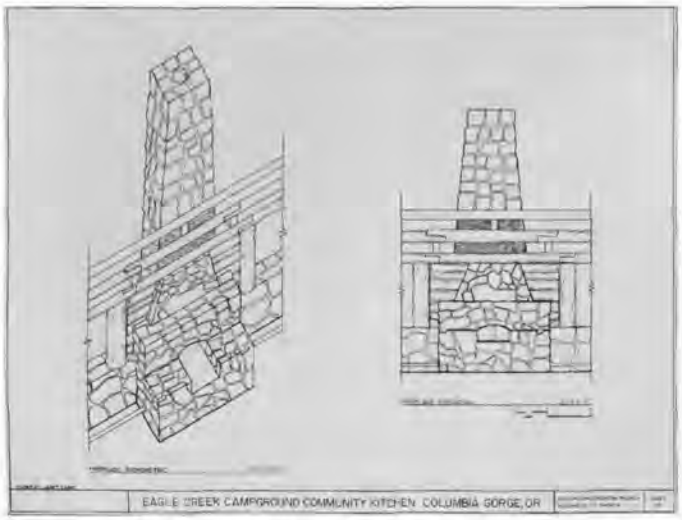
*(**Eagle Creek**—continued on page 8)*

*(**Eagle Creek**—continued from page 7)*

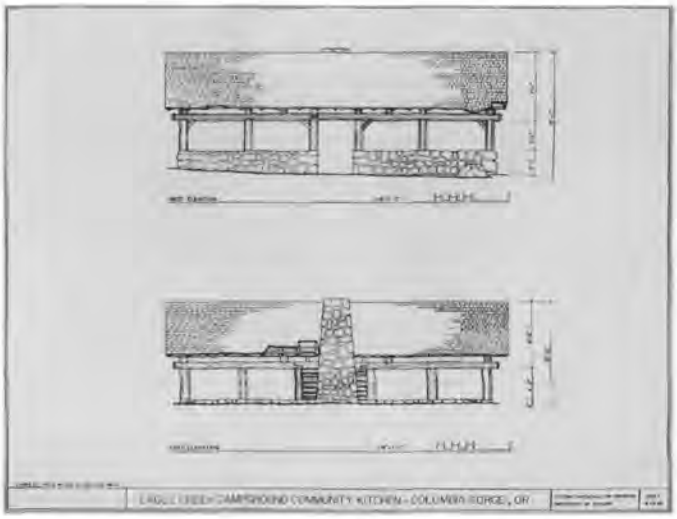
were discovered. A second trip was quickly scheduled to avoid the harsh winter winds and snow characteristic of the Gorge. The progress of the students was evident in the speed and confidence demonstrated during this visit.

While the drawings progressed, class time was devoted to other aspects of the recording and documentation of historic structures. Professor Peting reviewed examples of HABS drawings, explained and demonstrated the UTM grid system, and discussed the construction of recreation structures by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Near the end of the term, pencil drawings were presented by the students and reviewed by John Platz and faculty. Many preservation questions of philosophical and practical natures, which will continue to be issues on future projects, were also raised. Should damaged materials be replaced in-kind even if that meant utilizing old-growth trees? Should the fireplace and electricity be restored to working condition? Should the encroaching mature trees be removed or should the building continually be modified to accommodate them? Should the siding on the back half of the Community Kitchen, which had been removed, be reconstructed? Should both buildings be restored to their original uses? Since very little documentation on them had been found, how accurate would a restoration be? Some of these issues were resolved by Mr. Platz who explained the adjacent trees were diseased and were to be removed because of the danger they presented while the fireplace and electricity would not be restored to working condition due to Forest Service policy.

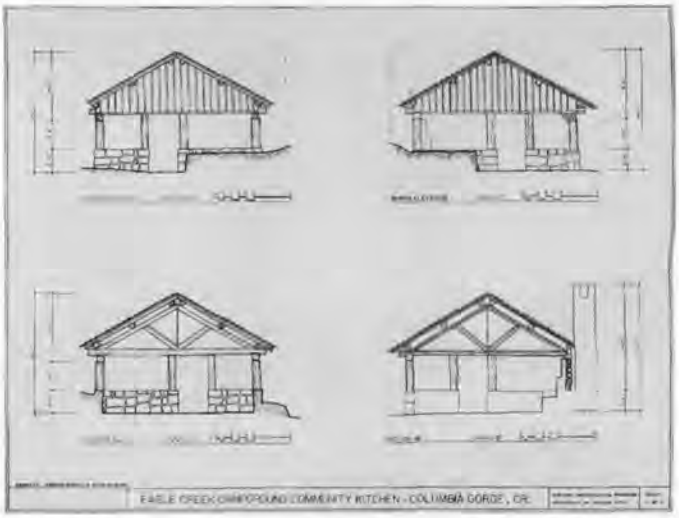
As the deadline approached, a cooperative tone was set by students as they resolved issues about the final ink drawings. It was decided that most would be drawn freehand to convey the irregular nature of the building materials. HABS standards were referred to for pen sizes and rendering of materials. The composition of each sheet was reviewed and revised to reflect a consistency throughout the set. The students in the class brought a diversity of experience and knowledge to the project. Those without a strong construction background learned more about building technology while others began to understand preservation issues. All developed an understanding of the identification of building materials and the importance of HABS standards in terms of communication and consistency. The success of the course affirmed the bonds established between the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Oregon's School of Architecture and Allied Arts. In a situation that was mutually beneficial, the Forest Service received high quality work at a minimal cost (direct expenses such as travel, accommodations, and supplies were reimbursed). The students gained experience in the documentation of historic buildings as well as exposure to federal agencies that are so important to our nation's cultural resources. Most importantly, the project reflects a wonderful beginning to the establishment of a long-term relationship between the Forest Service and the university.



Eagle Creek Campground Community Kitchen. Drawn by Janet Lamb.



Eagle Creek Campground Community Kitchen. Drawn by Richa Wilson and Jonathan Smith.



Eagle Creek Campground Community Kitchen. Drawn by Jennifer Barnes and Alain Rebeyrol.

Richa Wilson is a graduate student in the Historic Preservation Program at the University of Oregon.

The Heritage Partnership Initiative

National Heritage Areas

Alan J. Turnbull

In some parts of the country, the settled landscape tells a unique story about the people that live there. Indeed, the natural environment, which caused people to locate in a particular place, contributes to the traditions and cultural values of the people who have lived there. In these places, indigenous ways of using the land have created landscapes that are distinctive and reflective of the cultures that shaped them. The National Park Service (NPS) is developing a program to assist in the conservation of a system of National Heritage Areas—a new way for people to protect what they value about such places. This article presents some of the features that may influence upcoming legislation.

Legislation to enact this program may be considered by Congress in the future. If enacted, the legislation would allow the Department of the Interior to recognize and promote designated heritage areas and facilitate local management efforts. State and local government or private nonprofit organizations would manage individual areas in keeping with local values.

Some examples of National Heritage Areas are the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (Illinois), the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (Massachusetts and Rhode Island), the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor (Pennsylvania), and America's Industrial Heritage Project (Pennsylvania).

These examples are an *ad hoc* collection rather than a national system; each area was established by Congress, receives funding through the National Park Service, and is managed with the oversight of a local or federal commission. Other areas are promoted as "heritage areas" through a variety of state and local initiatives.

The Heritage *Partnership* Program

The Park Service is frequently asked to add new units to the national park system. Many proposals, however, involve areas that cannot be administered effectively under the "national park" model. The traditional park model, based on federal land ownership and management, is not effective or appropriate in landscapes that gain their significance from the built environment and the people who live and work there.

The Heritage Partnership Program is a proposal for a national effort to help communities conserve these landscapes in a way that would combine national recognition and support with local management. These areas would be managed by partnerships among federal, state, and local governments as well as private nonprofit organizations. Each area would involve a wide variety of "partners"—federal, state, local, and nonprofit—with a local or regional organization coordinating the contributions of all. The federal role would be to facilitate local actions and recognize and promote the nationally designated areas. Local partners would determine and carry out the type of management that is appropriate to their communities.

The proposed partnership system offers an approach that would meet the needs of local communities without relying solely on federal management and financing. The program would be legislated by Congress and administered by the Department of the Interior.

Establishing a Heritage Area

A community that wishes to establish a heritage area would prepare a feasibility study and a management plan and submit them to the Secretary of the Interior. Technical and financial assistance would be available for preparing these documents; in addition, once management planning is underway, funding might be available for creating certain programs, products, or facilities. The Congress would decide whether to designate any proposed area.

The proposed legislation would designate areas only in response to requests. Areas would be added to the system from time to time through a formal designation process after demonstrating feasibility and after proponents develop a management plan.

The Heritage Partnership Program could provide matching grants and technical assistance for (1) studying the feasibility of designating a proposed area, (2) creating management plans, and (3) undertaking "early action" toward developing programs and facilities once a feasibility study has been completed. The program also could help communities to provide visitors with high quality "interpretation"—communicating the story of their heritage area in an educational and entertaining way.

Program Funding

While no specific funding level is proposed in the legislation at this time, the act would permit federal expenditures for limited functions. The proposal might permit expenditures for:

1) small matching grants to fund feasibility studies and creation of management plans;
2) "early action" grants for enhancing a heritage area prior to designation (for interpretive programs or facilities);
3) matching funds for operation of the local managing entities; and
4) operation of the NPS program, including professional technical assistance.

The proposed legislation will avoid new bureaucracy, relying largely on existing mechanisms and staff. Designated areas will be managed by existing state or local governments, or by nonprofit organizations, wherever practical; local heritage area commissions could be established where necessary. The skills and services to be provided by the federal government already exist within the National Park Service.

*(**Heritage**—continued on page 19)*

The Cultural Resource Training Initiative

Sylvia Rose Augustus

Since 1991 the National Park Service has received additional funding to undertake cultural resource training activities pursuant to Section 101(h) of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. This section of the law states:

> The Secretary shall develop and make available to federal agencies, state and local governments, private organizations and individuals, and other nations and international organizations pursuant to the World Heritage Convention, training in, and information concerning professional methods and techniques for the preservation of historic properties and for the administration of the historic preservation program at the federal, state, and local level.

Modest funding (approximately $500,000 per annum) over the past three fiscal years has enabled the Service to expand its training activities to reach new audiences and to begin to develop a comprehensive cultural resource training program. Many new training activities have been funded, most in partnership with academic institutions, training centers, public agencies, and professional and trade organizations. Courses cover both highly technical subjects, such as remote sensing and the preservation of outdoor monuments, as well as preservation and conservation "basics" of preservation planning and documentation. Over 3,000 individuals have received in-depth training nationwide as a result of this training initiative; some of the funded courses are aimed at teaching specific preservation skills to unskilled and/or out-of-work individuals.

The recently enacted National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 calls for the Secretary of the Interior to develop and implement a comprehensive preservation education and training program, directing him to provide:

> increased preservation training opportunities for other federal, state, tribal and local government workers, and students; technical or financial assistance, or both, to historically black colleges and universities, to tribal colleges, and to colleges with a high enrollment of Native Americans or Native Hawaiians, to establish preservation training and degree programs.

Since 1991 the National Park Service Cultural Resource Training Initiative (CRTI) has assisted over 75 training activities. Without assistance from CRTI many of the training activities would not have occurred. The types of activities that have been assisted by the CRTI have been diverse. Training activities associated with survey and planning, historic landscapes, archeology/anthropology, documentation, curation, historic architecture, and interpretation have all been funded.

The CRTI money has been used primarily to "bridge the gap" as seed money, to print materials, to rent equipment, to provide scholarships for participants and for speaker per diem. The Service encourages applicants to seek financial commitments from additional funding sources. This is taken into consideration while screening proposals.

For further Information please contact Sylvia Rose Augustus, Preservation Assistance Division (424), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. (202) 343-9595.

Sylvia Rose Augustus is an architect and the coordinator of the Cultural Resource Training Initiative in the Preservation Assistance Division.

NPS 1994 Cultural Resource Training Initiative Proposals

In its fiscal year 1994 budget, the National Park Service received special funding to undertake cultural resources training activities pursuant to Section 101(h) of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. The increased funding gives the National Park Service an opportunity to develop a comprehensive cultural resource training program and to expand its training activities to reach new audiences in federal, state, and local offices. In addition to previously announced National Park Service training courses, the activities listed below will be funded. Details on specific training dates, cost, available scholarships, and locations may be obtained by contacting the individual(s) listed.

Survey and Planning

Historic Preservation in Micronesia

Sponsors: Western Regional Office, NPS. Contact: Margaret Pepin-Donat (415) 744-3985 Dates: 1994

This course will provide the basic skills needed to deal on a local level with the preservation of the cultural and historical resources. This course will provide liaison officers of the outer Atoll communities the skills necessary to deal on a local level with the preservation of the cultural and historical resources.

Remote Sensing/Geophysical Techniques for Cultural Resource Management Sponsor: Rocky Mountain Regional Office, NPS. Contact: Steven De Vore (303) 969-2882 Date: June 1994

This week-long training will concentrate on the use of electronic survey instruments, geophysical equipment, global positioning systems, and aerial photography methods available for the identification, evaluation, and ultimately the conservation of cultural resources. Instruction will be given in the use of electronic survey equipment including a total station with data collector and associated computer mapping of field data for archeological and historic architectural applications.

Managing for the Year 2000: Building State Historic Preservation Office Planning and Management Capabilities for the Year 2000 and Beyond.

Sponsor: Interagency Resources Division, WASO. Contact: de Teel Patterson Tiller (202) 343-9505. Dates: Throughout 1994.

This activity will provide a hands-on executive development experience for senior managers of State Historic

Preservation Offices (SHPO). Participants will learn how to strengthen their capabilities in adapting to changes in the social and political environment in which they must operate at state and local levels. Participants will also increase their skills in designing and carrying out long-term strategic organizational development programs that focus on change and development.

Archeology/Anthropology

Overview of Archeological Protection Programs Training
Sponsor: Archeological Assistance Division, NPS. Contact: Dick Waldbauer (202) 343-4113 Dates: Late Winter, Spring and Summer 1994

This course provides an overview of archeological resource protection programs, particularly for cultural resources, law enforcement, and justice program managers concerned with the problems of looting and vandalism. It assists managers in evaluating the current status of programs regarding effective use of staff and funding, introduce ARPA and other laws and regulations, and provide ways to improve existing protection and detection.

Archeology for Managers Training Course
Sponsor: Archeological Assistance Division, WASO. Contact: Dick Waldbauer (202) 343-4113 Dates: June 1994, Early Fall 1994

This week-long course will familiarize land and program managers with archeological methods, techniques, terminology, a variety of archeological resources so they can identify problems, evaluate alternatives and choose solutions. Essential aspects of archeological resources management will be stressed: resource inventory, evaluation, treatments, legal requirements, policies, guidelines, regulations and management approaches. Two courses will be given, one in the eastern and western United States. Approximately 50 professionals from non-cultural resources disciplines.

Archeological Curation and Collections Management
Sponsor: Archeological Assistance Division, WASO. Contact: Valetta Canouts (202) 343-4113 Dates: Fall 1994

The course will provide the basic tools for archeologist and archeological program managers to develop effective curation programs to meet federal and professional standards. Initial planning, cost analysis, applications of curatorial, collections management and conservation methods will be addressed. It will present statutory and refutatory authorities and background to make decisions, provide information on technical information and explain national objectives for treatment of human remains and other cultural materials.

Documentation

Professional Skills in Preservation: Training Activities at the University of Maryland
Sponsor: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, NPS; University of Maryland. Contact: Robert J. Kapsch (202) 343-9606 Dates: Throughout 1994

Students at University of Maryland and the public will be provided fieldwork training in the documentation of historic buildings, and historic landscapes. HABS/HAER documentation standards will be taught. In addition there will be a variety of historic preservation short courses.

Landmark Documentation, Pilot Project
Sponsor: Western Regional Office, NPS. Contact: Paul Alley (415) 744-3988 Dates: November - September 1994

Graduate Students will be taught current approaches and practices of documenting historic properties, and will gain experience while working in a governmental historic-preservation office. The development of historical contexts, and identification of all component resources of properties will be taught. Each student will be under the direction of a Western Regional, NPS senior staff member and produce individual projects involving landmark documentation.

Documenting Your Community's Traditions
Sponsor: Interagency Resources Division, WASO. Contact: Patricia L. Parker (202) 343-9505 Date: June-July, 1994 (possibly 2 courses)

Developed in 1992 with the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress, this course provides "hands-on" training in documenting living traditions with three media: video-recording, still photography, and audio recording. Participants apply as teams consisting of 3-4 individuals and must be from Indian tribes, Alaska Native groups, or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Historic Architecture

Symposium on the Preservation and Treatment of Building Stone
Sponsor: Preservation Assistance Division, NPS Contact: Charles Fisher (202) 343-9568
Dates: May or June 1994

This symposium will bring together experts on the preservation of stone in the context of historic buildings. Topics covered will focus on the special concerns surrounding the chemical consolidation of stone. Maintenance and treatment, cleaning will be covered. Case studies will be presented to explore the above mentioned areas.

Preservation Persuasion and Practice : Learning by Doing
Sponsors: Rocky Mountain Regional Office, NPS Contact: Rick Cronenberger (303) 969-2880
Dates: Throughout 1994

Hands on preservation classes will be offered in the following areas: Wood Shingle/Shake Roofing, Wood Window and Door Repair, Stabilization Techniques, Structures Investigation and Project Planning. Students will work on current National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service and state owned properties in Montana. Technical hands on training will be taught by employees of the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service.

1994 Preservation Institute for Building Crafts Workshop Series
Sponsor: Preservation Assistance Division, NPS; Historic Windsor, Inc. Contact: Judy Hayward (802) 674-6742 Dates: Summer 1994

Scholarships will be given to at least 30 participants from non-profit preservation agencies and organizations to attend courses offered by the Preservation Institute for the Building Crafts in Windsor, Vermont. Some of the courses for which funding will be available include the following: introduction to architectural woodworking, historic plaster repair, ornamental plaster repair, painting older structures, window conservation, and stone wall repair.

*(**Augustus**—continued on page 12)*

(Augustus—continued from page 11)

Workshop Series on Understanding the Health and Environmental Hazards Inherent in Architectural Restoration Materials and Processes. Sponsor: Park Historic Architecture Division, NPS Contact: S. Lisa Sasser (202) 343-8153 Dates: Throughout 1994

This national workshop series will focus on key technical preservation problems and on the related health and environmental hazards inherent in architectural restoration materials and processes. The course will be developed and taught by RESTORE, a New York-based preservation training organization and the National Park Service, Park Historic Architecture Division.

Pacific Northwest Historic Preservation Conference Workshop
Sponsor: Park Historic Architecture Division, NPS Contact: S. Lisa Sasser (202) 343-8153
Dates: March/April 1994

This training will promote an understanding of cultural resource management issues and stewardship and preservation principles. Participants will be taught documentation techniques, the use of appropriate preservation treatments and the implementation of preservation programs.

Campbell Center Preservation/Conservation Courses
Sponsors: Curatorial Services Division and Preservation Assistance Division, NPS; Campbell Center, Mt. Carroll, IL. Contact: Mary Lee Wood (815) 244-1173 Dates: Summer 1994

Scholarships for in-depth courses on conservation and preservation topics, including maintenance of historic structures and masonry preservation, will be made available to local, state and federal government officials and staff of not-for-profit organizations during 1994. Funds will also be used to upgrade written materials for several courses.

Workshop for the Maintenance and Seismic Retrofit of Historic Religious Properties and Meeting Halls
Sponsor: Western Regional Office, NPS Contact: Michael Crowe (415) 744-3988 Dates: January 1994

The processes involved in the seismic retrofit of historic buildings with public assembly spaces will be investigated. Owners and persons with an interest in these building types will learn about facility management and the most current descriptions of seismic retrofit technology as it applies to the above mentioned building types. Creative financing for stabilization projects will be taught. Case studies, lectures and panel discussions will be used to convey this information.

Preservation Carpentry Curriculum and Training Workshop
Sponsor: Preservation Assistance Division, NPS Contact: Sylvia Rose Augustus (202) 343-9595
Dates: Summer 1994

This 16 hour training activity will cover the principles and practices of preservation carpentry. There will be an emphasis placed on curriculum development for basic carpentry conservation principles and practices. The workshop is designed primarily for building trade instructors and administrators . Participants should have a basic understanding of elementary building principles.

Institute for the Study of Classical Architecture at the New York Academy of Art.
Sponsor: Preservation Assistance Division, NPS. Contact: Sylvia Rose Augustus (202) 343-9595. Dates: June 5-July 17, 1994.

These summer courses will provide students, historians, educators, scholars, architects, builders, and interested persons an opportunity to learn about classical architecture. This program is comprised of seven courses on classical and traditional building. The topics that are covered include: the elements of classical architecture; proportion; historic building technology and the traditional building crafts; and documentation. In addition to classroom activities students will make field trips to historic sites and to artisan studios involved in the manufacture of architectural ornament; and will be required to prepare assignments involving the documentation and research of classical language of architecture. Funds will be used to provide several scholarships.

Historic Landscapes

Historic Landscape Preservation Training session for Western U.S. State Historic Preservation Offices
Sponsor: Western Regional Office, NPS Contact: Margaret Pepin-Donat (415) 744-3985
Date: July 1994

This regional, 20 hour workshop, will train State Historic Preservation Office staff in the field of historic landscape preservation. Case studies will focus on 1) inventory, evaluation and documentation, 2) Secretary's of the Interiors standards for rehabilitation, 3) treatment and management of historic landscapes. The workshop will be held in California.

Videotape:"America's Landscape Legacy"
Sponsor:Preservation Assistance Division, NPS Contact: Charles Birnbaum (202) 343-9597 Date: 1994

This video tape will raise awareness among the preservation community about historic landscapes. Examples of designed, rural and ethnographic landscapes will be presented. The basic tools for research and documentation will be illustrated using case studies. Research techniques such as field reconnaissance, archival research and oral history will be covered.

Curation

Archeology and Ethnography Collections Care Training
Sponsor: Curatorial Services Division, WASO. Contact: Tony Knapp (202) 343-8141 Date: April 18-29, 1994.

Topics covered in this 80-hour training course will include the nature of anthropological collections, documentation of their condition, institutional responsibility to ethnic groups, particularly Native Americans, principles and ethics of collection care, handling, access to and use of collections, condition surveys, storage, museum environment, care and storage of photographs, inventory, legal issues and institutional responsibility to ethnic groups. Based on the successful Bay Foundation/NIC model. This intensive course is aimed at museum technicians.

Campbell Center Preservation/Conservation Courses
Sponsors: Curatorial Services Division, WASO. Contact: Tony Knapp (202) 343-8141 Date: Summer 1994

Scholarships to courses on the care of photograph collections, mount making, evaluating of materials and museum security will be made available to selected staff working in local, state and federal governments. Funds for upgrading course materials will also be provided. The courses will be held at the Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies in Illinois.

Paper Conservation for the Non-Conservator
Sponsor: Curatorial Services Division, WASO Contact: Tony Knapp (202) 343-8141 Date: March 1994
This 16 hour course will teach participants about the history of paper making, identification and treatment of paper damage. Lessons will be taught by using case studies and lectures. Participants will get hands on experience in conservation treatment techniques.

Preventative Conservation Management Workshop: Museum Housekeeping in Historic Furnished Structures, Exhibits and Storage Rooms
Sponsor: Southeast Regional Office, Museum Services Division, NPS Contact: H.Dale Durham (404) 730-2201 Date: May 1994
This 32 hour course will teach preventative conservation goals and attitudes as applied to museum housekeeping. Housekeeping planning methods, techniques, procedures, and tools and equipment will be discussed, practiced and applied.

Scholarships for Collections Care Training Program
Sponsor: North Atlantic Regional Office, NPS Contact: John Maounis (617) 223-5055
Date: July 11-August 6,1994
Scholarships will be provided to attend this twenty-two and one-half day training course at a seminar given by the Mid-Atlantic Association of Museums. A broad range of technical information focusing on the care and maintenance of collections in museums. Topics such as, Housekeeping for the Period Room; Pest Control; Packing and Shipping; Monitoring and Control of Museum Environments; Low Budget Storage; Nature of Materials; Agents of Deterioration and Detailed study of materials and collection objects.

Video Tape, "Basic Collection Preservation : An Introduction"
Sponsor: North Atlantic Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resources Management, Branch of Museum Services Contact: John Maounis (617) 223-5055 or Michael D. Hendeson (617) 242-5613 Date: 1994
This video will consist of ten short demonstrations showing how to preserve various materials commonly found in historic site collections by undertaking responsible preventative care. The ten segments will be: Using Visible Light and UV Meters; Vacuuming Textiles; Creating Textile Storage; Caring for Clear finished furniture; Moving furniture; Cavity Packing; Handling and Storing Oversized Paper Objects; Matting Works of Art; Recording the Environment.

Interpretation

Symposium on Historic Preservation Curriculum Development at Historically Black Colleges and Universities
Sponsor: Preservation Assistance Division, NPS Contact: Sylvia Rose Augustus (202) 343-9595
Dates: Fall 1994
This three day symposium will involve the participation of preservation educators and professionals, crafts people and representatives of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This symposium will assist the representatives of the HBCUs in the identification of the technical and financial needs of associated with starting a preservation degree program. Participants will be assisted in identifying the appropriate department to house the future program, how to develop a curriculum that will assure the competence of graduates, and how to develop a curriculum that places a strong emphasis on community based preservation advocacy in minority communities and the location of potential funding sources.

International Workshop on the Preservation of Historic Mining Sites
Sponsor: Rocky Mountain Regional Office, NPS Contact: Robert L. Spude (303) 969-2875
Dates: June 1994
This workshop will occur as part of the Third International Mining History Conference. The workshop will include a day of formal presentations and a day of field exercises. The formal presentations will present technical innovations and case studies on the preservation of mining sites.

1.Teaching with Historic Places Summer Institute

2.Workshop to Create Teaching with Historic Places Lesson Plans on Properties of Value to Culturally Diverse Groups
Sponsor: Interagency Resources Division, National Register Branch, NPS Contact:Beth M. Boland (202) 343-9545 Dates: Throughout 1994
These training activities will publicize the wealth of information associated with the properties listed on the national Register of Historic Places. Educators will be encouraged to investigate the use of historic places to instruct young people about American history, geography and culture. This approach will be used to enhance traditional teaching methods. These activities will encourage lesson plan development for teachers using the resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Miscellaneous

Workshop For Natural Historic Landmark Owners
Sponsor: Rocky Mountain Region, NPS Contact: Greg Kendrick 303 969-2875
Dates: May 1994
This regional training activity will provide direct professional assistance to National Historic Landmark owners. Participants will learn basic information pertaining to the implications of NHL designation, stewardship and sources for technical and financial assistance.

Directory of College, University, Craft and Trade Programs in Cultural Resource Management.
Sponsor: WASO, NPS. Contact: Emogene A. Bevitt 202-343-9561. Date: FY94.
This directory will provide paraprofessionals and students involved in or preparing for careers in cultural resource management with information needed to find an appropriate training or a degree program. The directory will include the following information: type of degree offered, sponsoring academic departments, degree requirements, enrollment data, contact names and addresses, courses and faculty. This directory will be made available to preservation professionals, academic institutions, libraries, high school guidance counselors and individuals considering training and/or degree programs in historic preservation.

Urban Archeology in St. Augustine

Volunteers Assist Research and Public Outreach

Bruce John Piatek

Screening for replica artifacts.

The Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, an agency of the Florida Department of State, recently completed field work on the Government House excavation. The Preservation Board is an agency that is charged with the study and preservation of the historical and archeological resources of colonial St. Augustine, FL, and its environs. The Preservation Board is assisted in its archeological research efforts by the St. Augustine Archaeological Association whose members are avocational archeologists. The Association's members provide volunteer assistance to professional archeological investigations and assist in archeological educational programs for tourists and residents. The Government House investigation is currently in the analysis phase, with active field work having ended in September of 1993.

The author, along with Stan Bond, Mary Martin, and the volunteers of the St. Augustine Archaeological Association, recently completed a successful excavation season working on the Governor's House site in St. Augustine. The dig was conducted by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. The project was designed with three principal goals for research and three goals for public education and outreach.

The first research goal was to identify the earliest European use of the Government House lot and better define the boundaries of the 16th century settlement. Behaviors which could be encountered are associated with the guard house and watch tower shown on the 1586 Boazio Map produced after Sir Francis Drake's raid, and Governor Canzo's home built on the site in 1598.

Second, we hoped to better document the evolutionary history of the buildings that served as the governor's home and office. The historic maps contain inconsistencies in the structural layout of the building over short periods of time. These inconsistencies appear to be the result of different map makers producing maps of the same building but with differing perspectives on what was important. Sorting out these inconsistencies would help us better understand the evolution of the site and future assessments of other colonial properties.

Third, we hoped to collect data on the daily life of the governors, their family, servants, and slaves. This was the first archeological research conducted on the site which served as home and office to Florida's colonial governors. It was hoped that data from the excavation could provide new insights and a broader comparative database for St. Augustine.

Students enter unit for detailed explanation.

The findings from the excavation are preliminary since laboratory work is not complete, but the effort was successful. We discovered that during the 18th century the governor's courtyard was first paved with small stones that came into the colony as ships ballast. Later the courtyard was resurfaced with two successive tabby floors. The foundation from an 18th century guard house was identified and information was gathered on its construction sequence and dimensions. Post molds indicating an early-18th- century or late-17th century wooden building were also identified. Below these features was a mid-17th-century well that graced the governor's courtyard. It had four coquina stone columns that rose from the corners of this square well apparently to support a roof. This elaborate structure was an enhancement of an earlier barrel lined well. The high point and final day of the excavation was the recovery of the complete, intact barrel from the bottom of the well and the board and post well repair

structure. The wooden items are currently being conserved by the Maple Leaf Shipwreck Conservation Laboratory in Jacksonville. It is hoped that the well structure can be reconstructed and eventually placed on display at the Government House museum.

The public outreach effort required a high degree of planning and effort prior to beginning the excavation. Once the background history was known, research questions were developed, and the site was selected, the logistics of doing the excavation were time- consuming but familiar. The concept of public outreach was first planned to be a simple process of opening the site to the public and having a site interpreter present current findings and working hypotheses to visitors. Next a brochure was added to the concept so that visitors could take additional information from the site. The concept then grew to include an exhibit gallery, visible working laboratory space, and small museum shop. All this enhanced the visitor's experience and provided additional vehicles through which to teach people about archeology. Exhibit design and construction, and the activities of developing signs, visitor flow patterns, advertising, booking school tours, obtaining goods for resale, etc., were new activities for Stan Bond and the author who were responsible for getting these jobs done.

The first goal of our outreach effort was to invite the public into the site and allow them to watch the work and ask questions. The goal was to maximize the public benefit from the expenditure of public funds without sacrificing archeological quality. We threw open the gates and invited the public to watch as artifacts were discovered before their eyes. They could see history buried under their feet. This component of the project was highly successful. It did slow down the excavation and the same questions were asked thousands of times, but it was a great opportunity for people to see **the real** St. Augustine, and to make a link to the past.

A second goal was to develop the 3,000 square foot exhibit gallery. The author designed the exhibit hall to be a hands-on, do what the archeologists do, exhibit space. This effort was something new and it worked well. Visitors could reconstruct a ceramic dish, match artifacts with the people who used them, dress up like a colonist, use a surveyor's level, see building foundations under the existing building, step into a mock excavation unit which appears 6' below ground, see artifacts, look into the laboratory and even excavate and screen for replica artifacts. People were able to grasp the bigger picture of what archeology was and how it discovers the past. The exhibit invited people to learn by not only seeing artifacts but by touching and doing things.

The final goal for public education and outreach was the school tour program. School groups toured the excavation, archeology gallery, and the Government House museum. Staff archeologists or volunteers led the tours which served over 1,000 students. We also had tours from the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind which provided an interpretative challenge. Tours did not end with the coming of summer. Students from the local school board's Summer Marine Sciences program came to the site throughout the summer. They learned how important marine resources were to the colonist and even made tabby while in period dress. Students from the San Luis Archaeological & Historical Site summer program

View site with visitors. Interpreter is in period dress.

assisted with the excavation.

Volunteers were an integral part of this and other components of the project and provided over 4,500 hours of labor. Most of the project volunteers were retired professionals, a few high school students, and working people that helped on the weekends. Two dedicated volunteers helped construct the archeological exhibits and provided labor as well as expertise in engineering and technical drafting and design. Once the project began, one volunteer coordinated and scheduled volunteers to run the gallery space and assist in the museum store. Volunteers greeted and interpreted the exhibit space to over 105,000 visitors. The exhibit was staffed by volunteers from 10:00 a.m to 4:00 p.m., seven days a week. Volunteers also assisted at the excavation screens and in the washing and initial sorting of artifacts. Many of these volunteers are members of the St. Augustine Archaeological Association. The Association is a volunteer organization started by staff of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board to encourage interest in archeology and channel that interest in positive directions. Other volunteers were not Association members but wanted a chance to help in this exciting project and to meet other people with similar interests. About three fifths of the volunteer hours were spent in the operation of the gallery with the remainder related to field work. Since volunteers had total freedom to select the activity they wanted, they all moved into tasks that suited them and required little if any supervision once they were trained. All aspects of the project, which spanned nearly eight months, were a great success.

Bruce John Piatek is the museum administrator for the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. For his work on this project, Mr. Piatek received Florida's Department of State Productivity Award and the Florida Association of Museums' 1993 Museum Services Award for Innovation, citing his creation of a unique urban archeology exhibit at the Government House site in St. Augustine.

Photos by the author.

Archeology of an Industrial Town

Harpers Ferry and the New Order of Manufacturing

Paul A. Shackel

Since 1989, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, WV, has embarked upon one of the largest construction and archeology projects in the National Park Service. While the archeology program serves Section 106 compliance needs, a dedicated staff of archeologists, cultural landscape architects, and historians have made significant contributions studying the material and cultural consequences of this enterprising community within the context of larger social, economic and political issues of 19th-century industrial life. Since public interpretation is a major thrust of the park's mission, interpreters use current research to focus attention on the value and importance of the park's cultural resource. Research allows park personnel to provide to the public up-to-date information which enables the interpreter to enliven their presentations. In a recent issue of *Park Science* Lois Winter (1993:9) notes that ongoing research, such as archeology, allows visitors to explore the value of the park as a laboratory for historical studies, an important park value that visitors may not otherwise have the opportunity to appreciate.

Archeologists have performed work in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park since the late 1950s. Most of these excavations have concentrated on the early-19th-century gun manufacturing industry and supporting commerce (figure 1). These investigations include the rifle works (Carson 1962; Larabee 1960b, 1961, 1962), the arsenal yard (Cotter 1959, 1960; Larabee 1960a), and industrial enterprises on Virginius Island (Hannah 1969). Work has continued through the 1980s documenting these resources as well as Civil War and post-bellum sites for future resource identification and protection (e.g. Frye and Frye 1989; Winter and Frye 1992). Since 1989 four major archeological excavations and many smaller projects have been undertaken by the division of archeology at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Archeology in the center of the commercial district has focused upon the everyday lives of residents who lived, prospered, struggled, and worked in this small industrial town. Excavations were performed at armory worker's houses, a hotel, boarding houses, stores, and at dwellings of private citizens. Most recently work has occurred on Virginius Island, a small private industrial community that served the armory facilities as well as the local and regional economy.

The Garden and the Machine in the United States Armory

Pollen and phytolith studies (Cummings 1993; Rovner 1993) have allowed new interpretations of the changing cultural environment within the context of industrialization (Shackel 1993). While industrialists and agriculturalists of the new republic argued whether this nation should industrialize or become the bread basket of the world, Harpers Ferry grew as an industrial town at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, some 60 miles from the major ports of Georgetown and Alexandria. During the early-19th century industrial development in remote areas was justified as making nature productive (Marx 1964; Kasson 1979). Examination of the archeobotanical remains provides evidence of one strategy that early Harpers Ferry industrialists may have used to create a compromise that allowed industry and nature to coexist. Pollen and phytolith data from the grounds adjacent to the armory indicates that armory officials made every attempt to provide well-groomed, manicured lawns in this industrial environment (Cummings 1993; Rovner 1993) (see figure 1). Maintaining a natural environment around the armory helped to justify the coexistence of the machine and nature within Harpers Ferry. By the 1830s, when the industrialization process and disciplined manufacturing techniques became established and industry no longer had to justify its coexistence with nature, the surrounding areas were no longer maintained (Shackel 1993). Yards lost their manicured nature as weedy plants dominated the ground's floral composition.

Fig. 1. A pastoral view of the early-19th-century musket factory in Harpers Ferry, WV.

Domestic Sites of Armory Workers

There is evidence of the persistence of craft and home industry in some of the excavations of armorers' domestic lots. In one assemblage dating to the 1820s through 1830s, a comparatively large quantity of gun parts and tools were found in association with the workers' dwelling (Shackel in prep; Larsen in prep). Since armorers were often employed in a piece-work situation until 1841, these tools and gun parts may be evidence that piece-work manufacturing was done on the armorer's homelot. Factory discipline as we know of it today was only in its most rudimentary form in Harpers Ferry.

Evidence at the master armorer's house indicates that household residents were increasingly eager to participate in the new industrial order, purchasing the newest and most fashionable commodities transported into town by rail and canal (Lucas 1993a). In contrast, the examination of an armory worker's household indicates that his family was probably more reluctant to participate in the new consumer revolution of the 1820s-1840s. These residents acquired, used, and disposed of consumer goods that were fashionable several generations earlier (Lucas in prep). Economic constraints may be one explanation for this phenomenon, but much in the same way that residents adhered to their craft occupation, this consumer pattern may be an expression of workers' adherence to the preindustrial order (Lucas and Shackel in press).

Fig. 2. Excavation in the backyards of the 1830s hotel in Harpers Ferry.

Hotels and Boarding Houses

Excavations adjacent to a hotel that coexisted during the armory's operations located a wide range of consumer goods that were probably used by a variety of social, business, and economic groups (figures 2 and 3). The variability of goods may indicate the different roles the hotel served to facilitate cultural interactions. It operated as a place for business as well as a locale for informal transactions. The variety of material goods found may have been a conscious effort by the hotel owners to maximize business potential (Larsen and Lucas 1993, in prep).

Fig. 3. Excavations of the 1830s hotel privy in Harpers Ferry.

Boarders traditionally tend to be the landless, mobile, laborers of industrial society. Examination of a late-19th-century boardinghouse privy and its comparison to an entrepreneur household's assemblage illuminates the differences in material wealth and health conditions between classes in an industrializing society (figure 4). Generally, the boarders lacked variety in their diet and had a relatively high disease rate (i.e., intestinal roundworm and whip worm). One of the town's major entrepreneurial families living adjacent to the boardinghouse had a significantly greater variety of foods as well as a much higher parasites rate (Reinhard 1993). Other stereotypes of wealth held true when comparing these two assemblages. The entrepreneur's household had a greater diversity of higher cost ceramics while the boarders used common "thrasher's china" (Lucas 1993b). About 76% of the containers found at the boarding house were medicine-related, while only 20% of the containers were medicine-related at the entrepreneurs house. The boarders also had a substantially greater proportion of pain killers and medicines for digestive disorders. These differences are a major indicator of the contrast between laborers, and non-laborers health and medicinal treatment (Larsen 1993).

Fig. 4. A view of late-19th-century Harpers Ferry.

*(**Harpers Ferry**—continued on page 18)*

(Harpers Ferry—continued from page 17)

An Archeology of 19th-Century Harpers Ferry

At the beginning of the industrial era many craftsmen felt that wage labor was "drawing the chains of slavery, and riveting them closer and closer around the limbs of free labor" (quoted in McPherson 1988:25). The development of an industrial town at Harpers Ferry affected both work and domestic life as well as the landscape and the built environment. As individuals' lives were increasingly being driven by time discipline, they chose to either participate in these new cultural patterns, attempt to alter them, or withdraw from them. The archeology program at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park provides some interpretations of how people reacted to the new industrial order. This work addresses questions beyond Section 106 compliance needs and contributes significant information to the park's database for interpreters' use.

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*(**Heritage**—continued from page 9)*

Long-term Obligations

The proposed legislation seeks to help heritage areas become self-sustaining. The program itself will last only 25 years unless reauthorized by Congress. In addition, the Secretary can request that Congress withdraw the federal recognition of any area that no longer meets the criteria; that means designated units that don't prove themselves over time can be dropped.

Any Heritage Area Commissions designated by the Secretary would be dissolved after ten years (with a possible extension of five years). By limiting the length of time for which an area may receive federal funds, other areas can be added to the system over time without compounding the total federal expense.

Over the years in which the federal government provides assistance, a heritage area should develop the momentum necessary to exist independently. During this time it will have the opportunity to prove its viability, through attracting visitors, demonstrating economic and cultural value, and building local and state political support. When federal assistance ends, the area would remain a part of the national system, but would be financially and administratively independent.

Public Participation

NPS is making public participation and outreach a top priority as it seeks to respond to the widespread public interest in heritage conservation. The Service has involved a wide constituency and kept all interested parties fully informed during development of this proposal.

Over 2,000 organizations and individuals have received information about the proposal's progress and have been asked for feedback; NPS has convened five public meetings around the country to solicit the public's views and met with every interested organization that has requested information on the proposal.

Please share your ideas with us! Contact the National Park Service, Recreation Resources Assistance Division (782), Washington, DC 20013-7127 (attn: Heritage Partnerships); 202-343-3780.

Alan J. Turnbull is an outdoor recreation planner working in the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA), National Park Service, Washington, DC.

National Conference on Heritage Partnerships
March 13-15, 1994

Sponsored by the National Coalition for Heritage Areas
Washington, DC
Contact: Clare Novak; 202-673-4204.

Historic Parkway Design

A Look at the AASHTO Green Book

Summary of Position Paper

Paul Daniel Marriott

This country has a rich history of parkway development. Beginning in the early decades of this century, a concerted effort to promote, design, and develop safe, attractive, and pleasurable drives led to the development of numerous parkways. Such motor ways threading through a landscape were designed to offer the urban dweller visual repose, recreation, and interaction with the natural environment. **This relationship between the park and its many uses, and the roadway with its automobile function, is what distinguishes a parkway from other types of roadways.** The pleasure of the driving experience is paramount.

With the passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), and a new view on transportation systems in this nation, there currently exists a climate of expectation and opportunity. The greater flexibility available to local and state governments in the distribution and use of federal funding has generated new approaches for addressing transportation issues. Many communities are now responding by implementing creative transportation solutions and enhancements that would have been difficult only a few years ago. In order to respond to this demand and still maintain the safe movement of people and goods, it will be necessary for highway design standards to recognize and respond to these new attitudes and opportunities.

National Significance

The existing and potential losses to the structure and character of historic parkways represent not only the loss of detail or historic character to a particular roadway, but a significant loss of an important national resource. Historic parkways are the legacy of the history of highway development in this nation. They represent a period in which significant advances were made in highway engineering. They demonstrate the successful interaction of diverse professional groups working together to integrate the automobile with the landscape. The engineers, landscape architects, planners, architects, and conservation professionals who developed, designed, and built parkways were developing corridors for transportation, recreation, environmental management, and community enhancement. These multi-use transportation corridors in many ways embody the established goals of ISTEA.

Recreational driving is now the number two form of recreation in the United States.[1] Closely related is the fact that tourism is now the third largest industry and the second largest employer in the nation.[2] With this in

The National Trust for Historic Preservation's position paper, "Design Considerations for Historic Parkways: A Look at the AASHTO Green Book," was developed as a response to a growing concern for the preservation of the integrity of our nation's historic parkways. The study's premise is that the nation's historic parkways have a purpose and design history distinctive from all other roadways, and that the historic nature of design and alignment developed expressly for pleasure and aesthetics clearly demonstrate the uniqueness of these roadways.

It has been difficult as time, growth, and technologies have changed, for historic parkways to meet the expectations of modern roadways designed to different standards with different intended uses. Not designed to carry high volumes of traffic at higher speeds, historic parkways are nonetheless being pressed into intensive service to help meet the critical traffic needs generated by rapid metropolitan growth. Frequently in efforts to adapt historic parkways to modern uses, historic details and character have been destroyed.

For many parkways, efforts to manage the road according to the engineering and safety standards as codified in *A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets* by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Green Book, have resulted in the destruction of historic structures, alignments, and landscapes.

At conflict is the desire to provide a safe driving environment while recognizing the historic resources. Currently, however, the Green Book provides no guidance for accommodating historic resources within highway design. In order to initiate a dialogue regarding possible options for preservation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, at the request of the Westchester County, New York, Department of Planning and with the financial assistance of the James A. MacDonald Foundation, prepared a position paper examining possible options for the recognition of historic parkways and their safe and sensitive management (see *CRM*, Vol. 16, No. 10, "Viewpoint," pp. 25-26).

The overriding premise of the paper is that the provision of a safe driving environment and the protection of significant historic resources need not be mutually exclusive. To demonstrate this, the paper identified a number of existing policies and standards that, when appropriately applied, could accommodate both safety and preservation goals. Recognizing, however, that the integrity of significant historic resources cannot rely solely on the thoughtful interpretation of existing codes, the paper further suggests the development of a new functional classification for historic parkways. Functional classification, the system by which AASHTO identifies roadway types (urban street, rural collector, freeway, etc.), carries with it a set of standards (design controls and criteria, elements of design, and cross section elements) for the safe development and management of roadways within each category. The paper was presented to the AASHTO Task Force on Geometric Design by a representative of the Surface Transportation Policy Project on November 9, 1993. A summary of this paper appears above.

Frequently, efforts to enhance safety along the Bronx River Parkway have ignored historic resources and arguably altered the expectancy of the route. Photo courtesy Westchester County Dept. of Planning.

mind, many state departments of transportation, economists, and politicians are viewing the provision and maintenance of safe and attractive motoring routes of importance to the development of a stable economy. The special contribution of historic parkways is in their preservation, through alignment, details, landscape, and corridor activities, of a period of significant engineering and transportation development.

History

The Bronx River Parkway in New York is the first modern parkway, and many would argue the first modern highway in the world. Designed and constructed between 1907 and 1923, the Bronx River Parkway was designed to provide leisure driving and recreational opportunities along the Bronx River corridor. To maintain the aesthetic experience and the provision of a safe driving environment, the parkway was the first to introduce the concept of limited access. Further safety precautions, designed to allow the driver to enjoy the scenery within a well-regulated corridor, included separated grade interchanges in many locations, lighting, an unheard of 40' width of pavement, and in locations the first use of separated travelways by a median. The immense popularity and success of the Bronx River Parkway led to a program of parkway development throughout Westchester County.

The Saw Mill River, Hutchinson River, and Cross County Parkways followed within a few decades in Westchester County. Connecticut saw the development of the Merritt Parkway; Virginia, the Mount Vernon Parkway. New York built the Taconic State Parkway. New Jersey built the Palisades Interstate Parkway and the Garden State Parkway. Denver developed a series of parkways, and California carefully detailed and aligned the Arroyo Seco Parkway (Pasadena Freeway). Tennessee, Texas, and Ohio also developed parkways. The National Park Service designed and built a series of national parkways and developed a comprehensive plan for parkway arrival to Washington, DC.

This quantity and geographic diversity demonstrate the popularity of historic parkways and the intensity with which the nation embraced the new engineering technology within a landscape setting. It is from these unique and early modern parkways that the origins of the Interstate system and many of our concepts for traffic movement and safety arose.

Current Threats to Historic Parkways

Many historic parkways are at a critical juncture in history. Intensified or changed uses from those originally intended have jeopardized the performance and function of these historic resources. In many cases incremental design changes and modifications over recent decades have seriously threatened the integrity of the original design. In some instances, such as the Bronx River Parkway (originally designed and constructed, 1907-1923) south of its intersection with the Sprain Brook Parkway, the entire historic alignment has been replaced. The severity of this alteration removed one third of the entire length of the parkway from eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Currently, the greatest threats to these parkways are the alteration, replacement or removal of historic structures, the realignment of historic roadway geometry, and the degradation of the historic landscape. The impetus for these changes often originates from liability concerns or changes in the intended use of the roadway. As historic parkways are pressed into uses for which they were not designed, the conflict between use and liability and the historic resources is heightened in the provision of a safe driving environment.

Liability and Change of Intended Use

Both issues of liability and change of intended use demonstrate the need for a new functional classification for historic parkways. With the absence of a classification for historic parkways, many jurisdictions find the courts

From its inception, the Bronx River Parkway was a multi-use corridor. Originating as a clean-up effort for the fouled Bronx River, the Parkway Reservation was dedicated to providing an aesthetic and recreational component in conjunction with an environmentally-sound automobile route. C.1925 photo courtesy Westchester County Archives.

holding historic parkways liable to standards developed for other road types. One must ask the question whether it is reasonable to hold a parkway—with a lower design speed and a historic design purpose of providing an aesthetic and leisurely motoring experience—to the standards governing our interstate system.

*(**Parkway**—continued on page 22)*

(Parkway—continued from page 21)

The change in use from the original design intent is a complex issue for many historic parkways throughout the country. Parkways designed in the first decades of this century for leisure and recreation frequently are now functioning as commuter routes as metropolitan growth has surrounded their reservations. Many of these historic parkways now function over capacity at peak hours. Further, in most areas, the acquisition of new corridors to relieve the burden from the historic parkways is financially, politically, or physically impossible. While we cannot deny this reality, we must ask the question at what point and to what standards should these historic parkways be held accountable for change in use.

Construction of the Arroyo Seco Parkway, 1939. Like the Bronx River Parkway, the Arroyo Seco Parkway (Pasadena Freeway) paralleled the river course and provided open space for liesure, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment. Photo courtesy Caltrans.

As mentioned, use changes and liability issues are negatively affecting historic parkways in three areas: the alteration, replacement, and removal of historic structures, the realignment of historic geometry, and the degradation of the historic landscape.

Alteration, Replacement and Removal of Historic Structures

Historic structures such as bridges, retaining and safety walls, service buildings, sign mounts, and lighting were all originally designed as an integrated system compatible with both the roadway and the landscape.

Many of these structures are now threatened. Held accountable to standards for roads with significantly different intended uses, many structures are being destroyed, or modified in ways significantly altering historic detailing, materials, and proportion. Structures deliberately detailed and thoughtfully located to enhance the travel experience along historic parkways are now being replaced with elements of inappropriate scale, finish, and design. This loss of detail and elegance diminishes the parkway experience, sends conflicting messages to the driver, and alters the informal information system. Is it a parkway or a modern expressway? What are the safety implications of such messages?

Realignment of Historic Geometry

The geometry of historic parkways is perhaps one of their most universally recognizable characteristics. The sensitive placement of the roadway within the natural system minimizes the visual impact of the pavement, accentuates the landscape, and becomes a primary component in the development of the expectancy of the route.

New and frequently incompatible uses now threaten this most distinctive attribute. Many roadways are being straightened and leveled—in response to higher speeds than originally planned—in new alignments entirely unrelated to the landscape. With this realignment, historic structures are frequently left unrelated and unconnected to the alignment they once articulated. The essential quality of the parkway experience is lost when insensitive alignments deny the landscape experience—the very essential and distinctive quality that separates parkways from other roadways.

Reclassified as a historic parkway on January 1, 1994, within the California State Secenic Highway System, the Arroyo Seco Parkway will address issues of historic design, expectancy, and informal information systems in the provision of a safe driving environment. Photo courtesy Caltrans.

Degradation of the Landscape

The union of roadway and the adjacent landscape is the essence of a historic parkway. Historic parkways were developed within generous rights-of-way or reservations. Usually providing a continuous park corridor for recreation and environmental management, such corridors also enabled the designers the room to sensitively align the roadway within the natural topography, and to maintain or develop buffers to prevent off-site distractions from interfering with the safety and aesthetics of the parkway experience. Within this system, native plant materials, rock features and waterways could be carefully preserved and accentuated. In derelict areas, landscape architects developed new landscapes to replicate the natural landscape of the region.

Many of these historic landscapes have been neglected. Perhaps of greater concern is the fact that the importance of the design relationship between the roadway and the landscape is often misunderstood and thereby mismanaged. The unity of pavement and landscape—viewed as

separate and unrelated today—provides the structure of a parkway. Without this structure, safety, expectancy, and informal information systems cannot be expected to perform effectively.

Inconsistency in the Application of Existing Standards

While many of the threats to the integrity of historic parkways come from changes in use or are generated by safety responses to liability concerns, it can be argued that many of the destructive actions occurring on and along our historic parkways have come from the inconsistent or irregular application of the current standards. As parkways are designed as a comprehensive corridor providing an aesthetic and natural experience, and generally include additional recreational and environmental components, they must be viewed differently from all other roadways. This design distinction and multi-use nature of the parkway corridor represent a unique combination of attributes not found within any of the existing functional classifications defined by AASHTO.

Significant historic landscapes, designers, and structures have enabled many historic parkways to achieve listing in the National Register.[3] Combined, historic parkways' distinct attributes, faced by new demands, require a complex management process. How can the agencies responsible for managing historic parkways balance the needs of historic resources, safety considerations, increased use, immediately adjacent recreational and environmental components, and the maintenance of an aesthetic and leisurely driving experience?

Currently most management agencies cannot achieve this balance.

Frequently, and understandably, lacking the resources to sensitively manage historic parkways, most local and state highway departments apply the current standards and expectations to roads designed earlier this century. Due to the lack of a functional classification, and the heightened awareness for safety and liability issues in recent years, management agencies often apply the toughest standards to avoid the possibility of a citation of contributory negligence in the event of an accident. Further, due to the lack of a historic parkway functional classification, courts have held the historic parkways to the highest standards. As a result, sections of historic parkways that may have the characteristics defining the functional classification of a rural collector, are, in instances, being held accountable to freeway design standards.

With the provision of a safe driving environment, the ultimate goal of all concerned with this unique historic system, it seems reckless to continue depending on independent review and interpretation of the current handbook. Only with a clearly defined classification and appropriate design controls and criteria, elements of design, and cross section elements can a uniform threshold of safety be maintained on the country's historic parkways. Only with a clear and reasonable expectation of the uses of these roadways can the aesthetic concerns for the historic resources be effectively studied and managed.

Review of Selected Current Standards Applicable to Historic Parkways

With regard to historic parkways, certain of the existing standards in the Green Book may be applicable to the proposed functional classification of historic parkway. In other instances, existing design controls and criteria, elements of design, and cross section elements may need modification to better accommodate the historic and safety concerns of such parkways. And lastly, there will likely be instances in which the development of new standards will be the most expeditious and prudent method of meeting established goals.

The paper provided a selective review of current classifications and standards in the Green Book relevant to historic parkways. **It was not the intention of this inventory to recommend specific changes, policies, or procedures, but rather to indicate the existence of standards, as existing or with minor modification, that are sympathetic to the needs of historic parkways.** Additionally, comments were made regarding the instances in which the inclusion of new standards may be desired.

Functional Classification for Historic Parkways

Fundamental changes in attitude and funding strategies created by ISTEA come at a critical time for our nation's historic parkways. These roadways, state of the art in design technology and safety considerations when developed, now require a review of their design and their provision of a safe driving environment with regard to currently accepted standards. Concurrent with this basic concern for the effective and safe movement of motor vehicles is the increasing recognition of the history of the design of these parkways, their sensitive alignment within a natural or designed landscape, and the historic bridges, walls, and other structures that were not only designed for function, but also beauty.

It was the position of the paper that concerns for appropriate safety standards and historic resources need not be mutually exclusive. Many of the problems faced by local and state governments with regard to design standards for historic parkways come not from historic design flaws, but rather from the confusion over how to classify the roadway. To what standards should a historic parkway be held? Further, should it be demonstrated that an area of a historic parkway needs review or redesign, the current standards often do not offer the flexibility or creative options to successfully improve safety and maintain the historic character and experience of the roadway.

The paper requested the AASHTO Task Force on Geometric Design to review the issues of safety and historic significance and consider, among other possible solutions, the development of a new functional classification for historic parkways. Such a classification would adopt new or revised design controls and criteria, elements of design, and cross section elements focused on the unique use, resources, and characteristics of historic parkways.

Without the development of such a classification and standards, it is likely historic parkways will continue to be regulated by broad and often conflicting interpretations of the current standards. This lack of consistency confuses the driver's expectation on such roadways and leaves the safety of significant national resources without the protection of uniform standards.

*(**Parkway**—continued on page 24)*

(*Parkway—continued from page 23*)

Functional Classification Defined

The potential for a functional classification for historic parkways raises the legal question of a definition for such roadways. Unlike the other classifications within AASHTO, historic parkways represent a unique combination of physical design, historic resource, and ancillary activity issues. The design controls and criteria, elements of design, and cross section elements with the potential for alternate mitigating factors, the inclusion of historic structures, and integration within a multi use park corridor, should be applicable only to roads of documented national historic significance. In order to prevent the misuse or adoption of these standards by other types of roadways for whatever perceived benefit, a historic parkway definition would be required.

Like other historic parkways, the provision of safe driving features along the Merritt Parkway has frequently been in conflict with the characteristics of the historic parkway. Photo by Robert C. Moore, Connecticut Dept. of Transportation.

In order to achieve the needed protection a definition would provide, without unduly complicating the AASHTO or state adoption process or requiring additional administrative commitment, it is suggested that parkways listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places be the criteria for use of the proposed functional classification for historic parkways. As an established process, recognized for its integrity in documentation and review, the National Register listing would certify the parkway in question was truly of national significance and therefore deserving of standards tailored to providing safety within a historic transportation corridor.

Research Opportunities for Historic Parkways

In order to provide historic parkways with the resources to creatively provide a safe driving environment, continued research into other methods for providing these means is recommended. Research through AASHTO, state departments of transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, universities, and other organizations could expand the base of acceptable design responses for safety and preservation issues. Further, such research may provide valuable new insights to alternative highway design and development. With ISTEA, AASHTO has the opportunity to demonstrate continued leadership in the development of highway standards with research into safe aesthetic design and preservation.

Related Issues Influencing Historic Parkways

While the Green Book is the primary source of highway standards for most transportation departments and management agencies, and while it is routinely used as a legal reference for safety issues, it must be remembered that there are other factors influencing the development of roadways. Other codes and standards, as well as local policies and practices, when properly addressed and understood, may provide opportunities for enhancement and preservation of historic parkways.

In addition to a review of the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*, accuracy in traffic reporting, and education of the public and professionals, a National Clearinghouse for Transportation Resources is recommended.

The greater flexibility provided by ISTEA for transportation projects has encouraged some transportation officials to develop and test alternate traffic and transportation management devices. To avoid duplication of related efforts and share innovative solutions, it would be beneficial to have AASHTO approved alternates available through some national source or clearinghouse.

Summary

The provision of a safe driving environment and the preservation of significant national historic resources need not be mutually exclusive. The development of a functional classification for historic parkways within A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets can provide the basis to structure a nationally recognized and uniformly applied standard regarding the unique resources of historic parkways. With this classification can arise the expertise and resources of design and preservation professionals committed to assisting AASHTO in the development of standards suited to the safe management of historic parkways.

Notes

[1] U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *National Scenic Byways Study*, January 1991, Publication No. PD-91-010, p. 40.

[2] Source: US Travel Data Center, Washington, DC

[3] Parkways currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (a partial listing):

- Forest Street Parkway and Downing Street Parkway, Denver
- Merritt Parkway, Connecticut
- Kentmere Parkway, Delaware
- Baltimore-Washington Parkway, Maryland
- Zumbro Parkway Bridge, Minnesota
- Eastern and Ocean Parkways, Long Island, New York
- Bronx River Parkway, New York
- Soldiers Memorial Parkway, Ohio
- Patten Parkway and Memphis Parkway System, Tennessee
- Mission Parkway, Texas

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The Unincorporated Hamlet

A Vanishing Aspect of the Rural Landscape

Jeffrey Winstel

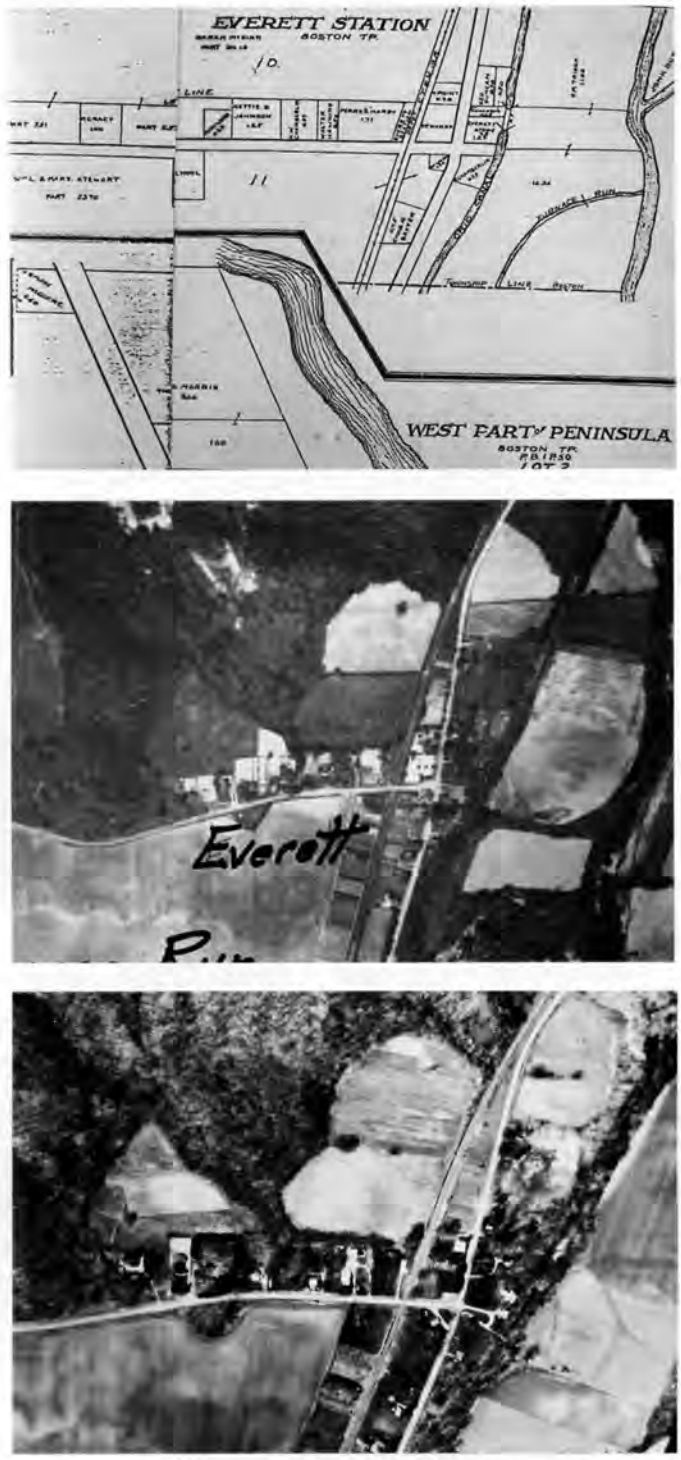
In an urban area of northeast Ohio, between Cleveland and Akron, the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area preserves a rural landscape. At a crossroads in the recreation area is a remarkably nondescript collection of buildings known as Everett. This blink-of-an-eye on the landscape could be effectively marked by placing the "Welcome to ..." and the "Thank you for visiting..." salutations on opposite sides of the same road sign.

Indistinct crossroad communities like Everett are found throughout the country, and in many National Park Service units. Although their presence indicates a role in the settlement process, the buildings' unassuming appearances do not convey historic or cultural importance. Despite this, the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area plans to preserve Everett's buildings and setting through a phased rehabilitation project. An assessment of the social and economic processes that shaped the community revealed Everett's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places as a locally significant example of a formerly dominant settlement pattern. Other national parks with historic agricultural land uses may also find examples of this settlement type within their boundaries. This article may help them identify and document this vanishing element of the rural landscape.

Geographer Walter Cristaller used the rural landscape in Germany to develop his Central Place Theory of economic geography. His theory identifies the hamlet as the smallest settlement unit that provides a few primary services to a small local hinterland. Like Everett, the communities in Cristaller's study group were tied to the local agricultural economy.

In 1943, University of Wisconsin climatologist and geographer Glenn T. Trewartha published a study on the rural hamlet. In his article "The Unincorporated Hamlet: An Overlooked Aspect of the American Landscape" he stated that, except for the isolated farmstead, the unincorporated hamlet was the second most common settlement type found in rural America.[1]

Trewartha identified several characteristics of these communities. Using the crossroads settlements in southwestern Wisconsin, he noted that the unincorporated hamlet lacked internal street patterns and had no business core. The distance between the outermost buildings in these communities did not exceed one-quarter of a mile. Typical functional units included residences, farm outbuildings, a school, a church, blacksmith shop or garage, and a tavern. Most of the citizens of these communities were farmers, with professionals being limited to preachers and teachers.[2]



These images provide strong evidence of Everett's integrity as an unincorporated hamlet settlement type. The 1910 Summit County Atlas Map (top) depicts a community easily recognized in a 1938 aerial photograph (middle), and a 1992 aerial photograph (bottom). Note the similarities in the field patterns depicted in the aerial photographs.

Hamlets typically are associated with the initial settlement period. The arrival of homesteaders created a need for a place to receive and send mail. The United States Congress had the power to establish post offices and postal roads throughout the 19th and early-20th century. Fourth class post offices, often located in general stores,

*(**Hamlet**—continued on page 26)*

(*Hamlet—continued from page 25*)

became very powerful centralizing forces on the rural landscape.[3]

The decline in the number of unincorporated hamlets is directly linked to the changes in postal service and related changes in road quality. Rural free delivery, which was long advocated by farmers, began experimentally in 1896 and was permanently adopted a few years later. In order to qualify for rural free delivery, local governments spent millions of dollars on road improvements between 1897 and 1908.[4] The first federal road census in 1904 showed that out of two million miles of road, only 153,664 were "improved," which included roads covered only with sawdust, sand, or clay.[5] By the end of World War I, over 300,000 miles of road were hard-surfaced.[6]

Rural free delivery service drastically reduced the number of small community post offices and, subsequently, the businesses in which post offices were housed. These commercial establishments were dependent on the traffic that the postal service generated for them. Paul H. Landis's studies of rural trade centers in the early-20th century concluded that small unincorporated places were decreasing due to increases in surface highways and the decline of the fourth-class post office. Trewartha's article noted that in 1920, Herbert Hoover's committee reporting on recent economic changes in the country found a shift from country trading centers to larger commercial centers.[7]

Although hamlets declined in numbers, they did not die out. Trewartha found the unincorporated hamlets in the 1930s were less complete service centers. These hamlets were characterized by more taverns, filling stations, and garages. Some general stores survived due to the lower overhead and reduced operating costs which enabled them to sell for less. Churches and schools also remained common features of hamlets in the 1930s, but agricultural buildings were not apparent.[8]

The Hamlet of Little York in the 1874 county atlas is not found at the crossroads today.

The early-19th-century genesis of Everett is tied to the Ohio & Erie Canal. Alanson Swan, the largest land owner in the community, operated a grocery store, warehouse, and one of the largest livery stables along the canal. After the decline of the packet-boat era (1837-1852), Everett changed very little until the arrival of the railroad. In 1880, the Valley Railway established a depot near the crossroads and gave the community the name of Everett, after the secretary-treasurer of the railway company. Along with the establishment of rail transportation came the community's first post office.

Rather than servicing canal traffic, the crossroads depended on, and consisted of, the surrounding farming community. Census records from this period list farming as the dominant occupation, and business directories include a general merchandise retailer, a blacksmith, a livery and feed stable, and a saloon. The train provided the chief link with the outside world by bringing in the mail and shipping out farm produce.

With the rise of the automobile came the decline of Everett. In 1931, the one-room schoolhouse was closed, electricity arrived, and the railroad station agent was transferred. In 1935 the depot was dismantled and the road leading to the city of Akron was hard-surfaced. The character of Everett changed from a self-contained farming community to a group of residences dependent on services found outside the crossroads.

Surviving buildings in Everett were constructed primarily between 1880-1930, the farming community-era. Physical characteristics that Trewartha used to describe the pre-automobile hamlet are evident. Buildings are oriented to the historic roadways, and there is no internal street system that would give Everett a presence set apart from these roadways. The businesses that were located in Everett were randomly spaced, not clustered around a core area. A farmstead is also found in Everett, consisting of a house, privy, barn, chicken coop, and corn crib.

Historic maps show the remaining buildings match Trewartha's social profile for the hamlet type. The gas station/general store building remains, as does the church. The school was converted to a residence in 1936. Postal service in Everett started in 1880. Various general store owners were listed as the postmaster or postmistress, the last one being Miss Frank I. (Ivel) Kepner in 1917. Most important, the community is still surrounded by farming. The rural setting of Everett suggests a strong association with an agrarian economy.

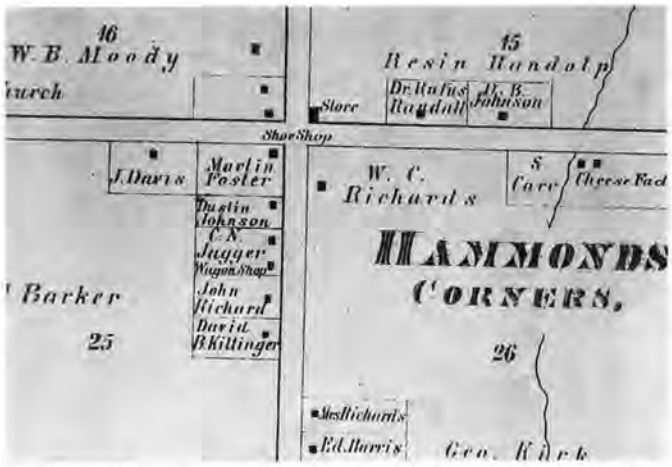
Everett was not the only settlement of this type in the lower Cuyahoga River Valley. The dominant theme of the 19th-century landscape in the valley was agriculture, naturally giving rise to several of these settlements in the area.

A review of the *1874 Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio,* and the *1891 Cuyahoga County Atlas Maps* resulted in a list of nine small crossroads settlements that once existed in or near the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Additional settlements of this type are described in the 1880 Valley Railway tourist guide. Settlements with internal street systems were excluded from this comparative group. Two of the nine crossroads now display common 20th-century fates for the unincorporated hamlet.

The establishment of Little York in 1825 coincided with the construction of a saw mill. In 1856, there were 12 families living in Little York and the 1874 atlas shows a school, a wagon shop, and 14 residences. Today, 1950s suburban housing and a convenience mart make up this community.

Hammond's Corners once boasted the "second largest general store in the state." A 19th-century bird's-eye

schematic of this crossroads community shows 13 buildings, which included a church, a hotel, a doctor's house, a buggy works, and four residential structures. The 1874 county atlas shows Hammond's Corners as consisting of 20 buildings, 11 of which were residences. Although Hammond's Corners retains the sense of being a small crossroads community, the heavily asphalted lots fronting the gas station, post office, and modern bank building negate the sense of association with a historic agrarian lifestyle.



The density depicted on an 1874 map of Hammond's corners is similar to the community today, but modern structures and front lot parking have changed the rural nature of the hamlet.

Everett is the best example of this historic settlement type within the local context area. The historic integrity of the crossroads qualified Everett for National Register of Historic Places status. Modern construction in Everett has been minimal, limited to a few garages. Although several buildings have been remodeled, these buildings retain their massing, scale, and set-back. Trees and grass still dominate the landscape, instead of driveways and parking spaces. Surrounding land use patterns have been retained and will be preserved through an agricultural use easement.

Preservation planning for Everett began with a charette process that resulted in The Conceptual Design for Everett Village, prepared by the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service. The charette team consisted of personnel from the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, the Midwest Regional Office, and the Denver Service Center. Professional backgrounds of participants included planning, history, historical landscape architecture, historical architecture, park operations and management. The team concluded that Everett would best serve as a combination of office and residential facilities, along with low-impact visitor service and recreational centers compatible with visitor uses throughout Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

The team stressed the specific qualities of the community that needed to be considered throughout the planning, design, and construction phases of the project in order to retain Everett's character. Densities should not exceed those found in the community during its period of historic significance (1880-1935). Existing vistas and corridors need to be retained and stand-alone functions should be maximized. Internal circulation should be minimized and outbuildings should not be left to fall into disrepair. The scale of parking should be limited to what is appropriate at individual sites and additional parking will be screened from the area.

Preserving the existing landscape and repairing, rather than replacing, sound historic fabric will prevent Everett from becoming something akin to an enlargement of a model train town. Everett needs to keep the look of a small community where the people made a modest living from the surrounding land. A Section 106 Programmatic Agreement is currently being negotiated with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that will specify appropriate treatments for the rehabilitation of this National Register of Historic Places district.

A former resident of Everett remembers a childhood without conveniences such as running water and electricity. Despite this, these memories give her reason to agree with Andy Rooney's sentiment that "It might be a better country if we didn't have mail delivery at all. One of the healthiest things for any community is a post office where everyone comes to pick up the mail."

Notes

1 Glenn Trewartha, "The Unincorporated Hamlet: One Element of the American Settlement Fabric", AAAG (1943): 32-75.

2 Ibid., 59.

3 Ibid., 39.

4 Beth Grosvenor, National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 13 (Washington DC, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984) p. 2.

5 Val Hart, *The Story of American Roads*, (Garden City, N.Y., The Country Life Press, 1950) p. 183.

6 Ibid., p. 196.

7 Trewartha., p. 43.

8 Ibid., p. 61.

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Stabilization and Restoration at Russell Cave

John E. Ehrenhard

In the past few years as much as eight feet of debris, rocks, and sand from upstream have been deposited in the Dry Creek stream bed within Russell Cave's boundaries. The increased silt deposits, created through poor land management practices in areas surrounding the park, have changed the stream flow near the cave and caused serious undercutting of the protective talus pile at the cave entrance. In 1989, the talus slope began to slump and stabilization measures were necessary to reinforce the embankment area (McDade 1992). These measures, however, were temporary. By the spring of 1992, stream bank erosion at the base of the talus slope had become so serious, there was concern for the integrity of the cave and its cultural deposits (figure 1). Erosion at the base of the embankment continued to expand with each succeeding rain storm.

Fig. 1. Erosion at the base of the cave embankment. Notice position of stream in relation to the two large unprotected trees that are in danger of being dislodged. Cave entrance is visible in upper left-hand corner of the photo.

Near the northeastern corner of Alabama the Tennessee River sweeps down through the Sequatchie Valley, which is bordered on the west by the Cumberland Plateau. The edge of the plateau is notched and scalloped by coves and valleys....One of these valleys in Jackson County, Alabama, is called Doran Cove, and here Russell Cave is located....[A]t Russell Cave, the valley walls forming Montague Mountain rise about 1,000 feet above the floor of the cove....This is limestone country, abounding in sinkholes and underground channels. At the base of Montague Mountain, a large sinkhole has exposed a cross section of the underground drainage system extending into the mountain. The system has two chambers, separated by a massive rock pillar....One chamber is open to the level of the floor of the sinkhole and carries a stream of water into the mountain; the other is a rock shelter filled with fallen rock and the debris of prehistoric occupations. (Griffin 1974:1)

Buried in this second chamber is one of the most significant archeological sites in the southeastern United States. With the discovery of a Beaver Lake projectile point (Transitional Paleo) in January 1993, Russell Cave is now believed to have had continuous occupation spanning no less than 10,000 years of prehistory.

Archeological site stabilization specialists from the Interagency Archeological Services Division (IASD) of the National Park Service along with Tennessee Valley Authority civil engineers visited Russell Cave and agreed that to save this valuable portion of our heritage, stabilization of the talus slope in front of the cave entrance was vital. However, stabilization demanded more than simply an engineering solution. We knew it would be unacceptable to undertake a treatment that altered the spatial character of the landscape. By studying old photographs and documents, we felt we could accurately duplicate the eroded historic vista by rebuilding the entire landscape out of local materials. We decided on a stone bulwark using immediately available river gravels, sands, and rock.

Because the park had neither the physical resources (manpower and machinery) nor the funds to hire a contractor to undertake the emergency measures, we contacted the Alabama National Guard to ask if they would be interested in undertaking a "training exercise" in archeological site protection. To our delight and relief, the Guard agreed to assist the park. During the weekend of July 11–12, 1992, Park Service personnel from the Southeast Regional Office, Russell Cave NM staff, and members of Company A of the Alabama National Guard's 151st Engineer Battalion began a major stabilization and erosion control project in the park.

The Undertaking

In the early, misty morning hours of Friday, July 10, 1992, a small D-4 Caterpillar moved down Dry Creek toward the sink hole in front of the cave entrance. Using some of the tons of rock and silt in the creek bottom, this machine prepared a temporary access into the sink hole so that the National Guard could bring the

rest of their heavy equipment—a back-hoe and a front-end loader—into the work site.

After preparing the access, the D-4 used its blade to remove and reposition a depositional island of coarse rock, sand, and silt that had built up at the cave entrance. The formation of this island, precipitated by previous flooding, was the primary cause of the realignment of the stream against the toe of the slope. The material in the island was pushed up the face of the talus slope. This material served as the substratum for the stabilization effort. Because it filled up the many voids and crevices in the slope, it also served as a leveling mechanism. Next, a channel was prepared approximately three feet below the water line along the base of the talus pile. This trench traversed approximately 150 linear feet. The excavated sands and gravels from this channel were also pushed up the slope.

After some minor "landscaping" of the substratum, a heavy-gauge 15'-wide filter fabric (Mirafi 140-N, purchased by IASD) was rolled out over the bedding material (figure 2). The fabric was laid down like shingles on

Fig. 2. Primary panel of filter fabric being stretched out. Base of the fabric is anchored in the channel seen in the lower left-hand corner of the photo. Rocks are being placed over the fabric to firmly anchor it in the channel.

a roof. Approximately 60% of the first and lowest panel was set underwater in the channel that had been prepared at the base of the slope. The second and third panels were then placed in a step-like manner, moving up the slope and leaving at least a 5'overlap.

With the filter fabric in place, the National Guard began working in earnest. They used their equipment to move large granite boulders (500–2,000 lbs.) on top of the filter fabric already placed in the channel. This provided the anchor and the foundation for the bulwark construction. Once the channel was filled, additional large boulders were placed as riprap (Russell Cave NM had purchased and stockpiled 100 tons of riprap from a local quarry) up the face of the filter fabric. Creek bottom sediments were spread over the top of this large riprap, filling in all the voids and naturally cementing, or bonding, the riprap in place.

At this stage of the construction, the top 10' of the uppermost panel of filter fabric was folded down over the bonded riprap and the entire bulwark was covered with a final layer of river sand and gravel. This final

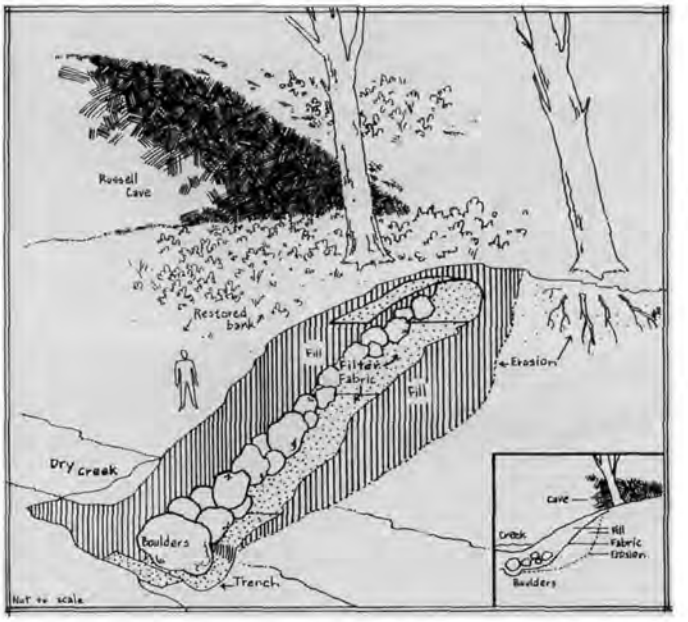

Fig. 3. Cross section of completed bulwark.

layer was no less than 6' thick at the base and gradually tapered to approximately 2' thick at the top (figures 3 and 4). As a final measure, to help insure the security of the bulwark, the bulldozer angled its blade and dug out a new stream channel, which, in fact, turned the water course away from the embankment and returned it to its historic location.

Fig. 4. View of completed bulwark. Compare with Fig. 1. Notice reconfiguration of the stream and position of the two large trees. Cave entrance is in the upper left-hand corner of the photo.

Summary

The construction portion of this project, including site preparation, was completed in three days. Up to 12 Guardsmen assisted in the work, depending on the task involved. Their participation was especially important during the positioning of the large riprap. In building the bulwark we used local, compatible materials, fashioning it in such a way so as not to adversely affect the historic view or terrain. Every effort was made to retain the important visual connection between the landscape components. In less than four months after the project was finished, visitors to the park and cave who did not know

(Cave—continued on page 30)

(Cave—continued from page 29)

about the stabilization project were completely unaware of any alterations to the landscape.

In March 1993, excessive accumulation of snow and extremely heavy rains provided the first good tests of the bulwark. Heavy flooding breached the banks of Dry Creek, and high water inundated much of the low-lying areas of Russell Cave NM for several days (figure 5). When the water receded, study of the bulwark revealed

Fig. 5. View of cave entrance during March 1993 flooding. The two large trees provide reference points.

that it was unaffected. Throughout the late spring and summer months of 1993, volunteer grasses and bushes sprang up rapidly (figure 6), conveying the same visual appearance of the landscape prior to slumping of the talus slope.

Designing and implementing a stabilization solution patterned after naturally occurring accretion and stabilizing mechanisms and using techniques effectively implemented elsewhere have assured protection for the archeological deposits and resources while retaining the historic appearance. However, the latchkey to the

Fig. 6. Bulwark in September 1993. Compare with Fig. 4. Notice growth of grasses and bushes.

successful outcome of the project was the proactive interagency cooperation between the National Park Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Alabama National Guard. We especially appreciate the concern and volunteer efforts of the National Guard and commend the members of Company A, 151st Engineer Battalion for their fine performance. Without the Guard's personnel and heavy equipment, this urgently needed project could not have been completed.

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Photos by the author.

Archives—An Answer to Your Questions

Tom Tankersley

Following the verification of Yellowstone's unique properties by the Hayden Expedition in 1871, Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 25, 1872. Despite their infinite wisdom, Congress created the world's first national park without appropriating funds for the management of the park. For 14 years the administration of the park fell into the hands of well-intentioned and often-ignored civilian superintendents. As knowledge of the wonders of Yellowstone and population in the region expanded, it became apparent that good intentions and noble efforts were not sufficient for the protection of "Wonderland." In 1886, Captain Moses Harris arrived at Mammoth Hot Springs with Company M of the 1st U. S. Cavalry to rescue the park from a fate of destruction through ambivalence. Not only were the blue clad champions armed with sabres and Spencer carbines, they brought in their caissons an arsenal of bureaucracy. Bureaucracy which allows us to know that the first task of the arriving troopers was to fight fires burning in the northern portion of the park.

The arrival of the cavalry brought an administration to Yellowstone which created extensive records pertaining to the management of Yellowstone National Park. These records reflect, in detail, daily activities and management decisions, and provide baseline data concerning the natural resources of Yellowstone National Park.

The records generated by Captain Harris and subsequent military superintendents have been preserved largely because of luck and foresight. In 1916, when the army was turning the administration of Yellowstone over to the newly created National Park Service, Horace Albright was on hand to insist that records pertaining to the administration of the park remain in the park. For years to follow, the army records and early National Park Service records were stored in closets and sheds and other inappropriate locations throughout the park. To prevent such a fate the National Archives and Records Administration was created with the objective of providing a systematic and centralized process for the preservation of records which document government administration. In Yellowstone, this resulted in only a half-hearted and less than ideal management of the historic record.

Yellowstone's records continued to be loosely managed, often placed out of sight and out of mind, until the 1960s when park historian Aubrey Haines began consolidating the records from scattered locations and systematically collecting retired records from central files. Prior to Aubrey's efforts there were a couple of cases when records packed for shipment to the National Archives were inadvertently sent to the incinerator. However, the surviving records provide a remarkable wealth of information which documents the park operations, resource management programs, special events, and evolving management philosophy.

Because of the importance these records play in our knowledge of the park's administrative history and the need to retain these records in Yellowstone, since 1977 Yellowstone National Park has shared a special relationship with the National Archives and Records Administration. Through a cooperative agreement Yellowstone serves as a satellite branch of the National Archives. The uniqueness of this relationship and the significance of the records in the Yellowstone archives is made apparent in recognizing that only four other collections hold this satellite status. They include West Point Military Academy, Annapolis Naval Academy, the Spanish Land Grant records in New Mexico, and the Five Civilized Nations records in Oklahoma.

In order to maintain the provenance of the records and best facilitate research efforts, records in the Yellowstone National Park Archives are organized into 13 series which reflect the management of Yellowstone National Park by the U. S. Army between 1886 and 1916 and the National Park Service from 1916. In addition, the Yellowstone archives holdings include records of the Yellowstone Park Company, which was the principle concessioner in Yellowstone until 1969.

These records provide an abundance of information. Within the grey, acid-free, 5"-deep letter or legal size record boxes, are documents such as the monthly reports of the superintendent. The monthly reports, spanning the years of 1916 to 1967, provide a condensed view of the park for the first 50 years of National Park Service management. These records are an incredible source for understanding priorities and objectives and providing detailed information concerning physical property and operations. The building of roads, structures and utilities, master plans and development projects are reflected in the historic record.

While most of us think of the archives as a natural resource for historians, it is important to note that much about our park's natural resources have a recorded history. The management of natural resources is specifically reflected in three series. Probably no singular event in the history of Yellowstone has been as thoroughly documented as the 1988 fires. The Forestry series includes over 200' of records created during the 1988 fires. Lands and Recreation Planning records are the primary source for issues relating to water rights and boundaries. The Natural and Social Sciences series facilitates research on the broad issues of elk and bison management programs or specific data such as coyote stomach contents between 1927-1938 and pocket gopher management in 1946. Whatever the scope of research, there is probably a historic record which will pertain to the topic.

Following the Federal Records Disposition Schedule established by the National Archives and the National Park Service, all permanent records are usually transferred from central files to regional record centers. When the record is 30 years old, it is then transferred to the National Archives. Because of our status as an affiliated archives, records are transferred from central files

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(Archives—continued from page 31)

directly to the park archives when eight years old. In addition, the archives serves as a repository for retired field records which are often used as primary sources for resource inventories and research. Records which are most vulnerable to loss are those not included in the Federal Records Disposition Schedule. These would include the primary data collected in research, inventory, or survey efforts and maintained in park offices rather than central files. A recent accession to the archives is 140 field books reflecting surveys in Yellowstone from the 1880s to 1950s. For years these irreplaceable records have quietly rested on the shelves of a bookcase in the hall on the third floor of the administration building. At any time an indiscriminate cleaning effort could have resulted in the loss of this material.

The volume of records maintained in the Yellowstone archives is rapidly growing. We presently manage approximately 1,500 linear feet. Over 300 linear feet at the Rocky Mountain Regional Record Center are to be repatriated in the near future. As new records are accessioned they are appraised, inventoried, described and organized. A printed inventory is created in order to assist researchers. To help facilitate the research effort the *Yellowstone National Park Archives - User's Guide* provides a record box listing of these records.

The creation of the Yellowstone archives was justified by the demonstrated use of the records and the importance of the records remaining in the park (instead of Washington, DC) to facilitate ongoing research. These records have played a consistent role in cultural study and research concerning the park's natural resources. From the records held in the Yellowstone archives we can often determine who did what, when, and where. While there will always be the occasional frustration of not being able to find a particular "why" or "who," the records are an amazing reflection of past operating procedures, resource management programs, and management philosophies.

With growth in the discipline of environmental history and recognition for the value of inter-disciplinary research, the utility of the historic record proliferates. The methodologies employed by researchers today and in years to come will have stunning implications on the archives and greatly enhance the value of the historic record. Database software, GIS programs, and CD ROMs are increasing the ease of manipulating the data contained in historic records. As technology advances, soldier station reports can be seen in dimensions far beyond their intrinsic value. While they will always represent a window to the cultural past, these reports also provide information which can be compiled and manipulated to reveal comparative data on wildlife populations or movement. As historians gain a better understanding of how they might assist scientists, and as scientists become more dependent on historic research and methodologies, the resulting inter-disciplinary cooperation will result in profound uses of the archives.

Yellowstone is in a unique situation, but the advantages we find in maintaining an archives could be recognized by any park, and efforts are underway to make this possible. Under the present polices and guidelines of the National Park Service, most records created in the management of our national parks are eventually destroyed or have been identified as "official record" with its final disposition being with the National Archives. In many cases the final disposition of records pertaining to resource management activities is not defined by NPS-19 as permanent and these records are particularly vulnerable to being lost and destroyed or quietly stored in diverse or inaccessible files, desks, boxes, and closets. As is evidenced by the value of archives maintained in Yellowstone and other parks, it has become apparent that the National Park Service needs to deal with the issue of insuring the preservation of resource management records in the parks in a more systematic manner. In order to resolve problems created by the loss of vital resource management records, the Chief Curator's office has recently undertaken the task of revising NPS policies and guidelines concerning the final disposition of these resource management records, which are vital to a well informed management and sound decision making.

While the volume of records will vary from park to park, the standards will be consistent within the National Park Service.

The new guidelines and revisions of the NPS *Museum Handbook* will insure that not only the final disposition of these records are clearly identified, but that the management of the records will not compromise the long-term preservation. Curators will be charged with the responsibility of accessioning these records, insuring archival storage, and providing reference assistance. Revisions to cultural and natural resources management guidelines will be forthcoming. Those of us who consider the historic record vital to our understanding of the parks we work in and have experienced the frustration of not being able to find the information necessary for informed decisions, the efforts of the Chief Curator's office will please us. In keeping with the preservation mandate of the National Park Service, the efforts to gain greater intellectual and physical control of the historic record is not only beneficial to us but will be for the "benefit and enjoyment of future generations."

Tom Tankersley is the historian-archivist for Yellowstone National Park.

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire Site is NHL

Debra E. Bernhardt

On March 25, 1993, 82 years to the day that 146 workers—mostly young immigrant women—lost their lives in a garment loft fire, representatives of the National Park Service, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and New York City Fire Department dedicated the site of the fire as a National Historic Landmark. The dedication of the Asch building, nominated by the recent *Women's History National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, launched the National Park Service's *Labor History National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, a three-year search for labor landmarks throughout the United States.

The story of the fire has become better known in recent years through novels, poetry, dance, theater productions, and a television docudrama. About 500 employees of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory were at work that Saturday afternoon making the popular high-necked blouses worn with long dark skirts, the uniform of working women of the day. At 4:30, shortly after the quitting bell rang, there was a muffled explosion and smoke began pouring out of the eighth floor windows. No one knows exactly how the fire started, but one survivor afterwards insisted that a smoker accidently dropped a lighted match into a bin of highly flammable fabric scraps.

Flames quickly raged out of control. Onlookers gasped in horror when they realized that what they had taken for burning bales of dress goods dropping from the windows were actually girls jumping to certain death. Inside the inferno, locked exits and a fire escape that buckled under the weight of fleeing workers hindered efforts to escape. In less than half an hour 146 perished.

The tragedy shocked and outraged the nation. An estimated 80,000 mourners marched for four hours up Fifth Avenue in a drenching rainstorm to attend the funeral of the victims. At a memorial meeting held at the Metropolitan Opera House, Rose Schneiderman, a young garment worker and organizer for the New York Women's Trade Union League, denounced the conditions under which American workers were forced to labor: "Every year thousands of us are maimed. The life of men and women is so cheap and property is so sacred! . . . I know from my experience it is up to the working people to save themselves, and the only way is through a strong working-class movement."

Schneiderman's speech helped to swing public opinion behind safety and industrial reform. The public was further outraged when Triangle owners Blank and Harris were acquitted of manslaughter charges even though they had made it a policy to keep doors locked during the workday. They maintained this was to prevent pilferage, but workers who had tried to organize Triangle during the "Uprising of the 20,000" less than two years earlier argued that it was to restrict access to union organizers. They had returned to work after a 13-week strike having gained a small wage increase, but not their demands for working fire escapes and open doors. The socialist paper, *New York Call*, editorialized, "Capital can commit no crime when it is in the pursuit of profits."

*(**Triangle**—continued on page 34)*

Labor History NHL Theme Study—Update

The accompanying article by Debra Bernhardt discusses the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory National Historic Landmark (NHL), a key site in American labor history. Because of its importance within the context of American labor history and its educational potential, the Triangle Shirtwaist NHL is a paradigm for the type of National Historic Landmark that Congress intended with the passage of P.L 102-101, authorizing the Labor History Theme Study.

The Triangle Shirtwaist NHL represents the experiences of ordinary men and women and the important role they play in the making of modern America. Issues involving the safety and health in America's factories, tenements, and mines might well have been forgotten in the 20th century if it had not been for the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in New York City in 1911.

The tragic loss of life renewed and invigorated the American labor movement to work even harder to pass laws defining safety regulations for all American workers. The Triangle fire brought together New York's reformers, workers, and middle class in a coalition that demanded and won the creation of a state commission to inquire into unsafe working conditions. This commission ultimately secured the passage of landmark laws to protect the health and safety of New York workers.

In terms of understanding American labor history, the eventual success of reform efforts in New York meant that subsequent generations of American workers were able to enjoy and profit from the economic opportunities provided by the industrial revolution without risking the hazards to life and limb that resulted in the deaths of the young women who worked at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory.

Finally, this site has enormous educational potential. As Dr. Bernhardt concludes in her article, the history of the Triangle fire must be recognized and interpreted not only to understand the past, but also to instruct this and future generations. The Triangle Shirtwaist NHL continues to communicate and interpret a powerful and compelling story of the American labor movement and the exploitation of the American worker in the early years of this century. The building retains its basic integrity and reflects the diversity of America's labor history.

The National Park Service's Labor History Theme Study will identify additional sites of similar importance and educational potential. The Labor Theme Study is now in the process of gathering a list of potential sites for further study and possible designation as National Historic Landmarks.

Any suggestions regarding labor history sites to be consider in the Labor History Theme Study should be directed to Dr. Harry Butowsky, National Park Service, History Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC. 20013-7127, or call 202-343-8155.

—Harry A. Butowsky

(*Triangle—continued from page 33*)

The site is significant not only for labor and women's history, but as a crucible of 20th-century urban liberalism personified by Frances Perkins and Senator Robert F. Wagner. Perkins, a social worker who went on to become the first woman to hold a cabinet office when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt appointed her Secretary of Labor, witnessed the carnage of the Triangle fire as a chance observer. Wagner, a German immigrant who had become active in Tammany Hall politics on the state level, established the New York State Commission to Improve Factory Safety for which Perkins worked as an investigator. The Commission's shocking findings, gleaned from crawling through the rooms and cellars of factories and tenement houses across the state, resulted in passage of 36 new labor laws by 1914, forming the foundation of New York State's Industrial Code, a model for the nation. As Roosevelt's legislative whip, Senator Wanger two decades later led the fight to enact many legislative pillars of the New Deal, including the National Labor Relations Act which bears his name.

The ILGWU marked the 50th anniversary of the fire with a commemorative attended by Eleanor Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, and several survivors of the fire. The following year Leon Stein's definitive history of the fire, *The Triangle Fire* was published. Since then, the site has taken on an almost mythic significance to the labor and women's movements. It has served as the focal point of many demonstrations: an International Women's Day observance staged by the Coalition of Labor Union Women, a Workers' Memorial Day rally marshalled by the New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health, and a recent demonstration supporting contract demands by clerical workers at New York University, which now owns the building and uses it as a classroom facility. It is the first stop on the labor history bus tour organized by the Metro Labor Press Association as well as the site of the annual observance staged by the ILGWU and the NYCFD. These March 25 events often include speeches by labor and political leaders, and a performance of the ILGWU Union Label Chorus. Invariably, the program ends with the tolling of a fire bell for each of the fire's victims and the dramatic extension of a fire engine's ladder to the sixth floor, just short of the location of the victims who were engulfed in flames on the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors.

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Building entrance. Photo by Andrew S. Dolkart, 1989.

Triange Shirtwaist Factory Building (Brown Building), 23-29 Washington Place, New York, NY. Photo by Andrew S. Dolkart, 1989.

The social and political meaning assigned to the site can perhaps be appreciated by looking at two recent observances. In 1990, the ILGWU staged a rally in support of striking workers at Domsey Trading Company, a used clothing exporter. Haitian, Dominican, and Puerto Rican strikers exhorted the crowd which broke forth in multilingual slogans and spirited strike songs. Speakers tied the experiences of young immigrant workers at Triangle to their own. In 1992, an African-American survivor of the Hamlet, North Carolina fire which killed 25 workers in a poultry processing plant, mesmerized the audience. His message was tied to organized labor's campaign to revitalize occupational safety and health provisions which the Reagan/Bush administrations had allowed to languish.

As the demography of New York's workforce changes and garment manufacturing remains an entry into the workforce for successive immigrant waves, it is very appropriate that the history of the Triangle fire be recognized and interpreted. As with other landmarks of American workers, the Triangle site is laden with the weight of unrealized aspirations.

Debra E. Bernhardt, PhD, is head of the Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives at New York University.

Preservation Resources

Review

***Rediscovering America* by Roger G. Kennedy. Houghton Mifflin (a National Trust for Historic Preservation book), 1990. 398 pp., $24.95.**

Reviewed by Frederick L. Rath, Jr.

Mr. Rath continues to be an observer of the current historic preservation scene.

T.S. Eliot once remarked that history has many cunning corridors. The new director of the National Park Service, Roger G. Kennedy, is a master of discovering and exploring cunning corridors as this National Trust for Historic Preservation book readily proves.

Here is a sampling of some of those corridors. The "Angel Mounds in southern Indiana with its mile-long stockade with fifty-three bastions and rectilinear houses painted black, red, and gray." The margravate of Azilia, the city plan that anticipated James Oglethorpe's plan for Savannah. The life and times of Giacomo Beltrami, "the Italian romantic who failed to discover the source of the Mississippi River." The Cherokee war-scream that was the forerunner of the Rebel Yell, which gained its fame when the Scotch-Irish and the Highlanders used it at the Battle of King's Mountain. The significance of "America's Parthenon," the National Farmer's Bank in Owatonna, MN. What we can learn about American history from *Field of Dreams*, "a classic motion picture fresh-fledged for us in 1989." The genius of General Simon Bernard who developed the coastal defense fortress system between 1816 and 1831 and especially "the neo-classical charm of Bernard's masterwork, Fort Pulaski, off Savannah." The author also acknowledges in a photo caption that Pulaski, and by inference the whole fortress system, was rendered obsolete in April 1862 by the invention of the rifled cannon, which is, of course, the salient point. The elaborate story about Ward Hall, "a very large brick house behind Corinthian columns forty feet tall, [which] stands one mile west of Georgetown, Kentucky, on the Frankfort Road." Here is unfolded a story of a vice president of the United States who dared to live openly with a woman who had a black great-grandmother.

There is further evidence of the breadth and depth of his research, if needed, in the excellent index. It was there that I found a listing for George Croghan, deputy to Sir William Johnston, Superintendent for Indian Affairs (Northern District). It was Croghan who initiated a settlement before the Revolution at the foot of my home town's Lake Otsego. Beyond that I knew little more than that he and his partners later acquired two and a half million acres of land to the west rather than north. What I never knew was that among his purchases was some 200 acres in the old Fort Pitt area that were bequeathed to his heiress, Mary Elizabeth Schenley. She prospered and her philanthropies, notes Mr. Kennedy in a characteristic aside, almost matched those of Stephen Girard at the other end of the state.

The plan of the book is simple. The first 12 chapters are an overview of the regions of our nation from the oldest South and Southwest to the Imperial Basin, the states bordered by the Pacific Ocean. In them the reader will find history compressed and intelligently interpreted by a man who has traveled widely and looked with a penetrating eye. The threads that bind the whole are "places," with many "heroes" in those places. Mr. Kennedy, who was the editorial director of the 12-volume *Smithsonian Guide to Historic America*, then includes seven thoughtful essays on many topics, whether places, heroes, or subjects that are provocative and always interesting. Many give evidence of his lifelong interest in architectural history, with which he has dealt in a half dozen of his 18 books. To heighten the image there are striking comparisons, such as "When the Mormon Tabernacle Choir is singing what it most fervently believes, it reaches the level of the work at Chaco Canyon."

Roger Kennedy says in the Preface that his "endeavor is merely to search for truth." He succeeds—and as a result his book is fascinating, a voyage of discovery as well as rediscovery of the many cunning corridors in the American story.

Publications

Archaeology of the Pueblo Grande Platform Mound and Surrounding Features, Volume 1, Introduction to the Archival Project and History of Archaeological Research; edited by Christian E. Downum and Todd W. Bostwick. 319 pps, 7 appendices, 60 photographs and 12 tables; $25.00. For more information or to order, contact Roger Lidman, Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 East Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85034-1909; fax: 602-496-5645.

Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands

As the historic preservation movement has grown and matured since the National Historic Preservation Act was passed in 1966, states and local communities have increased their interest in strategies that can be used to protect the nation's archeological heritage. Private landowners and local communities are becoming more aware of their own archeological heritage and are looking for ways to protect it. More and more, pressures on archeological sites originate not from federally-assisted projects, but from state, local, and privately-funded development and from site looting. A wide variety of regulatory and non-regulatory techniques are available that can provide some measure of archeological protection from these pressures. Unfortunately, information on these techniques was not readily available—until now. The National Park Service has recently published *Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands* to provide information on a range of strategies for protecting archeological sites that can be used in local communities where there is no federal involvement in a project. This 133-page book is packed with useful information on archeological site protection and the law, land ownership and site acquisition, land-use compatibility, stand-alone historic preservation ordinances, laws specific to archeology, tax benefits for site protection, stewardship programs, site protection through management, and community archeology programs. Extensive bibliographies and appendices on the archeological assessment process, working with developers, and sources of financial assistance provide additional sources of information for the reader. To request a free copy of *Protecting Archeological Resources on Private Lands*, write Susan L. Henry, Preservation Planning Branch, Interagency Resources Division, Suite 250, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Local Historic Preservation Plans

The Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service has prepared a new publication of interest to local preservationists and others. Already distributed to State Historic Preservation Offices and Certified Local Governments, *Local Historic Preservation Plans: A Selected Annotated Bibliography*, summarizes the contents of 24 preservation plans and lists contact names for each plan. Often when a community is seeking to develop its own preservation plan it wants to know how other, especially similar, communities have approached the task. This publication is intended to facilitate these efforts and to provide information on what preservation plans look like and what sorts of issues they cover. The bibliography is available from SHPOs or from the Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, or call 202-343-9500.

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Women Who Kept the Lights: An Illustrated History of Female Lighthouse Keepers, by Mary Louise Clifford and J. Candace Clifford. Softcover; 192 pp., includes 78 illustrations, an appendix listing over 138 official female keepers, bibliography, and index. To order, send check for $19.95 payable to Cypress Communications and mail to P.O. Box 791, Williamsburg, VA 23187-0791.

Federal Historic Preservation Laws, by Sara K. Blumenthal, revised by Emogene A. Bevitt. Replaces the 1990 version, listing the major historic preservation laws that govern a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. 96 pp., 1993. GPO stock number: 024-005-01124-2. $3.00 per copy. Order from GPO Order Desk at 202-783-3238, or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. A 25% discount is available from GPO if 100 or more copies are ordered and are sent to the same address.

Accessibility and Historic Preservation: Entrances to the Past (video). Focuses on the dual need to achieve reasonable access solutions for mobility-impaired individuals and to save historic buildings for future generations. Requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 are graphically explained, and a 4-step planning process is shown. 1993. VHS. Closed or open captioned. Running time: 28:25. $13.00 from Historic Windsor, Inc., P.O. Box 1777, Windsor, VT 05089-0021. Call Historic Windsor for specific information on ordering, including methods of payment; 802-674-6752.

Accessibility and Historic Preservation Resource Guide. Compendium of resource materials on the law and its application to historic properties. Used in a series of NPS-sponsored workshops on accessibility. 7 sections + bibliography. 1992. $50 from Historic Windsor, Inc., P.O. Box 1777, Windsor, VT 05089-0021. Call 802-674-6752. Special offer: Resource Guide and Video (above), $55.00.

Preserving and Revitalizing Older Communities: Sources of Federal Assistance, by Leslie Slavitt, edited by Susan Escherich. Brief descriptions of 90 federal programs that provide assistance to revitalize declining historic neighborhoods. The entries focus on assistance available to non-profit organizations, localities, and, in some cases, to states; 161 pp., 1993. GPO stock number: 024-005-01129-3. $11.00 per copy.

Pioneers of American Landscape Design: An Annotated Bibliography. Edited by Charles A. Birnbaum, ASLA, with Lisa Crowder. Comprehensive source book for researchers seeking information on those visionary practitioners who had a significant impact on the designed American landscape; 150 pp., 65 illustrations. 1993. GPO stock number: 024-005-01127-7. $10.00 per copy.

Preserving Historic Building Materials: Wood, Paint, Masonry, Concrete, & 20th Century Materials, edited by Anne E. Grimmer. Set of five annotated reading lists, contains over 1,000 entries which include both historic and contemporary books and periodical on these subjects. The lists were cooperatively developed by the National Park Service, National Council for Preservation Education, and the Legacy Resource Management Program sponsored by the Department of Defense. 310 pp., 50 illustrations. 1993. GPO stock number: 024-005-01128-5. $24.00 per set.

Order the above publications from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325.

Summary Paper Available

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation has prepared an action plan that assesses the environmental resource threats and needs within the State Park and Historic Site System. Entitled "Fostering Environmental Stewardship," the study is available free as a summary paper. Write to Planning Bureau (Attn: Dr. Thomas Cobb), NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Agency Building 1, Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12238, or phone 518-474-0414.

ZiNj Education Project

The ZiNj Education Project, supported by the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Utah Division of State History, is an innovative program that educates kids and their families about "dinosaurs, fossils, ancient people and other really cool old stuff" and the need to protect and preserve these resources. The program is designed to meet some of the needs of government and education and also have wide public appeal. It leverages a relatively small amount of state and federal funding with private sector support to accomplish shared objectives; and provides a cost efficient and effective education product that assists state and federal agencies in fulfilling their legal mandate to preserve and protect historic prehistoric resources. The state and federal partners involved in ZiNj decided that developing a magazine that could be used both in classrooms and by families at home would be more effective than developing a school curriculum. *ZiNj Magazine* is available in libraries, museums, bookstores, gift shops, at newsstands, and is available by subscription. For information about the ZiNj Education Project or *ZiNj Magazine* contact the Utah Division of State History, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT; 801-533-3565.

Washington Report

Capitol Contact

Bruce Craig

End of Session Report

The first session of the 103rd Congress came to a close with a number of cultural resource bills still requiring action in either one or both houses of Congress. Numerous bills received Congressional hearings during the first session but few have yet to be enacted. For example, Senator Warner's Shenandoah Valley National Battlefield Partnership Act received a Senate hearing in September 1993 but the legislation has not yet been reported out in full Committee nor has it reached the Senate floor; no House hearing has yet been scheduled.

In the House of Representatives, however, several pending legislative initiatives were incorporated as separate titles and sections in the West Virginia Rivers Conservation Act of 1993 (H.R. 3252). The bill passed the House on November 23, shortly before adjournment.

West Virginia Rivers Conservation Act

This bill may be characterized as the closest thing to a national park "omnibus" bill yet to be advanced during the 103rd Congress. The legislation seeks to address a number of relatively non-controversial matters relating to several different conservation systems—rivers, national scenic areas, national trails, and national parks.

Title I of the bill is similar to Congressman Nick Rahall's (D-WV) bill, H.R. 1584, that modified the boundaries of several federally-administered areas in West Virginia: New River Gorge National River, the Gauley River National Recreation Area, and the Bluestone National Scenic Area.

Title II of the legislation relates to the National Trail System. Section 201 was based on Congressman James Hansen's

(R-UT) legislative proposal, H.R. 1872, which authorized a study of the Great Western Trail as a potential candidate for addition into the National Trails System. The Great Western Trail consists of a 3,100-mile trail corridor extending from the Arizona-Mexico border to the Idaho-Montana-Canada border. The legislation authorizes a study to be conducted by the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service in consultation with the Department of the Interior.

Title III of the legislation relates to a number of miscellaneous national park system related matters. Section 302, for example, incorporates the key elements of Congressman Rick Boucher's (D-VA) H.R. 2297 which sought to remove a prohibition of using appropriated funds to purchase lands in the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Provisions in this section would also enable the NPS to purchase an abandoned rail line that would connect Cumberland Gap with a new state park in Virginia.

Section 303 is based on legislation authorizing a new areas study of Revere Beach in Massachusetts. First introduced by Representative Markey (D-MA) last Congress (but pocket vetoed by then-President George Bush), Section 303 authorizes a NPS Suitability/Feasibility of cultural resources associated with this popular Massachusetts beach. The NPS is directed to study the importance of the beach in relation to the processes of industrialization, urbanization, and immigration.

Section 306 of the West Virginia Rivers bill authorizes the establishment of an Abraham Lincoln Presidential Center near the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, IL. As currently drafted, this measure is significantly different from the original bill introduced last Congress by Representative Richard Durbin (D-IL). For example, the authorization for a "research or library component" of the proposed center has been deleted and an authorization ceiling was established. Furthermore, lands owned by the State of Illinois can be acquired only by donation and all Lincoln-related artifacts can be purchased only with donated funds.

Finally, Section 306 provides for a much-needed addition of approximately 20 acres to the legislative boundaries of the Colonial National Parkway.

As is often the case, the second session of Congress promises to result in the enactment of far more legislation than customarily occurs during the first session. In addition to the dozens of bills still pending before the subcommittees, Congressman Bruce Vento, Chairman of the National Parks, Forests and Public Lands subcommittee, dropped into the hopper four new bills that Congress is likely to consider during the next session: HR 3707 sets the parameters for a proposed American Heritage Partnership Program; HR 3708 focuses on the Steamtown National Historic Site; and two other bills: HR 3709 and HR 3710—the former seeks to reform the way new areas are established, the later bill is the long-awaited Heritage Conservation bill.

If you would like a copy of any of the bills discussed above, drop me a note at National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA), 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036.

Viewpoint

Heritage Corridors, Labor History, and NPS Resources

Martin Blatt

Based on a talk delivered at the meeting of the American Studies Association, November 1993, on the formation of industrial heritage corridors focusing on the America's Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP).

I would like to address briefly four issues. I will be presenting my personal views, formed by my professional experience in the National Park Service and by my experience as a public historian.

First, I must frankly acknowledge that the NPS to date has done very little in the area of labor history, a situation which I find deplorable. The only focused unit of the system is Lowell National Historical Park, a national park I might emphasize, not a heritage corridor. However, at Lowell we have five central themes, encompassing labor but also capital, power, technology, and the industrial city. Still, our Boott Cotton Mills Museum, which opened its doors in 1992, was praised in the *New York Times* on Labor Day of that year as an excellent museum documenting workers' lives and struggles. The editorial stated, "It is to the great credit of the Park Service that the harsh face of mill-town capitalism is not ignored." There are a few labor history-related National Historic Landmarks, such as the Botto House in Haledon, New Jersey, associated with the Paterson silk workers strike of 1913, or the home of Socialist Party leader Eugene V. Debs in Terre Haute, Indiana.

But these are isolated examples. So, to the extent that industrial heritage corridors address labor history, they are filling a significant gap. And some indeed do so. For example, the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, based in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, helps to cosponsor an annual labor history conference. An interesting collection of conference proceedings was published in 1991 by the Rhode Island Labor History Society. And, the America's Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP) has helped to document labor history in a variety of ways. Kim Wallace of HABS/HAER, for example, has authored a study on brickyard towns in south-central Pennsylvania under AIHP auspices.

Now to my second point. There are real dangers inherent in promoting an industrial heritage approach as a panacea for a city's or region's economic plight. A brochure, "The Heritage Partnership Challenge: A Preservation Strategy that Works," features a case study of AIHP. The brochure states: "With restored amenities, interpretive linkage and widespread partnership, heritage preservation has become the foundation for economic development." Citing a Pennsylvania State study, the brochure tells us that "a $300 million investment—$150 million from federal sources and $150 million from state and private sources—invested at major AIHP sites and related development will generate an estimated $3 billion in total revenue from non-local tourism over a period of 20 years."

In my view, it is extremely harmful to make claims for the industrial heritage approach that are wildly unrealistic. And I believe that these assertions are not very reality-based.

Lowell, for example, an urban park with more resources than the corridor programs, has rehabilitated the downtown infrastructure, developed museums, tours, festivals, and cultural & educational programs, thus creating a climate conducive for varied types of investment. The New England Quilt Museum is located in Lowell and the Museum of American Textile History has decided to relocate to the city. There is no question that the park has made a major impact on the city, but it can be difficult to fully quantify. And to call it a foundation for economic development is far too simple, as many elements combine to produce a revitalization.

This nation has witnessed a dramatic decline in industrial manufacturing. The problems, and potential solutions, go well beyond the implementation of heritage corridors or anything that this single agency, the NPS, might be capable of doing. Some of the key issues include: the lack of a national industrial policy; the diversification and international movement of capital and linked disinvestment in entire cities and regions; and the decimation of the labor movement. The most well-conceived heritage corridor program will not address any of these vital issues, the forum for which should be an

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informed, national political debate, which is now virtually absent.

When I was in Homestead, Pennsylvania, for the centennial conference marking the great conflict between Carnegie and Frick and their steel workers, the local of the United Steel Workers of America launched a vigorous protest against the proceedings. Denouncing historic preservation efforts as basically irrelevant, they argued for jobs and that USX, formerly United States Steel, should be held accountable for the devastation it has caused in their region. William Serrin, former *New York Times* labor reporter, in his excellent book on Homestead, argued that redevelopment and historic preservation efforts in Homestead were "a continuation of the paternalism and authoritarianism that had existed for a century, now couched in different rhetoric." Serrin may be overly harsh in his judgment in this passage. And, there is no intrinsic reason why historic preservation and economic redevelopment have to be counterposed one against the other. Still, we do a great disservice to those men and women living in economically devastated parts of this country promising all sorts of rosy outcomes via the corridor route.

Turning now to my third point, the basic mission of the NPS is preservation and interpretation of nationally significant cultural and natural resources, a sensible, focused approach. Economic development can be a legitimate consequence of this mission, but not the force driving the agency. In Lowell, for example, the preservation and interpretation of nationally significant cultural resources such as the power canal system, textile mills, corporation housing for workers, and the downtown historic district, contributed substantially to the city's revitalization efforts. There are serious policy discussions underway presently to add an entire new program focus to the NPS, American Heritage Areas, which might open up the Park Service to an unlimited amount of requests to assist economically hurting regions with funds. A 1992 concept paper asserted that the purpose of this proposed system would be to provide "national recognition and oversight for special places representing the range of America's valued traditional lifeways."[1] This is so broad as to be almost meaningless. And—this proposal comes at a very difficult time for the agency—"National Parks in Crisis," a report by the National Parks and Conservation Association, released in August, reports that at many parks problems such as maintenance backlogs, lack of funds for research and preservation programs, and staff shortages have grown worse, even as the number of visitors has grown. The funding required to remedy these problems is considerable. Perhaps a better defined Heritage Areas program would be acceptable, indeed a very good idea, along the lines of the 1930s WPA programs, within the context of a national, New Deal-type undertaking. I believe a very good case could be made for such an approach, but the entire drift in the nation's capital, among both major parties, is in a very different direction.

My fourth and final point has to do with the labor history National Historic Landmark theme study, authorized by Public Law 102-101. Harry Butowsky of the History Division, Washington Office, NPS, and I are responsible for the administration of this project. Recently we selected through a competitive process the Newberry Library of Chicago, with James Grossman as the principal investigator, to serve as the project contractor. Funded for an initial year, the theme study, over a three-year period pending second and third-year funding, will produce the following: a substantial collection of historical essays examining labor history in relationship to sites around the country; a list of recommended sites to be considered for further study; the completion of at lease 20 National Historic Landmark nominations; and the examination of a small number of sites as to their suitability and feasibility for becoming full units of the national park system.

Upon completion, this labor history theme study should contribute substantially to making labor history a more central concern of the National Park Service.

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[1] See article, "The Heritage Partnership Initiative: National Heritage Areas," pg 9, this issue.

Martin Blatt is the supervisory historian and chief of Professional Services, Lowell National Historical Park, MA.

Letters

Billy Garrett is "Right on Target"

Dear Editor:

In his *CRM* Viewpoint, (Vol. 16, No. 7) "Cultural Resources and National Parks: A Mandate for Heritage Education," Billy G. Garrett presents an eloquent argument for the potential of cultural resources to inform us, to guide us, to be our touchstone as we grope our way into a future clouded with complexity and uncertainly, yet always tinged with urgency.

As he points out, compliance has indeed become the driving force behind cultural resource management (CRM). At one time in the National Park Service (NPS), the *NPS Management Policies* were the principal guidance for CRM. Though they include visionary statements that capture the imagination and provide reasons for action, they were oft ignored. *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Policies* was created and became the primary reference. Around 1980, *NPS-28* became more of a compliance document, designed to help managers avoid running afoul of the proliferating laws, executive orders, and policy statements on the management of cultural resources. In other agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Forest Service, and the Corps of Engineers, the mandate to ensure compliance drove the development of extensive cultural resource programs, especially in archaeology. This resulted, as Garrett notes, in a focus on "bureaucratic and quantitative issues," preservation for the sake of preservation...and for the sake of not being found in noncompliance with the letter of the law.

Compliance is not an activity that wins the hearts and minds of the masses...nor of managers. As compliance became its own end, the spirit and purpose of historic preservation legislation got lost. Lost was the clear purpose of safeguarding the potential of cultural resources to inform. Lost, too, was incentive to realize that potential by using cultural resources for "the definition, integration, and renewal of the American people," to quote Garrett again.

His exposition of the current state of CRM suffers only from narrowness of application. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, augmented by Executive Order 11593, affects all agencies, not just the NPS. With even greater accuracy, Garrett could write: "The efforts of the **federal government** in heritage education have been too little, too narrowly conceived, too fragmented."

All of the land-managing agencies tend to emphasize natural resources to the detriment of cultural resources...*perhaps* precisely because they are regarded as **land**-managing agencies. All of the land-managing agencies are today exploring the concept of ecosystem management. Inevitably, it seems, this focuses attention on the natural world with little consideration of cultural impacts since the beginnings of humankind...perhaps because the English opposite of "natural" is not "cultural" but "unnatural," a loathsome concept.

There is great merit in Garrett's proposal for actions leading to curriculum guides for heritage education and to resource visits reinforced by preparative and followup activities. Unfortunately, he couches his solutions entirely in terms of NPS initiatives at the federal level and there are important activities in other federal agencies that should be taken into account.

In addition to the programs fostered by the Departments of Defense and Agriculture (and probably others that we hope will be heard from), BLM has several heritage education projects in place.

Foremost is the Project Archaeology program, developed under the auspices of the Utah Interagency Task Force on Cultural Resources. BLM has adopted this approach to teacher workshops and is implementing it nationwide, supported by locally relevant curriculum materials. Other agencies are also considering adopting this program.

The Bureau's Cultural Heritage Education Team (also called the Imagination Team, I-Team for short) has been in place at the Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) near Dolores, CO, for nearly a year. In addition to fostering Project Archaeology, the I-Team has distributed the 19-minute anti-vandalism video *Mystery of the Cliffs*, featuring the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, to 3,500 teachers across the nation, along with a folder of supporting materials. Every sheriff in Colorado has this video and folder for use in classroom presentations!

Four full-color, BLM heritage education inserts have appeared in *Science and Children*, the journal of the National Science Teachers Association, each one with a fold-out poster for classroom use. The I-Team is presently embarked on design of a major traveling exhibit on heritage education, which may be funded through The Forest Education Foundation and will feature the latest interactive technology. All this is in addition to the heritage education activities BLM districts and resource areas undertake at the local level.

In sum, Billy G. Garrett is right on target in his identification of the mandate, and there is already a lot going on in this sphere of activity. These are exciting times, with many opportunities and much to be accomplished. Let's take care to link **all** the players in this effort, complementing, inspiring, and invigorating rather than competing, ignoring, or duplicating each other.

Tom Vaughan
Interpretive Specialist, AHC

LouAnn Jacobson
Director, AHC

Megg Heath
Team Leader, BLC I-Team

Dear Editor:

I particularly enjoyed the article entitled "Aircraft as Cultural Resources, the Indiana Approach" by Paul C. Diebold. Mr. Diebold is correct when he states that there is no official agreed upon standard for the aircraft restoration process. Although, the who and the how, of an official sanction, remains to be established. I want to assure Mr. Diebold and your readers that the restoration process and restoration ethics have already received much attention within the air and space museum community. At the national Air and Space Museum, the aircraft restoration policy appears in the Museum's *Collection Management Guide*. Our Guide is comparable to the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part I*, with information and instructions concerning collections management. Aircraft restoration has also been addressed through lectures and publications.

Edward McManus
Conservator
National Air and Space Museum
Smithsonian Institution

Dear Editor:

Your recent issue of *CRM*, Volume 16, has become a permanent part of my "quick reference set" that I keep in my office. This volume of *CRM* went a long way in putting a number of complex issues into perspective. All of the contributors to this volume reflect both experience and insight in their fields, and we appreciate their contributions to this issue.

Bill Binnewies
Superintendent
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
Fort Smith, Montana

Note: The issue referred to by Mr. Binnewies is our thematic issue on traditional cultural properties. Copies may be obtained by writing to the editor, *CRM*.

Dear Editor:

I want to take this opportunity to tell you how helpful the *CRM* publication is to Historic Annapolis Foundation. Volume 15, No. 7 is of particular benefit in explaining the importance of the preservation of the Maynard-Burgess House in Annapolis. We regularly rely on this volume, which contains an article about the house itself as well as one on the very successful Weeksville project.

With two recently received grants, we will soon begin Phase I, stabilization, in the restoration of Maynard-Burgess. This will be a lengthy and expensive project, but one we feel is worthy of the hard work it will involve. Your publication will be of great assistance to us in making the case for the importance of this project.

Again, our appreciation for your useful publications.

Ann M. Fligsten
President
Historic Annapolis Foundation

Bulletin Board

NPS Applied Ethnography Training Program

The National Park Service (NPS) Applied Ethnography Program conducts training courses to address issues in the protection and management of "ethnographic resources" in national parks. Last August, "Critical Issues in Ethnography: Introduction to the Program," was held in Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area for participants from NPS and Native American communities traditionally associated with resources in the national park system. In spring 1994, the Applied Ethnography Program in conjunction with the Ethnography Program in the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service will offer the course, "African Americans and the NPS Ethnography Program," in Boston, MA. Participants will receive training through presentations, case studies, and field trips.

The purpose of this 3.5-day course is to introduce the NPS Applied Ethnography Program and demonstrate how applied ethnography can benefit park management, operations, and planning by working with African American communities bordering on or associated with national parks. Participants will identify African American concerns about documentation, protection, and interpretation of resources of significance to local, regional, and national groups. Topics covered in this course include African American Perspectives on Resource Management, Ethnography of African American Experience, Identification of Ethnographic Resources and Traditionally Associated Groups, Consultation and Public Involvement, and Data Needs for NPS Planning.

Persons interested in attending this course should take note of the following information:

Participants

Any non-NPS representative of a cultural resources organization, nominated by that organization, who has interest in learning about the NPS Applied Ethnography Program and has responsibilities for protection, management, or interpretation of natural or cultural resources related to those existing in a current or proposed unit of the national park system. Of the approximately 30 course slots, 20 will be reserved for park staff, and 10 for African Americans from community organizations concerned with units of the national park system and the NPS.

*(**Bulletin**—continued on page 40)*

*(**Bulletin**—continued from page 39)*

NPS employees should follow regional Employee Development Division procedures.

Funding

Applicants selected for this course will have costs for the course paid, including tuition, airfare, lodging, and meals.

Application

An announcement about the course is distributed Servicewide about two months prior to the scheduled dates of the course. To receive a copy of this announcement, write to: "African Americans and the NPS Ethnography Program Course," National Park Service, c/o Jenny Masur, Anthropology Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

NPS employees should apply through their regional Employee Development Division, once the training announcement is out.

To nominate non-NPS individuals, a letter of nomination is required on the sponsoring organization's letterhead signed by the applicant's supervisor and organization head. The letter should explain why the training will benefit the community and the community organization, why it will help the nominee better perform his/her duties, and in what capacity the applicant interacts with or expects to interact with the NPS.

—Jenny Masur
Staff Anthropologist
Anthropology Division
Washington, DC

Conferences

The first conference on **Reclaiming Women's History Through Historic Preservation** will be held June 17-19, 1994, at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA. To receive conference registration information, contact Gayle Samuels, Director, Reclaiming Women's History Through Historic Preservation, WOMENS WAY, P.O. Box 53454, Philadelphia, PA 19105-3454; 215-527-4470.

The **Museum Association of Arizona** will hold its annual conference March 20-22, 1994, in Phoenix. For more information, contact Pueblo Grande Museum and Cultural Park, 4619 East Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85034-1909; 602-495-0901.

The Smithsonian Institution is presenting its annual **National Conference on Cultural Property Protection** February 14-17, 1994, in Arlington, VA. The symposium is entitled, "Protection Needs for the Year 2000: The Human Factor." For information, contact Thomas Bresson, Program Chairman, or David Liston, Conference Coordinator, Smithsonian Institution, 1111 N. Capitol Street, SISC 402, Washington, DC 20560; 202-357-1630; fax 202-357-4076.

News from the Advisory Council

The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) will offer it internationally known 19-week "Architectural Conservation" course in Rome, Italy, in early 1995. American preservation professionals are eligible to apply by February 15, 1994 through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004; 202-606-8503. Established in 1959 and headquartered in Rome, ICCROM is the only autonomous, scientific, international, intergovernmental organization dealing with every area of cultural preservation. ICCROM is also offering seven shorter technical courses in 1994 and 1995, for which Americans should apply directly to Rome at ICCROM, Training Section, 13 Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome RM, Italy.

Chairman Appointed

Cathryn Buford Slater has been appointed by President Clinton as Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. She succeeds the Rev. Dr. John C. Harper of Washington, DC, who was appointed by President Bush in 1992. Ms. Slater is the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer and Director of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, serving in this capacity since 1988. Prior to entering the field of historic preservation, Slater spent four years as then-Governor Clinton's Special Assistant and Liaison for Natural and Cultural Resources.

Call for Papers

A three-day national conference on **Preserving the Recent Past** will be held in the Spring of 1995 in Chicago. The conference will bring together professionals from a broad range of disciplines to address the unique preservation challenges of identifying, evaluating, documenting, maintaining, and preserving cultural resources from the 20th century. If interested in making a presentation or for more information, contact Program Director, Preserving the Recent Past, P.O. Box 77160, Washington, DC 20013-7160; 202-343-9578.

The **American Society for Ethnohistory** will hold its 1994 Annual Meeting in Tempe, AZ November 10-13. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 50-100 words on appropriate submission forms and preregistration fees of $45 (non-members), $35 (members), $15 (students/retired) are due by June 1, 1994. Write for submission forms and return to ASE 1994 Program Chair, Dr. Peter Iverson, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2501; 602-965-5778; fax: 602-965-0310.

Job Announcement

The Mary Washington College Department of Historic Preservation is conducting a search for a full time, tenure-track faculty member to join its staff in the fall of 1994. It is particularly interested in candidates with a strong background in historical archeology, material culture, and historical preservation. Minorities and women are encouraged to apply. If interested, immediately contact the chairman, W. Brown Morton, at 703-899-4108.

Travel Fellowship

The Nautilus Foundation will offer travel funds of $500.00 to two graduate students in art history of the southeastern United States. Students with plans to travel in 1994 should submit a request in the form of a statement summarizing the purpose of the travel and the need for funds. Preference will be given to trans-Atlantic/Pacific travel. Application must be submitted by February 28, 1994, to Dr. Francois Bucher, President, The Nautilus Foundation, P.O. Box 368, Lloyd, FL 32337; Phone: 904-997-1778; Fax: 904-997-0440.

Photography Course

The Graduate Program in Historic Preservation at the University of Maryland, College Park, in cooperation with the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) of the National Park Service, will offer a four-day training course on Architectural and Engineering Photography of Historic Structures, May 23-26, 1994. The instructors ar Jack E. Boucher, HABS photographer, and John T. "Jet" Lowe, HAER photographer. The course, co-sponsored by a Cultural Resources Initiative Training Grant from the National Park Service, is limited to 15 students and will include hands-on training. For more information, contact Professor Mary Corbin Sies, Department of American Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; 301-405-1361.

CRM

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

Short Term Training Update
February - May, 1994

Emogene Bevitt

When the *Directory of Training Opportunities* (CRM, Vol. 16, No. 9) was published it incorporated the information that was available. This update provides information about additional training for the time period February-May 1994.

In 1994 the National Park Service plans to revise the *Long Term Education Directory* that was published in October 1992. If you have any information about training or college programs that cover 6 months to multiple years in length, please contact me by telephone 202-343-9561, or send current information to me at National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. Information will be needed by May 1994.

The next *Short Term Training Directory* will be available in late 1994 and will cover Jan.-Dec. 1995. This directory has previously been organized by the course sponsor (i.e. Federal, State, College and University, and Other Organizations). We have decided to revise this format and organize course listings by the topics that were identified in the *Long Term Education Directory*. The update that follows is a preview of this new format. Information for inclusion in the 1995 directory will need to be received in September 1994.

Common Ground, Courses of Interest to More Than One Specialty

Cultural Tourism Fundamentals, March 2, 1994, Willard House and Clock Museum, Grafton, MA; How to Develop a Marketing Plan, April 27, 1994, Fitchburg Art Museum, Fitchburg, MA. Seminars to assist cultural organizations in Massachusetts in learning about the potentials of cultural tourism. **Contact** Boston Preservation Alliance, 45 School Street, Boston, MA 02108.

Forging Our Future, March 6-11, 1994, Williamsburg, VA, $250.00-$190.00. Conference of National Park Cooperating Associations (CNPCA). Preconference seminars on: private funds for public parks, working with nonprofit boards, managing personnel, managing the publication process. Conference themes include benefits of cooperative marketing, creating visitor and staff satisfaction, forging partnership between National Park Services and Associations, display and store design, membership, multimedia education, volunteer programs. **Contact** CNPCA, 135 Commerce Street, Sevierville, TN 37862, telephone 615-428-4239.

Anthropology and Related Specialties

Archeology

Basic Site Surveying Techniques, May 6-9, 1994, Carbondale, CO; or May 20-23, 1994, Montrose, CO; $10.00.

Ceramic Description and Analysis, March 18-21, 1994, Gunnison, CO; $10.00.

Colorado Archeology, April 1-4, 1994, Durango, CO; $10.00.

Field and Laboratory Photography, A Series, Feb. 5-6, 1994, Cortez, CO; $10.00.

Principles of Excavation, Feb. 15, 22, March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 1994, Fort Collins, CO; $10.00.

***For more information about the above Archeology courses* contact** Kevin Black, Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203-2137; telephone 303-866-4671.

Materials Research Society, April 11-15, 1994, San Francisco, CA. Annual spring meeting, includes the symposium "Material Issues in Art and Archeology IV." **Contact** MRS, 9800 McKnight Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15237.

Society for Applied Anthropology, April 13-17, 1994, Cancun, Mexico. Annual meeting, themes include cultural resource management, tourism, the environment, Maya tradition, disaster research & tourism development.
Contact Tony Oliver-Smith, Department of Anthropology, 1350 Turlington Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-2036.

Research and Archeological Excavations, approx. 14 days, range from $1400-$1800-$2800; locations in 1994 include sites in Ireland (March & April); Turkey (May & Aug.). Other opportunities in documentation, ethnography, and architecture exist. **Contact *Earthwatch Expeditions Inc.*,** 680 Mount Auburn Street, PO Box 403, Watertown MA 02272, telephone 617-926-8200.

Cultural Anthropology

Community Response, Interviewing and Research, approx. 14 days, range from $1400-$1800-$2800; locations in 1994 include sites in Nepal (March, April, May, June); Paraguay (March, April, July); Ireland (April). **Contact *Earthwatch Expeditions Inc.*,** 680 Mount Auburn Street, PO Box 403, Watertown MA 02272, telephone 617-926-8200.

Ethnography

African Americans and the National Park Service (NPS) Ethnography Program, April 25-28, 1994, Boston, MA; applicants selected for this course will have costs for the course paid, including tuition, airfare, lodging and meals. Of 30 course slots, 20 are reserved for NPS park staff, 10 are for African Americans from community organizations concerned with NPS units. Course introduces the NPS Applied Ethnography Program and demonstrates how applied ethnography can benefit park management, operations and planning, using presentations, case studies and field trips. Participants will identify African American concerns about documentation, protection, and interpretation of resources to various audiences.
Contact Jenny Masur, Anthropology Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, telephone 202-343-8159.

Interviewing and Documenting Traditional Cultures, approx. 14 days, range from $1400-$1800-$2800; locations in 1994 include sites in India (March); Senegal (April, May, June). **Contact *Earthwatch Expeditions Inc.*,** 680 Mount Auburn Street, PO Box 403, Watertown MA 02272, telephone 617-926-8200.

Crafts, Trades, and Apprenticeships

Papermaking

Paper Legacies: People and the History of Hand Papermaking, Feb. 17, 1994; March 17, 1994; and April 14, 1994; New York, NY, no fee. Lecture workshops begin at 6:30 pm at The Grolier Club, 47 East 60th Street, New York, NY. **Contact** Dieu Donne Papermill Inc., 3 Crosby Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10013, telephone 212-226-0573.

Timber Framing

Basic Timberframe Joinery Workshop, April 9-10, 1994, Lakemont, GA; $125.00.

Comprehensive Timberframe Training, May 2-21, 1994, Lakemont, GA; $775.00.

Introductory Workshop in Timberframing, Feb. 20-26, 1994, Gainesville, FL, fee TBA; or April 17-23, 1994, Lakemont, GA; $295.00.

Timberframe Design and Planning Seminar, March 26-27, 1994, Lakemont, GA; $75.00.

Contact Upper Loft Design, Inc., Rt. 1, Box 2901, Lakemont, GA 30552, telephone 706-782-5246; telephone in southeast only 800-242-7474.

Trades [Historic]

Making It in the 18th Century: Artisans and Entrepreneurs, Feb. 6-11, 1994, Williamsburg, VA, $325.00. The 46th Colonial Williamsburg Antiques Forum will cover the tools and technologies used in metalworking, cabinetmaking, pottery production, silversmithing, and other historic trades. The meeting will include conservation workshops. Contact Deborah Chapman, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, PO Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

Historic Building Related Specialties

Architectural (Treatment)

Washingtoniana Noon Slide Shows, ***see*** History, Public History

Green Building Conference, Feb. 16-17, 1994, Gaithersburg, MD; $200.00. Green buildings are defined as structures that minimize the impact of our global, neighborhood and internal environments during their design, construction, operation and eventual demolition. This conference will look at the development of assessment methodologies and performance criteria, international and municipal green building programs, case studies including commercial, institutional and residential structures, future and current technologies. Cosponsors: U.S. Green Building Council and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). **Contact** Lori Phillips, NIST, Room A807 Administration Building, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-0001, telephone 301-975-4513.

The Fabric of Neighborhoods Symposium, March 18-20, 1994, St. Louis, MO. **Contact** Kate Theimer, St. Louis Young Architects Forum/Historic Resources, American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, telephone 202-626-7345.

The Technology of Compressed Earth Blocks, April 13-29, 1994 (French Version); or November 1994 (English Version); Grenoble, France. Sponsor: International Centre for Earth Construction. **Contact** Marina Trappeniers or Titane Galer, CRATerre, Ecole D'Architecture, 10 Galerie des Baladins, BP 2636, F-38036 Grenoble Cedex 2, France, telephone (33) 76 40 14 39 or (33) 76 40 66 25, fax (33) 76 22 72 56.

International Emergency Management and Engineering Conference (April 18-21), ***see*** Applied Technology Specialties

World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, May 23-27, 1994, Yokohama, Japan. Global and regional mid-term review of IDNDR activities; sessions on strategies for disaster mitigation; exhibits. **Contact** IDNDR Secretariat, United Nations, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

Preservation and Reproduction of Historic Wallpaper, May 1994. **Contact** Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, 203 East Seminary, P.O. Box 66, Mount Carroll, IL 61053, telephone 815-244-1173.

Documentation (Treatment)

Documenting Traditional Finnish Architecture, May, June, Aug. 1994, 21 days, $1495.00. **Contact *Earthwatch Expeditions Inc.*,** 680 Mount Auburn Street, PO Box 403, Watertown MA 02272, telephone 617-926-8200.

Maintenance

Inventory and Condition Assessment Program (version 2.0) Training, Feb. 28-March 4, 1994 or March 7-11, 1994, both at Harpers Ferry, WV. Training for National Park Service maintenance personnel. **Contact** Gary Thompson, Engineering and Safety Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, telephone 202-343-7040.

Preservation and Skills Training Program for National Park Service maintenance personnel. Announcement opens for mentors and trainees in March 1994. **Contact** Dorothy Printup, Williamsport Preservation Training Center, National Park Service, 205 West Potomac Street, Williamsport, MD 21795, telephone 301-223-7872.

Multi-Region Chiefs of Maintenance Conference, tentatively scheduled for April 25-29, 1994, St. Louis, MO. Training for National Park Service maintenance personnel. **Contact** Ted Hillmer, Midwest Region Chief of Maintenance, National Park Service, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102, telephone 402-221-3423.

Housekeeping in the Historic House, May 1994; **Contact** Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, 203 East Seminary, P.O. Box 66, Mount Carroll, IL 61053, telephone 815-244-1173.

Museum Related Specialties

Collections Management and Care; Curatorial (Treatment)

Small Museum Association 10th Annual Conference, Feb. 28, 1994, Ocean City, MD. **Contact** Beth Nowel, Small Museums, Inc., PO Box 385, Linthicum, MD 21090-0385.

International Association of Museum Facility Administrators (IAMFA) Annual Conference, April 11-13, 1994, Cincinnati, OH. Conservators and preservation people welcome. **Contact** IAMFA, PO Box 1505, Washington, D.C. 20013-1505, or call Michael Lotz, Cincinnati Art Museum, at 513-721-5204.

American Association of Museums (AAM) Annual Meeting, April 24-25, 1994, Seattle, WA. **Contact** AAM, 1225 Eye Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20005, telephone 202-289-1818, fax 202-289-6578.

Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections Annual Meeting, May 11-15, 1994, St. Louis, MO. Held in conjunction with the Association of Systematics Collections. **Contact** Sue McLaren, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-3706, telephone 412-665-2615, fax 412-622-8837.

Collection Care Core Curriculum: Materials, Examination and Documentation, May 1994

Archeological and Ethnographic Core Curriculum: Care of Works of Art on Paper, May 1994

Matting Workshop, May 1994

Housekeeping in the Historic House, May 1994

Contact Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, 203 East Seminary, P.O. Box 66, Mount Carroll, IL 61053, telephone 815-244-1173.

Conservation (Museum Objects)

Making It in the 18th Century: Artisans and Entrepreneurs (Feb. 6-11), ***see*** Crafts, Trades, and Apprenticeships

Conservation Education, Feb. 22, 1994, New York, NY. **Contact** New York Conservation Association, PO Box 20098, New York, NY 10011.

Modern Works—Modern Problems?, March 3-5, 1994, London, England. Conserving modern works of art on paper. **Contact** Clare Hampson, IPC Secretary, Leigh Lodge, Leith, Worcester WR6 5LB United Kingdom.

Acetate Film, Safety Film—Magnitude and Nature of Preservation Concerns: Motion Pictures, Still Photographs, Microforms, X-Rays, Sound Recordings, and Laminated Documents, March 15, 1994, Washington, D.C., $50.00. 9th Annual National Archives Preservation Conference. **Contact** Preservation Conference Coordinator, National Archives (NNP), Washington, D.C. 20408

Conservation Environments for Museums and Libraries, March 21, 1994, New York, NY, $185.00.

Fundamentals of Conservation Environment Lighting, March 22, 1994, New York, NY, $185.00.

Conservation Environment Case Studies, March 23, 1994, New York, NY, $185.00.

***Regarding previous 3 workshops,* contact** The Real Estate Institute, New York University, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036; telephone 212-790-1345.

Materials Research Society (April 11-15), ***see*** Anthropology and Related Specialties

Preserving a Moment in Time, April 11-16, 1994, Bath, England. **Contact** Centre for Photographic Conservation, 233 Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, London SE23 1HU, England; telephone 081-690-3678. [Note short and long term training courses in photographic conservation and preservation are available in August and September 1994.]

Exhibitions and Conservation, April 21-22, 1994, Edinburgh, Scotland. **Contact** Scottish Society for Conservation and Restoration, Glasite Meeting House, 33 Barony Street, Edinburgh, EH3 6NX, Scotland.

The Magnetic Media Challenge: Preservation of Audiotape and Videotape in Libraries and Archives, April 29-30, 1994, Long Beach, CA. **Contact** Sheryl Davis, University of California Library, PO Box 5900, Riverside, CA 92517-5900, telephone 714-787-4382.

Environment and Conservation of Graphic, Photographic and Audiovisual Documents, May 16-20, 1994, Paris, France. **Contact** Sibylle Monod or Francois Flieder, Association pour la Recherche Scientifique sur les Arts Graphiques, 36 rue Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, 75005 Paris, France, telephone 1-45-87-06-12.

Doing More With Less: Today's Reality, May 25-29, 1994, Toronto, Canada. IIC-Canadian Group 20th Annual Conference and Training Workshop. Theory, practice and administration of conservation and conservation science. **Contact** Iona McCraith, c/o Toronto Area Conservation Group, PO Box 956, Station F, Toronto, ON M4Y 2N9 Canada.

Applied Technology Specialties

Green Building Conference (Feb. 16-17), ***see*** Historic Building Related Specialties

International Emergency Management and Engineering Conference, April 18-21, 1994, Miami, FL. How tools such as computer simulation and information management can help prevent or mitigate emergency situations as well as improve disaster management. **Contact** Jim Sullivan, TIEMES, 2995 LBJ Freeway, Suite 200, Dallas, TX 75234.

History, Public History

Washingtoniana Noon Slide Shows, Feb. 10, 1994, March 24, 1994, April 21, 1994, May 19, 1994; Washington, D.C.; no fee; 1 hour each, starting at noon. **Contact** (and location) Washingtoniana Division, Martin Luther King Memorial Library, District of Columbia Public Library, 901 G Street NW, Room 307, Washington, DC 20001, telephone 202-727-1213.

Folklife, Oral History, Traditional Arts and Cultural Traditions

[for ethnography or ethnohistory *see* Anthropology]

Washingtoniana Noon Slide Shows, ***see*** History, Public History

History of Science, Technology and Engineering

Canal History and Technology Symposium, March 12, 1994, Easton, PA. 13th Annual. Cosponsored by Hugh Moore Historical Park and Museums and Lafayette College. **Contact** Hugh Moore Historical Park and Museums, Inc., PO Box 877, Easton, PA 18044-0877, telephone 215-250-6700.

International Emergency Management and Engineering Conference (April 18-21), ***see*** Applied Technology Specialties.

Interpretation

Finding a Common Thread, March 22-24, 1994, Marshall, IN. National Association for Interpretation Region 4 Workshop. (Region 4 covers MI, IN, OH, Ontario). Topics include interpretive programs, techniques, planning, marketing, fundraising. **Contact** Cathy Meyer, Monroe County Parks and Recreation, 119 West 7th Street, Bloomington, IN 47404.

Landscape Preservation

Reconstructing Nature: Frontier Perceptions, Feb. 15, March 3, 24, April 14, 1994, Cambridge, MA. A lecture series cosponsored by Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Department of Landscape Architecture, Historic Massachusetts Inc., the Trustees of Reservation. All lectures held at Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Piper Auditorium, 48 Quincy Street, Cambridge, MA at 6:30 pm. **Contact** 617-566-1689.

Preserving Historic Landscapes, May 1994; **Contact** Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, 203 East Seminary, P.O. Box 66, Mount Carroll, IL 61053, telephone 815-244-1173.

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The National Park Service Seeks Information on Colleges and Universities

The National Park Service is developing a mailing list of those colleges and universities in the United States that offer at least one course in a historic preservation or cultural resource management topic, but which are not yet able to offer a full degree in that subject. When developed, the mailing list will be used by NPS to transmit notices regarding the availability of technical preservation publications. If you can provide information or would like to know more about this, please contact Emogene Bevitt or Heather Minor, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, telephone 202-343-9561.