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National Park Service
Cultural Resources

# Commemoration and Controversy *Without Warning*

**Edwin C. Bearss**

For more than a year, the staff of the Smithsonian Institution's most popular public facility—the National Air and Space Museum—has struggled with its exhibit, *The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II*, scheduled to open in April 1995. Even before the first review copies of the exhibit plan and label copy were ready for review by a panel of historians of divergent interests, ages, and backgrounds, the exhibit was being criticized by veterans, principally those who served in the Army Air Force in World War II.

Having worked closely with Tom Crouch, one of the Air and Space Museum curators involved in *The Last Act*, as the National Park Service's subject matter expert for Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, I had apprised him of the Service's difficulties in interpreting World War II sites associated with the Great Pacific War, and of the successful steps taken by the Washington Office to address the situation in regard to the preparation of the USS Arizona Memorial's new film. I was accordingly included as a member of the Air and Space's panel that convened February 7, 1994, to review and comment on the exhibit working draft.

I was one of two World War II veterans on the panel and the only one who, as a Marine, had seen combat against the Japanese. In the discussions, which focused on overview rather than detail, I was surprised at the naiveté of several of the academics on the panel. They were unaware of the magnitude of the Bataan Death March; they did not appreciate the fact that from the surrender of the Philippines until the final days, the fight against the Japanese "was to the knife and the knife was to the hilt"; they did not know that corpsmen and medics did not wear the Geneva Cross bussard because if they did they were prime targets for Japanese jungle

*(**Bearss**—continued on page 3)*

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**Photo page 1: Georgia Monument, Andersonville National Historic SIte, Andersonville, GA. Photo courtesy Andersonville, NHS.**

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# Commemoration and Controversy

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fighters, etc. One of the panel's revisionist historians expressed in no uncertain terms his antipathy for Col. Paul Tibbetts, commander of the *Enola Gay*, because in an interview the colonel had shown no remorse for dropping the Hiroshima bomb.

In the months since the meeting of the panel, the exhibit plan has come under mounting attack from veterans, veterans organizations, and the Congress. The plan is in its fourth or fifth revision. Now that it has met many of the concerns of the veterans and their constituents, the plan is coming under attack from the left, even as the fuselage section of *Enola Gay* is being positioned in the exhibit hall.

Because of their traumatic character, how to commemorate and interpret our nation's major wars onsite has always been a challenge. In view of the Smithsonian's difficulties with the *Enola Gay*, how the challenge has been met at Civil War and World War II sites administered by the National Park Service—and the emotional problems encountered—is of more than passing interest.

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A generation after Gens. Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee met in Wilmer McLean's parlor at Appomattox Court House, the United States government became involved in battlefield preservation and interpretation. This was 26 years after the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA) was chartered in 1864 to commemorate "the great deeds of valor... and the signal events which renders these battlegrounds illustrious." The GBMA's focus was to acquire lands where the Army of the Potomac fought and to honor with memorials Union troops, their leaders, and their states. Then, in August 1890, President Benjamin Harrison signed an Act establishing Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. Three commissioners—two Union and one Confederate veteran of the battle, responsible to the Secretary of War—were charged with developing the park and identifying and marking the lines of battle of all the troops, both Confederate and Union, engaged. States were authorized to place markers and memorials on sites where their soldiers camped, fought, suffered, and died.

**Wirz memorial. Photo courtesy Andersonville NHS, Andersonville, GA.**

During the next nine years, three more national military parks and one national battlefield site were established. Among these was Gettysburg, which, under its commission, initiated measures to acquire lands, identify and mark the troop positions of both armies, and to encourage Southern states and organizations to erect memorials to honor Confederate leaders and soldiers.

Continuing our series on the 50th anniversary commemoration of World War II events, and problems associated with the management and interpretation of war resources, this issue of *CRM* contains two articles on commemorating wars. In the first article, Ed Bearss discusses how the National Park Service is meeting the challenge of interpreting our nation's major wars at Civil War and World War II sites. The second article, by Franza and Johnson, illustrates how European nations have memorialized the 20th century wars.

Veterans, in the years following the Civil War, and, increasingly since the mid-1880s, had reconciled many of their differences. Many looked back on the war as the climactic event in their lives. They were cognizant of a common race, language, and nationality. The commissions, in their interpretation, focused on battles and campaigns, common sacrifices and heroism, and not on burning social and political issues. Even so, old antagonisms surfaced. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) were angered when they learned of plans by the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) to erect in the village of Andersonville a memorial to Henry Wirz, the commandant of the Andersonville inner stockade. Wirz had been tried before a military court and executed in November 1865 as a war criminal. Despite efforts by leaders of the GAR and the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) to calm passions, it boiled over at the GAR's 1906 Annual National Encampment, held in Minneapolis, when the old soldiers in blue passed a resolution condemning the proposal. The resulting rancor failed to deter the UDC and the Wirz memorial was erected and dedicated in 1909.

Some three decades before, in 1866-69, Union veterans had vainly sought federal funding to purchase the lands on which the Andersonville stockade and its dependencies were erected as a memorial to the heroism and sacrifice of the men imprisoned there and a monument to the infamy of the Rebels. The proposal was dropped because the United States government was unready to expend public funds for preservation of the stockade or acquisition of land on which it was located without a congressional appropriation.

While battlefield commissions and leaders of veterans organizations promoted national unity and reconciliation in the 1890s and 1900s, they encountered difficulty in securing monies from legislatures in states that had cast their lot with the Confederacy. Because of his prestige, John Brown Gordon carried the day in Georgia, and his native state in 1896 became the first Southern state to make an appropriation for a state memorial at a national

*(**Bearss**—continued on page 4)*

*(**Bearss**—continued from page 3)*

military park. In Mississippi, it took a full court press by the commission, National Commander of the UCV Stephen D. Lee, Granville Dodge, Governor James Kimble Vardaman, and others to lobby from the legislature an appropriation for a Mississippi state memorial at Vicksburg National Military Park. It would be June 1917 before Virginia erected and dedicated a state memorial at Gettysburg National Military Park.

In 1933 the National Park Service (NPS) assumed from the War Department responsibility for administration of the battlefield parks. Although Andersonville National Cemetery and the memorial area were administered by the War Department they were not transferred at this time.

The NPS quickly gave increased emphasis to interpretation and educational programs at the Civil War sites for which it was newly responsible. Visitor centers housing museum exhibits and collections commanded attention in the 1930s with Emergency Conservation Administration funding and, in Mission 66 (1956-66), wayside exhibits supplemented and enhanced information found on the War Department's iron tablets. The content continued relatively non-controversial. Until the early 1960s the terrible fratricidal conflict was called the War Between the States, in deference to Southerner sensitivities and the pro-Confederate leanings of many in NPS senior management. It was the mid-1970s before the role of African Americans and other minorities was more than alluded to at the Civil War battlefield parks; Indians were depicted as the foe in Indian War areas; and controversial issues like slavery as a cause of the Civil War were essentially papered over.

Andersonville National Historic Site was transferred from the Department of the Army and added to the system in 1970. Transfer of Andersonville National Cemetery and memorial area was opposed by the Georgia UDC and a number of Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) Camps because of concern that interpretation of the site by the National Park Service would emphasize the ill-treatment of Union prisoners-of-war by the Confederates and gloss over the equally tragic conditions experienced by Confederates held in Union prison pens at Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island, etc.

To alleviate these concerns, the legislation, as signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon, provided that one of the new park's primary missions was to commemorate the sacrifice of prisoners-of-war in all wars.

In the years following establishment of Andersonville National Historic Site, complaints from UDC and UCV members, while abating, have continued. Despite efforts, as mandated by Congress, "to provide an understanding of the overall prisoner-of-war story of the Civil War," the Service's presence at Andersonville still engenders reactions among some visitors that our interpretation is tilted. The sale of MacKinley Kantor's prize-winning novel *Andersonville* at the visitor center has been questioned.

While Jimmy Carter was governor of Georgia, he secured an appropriation from the state legislature for a prisoner-of-war memorial. Dedicated in 1978, this handsome memorial has helped salve lingering wounds associated with the suffering and death that has been a common experience of prisoners-of-war throughout history.

Increasingly in the last 15 years, but particularly since Fred Sanchez joined the park staff as chief ranger, the park has established an excellent rapport with organizations representing U.S. veterans and civilians held as prisoners-of-war in our century—the American Ex-Prisoners of War and the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor. A small museum has been developed to interpret the sacrifices and experiences of prisoners-of-war; ex-prisoners serve as VIPs; a monument has been erected by the survivors of Stalag 17B to all those held in German military prisons during World War II; the "Sack of Cement Cross" from Camp O'Donnell has been accessioned; former POWs take the lead in the annual Memorial Day commemoration held in the National Cemetery; and Cemetery Director Amande Rhodes has institutionalized an oral history program that is preserving for posterity the recollections of the tragic years as POWs that those veterans of man's inhumanity to man so vividly recall.

Insofar as onsite commemoration of World War II battles, campaigns, and activities, more than a generation passed before parks associated with my war were established. During the years between 1978 and 1992, five World War II associated parks—War in the Pacific National Historical Park, American Memorial Park, USS Arizona Memorial, Manzanar National Historic Site, and Port Chicago National Memorial—became units of the National Park System or affiliated areas. Interpretation and exhibits at the World War II park sites would be plagued by essential differences in the character of the belligerents. Although American deaths in the Civil War military far exceeded the number of United States servicemen and women who lost their lives in World War II, theirs was a common nationality and heritage, and—except for the 200,000 African American soldiers and sailors and a limited number of Native Americans—Civil War soldiers were of a single race. In the Great Pacific War (1941-1945), this was not the case, and on both the home front and in combat the enemy was viewed with a hatred that only a difference in race and culture can fully explain.

Racial stereotypes and antagonisms among many Americans dating to 1941 and before became apparent to the History Division in regard to the Japanese Relocation Centers and the decision to study them, looking toward the recognition of one or more as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). In 1985, Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel designated Manzanar as an NHL, and, in 1993, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt afforded the same honor to the cemetery at Rohwer Relocation Center. As a follow-up on the Manzanar designation, Congress in 1992 established that area as a national historic site.

These actions sparked controversy. Lewis Hess, an irate Californian, wrote Associate Director for Cultural Resources Jerry L. Rogers:

> *It is obvious that you were not around Los Angeles in early 1942. If you will take the trouble to check, you will find... how Japanese military officers were arrested while posing as gardeners, etc., to gain military knowledge of the area.*
>
> *Relatives who have lived in the San Pedro area... say that on Dec. 7th, 1941, it was discovered that whole battalions of Japanese in uniforms were all ready for combat in case the planes continued on from Pearl Harbor, hidden in fishing boats in the harbor of San Pedro.*
>
> *All these things could **not** have been accomplished were it not for the cooperation of the Japanese "Americans" living here in California.*
>
> *Who knows what would have happened had not these so-called "loyal" citizens been detained in Manzanar....*

*(**Bearss**—continued on page 22)*

# Commemorating 20th Century Wars

**Mary E. Franza**
**Ronald W. Johnson**

The 20th century world wars have had global implications, but their impacts were most devastating in Europe. The European nations suffered catastrophic human loss and massive property destruction. To perpetuate the memory of these tragic events, Europeans interpret 20th-century wars in a sober and reflective manner. Unlike the United States, European countries have not developed large land-based parks to protect battlefield resources. Instead, tragic events are commemorated at national military museums, churches, striking memorial structures, at small portions of extant battlefields, and at the large numbers of well-manicured cemeteries located in many nations. This more modest approach demands less emphasis on land protection, planning, interpretation, and preservation.

Armed conflict in America has been a much more limited and infrequent phenomenon. Perhaps it is for this reason that Americans have directed significant attention to the physical remnants of the few major wars actually fought on American soil by designating a series of land-based parks to preserve hallowed ground while memorializing and interpreting armed conflict. The National Park Service (NPS) has been assigned to protect and interpret many battlefields and militarily-oriented cultural resources. Additionally, there are state, county, and private battlefield sites and parks scattered throughout the United States. The typical battlefield park is now a well-maintained attraction with a visitors center, loop road, interpretive signs, numerous dramatic monuments, and various cultural resources. America's battlefield

British Memorial, Somme, near Albert, France.

Communication Trench, Beaumont Hamel, Somme.

parks and attendant military cemeteries offer a roadside educational and entertainment package. The European sites necessitate visitors to be more self-directed. There is less emphasis on the preservation of adjacent hallowed ground. The American approach to battlefield commemoration generally does not hold true for similar resources in Europe where smaller land based units and less publicly-financed facility development is apparent. Europe's approach is serious and reflective, less entertaining. Europeans place less emphasis on public recreation and interpretation while dramatically symbolizing the costs of war at somber battlefield cemeteries and memorials.

The Europeans generally do not emphasize the land-based military park approach for interpretive or commemorative purposes. It is difficult to discern the damage and wreckage of war. For the most part, the land has been returned to its traditional rural agrarian tillage or village use. Instead, one learns about the cost of war through old photos, films, books, and in museums. Privately-owned informal museums display pieces of trench lines, military hardware, and documentary remnants.

Dramatic evidence of these ancient killing fields is marked by numerous cemeteries maintained by the nations whose dead lie there. Visitors view the carnage of war through the sheer number and scale of military cemeteries dotting the countryside. For example, in the Somme River valley of northern France, many crossroads are marked with small signs directing the traveler to World War I cemeteries. In Europe, cemeteries provide the principal link to 20th-century wars; subsidiary ties include cultural resources such as memorials, trench lines, pill boxes, and statues.

The Allied military cemeteries including British, Commonwealth, French, and American sites present a sad but uplifting image with their white crosses, broad vistas, and low lying walls. Allied cemeteries range in size from just a few graves to large burial areas containing thousands of graves. American cemeteries are generally well signed to direct visitors. At these cemeteries the headstones are arranged symmetrically in all directions. Invariably, the cemeteries are adorned with local plantings and flowers and the area's military action is often depicted in stone on a large wall map.

*(**Franza and Johnson**—continued on page 6)*

*(**Franza and Johnson**—continued from page 5)*

Presentation of the major 20th-century wars varies greatly depending on whether a nation experienced victory or suffered defeat. On the Allied side, in every village, town, and city (many crossroads too) one can see a memorial, statue, or plaque to honor the fallen. The sheer volume of memorials and names denoting World War I dead is much greater than World War II. In France the positive symbolic perception of its success in WWI is just the opposite of its collapse a generation later. For example, it is difficult to find large WWII memorials. The 1940-45 years are usually denoted by a modest plaque attached to the heroic style ubiquitous WWI memorials.

**Vimy Ridge, Northern France.**

**Verdun. Original memorial with subsequent plaques attached.**

In Germany, it is difficult to find similar memorials. All that can be discerned in many places is a small WWI memorial plaque, an occasional minor statue, or merely a boulder inscribed with the dates 1939-1945. Germans have tended to put the great 20th-century conflicts behind them. It is far easier to find memorials commemorating the success of German arms during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. The gigantic mythic "Germania" statuary ensemble overlooking the Rhine commemorates German unification led by Kaiser Wilhelm I in the early 1870s.

German cemeteries appear severe, reflecting a sense of loss of life and national spirit. In many instances, Germans were buried in mass graves; a typical inscription on a sarcophagus stone may read "Here Rest in a Common Grave 4829 German Soldiers of the World War 1939-1945."

The German burial areas, especially those located in foreign lands, are located in remote areas. Not until the 1950s were agreements made between the invaded nations and the Federal Republic of Germany to set aside land for fallen Germans. In Germany itself the cemeteries are generally situated in pleasant locales.

Besides these cemeteries, the most dramatic wartime evidence generally only reaches back to WWI—a protracted conflict primarily fought in the trenches in northern France and Belgium known as the Western Front (although military action occurred in many lands). The Western Front stretched from the Rhine Valley, westward through northeastern France, then northward to Belgium and the North Sea. It is possible to tour extant sites in this area which became the locale of numerous costly battles between the invading German Army and the Allied forces comprised mainly of the French, British, and the Americans. Several of the great battles included Verdun, the Marne River valley battles, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, and the Ypres Salient. Late in the war, Americans fought at Chateau Thierry, Beleau Wood, the St. Michel Salient, and the Muese-Argonne campaigns. No extensive parklands (comparable to our national park system units) at the national or provincial levels have been set aside or established to commemorate the catastrophic events that occurred between 1914 and 1918.

Despite the fundamentally different approach to war interpretation, several noteworthy interpretive sites exist in France commemorating WWI with actual battle-related structures. The Newfoundland Memorial at Beaumont Hamel has limited acreage which includes shell-pocked landscape and trench lines; a large elk statue symbolically denotes the province's heritage. At Vimy Ridge in Picardy a 250-acre battlefield park with trenches and an underground tunnel tour with bilingual guides from Canada provides a dramatic interpretation of past events. A large memorial overlooks the actual ridge where thousands of Canadians died. This memorial erected in the 1920s symbolizes the heavy loss of Canadian troops, and pays special homage to the missing.

Verdun provides a much different experience. A 50-mile tour route takes the visitor to massive underground forts and several hilltop military objectives such as Monte Facon and Hill 409. A huge ossuary *(Ossuaire de Douaumont)* contains the bones of 50,000 French soldiers.

Somme Crossroads. British/French cemetery markers.

German Cemetery, Luxembourg, near Ham.

Visitors can peer through ground-level windows to view the unidentified human remains. This open display of physical remains at ossuaries is a more literal, funereal style of interpretation. The battlefield region has museums and the interpreted ruins of destroyed villages, (now just shallow depressions with signs denoting locations of the city hall, schools, shops, and houses). One particularly grim site at Verdun is a trench *(Tranchee des Baionnettes)*, which was filled by a large German shell and in which was buried a line of French soldiers with fixed bayonets. Now only the rusted tips of the bayonets remain pointing skyward protected by a modest canopy. Throughout the Verdun region many skull and crossbones signs warn visitors not to enter fenced-off areas that still (78 years later) contain unexploded shells. The French take a grim and sober view of losses to their nation during the Great War. Unlike the strong and erect British military statues found in English communities, at Verdun an especially dark view of war is symbolized by a statue of a dead French soldier depicted in Medieval sepulchral style.

At another area on the Western Front in Flanders in southwestern Belgium, one encounters the Ypres Salient. Battlefield guides and tour maps can be secured for personal self-guided tours while commercial tours with a guide (a traditional European approach) are available for those so inclined. One dramatic Canadian monument (the sculpted head of a soldier looking downward) marks the site near St. Julien where the first deadly poison gas attack was launched on the Allies in 1915. At Passchendaele, a few miles northeast of Ypres, the gentle slope of the topography that made the village such a significant military objective can still be seen. Only a few feet separate the "ridge" from the low-lying areas to the west—a feature that cost a huge number of Allied casualties. The higher ground meant much to military success for defending forces.

Second World War commemoration also relies on statues and cemeteries, but places large emphasis on military hardware such as guns and tanks. The Normandy invasion area and the Battle of the Bulge are well marked and signed. Tanks, landing craft, and mammoth gun emplacements attract visitors. Numerous appreciative memorials and statues commemorate the rank-and-file GI, General Patton, and American action in Belgium/Luxembourg's Ardennes in late 1944-early 1945. A star-shaped American memorial on Mardasson Hill just east of Bastogne honors those who fought to free Belgium. This large memorial contains 10 huge stone slabs upon which is detailed an account of the battle. Three chapels hewn into the rock below offer a secluded place for meditation. Erected in 1950 and paid for by the Belgians, the memorial is in need of massive repairs. There is less commemorative evidence that can be easily found at Dunkirk on the French/Belgium border. A small French cemetery east of the city graphically depicts how the May-June, 1940 withdrawal developed along the coast of the English Channel. Nearby one can inspect deteriorated remnants of Hitler's Atlantic Wall fortifications developed a few years after the evacuation along the shoreline.

The northern countries remember the great 20th-century conflicts. For example, Finland interprets the Salpa (Lock) Line that extended from the Gulf of Finland to Salla in Lapland. At a small roadside interpretive site in southeastern Finland, the visitor can view trench lines, tank traps (dragon's teeth), and pill boxes that still contain authentic anti-tank weapons. One can feel a remnant sense of pride that, despite their losses, this small country was not afraid to stand up for its beliefs. In many of the country's military cemeteries in further honor of the fallen Finnish soldiers of both world wars, upon each grave was planted a simple but elegant red rose. Invariably in the Finnish military cemeteries a heroic-style soldier statue overlooks his slain brothers. A Finnish cemetery on the Western Front east of Reims illustrates the international scope of the Great War. Norway has developed a museum at an old fort in downtown Olso to remember the years that country suffered under Nazi occupation. Realistic interpretive displays depict the war years and the costs of a harsh military regime on a resisting citizenry.

Europe's southern nations also remember the high costs of wars in the 20th century. Italy has constructed many elaborate memorials with dramatic military statuary. A large ossuary near Gorizia (northeast of Venice) honors those who fought at Caperotto in 1917 as well as other battles on the Austrian front. Monuments honoring irregular Communist forces that fought in WWII can be found in this same area. Northeastern Italy witnessed fierce fighting between the Nazi forces and left-wing par-

*(**Franza and Johnson**—continued on page 8)*

*(Franza and Johnson—continued from page 7)*

tisans on the Yugoslavian border. Roadside memorials frequently display a red star on a boulder or masonry structure with a narrative of the local action and names of the fallen inscribed on a plaque. Although Greece succumbed quickly to the Nazi invader in 1941, many dramatic roadside memorials with flowers and lighted candles honor thousands of Greeks massacred by the Nazis in retaliation for resistance attacks on the invader.

In eastern Europe one can see many heroic-style monuments to the victorious Soviet forces that swept through this area in the winter/spring of 1945. One of the more outstanding examples is located on a hill overlooking the Danube in Budapest. A huge victory statue has a number of inscriptions on it that celebrate the role Russia played in the liberation of Hungary from Nazi forces in 1945. (Usually the liberated nation had to pay for the construction of these monuments.) Another striking monument is the Soviet war memorial located just west of the Brandenberg Gate in central Berlin. From here one could view the goose-steeping Russian honor guards protecting the memorial with its eternal flame. In northeastern Poland the former East Prussia frontier is not interpreted but 1930s era trench lines, covered by large pine trees, parallel the highways. Informal rest stops with wooden tables offer entry to these almost forgotten military remnants. A small memorial is located in the rural community of Bialowieza in eastern Poland depicting local partisans who died fighting the Nazi invader. This memorial has a plaque attached to a large boulder; wreaths and an eternal flame symbolize the spirit of the Polish resistance. Near Warsaw in the midst of Kampinos National Park is located the Palmiry Memorial Cemetery. This sacred site memorializes some 1,100 Polish citizens summarily executed by the Nazis.

Europe's commemoration of the Nazi concentration camps projects a grim picture of the Third Reich. Existing structures and complexes were recycled to serve as prisons. For instance, the structures at the concentration camp in the Munich suburb of Dachau served originally as the Royal Bavarian Gun Powder factory. Another prison outside of Antwerp was originally a major fort—the National Memorial of Fort Breendonk honors the 4,000 Belgians incarcerated there.

**Finnish Cemetery, Helsinki, Finland.**

**Terezin, Czechoslovakia, Nazi concentration camp.**

The Dachau facility is described in the visitor information booklet as a memorial site in the former concentration camp. Interestingly, this Dachau information brochure clearly acknowledges and describes the existence of the concentration camp in a section entitled "The Years of Terror, 1933-1945." This tourist-oriented booklet speaks directly to the issue, and doesn't avoid responsibility for the Nazi regime.

In the eastern countries the Nazi issue seemingly is treated somewhat differently. For instance at Terezin, Czechoslovakia, a community originally located on the frontier between Austria-Hungary and Prussia, an 18th-century fort was used by the Nazis as a concentration camp. The dire fate of the nation's political and economic victims is interpreted in a museum located in the former concentration camp. Despite the many photographic displays and accompanying text, very little material interprets the fate of the Czechoslovakian Jewish population incarcerated in the nearby showcase town ghetto known as Terezin-Staat. The visitor can learn more about Terezin-Staat at interpretive displays in the St. Joseph district (the former Jewish ghetto) in Prague than is possible at the actual site. Several small museums are located in abandoned Jewish synagogues.

Many forms of commemoration exist in Europe regarding the cost of the 20th-century world wars. While lacking a formal park system such as that found in the United States to commemorate war, Europeans acknowledge their human tragedies through dramatic war memorials and statues as well as large and small displays of military artifacts. War cemeteries are maintained in abundance. While this approach may have a different focus than America's land-based commemorative parks, the impact is riveting. Indeed, for Europeans themselves or for visitors from other lands, the disastrous 20th-century wars have not and can not be forgotten.

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# Why Keep Archives?

Diane Vogt-O'Connor

Arnold J. Toynbee said that history is, "A vision of the whole universe on the move in the four-dimensional framework of space-time...." In recognizing that parks do not exist in a vacuum, but instead are part of a complex and interrelated ecosystem existing through time, we at the National Park Service acknowledge our role in understanding and preserving this fragile web of interrelationships. To manage ecosystems we must be aware of how time and the larger world affects our parks, allowing us to control the effects where possible and mitigate them where necessary. The parks possess one powerful resource for tracking the ecosystem and developing and monitoring baseline data on plants and animals, and recording changes to both the cultural and natural resources over time—museum archival and manuscript collections.

The park's archival and manuscript collections document the park natural and cultural resources over time; preserve the information concerning these resources at each stage of a park's life; and foster the use of this crucial information for the research, protection, management, and interpretation of the park resources. The primary use of most museum archival collections is as a park resource, frequently for management purposes.

### Park Management and Archival and Manuscript Collections

Archives are a site's memory. Without archives we lack a full understanding of what forces have shaped our site. An individual with no memory is dysfunctional. An organization that lacks a sense of itself over time is equally handicapped. Most obviously this handicap manifests itself as a lack of vision. Without a full picture of the ecosystem and how it has changed, the park staff can not deal with underlying causes of systemic problems. Like doctors in an emergency room, we find ourselves constantly dealing with immediate crises, as opposed to practicing preventive medicine. Our actions today are only part of the complex and interrelated web of cause and affect that have shaped the park site and the ecosystem. To fully understand the ecosystem we must understand it in the matrix of time through an integrated and wholistic approach to information, hence archives.

The archival and manuscript collections are where essential information is recorded and maintained permanently. This information impacts every aspect of park life from routine maintenance activities that require access to architectural drawings to rescue activities that require aerial photographs of an area. Without master plans it is impossible to study the changing trends in park planning and how they have affected the ecosystem. Pragmatically speaking, without archives we are unable to judge what changes have occurred to the ecosystem. What plant and animal species were originally here? What peoples lived here and how did they survive? What evidence is there of prehistoric cultures? What led to the park's founding? What activities, events, processes, and personalities shaped the park? What individuals are associated with the park?

Changes to the park environment and landscape through time are also recorded, from paleobiological field notes on the prehistoric plants of the area to historic drawings and photographs of the landscape during the last 150 years. Certainly the human effect on the environment is best recorded by archival and manuscript collections. Some documents, such as architectural drawings, maps, and photographs illustrate telling design details of historic landscapes or architecture (i.e., interior, furnishings, and exterior) for renovations and restorations. Documents, such as photographs and diaries, can also serve as conclusive historical evidence of the functions of the structures, as well as recording the major activities and events which occurred on the site.

Many voices speak through these documents. There are records of all aspects and eras of recorded life in the park, from the archeological record of the site's earliest inhabitants; handwritten letters of early site inhabitants coming to grips with the issues of their time; the diaries, correspondence, and photographs of early park staff and their neighbors; the glass plate negatives and lantern slides of early explorers and local photographers who recorded the local scene; accounts and minutes of the local citizens who served on committees and organizations that guided or supported the park; and field notes and drawings of the architects and craftsmen who built the structures we use today.

These archival and manuscript collections record the essential historical context that make it possible to effectively manage a park and to interpret, document, and comprehend a park's history. These collections explain how the park functioned over time. Thus, park archival and manuscript collections are essential for architects, archeologists, curators, historians, interpreters, landscape architects, scientists, resource managers, and other park staff.

### Baseline Data in Park Archival and Manuscript Collections

Park archival and manuscript collections contain vital baseline data for understanding and interpreting park history. Archival and manuscript collections become critical for understanding the park's management and development history, for they provide a context for the decision-making process followed by past managers and staff at the park.

If we lack this knowledge we have no baseline data from which to track what is happening to the historic landscape, the species, and the cultural and natural resources under our care. How can we monitor, restore, or study resources effectively if we lack knowledge to indicate if they are diminishing or flourishing; exotic or native? If we lack the basic documentation on our structures and landscape how can we restore it to its original appearance? How will we conduct studies of the long-term effects of any previous management decisions?

These archival materials may be either large site-related collections of acquired archival materials that form part of the park resource base or reference files required

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*(Vogt-O'Connor—continued from page 9)*

as baseline data. The former are key park resources that illuminate the site history—fully as valuable as the historic structures that house them. The latter provide essential information on species distribution, changes in the landscape and resources, records of changes to park structures, programs, and activities over time, which may also reflect the institutional or administrative history of the park.

These collections track policy and management decisions over time at the park and let staff know how these policies and decisions affect this sensitive ecosystem, as well as documenting the impact of changes in the larger world on the park. These records also document issues the park staff have been involved with in the areas of resource management, interpretation, research, land acquisition, and concessions.

Information in archival and manuscript collections is essential to current park managers and staff as they work to preserve and protect significant resources as their predecessors have done. These materials provide information critical for proposed and ongoing projects. An organized and well-managed archives is essential in order for staff to use these resources to benefit management decisions. Thus, these reference collections form part of the primary resources that the park managers are sworn to protect. These collections are the *raison d'etre* of the park as much as the structures that hold them.

**Secondary Uses: Attracting Researchers and Publicity**

Archival resources can serve a secondary purpose beyond management studies, site and museum object associated records, publications, park interpretation, administrative histories, exhibitions, and structural restoration. That secondary use is attracting scholarly researchers to the park. Professionally-managed archival and manuscript collections attract scholars interested in studying a park's cultural and natural resources. Such scholars often have their own funding and publishers. Their work can provide vital informational resources to a park forced to function with a minimal complement of scholarly researchers. Cooperative projects and shared endeavors are also possible.

Scholars can be notified of collections through such scholarly tools as archival directories and databases such as the *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States*, the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, the *National Inventory of Documentary Sources*, the *Research Library Information Network*, the *National Moving Image Database*, and the *Guide to Photographic Collections in the United States*.

Outside scholars are frequently interested in conducting primary research on park cultural or natural resources. However, research by outside scholars is dependent upon two things. First, the park must have a fairly complete archival and manuscript collection that documents the full range of park activities including personal papers of site-related individuals, reference copies of official documents, and similar materials; and second, the collection must be well organized and accessible. Only with a well-balanced and accessible archival and manuscript collection will staff, visitors, and scholars find a complete picture of the history of the site and the site's resources. Without such a complete and accessible archival collection, the research conducted must necessarily be of the shallow "snapshot" variety, not an indepth study capable of tracking long-range trends. A review of the park's resources over time is not possible without archival holdings.

Most scholarly researchers approaching a park will be researching a particular topic over time. These archeologists, anthropologists, art historians, biographers, botanists, ethnographers, geologists, historians, mammalogists, paleontologists, and zoologists are interested in the park's archival and manuscript collections relating to their topic. In order for these collections to be useful to the scholars, they must be professionally arranged and described with good finding aids.

Scholars are often willing to undertake full archival research, which involves research by the collection's provenance. Provenance based research involves identifying which individual or group is apt to have created the sort of materials that the researcher would like to use. For example: for information on the history of mining in an area a researcher might look at the papers of the mining consortiums, the local unions, as well as family papers of families whose members were miners. For architectural drawings of a structure a researcher would consult the architects and builders who worked on the structure over time or the concessionaire who owned the building.

While the subject content and document creators are of great importance, the NPS collection are also unusually rich in a wide variety of archival processes and formats from correspondence, diaries, and ephemera; legal documents (treaties, marriage certificates, and contracts), correspondence, and prints; to business and management records. These formats and processes will be of interest to students of American material culture, including photographic historians and art historians, as well as cultural and business historians.

Therefore, NPS archival collections can serve as a powerful magnet to attract generations of researchers to the parks. These scholars' efforts in turn can become components in the park's knowledge base, swelling the park's archival holdings.

**Attracting Resources: Monies and Partnerships**

Archival and manuscript collections serve as the raw materials for the grant-funded production of publications, exhibitions, cd-roms, and other outreach programs. The existence of archival and manuscript collections in a park can be the impetus to obtain grant funding for collection preservation, arrangement, and description and even new storage and research structures. Many private foundations, as well as a broad range of government programs, fund these activities. When such applications come from a non-federal partner such as an association or another affiliated non-federal organization, many doors open.

Non-federal partners can come from many sources. The search for new sources of park funding, including foundation funding, can serve as an inducement to set up cooperative programs, partnerships, and memorandums of understanding with local historical societies, libraries, museums, and universities. These external programs can

interface with federal programs to obtain monies from sources that NPS cannot ordinarily touch. Such interactions are also an incentive to set up internship and fellowship programs that allow the parks to use the knowledgeable student staff available from local universities.

On occasion these interns and fellows can undertake research and publications that contribute to the park knowledge base. In other cases, the interns and fellows can undertake some of the basic collections management work and supervise volunteers, thus freeing park staff for valuable research projects.

**The Challenge of Archives**

If the park information base is to grow for future generations, the records of today's research management projects must be preserved. The easiest and least expensive way to do this is to produce these records on permanent and durable media, such as acidfree paper and black-and-white photographs, and to ensure that the records produced are managed according to the *Records Management Guidelines* (NPS-19) and the *Museum Handbook* Part II, Appendix D.

The NPS has a buried treasure in these archival and manuscript collections, which will prove extremely useful in conveying a lively and more first-hand view of history in coming years through informed management decision-making, more indepth research, and more accurate interpretative programs, publications, exhibitions, videotapes, films, and broadcasts. However, the collections in most parks are not yet fully useable.

The first steps necessary in most parks are to evaluate the collections against the *Records Management Guidelines*, NPS-19 and the park's Scope of Collections Statement to determine if the collection may be considered for permanent retention in the park museum collection. If the collection is non-official and may be considered for acquisition, it requires appraisal to determine whether or not it is appropriate for acquisition. If it is appropriate for acquisition, it requires accessioning, preservation rehousing, description, and eventual arrangement as described in the *Museum Handbook*. This work may be funded by either the park's baseline funding, by any of several curatorial management programs, or by an outside foundation.

Once accessible, the collection will provide a wealth of information for future management of the park, for outside scholars, as well as for park exhibitions, publications, and interpretation activities. The design and long-term maintenance of archival reference collections is, therefore, a crucial part of each park's ongoing program if the park is to operate as a well-organized, well-documented, and well-managed site with a coherent vision of both the past and the future.

In such parks, all serious research in the park, cultural and natural, should begin with the review of information currently in the archival and manuscript collection, and end with depositing copies of the results of that research (specimens and reports) in the park archival and manuscript collections. This type of systematic recording and preservation of baseline data for the park is basic to the tenets of the national park system.

These archival and manuscript collections are the results of decades of dedicated work by skilled managers, architects, scientists, anthropologists, archeologists, curators, and historians. In the last century, the NPS has invested much staff talent and time in creating or acquiring these records. They are the institutional memory of the park and a major park resource for generations of future scholars and managers.

Whether one agrees with Oscar Wilde who stated that history is, "Merely gossip," or Thucydides who stated that history is "a view of events as they really happened, and as they are very likely... to repeat themselves at some future time—if not exactly the same, yet very similar..." there is no doubt that archival and manuscript collections are an essential component of National Park Service history and a crucial tool for our future.

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# *Architectural Artifact and Study Collections—An Update*

**Emogene A. Bevitt**

In 1993, *CRM* presented a thematic issue on Architectural Study Collections (Vol. 16, No. 8). The issue included articles on collections held by Colonial Williamsburg, SPNEA, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Park Service, and English Heritage. Essays on the ethical consideration of starting a collection and on the usefulness of such collections to educators were included. A special feature provided a richly illustrated view of different objects as seen from the perspective of such professionals as a craftsman, architectural historian, historical architect, engineer, and interpreter.

The following articles provide current information on this topic: new products; evidence of continuing discussion at conferences; a new viewpoint—that of an architectural conservator; and future efforts that are planned or are now possible.

Ed Johnson describes a Survey to Identify Collections Management Practices for Architectural Fragments sponsored by the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University and the Association for Preservation Technology International's Architectural Fragments Committee. Roberta Reid discusses the round table on architectural fragments at the Oct. 1994 APT meeting. Barbara Coffee provides examples from her career that led to the recent discussion during the Mid-Atlantic Association of Museums conference in Annapolis, MD. Excerpts from a presentation at the AIA Committee on Historic Resources meeting about architectural artifacts are included. The care of collections developed by and for architectural conservators at the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service is offered, as is the Viewpoint of an architectural conservator.

## Second Lives

Second Lives: A Survey of Architectural Artifact Collections in the United States, *(GPO Stock Number 024-005-01145-5; $4.75 per copy) which lists over 170 collections of architectural elements and features removed from historic structures. Organized by state and by category of object with an article by Charles E. Peterson, FAIA, this 112-page book is only one aspect of a much larger effort. Order from Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.*

## A Survey to Identify Collections Management Practices for Architectural Fragments

**Ed Johnson**

The Architectural Fragments Committee of the Association for Preservation Technology International (APTI) has begun a survey to determine the range of opinions and practices among institutions that have architectural fragments. This new survey is part of an ongoing effort to encourage the professional management of collections of architectural fragments. The goals for the survey are twofold: (1) What is the current state of collections management for architectural fragments? and (2) For those who are a few steps ahead in their concern, care, and documentation efforts, are there lessons learned that could help others?

Based on an analysis of the responses to the survey, the Committee will develop an interpretive report which will enable the preservation community to effectively design adequate training and promote increased awareness for the technical issues involved in dealing with architectural fragments. This information will be used as part of a National Park Service pilot workshop in collections management for architectural fragments scheduled to be held in Williamsburg in March 1995. Ultimately the Committee hopes to develop a set of guidelines to assist those who must manage collections of architectural fragments.

The new survey by the APTI Architectural Fragments Committee to identify collections management practices for architectural collections management practices for architectural fragments follows and supplements a previous survey by the National Park Service (NPS) entitled "Second Lives: A Survey of Architectural Artifact Collections in the United States." The NPS survey identified many collections held by museums, government agencies, for-profit companies, and individuals; the APTI survey seeks to expand this information to include detailed data regarding collection management practices.

Forms for the APTI survey are being distributed to all of the parties previously identified in the NPS survey. Others who might wish to participate in the new survey should contact Roberta Reid, Chair of the Architectural Fragments Committee, at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation by phone at 804-220-7740 or fax at 804-220-7787. Ed Johnson, Research Coordinator, Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University, will collect the completed forms, analyze the resulting data, and develop an interpretive report; he can be reached at phone 615-898-2658 or fax 615-898-5614.

# APT Architectural Fragments Committee

## Roberta Reid

Talking about issues related to architectural fragments in a hotel's conference room seems to pale in comparison to a hike around the city looking at preservation projects. With this in mind, recent roundtables to discuss architectural fragments have taken place at sites where participants can form opinions about a particular use of fragments. The following project history portrays how construction of the Jackson Federal Office Building, which took place between 1970 and 1974 in Seattle, WA, recently provided the perfect setting to discuss architectural fragments.

After the great Seattle fire of 1889 destroyed virtually the entire downtown, architects such as Elmer Fisher took advantage of an energetic building campaign and presented the city with a new, stylish appearance. The Romanesque-style Burke Building, considered "a terra cotta extravaganza," was designed by Fisher and completed in 1890.

However, in the third quarter of the 20th century, the face of Seattle began to change again with the introduction of new office towers. A 37-story federal office building was proposed by the General Services Administration to replace the 6-story Burke Building. The Seattle firms of Bassetti Architects and John Graham Associates were hired to work in joint venture on the project. Try as he might, architect Fred Bassetti was unable to convince GSA to save the historic Burke Building. Bassetti was equally unsuccessful in his request to construct the new tower of brick and terra cotta, in keeping with the traditional Seattle streetscape. Instead, GSA opted for precast concrete panels, saving $200,000 in their $42 million project.

Testing the limits of patience with the federal government, Bassetti finally convinced GSA to let him use architectural fragments from the Burke Building. For the first time in Seattle's modern era of construction, architectural fragments were re-used in a new building rather than destroyed. Ten major pieces, including a massive sandstone arch, embellished outdoor stepped plazas and enhanced the employee cafeteria. Newspaper articles declared the project "a tribute to the Federal Building's predecessor" which incorporated "nostalgic features to provide touches of warmth and intimacy." The features created important identifying elements in the Seattle cityscape that made the building "one of the warmest, most human governmental buildings around" (source of quotes: *Daily Journal of Commerce* 1974, *Seattle Times* 1975, and William Marlin, n.d.)

Today, the fragments stand preserved as integral parts of the exterior and interior of the Federal Building. Although separated from their original context and unidentified to current passers-by for their historical association to this site, portions of the Burke Building have been saved, not lost, thanks to a persistent architect.

Is this project a good example of the re-use of architectural fragments? Does it teach us about Seattle's history and early building technology? Since none of the loose architectural fragments can be found, does the project become more acceptable to critics? These questions were posed to an interested group of participants at a roundtable of the annual conference of the Association for Preservation Technology International (APTI) which took place October 5-8 in Seattle. Fred Bassetti, the architect who fought for the Burke Building and who has since retired in Seattle, led the group on a tour of the Federal Building, describing his crusade to link Seattle's History with modern architecture. The group then proceeded to the Arctic Club where they discussed this project and compared it with issues nationwide regarding architectural fragments.

**The original arch from the Romanesque-style Burke Building forms an inviting entry to the brick plaza of the Jackson Federal Office Building.**

Because discussions about the need to recognize and preserve architectural fragments as collections have taken the forefront in preservation meetings lately, an architectural fragments committee was formally established at the APTI conference to pursue the following objectives:

1. Establish a network of individuals and institution who collect, own, or manage architectural fragments. For example, periodically update the survey, *Second Lives: A Survey of Architectural Artifact Collections in the United States* (National Park Service publication; next update publication identifying 170 collections due out December 1994).
2. Promote better management of architectural fragments by identifying their value as collections. For example, conduct a survey to identify current collections management practices among institutions and individuals with architectural fragments (already an APTI Architectural Fragments Committee venture with expenses paid by Middle Tennessee State University); questionnaire to be distributed October 1994.
3. Teach collections management practices for architectural fragments. For example, conduct a workshop in Williamsburg, VA in March 1995 to share information about collections management practices for architectural fragments (NPS Partnerships in Cultural Resources Training grant for $5,400 received August 1994). Then, based on this pilot workshop, conduct additional workshops in other

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locations. Also, participate in panel discussions at conferences wherever possible, such as the upcoming Mid-Atlantic Association of Museums conference November 16, 1994.

4. Publish useful documents, such as recommended guidelines for collecting, accessioning, and deaccessioning architectural fragments.

The members of the committee now include: Emogene Bevitt (National Park Service), Ed Johnson (Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University), Thomas H. Taylor, Jr., Carey Howlett, and Roberta Reid (all from The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation), Lonnie Hovey (The Octagon), William Brookover (Independence National Historic Park), and Christine Curran (Eugene, OR).

Lee H. Nelson, FAIA and founding member of APTI, promoted increased knowledge of preservation technology throughout his career. Creating such a committee follows Lee's long-tern goals of using architectural fragments as teaching tools, rather than simply as collections of interesting artifacts to admire, In fact, one of the first aims and objectives of APTI was to "encourage the establishment of National and Local collections of reference material, tools and artifacts for study purposes." The establishments of such a committee is very timely since many APTI members wish that they could honor Lee by pursuing the dreams that were important to him. Anyone interested in either joining the committee or just receiving information about the committee's projects should contact Roberta Reid, Chairman, APTI Architectural Fragments Committee, c/o The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776, or call 804-220-7740.

# Rooms, Roofs, and Railings Discussions and Thoughts on the Management of Architectural Collections

**Barbara Coffee**

In 1982, the National Museum of American History dismantled the exhibition, Everyday Life in the American Past. The exhibit had been installed in 1964 and contained approximately ten period rooms. Most rooms were acquired for the new museum and were from 17th to 20th century houses from Massachusetts to California. Each room had been photographed, recorded, marked, and disassembled on-site by contract specialists or museum staff. Twenty-five years later, the rooms were dismantled brick by board and placed into empty gallery space made available by changing exhibitions.

In 1988, the museum Master Plan to renovate the building facilities began and all collections had to be moved out of the way of the contractors. The architectural elements were designated to go either into new exhibits or to permanent storage off-site in Silver Hill, Maryland. The curators, conservators, and the collections management staff decided that it was time to verify and expand the original record and to treat the various pieces as individual objects.

Current museum practices required that collections be identified, uniquely marked, cleaned, and housed so that each object could be better preserved, inventoried, easily retrieved, and tracked to each new location. While common to other collections, the museum had not had to apply these practices to this type of collection before. Current techniques and materials were considered, adopted, adapted, or improved to develop procedures for these collections.

As we cleaned each brick and board, tagged them, and banded or crated groups of objects together; I had to wonder how other architectural collections were managed. Were we going too far for collections which had traditionally been piled on open shelving or leaned against walls in storage, or were we developing techniques which might be useful to other institutions? Some staff questioned whether all items were original and/or well documented enough to justify such treatment. Large items were threatened with reduction to a more manageable size such as cutting long boards or taking apart large doorways. Were period bricks to be considered accessioned objects or props and did we really need to keep all of them? The answers to all of these and other questions were pressured by the expense of treatment and storage and the lack of time and staff resources. Fortunately, professional responsibility prevailed, and the collections were processed and treated as other collections in the museum.

After the project was over, I continued to wonder about similar collections in other institutions. Whenever I traveled to museum conferences, I made a point of visiting local museums with architectural collections and talking to the staff about collections management issues. Few collections were as large as ours and few had been dismantled and placed in storage. Rather, many were stored in the traditional "piles" without proper identification, subject to preservation threats, and not easily retrievable.

At the same time, I began to notice a movement within museums with such collections to begin to look for ways to record these items and to improve storage and handling techniques. Also, architectural historians were becoming more and more interested in the collections held by museums and were holding meetings to discuss their concerns. It seemed that the time was right for professionals to come together to address the collection management concerns unique to architectural elements.

On November 16, 1994, a two-part session on the management of architectural collections in museums was held at the Mid-Atlantic Association of Museums in Annapolis, MD. The panel consisted of museum curators, collections managers, and professionals from the architectural history field. Limited to architectural structures and elements in museums, the session covered collecting, recording, registration, care, use, and storage. It met the goals of the session to broaden the professional network and to identify common problems and possible solutions. More importantly, it will lead to continued discussions on this subject.

# The Importance of Architects to Architectural Artifact Collections

**Emogene A. Bevitt**

The American Institute of Architects' oldest standing committee is the committee on historic resources, 104 years young. At least 100 of its 1,100 members were present for a quarterly meeting in Washington, DC, on November 3-5, 1994. The following is an excerpt from a brief presentation to committee members on some of the growing interest in architectural artifact collections and the importance of their involvement.

"I know that many of you have found this collection type important in your work. But you may or may not have thought about calling it a collection and looking at how to care for it. I'm here to alert you to the fact that this is the wave of the future and it is almost upon us. The museum community is now ready to devote some time and attention to this type of collection. But they cannot tackle this without your help and advice. This is one collection type that will call for cooperation and involvement by architects, conservators, curators, historians, architectural historians and many others if the lessons these objects can teach are to be appreciated, and if they are to receive the care they require. Just as knowledge about historic buildings takes years to acquire—years of living with them, watching materials in place as they are impacted by the seasons and the sun. These parts of buildings can provide a lot of information but only to those who know what they are looking at. Documentation of each artifact is important — to know which building and where on the building the element is from. But understanding the information about selection of materials, craftsmanship, use of tools, application of technology to solve problems—you have this. We need you. Please help."

# Workshop on Current Collections Management Practices for Architectural Fragments

**Emogene A. Bevitt**
**Roberta Reid**

As interest grows in what can be learned from architectural artifacts, the preservation community is gradually coming to better appreciate these resources. We know that many collections exist, yet at this time no guidelines or training adequately address the care and management of this collection type. We are pleased to announce that a Workshop on Current Collections Management Practices for Architectural Fragments will be held in March 1995 at Williamsburg, VA, to discuss and develop draft guidelines for the collection, care, and conservation of architectural artifacts. Co-sponsors include the National Park Service, APTI, Middle Tennessee State University and Colonial Williamsburg.

This workshop is a pilot effort and the workshop results will be used to develop future training and to disseminate written, practical, low tech guidelines for the documentation, care, and use of architectural study collections.

Instructors for the workshop will prepare written papers for the workshop workbook. Participants to the workshop will discuss issues pertinent to the care of architectural fragments and elements. Such issues include:

**Focus A. Identifying Value, Determining Best Use**

One of the key elements in this equation is the interdisciplinary nature of those interested and knowledgeable about these artifacts. Other Questions To Ask: How is the collection being used currently? How could it be used as a study collection? What other uses can we propose, e.g. exhibition, classroom training? What types of expertise exist to assist curators in evaluating the significance of elements within a collection? How much of any one type of object or portion of a structure or element should be kept? Do collection managers have written access procedures and policies? From the curation viewpoint, what qualifications do researchers need? From the architectural historian, historical architect, period engineer or historic preservationist viewpoint, what qualification requirements would obstruct use of the collection? What should scope of collection statements say about architectural study collections? The goal will be to develop consistent ways of applying collections management technology to this collection type.

**Focus B. Documentation**

What kinds of documentation are advisable in initiating or expanding a collection? What have others done to develop documentation after the fact for an existing collection? How are databases currently augmented with storage information and photographic images of objects? How are fragments cataloged, labeled, accessioned? How does the management of this information help with the use? How is the expertise necessary to identify elements obtained?

**Focus C. Storage, Security, Climate Control**

What are the key factors to consider in providing adequate storage, security, fire protection, and environmental control? What can be done to reduce handling of objects and yet make them accessible for study? What kind of equipment is on the market to move large heavy pieces? What problems have arisen through use and what are some of the solutions? How much care is enough? If what you have is a complete disassembled structure, does it have special storage and documentation concerns?

In addition to some lectures by instructors, there will be an opportunity to share expertise, engage in discussion, view specific collection concerns, and then participants will break up into smaller groups to study specific aspects and develop recommendations for treatment, care, storage, exhibit, study, etc. Those interested in learning more about the workshop, may contact Emogene Bevitt at 202-343-9561, or Roberta Reid at 804-220-7740.

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# An Architectural Conservator

*A by-product of the work of the architectural conservator[1] is a class of architectural artifact that, when properly maintained and used, can be a vital tool in the understanding and care of historic structures. It is the lens of the microscope that enables the architectural conservator to uncover from this artifact class hidden secrets—secrets that have the potential to favorably alter the future of a structure, and add to our understanding of a historic building material, technology, or practice.*

## Learning Through the Lens of the Microscope

**Carole Louise Perrault**

The architectural conservator creates a certain class of architectural artifact in the process of doing his/her work, which is the systematic study of historic fabric and structures. The value of an architectural artifact in this class is not fully recognized until it can be studied microscopically or with the aid of other analytic methods in the laboratory. This artifact must be enhanced, manipulated, or processed in some way to obtain useful data. The data thus obtained, in turn, will speak in inventive ways to the history of the architectural element, room, or structure, and to the technology, physical properties, and conditions of the particular building material itself.

These architectural artifacts are often only microscopic fragments, selectively and expertly garnered by the architectural conservator from the raw materials that compose our architecture. They are fragments of the paint and wallpaper that protect and decorate architectural surfaces, and the mortar and metal fasteners that bind together the larger structural elements. This class of artifact is commonly collected to answer questions formulated by the architectural conservator in the process of preparing historic structure reports and/or conditions assessments.

At the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Center (CRC) in Lowell, MA, these fragments (or samples) are cataloged according to material type; i.e., paint, wallpaper, nails, and mortar/plaster. Each material type constitutes a subcollection within the broader architectural-artifact collection of the CRC. The artifacts that comprise these subcollections provide data essential for the documentation and treatment of historic structures within the National Park Service.

Customarily, samples are generated to serve an immediate goal; e.g., to date architectural features, to determine how a room may have looked at a specific point in its history, or to obtain insight into a structural or building-material failure. The preservation of these artifacts in their respective subcollections, however, also provides future benefits. The artifacts become part of the building file for that structure, which can be used to assist with long-term care for the structure. In addition, these artifacts have the potential to speak eloquently about specific regional and period trends, as well as the general evolution of building technology and practices. Locked within these material fragments of our built culture are clues to the histories of the technologies that gave the material its form and shape. These histories are in large measure the stories of the craftspeople who over centuries developed, applied, and perfected the technologies.

In the context of a structure, each sample offers information that is limited to its particular removal site and material type. Only a comparative analysis of the sample with the broader population of samples (of the same material type) for that element, room, or structure can provide answers to larger questions. More often than not, several artifact types (paint, nails, mortar/plaster) must be studied in concert to develop a complete and accurate picture. A typical project to prepare a historic structure report is cited below to illustrate this concept.

The National Park Service acquired the birthplace of John Adams, second President of the United States, in 1978.[2] A historic structure report was immediately begun to understand the building's evolution and to make specific recommendations for its restoration. The first phase in the research process consisted of an existing-conditions survey. This survey addressed not only physical and structural problems, but also questions of architectural evolution. Evaluation of the survey data was influenced by the historical documentation that had been collected on the birthplace, and by the architectural conservator's knowledge of relevant period technologies and styles, and regional construction methods. From this combined architectural-survey and historical-research phase, a conceptual image of how the house had evolved through the centuries was drawn.

To confirm or refute this image, a second phase of more detailed analysis was initiated. This entailed the retrieval of artifacts such as paint, wallpaper, nails, and plaster samples. These artifacts were selectively taken and analyzed by the architectural conservator with a calculated goal in mind based on the hypothetical image of the house's evolution. It was this data that generated the most insightful information on the evolution of specific architectural features throughout the building. This enabled treatment recommendations to be formulated not only for individual features, but also for entire rooms and the exterior of the house, as well.

An example of this process may be seen in the way the architectural conservator was able to define the alterations to the birthplace's parlor that were made by the Thomas Boylston Adams family during their residency between 1810 and 1819.[3] Historical research revealed that they were the last Adams family to live on the Penn's Hill farm. A letter sent in 1811 to Thomas by John Quincy Adams (his brother, who then owned both birthplaces) authorized repairs to make the "dwelling" more comfortable, although no record of the exact nature of the repairs has been found. The architectural conservator's task became one of identifying the parlor's floor plan, individual architectural features, and finishes for this period. The following illustrations address how the architectural artifacts extracted from the building fabric associated with a doorway in this room offered insight into the parlor as it was known by Thomas Boylston Adams.

**Fig. 1.** ***John Adams Birthplace, Parlor, North Wall, Door to Lean-to, Existing Conditions, 1979.*** Hidden behind this doorway's surfaces is a complicated history. Investigative analysis of the wall around the doorway, along with the analysis of artifacts taken from their features, suggested the following evolution. Originally, this north wall was an exterior wall without a doorway. Shortly after construction, presumably when the lean-to was extended across the entire north side of the main house, a doorway was introduced. During the Thomas Boylston Adams remodeling, the doorway was eliminated and the opening closed with plaster. In the mid-19th century a doorway (seen above) was reinstated on this wall. However, the new doorway was not in the exact position of the earlier doorway, but was located about a foot farther east. Apparently, the originators of the second doorway did not know that a doorway had previously existed in this relative location. Multiple artifacts were removed from the features associated with this doorway. A closer look through the microscope at each artifact type and the information that it provided relevant to the identification of the Thomas Boylston Adams period treatment follows in figures 2-5.

**Fig. 2.** ***Detail of Early Machine-Cut Lath Nail, Shank Directly Under Head, Magnified.*** The nail type represented in this photograph proved to be a valuable artifact in the identification of the architectural alterations to the John Adams birthplace that were made by the Thomas Boylston Adams family. The diagnostic features of this

nail (specifically, the design of the head and the shank below the head) link it with a nail type produced and/or used in the Boston area between 1796-1815. The characteristic head of this nail type lacks uniformity in shape and size. It is positioned generally eccentric to the shank; i.e., lopsided. In addition, there is a distinct roundness (necklike) under the head that was created by the compression of the clamping device (a heading vise used to grip the nail). This nail type was found securing the lath for the plaster that covered over the first doorway described in figure 1. Its manufacture date suggested that this alteration to the parlor was made during the Thomas Boylston Adams period.

**Fig. 3.** ***Examples of Plaster Sand Types, After Analysis.*** Note that aggregate composition, size, and quantity differ between types. The architectural conservator retrieved a population of plaster samples for analysis from locations throughout the birthplace. These plaster samples were taken from areas of known, suspected, or

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unknown date. Following analysis by acid digestion, the sand remains were compared. Four sand types were identified. Because Sand Type III was associated with the early cut nail described in figure 2, it was concluded that this plaster related to repairs made during the Thomas Boylston Adams period, as well. The thickness of this plaster averaged around three-eighths of an inch, and it is secured to a hand-rived lath. The hand-rived lath is noticeably wider (2 inches) than the hand-rived lath associated with Sand Types I and II. In a few cases, wrought nails were found securing the lath along with the early cut nails. It is not unusual to have these two types of nails being used simultaneously. This type of hand-rived lath was discovered in the remains of the infill used to closeup of the first doorway described in figure 1.

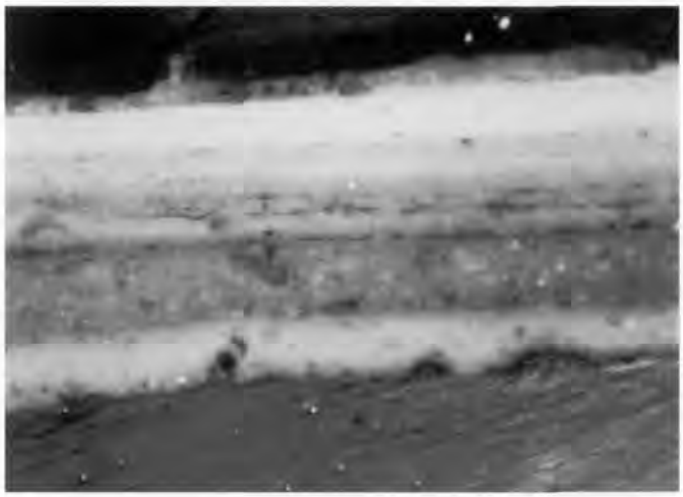

**Fig. 4.** ***Polished Cross-Section of a Paint-Sample Artifact.*** Paint research was performed at the John Adams birthplace to help date architectural elements, map the history of the finishes throughout, and identify period-specific finishes for the restoration date(s). Microscopic paint samples offer the most information with the least amount of destruction to historic fabric. Through an analysis of such samples, the conservator is able to unravel layers of cultural deposit left in a structure by its residents over the centuries. Dating of paint finishes occurs most often in the context of where the sample was extracted—clues that are provided by the style of the architectural element supporting the paint or the nails securing that element. Relative dating of paint finishes may occur once benchmarks in a sample stratigraphy for a particular feature or room have been established. This sample was taken from a feature that was secured with the period nail described in figure 2. It contains the 19th- and 20th-century paint finishes for the wood trim in the parlor of the John Adams birthplace. The finish from the Thomas Boylston Adams period is at the base of the sample, while the most recent finish is found at the top. The Thomas Boylston Adams finish is a pigmented oil paint, greenish-gray in color, and containing large hand-ground multi-colored particles of pigment.

**Fig. 5.** ***Wallpaper-Sample Artifact, Containing Four Layers.*** This artifact was found under the trim on the north side of the doorway illustrated in figure 1. (Virtually all of the historic wallpapers have been removed from the parlor walls, so that such concealed locations are the only place where they survive.) The architectural conservator discovered that at least 10 different wallpaper treatments were used in the parlor during the 19th century. Laboratory analysis of the sample shown above found that it contained four layers. The earliest layer (at right) was applied during the circa-1811 remodeling work by Thomas Boylston Adams, when the first doorway here was closed. It is a laid paper, block-printed with distemper paint in a leaf pattern. The paper may be English, and its principal colors are green on an ivory ground with black pindots. The latest layer (at left) was the last one applied before the second doorway was created in the mid-19th century.

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**Notes**

See footnotes at end of following article by the same author.

# Artifacts of the Architectural Conservator: An Approach to Their Care and Use

**Carole Louise Perrault**

Your architectural artifact types commonly generated by the architectural conservator at the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Center (CRC) are explored here. They are paint, wallpaper, nails, and mortar/plaster samples. This article discusses the nature of each artifact type and how it is processed, analyzed, and stored at the CRC. More importantly, it presents the range of information that each artifact type may provide once it is enhanced, manipulated, or processed by the architectural conservator.

The artifact generally begins its life as a sample retrieved by the architectural conservator.[1] The sample is taken with purpose by a professional having expertise in history, architecture, archeology, and science.

After its retrieval, the sample is placed in an artifact container for its journey to the laboratory. There the sample is given an identification number as it becomes part of the appropriate subcollection of the CRC's architectural-artifact collection. Both the processed sample and the unprocessed remains of the original sample carry the same artifact ID number.

The architectural conservator is trained to use a variety of scientific methods and instruments, depending upon the building material being studied and the project goals.[2] However, the principal analytic tool of the architectural conservator is the binocular microscope. Other specialists who employ more advanced instrumental analysis are commonly called upon for material analyses that are beyond the expertise of the architectural conservator.

**Paint.** Paint-sample artifacts are most often only several millimeters in length. They are mounted either semi-permanently in petri dishes partially filled with microcrystalline wax, or permanently in cubes of casting resin that are then polished. The former are stored in specially designed wooden racks, and the latter in self-sealing plastic bags. Instrumental analysis consists of microscopy using visible, ultraviolet, and polarized light. Chemical analysis of materials and cross-sections is undertaken as needed.

The architectural conservator may glean from his/her observation and analysis the following data: the substrate's material and condition; the number of paint layers in the cross-section; the physical properties of those layers such as color, relative gloss, and texture; the composition of the paint coatings, including the pigments, mediums, and additives present; the application tools and techniques employed; protective and decorative paint finish systems; environmental factors that may have affected the sample; and inherent vice.[3]

**Wallpaper.** Wallpaper-sample artifacts arrive at the laboratory in many shapes and sizes. In addition, an individual sample may be composed of multiple layers, representing different periods of wallpaper, that will have to be separated as part of the sample's processing. Wallpaper can be separated by dry or wet methods.

Visual analysis, often aided by a binocular microscope, is undertaken to identify wallpaper design patterns, principal colors, paper textures, manufacturing processes, and printing techniques. Polarized-light microscopy and chemical analysis are undertaken to identify the paper and paint types. Dates are ascribed based upon both stylistic and materials analyses. Cleaned and dried wallpaper samples are encapsulated in Mylar and placed flat in storage cabinets.

**Nails.** Nail artifacts generally consist of the complete nail, although sometimes only fragments of nails can be obtained. The nail artifact is stored in a self-sealing plastic artifact bag. Nail analysis consists simply of magnifying the nail with the assistance of a binocular microscope or hand-held lens to record the nail's diagnostic features. Identification of these features enables the architectural conservator to group the nails according to type; i.e., whether wrought, cut, or wire. The identification of type helps to date the nails, and presumably leads to the dating of the architectural features from which they were taken.

To identify nails according to a type, it is necessary to examine the nail in detail. The basic parts of the nail are the head, the shank, and the driving end. What allows the dating of nails are the telltale signs of the manufacturing processes that become distinguishing characteristics. Identifying these characteristics enables us, in turn, to group the nails into periods of manufacture. Knowing the evolution of technological developments in the manufacture of nails in a specific geographical region allows the diagnostic markings to date the likely period of use in a historic structure.

**Plaster/Mortar.** A plaster- or mortar-sample artifact gathered by the architectural conservator can typically fit in the palm of the hand, usually 30 or 40 grams. Twenty grams are required for analysis. At the laboratory, the samples are compared microscopically prior to analysis. Mortar analysis by acid digestion provides constituent percentages of sand, lime, and cement. The physical remains include sand, fines,[4] hair and/or other fibers, etc. The remains are placed in separate test tubes and stored in self-sealing plastic artifact bags.

Following the computation phase, the resultant sample data is compared. The comparative data includes the ratios of the sample constituents analyzed in terms of percentages, the similarities of sands, and the similarities of fines. Analysis of these samples may provide two types of information. First, the comparative analysis might offer insight into the physical evolution of the structure. Second, the data from individual testing might enable the replication of historically appropriate and physically compatible mixes for restoration purposes.

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**Notes** (Learning Through the Lens...)

1 Skilled as an interdisciplinary professional, the architectural conservator has been described as "a preservation technologist who attempts to combine the perspective of an architectural historian with the overall approach of an architect and the scientific focus of a conservator." National Conservation Advisory Council, *Report of the Study Committee on Architectural*

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*Conservation* (Washington, D.C., 1977), p. 7. In addition, it should be noted that the architectural conservator conforms to the guiding principles of the archeologist in the process of meticulously exposing and analyzing the different layers of cultural history that comprise any structure.

2 The John Adams and John Quincy Adams birthplaces stand on their original foundations, next to one another at the foot of Penn's Hill in Quincy, Massachusetts. On November 10, 1978, the Adams birthplaces became part of the Adams National Historic Site.

3 Thomas Boylston Adams was the youngest son of John and Abigail Adams, born in 1772. Thomas and his wife (Ann Harrod) had seven children. The four youngest were born in his father's birthplace; one of these children lived less than a year.

**Notes** (Artifacts of the ...)

1 Samples are retrieved by other types of professionals as well. In addition, artifacts that did not begin their life as fragments of the building itself may be cataloged into the relevant subcollection. This may include modern materials such as examples of reproduction wallpaper made for a restoration project.

2 The project goals may have a historical and/or diagnostic orientation.

3 Degradation of fabric due to factors inherently present in its composition, manufacturing process, and/or application.

4 Fines are insoluble finely grained particles.

## Who's Who

**Edward A. Johnson** is the research coordinator at the Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, TN.

**Roberta G. Reid,** assistant architectural collections manager and associate conservator at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, manages their collection of architectural fragments and models in Williamsburg, VA.

**Barbara J. Coffee** is a museum consultant having recently retired from the Smithsonian Institution after working in collections management at the National Museum of American History, Washington, DC.

**Carole Louise Perrault** is an architectural conservator at the Cultural Resources Center of the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service, Lowell, MA.

**Tony P. Wrenn** is the archivist for the AIA Library and Archives, Washington, DC.

**Emogene A. Bevitt** is a preservation program specialist in the Preservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service, Washington, DC. She coordinated this update.

# Publications on Architectural Records

### Tony P. Wrenn

While there is no uniform definition of "architectural records" in general it includes architectural drawings, and anything related to architectural design including published works, specifications, photographs, postcards, correspondence with clients, etc. The underlying concept being that no building exists in a vacuum, it is part of a larger built environment and the architectural records provide some of the background for better understanding the building and its surroundings, and the architect.

Two organizations that have identified helpful publications on architectural records are the American Institute of Architects (AIA) Library and Archives and an organization called the Co-operative Preservation of Architectural Records (COPAR). COPAR goals include publicizing architectural records and providing responsible information about identifying and preserving them. There are currently COPAR chapters in Utah, New York City, California, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, and Metropolitan Washington DC.

There is an active Architectural Records Roundtable as part of the Society of American Archivists and the Art Librarians Society of North America also has an architectural records interest group. Several other professional groups also have developed architectural record programs. The Research Library Group is planning a three year effort in the United States and Canada that will involve architectural records of various types in 11 university and other architectural record repositories. The program is intended to pull together diverse records in a technologically usable "virtual" architectural records archive.

For those trying to find or preserve architectural records, possible collections or collectors may be as close as a public library or local historical society. COPAR and its chapters can be contacted for their advice on how to find or save records. In general, it is advisable for architectural records to be retained in the geographic area of the buildings that were built, because interest in and use of the records is more likely.

**Publications on Architectural Records**

Proceedings of a seminar on the care and management of architectural records, October 27-28, 1992, Syracuse, N. Y.: New York State Architectural Records Needs Assessment Project, Marty Hanson, Preservation Administrator, Syracuse University Library, Administration Office, 222 Waverly Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13244-2010. Now being prepared for publication.

Proceedings of a working conference on establishing principles for the appraisal and selection of architectural records, April 14-16, 1994, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, held at the Canadian Centre for Architecture, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Canadian Architectural Records and Research (JCCARR) and the

Society of American Archivists (SAA) Architectural Records Roundtable, Nicholas Olsberg, Conference Chair, Canadian Centre for Architecture, 1920 rue Baile, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3H 2S6. Proceedings and conference statement now being prepared for publication, possibly as an issue of the American Archivist.

Proceedings of the symposium on the appraisal of architectural records, held April 26, 1985, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, P. O. Box 129, Cambridge, MA 02142, 1987, $8.00 including mailing.

Porter, Vicki, and Robin Thornes. *A Guide to the Description of Architectural Drawings*, Boston, Massachusetts: G. K. Hall, 1994. Publication of the Architectural Drawings Advisory Group, Foundation for Documents in Architecture, on behalf of the Getty Art History Information Program.

Ross, Jeffrey J., et al. *Cataloging Architectural Drawings: A Guide to the Fields of the RLIN Visual Materials Format*, Tucson, Arizona: Art Libraries Society of North America, 1992.

Schrock, Nancy Carlson. *Architectural Records Management*, Washington, DC: American Architectural Foundation, 1735 New York Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20006, $2.50 including mailing.

Schrock, Nancy Carlson, and Mary Campbell Cooper, *Records in Architectural Offices: Suggestions for the Organization, Storage, and Conservation of Architectural Office Archives*, Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, P. O. Box 129, Cambridge, MA 02142, June 1992, $12.00, plus $3.00 for mailing.

Toward standards for architectural archives, proceedings of a two-day conference made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, February 1984, Washington, DC: American Architectural Foundation, out-of-print.

**Co-operative Preservation of Architectural Records (COPAR) Publications**

A Newsletter for COPAR, a national clearing house of information on architectural records and architectural records repositories, published quarterly by the Library of Congress and The Metropolitan Washington COPAR, editor, Sally Sims Stokes, National Trust for Historic Preservation Library, McKeldin Library, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Published and mailed by the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress, free. Data on architectural records or queries on same, plus changes and additions to the mailing list should be sent to Ms. Stokes, the editor.

Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records. *Architectural Research Materials in Philadelphia: A Guide to Resources*, New York: Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1980.

Cummings, Kathleen Roy. *Architectural Records in Chicago: A Guide to Architectural Research Resources in Cook County and Vicinity*, Chicago, Illinois: Burnham Library of Architecture, the Art Institute of Chicago, 1981.

Hanford, Sally. *Architectural Research Materials in the District of Columbia*, Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects Foundation, 1982.

Ison, Mary. *Architectural Research Materials in New York City: A Guide to Resources in All Five Boroughs*, New York: Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1977.

Ison, Mary. *National Union Index to Architectural Records*, Washington, DC: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, 1986. Being updated under the auspices of Metropolitan Washington COPAR, with data from the original electronically recovered, and updating to begin in 1994.

Lowell, Waverly B. *Architectural Records in the San Francisco Bay Area: A Guide to Research*, California Cooperative Preservation of Architectural Records, New York: Garland, 1988.

Schrock, Nancy Carlson. *Architectural Records in Boston: A Guide to Architectural Research in Boston, Cambridge and Vicinity*, Massachusetts Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, New York: Garland, 1983.

This listing was updated May 16, 1994; it is prepared by and available from Metropolitan Washington COPAR, Tony P. Wrenn, Archivist, AIA Library and Archives, 1735 New York Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20006.

(**Bearss**—*continued from page 4*)

*Every effort is being made to forget Pearl Harbor, a real day of infamy. So in the same vein Manzanar should be destroyed—burned down and all be forgotten for they were not the innocent "citizens" as you claim them to be.*

Another correspondent wrote that the Manzanar Relocation Center site had become a "propaganda tool" for a small group of Japanese-American dissidents and their "politically correct" supporters.

The Service held its ground in this instance. On reading my reply, in which I responded as a World War II Marine first and Chief Historian second, Patsy T. Mink, Member of Congress, wrote, "Thank you... for your commitment to keeping our nation's history alive with passionate discussion of important events such as the internment during the war. By preserving rather than burying the past, we will hopefully profit from its lessons."

Far more broad-based and vocal, as the 50th Anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack approached, were complaints by the World War II generation, spearheaded by veterans, concerning the Service's interpretation of the Japanese attack. A harbinger of the storm to come was a letter from Dr. David Nurco of Baltimore addressed to Congressman Sidney Yates. Dr. Nurco was incensed by a label in the visitor center quoting out of context Pearl Harbor commander Adm. Husband E. Kimmel's characterization of the attack in testimony before the 1942 Roberts Commission as "a beautifully executed military maneuver." In his letter to Yates, Dr. Nurco, who had discussed the situation with USS Arizona Memorial Superintendent Gary Cummins, found Cummins' reasoning "unacceptable" and declared that "describing the Japanese attack in these terms smacks a another Bitberg [sic]." The physician also informed Yates that a few hours after reading Kimmel's statement at the visitor center, he had been so incensed that he suffered a heart attack and, while hospitalized in Honolulu, he had heard a nurse "of Japanese descent describe the attack in the same fashion." National Park Service Director Russell Dickinson responded to Yates that the quotation was not offensive "in context" and that in the updated museum care would be taken to "insure that... visitors will recognize that it was extracted from the Roberts report."

Several years passed and the park did not remove the "offending" label. This was again brought to the Washington Office's attention by senior staff of the American Legion, alerted by vigilant members who visited the memorial. A call to the new superintendent of the USS Arizona Memorial by me expedited the label's removal, and an agreement that any future use of the Kimmel quotation would be fully attributed and placed in context.

Another flare-up of complaints came when articles appeared in newspapers in December 1987, announcing that personal gear of a Japanese airman who had participated in the "sneak attack on Pearl Harbor" was to be presented to the NPS during the 46th anniversary of the attack. A veteran World War II carrier pilot whose brother-in-law was entombed in Arizona fired off a letter of protest to his congressman. Mistakenly believing that the gear would be displayed on the memorial directly over the ship, he fumed:

*If this atrocity planned by the National Park Service is intended to be included as part of the USS Arizona Memorial, it will defile the memory of all Americans who died as a result of that Japanese airman's treachery and desecrate the grave of 1,177 victims thereof who are still buried there.*

This time the Service did not blink. Director Bill Mott pointed out that, contrary to the Associated Press release, the gear would be displayed in the visitor center shoreside, not on the memorial. He wrote that the display of the Japanese airman's personal effects would bring home the awful reality of December 7, 1941. "If we omit such items from exhibits, we leave the erstwhile enemy faceless." Mott continued:

*As the 50th anniversary of the "day of infamy" approaches there are fewer and fewer Americans and Japanese who experienced it and the armageddon that followed. (While) the wartime generation needs no education in its meaning ... such interpretive exhibits will help convey to future generations a vivid and striking sense of what transpired. Without them, I fear the meaning of the event will be lost to future generations, Japanese as well as American.*

Interest and concern mounted as the 50th anniversary of the attack neared. An early decision to treat the anniversary as a purely American memorial commemoration essentially avoided what might have been a major controversy over inviting Japanese officials to take part. As it was, any who came were admitted to the ceremonies, although preference was given to survivors and next of kin. Nevertheless, the park had its hands full. The committed park staff took action to ready the site for an unprecedented influx of visitors, including President George Bush, a naval veteran of the Pacific Campaign; hundreds of VIPs; thousands of veterans of the attack; next of kin of those who had lost their lives on the day that still lives in infamy; and the public. New shoreside exhibits were scheduled, and the visitor center museum exhibits were refurbished. In addition to improvements to and sprucing up the memorial and visitor center, funds were allotted for "Remembrance Plaza," where all those killed in the attack were to be listed, and a new audio-visual production to replace the dated film shown to visitors awaiting boats to take them out to the memorial. (The film prepared for the Navy had been in place and shown before the NPS assumed responsibility for the site. It had been subject for nearly a decade to complaints from scholars and veterans.)

By late spring 1991, as plans jelled and staff put in long hours to meet tight deadlines, the park's interpretive programs were subjected to savage attacks by members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association (PHSA), spearheaded by Ray Emory, a retired chief boatswain mate who was PHSA's historian and a former volunteer at the Memorial. The Directorate was bombarded with letters complaining that the rangers in their oral presentations were emphasizing the revisionist view that the United States, through economic sanctions, had forced Japan into attacking Pearl Harbor. Although there was little documentation to support these assertions, the Service took steps to monitor and provide training for the rangers to insure an unbiased and historically accurate presentation of events on the road to Pearl Harbor.

To defuse this explosive issue, I met with Gerald A. Glaubitz, President of the PHSA, in late June. After briefing President Glaubitz on the Service's anniversary projects, I informed him that the NPS

*is committed to working with the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association over the long term, but especially at the 50th anniversary. We try to consider the unique role of the Survivors and seek to involve them and take account of their*

(**Bearss**—*continued on page 29*)

# Tools to Manage a Historic European Park

## Using GIS and CAD in Poland

**Paul Braun**

Muskau Park is an important historical and cultural landscape on an international scale. Founded by the Saxonian Prince Herman Von Puckler in 1815, it incorporates nature, culture, and the human spirit in a picturesque setting. Puckler's numerous encounters with the philosophy and work of landscape architects such as Capability Brown, Humphrey Repton, and William Nash gave him the impetus to create a park worthy of today's current preservation efforts. Muskau Park is one of 15,000 historic palaces, gardens, and cemeteries throughout Poland. The Muskau Park GIS/CAD Project (MPGIS/CAD) was a tri-national project initiated to use Geographic Information System (GIS) and Computer Aided Design (CAD) technology to digitally inventory the parks elements, analyze changes in the park over the past 179 years, and demonstrate the usefulness of simulation techniques such as 3D viewshed analysis.

### Muskau Park History

Puckler conceived and developed the park on land inherited from his grandfather, as well as that which he purchased with his own funds. His vision of Muskau Park included a town and village, areas for farming and industry, meadows, rivers, lakes, forests, gardens, an arboretum, and forest nurseries. The original intention was for the park to be a landscape that was constantly transforming and adapting. Unfortunately, by 1845, the intentions of Count Puckler exceeded his financial abilities and he was close to bankruptcy. He was forced to sell the property. The development of the park was then taken over by a series of ideological successors and owners. After World War II, the development of the park brutally came to a halt due to the division of the park by a national border.

### Current State

The park currently consists of approximately 2,500 acres straddling the border of Poland and Germany 120 miles southwest of Poznan, Poland and 300 miles southeast of Berlin, Germany. The German half of the park contains the most architectural features, a small well-maintained natural area and a large urban area; while the Polish side contains forested areas (previously the pleasure grounds), cultivated fields, and the town of Łęknica. Generally, the Polish side has lost a great deal of its original character due to overgrown vegetation, building degradation, encroachment by towns and villages, yearly wear and tear, and the blossoming economic activity of a "border town market" where Germans cheaply shop.

### International Cooperation

Muskau Park preservation efforts, including MPGIS/CAD, were carried out by an international committee made up of The Institute of Historic Preservation in Germany (Institut Fur Denkmalpflege) and The Center for the Preservation of Historic Landscapes (Osrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu), Warsaw, Poland. In particular, MPGIS/CAD was carried out by the Polish working group and a United States Peace Corps volunteer working apart from his placement in a Polish national park.

### What is CAD and GIS technology?

Most everyone has either heard of or had contact with computer-aided design (CAD) and geographic information system (GIS) technologies. Essentially, CAD uses graphic symbols to create computerized drawings. These drawings can then be easily updated, reproduced, and plotted at any desired scale. GIS takes this even further by attaching a database to the digital data. Thus, a polygon "layer" (i.e., tree stands or historic structures) can be stored as a combination of graphic features as well as a database which describes the polygons with information such as type, age, and health of trees or for historic structures age, owner, address, and construction materials. Once all desired "layers" exist (MPGIS/CAD had 12 such layers) queries can be made. A typical query to a GIS could be, "graphically show all historic structures which are older than 120 years, are on highly erodible soils, have 300-year-old oaks within a 200-meter radius of the structure, and can be seen from the hiking trail at a particular point".

Another query could be, "Since 1900, where has the town and village encroached upon the open landscape and what areas should be recommended as sensitive or non-sensitive to development". Keep in mind that queries can become very complex and that they are often made up of a series of smaller sequential processes.

### The Muskau Park GIS/CAD Project (MPGIS/CAD)

To attain the mentioned level of query and analysis, the Polish working group laid out four phases for the project: needs assessment, data conversion and staff training, data processing, and analysis.

### Project Design

#### Phase One—Needs Assessment

Phase one consisted of a needs assessment, software and hardware evaluations, and purchasing of selected hardware and software. Hardware selected and purchased consisted of an IBM compatible 486 pc computer, a 17" color monitor, a A0 digitizing tablet, an 8 pen plotter, and a 4 color paint jet printer. pcARC/INFO 3.4 D+ was chosen as the GIS package while AutoCad and LandCADD were chosen as the CAD packages. It became

*(**Braun**—continued on page 24)*

*(Braun—continued from page 23)*

very clear that open discussions of what staff wanted to accomplish and what GIS and CAD technologies could offer were invaluable toward creating a clear, concise vision of what the goals of the project were. Staff education as to hardware and software limitations and the need for clear contract specifications (for subcontracted work such as document scanning) could have paid great dividends in the long run.

**Phase Two—Data Conversion and Staff Training**

After 300 work hours the Polish working group advanced from the most primitive level of CAD and GIS understanding to a point where, in a multi-lingual environment, staff received scanned basemap data from a private contractor, converted it to pcARC/INFO format, learned basic editing, display, and print functions in all three software products, and drafted a database design identifying 12 "layers" and their subsequent descriptive data for the park. Again, it was clear that team discussion during database design improved the future product usability as well as developed "buy-in" and understanding of the project among the group.

It was also important that the team recognized their accomplishments and began to believe in their abilities to manipulate hardware and software.

**Phase Three—Data Processing**

Time saved by scanning park base maps was virtually lost as the working group was forced to spend time deleting undesired graphic data, such as hatching, from the layers. The undesired data occurred because the team was not aware of the need for, and subsequently, did not provide the contractor with "clean" base maps for scanning nor did they correctly specify what they wanted. With this freedom, the contractor processed the scanned data in a CAD package and delivered it to the team. The contractor did not divide the drawings into thematic layers (i.e. contours, roads, vegetation, etc) which would have made importing to the GIS package quite simple. Instead, one drawing was simply color coded. Thus, the team was forced to import the entire CAD drawing into pcARC/INFO, make multiple copies of the drawing, and manually delete all unwanted features from each drawing (i.e. all data but soils from the soils layer or all data but roads from the transportation layer). Once edited and processed, the team coded descriptive data into the database for 7 of the 12 layers. The contour layer was converted from pcARC/INFO into LandCADD in order to create a digital terrain model to do viewshed analysis. Most importantly, all three software packages were employed interchangeably as the team began to see the strengths and weaknesses of each software package and the pertinent issues of transferring data between them.

**Phase Four—Analysis**

As with most automation projects, data analysis is by far the most interesting and complex part of the project. Unfortunately, as with many projects, the majority of time and money is eaten up by preparation, conversion, and data processing. This loss of potential stresses the need for an educated project manager who is aware of what should be produced by a contractor, possesses a clear vision of project goals, understands the range of hardware and software abilities, and encourages staff to use the technologies therefore retaining their knowledge gained from courses and seminars.

For MPGIS/CAD data inventory, hardcopy plots, and interpretive maps for seven finished layers were created for presentations and use in publications and brochures. Future analysis will include defining a viewshed in LandCADD, querying which landowners, vegetation, and nearest roads fall within or impede the viewshed; comparing all historical maps in pcARC/INFO to see landuse, landcover, and road network changes over time; overlaying, using in pcARC/INFO, all relevant layers to create a composite map showing environmental sensitivity, high stress areas, and value rankings to make policy decisions more data driven; and finally, scanning and storing historic black and white photographs and construction details. These scanned images will then be retrieved from a digital plan drawing and displayed on the screen showing historic and current views from a particular location.

**Conclusions**

The Center for the Preservation of Historic Landscapes, being one of the first cultural resource management institutions to use and integrate GIS and CAD computer technology in Central and Eastern Europe, has seen the potential of these technologies as well as the new troubles, problems, and complications that accompany them. MPGIS/CAD highlighted some issues that are directly applicable to work here in the United States. Team education to facilitate "buy-in" and to properly inform users, who can then ask insightful questions, is vital toward creating a vision of expected results. Secondly, there is constant need to stay focused on project goals and not be led astray by temptations to "experiment" with new tools. Employees should be encouraged to use computers to retain training skills and build confidence in their abilities. Finally, the combination of CAD and GIS technologies can create new insights by combining, collecting, and portraying data in an innovative manner. These insights can assist the cultural resource manager to make more informed policy decisions.

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# Toward a New Past

## Interpretation of Native History within Parks Canada

**A.J.B. Johnston**

*"Dr Battiste, I'm working on a Native history project and I'd like to get together with you to talk about how Parks Canada ..."*

A.J.B. Johnston to begin a telephone conversation

*"...has obliterated our history?"*

Marie Battiste, former Mi'kmaq Cultural Curriculum Co-ordinator for Eskasoni Schools, Cape Breton

Dr. Battiste's interjection succinctly expresses the bitterness many Native Canadians feel toward "official" or "mainstream" history. Few would dispute the essence of what she says. Parks Canada, like school texts and the many provincial and municipal historic sites and museums, has major oversights and omissions in its presentation of First Nations history.

Parks' weaknesses are hardly surprising. Until recently, much of Canadian society overlooked the roles Aboriginal peoples played in the nation's evolution. The standard historical approach highlighted the activities and achievements of Europeans and their Eurocanadian descendants. The indigenous peoples who aided or resisted the newcomers' advance were treated like bit players in an essentially European drama, the basic story line being a "master narrative of European progress and Indian retreat."[1] But Canadian society seems at last to be seeking to include the histories of its First Peoples in the country's story.

### A Caveat

When we generalize about people, we are on dangerous ground. In the following pages, I refer to Native viewpoints, Aboriginal sensibilities, and so on. Beware such generalizations, for as the philosophical paradox goes, "All generalizations are false."

There are roughly half a million people of Aboriginal descent or background in Canada.[2] That means quite simply that there are half a million differing perspectives. Aboriginal Canadians are no more monolithic than are English-, French-, or any other convenient categorization of Canadians.

### History as a Weapon

History is not always a tool for understanding. The stories that make it into books—or into a historic-site system—often cast one group in a better light than another. As Ronald Wright observes in Stolen Continents, "a foreign version of what had happened" can be a "form of oppression in itself."[3]

For Aboriginal people in Canada the history that was taught until recently was that their ancestors were "primitive" or "pagan" or any of the other terms used to describe peoples from a cultural background different from that of mainstream society. The First Peoples were depicted as the "bad guys," menacing peaceful and civilizing European settlements. It is an interpretation with an obvious, tragic irony at its core: it was the Europeans who were the invading presence.

History is no less a weapon when a particular group is simply not included in the interpretation being offered. "Where one chooses to begin and end a story profoundly alters its shape and meaning." When Native peoples are barely mentioned, it says that "they are clearly peripheral."[4]

Until recently, declining figures for the Aboriginal population, along with their general situation on society's margins, meant that their stories and perspectives were rarely thought of in interpreting the past. However, the demographic trend has dramatically reversed itself: the 1991 census recorded over half a million Canadians of Native descent, an increase of nearly 100,000 since 1986.[5] Equally important, political and constitutional developments in Canada have brought Aboriginal issues to the forefront.

The eras when Parks Canada was most busy expanding its system of historic sites—the 1920s and 1930s, and the 1960s and 1970s—were times when neither Native realities nor Native history were prominent in mainstream Canadian thinking. As a result, the many fur-trade and military sites that Parks acquired were perceived primarily as examples of the advance of Eurocanadian civilization and sovereignty across the land. We now recognize that the First Nations often played crucial roles in the developments being commemorated.

The goal for Parks Canada is clearly to do better, but reaching that goal will be easier said than done. An obstacle is the widespread assumption—a creation myth among Eurocanadians—that the continent was a vast, almost empty wilderness before the Europeans arrived. As Luther Standing Bear, an American Sioux (Dakota), observed: "Only to the white man was nature a 'wilderness' and only to him was the land 'infested' with 'wild' animals and 'savage' people. To us it was tame."[6] Ronald Wright makes a related point, commenting that the continent's massive depopulation due to the spread of European diseases among the Native peoples had left many areas "open" by the time Europeans arrived in them. "America seemed a virgin land waiting for civilization. But Europe had made the wilderness it found; America was not a virgin, she was a widow."[7]

### Lengthening the Line, and Curving It

In mainstream society it used to be thought that Canada's time line was quite short when compared with that of truly aged places. For generations, schoolchildren learned about the "advance" of western civilization from the caves of B.C. times through Greek and Roman achievements and on through the Renaissance and the Age of Exploration. Only then did North America enter the picture. Schoolchildren learned that the history of their particular region began in 1604, or 1534, or 1497, depending on their books' focus. And that was on the east coast. In the West, starting dates were sometimes as late as 1905.

When L'Anse aux Meadows was accepted as a Norse site, many Canadians were delighted that their collective past had been pushed back to A.D. 1000. The country still was not as old as Europe, the ultimate comparison for many

*(Johnston—continued on page 26)*

(*Johnston—continued from page 25*)

North Americans, but at least it was not as young as had been assumed.

We now recognize that Eurocentric history is not world history and that Canada is ancient by any measure one cares to use, with a history of human occupation that stretches back thousands of years. Just how far back is a matter of debate, but a round figure of 10,000 years is an accepted minimum, and some would say it goes back 30,000 or even 40,000 years. The pre-European experience comprises over 95% of the country's history.

Aboriginal peoples occupied virtually every corner of Canada long before the construction of the pyramids in Egypt, and their societies were far from static. The continent witnessed tremendous migrations, as well as the emergence of a multitude of cultures, languages, and differing responses to differing environments. "One point is becoming increasingly clear: New World prehistory was as filled with significant developments as that of the Old World in the fascinating story of man's cultural evolution."[8]

**Tangibles and Intangibles**

A Parks Canada strength is its treatment of "things." From excavated artifacts to standing structures, millions of "things" are looked after in the Parks system. They lie at the heart of Parks' approach to history.

The effort that goes into preserving and presenting historic sites is expended in a desire to achieve intangibles: a sense of significance or an atmosphere of authenticity. Within Parks is a widely shared desire to educate the visiting public, usually thought to be best achieved through a presentation of "things"—reconstructed buildings, people in costume, and so on. If enough appropriate items can be presented, so the thinking goes, visitors will be convinced of a given site's veracity. History is seen, essentially, as an object-ifying process.[9]

However, from an Aboriginal perspective, intangibles are often at the forefront, and the past is often not concrete and compartmentalized. One historian, speaking of the indigenous peoples in the Arctic, has written: "The past and present of the northern cultures are not distinct and separate like black and white, but are joined together by history, written and remembered."[10] The same concept is found among Native people in the south of Canada. There is a widespread inclination to speak of an across-the-generations continuum, of a history that is "cyclical" and "holistic." This can sound slightly scary to an agency used to interpreting historic sites to fixed moments in time, and reflecting a "blurred time" approach may not be easy, yet new approaches will have to be tried, using techniques and philosophies consistent with Native traditions and perspectives. Success will be achieved only through close co-operation with Aboriginal people.

A related challenge is to reflect the Native view that interpreting the past is more a cultural than a curatorial question. A particular Native group may well want to talk more about their world view and less about "things." As Marie Battiste put it, "We are more than arrowheads."[11]

Native elders often comment on the importance that another intangible—knowledge—has in the Aboriginal experience. Traditional knowledge, in the view of elders in the Northwest Territories, "offers a view of the world, aspirations and an avenue to 'truth' different from those held by Euro-Canadians whose knowledge is based largely on European philosophies." They define traditional knowledge as:

> *the accumulated knowledge and understanding of the human place in relation to the universe. This encompasses spiritual relationships, relationships with the natural environment and the use of natural resources, relationships between people, and is reflected in language, social organization, values, institutions and laws.*[12]

Anthropologist Robin Ridington says that before contact with Europeans, "technology consisted of knowledge rather than tools. It was by means of this knowledge of their ecosystems, and their ingenuity in using them to their own advantage, that Amerindians had been able to survive as well as they did with a comparatively simple technology."[13]

Lest anyone think that such knowledge was more philosophical than practical, they should recall the countless occasions when explorers and settlers relied on Native expertise. There are, for example, accounts of surgical skill, such as when two Kutchin women perfectly repaired a broken kneecap using sinew and small caribou-bone pegs.[14] Clearly, Parks Canada will have to strive to reflect the Native way of looking at technology—at knowledge—at its sites.

Some tangibles are extremely important to Native people: sacred objects. What those items are and how they are to be presented (usually not at all) can only be determined by First Nations representatives themselves. On a lower plane are other significant tangibles, though their importance often lies not so much in themselves but in what they represent, such as a valued relationship, a beloved ancestor, or an ancient craft.

Tangibles or intangibles, the interpretation of Native story lines and objects calls for both creativity and consultations. The only way for Parks to find the right approach is to seek the advice of Aboriginal people themselves.

**To Change Perspectives**

An obstacle to interpreting Native history meaningfully is mainstream society's widely held view that Aboriginal societies are static. "Whites still think of the Indian as what he was—or what they conceive him to have been. No possibility of change is considered except change that makes the Indian a White man."[15]

As well, the emphasis that some people place on precontact Aboriginal cultures, to the exclusion of how those same cultures adapted, evolved, and survive today, leaves one with the unmistakable feeling that a precontact culture is thought to be more "pure" than what came later. It's an odd perspective. Does anyone think that the only true British culture is that which existed before the Norman invasion of 1066, or before the Norse invasion a few hundred years earlier?

Such views fix the image of Aboriginal people as a "people whose time has past or as "noble savages" or "first ecologists" in a lost golden age. It is fundamentally important that Parks Canada managers and front-line interpreters recognize the many false views that people can hold. Our programs and publications must move visitors beyond one-dimensional images.

**Who Tells the Stories?**

This question is of paramount importance. Given centuries of less-than-ideal relations between Native and non-

Native, the First Nations want, and increasingly expect, to control how they and their history are presented.

Leenore Keeshing-Tobias (Ojibway) has satirized how the process has worked to date.

> *Soon the white man! (I mean Trickster) will come by ... "I'm going to tell those stories for you," he'll say. "You're far too primitive to tell them yourself. I am going to let the world know what you think. I am going to tell the world how you think when you think."*[16]

Parks Canada is not empowered to speak for the First Nations in terms of either their history or their perspectives on the environment. Rather, Parks needs to work with Aboriginal Canadians to present mutually acceptable messages.

Not only do Native people want to speak for themselves, but that is also what visitors want. The public prefers to learn about the Cree, Ojibway, and Nuu-chah-nulth from the Cree, Ojibway, and Nuu-chah-nulth. Messages are considered "more authentic" when they come from the people whose history is being interpreted.

One of the benefits of having interpreters from First Nations is that program content and presentation can move in new directions, and with depth. At sites where the Native presence was historically strong, not to have that aspect represented in today's interpretation is simply misleading. Consider a comment about Colonial Williamsburg:

> *You can talk about that 50% of the population all you want, but remember, these visitors are in a museum where what they see tells the story. Until they see that half the people in costume on the street are black, it's not going to sink in how many blacks were here in 1770.*[17]

Substitute "Native people" for "blacks," and one could easily be talking about any of a number of fur-trade or military sites.

The answer to "Who Tells the Story?" is obvious. Parks Canada needs to improve its efforts to hire First Nations individuals for interpretive positions at sites where their presence is called for.

### ... and How and Where?

Some managers worry that adding previously untold Native history story lines might complicate long-established programs. They talk of "shoehorning" and worry that people are proposing First Nations content only because it is currently "politically correct."

On the question of "shoehorning," no one, least of all the representatives of First Nations communities, are interested in force-fitting stories where none are justified. If, on the other hand, there are Aboriginal associations with a particular site, then it is in everyone's interest to see that such links receive their proper acknowledgement. How extensive that acknowledgement should be will vary from case to case.

As for "politically correct," the challenge Parks Canada faces is to present the nation's history in ways that are factual, balanced, and respectful. Those standards apply whether one is talking about European rivalries or Confederation or the Northwest rebellions of 1870 and 1885.

If a group or a people have been overlooked, then the goal should be to right that wrong. It is not "politically" correct to do so, it is just correct. It is also understandable. As societies change, so their histories change. Long ago, history was about kings. Today it is about any of a thousand topics. That inevitable broadening of history has come to include people who were long on the margin of the dominant society. Their stories need to be told.

### So What is the New Past?

One might hope for a detailed prescription. Alas, no type of history is so simple. Each site and each park has its own stories to present, its own relationships to build with First Nations.

If success is to be achieved, it will be realized only with the willing participation of Aboriginal people. Only they know the sites and stories that are important to them; only they can decide how much of their history, perspectives, and values they wish to share with the rest of society.

Parks Canada is in the early stages of demonstrating to the First Nations its eagerness to include their history at its sites and parks. Equally importantly, Parks has recognized the need to work with the Aboriginal communities so that it understands the messages that Native people wish to see presented. In the long run, one might hope that what has until now been regarded as their history, will become our history as well.

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### Notes

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4 William Cronon, "A Place for Stories: Nature, History, and Narrative," *The Journal of American History*, Vol. 78, No. 4 (March 1992), p. 1364.

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8 Olive Patricia Dickason, *Canada's First Nations: A History of Founding Peoples from Earliest Times* (Toronto, 1992), p. 62.

9 See Eric Gable, Richard Handler, and Anna Lawson, "On the Uses of Relativism: Fact, Conjecture, and Black and White Histories at Colonial Williamsburg," *American Ethnologist*, Vol. 19, No. 4 (1992), pp. 791–805.

10 Keith J. Crowe, *A History of the Original Peoples of Northern Canada* (Montreal, 1991), p. 21.

11 Conversation with Marie Battiste, 28 April 1992.

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14 Crowe, *A History of the Original Peoples*, p. 36.

15 Thomas Berger, *A Long and Terrible Shadow: White Values, Native Rights in the Americas, 1492–1992* (Vancouver, 1991), p. 24.

16 Leenore Keeshing-Tobias, "Trickster Beyond 1992: Our Relationship," in Gerald McMaster and Lee-Ann Martin, eds., Indigena. *Contemporary Native Perspectives* (Vancouver, 1992), p. 108.

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# The Bad Pass

## A Ten Thousand Year Old Highway

**Nancy A. Oster**

At the beginning of the Early Prehistoric period, around 10,000 years ago, small groups of nomadic people moved seasonally to follow game and to harvest wild vegetation. This period roughly corresponded to the end of the Pleistocene, a time when the receding glaciers in North America caused some significant changes in the annual movements of the Paleo-Indians that inhabited the northern Bighorn Basin. It seems many species of animals became extinct around this time, and the Indians adapted by relying on a more diversified selection of plants and animals for their survival. Archeological sites in the Bighorn Canyon area such as the Pretty Creek, Sorenson Cave, Mangus Cave, and the Bad Pass Trail are dated to this period by the artifacts that have been found at these locations.

The Bad Pass Trail afforded an important link between the northern grasslands of the Yellowstone River Basin and the arid region of the Bighorn Basin in the south. For this reason, it became indispensable as an overland route through the Pryor and Bighorn Mountains.

Basic patterns of movement are similar for many early populations in North America. Winters were spent in a permanent dwelling, often a cave or sheltered enclosure in a canyon, which provided warmth and safety throughout the harshest months. These dwellings also served as a central location where the Indians could return annually. With the arrival of spring the people abandoned their winter homes for more mobile lodgings made of lodge poles and animal skins. The bases of these dwellings were secured by large rings of stone called tipi rings. Many rings are still visible today, both singularly and in groups, in the higher grassland regions. These sites provide supporting evidence prehistoric tribes were following patterns of both early plant growth and migrating animals. As summer approached, the Indians moved further up into the hills, where they collected suitable materials for tool and weapon making. The women of the tribe used this time for collecting plants, as well as making new lodge poles from the abundant pine trees. Social gatherings encouraged the production of the necessities of life and increased hunting productivity. In the fall, many tribes would assemble at one time in the camps along the Bad Pass Trail in preparation for the impending winter. The Middle Prehistoric era saw the introduction of the buffalo jump. Hunters would find a large grassy area where buffalo could be found grazing and construct a large V-shaped funnel at the end of which was a 15′ to 150′ cliff. The women would then butcher the animals at the base of this cliff where large deposits of bone have been found. Jump sites are usually accompanied by an occupation site nearby, where the tribe would dry meat and cure hides in preparation for the winter.

It is believed the next major period, the Late Prehistoric, witnessed the migration of the Crow tribe to Bighorn Canyon and the Bighorn and Pryor Mountains around 700 A.D. Advances were made both in tool making and in hunting techniques. The dog travois was introduced during this period as well as the bow and arrow. Hollywood's version of typical Indian weaponry was invented only fairly recently in comparison to the thousands of years people have hunted and lived in the northern Bighorn Basin.

Eventually by the 17th century foreign cultures introduced firearms, metal goods, and the horse, which was to become a significant addition to the Crow and other Plains Indian cultures, traditions, and lifestyles.

Trade, an annual practice among the Paleo-Indians, encouraged good relations with other bands and facilitated the mutually beneficial exchange of quality materials and goods. Agricultural items, meat, hides, and important raw materials like obsidian and shells were carried long distances on the Bad Pass and connecting trails to be traded and given as gifts to other tribes.

Indians were not the only traders who recognized the advantages of the Bad Pass. As contact with the natives increased and beaver pelts became more valuable, foreign trappers and traders penetrated even further into the Bighorn area. Frustrated with the perils of shipping pelts up and down the many river systems of the northern Rockies, fur companies began using the travel routes that Indians had used for centuries.

The first recorded use of the Bad Pass route was in a journal kept by Francois Larocque, a French-Canadian trader with the British Northwest Company, in 1805. Later, Major Andrew Henry and General William Ashley, noted and successful fur traders and co-founders of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, crossed the Bad Pass during their expeditions in 1824 and 1825. Among the many other famous mountain men that sought to make their fortunes in the Bighorn Canyon area are Jim Bridger, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Jedediah Smith, and William "Bill" Sublette. It was these men that eventually gave the trail its name because of the rough and rugged terrain they encountered. The Bad Pass was first recorded on an exploration map in 1839.

The archeological sites surrounding the Bad Pass Trail include several semi-permanent encampments, which the Indians used as bases of activity while hunting, gathering, or trading. Professor Lawrence L. Loendorf, of the University of Arizona, spent almost 10 years studying these historical sites, and remains the leading authority on the subject. Among the many archeological sites he studied were several located at Crooked Creek and Layout Creek. The sheltered valley and drainage formed by Layout Creek has a number of significant sites, including the Pretty Creek archeological survey area, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The charcoal from Pretty Creek hearth sites has been carbon dated back 10,000 years. The various sites have yielded many important artifacts, allowing the reconstruction of an archaic and primitive lifestyle including migration patterns as suggested by Loendorf.

The Bad Pass Trail is marked by rock cairns, made by travellers as they picked up stones from their path and piled them on either side of the trail. Not only did this practice smooth the rocky terrain for future travellers, but it seems to have had some religious significance judging by the artifacts that have been found in some of the cairns.

The prehistoric trail is being accurately mapped by National Park Service volunteers (VIPs) and employees of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. The rock cairns

bordering the trail are located on foot and marked with flags. Each cairn is then mapped by the Global Positioning System (GPS). The system uses three to four satellites orbiting the earth to triangulate and precisely pinpoint the exact location of each rock cairn. By measuring the amount of time it takes for a radio signal to travel from the satellites to an antenna placed at each cairn, latitude, longitude, and elevation can be calculated within two to five meters. The information is then fed into a Geographic Information System (GIS) computer that contains other resource databases including soil, vegetation, roads, political boundaries, and other geographical and topographical information about the national recreation area. With such accurate computer records, it is much easier to preserve and interpret the 400+ remaining trail cairns.

The northern Bighorn Basin of Wyoming and Montana is rich with a history that has only in the last few decades been scientifically researched in detail. Between the small nomadic bands of Paleo-Indian tribes that originally inhabited this area nearly 10,000 years ago, and the more recent frontiersmen and fur traders who followed in their footsteps, lies a vast body of archeological evidence that tells a fantastic story of continuous life in the Basin. The Bad Pass Trail is an intricate part of this tale and further research and interpretation of artifacts will attest to the prehistoric and historic significance of the area. Enough emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of future discoveries that will afford us a better understanding of basic human existence in the past, and in turn, our own existence.

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(***Bearss**—continued from page 22)*

*concerns in both the operations of the Memorial and in planning the 50th anniversary program jointly with the U.S. Navy. The Survivors will receive special acknowledgement in the Service's anniversary activities.*

I provided him with a summary of the Service's programs.

The next round occurred in late November when there was an acrimonious confrontation on the Memorial grounds between the superintendent and Emory, the Service's principal critic. This brouhaha found its way onto the front page of the *Wall Street Journal*. Called to the attention of the White House, Emory was given a seat next to President Bush when the President gave his December 7, 1991, address from the USS Arizona Memorial.

Somewhat overshadowed by the Navy's media extravaganza, the National Park Service, particularly the staff of the USS Arizona Memorial, held forth from December 4-7, 1991. During these four days, ceremonies at the Memorial paid homage to the veterans of the attack on Pearl Harbor and other Oahu military installations, as well as the islanders, the dead, the living, and the next of kin of those who had lost their lives. Among the treasured highlights of these days were the presentations by James Michener; getting to know men and women, including the two surviving December 7th Medal of Honor servicemen; and in a private setting after the days of ceremonies were over, seeing PHSA President Glaubitz and one of the Japanese carrier pilots embrace. Superintendent Don Magee, his staff, other NPS employees called in as reinforcements, and VIPs had all stood a little taller to insure a meaningful and relevant program that will be long remembered.

Meanwhile, production of the new film, which regrettably was not ready for public viewing at the 50th anniversary, had been deferred. An article in the December 1991 *Smithsonian Magazine*, titled "At Pearl Harbor There are New Ways to Remember," sparked a hot letter to President Bush from a veteran, this time a retired Army brigadier general. The statement that sent him into orbit read, "A new film will replace the present one next March; one point that it won't make is that eternal preparedness is the lesson of Pearl Harbor." In addressing this issue, the retired general fumed, "I object we don't need another case of Politically Correct revisionism at this memorial." He urged

*...that this new PC film for the memorial should be changed so it will continue to present to our children and grandchildren the bitter lesson we learned and which you [the President] stated in your Proclamation for National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day 1991: "we reaffirm the solemn commitment that President Truman made when he declared—we shall not forget Pearl Harbor."*

To assuage the concerns of those like the correspondent and other critics of the old film, who feared that the Service's treatment of the Pearl Harbor attack would be tainted by the need to be politically correct, the History Division determined to establish a blue ribbon panel to review and insure that the new film be as accurate and fitting as possible. This panel consisted of professional historians and interpretive specialists, including the Chief of Naval History; the president of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association; Capt. Donald Ross and Lt. John Finn, the two surviving Medal of Honor winners from December 7, 1941; Capt. Joseph Taussig, a Pearl Harbor survivor, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy; former chief boatswain mate Emory; and senior staffers from the American Legion. Nearly all of these people had taken part in the 50th anniversary commemorative ceremonies sponsored by the NPS at the USS Arizona Memorial.

The panelists in and around Washington met and previewed the film in Captain Taussig's office. The others were provided copies on video cassette. Their comments were collated and reviewed, and those deemed to have substance were reflected in the new film that has been shown to visitors to the USS Arizona Memorial beginning December 7, 1992. The new film has been an interpretive and public relations success. Viewers evaluating the park's programs give the film high marks. The number of letters of complaint to Congress about the old film requiring a response by the NPS have been pared to less than 5% of the former figure.

Edwin C. Bearss, former Chief Historian of the National Park Service, now serves as a special assistant to the Director, National Park Service, for military history.

# Active Anthropological Archeology

**Alan P. Sullivan, III, John A. Hanson, and Rebecca A. Hawkins**

Although much overused, the term anthropological archeology has at least two meanings. Its most accustomed meaning describes an approach for interpreting patterning in the archeological record in behavioral or evolutionary terms.[1] A second, less commonly appreciated meaning is the extent to which archeologists, in the execution of their research programs, develop and employ their skills as cultural anthropologists. Certainly, no practicing archeologist who is aware of the discipline's history can deny that native peoples have been involved in archeological research, to varying degrees, since the first observations were made of archeological phenomena, as Curtis Hinsley has reminded us in his thoughtful *Savages and Scientists*.[2] As the *fin de siecle* approaches, however, anthropological archeology more than ever means crafting intercultural understandings that pertain to the archeological record as a "multiple-use" resource. Readers of *CRM*, the *SAA Bulletin*, and their regional counterparts (e.g., *Arizona Archaeological Council Newsletter, Ohio Archaeological Council Newsletter*) no doubt are familiar with the range of opinions, some, lamentably, highly partisan and divisive, that have swirled around protocols for deciding the disposition of prehistoric human remains. We would argue that, as a consequence of the well-intentioned involvement of native peoples in these matters, their role in archeological research actually too often has been reduced to a scripted formality codified in PMOAs (Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement). This article, in contrast, describes some aspects of our working relationship with the Hopi Cultural Resource Advisory Team (HCRAT) that have transpired over the past several years. Specifically, we illustrate the extent of Hopi contributions to our archeological research by discussing their multifaceted involvement with a long-term, multi-phase project—the Upper Basin Archaeological Research Project (UBARP)—on the Kaibab National Forest in northern Arizona.

### UBARP and the Hopi

In a cooperative effort, the University of Cincinnati and Kaibab National Forest have committed resources to investigate prehistoric (AD 900-1300) occupational patterns in an area known as the Upper Basin, which is located just south of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. This area and its environs, which are part of a distinctive downfaulted segment of the Coconino Plateau along the eastern south rim of the Canyon itself, are ritually important to the Hopi people. For example, that portion of the Upper Basin that has received the bulk of UBARP's archeological investigation during the past six years is located fewer than 25 km from the travertine dome in the gorge of the Little Colorado River that represents the Hopi peoples' point of emergence from a previous world.[3] The area also is traversed by historic trade-routes that connected the Hopi with other native groups, especially the Havasupai, and along which the Hopi guided early Spanish explorers.[4] Two research topics that UBARP has focused on, prehistoric land-use patterns and modes of site abandonment, have profited in particular from Hopi involvement during research activities rather than after their conclusion.

Dalton Taylor (second from left), member of the Hopi Cultural Resource Advisory Team, discusses aspects of a rock-art site with Kirsten Gay (far left, Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati), Chad Graham (center, Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati), Daniel Sorrell (second from right, Kaibab National Forest), and Alan Sullivan (far right, Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati).

**Landscape History.** Intensive survey of 13 square kilometers of dense pinyon-juniper woodland in the Upper Basin has located a number of rock-art sites that date from late Archaic (A.D. 300) through late prehistoric times (A.D. 1300). During the past several years, a few Hopi men have been taken to view some of these sites. Interestingly, they routinely asked whether any pueblo sites are located nearby; based on our survey results we know, in many cases, that pueblo ruins are found in close proximity. As it turns out, the co-occurrence of rock-art and habitation sites is a material justification for the Hopi to assert that the surrounding archeological landscape is, indeed, largely of Hisatsinom (ancestral Hopi) origin. Thus, it seems to us that not only are rock-art sites a significant symbolic component of the contemporary cultural landscape of Hopi people, but when they are associated with pueblo ruins, all of these sites are invested with political significance. In addition, members of the HCRAT have commented that without archeologists surveying in areas where they do and, most importantly, without archeologists informing them of the results of their work, they would have no physical proof of the existence of ancestral cultural resources beyond the Hopi reservation. This example illustrates how institutions with dedicated cultural research resources, in this case the USDA Forest Service and a large public university, can profitably engage native peoples' perspectives on heritage management by directly including them in the research process. Inexplicably, these kinds of productive dialogues rarely seem to appear in the literature.

**Abandonment Hypotheses.** As noted above, native peoples routinely have responded to cases where prehistoric human remains have been encountered, and the Upper Basin is no exception to this general pattern. As part of the process for securing an ARPA excavation permit, UBARP research designs are circulated annually to the Arizona SHPO, the ACHP, and tribes in the area that historically have occupied the Grand Canyon area.

In 1992, a secondary burial was encountered at Site MU 125. This was an unprecedented discovery because, until then, few prehistoric human remains had ever been found between the Grand Canyon and Flagstaff. However, the notification procedures outlined in the research design were followed, especially the stipulations that called for cessation of work in all proveniences affected

by the remains. Shortly thereafter, the site was visited by members of HCRAT and the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office. In addition to agreeing upon some procedures for protecting and, ultimately, for reburying the remains, we took the opportunity to discuss with the Hopi some puzzling aspects of site MU 125's archeological context. Excavation in a variety of contexts had produced a high frequency of groundstone fragments; in addition, few complete artifacts were found in a burned room where charred roof material and architectural debris lay directly upon the floor. These characteristics of MU 125 are in sharp contrast to those of Site 17, a nearby site where complete groundstone artifacts and other intact artifacts, such as ceramic vessels, were found undisturbed on the floors of burned structures.

According to the Hopi, it is not unreasonable to assume that portions of Site MU 125 were deliberately burned, and potentially usable artifacts, such as groundstone, were intentionally shattered, to achieve "closure" on the settlement's abandonment. In other words, by eliminating the possibility that, after being abandoned, Site MU 125 could be revived, people would have to dedicate themselves instead to making their new settlement thrive. Based on a more complete sample of subsurface contexts, we now think that, in fact, abandonment of MU 125 had been planned (only a handful of unbroken objects have ever been recovered) and that return was not anticipated and, most likely, was definitely discouraged. In addition, it should be noted that another reason given by the Hopi for the abundant groundstone fragments was that, because they are so visible on the ground's surface, they were overt signals that this Hisatsinom settlement (MU 125) had been sealed and that further use of the site was unwarranted.

### Native Peoples and Archeological Research

In closing, we would like to comment on several aspects of our experiences with the Hopi that have consequences for the conduct of archeological inquiry in the United States. American archeology has evolved to the point where, at least with respect to research conducted on federal lands, the opinions of native peoples must be actively pursued. Gone are the days, hopefully, when archeologists consult native peoples only (i) because they must in order to secure a permit or (ii) as an afterthought. The direct involvement of Hopi people in UBARP exemplifies how the set of potential interpretations of archeological variation can be expanded to the benefit of all. Our collective experience has been that knowledge of the cultural past, in this case conceptions of how prehistoric pueblo people may have used upland woodland environments a millennium ago, has been amplified by actively engaging the Hopi in matters that routinely face archeologists, e.g., ascertaining sources of assemblage variation and testing hypotheses regarding settlement abandonment processes. Approached in this fashion, we are optimistic that archeological research ultimately will become unquestionably anthropological in both scope and content.

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**Notes**

1 For example, see *Anthropological Archaeology* by Guy Gibbon (Columbia University Press, 1984).

2 *Savages and Scientists* by Curtis Hinsley (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1981).

3 *On the Edge of Splendor* by Douglas W. Schwartz (School of American Research Press, 1990).

4 *The Grand Canyon: Intimate Views* edited by Robert C. Euler and Frank Tikalsky (University of Arizona Press, 1992).

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Dr. Alan P. Sullivan III is Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. John A. Hanson is Forest Archeologist for Kaibab National Forest, Williams, Arizona. Ms. Rebecca A. Hawkins is President of Algonquin Consultants, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio and tribal archeologist for the Shawnee Nation, United Remnant Band.

# Canadian/US Curatorial Services
## Joint Ventures Proposed

**Ann Hitchcock**
**Rodger McNicoll**

Continuing a tradition of joint meetings, begun in 1990 (see *CRM*, Vol. 17, No. 3, p. 27), between Parks Canada and U.S. National Park Service officials, curators of both agencies met last August to share ideas and strategies in areas of mutual concern. The meeting was held at Campobello.

### Follow-up Actions

This first meeting of NPS and Parks Canada curators was characterized by mutual discovery that the two curatorial programs have several overlapping concerns that would benefit by sharing of developmental activities, analyses, and decisions. The group identified follow-up actions, or joint ventures, that would be mutually beneficial, that will be initiated now, and will show results in the near term. The actions are summarized below.

### Information Sharing

Share information on the selection/development of collection management database management systems, including software evaluation and data standards. Parks Canada will provide NPS information on and copies of the Visual Dictionary as it develops.

### Planning and Training

Invite individuals from the other organization to participate in collection management planning project teams. Open training opportunities to individuals from both organizations and advertise accordingly. Promote exchanges of personnel between the two organizations. Establish a protocol to facilitate the above planning and training.

### Communications

Establish a joint electronic bulletin board for museum professionals in Parks Canada and NPS, through Internet or other means. Share information on planning, training, research developments, standards, exhibit and interpretive development, conservation, and other issues.

### Critical Issues Workshop

In 1996, present a joint training workshop on the issues particular to the management of natural and cultural resource collections within an ecosystem context.

*(**Hitchcock and McNicoll**—continued on page 32)*

*(Hitchcock and McNicoll—continued from page 31)*

**Museum Equipment and Supplies**

Share information on sources and collaborate on research and development for museum equipment and supplies to achieve efficiency and cost savings.

**Environmental Issues**

Coordinate research and development on environmental monitoring and control, especially with respect to control in historic structures housing museum collections.

In addition to the above actions, a long-term goal was identified to promote the use of First Nations terminology for ethnographic objects by developing a visual dictionary.

The joint ventures outlined above should encourage cross-fertilization of ideas and provide an economy of effort. Beyond the Critical Issues Workshop proposed for 1996, the participants recommended that joint meetings be held periodically, ideally every two years.

Ann Hitchcock, NPS Chief Curator, and Carol Sheedy, Parks Canada Acting Director, Heritage Presentation and Public Education Branch, provided overall coordination for the meeting. Rodger McNicoll and Rene Chartrand, Senior Curators, Heritage Presentation and Public Education Branch, represented Ms. Sheedy at the meeting. Jean Swearingen, Alaska Regional Curator, and Virginia Lockett, Parks Canada Interpretive Curator, Prairie and Northwest Territories Region, solicited topics from participants and developed the agenda. John Maounis, North Atlantic Regional Curator, and Margot Magee Sackett, Parks Canada Regional Manager, Curatorial Services, Atlantic Region, coordinated local arrangements.

## Association for Preservation Technology International Annual Meeting 1995

**Preservation: A Capital Opportunity!**
**CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS**

October 29 – November 5, 1995,
in Washington, DC.

The Washington Chapter of APTI invites your proposal to present a technical session at the 1995 annual meeting in Washington, D.C. The meeting theme, **Preservation: A Capital Opportunity!**, will focus on preservation, conservation, and maintenance issues nationally and internationally, with special emphasis on resources unique to the city of Washington. Individuals and organizations are invited to present sessions or participate in roundtables within the broad conference theme, **Preservation: A Capital Opportunity!** Technical sessions will be held on Thursday, November 1 through Saturday, November 3 in the following four thematic categories:

**1: Impact of Government Programs**

*Recent developments.* Ever changing governmental presentation programs, standards, and requirements have an enormous impact on the everyday practice of the preservation professional. Technical sessions !n this general area would inform APTI members of cur rent developments in federal, state and local programs, including specialized briefing sessions. (For instance, APTI '95 plans to offer instruction in the General Services Administration HBPP computerized maintenance planning software program.)

*Access and analysis.* Washington affords unique access to government officials and programs critical to preservationists. APTI '95 welcomes presentations that analyze and evaluate local, state, and federal government activities that have had tremendous impact on the preservation industry over the years. These sessions may also provide critical feedback from APTI members to the government officials who administer these programs.

*Specific topics sought.* APTI '95 invites participation by individuals and by the National Park Service (Washington and Denver service center), General Services Administration, Architect of the Capitol, Corps of Engineers, Smithsonian Institution, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and local and state preservation agencies or organizations. Further, APTI '95 invites proposals on EPA regulatory programs as they affect preservation, HUD and DOI preservation standards, accessibility standards, and recent ADA guidelines, among other topics.

**2: Critique of Past Projects and Programs: "Lessons Learned"**

*Twenty years' progress has lessons to teach.* Over the past 20 years, the preservation industry has matured at a rapid rate. Projects that were highly praised in the early 1970s may now be viewed with a more informed, and critical, eye. There is great value in revisiting projects and programs conceived in the past with the hope of learning from them, and assessing how they have withstood the test of time.

*Bicentennial "boom" revisited.* Washington is an important laboratory for such study, as it was the site of a great volume of preservation projects during the I976 Bicentennial period. These restoration projects now approach 20 years old, and many are being "re-restored" to the differing standards of the 1990s. As well, many fundamental preservation programs, such as the NPS Preservation Assistance Division technical publications program, are nearing their 20th year.

*"Lessons" sought.* APTI '95 seeks presentations that would explore past projects and programs with a view toward "lessons learned."

**3: International, Preservation Activities**

*International crossroads.* APTI '95 seeks presentation proposals about preservation activities in Canada and overseas. An international crossroads, Washington is an appropriate setting for important technology transfer among individuals, countries, and cultures. APTI '95 will be seeking support from the embassies of Washington and would encourage overseas speakers to seek financial assistance through their own Washington embassies.

**4: Technical Issues in Preservation and Conservation**

Straightforward technical issues are sought for presentations at APTI '95, as is typical of any APTI annual meeting. The Washington planning committee suggests that the thrust of such presentations should have a tie in to the government impact on the treatment or work effort, or explain why such efforts differ when completed in conjunction with the federal or state program arena.

**Proposal Format.** Proposals may include individual or team presentations, panel discussions or other formats. A proposal abstract is required for all presentations. Please provide a one-page, typewritten proposal including: the title of the presentation; speaker name(s); affiliation/title of speaker(s); address, telephone and FAX numbers for each speaker; and a 250-word abstract of the presentation. Attach a one page resume for each speaker. Please add the following in block form at the top of the proposal:

**Category/theme:** _ Impact _ Critique _ International _ Technical issues

**Format:** _ Lecture or slide presentation _ Roundtable discussion _ Other:

**Proposed length of presentation:** _ 15 minutes _ 30 minutes _ 45 minutes

**Deadline for proposals: January 13, 1995**

Proposals MUST BE RECEIVED no later than January 13,1995. Please mail or FAX to the following:

APTI Washington '95, P.O. Box 16236, Alexandria, Virginia 22302-9998 USA; FAX: 703-684-7301.

Telephone inquiries may be made to: Baird M. Smith, 202-298-6700; or Caroline Alderson, 202-708-6164.

# Viewpoint

## Letters

### WWII Battlegrounds

Dear Editor:

As a cultural resource professional supporting the U.S. Army Space and Strategic Defense Command (USASSDC) and the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA), I was most interested in the article by Mr. J. Steven Moore, "Lost Heritage, WWII Battlegrounds in the Pacific" (*CRM*, Volume 17, No. 8, 1994). I share in Mr. Moore's fascination with the Pacific Islands Campaigns of World War II. Unfortunately, the widely publicized 50th Anniversary of the D-Day Landings have overshadowed the bloody amphibious fighting on these small islands and atolls. I found this article to be well written and informative, and Mr. Moore should be commended for his efforts in highlighting the significance and preservation plight of these scenes of American valor. However, I feel obligated to correct several errors in Mr. Moore's article.

First, Mr. Moore's assertion that only five areas that witnessed fighting during World War II are under U.S. administration is incorrect. The USASSDC has a long-term lease arrangement with the Republic of the Marshall Islands to operate the Kwajalein Missile Range on 11 islands of the Kwajalein Atoll (formally titled "the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll"). These islands include Kwajalein Island and Roi-Namur Island, both designated as World War II Battlefield National Historic Landmarks. Fighting also occurred on two other islands of the Atoll controlled by USAKA, Ennugarret and Ennylabegan, and World War II cultural resources also exist on Gagan Island. Incidentally, the World War II battlefields of Kwajalein, Roi-Namur, and Wake Islands are all administered in their entirety by the same command, the USASSDC.

I must also find fault with Mr. Moore's statement that "For Pacific Islanders... there is little interest in spending time and money preserving something that holds scant significance for them." Through my support of cultural and environmental management activities on Kwajalein Atoll, I have had the opportunity to hold discussions with the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and their interest and efforts in locating, identifying, and preserving World War II resources located in the RMI are laudable. For example, the RMI HPO has previously completed *A Management Conservation Plan for the World War II Sites in the Republic of the Marshall Islands*, and has recently completed a five volume, two-year study entitled *The Archaeology of World War II in the Marshall Islands*, authored by Dr. Henrik Christiansen of their office. They have hosted a World War II Metal Conservation Course at their nation, and are at the forefront of World War II resource preservation in the Pacific Basin.

It is regrettable that Mr. Moore did not depart his airplane at Kwajalein Island. Had he done so, he would have discovered that the Kwajalein Battlefield is marked by seven interpretive panels installed by the USASSDC, and that 14 well preserved structures dating to the World War II battle and subsequent United States military usage survive on the island. Had Mr. Moore availed himself of the opportunity to travel 50 miles to the North of Kwajalein, he would have discovered that the battlefield of Roi-Namur is very close in appearance to how the U.S. Marines viewed it in February 1944. No less than 59 structures and significant objects survive on the two islands, and they are interpreted by eight USASSDC installed panels. USAKA hosted a number of Army, Marine, and Naval veterans in conjunction with the 50th Anniversary commemoration at Kwajalein and Roi-Namur in February 1994, and the veterans participated in the dedication of a memorial stained glass window in the Kwajalein Island Community Chapel.

The USASSDC has just completed a *Comprehensive Resource Inventory and Preservation and Planning Study for World War II Cultural Resources at USAKA*, performed with funding provided by the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program. USASSDC is in the process of consulting with the RMI HPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to prepare an Installation Management Programmatic Agreement for USAKA in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and current USASSDC management plans call for the preparation of a USAKA Cultural Resource Management Plan in Fiscal Year 1996.

The heritage of the World War II battles at the Kwajalein Atoll has certainly been altered by the passage of 50 years, but it has not been lost, and it has not been forgotten.

Douglas R. Cubbison
Cultural Resource Manager
Teledyne Brown Engineering
Huntsville, AL

Dear Editor:

I appreciated J. Steven Moore's informative article about the "Lost Heritage" of World War II battlegrounds in the Pacific, which appeared in a recent issue of *CRM*. His descriptions of sites in the Philippines brought back memories of a visit to Manila, Bataan, and other places there in the late 1960s. At that time, young children in the rural villages, when seeing an American drive by, still called out "Joe, Joe" and made the V-for-Victory sign. During my summer in the P.I., I got to know an American woman who'd spent three hard years in the civilian prison camp at Santo Tomas. I met a Filipino veteran of the Death March who recalled actually having slept while walking (such was his exhaustion and his fear of being shot if he fell by the wayside with fatigue). For many Philippine residents in the late Sixties, the personal memories of the war were still very sharp. A quarter-century later, as those memories fade, the remaining physical evidence can just barely evoke the reality of the war's desperation and mass slaughter.

On a quibbling note, I take issue with Moore's statement that "[o]utside Guam, only four other areas that witnessed fighting during World War II are under U.S. administration—Pearl Harbor, Wake Island, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Aleutian Islands in Alaska." I suppose it depends on how one defines "fighting" and "U.S. administration," but one should certainly include—among several other Hawaiian installations—central Oahu's Schofield Barracks and nearby Wheeler Field in the fighting of December 7, 1941; both are located many miles from Pearl Harbor. In addition, that December also brought Japanese naval bombardment (and at least one American fatality) to the tiny colony of weather observers on lonely Jarvis Island. (Jarvis, located near the Equator, remains a U.S. possession.) Also, the American military installation on Midway Island (still under U.S. jurisdiction) saw heavy bombardment during the decisive Battle of Midway (which is sometimes mistakenly recalled as an engagement between ships and aircraft only).

Within the "48 States," one might even—at the risk of over-inflating the significance of what were admittedly very minor affairs—include several sites along the West Coast. One is the southern California coastal oil refinery site at Goleta (near Santa Barbara), shelled by the Japanese submarine I-17 in February 1942. Others are in Oregon. These include Fort Stevens' "Battery Russell" (near the mouth of the Columbia River, and now part of a state park), which exchanged artillery fire with the Japanese submarine I-25 in June of 1942 (no significant casualties on either side). Wheeler Ridge, near the town of Brookings, and Grassy Knob, near Port Orford, would be the others. These southern Oregon coastal mountains, situated within the Siskiyou National Forest, were bombed in September 1942 with incendiary bombs. The airplace was launched from the same submarine that had attacked Fort Stevens; the intended massive forest fire fizzled

*(Viewpoint—continued on page 34)*

*(Viewpoint—continued from page 33)*

out in the damp coastal timber. (Historical interpretation is provided at the Oregon locations by the Oregon State Parks and the U.S. Forest Service respectively.)

Jeff LaLande
Archeologist and Historian
Rogue River National Forest
Medford, OR

**Aircraft as Cultural Resources**

Dear Editor

It is refreshing to read the debate in *CRM* on the National Register eligibility of historic aircraft, especially the differing views of Paul C. Diebold and Richard E. Gillespie regarding Indiana's National Register-listed B-17G 44-83690 (*CRM* Vol. 16, No. 10 and Vol. 17, No. 4). Their disagreement suggests that some guidance is needed to formulate appropriate National Register eligibility criteria for aircraft. This letter is meant to provide some such guidance, especially with specific reference to Indiana's B-17.

Aircraft and aviation artifacts have been preserved by museums for long periods of time. For example, the Smithsonian Institution acquired its first aeronautical objects (Chinese kites) in 1876, and established a separate National Air Museum in 1946. On the military side, the Air Force Museum can trace its origins back to 1923. Thus, when the National Register was created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, there were already well-established institutions for the preservation of aircraft and aviation artifacts.

Anyone attempting to nominate an aircraft to the National Register should beware the common use of the shorthand term "National Register," and should be mindful of the full name, "National Register of Historic **Places**." I emphasize the geographic term 'Places' because some CRM personnel seemingly ignore it. It is not called the "National Register of Historic Properties." Properties which qualify for the Register must have some geographic context—they are significant, in part, because of their linkage to, and integrity with, their surroundings—according to the National Register regulations.

In almost all cases, intact historical aircraft have been removed from their operational locations (e.g., the bomber alert area of an Air Force base) to some kind of archive (i.e., an aviation museum), much as Indiana's B-17 was removed to the Grissom Air Force Base (AFB) Heritage Museum. Such moved (or museum) aircraft would not ordinarily be expected to be eligible to the National Register. But, because the Register considers aircraft as structures, they can still qualify for the Register even in cases when they have been moved from their original location.

Even given the National Register qualification of aircraft as structures, and the satisfaction of one or more of the four eligibility criteria, eligible aircraft still must meet the overall quality of integrity. There are seven standards of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Paul Diebold states that design is the most important standard of integrity for historic aircraft, and that the **least** important are location, setting, feeling, and workmanship. Thus, Mr. Diebold has summarily dismissed most of the integrity standards responsible for establishing the geographic context for a historic aircraft—location, setting, and feeling. Without such a geographic context, a historic aircraft is just a historic property, and not a historic place.

Let us examine the case of Indiana's B-17G from the geographic point of view. Grissom AFB began life in 1942 as Naval Reserve Aviation Base (NRAB), Peru, and served through World War II as a Navy primary flight training base with the Stearman N2S-3 Kaydet and other aircraft. By the time Army Air Force B-17G 44-83690 (Boeing #32331) had been built in 1945, NRAB Peru had been renamed twice: Naval Air Station (NAS) Peru, followed by NAS Bunker Hill. There was a **minor** connection between the Navy and the B-17, to the extent that, late in the war and after the war, the Navy and the Coast Guard flew 48 B-17 aircraft (designated PB-lW and -lG) in various test projects and as airborne early warning, iceberg and photographic reconnaissance, and air-sea rescue aircraft (Boeing Nos. 34106, 34114, 77137-77138, 77225-77258, 82855-82857, 83992-83998). But, there was no connection between NAS Bunker Hill and Army Air Force B-17 aircraft, or between the Navy and Boeing B-17G #32331.

NAS Bunker Hill was disestablished after the war in 1946, and switched services when it reopened as Bunker Hill Air Force Base in 1954 (renamed Grissom AFB in 1968). By 1954, Air Force B-17s had been relegated to specialized roles, such as 44-83690's missile and atmospheric nuclear testing programs. However, such programs were **not** conducted at Bunker Hill AFB (or Grissom AFB). That base instead hosted tactical fighter, fighter interceptor, bombardment, aerial refueling, and post-attack command and control units flying A-37, B-47, B-58, EC-135, F-86, F-89, F-94, F-100, F-106, KC-97, and KC-135 aircraft. An example of one of these Air Force aircraft, or of a Navy aircraft which flew out of NAS Bunker Hill, if displayed at the Grissom AFB Heritage Museum, could rightly be nominated to the National Register.

Diebold writes that "Staff felt that evaluation for this property (the B-17) should be done at the national level, since it generally had no specific connection to one location." This is not true. Based on its specialized postwar missions, Indiana's B-17G does have a geographic connection with at least two airfields in the Southwest, including probably one or more of the following: Holloman AFB, New Mexico, and Biggs Army Air Field, Texas, in support of missile testing during 1951; Nellis AFB and Indian Springs AF Auxiliary Field, Nevada, in support of nuclear testing during 1956-1959. Indiana's B-17 could rightly be eligible to the National Register **if** displayed at one of these bases. But, to put this plane on the National Register when displayed at Grissom AFB is to suggest to an uninformed observer that B-17s in general, or this B-17 in particular, had some connection with the installation that had been variously named NRAB Peru, NAS Peru, NAS Bunker Hill, Bunker Hill AFB, and Grissom AFB. Nothing could be further from the truth. It should **not** be a goal of the National Register of Historic Places to mislead the public instead of accurately informing them.

A rule of thumb to determine historic aircraft eligibility is to assume that the site of the aircraft in question is a historic district, and then to ask if the aircraft in question could be considered a contributing element. In the case of Grissom AFB (and its predecessor incarnations), the B-17G aircraft on display could **not** be considered a contributing element. Not even the three World War II combat veteran B-17s in the U.S. should be considered eligible based on criterion (a)—the historic activities for which they would satisfy this criterion occurred in the European or Pacific Theater, not in the U.S. (One special category of eligible historic aircraft is that of an unmoved wreck, which almost by definition ends up in its final operating location and would rightly be considered a contributing element.)

So, what should be done? It is entirely appropriate for the U.S. Air Force Museum to recognize the historical importance of the B-17, and this has been suitably accomplished by displaying 44-83690 at the Grissom AFB Heritage Museum. However, the National Register of Historic Places has a higher standard. The National Park Service should recognize its error, and remove B-17G 44-83690 from the National Register. And, in the future, the Park Service should ensure that any aircraft nominated to the National Register should actually be a historic place, with the necessary geographic context, and not merely a historic property.

Michael S. Binder
Principal Researcher
MILSITE RECON
Dallas, Texas

# Preservation Resources

## Publications

### Back Pocket Style

A new series of small-format reference books that showcase some of the most popular historical styles in international architecture and design includes *Art Deco* by Richard Striner and *Gothic Revival* by James Massey and Shirley Maxwell. *Art Deco* beckons readers into the streamlined world of skyscrapers, zigzags and ziggurats—the Jazz Age of the 1920s and '30s. *Gothic Revival* celebrates the age of Victoria by chronicling the era and its Neo-Gothic architecture, furnishings, fashions, art, literature, designers, and key buildings, all in a format that recaptures the spirit of the style's heyday from the 1830s to the 1870s. Both books are available in hardcover at $12.95 and contain 96 pages and 55 illustrations.

Also available is *Great American Houses and Their Architectural Styles*, by Virginia and Lee McAlester; $60.00. This new publication guides house lovers, architects, designers, and travelers (both armchair and otherwise) on a fascinating tour of America's outstanding landmark homes. Dwellings are illustrated with over 350 specially commissioned full-color photographs of interior and exterior views; 125 black-and-white drawings and floor plans; and a guide to visiting the houses, nearly all of which are open to the public.

These books can be ordered from Abbeville Press, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022. For more information, contact Wendy Cleary, Senior Publicist, at 212-605-9864.

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*History Outreach: Programs for Museums, Historical Organizations, and Academic History Departments*, edited by J.D. Britton and Diane F. Britton; 1994; $19.95; ISBN 0-89464-586-2. Case study articles, written by leading historians in the field of public history, address the need for historical organizations to develop outreach programs and provide descriptions of programs created to effectively take institutions out into the community. For ordering information, contact Krieger Publishing Company, P.O. Box 9542, Melbourne, FL 32902-9542; 407-724-9542; Direct order line: 407-727-7270; fax: 407-951-3671.

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*Architectural Conservation Technology.* From repairing antique stain-glass windows to analyzing the stability of a structure, this seven-volume manual covers the many facets involved in the restoration and preservation of heritage sites. Produced by the Government of Canada, the manual explores the building techniques of the past, as well as current repair and conservation techniques. For ordering information, contact Canada Communication Group—Publishing, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9; Phone: 819-956-4800; Fax: 819-994-1498.

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*A Window to the Past—A View to the Future, A Guide to Photodocumenting Historic Places*, by Dr. Frederic J. Athearn; first published in 1990, the revised edition includes new illustrations and updated text; $7.00. Published by the Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, the work is based upon 20 years of the author's personal experience, and his preparation of archival documentation for historic sites. To order the book, contact Colorado State Office, USDI Bureau of Land Management, 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, CO 80215-7076; 303-239-3600.

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*Homesteading and Agricultural Development Context*, written by Allyson Brooks and Steph Jacon and edited by Michael Bedeau, 1994; $14.95. This publication provides a broad perspective to the history of agriculture in South Dakota and to its structural and archeological legacy. Contents include discussion of the federal laws and settlement patterns associated with the homesteading era and a summary of the state's agricultural history from 1860 to 1940 and beyond. For ordering information, write to South Dakota Heritage Store, Cultural Heritage Center, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501.

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*1994 Inventory of Historic Light Stations*, by Candace Clifford, Project Manager, and Kevin J. Foster, Chief of the National Maritime Initiative. This 430-page publication details 631 existing lighthouses. Includes 360 illustrations, bibliography, index, and two appendices.

The inventory is based on a computerized lighthouse database created in 1988 to track each light station's location; physical characteristics of its historic tower, keepers quarters, and if applicable, fog signal building; original and current optic; ownership; current use; accessibility; and historic significance. All stations included in the inventory are at least 50 years old and most have been evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, the "official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation."

The National Maritime Initiative is a program within the National Park Service's History Division whose tasks include conducting a survey of maritime resources, recommending standards and priorities for the preservation of those resources, as well as recommending appropriate federal and private sector roles in addressing those priorities.

For sale through the Government Printing Office. Send $25.00 to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402. Indicate stock number 024-005-01139-1. Price includes handling and postage.

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*Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942*, by Linda Flint McClelland; 314 pp; over 80 drawings and photographs. *Presenting Nature* tells the story of how the National Park Service met the dual challenge of developing national parks for visitor appreciation and enjoyment while ensuring the preservation of scenic resources for future generations. Early chapters trace the evolution of a naturalistic ethic of park design from 19th-century landscape gardener Andrew Jackson Downing and park builder Frederick Law Olmsted to the first landscape architects of the National Park Service—Charles P. Punchard, Daniel R. Hull, and Thomas C. Vint. Copies are available for $20.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (Stock Number 024-005-01140-4).

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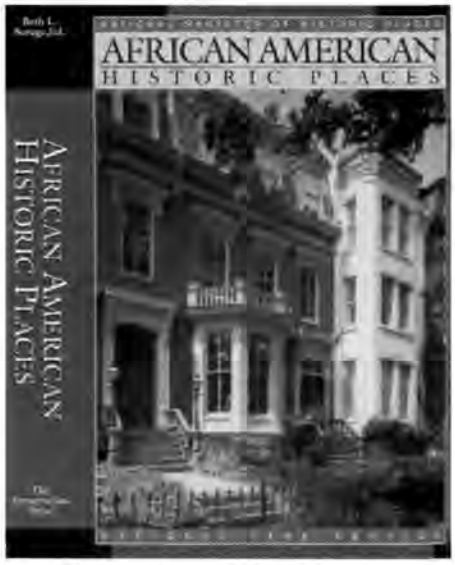


**New Guide to African American Historic Places Published**

Director of the National Park Service Roger Kennedy has announced the publication of a new book by the Preservation Press, *African American Historic Places*. The book describes more than 800 properties in 42 states and two U.S. territories listed in the National Register of Historic Places for their significance in African American history.

"Many of the properties included in the volume tell grass-roots stories of perseverance and triumph. Others provide grand tales of heroic deeds and great suc-

*(**Resources**—continued on page 36)*

*(Resources—continued from page 35)*

cesses, such as properties associated with Frederick Douglass, Mary McLeod Bethune, Maggie Walker, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Together, they lead to a better understanding of the contributions of African Americans to American history," Kennedy said at the 48th Annual Preservation Conference in Boston in October.

Also included in the book are eight articles on African American experience and study, from migration to the role of women, from the Harlem Renaissance to the Civil Rights movement. The authors come from backgrounds representing academia, museums, historic preservation, and politics, and use listed properties to vividly illustrate the role of communities and women, the forces of migration, the influence of the arts and heritage preservation, and the struggles for freedom and civil rights.

Among the authors is Civil Rights leader Congressman John Lewis, who notes recent progress by scholars and others in recognizing the contribution of African Americans and other diverse groups to our collective American heritage. Lewis remarks, "By sharing the rich information about tangible historic properties collected in the National Register of Historic Places over nearly 30 years, efforts such as this book contribute meaningfully to our understanding of the diversity of our past by illustrating what has been accomplished thus far and by providing direction for the future. "

Five geographic and thematic indexes make the book a valuable reference for travelers, teachers, students, and anyone interested in African American history. Edited by Beth L. Savage, an architectural historian with the National Register of Historic Places, the 623-page, soft-cover book, which includes 140 illustrations, is available from the Preservation Press for $25.95. To order call the Press toll free at 800-766-6847. Credit card orders are accepted by phone.

The book is the product of a three-year collaborative effort among the National Park Service, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and others.

### National Trust Library Collection

Established in 1986 at the University of Maryland at College Park, the National Trust for Historic Preservation Library Collection (NTL) serves the nation as a central repository for permanently valuable materials pertaining to historic preservation. The collection was begun by the National Trust in 1949. Over the years the collection outgrew its space at Trust headquarters and was donated to the University of Maryland in 1986. NTL is fully supported by the University Libraries and has been enlarged and enhanced significantly in its campus setting. *CRM* is part of the holdings of the library and is one of several hundred complimentary subscriptions received from many preservation organizations. The staff indexes the contents of each of these periodicals, and enters bibliographic information about key articles in a central database known as the Index to Historic Preservation Periodicals. These bibliographies are provided free of charge based on searches of this database which now has over 8,000 entries. The NTL collection, located in the McKeldin Library, is open to the public by appointment from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and without an appointment from 12 noon to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. All NTL materials must be used on site. For further information on the holdings of the NTL, its use, or donations to the collection, contact The National Trust for Historic Preservation Library Collection, Sally Sims Stokes, Curator, McKeldin Library, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742; 301-405-6320.

Information on all properties listed in the ***National Register of Historic Places*** is now available online by Internet and dial access to Victor, the University of Maryland's library catalog system. The National Register database has been converted to MARC, a universal library computer catalog format, and is a subset of the National Register Information System (NRIS), the official database system located in Washington, DC.

The National Register is the official list of districts, buildings, sites, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. The database includes all properties listed in the National Register from 1966 to 1994. To date, over 62,000 properties are listed, representing 900,000 resources nationwide.

Each database entry gives the following information: property name; address, if applicable; town or vicinity; date the property was listed in the National Register; criterion(ia) for which the property was excepted; criteria exception(s), if applicable; name of the multiple property submission with which the property was nominated, if applicable (MPS=Multiple Property Submission; (MRA=Multiple Resource Area; TR=Thematic Resources); identification of National Park Service properties and National Historic Landmarks, if applicable; and the computer reference number for the property.

This information is also available in the publication, *The National Register of Historic Places 1966 to 1994.* For more information, call the National Trust for Historic Preservation at 202-673-4000.

Further documentation, data, and publications are available by contacting the National Register Reference Desk, P.O. Box 37127, Stop 413, Washington, DC 20013-7127; phone: 202-343-5726; fax: 202-343-9522; email: nr_reference@nps.gov.

Both the National Register and NRIS are administered by the Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service (NPS).

## National Center

*The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training was created by Congress to coordinate and promote preservation research, distribute information, and provide training in preservation skills and technologies. The National Center is located at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, LA. Watch for news about the National Center in this column.*

### Preservation Technology and Training Grants

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training announces the availability of grants in historic preservation for fiscal year 1995. The Center is a new initiative by the National Park Service to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation, and interpretation. Through its grant program, the Center will provide funds for research and training activities that seek to develop and distribute preservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of cultural resources. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis. Only government agencies and not-for-profit institutions may apply. The final date for receipt of applications is April 1, 1995. To request an application or receive further information, contact Ellen Kish, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, NSU, P.O. Box 5682, Natchitoches, LA 71497; 318-357-6464.

# State News

### African American Preservation in Georgia

The Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD), under the pioneering leadership of former State Historic Preservation Officer Elizabeth Lyon, has encouraged a broader understanding of Georgia history through the preservation of African American historic properties. Since 1989, the all-volunteer African American Historic Preservation Committee has worked with Georgia's state historic preservation office to encourage the participation of African Americans throughout Georgia in historic preservation activities. The goal has been to develop a preservation policy that reflects the broadest patterns of American history, everyday people, and the full spectrum of the historic built environment.

The work of the Committee and the HPD has resulted in several successful public awareness projects, including a poster series, a statewide tourism brochure, a preservation resource guide, a videotape/slide show, and a series of seminars. The Committee meets quarterly and its members participate regularly at state, regional, and national conferences. There is also a statewide African American preservation network that relies on the Committee and the HPD as a clearinghouse for information and activities.

With Lyon's personal commitment and through the work of the HPD staff and members of the Committee, a thoughtful and encompassing approach to African American preservation has been formed.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently presented Georgia's African American Historic Preservation Committee its prestigious 1994 National Preservation Honor Award. The award was presented jointly to the Committee, the Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Natural Resources, and Elizabeth A. Lyon at the National Trust's annual preservation conference in Boston on October 27. The award recognizes Georgia's outstanding collaborative efforts to broaden the appreciation and preservation of African American historic properties.

The Minority Historic Preservation Committee (MHPC) was established in January 1990 through the Georgia National Register Review Board, and is composed of representatives from neighborhood organizations and preservation groups throughout the state. The MHPC was formed in response to the growing interest in preserving the cultural and ethnic diversity of Georgia's African American heritage in particular. This heightened interest has translated into a number of efforts which emphasize greater recognition of African American culture and contributions to Georgia's history.

The Minority Preservation Network is an informal group of over 250 persons from around the state who have an interest in preservation. Information exchange and other interface with the MHPC is accomplished through regional organization, with each MHPC member coordinating activity within his/her geographic area. Members also receive information on current preservation issues and activities through a monthly information bulletin published by the Office of Historic Preservation. The Network meets annually in conjunction with one of the quarterly MHPC meetings. Members are briefed on the status of current and planned committee projects and are encouraged to offer ideas, comments, and suggestions. This forum also provides an opportunity to share and learn from the preservation experiences of other network members as well as those of the Committee. Membership in the Network is open to all interested parties. For more information, call the Office of Historic Preservation at 404-656-2840.

# Local News

### Procedural Due Process in Plain English

Over the years, a dean of the preservation movement has been quoted as saying on numerous occasions that more than two-thirds of the decisions made by local preservation commissions could be overturned in court by a half-bright, first-year law student on procedural grounds alone. While the charge may be overstated, the underlying truth is that many historic preservation commissions remain woefully ignorant of their procedural responsibilities. Given the important tasks carried out by these commissions (among them, applying local landmark designations and regulating changes to properties in historic districts) such ignorance makes them and their regulatory decisions particularly vulnerable to legal challenges. In the current political climate, regulations of all kinds, but especially those which restrict private property rights, are increasingly looked upon with a jaundiced eye. Therefore, preservation commissions have to be even more careful about maintaining strict standards of fairness in any and all of their regulatory activities.

A new publication, *Procedural Due Process In Plain English*, should be especially helpful in guiding the laypersons who serve on preservation commissions through the complexity of the laws and rules governing procedural due process. Produced through a cooperative effort between the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Park Service, as well as several other preservation organizations, the publication defines procedural due process, and discusses the importance of giving proper notice prior to taking an action, holding public hearings, keeping a good record, avoiding bias and conflict of interest. Also provided are 10 tips from the city attorney. Attractively packaged and illustrated with black and white photos, the 38 page booklet should prove to be an essential reference work for commissioners and commission staff. The project sponsors have distributed three copies of the booklet to each of the almost 2,000 preservation commissions around the country. State Historic Preservation Offices have also received a copy. Additional copies are available from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Law and Public Policy Department, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 673-4038.

—Stephen A. Morris

# Bulletin Board

### The George Wright Society

The 8th Conference on Research and Resource Management in Parks and on Public Lands will be held April 17-21, 1995, in Portland, OR. The program entitled, *Sustainable Society and Protected Areas: Challenges and Issues for the Perpetuation of Cultural and Natural Resources*, includes papers and posters organized around topics of interest in protected area management and research. For more information, contact The George Wright Society, P.O. Box 65, Hancock, MI 49930-0065; Phone: 906-487-9722, Fax: 906-487-9405.

### Guidelines for Institutional Policies and Planning in Natural History Collections

The Association of Systematics Collections (ASC) announces the publication of *Guidelines for Institutional Policies and Planning in Natural History Collections*. This book reviews current practice and suggests important elements to include in policy documents for institutions that house biological, anthropological, and geological collections. Topics range from accessions to orphaned collections. Emphasis is given to topics that previously have not been the focus of in-depth

*(**Bulletin**—continued on page 38)*

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policy discussions in the natural history community, including documentation, archives, ethics, health and safety, and hazardous wastes. In addition, there are guidelines for writing mission statements and developing a strategic plan. There is a bibliography for each chapter topic. References are provided to related articles that have been published by ASC. There are also references to model policy statements produced by ASC member institutions.

In freestanding museums, university institutions, and governmental agencies, *Guidelines* will serve as a standard reference for all museum professionals, including administrators, curators, collection managers and users of biological, geological, and archeological collections.

ISBN # 0-942924-17-7, 1994, 124 pages, $22.00. Prepay to ASC, 730 11th Street, NW, 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20001-4521. Add $7.00 for overseas airmail service. For more information, call 202-347-2850.

**Pacific Preservation Field School**

"Documentation and Preservation of Vernacular Architecture" will be offered June 5-30, 1995, by the Historic Preservation Program of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. Participants will be introduced to the basic field of vernacular architectural studies and receive specialized training in documentation and recording techniques, including an introduction to the basic terminology of architectural description, instruction in drafting and the techniques of measured drawings, and training in both 35mm and large format photography. There will be significant coverage of general historic preservation issues and other areas of study, including historic building materials and conservation, preservation strategies and techniques, survey methods and the National Register program. The program is "field intensive" with an emphasis on hands-on learning. This on-site course will be conducted at Wailuku, Island of Maui, Hawaii.

The faculty includes Dr. William R. Chapman, Director, Historic Preservation Program and Associate Professor, Department of American Studies, at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa; Dr. William J. Murtagh, Director, Pacific Preservation Consortium; and Spencer Leineweber, AIA, Visiting Associate Professor, School of Architecture.

The Pacific Preservation Field School was organized in 1990 and provides training in historic preservation focusing on the Pacific region. Rotating among the islands, the program uses the region's rich heritage of historic sites and other cultural resources to offer both theoretical and practical experience.

The Historic Preservation Program at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa provides graduate instruction in historic preservation, including courses in architectural and urban history, building documentation and conservation, and vernacular architectural studies. For further information or applications, contact Historic Preservation Program, Department of American Studies, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, 1890 East West Road, Moore 324, Honolulu, HI 96822-2318; phone: 800-993-7737 (24 hours) or 808-956-9546; fax: 808-956-4733.

**International Conservation Courses**

The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) will offer a four-month course, **Architectural Conservation,** in Rome, Italy, in early 1996. The course is open to all mid-career American preservation professionals. Applicants should apply through the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Attn: ICCROM, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004. Deadline is February 15, 1995. ICCROM will also offer a shorter technical course to Americans in 1995, the *International Course on Japanese Paper Conservation.* The course will be held in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan, from November to December 1995 (three weeks). The deadline for this course is April 30, 1995. Applications should be sent directly to Rome at ICCROM, Training Section, 13 Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome RM, Italy.

**Clearinghouse Classifieds**

The National Park Service maintains a list of clearinghouse objects which are available for transfer or loan to a park, or they may be used in an exchange to acquire objects for parks. They may also be loaned to non-NPS institutions. To receive information about objects on the list, contact Kathleen Byrne, Staff Curator, at 304-535-6202, or write to the NPS Clearinghouse, Bombshelter, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425.

**Campbell Center Courses**

The Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies has announced its 1995 course offerings in **Architectural Preservation, Care of Collections, and Conservation Refresher Courses.** For more information, contact Campbell Center, 203 East Seminary, P.O. Box 66, Mount Carroll, IN 61053; 815-244-1173.

## Call for Papers

The committee for the second annual Three Rivers Chapter Winter Symposium welcomes proposals for papers and works-in-progress relating to the history of the **Three Rivers Region** including the following themes: transportation, iron and steel, navigation and maritime history, coal and coke, and glass. The one-day symposium will be held February 4, 1995, at West Virginia University. Submission of abstracts is due by December 31, 1994. For more information, contact Lee Maddex, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archeology, West Virginia University, 1535 Mileground, Morgantown, WV 26505; 304-293-3829, or fax 304-293-2449.

The National Park Service and the **Washington Association of New Jersey** are sponsoring a symposium on October 7, 1995, in Morristown, NJ. Papers are desired on the subject of the impact of the War for Independence on the civilian population. A one-page abstract should be submitted by January 31, 1995, to Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, Washington Place, Morristown, NJ 07960. For further information, call Alan Stein, Archivist, at the park at 201-539-2016.

"Places of Commemoration, Search for Identity and Landscape Design" is the topic of the next **Dumbarton Oaks Center for Studies in Landscape Architecture** symposium, to be held on May 19-20, 1995. The symposium will discuss the role of landscape architecture in the design of commemorative places that help shape and construct people's memory and identity. For registration information, contact Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007; 202-342-3280.

**Bridge Available**

The former New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Bridge across the Fort Point Channel must be replaced to accommodate the construction of the new Seaport Access Road (I-90 extension to Logan Airport) for the Central Artery/Tunnel Project. Because the bridge is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Massachusetts Highway Department is seeking interested parties able to remove the bridge for reuse elsewhere. To obtain more information, write Massachusetts Highway Department, One South Station, Boston, MA 02110; or call 617-371-1200.

**Restoration 95**

RESTORATION, the largest trade and industry gathering in the world for the complete array of industries and professions relating to preservation and restoration, has scheduled its annual exhibition for February 26-28, 1995, in Boston. A new program in 1995, Project Matchmaking Program, is designed to enhance and streamline the process of bringing together buyers and sellers with common interests by making exhibitors aware of upcoming restoration projects and by making the managers of these pro-

jects more aware of the services/expertise represented by the exhibiting companies that could be relevant to their projects. For more information on RESTORATION 95, contact RAI/EGI, Ten Tower Office Park, Woburn, MA 01801; phone: 617-933-9699; Fax: 617-933-8744.

**Fort Union Fellowship**

The Friends of Fort Union Trading Post and the National Park Service announce a $1,000 Fort Union Fellowship for 1995. This annual fellowship is intended to support a qualified researcher wishing to explore and produce an article or monograph on an aspect of Fort Union Trading Post history, broadly defined. The fellowship is open to all applicants except employees of the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site. The recipient of the award must be in residence at Fort Union, ND, for a minimum of one week in 1995, preferably during the summer. A brief, written report on research completed must be received within two weeks of departure, the recipient forecasting the intended publication expected from this research. Applications must be postmarked no later than February 1, 1995. For criteria and application information, contact Fort Union Fellowship Committee, Fort Union Trading Post NHS, RR 3, Box 71, Williston, ND 58801; 701-572-9083.

**Archives of American Gardens**

The Horticulture Services Division of Plant Services, Smithsonian Institution, has opened a research station for the Archives of American Gardens. This computerized retrieval system allows researchers to search photographic images that are included in the Archives of American Gardens. The images can be searched by subjects, names, dates and geographic locations. Because gardens are both fragile and temporary, photographs and drawings are often the only means of obtaining visual data on the evolution of America's public and private landscapes. The Archives preserves important resources for investigating this significant aspect of U.S. cultural and ecological history. For more information, contact the Horticulture Services Division at 202-357-1926, or fax: 202-786-2026.

## Training

**Remote Sensing/Geophysical Techniques for Cultural Resource Management** will be offered May 22-26, 1995, at Cahokia Mounds State Park in Collinsville, IL. This is a practical application of geophysical equipment and aerial photographic techniques available for identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of cultural resources. Hands-on use of magnetometers, conductivity and resistivity meters, metal detectors, ground penetrating radar, and low altitude large scale aerial reconnaissance. The cost is $475.00.

**Low Attitude, Large Scale Aerial Reconnaissance for Cultural Resource Management** will be offered in the Spring/Summer of 1995 for 10 days at The San Juan College in Farmington, NM. It is co-sponsored by Brigham Young University, the San Juan College, and the National Park Service. There is no fee. The course provides a unique method to use aerial photography for the identification, interpretation, and evaluation of cultural resources.

For more information, contact Steven L. De Vore, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Interagency Archeological Services, 12795 West Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287; 303-969-2882.

**International Intern Program**

US/ICOMOS (United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites) is seeking US-citizen graduate students or young professionals for paid internships in Australia, France, Great Britain, India, Israel, Lithuania, Poland, the Slovak Republic and other countries in summer 1995. Participants work for public and private nonprofit historic preservation organizations and state agencies, under the direction of professionals, for a period of three months. Applications are due no later than March 1, 1995. For further information and to receive application forms, contact Ellen Delage, Program Officer, US/ICOMOS, 1600 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006; phone: 202-842-1862; fax: 202-842-1861.

**International Congress**

The II International Congress for the Preservation of the Architectural Heritage and Building was held from August 28 to September 4, 1994. Over 500 participants assembled for the event from many nations of the world, including seven from the United States. Based on the many discussions that took place during the event, the editorial committee prepared a document under the name of "Declaration of Mar del Plata" that was approved by acclamation during the closing assembly of the Congress.

The International Center for Heritage Conservation is a federation of organizations dedicated to an international approach to the problems of preservation education and training, and to the institutionalized exchange of knowledge and experiences in preservation. The III International Congress is scheduled to be held in Granada, Spain May 20-25, 1996.

**International Conference**

"The Future of Asia's Past" is the subject of an international conference on the preservation of Asia's architectural heritage, to be held January 11-14, 1995, in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Sponsored by The Asia Society, The Getty Conservation Institute, and The Siam Society, the conference is designed to stimulate awareness of the impact of increased tourism, economic development, and threats such as natural disasters and pollution on Asia's rich and often fragile architectural heritage.

For more information, contact The Asia Society, Attn: Galleries/Conservation '95, 725 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021; phone: 212-288-6400; fax: 212-517-7246.

**Solon T. Kimball Award**

Muriel Crespi, Applied Cultural Anthropologist in the National Park Service, received the 1994 Solon T. Kimball Award at the American Anthropological Association's 93rd annual meeting in early December. Dr. Crespi was recognized for her leadership in advancing the application of cultural anthropology in the national park system. The Solon T. Kimball Award for Public and Applied Anthropology has been offered since 1978 in recognition of outstanding achievements that have contributed to the development of anthropology as an applied science and that have had important impacts on public policy.

**Museum Conference**

The annual conference of the Virginia Association of Museums will be held March 19-21, 1995, in Richmond, VA. The conference will focus on technology, administration, exhibit design, partnerships, conservation, legislative advocacy, collections management, visitor services, education, and evaluation. For more information, call 804-367-1079.

**New Compendium of the National Register Available**

The National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, proudly announces the publication of the *National Register of Historic Places 1966-1994*. This book cites more than 62,000 properties in the United States and its Territories listed in the National Register as of January 1, 1994. Each property is indexed by state and county, providing essential planning information to Federal, State, and local governments and community organizations. The softcover, 932-page compendium also features an introduction to the National Register program, and includes more than 40 black and white photographs from the National Register collection.

For ordering information, please contact The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, or 1-800-766-6847.

## Lee H. Nelson, FAIA

Historic preservation consultant, author, and one of America's most prominent preservation architects, died July 18, 1994, at his home. He served with distinction for 32 years in the National Park Service, and retired from the position of Chief of the Preservation Assistance Division in Washington, DC. Lee received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Oregon in 1957 and a Master of Architecture from the University of Illinois in 1958.

Lee's long career with the National Park Service began with a Historic American Buildings Survey team recording Fort McHenry, in Baltimore. That effort resulted in the first published architectural study of that star fort designed by a French military engineer in the 1790s. Lee worked on many prominent buildings, including Revolutionary War sites in Yorktown and Old City Hall in Philadelphia. One of his most notable projects was Independence Hall in Philadelphia, which involved an unprecedented structural rehabilitation, extensive physical investigation and the extremely complex restoration. He served as team leader of the project from 1961-1972.

In 1972 Lee moved to Washington, into a leadership role developing new technical information about historic preservation for preservationists, state and federal agencies, and architects. Through his leadership, the Preservation Assistance Division became the major source of information on the appropriate treatment of historic properties. Whether through personal appearances and lectures to student groups, and preservation professionals, or through the publications, Lee Nelson had a profound influence on preservation throughout America. Publications included such pioneering efforts as the *Preservation Briefs, Preservation Tech Notes, Preservation Case Studies, Preservation Technical Reports,* as well as applying the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation* to historic properties eligible for receiving tax incentives.

Lee was one of the founders of the Association for Preservation Technology in 1968 and was the American Editor of the *APT Bulletin* for the first 10 years. From 1990 to 1993, he was an advisor to the National Park Service and the White House on the restoration of the exterior stonework of the White House Executive Residence. While doing so, he authored a splendid book entitled *White House Stone Carving.*

In addition to his professional accomplishments, Lee Nelson personified integrity, and conveyed his high standards of professionalism to a host of preservationists who worked with him over the years. His modesty and sense of humor were well known and were appreciated as were the opportunities he provided to often untried professionals.

Lee was an effective recruiter for historic preservation and often referred to it as "taking the veil." It was true for him during his career and continues to be true, that those who work in preservation may make a living, but they don't often make a fortune—they're in it because they believe in it. Many became believers because of Lee Nelson.

Mr. Nelson was named a Fellow by the American Institute of Architects and in 1988, the U.S. Department of the Interior presented him with a Distinguished Service Award for his remarkable work as a historical architect and preservationist.

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Two publications are due out in the next 6 months that include articles written by Lee Nelson. *Our Changing White House,* co-published by Northeastern University Press and the White House Historical Association will include an article by Lee Nelson on the history of the remarkable stonework at the White House. For ordering information contact the White House Historical Association, 740 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. [This article is an outgrowth of his recent work documenting the stone repair working being done on the White House described in *White House Stone Carving: Builders and Restorers,* 1992, 32 pages, 37 illustrations, available from the Government Printing Office, Stock Number 024-005-01107-2; $3.25.]

The Association for Preservation Technology International (APTI) will be publishing an article by Mr. Nelson on truss connections in an upcoming bulletin. For information on how to obtain a copy contact APTI, P.O. Box 8178, Fredericksburg, VA 22404.

In honor Lee Nelson and his lifelong commitment to the publication of technical preservation information, a publications fund has been established with the Historic Preservation Education Foundation, a non-profit group in Washington, DC. Contributions may be sent to the Historic Preservation Education Foundation, P.O. Box 77160, Washington, D.C. 20013.

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