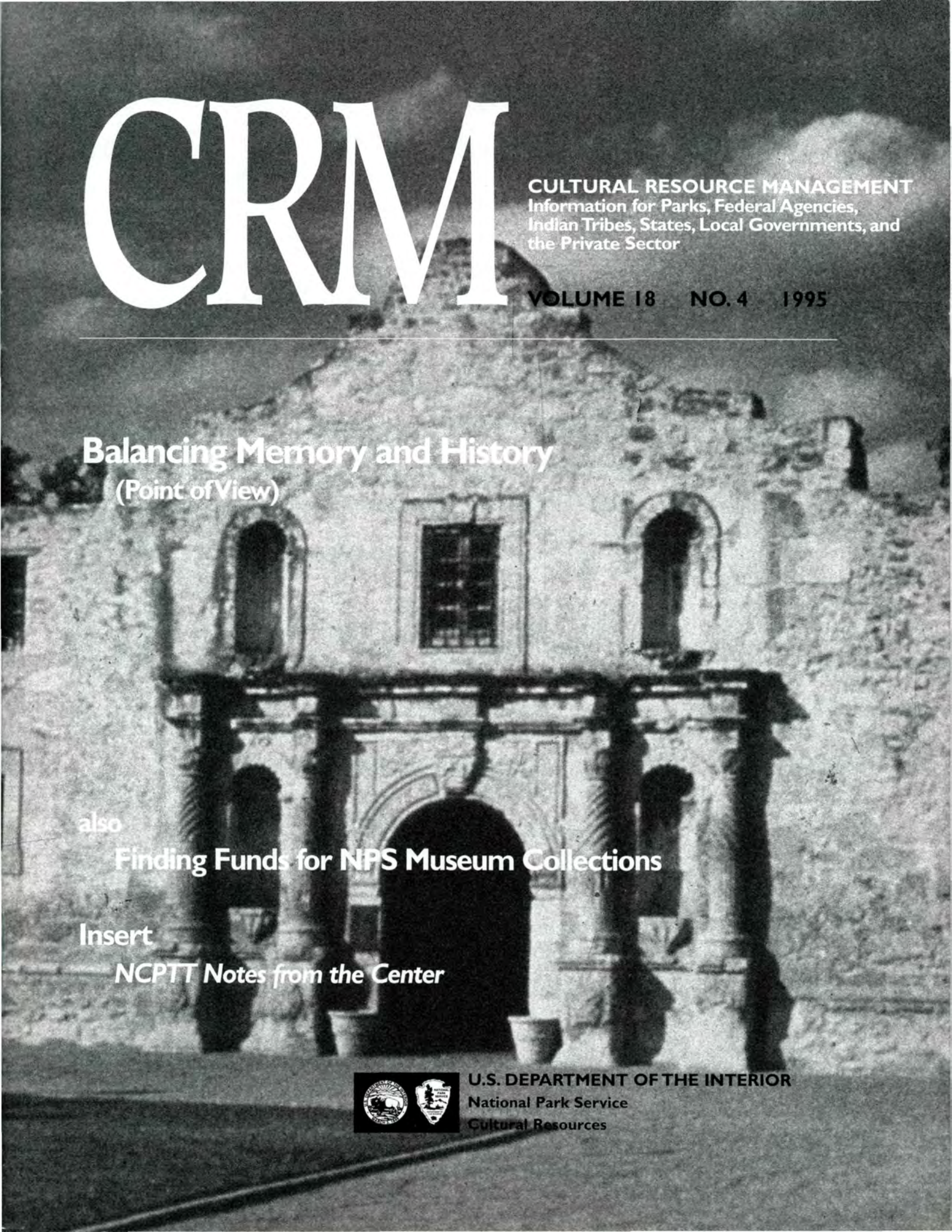
CRM

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Information for Parks, Federal Agencies, Indian Tribes, States, Local Governments, and the Private Sector

VOLUME 18 NO. 4 1995



Balancing Memory and History
(Point of View)

also

Finding Funds for NPS Museum Collections

Insert

NCPTT Notes from the Center

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Cultural Resources

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

To promote and maintain high standards for preserving and managing cultural resources

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VOLUME 18 NO. 4 1995
ISSN 1068-4999

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Cover photo: The Alamo. Courtesy the San Antonio Conservation Society, San Antonio, Texas.

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POINT OF VIEW

Commemoration and Controversy

There has been substantial controversy over how to exhibit the fuselage of the *Enola Gay*, the bomber that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, at the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum. This controversy raises issues of great importance to the National Park Service (see *CRM*, Vol. 17, No. 9).

Edward T. Linenthal, professor of religion and American culture at the University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, is superbly qualified to demonstrate the relevance of this controversy to our work. In the accompanying article, reprinted from *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, he analyzes the nature of the conflict by discussing the tension between two voices—the commemorative and the historical.

Linenthal is the author of *Sacred Ground—Americans and Their Battlefields* (University of Illinois Press, 1991), which deals with five battle sites—Lexington and Concord, The Alamo, Gettysburg, Little Big Horn, and Pearl Harbor. These sites, more than any other battles, in his words, "symbolize national birth from the agony of martial sacrifice." Other than The Alamo, these are all NPS sites and the Park Service, Linenthal writes, "has been remarkably successful in reminding visitors that symbolic domination by any one person or group is a form of cultural violence and will no longer be tolerated." He celebrates dissonance, not harmony, and believes that "from the clashing voices heard at America's sacred ground, new, more complex, more inclusive songs of the nation will one day be sung."

The Boeing B-29 Superfortress Enola Gay *landing after the atomic bombing mission on Hiroshima, Japan. U.S. Air Force Photo Collection, courtesy the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution.*

Linenthal has been for the last several years following the creation of the United States Holocaust Museum, a facility that certainly encompasses the commemorative and the historical. The museum, administered by the NPS, is the subject of his forthcoming study, *Preserving Memory: The Struggle to Create America's Holocaust Museum*, to be published by Viking in 1995.

The issue of how historic sites and museums deal with the commemorative and historical voices is complex and important. The Massachusetts Foundation for Humanities, of which I am a Board member, is discussing the possibility of a national conference exploring this topic.

Another critical issue that the *Enola Gay* controversy suggests is the need to develop a code of ethics for museums. Such a code, writes historian Alfred Young, based at The Newberry Library in Chicago, would confront five issues: the function of museums, interpretation, curatorial authorship, peer review, and controversy. Drafters of a code, Young argues, will have to find ways to "bring those who have a stake in an exhibit into the process without surrendering the integrity of historians and curators." Young's article, "S.O.S.: Storm Warnings for American Museums," appeared in the *Organization of American Historians Newsletter*, November 1994. For more information, contact the Organization of American Historians, 112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199; 812-855-7311.

Finally, there is the significant matter of discussing the host of historical issues suggested by the exhibition of the *Enola Gay* but untouched by the Smithsonian's present plans. Fortunately, an ad hoc group, the Historians' Committee for Open Debate on Hiroshima, is organizing a national teach-in to educate Americans on the full range of the scholarly debate regarding the atomic bombings. The group hopes to stimulate scholars and historians across the country to schedule symposiums, debates, and teach-ins to coincide with the May unveiling of the *Enola Gay*. For further information, contact Laura Yamhure, Historians' Committee for Open Debate on Hiroshima, 1914 Biltmore Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009; 202-328-9659.

CRM wishes to thank both David T. Linenthal and *The Chronicle of Higher Education* for permission to reprint this article which appeared in the February 10, 1995, issue.

—Martin Blatt
Historian, Lowell NHP, MA

Can Museums Achieve a Balance Between Memory and History?

Edward T. Linenthal

The Smithsonian Institution last week bowed to pressure from veterans' groups, members of Congress, and other critics and canceled the National Air and Space Museum's bitterly debated exhibit, *The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II*, which had been scheduled to open in May. In its place, the museum will display only the fuselage of the *Enola Gay*, the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945.

The Alamo, like other battlesites, has been the object of veneration and defilement, and its enduring message of patriotic orthodoxy has been subject to redefinition.

Scholars should pay heed, because the controversy raised important questions for those of us who want to make our historical scholarship part of public displays and memorials. It also raised profound questions about how public museums should balance commemoration of important historical events with presentation of up-to-date scholarly information and interpretation.

The controversy began last year when the Air Force Association, an organization of active and retired Air Force personnel, launched a campaign against the exhibit and soon was joined by other veterans' groups. They argued that the original script for the exhibit failed to provide the context crucial to explaining the decision to drop the bomb: the horrors of combat in the Pacific. The curators were accused of practicing "revisionist" history by using photographs of victims of the bomb, particularly women and children, that portrayed the Japanese solely as victims of atomic attack—not as military aggressors.

Moreover, critics objected to the fact that the exhibit raised questions about why the bomb had been dropped, instead of relying on the official statements issued in 1945, which stated it had been used to end the war quickly and save further casualties. Nor did they approve of the exhibit's references to the postwar legacy of the nuclear-arms race. In short, the critics felt the exhibit would demean the sacrifices made during the war by American forces.

After Smithsonian officials agreed to make significant changes, historians protested: They said that the revised exhibit omitted key information known to historians, such as the fact that there had been debate before the bomb was dropped about whether its use was necessary to end the war. Scholars denounced the "historical cleansing" of the exhibit, arguing that while the Smithsonian was painstakingly restoring the *Enola Gay* it was allowing history to be turned into propaganda.

Each side believed that the other had "stolen" history, resulting either in a "revisionist" exhibit dishonoring American veterans or in one showing a callous disregard for historical integrity.

Unfortunately, the eagerness of critics to demonize the Smithsonian obscured a central issue: the inevitable tension between the commemorative voice and the historical voice when history becomes the focus of a public exhibit or ceremony. The commemorative voice is personal and intimate. It speaks with the authority of the witness: "I was there, I know what happened, because I saw it and felt it." The historical voice is more impersonal and studious. It seeks to discern motives, understand actions, and discuss consequences that may have been difficult to analyze completely during the event itself. To witnesses, it can sound condescending, even when no condescension is intended.

The Last Act was caught between memory and history. Those who believed that the National Air and Space Museum was a temple whose function was to celebrate American technology wanted an exhibit that would commemorate the atomic bomb as the redemptive ending of a horrible war. They felt that the purpose of the exhibit was to honor American veterans and that only in a commemorative environment could a sacred relic—the *Enola Gay* itself—be appropriately displayed.

Those who believed that the museum was a forum whose function was to present diverse interpretations of complex historical events wanted an exhibit that

U.S. Air Force Photo Collection, courtesy the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution.

Quoted passages are from Sacred Ground—Americans and Their Battlefields *by Edward Tabor Linenthal.*

would discuss the 50-year-old controversy about the decision to drop the bomb, remind visitors of the devastation caused by it, and underscore the enduring nuclear danger.

Tensions between these two voices—the commemorative and the historical—are heightened during events such as 50th anniversaries. These are periods of "intense remembering," the last major occasion when most witnesses will be able to impart their deeply felt truths to subsequent generations. The voice of the historian—occasionally challenging these truths—is often perceived as "stealing" history from its guardians, the witnesses.

This struggle for ownership of history has played out repeatedly in recent years. Look, for example, at controversies surrounding the operation of the memorial for the U.S.S. *Arizona*, one of the ships sunk at Pearl Harbor, and the creation of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. The way that those controversies have been handled suggests, however, that a balance between commemoration and history can often be achieved.

USS Arizona Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii. Photos by James P. Delgado (top) and Candace Clifford (bottom).

Since its creation, the USS Arizona Memorial has functioned as a ceremonial center for acts of commemoration and as a place to recall the lessons of the battle.

After the National Park Service took over management of the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial from the Navy in 1980, its stewardship was attacked. It was accused of failing to maintain a pure commemorative environment for the U.S.S. *Arizona*, which functions as historic artifact, shrine, and tomb. Critics have objected, for example, to the Park Service's allowing Japanese-built cars in the parking lot, selling items made in Japan in the gift shop, and permitting Japanese tourists to visit the memorial.

Some veterans, as well as members of Congress and editorial writers, protested loudly when the Park Service announced plans in 1987 to move the Ha.19, a Japanese mini-submarine captured during the battle at Pearl Harbor, from the Key West Lighthouse Museum to the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial. One veteran complained that displaying the submarine would "memorialize the Japan War Machine." The Park Service also faced resistance to its plans to display a Japanese airman's personal belongings in the museum at the visitors' center.

The Park Service responded in the historical voice to both controversies: It argued that the submarine—the only vessel captured intact during the battle at Pearl Harbor—was the first American trophy of World War II and that exhibiting it was intended to "bring home the awful reality of December 7, 1941." The airman's possessions, it argued, would put a "face" on the enemy. These explanations moderated, but did not halt, the criticism.

The criticism came to a head before the ceremonies commemorating the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor in December 1991. A film shown in the visitors' center—ironically, produced by the Navy—was deemed by critics to be too sympathetic to the Japanese. Park rangers were accused of delivering "revisionist" programs, and the Park Service was accused of being unpatriotic.

These angry accusations all but stopped, though, after four days of moving ceremonies convinced critics of the Park Service's ability to balance the commemora-

—continued page 20

Robert R. Weyeneth

Historic Preservation and the Civil Rights Movement

The University of South Carolina, Applied History Program, has recently completed a study on historic preservation and the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. The report of this study, synopsized below, is being circulated to heritage agencies to encourage the identification, preservation, and interpretation of civil rights sites. The research for this study was conducted through a combination of field work, archival research, correspondence, and presentations to national academic conferences over a two-year period from the fall of 1992 through the fall of 1994. A draft report was circulated for review and comment to state historic preservation offices and other interested agencies and individuals in November 1994.

The interpretation of the material legacy of the civil rights movement has educational potential...if done well, these efforts can facilitate historical understanding of what is arguably the most important social transformation in 20th-century America.

This report surveys the extent to which the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s has been commemorated in the United States. It concludes that there are wide-ranging and imaginative efforts that seek to identify, preserve, and interpret historic sites associated with the modern African American freedom struggle. These efforts, however, have been hampered by the difficulties of commemorating chapters of history that are local, recent, and controversial. These problems of selectivity are analyzed in order to facilitate incorporation of missing aspects of civil rights history into future heritage preservation projects.

In a final section of the report, the results of the survey are summarized on a state-by-state basis. The survey demonstrates that there are significant public efforts to recognize the legacy of the civil rights movement at all levels of government, from the National Park Service to state and municipal undertakings. These include new additions to the national park system, the designation of National Historic Landmarks, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, placement of state historical markers, and the creation of local preservation districts. Interpretive efforts include county and city funding of new museums (through adaptive use of historic structures as well

The Columbia, SC home of Modjeska Monteith Simkins, a founder and secretary of the statewide NAACP, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The scene of mob violence against Freedom Riders in 1961, the Greyhound Bus Station in Montgomery, AL, will become a museum of civil rights history.

as new construction), the publication of guides to African American heritage sites by state and local governments, and the erection of historical plaques. In addition to these public efforts, private non-profit organizations are also playing a significant role. Their work has ranged from commissioning memorial sculpture to establishing museums and research centers.

As impressive as these diverse efforts are in their recognition and interpretation of the civil rights legacy, what has not been commemorated is as revealing as what has been recognized. The report identifies three problems of selectivity that suggest some of the challenges of commemorating chapters of history that are locally important, recent, and controversial. If historic preservation and heritage commemoration are significant agents in the construction of public memory, at present we are remembering only parts of the civil rights story.

The first problem of selectivity could be called the challenge of local resources. Local activism is arguably the one great chapter of civil rights history that really has not received its due in terms of commemoration or scholarship, even though civil rights activity was most frequently a local undertaking. Some efforts have been made to recognize local activism. In Dallas, Texas, for example, the former home of activist Juanita J. Craft has been adaptively reused as a museum to civil rights history. This type of site may well be one of the most significant for understanding the history of the civil rights movement. The homes of local activists, many of whom were women, were "action central." They functioned as offices and meeting places, provided guest accommodations for visiting national leaders, and sometimes became targets for racist violence. Despite this and other intriguing attempts to recognize local civil rights activity, though, the general pattern has been commemoration of the dramatic events that captured national and international headlines (like the Birmingham confrontations and the Selma voting rights marches) and recognition of nationally prominent figures like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who has been lionized through preservation of his birthplace, his neighborhood, his assassination site, and his tomb. Paying more attention to local resources will help us remember that it was sustained local activity, often organized by women, that desegregated American cities.

A second problem of selectivity in the preservation of the civil rights legacy is the challenge of "young" resources. Much of the movement's material legacy is not yet recognized as significant because it is often vernacular architecture and its historic importance is relatively recent. The civil rights movement has left a rich material legacy consisting of places connected with organizing, demonstration, and confrontation. Sites associated with the process of organizing include churches, schools, and the homes of local leaders, as well as modern utilitarian buildings that would not normally attract the attention of historic preservationists. On the latter, one thinks of the so-called "Black Capitol of Mississippi," the Masonic Temple in Jackson, where Medgar Evers and the NAACP had offices and held meetings. Sites of protest include places of public accommodation like bus stations, the lunch counters of national chain stores, and even bowling alleys. Sites of marches are associated with state capitols, city halls, roadways, bridges, parks, and other public spaces. While many of the most visible sites of the civil rights movement are monumental civic buildings and places like college campuses and churches that tend to be well-maintained, the vernacular architecture associated with the movement is more vulnerable. At the moment, there are no

systematic efforts underway anywhere in the country simply to survey buildings or sites associated with the civil rights movement, even though it represents the nation's most significant social revolution in the 20th century.

A third problem of selectivity is the challenge of controversial history. Where is black power? Where are the Black Panthers? Where is Malcolm X? At the moment, these seem to be chapters of the African American freedom struggle that are too difficult or too dangerous to commemorate. To be sure, the life and work of Malcolm X have received some commemoration through historical markers placed at the sites of childhood homes in Omaha, Nebraska and Lansing, Michigan. In addition parks, schools, mosques, and streets have been named for him in several northern cities. But it is the figure of Martin Luther King who dominates how we are remembering the 1950s and 1960s, probably because Dr. King's philosophy fits the model for social change that the majority finds congenial. Non-violent means, the vocabulary of Christian love, and integrationist goals are easier for public agencies to commemorate than sites associated with violence, armed resistance, and racial separation. The subject of black power raises the related issue of white resistance. Should historic white resistance to the civil rights movement be identified in some fashion? From one perspective it is an appalling and fearsome question that perhaps should not even be asked. But from the perspective of using material culture to tell the full story of the civil rights movement, white resistance is as much a missing chapter as black power.

The driveway where Medgar Evers was assassinated in 1963 and his former home in Jackson have been designated a Mississippi Landmark and will become a museum of civil rights history.

To summarize, selectivity remains a problem despite the truly impressive and imaginative efforts that recognize and interpret the civil rights movement through commemorative architecture and diverse preservation strategies. Some of the difficulty in presenting controversial history is rooted in the challenges of assessing the civil rights movement after 1965 or so, when the story becomes more complicated: when the heroes, victims, and villains become harder to define; when violence seems to take on some utility; when we as a society lose consensus about the meaning of the movement and what the future should hold. It becomes easier to leave out black separatism and white backlash, for example, and to follow the story only through the end of Dr. King's life in 1968. The problem of selectivity is also rooted in the contemporary relevance of these historical issues. Black separatism continues to be a major news story and a subject of public discussion that inflames passions, as does white racism. As a result it is harder to put the subjects on text panels at museums, even though the timeliness of the issues might be the best argument for trying to locate them in broad context and historical perspective.

Dr. Robert R. Weyeneth is Co-Director of the Applied History Program at the University of South Carolina.

For copies of the full report, contact Robert Weyeneth, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208; telephone 803-777-6398; FAX 803-777-4494; email weyeneth@scarolina.edu.

Photos by Robert Weyeneth.

Diane Vogt-O'Connor

Finding Funds for the NPS Museum Collections

Museums are found in over 300 national parks. These museums are as rich and diverse as the parks themselves, containing the following types of material:

- archeological artifacts
- ethnological artifacts
- fine and decorative arts
- manuscripts and archival audio-visual, electronic and textual materials and rare books
- memorabilia and personal artifacts associated with notable Americans
- technological, architectural, and historical artifacts
- military regalia and weapons
- natural history specimens

In a time of rising costs, parks become more creative as they search for funding for special exhibitions, publications, research, outreach, and special projects. Museum staff can contribute to this effort by seeking partnerships to share resources and by working with their associations to solicit grant funds from corporations, foundations, and individuals. This article focuses on how to obtain such funds.

"This only is charity, to do all, all that we can."
—John Donne

Work with an Association

Although park employees may not send out general solicitations (i.e., general "begging" letters asking for funds), they may apply for a grant from an organization that has a standard grant application process (e.g., a form or published instructions on how to apply). According to the NPS Policy Office, in such instances the employee is not soliciting—but is instead being invited to submit an application. However, despite a park's ability to write grant applications, working with an expert makes the grant process much easier. Most national parks are affiliated with a local friends group or an association, such as Eastern National Park and Monument Association. Any national park may work with the National Park Foundation (NPF) for fund-raising purposes. Many of these groups are set up to assist parks by raising funds and administering accounts for special park-related projects.

Associations, friends groups, and the NPF can apply for private foundation grants. They also can conduct direct mail solicitation campaigns for donations. In addition, they may sponsor special fund-raising events or activities. Once the fund-raising project is defined by the park, the NPF, association, or friends group should be approached. Discuss the project with the key NPF, association, or friends group personnel. Find a project sponsor in the group. Ask for help in identifying foundations, fund-raising techniques, and project marketing strategies. Brainstorm together to identify the project audience, products, and process.

Explore Collaborative Ventures and Partnerships

Grant-funding groups appreciate applications that come from more than a single organization, as it allows them to meet several needs with a single gift. Collaborative relationships also can provide the park with the opportunity to share collections and draw upon the expertise of their partners. Most universities and many major libraries and museums have development offices, highly trained automation staff, and other professionals that can be very helpful in preparing grants and running projects.

Build collaborative partnerships with non-federal agencies to undertake special projects. Fit the projects to park and ecosystem-wide, regional, state, or local needs. Such projects might include curriculum-development utilizing museum resources. Propose grant-funded special or virtual exhibitions related to key park resources, expertise, or interpretive themes for museums, historical societies, and the Internet. Consider grant-funded publications—such as books, technical and historical Internet resource guides, CD-ROMS, and videotapes—that showcase the park's themes, collections, research resources, and staff expertise. Such products, if handled correctly not only share park goals and information, but in some cases can also generate royalties for the association to use for future park projects.

Obtain Approval for Fundraising Work

Obtain approval for all fund-raising activities with the park superintendent, regional staff, and the NPS, friends group, or association. Major fund raising programs with goals of one million dollars or more also require the NPS director's approval. Ask the advice of park, association, and regional staff in selecting potential funding sources. Since many foundations focus on giving in a particular state, ask development officers in nearby universities, museums, libraries, and historical societies for names of foundations they have found useful for similar projects. Discover if the park or association staff can use local library, university, museum, or historical society development office reference files to determine who has funded similar local projects in the past.

The park's association or friends group must avoid soliciting individuals or groups with whom the NPS or DOI has either a business conflict or the appearance of a conflict, or with whom they are currently involved in lawsuits or negotiations. Also avoid organizations that might seem to be inappropriate, such as partisan political organizations. Look for funding organizations that complement your employer without raising significant policy questions.

"[Charity is] feeling for others—in your pocket."
—Charles H. Spurgeon

Begin by identifying appropriate sources that have funded similar projects in the past. For example, a little research in the books listed in the bibliography will indicate that the Jessie Ball duPont Fund gave the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation $50,000 to establish a fund-raising office and professional development program in 1994. The Pew Charitable Trusts are one of the most generous funding agencies for archival work. The J. Paul Getty Trust and the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund have both been generous donors on projects relating to African-American history or archives. Development offices at local universities, museums, and libraries may be able to help you identify such foundations. The best source, however, is the Foundation Center.

Use the Foundation Center

The Foundation Center, a non-profit independent organization created to increase public understanding of foundations, is the single most powerful tool for locating appropriate foundations and corporations for solicitations. Located in Atlanta, Cleveland, New York, San Francisco, and Washington DC, the Foundation Center is open to the public. For interested users in other locales, the Foundation Center has set up 200+ cooperating foundation research centers (called cooperating collections) located in all 50 states which are also available to the public.

The Foundation Center and the cooperating collections have private foundation information such as IRS information returns from foundations; publications; grantmaker files including annual reports, press releases, application guidelines, and clippings; current awareness topical files; and bibliographic databases on the literature of giving and on the foundations and corporations that provide grants. Note: Many of the Foundation Center publications are also available in most state or mid-sized university research libraries and some public libraries.

Identify Potential Outside Funding Sources

Begin research into funding possibilities by taking either a course in grantsmanship (see the course list at the end of the article) or the Foundation Center orientation. Spend a morning reviewing the reference books listed in the bibliography. Perhaps the easiest way to conduct research is to either begin with the appropriate topical volume of the National Guides (see items 8-10 in the bibliography) or to search for foundations that are active in the park's geographical area (see items 1 and 6 in the bibliography).

Once potential donors have been identified, research each donor's patterns of past giving by utilizing the reference works listed in the bibliography. Look for a foundation or corporation active in your state that has given for projects similar to the park's projects. Try to find a link between the park and the foundation, such as a common acquaintance who serves on the foundation's board or a shared concern with ecosystems or museum automation. Such foundations are the park's best prospects.

Database searching is another effective research technique. The Foundation Center's database on DIALOG and the Sponsored Programs Information Network (SPIN) of the Research Foundation of the State University of New York both contain significant information on giving patterns, restrictions, and objectives. Ask your park, region, public, state, or university library reference staff how to have such a search performed for the park.

Next, look at the foundation's annual report in the local research library or Foundation Center. Annual reports provide much information that may be helpful in determining if the foundation is appropriate for the park's project. If your association is approaching a corporation, corporate annual reports are generally also found in business libraries. Records of an individual's giving may be difficult to locate, outside of newspaper reports and special development files.

In identifying potential donors, look for groups or individuals that have a clear linkage to your park or museum without a conflict of interest.

Consider all funding options, from contacting individuals, corporations, and foundations to setting up collaborative approaches. Working with collaborators will allow the park to tap a broader range of funding agencies.

Break the Project into Attractive Pieces

While it is always easiest for a park to manage the application forms and final reports for a single grant, it may not always be possible. In times of tight funding, a single project can be packaged as a series of separate, smaller grant requests. A different collaborative partner may serve as the main applicant for each separate grant request. Match the partner-applicant to the foundation based upon what sort of applicant the grant funding agency is most likely to fund. This can be discovered by looking at the agency's past record of giving either in a local development office or via the publications of the Foundation Center listed in the bibliography.

For example, if the project goal is to publish a unified guide to the museum collections found in the park, university, and historical society of a single town, several foundations might be approached. The research section of the project could be applied for by the university as a two-year fellowship from a foundation that has a history of funding scholarly work. The actual publication costs might be packaged as a separate grant requested by the historical society from a foundation that has a history of funding historical society publications. The park could then apply for a separate grant to produce a digital copy of the finished product for mounting on the university's Internet node.

Determining how best to package the park's needs depends upon four factors:

- What partnerships can be built
- What foundations and other grant funding sources your association is willing to approach
- What grant foundations or corporations are appropriate for the park, based upon an examination of their histories of giving (e.g., what regions do they fund in and what types of projects do they fund)
- What linkages the park has to the foundations or corporations

Make the Initial Funding Approach

Locate mutual acquaintances, such as collaborators or members of the association's board, who can introduce you to the key foundation or corporation funding contact persons. The sixth book in the bibliography tells you who these key corporate and foundation contacts are. Call and introduce yourself once your project has been introduced to the potential funding source by your mutual acquaintance.

The next step is to write a preliminary approach letter. This one page letter should include the following:

- a one-paragraph description of the project
- the total project cost and any matching funds provided by collaborators or the park
- the reason why the park is approaching this potential donor or foundation
- the background of the park museum (attach separate letters of reference and endorsement and a museum profile or descriptive overview)
- a request for a follow-up appointment

The letter should conclude by saying that the donor will be contacted by a certain date for further discussion. Do not forget to make this follow-up call. Attached to this letter is a brief official overview of the park's activities and accomplishments for the last year. This report should be the equivalent of an annual report, stressing the value of the park to its audience. Also attached should be a copy of the park budget and copies of IRS forms indicating tax exempt status.

Once the approach letter has been answered positively by the donor, you will receive a grant application guideline and a list of application deadlines. Always follow the guidelines exactly while writing a grant application. Provide all requested information. Meet all deadlines.

Learn How to Write Grants

There are many ways to learn how to write grants. You may do any or all of the following:

- take courses at your local university or at the Foundation Center (see list of courses at the end of this article)
- read books (see bibliography below)
- conduct research on grantwriting in a branch of the Foundation Center (see the locations under Resources) or a cooperating university development library
- visit the development office of major regional museums to review their successful proposals and do volunteer work with staff on a development project
- advertise for a volunteer with grant writing (i.e., development) experience

Perhaps the best way to learn to write grants is by regularly reading and evaluating grant applications. One interesting way to ensure this experience is by offering to serve as a grant reviewer for projects in your area of expertise where there is no conflict of interest.

Consider applying to serve as a reviewer for the National Endowment for the Arts; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the National

Historical Publications and Records Commission; or The Institute of Museum Services (IMS). After reviewing several grants, you will become familiar with the guidelines, criteria, and how to evaluate proposals.

Institute for Museum Services (Tel: 202-606-8539; Fax: 202-606-8591. Note: Ask for the reviewer application for one of the following: general operating support; conservation project support; professional services; museum assessment; museum leadership; or conservation assessment.)

National Endowment for the Arts (Tel: 202-682-5442; Fax: 202-682-5603. Note: Ask for the reviewer application for the Museum Program.)

National Endowment for the Humanities (Tel: 202-606-8400; Fax: 202-606-8240. Note: Ask for the reviewer application for the Humanities Projects in Museums and Historical Organizations or the Humanities Projects in Libraries and Archives.)

National Publications and Records Commission (Tel: 202-501-5610; Fax: 202-501-5601. Ask for an application.)

The Basics of Grantwriting: A Quick Overview

The first step in grantwriting is to identify what you would like to do. As in all sales documents, you must sell the key concept (e.g., Internet access to museum collections) before you sell the brand (e.g., purchasing specific equipment, hiring specific digitizing firms, or producing a specific product). Develop a list of talking points by answering the following questions:

- *Who will be involved in the project* (i.e., who are they, what percentage of their time will be taken, and what are their qualifications)? Who will sponsor and endorse the project? Who will benefit from the project (e.g., identify the audience and explain how the project results will be used)? Who else is being asked to fund this project?
- *What is the focus and background of the project* (i.e., what is the reason and purpose of the project)? What need does the project fill? What will the resulting product, results, or outcome of the project be? What organizations will be involved? What matching funds will be used? What is the budget? Note: List the budget by major categories such as personnel, equipment, travel, and expendable supplies.
- *Where will the work be done* (i.e., location)?
- *Why is the project necessary?*
- *When will the project be done?* When will the final products or results be ready? Note: List the project phases on a timeline.
- *How was the need for the project determined?* How will the work be accomplished (i.e., what is the methodology and timeline)? How long will the project take?

Begin by identifying the key needs, benefits, and products of the grant project first (e.g., access to collections for scholars, faster retrieval of materials). Make a quick list of the audiences for those products (e.g., students, outside scholars).

Next, develop a list of project staff. Decide what each individual's role would be. Try to sketch this out in a rough timeline. Identify what percentage of each participant's time would be necessary for each year of the project (e.g., .5 FTE for two years, for a total of 1 FTE).

Try to identify key events such as anniversaries to which the project and your potential giver may be linked to give your project a further boost (e.g., a birth or death of the site-associated eminent individual; the park creation). Projects keyed to anniversaries have an added urgency.

Example

Project: Publishing a Catalog of Park Museum Collections on CD-ROM and the Internet.

Need: The XXXX NP has a significant collection of objects relating to the Oregon Trail and the exploration of the American West; while the YYYY Historical Society and the ZZZZ University have similar materials. These items are not now currently accessible to scholars and the public despite over 2,000 annual requests for information on these items. This grant would provide the public, scholars and students with access to descriptions and images of the museum collections of these three stellar institutions.

Benefits: Increased access to NPS museum collections for scholars, students, and the general public.

Audience: Provide CD-ROM copies to all state high schools and public libraries; provide access also to 25 million users internationally via the Internet node of the university.

Staff Participants: XXXX NP (Curator and Chief of Interpretation; both .25 FTE for each of 2 years, for a total of 1 FTE).

Direct Sponsor: AAAA Cooperating Association.

Potential Sponsors: Chiles Foundation, Samuel H. Kress Foundation, Pew Memorial Trusts, Oregon Community Foundation, WXYZ Foundation.

Special Links: This project is keyed to the 50th anniversary of the opening of the museum in XXXX; the centennial celebration of the birth of the park's eminent figure in XXXX; and may be linked to the WXYZ foundation for whom the

park's eminent figure conducted geographical surveys in XXXX.

Timeline: The project start date is 1/1/96. The project may be broken into six separate projects, but must be done in sequence.

ACTION	TARGET DATE
1) Research of collections.	6/ 6/96
2) Writing of collection catalog.	12/30/96
3) Editing/layout of catalog text.	6/30/97
4) Digitization of text.	8/30/97
5) Inspection of digital copy.	10/30/97
6) Upload text onto the Internet.	12/30/97

Collaborative Possibilities: YYYY Historical Society (Registrar and Curator), ZZZZ University (Head of Library Special Collections and Programmer from the Automation Branch).

After all writing is complete, have the grant application edited by a professional. After the edit, the application should be reviewed by the superintendent, the regional curator, and all collaborators. With a little ingenuity and care, NPS museums will benefit from your grantwriting expertise. The grant funds will provide greater visibility for the significant NPS museum collections in exhibitions, publications, and special projects.

RESOURCES

Bibliography

Note: All the following Foundation Center publications were published in New York by the Foundation Center and are issued annually unless otherwise noted. Publication inquiries may be made by phone at 800-424-9836 or by fax at 212-807-3677.

1. The Foundation Directory. [This 3 volume set identifies grant funders by subject, geographic focus, and key official, as well as providing financial data, program statements, application facts, and lists of recently awarded sample grants.]
2. The Foundation Center's Guide to Proposal Writing. [Focuses on the components of the proposal, how funding staff select winning proposals, and planning.]
3. The Foundation Center's User Friendly Guide. [A handbook for novices explaining how to research foundations and prepare to write a grant application.]
4. Foundation Fundamentals. [A how to book that focuses on research resources and the grantwriting process.]
5. The Foundation 1000. [Analyses the 1,000 largest U.S. foundations, provides contact information, lists their grant-making priorities, and explains their application processes.]
6. Guide to U.S. Foundations, Their Trustees, Officers, & Donors. The Foundation Center, 1994. [Lists 35,7000+ U.S. Foundations, provides an index by trustee, officer, and donor names; provides access by geographic area, as well as by foundation name, donor information, amounts, and giving limits; and is cross-referenced to other Foundation sources.]
7. National Directory of Corporate Giving. [Provides information on almost 2,300 corporate giving programs, lists their recently awarded grants and priorities, analyzes their giving priorities, and provides information on the companies.]
8. National Guide to Funding in Arts and Culture. 3rd edition. [Lists information on 4,000 foundations and corporate donors who provide funds for the arts, as well as giving 9,000 descriptions of recently awarded grants, and indices by program and geographic areas.]
9. National Guide to Funding for the Environment and Animal Welfare. 1994/1995. [Matches the arts and culture guide immediately above.]
10. National Guide to Funding for Libraries and Information Services. 2nd ed. [Matches the arts and culture guide, no. 8 above.]

Courses

The Foundation Center regularly offers courses, such as the following:

1. Proposal Writing Seminars [$150];
2. Common Grant Application and Budget Format [free];
3. Grantsmanship in the 90's: An Overview for Beginners [$35];
4. Grantsmanship: Program Planning and Proposal Writing [2 parts $50 each]).

Note: Many universities also offer courses in grantwriting and foundation research.

Foundation Center Database

There is also a separate Foundation Center database on the DIALOG databases relating to donors and giving activities accessible by calling 1-800-334-2564 or 212-620-4230.

Regional Branches of the Foundation Center

For information contact the nearest Foundation Center:

1. Atlanta: Suite 150, Hurt Bldg, 50 Hurt Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303; tel: 404-880-0094
2. Cleveland: 1356 Hanna Bldg., 1422 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, OH 44115; tel: 216-861-1934
3. New York: 79 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10003-3076; tel: 212-620-4230
4. San Francisco: 312 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94108; tel: 415-397-0902
5. Washington,DC: 1001 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 938, Washington, DC 20036; tel: 202-331-1400

Cooperating Collections

The Foundation Center has 200+ cooperating collections containing Foundation Center publications and reference materials and trained reference staff in all 50 states. For information on the cooperating collection closest to you, call 1-800-424-9836.

Diane Vogt-O'Connor is the Senior Archivist, Curatorial Services Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

Robert Grumet

Earliest Americans National Historic Landmarks Theme Study

Properties associated with America's earliest inhabitants represent some of the nation's most significant, and most threatened, groups of cultural resources. Responding to this challenge, the National Park Service (NPS) is working with its partners in the governmental, tribal, scholarly, avocational, and preservation communities to develop the *Earliest Americans National Historic Landmark Theme Study*. This project is a multi-year effort to recognize and protect nationally significant archeological and traditional cultural properties associated with America's first inhabitants.

The National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Archeology Committee of the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology, and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) throughout the nation are working with theme study staff to develop a nationwide archeological historic context capable of identifying, evaluating, and nominating Paleo-Indian sites and districts. Discussions are currently underway with the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) to coordinate preparation of a separate and distinct historic context utilizing traditional knowledge, concepts, and expertise to develop a framework for understanding the wide variety of Indian beliefs and properties associated with traditional origin sites identified with the initial peopling of America by native people.

Sites containing deposits associated with the continent's initial inhabitants became the subject of the first archeological National Historic Landmark theme study, entitled *Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers*, which was coordinated during the late-1950s by H. Marie Wormington. More than 70 sites dating from the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods were considered. From recommendations made by Wormington and her colleagues, the Secretary of the Interior designated 19 of the 70 archeological sites as National Historic Landmarks on January 20, 1961. Eleven of these properties are Paleo-Indian resources. The Wormington theme study was the first, and thus far the only, coordinated nationwide effort to identify, evaluate, and designate cultural resources preserving evidence of Paleo-Indian life in the United States as National Historic Landmarks. Due to the efforts of federal agency and academic archeologists, an additional nine Paleo-Indian properties have been designated as NHLs since the Wormington study.

Partnership Project

Much of our understanding of America's earliest inhabitants has changed in the 35 years since the publication of Wormington's landmark theme study. New findings, techniques, and interpretive frameworks are continually altering our perceptions of Paleo-Indian cultures. Native origin traditions, for their part, are now assuming their appropriate place as crucial components in efforts to understand and appreciate the diversity of Native American cultures and the wide variety of their perspectives on the initial peopling of America.

The Earliest Americans NHL theme study project draws upon both types of data to develop historic contexts to identify, evaluate, and designate archeological resources of the Paleo-Indian period and traditional origin sites as National Historic Landmarks or as new listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Using the historic context planning approach set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, theme study personnel will, to the maximum extent possible, assemble and organize information. Negotiations are currently underway with the National Museum of the American Indian to establish a framework through which the NMAI can coordinate development of the traditional origin site historic context component of the theme study. Working together, National Park Service coordinators and NHL Archeology Committee members are developing the archeological historic context component in consultation with the widest possible range of interested individuals and organizations.

Both types of information will be organized within separate historic context frameworks. Native people desiring to share their knowledge will be asked to delineate thematic, chronological,

and geographic frameworks for traditional origin sites. Traditional origin stories and properties associated with the initial peopling of America will also be classified and interpreted from Native points of view. Information provided by traditional knowledge-holders will be regarded as authoritative. Only information regarded by Native people as suitable for public dissemination will be collected and organized by project personnel.

Work on the project's archeological component has already begun. On February 17, 1995, project personnel completed and distributed a survey of historic contexts and other Paleo-Indian planning information used by State Historic Preservation Offices. Information collected in this survey will be synthesized with data provided by other contributors to delineate time periods and geographic areas on national, regional, and statewide scales. Property types will be identified, and known and expected distributions of properties and property types will be inventoried and mapped. Evaluation criteria for nominations of properties as National Historic Landmarks, National Register of Historic Places properties, and resources listed in State Registers of Historic Places will be developed. Research needs, goals, and priorities will be outlined. A bibliography containing key national, regional, state, site, and planning sources will be assembled.

Information bearing upon the significance of both archeological properties and traditional origin sites will be organized and evaluated within the newly developed NHL Thematic Framework. Application of this new flexible and culturally-oriented framework to both archeological and Native tradition origin properties represents a significant innovation. It will be critically important because properties nominated as NHLs will be evaluated on the basis of the ways they illustrate or contribute information of national significance in one or more thematic areas. It will be innovative because it will be one of the first practical applications of the newly revised framework.

Dry Creek Archeological Site, Alaska. Photo by Charles Holmes, 1973. National Historic Landmark file.

In the short-term, these actions should result in the development of a theme study that provides a systematic and comparative framework for understanding both archeological evidence and traditional origin beliefs associated with the Earliest Americans. In the long-term, theme study documentation should serve as a vehicle to identify, evaluate, and nominate those resources containing values associated with the Earliest Americans on federal lands or lands of consenting landowners as both NHLs and, as appropriate, to the National Register of Historic Places and state registers. Initially, it is anticipated that the archeological historic context component of the theme study document should result in the nomination or nomination data upgrade of a number of Paleo-Indian properties. Development of the traditional origin site historic context component will also provide Native communities with the opportunity to nominate traditional origin sites of their choosing as NHLs.

The organizational framework of the archeological historic context component of the theme study was developed during Fiscal Year 1994. The framework for the Native traditional origin site component is presently under development. Key partners in the archeological historic context component presently include the National Park Service Washington Office Archeological Assistance, Anthropology, and Interagency Resources divisions, the NHL Survey, the NHL Archeology Committee, its Paleo-Indian Sub-Committee and regional liaisons, NPS Regional Office Theme Study Coordinators, their Paleo-Indian Sub-committee regional liaisons, SHPO coordinators, and other partners.

Additional guidance in preparation of the archeological component also is being provided by representatives from the Native American community, the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the academic and avocational communities, and other organizations and agencies. Contacts also will be sought with individuals and organizations in Canada and Mexico in order to maximally coordinate theme study activities with efforts in those countries.

General oversight for the project is the responsibility of NHL Survey staff historian Patty Henry. General assistance as needed and administrative liaison with the NHL Archeology Committee (which is supported through a cooperative agreement between the National Park

Service and the Society for American Archaeology) is provided by the Archeological Assistance Division through NPS-AAD archeologist Richard Waldbauer. The Theme Study Coordinator is Robert Grumet, archeologist from the NPS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

The NPS regional office coordinators are Charles Holmes, archeologist of Alaska's Office of History and Archeology, who has been designated by the NPS Alaska Region to coordinate project activities in the state, Robert Grumet of the Mid-Atlantic Region, Mark Barnes of the Southeast Region, Steven DeVore and Bill Butler of the Rocky Mountain Region, and Wayne Prokopetz of the Pacific Northwest Region, who has been designated to coordinate project activities in the Western Region.

Activities associated with the archeological component of the Theme Study within each of the areas serviced by NPS regional NHL programs are conducted through interactions with Regional NPS Theme Study Coordinators and with the advice and administrative assistance of the Paleo-Indian Theme Study Sub-Committee. This sub-committee of the NHL Archeology Committee chaired by Shereen Lerner is chaired by David Brose, Associate Director of the Royal Ontario Museum. Sub-committee regional liaisons are David Yesner for the Alaska Region, Kenneth Tankersley for the Mid-Atlantic Region, Stanley Ahler for the Rocky Mountain Region, Ian Brown for the Southeast Region, and Robson Bonnichsen for the Western Region.

Those interested in learning more about this initiative can contact Robert Grumet, Cultural Resource Planning Branch, Mid-Atlantic Region, NPS, U.S. Custom House, Room 251, Philadelphia, PA 19106; 215-597-0137 (voice); 215-597-6599 (FAX).

Noreen P. Mack

Limited-Residency Master of Arts in Historic Preservation

Center for Continuing Studies Goucher College

The Center for Continuing Studies, Goucher College, will implement the nation's first limited-residency Master of Arts in Historic Preservation program beginning in August 1995, on its Baltimore, Maryland campus. The program has been developed to address the educational needs of the working adult who finds it impractical for family or professional reasons to attend traditional campus-based graduate programs in historic preservation.

Goucher College currently also offers two other historic preservation programs: an undergraduate major in historic preservation through the Department of History and a post-baccalaureate Certificate in Historic Preservation through the Center for Continuing Studies. The certificate program is in its third year on the Goucher campus and its first year in Washington, DC, in cooperation with the National Park Service.

Limited-residency programs offer a number of advantages to the working adult including flexibility in time and place of learning, with minimum disruption to professional and family life. In addition, students will have the opportunity to work with faculty selected from leading practitioners throughout the country.

The major difference between limited-residency and traditional on-campus education, non-contiguous communication between faculty and student, is overcome through the design of individual courses, short, on-campus residency require-

ments, and frequent faculty/student contact via mail, telephone, fax, and computer.

The M.A. in Historic Preservation program at Goucher will allow students to tailor an individual program of study within a relatively diverse selection of courses. Core courses include Introduction to Historic Preservation, American Architecture, Urban History, Preservation Documentation and Field Work. Electives include Historic Preservation as Public Policy, Management of Non-Profit Organizations, Preservation Planning, among others.

In addition, students will be expected to complete successfully a comprehensive exam and to prepare and defend a thesis. A total of 36 credit hours are required for graduation.

The M.A. in Historic Preservation Program is open to any resident of the United States who has completed an undergraduate degree at an accredited college or university and has at least two years' work experience after graduation. Admission will be based upon undergraduate grades, documentation of work experience, statement of individual's goals, and three letters of reference.

Applicants may apply for the transfer of up to six credits from approved graduate courses taken at other accredited colleges and universities.

Students accepted into the program will be required to attend three short, on-campus residencies. During the first two-week residency (August 1995), students will meet with the program director to finalize their individual program of study, meet with faculty whose courses they will be taking during the 1995-96 academic year, and participate in the classroom segment of the Introduction to Historic Preservation course.

A second two-week on-campus residency will be required the summer following completion of required courses. Students will meet with the director to finalize their electives, discuss possible thesis topics, take the comprehensive exam, and meet with faculty for electives selected. Students will also begin or complete on-campus elective course offering.

The third required on-campus residency will consist of the student's oral defense and public presentation of his/her thesis. The final on-campus residency may be completed during the summer or in January.

While some courses will be taken during the residencies, the majority will be offered as off-campus tutorials designed to be completed in a 14-week semester. Students will be provided with textbooks, related reading materials, and detailed lesson plans for each course. Faculty will maintain regular contact with students throughout the semester. The form of communication—mail, telephone, fax, computer (including email and Internet)—will be based on student and faculty preferences and accessibility to such systems.

The program is overseen by an advisory committee which members include Carter L. Hudgins, Executive Director, Historic Charleston Foundation, Charleston, South Carolina; Anne McCullough Pettit, Boards of Directors, Preservation Maryland, Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions; Michael A. Tomlan, Director, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation Planning, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Patricia Wilson, Director, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The director is Richard Wagner, Ph.D. A practicing preservation architect, Dr. Wagner was previously program manager for the National Main Street, a special program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC, and Associate Professor of Architecture and co-founder of the Historic Preservation Graduate Program, College of Architecture and Design, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

For more information, call the Center for Continuing Studies, Goucher College, 410-337-6200 or 1-800-697-4646.

Noreen Mack is Assistant Director for Marketing, Center for Continuing Studies, Goucher College.

Mary Ann Puglisi

Monacans Return To Natural Bridge

First Annual Powwow

Before colonists arrived, Monacan Indians roamed the area from Tennessee to Maryland. For thousands of years they visited Bear Mountain, a sacred ancestral mountain, to pray. Now the Monacans are returning to one of their sacred sites, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, to reclaim their heritage; and they are raising funds through powwows to purchase back land on their ancestral Bear Mountain.

After barely surviving colonization and frontier expansion, Virginia Monacans of the 19th and 20th centuries suffered severe forms of discrimination entwined in Virginia slavery and racism.

According to Peter Houck and Mintcy Maxham in their recent book, *Indian Island in Amherst County*, as white traders, explorers, colonists, immigrants, and freed slaves settled, a series of events, English laws, and 19th and 20th century Virginia laws ultimately wrote the Monacans off the books in Virginia and put them on a "hit list." Not permitted to exist as "Indians" under the Virginia Racial Integrity Law of 1924, Monacans had become Virginia's forgotten people.

Monacan Indians were written off the books, but not off the face of the earth.

During the 1700s Indians lost territory throughout Virginia. Colonial English laws granted land only to whites. Indians were considered squatters when whites applied to the courts for property. The only way an Indian could become a landowner was by marrying a white. By the 1730s, many Monacans had given up attempts to remain in their Virginia territory. They made reluctant peace with the Iroquois and joined them in Pennsylvania. During the American Revolution the Iroquois 6 Nations, including Monacans, dispersed into Canada.

Lost In the White Lie

The remaining Virginia Monacans suffered hardship and discrimination which intensified during pre-Civil War years. Andrew Jackson's Removal Act in 1830 led them to conceal their identity or move to the Bear Mountain settlement in Amherst County. Will Johns purchased over 400 acres on Bear Mountain during the pre-Civil War period to establish a safe, self-supporting Indian settlement when prejudices were heightening. The Johns Colony became a 32-square-mile island of Indian-whites. Black and white racial tension intensified and Jefferson's dream of proudly mixed blood turned into a nightmare for Monacan descendants. The Indians were quickly losing their identity on record as the government recorded them as "mulatto," and refused to distinguish them from individuals with African descent. The settlement became a target as Indians and part-Indians were identified with slaves during a period of fear of slave rebellion.

By the 20th century the settlement families lost their land and claim to both their white and Indian heritage. In 1908, the Episcopal church established the Mission on Bear Mountain and built a mission church and school house for children up to age 16.

In 1924, William Plecker of the Bureau of Vital Statistics instituted the Virginia Racial Integrity Law. It classified all Indians in Virginia as colored or Negroes, and denied them marriages, access to government services, and schools. During Plecker's 24-year-tenure as State Registrar, Amherst and Rockbridge counties' Indians became a frequent target of his anti-Indian campaign. While Blacks were allowed to exist as a distinct people, Indians could not. Labeled as colored along with Blacks, an Indian descendent was indistinguishable from Black on the books. Many didn't dare publicly acknowledge their descent. Plecker's goal was to have no Indians listed in Virginia. By 1934 he had compiled a "hit list" of surnames distributed to local registrars, nurses, doctors, clerks of courts, and schools throughout all counties. Bear Mountain names were singled out. His Racial Integrity Law remained in effect for more than 40 years.

During the 1930s and 1940s many Bear Mountain area residents moved to other states

where they were not forced into acquiring inaccurate birth and death certificates. In 1951, Plecker wrote to the Richmond News Leader announcing that there were not any Indian descendants in Amherst. While Plecker had set out to write the Monacans off the books, VMI Colonel Robert Carroll started to unearth significant artifacts during the 1950s.

In the late 1950s, after the Warren Court ruling that separate races in public schools was illegal, high schools in other communities throughout the state accepted Indian children, but not so in Amherst. Still not allowed to attend public schools, education beyond the Mission school's seven grades was not available.

In 1963 Deaconess Florance Cowan from the Bear Mountain Mission School demanded admission to local public schools at all levels, where a year earlier Black children had been admitted. But Amherst County teachers were required to label a child from the Mission as Negro on the permanent record card even when the child appeared Caucasian or Indian.

Recognition

In 1989, the Monacans became the state's 8th Officially Recognized Tribe; Virginia records now acknowledge the group's past and present existence in the state. The Monacans maintain a Tribal Register and government, and the Tribe has been endorsed by the Virginia Council on Indians. They incorporated as the Monacan Indian Tribal Association, a non-profit organization.

A group of Virginia Monacans at the foot of the Natural Bridge where they celebrated their return at the April Powwow. Photo by Mary Ann Puglisi.

In 1991, when George Whitewolf returned from out west to Amherst, he joined with Monacans who were stripped of much of their Indian culture. With his Indian heritage intact and the will to recover a lost culture, he has played a major role in helping his fellow Monacans reclaim their heritage and homeland.

Several years ago they completed a portable museum exhibit that documents the Tribe's history and educates the Virginia public. In 1993 there were over 700 members of the Tribal Association with over 300 still in the Amherst area willing to acclaim their descent.

Natural Bridge Powwow

A legend attributes the Monacans with discovering the Natural Bridge, known as one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, prior to George Washington's surveying it and Jefferson's purchasing it.

When the Monacans were being pursued by the Powhatans and Shawnees, their lives were saved by the massive 215-foot tall rock bridge that appeared before them to carry them to safety across a huge ravine. They believed the bridge to be a sign from the Great Spirit and so it renewed their strength and courage to drive off their attackers.

With the Powwow at Natural Bridge, held April 29–30, the Monacans bridge to life and inspiration in the past became their bridge to the future. Once again they experienced renewed strength and courage. After they buy back their land, they will be one large step closer to their dream of developing a museum and cultural center on Bear Mountain.

Regardless of Plecker's attempt to eliminate Indians from Virginia in the 20th century, the Monacan culture will re-emerge as the 21st century approaches through the strength and courage of the Indian descendants, the work of archeologists and historians, government recognition, and the thousands of participants at the 1st Annual "Return of the Monacan Indian" to Natural Bridge Powwow.

Mary Ann Puglisi of Down To Earth Communications of Washington, DC, is Communications Director for the "Return of the Monacan Indians" to Natural Bridge Powwow.

For more Powwow information, contact Natural Bridge of Virginia, 800-533-1410 ext. 3, or George Whitewolf at 804-929-6911. To order a book about the Monacan Indians, *Indian Island in Amherst County* by Peter W. Houck and Mintcy Maxham, published by Warwick House Publishing, Lynchburg, Virginia, call 804-929-0334.

Departments

—*continued from page 5*

tive and historical voices at that sacred place of memory. It had offered a dispassionate history of the attack in displays in the museum, paid homage to those who fought at Pearl Harbor by inviting many survivors of the attack (including the two surviving Medal of Honor winners) to the ceremonies, and blended both the historical and commemorative aspects in a three-day conference entitled "The Storm Unleashed."

For Holocaust survivors involved in the creation of the United States Holocaust Museum, the entire institution was perceived as a memorial, their way of paying enduring respect to those reduced to ashes in the Nazi concentration camps. Survivors occasionally clashed with historians during the planning of the museum. From 1989 through 1991, spirited debates took place over whether women's hair, brought to the museum from Auschwitz, should be displayed. Historians believed that the hair would dramatize an important dimension of the Holocaust, namely, that the Germans utilized the bodies of their victims to fuel the German war machine. (Hair was used as insulation in submarines and to make socks for the *Wehrmacht*.) Those concerned with commemoration argued against its use, believing that some survivors would be victimized again by seeing something so intimate on public display. In this case, the commemorative voice won out; the hair was not displayed.

Part of the key to the museum's success is that it has included both commemorative and historical perspectives. The museum has clearly delineated commemorative space—the Hall of Remembrance—and historical space—the permanent exhibition in the Hall of Witness. Holocaust survivors and historians both played a significant role in decisions about the permanent exhibition. For example, when it became clear that, out of respect for survivors' sensibilities, exhibits had not adequately portrayed Nazis "at work" murdering Jews—that, in effect, the displays seemed to depict Jews being murdered by an invisible evil—the exhibit was altered.

At the Air and Space Museum last year, it appeared to historians that the commemorative voice had won out. After criticism from veterans' groups of the original script for the exhibit, the American Legion was asked to help rewrite it. As a result, curators dropped almost all references to the controversy over the decision to drop the bomb and removed numerous pictures of Japanese victims—particularly women and children. The revised version began by establishing the context important to veterans, the horror of the Pacific War, but virtually erased the postwar context of the nuclear age.

Nevertheless, the American Legion and more than 80 Congressional allies subsequently called for the Smithsonian to cancel the exhibit. Their demands came after the Air and Space Museum's director, Martin Harwit, agreed to change the exhibit to reduce the number of American lives estimated to have been saved by using the bomb to end the war. This violated what the American Legion believed was an agreement among all parties concerning the content of the exhibit.

Historians increasingly may find themselves in similar controversies if they participate in museum exhibitions and public programs that draw on history. History museums around the country are becoming "forums" encouraging discussion and analysis by visitors rather than being content to remain "temples" of enshrined artifacts. As this occurs, participants must find ways to balance the historical and commemorative spheres, so that the ugliness of the controversy over *The Last Act* will not be repeated.

The voices of witnesses allow museum visitors to "touch" the past in unique ways. The historical voice is crucial, as well, for the impact of events such as the Holocaust or the use of atomic weapons is more than the sum of personal experiences. If historians need to respect a veteran who declares, "I know why the bomb was dropped. It saved my life. That's why it was dropped," veterans need to respect historians who immerse themselves in the historical record and say, "Being part of an event does not mean the personal voice must exclude all others."

Without the commemorative voice, history exhibits run the risk of being just "books on the wall," with little to fire people's imaginations. Without the historical voice, such exhibits become vulnerable to the seduction of personal memory and to the expediency that so often governs what nations choose

to remember. The popularity of Ken Burns's televised documentary history of the Civil War illustrates how both voices can be blended.

Even when both the commemorative and the historical voices are balanced appropriately, controversy is inevitable when museum exhibits open cherished stories to diverse interpretations. Widespread emotional investment in a sacred story, the location of an exhibition, and the timing of the display all play a role in the success of an exhibit concerning a volatile historical issue. In retrospect, it is difficult to judge whether including veterans' groups as well as historians in the original planning of the Smithsonian's exhibit would have resulted in plans that satisfied all parties.

The processes of veneration, defilement, and redefinition that have taken place at Gettysburg—called by some the symbolic center of American history—have created what Reuben M. Rainey refers to as 'preservation of a preservation,' for Gettysburg is a rich cultural archive of various modes of remembrance.

Consider the power of the orthodox interpretation of the dropping of the bomb (that it was used only to save American lives and end the war) and the resistance to any alteration; consider the perception of the National Air and Space Museum as a temple designed to celebrate technological progress; consider the emotional memories still evoked by the story of World War II and its conclusion. It is possible that no successful balance ever could have been struck between those factors and historians' desires to incorporate 50 years of scholarly research and the resulting interpretations of events.

Yet reaction to *The Last Act* remains troubling in many respects. Some critics folded this exhibit into a broad reactionary, anti-intellectual attack, in effect arguing that the commemorative voice expresses history "objectively" and that potential contributions of historians boil down to elitist scholarly revisionism.

Many of these "anti-revisionist" critics, of course, are pleased that Russians now are revising *their* memory of World War II—to confront, for example, their appeasement of Hitler in the late 1930s, the refusal of Stalin to heed warnings of Hitler's impending attack, and the murder by Soviet secret police of approximately 21,000 Polish officers in the spring of 1940. They also are pleased that the Japanese are revising their memory to confront belatedly their own atrocities in Asia. Evidently, such broadmindedness and historical correctives are not supposed to extend to our own country's history.

Gettysburg. NPS Photo by Richard Frear, courtesy the Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania.

Equally troubling is the arrogance of certain members of Congress who sought to regulate public memory by threatening to cut the Smithsonian's budget and to hold Congressional hearings on the exhibit unless it expressed the tenets of "patriotic correctness." A controversial exhibit is no justification for threatening to fire the head of a museum or threatening the careers of museum curators. Cultural McCarthyism has no place in the presentation of public history. If museums are forced to shape exhibits to satisfy benefactors, the result will be propaganda. A dangerous precedent is set when interest groups representing only one voice—the American Legion's, for example—become the arbiters of public history.

Finally, a good deal of the criticism of this exhibit revealed a contempt for the American public's ability to reflect on complex stories. Just a few blocks from the Air and Space Museum, visitors to the Holocaust Museum see, besides the comforting images of Americans as liberators, evidence that prewar anti-Semitism in the State Department kept Jewish immigrants from coming to America. At that museum, visitors are able to appreciate a complex story. Surely they could have done the same at the Air and Space Museum.

Edward T. Linenthal, professor of religion and American culture at the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, was a member of the advisory committee for the exhibit, The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II. *He is author of the forthcoming* Preserving Memory: The Struggle to Create America's Holocaust Museum *(Viking-Penguin USA).*

Letters

Setting the Record Straight

Dear Editor:

I am writing in regard to a recent letter in your publication (*CRM* Vol. 17, No. 9) about the Japanese submarine shelling of Fort Stevens, Oregon on June 21, 1942. The letter, written by Mr. Jeff LaLande, an archeologist and historian at Rogue River National Forest in Oregon, states that "Battery Russell (at Fort Stevens) exchanged artillery fire with the Japanese submarine, the I-25." Although the submarine did indeed fire on Fort Stevens, the soldiers did not return any type of fire. I am enclosing several articles that state this. There was a 50th reunion of the men who were stationed at the fort the night of the submarine attack on June 21, 1992, and not one attendant remarked that there was a return fire. In fact, many complained bitterly that they were not allowed to fire back!

The letter by Mr. LaLande was brought to my attention by a friend in town who picked up a copy of *CRM* at Fort Clatsop National Memorial (about 8 miles from Fort Stevens State Park) and brought it to me. He felt I should send you a note about the event and "set the record straight." I am pleased that the event was brought up by Mr. LaLande, as the event is Fort Steven's claim to fame, you might say...Thank you for letting me say my piece. I plan to send some information to Jeff LaLande as well, and thank him for the mention of Fort Stevens in his letter.

—Gale R. Hemmen, Historian
Fort Stevens State Park

Dear Editor:

I was dismayed to see sexism apparently rearing its ugly head in Nancy Oster's article, "The Bad Pass" (*CRM* Vol. 17, No. 9). Ms. Oster asserts that "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." Later in the paragraph she talks about buffalo jump hunting sites, noting that "The women would then butcher the animals at the base of the cliff..." I find it hard to believe that the archeological evidence tells who did these chores—whether it was the men, the women, or both. Unless there is hard evidence, Ms. Oster should be careful that she is not overlaying her assumptions about the roles of men and women in society onto the Early Prehistoric period.

—Betsy Chittenden
National Park Service
Washington, DC

Dear Editor:

I have been enjoying your publication ever since being hired by the Cocopah Tribe as their Cultural Programs Coordinator and Museum Director. The information you present is thought-provoking, forthright, and timely. Every time I read an issue, I want to drop you a line or two, and with the latest issue (*CRM* Vol. 18, No. 2), by golly, I am!

The article by Barker, Horton, and Pitcaithley on Humanities and the NPS really struck home. I grew up in Northern Michigan, and Isle Royale National Park was my "summer camp." From age 8 to 24, my family and I hiked every inch of that remarkable jewel, as well as SCUBA-dived every cove and wreck we could get to! My bother worked there as a trail crew member, and I spent one memorable season as a VIP archeologist, surveying the island and finding wonderful sites for future work. I remember, however, that there was a move about to "return the island to its wilderness state." Therefore, all the historic fishing homes, old resorts, etc., were scheduled for demolition. I remember how shocking that was to me. I am not really sure how much was completed, but I am still saddened by that approach, and am much relieved that there is a realization in NPS that "social history" plays an integral part in the interpretational education and enjoyment of visitors to our national parks. I was, and am, a staunch supporter of true wilderness and the requirement to preserve what little remains, but a place so altered and lovingly so (if I may use that word to describe the hand of man on Isle Royale) is much more valuable to our human experience, through the interpretation of the varied lifeways throughout time, shaped by the austere and unforgiving beauty of Isle Royale. Therefore, if I have indeed interpreted the article correctly, then a deep part of my sadness is now assuaged.

The article following the above concerned Protecting the Messages on El Morro, by Don Goldman. I have to tell you, I really cringed when I read the part about injecting epoxy, etc., into the sandstone. As the article goes on to say, the petroglyphs will ultimately disappear, so why spend NPS' limited funds on a futile task? Better to construct an interpretive kiosk or the like, which documents the natural destruction through time! As the Indians say, the purpose of the petroglyphs has been fulfilled, and they should be allowed to die a natural death. I know that statement is probably not going to sit well with the current flush of well-intentioned preservationists, but it seems to be good common sense. I felt that way back in 1983, at Isle Royale. If the decision was not to keep the old buildings in a state of preservation or restoration, then they should have been allowed to die gracefully, melting back into the landscape. Oh well, just some rueful musings from a person who should be tackling her in-box!

A final note. The last page had a short update on the "National Summit on Emergency Response: Safeguarding Our Culture." We (the COE staff archeolo-

gist in L.A., and myself) are going to try to get FEMA to host a SW regional conference to discuss the same issues. Our tribe, and 11 others, are currently working with COE, FEMA, BOR, BLM, SHPO, and the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District to save Antelope Hill, a traditional cultural property site, from further degradation due to the "emergency" quarrying efforts during the 1993 Gila River flooding and subsequent efforts to preclude further such instances. So, as you can see, your diligent work is appreciated and used for good purposes!

—Valerie Prehoda
Cocopah Tribal Office
Somerton, AZ

SOS! for a Civil War Monument

Dear Editor:

I've been meaning to write for some time and thank your department for sending the Corinth Preservation Commission issues of *CRM*. I always find that the publication highlights topics we are currently working on or should be working on.

The latest issue concerning Public Monuments and Outdoor Sculpture was particularly timely and informative. Corinth has a Civil War monument needing repair, assessment and additional historic documentation. We were involved in the SOS! inventory and grant programs. Repairs to the monument will be under a grant with the Certified Local Government program. The entire issue broadened my understanding of the project.

Secondly, I had just rediscovered a local 1893 newspaper article pertaining to your cover photo, monument to General W. T. Sherman, New York City, 1903. A transcription of this clever article is attached (following). I would appreciate it, if at all possible, if you could forward this article to someone who is interested in the history of the monument.

Again, thank you for including this organization on the mailing list. I wanted you to know even though commission members (volunteers) are not professionals in the field of historic preservation, we are reading *CRM* and finding the publication helpful and informative.

—Stephanie L. Sandy
City Coordinator
Certified Local Government Program

The Corinth Herald, Corinth, Mississippi, Vol. XVII #28, Thurs., April 18, 1895: p. 1, c. 5 - Syndicated column—"Broke The Chain —Arp Asked to Contribute to a Monument to Gen. Sherman. . Mr. Slickman—Sir: I received your letter asking for 25 cents to help build a monument to Gen. Sherman, the hero of the march to the sea, and wanting me to send three other names and warning me not to break the chain, etc. I will go as far as any rebel so-called to keep the peace and bury the past and be friendly; but you must excuse me. I have lived all my life in the path of that march to the sea, and for thirty years I have been straining my mind to see the heroism in it, and I can't do it yet. It just shows how blinded we poor mortals are. All the heroism I see is in the retreat of Joe Johnston, who, with 40,000 men, resisted that march of Sherman with three times that number and killed more, man for man, than he had soldiers. There is where the heroism comes in. But we will make a fair compromise with you. If you and your boys will contribute 25 cents each for a monument to Joe Johnston, the real hero of the march to the sea, we will let you build one to Sherman and say nothing about it. We thought that the time was about out for bragging, but if you are determined to keep it up let's tote fair. It seems to us that it requires a good deal of cheek to brag about an army of nearly three millions of men whipping an army of three-quarters of a million in four years' time. I wouldn't mention it if I were you. We are very tired of all this ridiculous gush about the Grand Army of the Republic, especially when you know or ought to know that you have on the pension rolls more men than we had in our army during the war. You can't knock the truth out with monuments. We will help you build a monument to all the brave soldiers who fought on either side and we will bury the tomahawk and say hurrah for Americans, but we take no stock in Tecumseh Sherman, nor any other Sherman that is kin to him. We would if we could, but somehow or other we can't. So you will please excuse me for breaking the chain. Some of these days, when this everlasting panic is over, we will build a monument to old Joe Johnston that will tell the truth and commemorate the heroism of that march to the sea. .. Bill Arp."

Note: Bill Arp was evidently the Lewis Grizzard of his day. Other articles written by Charles H. Smith, a.k.a., Bill Arp, for the *Atlanta Constitution*, indicate that he was a former Confederate officer. Smith died in September 1903. sls

NATIONAL CENTER

Included in this issue of *CRM* is a copy of the *NCPTT Notes from the Center*, the National Center's new bulletin. *CRM* will include future issues of the bulletin as often as possible. If you are interested in learning more about the Center, write to:

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
NSU Box 5682
Natchitoches, Louisiana 71497
318-357-6464

PRESERVATION RESOURCES

Publications

Basic Preservation Publications

The Technology Subcommittee of the National American Institute of Architects Committee on Historic Resources (AIACHR) has recommended the following 10 publications as a basis for any preservation library collection:

- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation with Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Revised 1990. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1990.
- *Preservation Briefs*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1975-present.
- *The Restoration Manual*, by Orin Bullock, Jr. Norwalk, CT: Silvermine Publishers, 1966. Reprint—New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1983.
- *Architectural Graphic Standards*, by Charles George Ramsey and Harold Reeve Sleeper. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Any of the first five editions are of special interest: 1932, 1936, 1941, 1951, 1956.
- *The Technology of Historic American Buildings*, H. Ward Jandl, editor. Washington, DC: Foundation for Preservation Technology, 1983.
- *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*. Cyril M. Harris, editor (1975). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1987.
- *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture*, by John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz. Historic American Buildings Survey, 1977. Revised edition—Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1983.
- *Historic Architecture Sourcebook*, by Cyril M. Harris, editor (1977). New York, NY: Dover, 1983.
- *Recreating the Historic House Interior*, by William Seale. Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1985.
- *Recording Historic Structures*, John A. Burns, editor. Washington, DC: The American Institute of Architects Press, 1989.

From *APT Communique*
—Susan Ford Johnson
APT Executive Director

Historic Preservation Forum

Historic Preservation Forum is an information clearinghouse for the preservation movement. Membership includes the *Forum* journal (quarterly publication), *Forum News* (bimonthly newsletter), free access to all *Preservation Information* booklets, and special discounts on Preservation Press books, subscriptions to the *Preservation Law Reporter*, and registration to the annual National Preservation Conference.

For more information, contact Historic Preservation Forum, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036; 202-673-4296.

PUBLHIST

PUBLHIST is an Internet email conference on public history and open for free subscription and posting to anyone with an Internet or bitnet-connected email address. PUBLHIST subscribers include hundreds of public historians, graduate students planning public history careers, and academics with public history interests. Welcomed are discussions on cultural resource management, historical consulting, history museum and historic site issues, historic preservation, public history-related archives issues, public archeology, and all other public history-related subjects. To subscribe, send a message to: publhist-request@husc3.harvard.edu with the following text: subscribe publhist.

For more information, or for assistance in subscribing, send a message to PUBLHIST facilitator John Hurley at the following email address: jhurley@husc3.harvard.edu, or write to him at: 392 Franklin Street, No. 3, Cambridge, MA 02139; Phone: 617-661-8978.

Halogen Retrosystem™

A new product has been introduced by Visual Images, Inc. of Deerfield, Illinois which may prove valuable to parks wishing to rehab their existing lighting and reduce energy costs.

The Halogen RetroSystem™ acts as a retrofit replacement by converting existing recessed can or track fixtures into low-voltage moveable applications. It uses a standard, replaceable MR-16 halogen lamp married to a built-in transformer. The head swivels and the whole fixture rotates 360 degrees, allowing the user to convert recessed cans into directional lighting. In addition, MR-16 lamps are available in a wide variety of wattages, beam spreads, and color temperatures. Installation is as simple as screwing in a light bulb.

The reduced wattage and much longer bulb life may qualify this product for rebates from your local power company. Tests at the NPS Harpers Ferry Center Lighting Lab have been encouraging. We replaced a conventional 75-watt flood lamp in a recessed downlight with a 20-watt MR-16

flood. Results showed the same or better light distribution and an increase of 4 footcandles in illumination, all achieved with a decrease of 50 watts in energy usage.

The product is available directly from Visual Images at 708-948-5777. Federal government agencies may purchase at reduced cost from The Defense General Supply Center, 800-352-2852 (stock number NSN 6210-01-406-5723).

—Larry V. Bowers
Museum Specialist, Division of Conservation, Harpers Ferry Center

LOCAL NEWS

Historic Preservation, Urban Decay, and Suburban Sprawl

How effective is historic preservation and, specifically, historic district designation in counteracting urban decay? Does the preservation community overemphasize preservation's role in ameliorating devastated inner cities? These are the main issues of the accompanying article by Michel R. LeFevre, Community Preservation Coordinator for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (Bureau for Historic Preservation/SHPO). Originally published in the *HARB Bulletin*, this commentary challenges preservationists to rethink the "party line" on what historic preservation can realistically accomplish by itself. The uninterrupted decline of many traditional urban cores, particularly in the Northeast and the Midwest, has multiple causes and requires multiple solutions. Historic preservation is just one of many. These issues cannot be adequately understood without considering the continued draw of the suburbs, which are now in their second and third generations, and increasingly occurring on the edges of metropolitan areas. Certainly, suburban sprawl must be seen as the other side of the coin of urban decay. The reasons for its overwhelming growth must be factored in to any discussions about renewing the inner cities. The recent controversy and debate over the proposed Disney's America history theme park in Virginia's Piedmont region framed the issues well. The connections between sprawl and urban decline are explored in several new books including Anthony Downs' *New Visions for Metropolitan America* (published by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Brookings Institution) and David Rusk's (former mayor of Albuquerque) *Cities Without Suburbs.*

Does all of this mean that preservationists should give up pursuing historic district status for deteriorating urban neighborhoods and write off entire sections of our cities? Or, rather, does it lead us to the conclusion that besides seeking preservation of historic city centers, we also should lend our support to the preservation of the farmland and open spaces surrounding our cities? By forming alliances with land trusts, farmland preservation organizations, recreation activists, and growth management advocacy groups, preservationists can help shed light on the government policy and funding decisions that help support inefficient and destructive growth in the suburbs and the urban fringes. Although the current political climate does not support new efforts to limit development through government regulation, anti-sprawl advocates can turn the issue around by focusing on the government funding that supports sprawl (such as the $160 million the Commonwealth of Virginia was prepared to pay for road improvements at the Disney's America project). At the same time, preservationists should continue to emphasize the sheer profligacy of abandoning the existing infrastructure in the inner cities while building duplicate facilities in the hinterlands. Mr. Lefevre's article highlights the possibility that the preservation community may be setting itself up for failure by focusing singlemindedly on historic district designations without a concurrent concern for the related problems of development on the edges of metropolitan areas.

Stephen A. Morris, Certified Local Government Coordinator, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

"Captain's Row," Prince Street, Alexandria Historic District, Virginia. Photo by Horace J. Sheely, Jr., 1963, for NPS. Courtesy National Register of Historic Places.

Historic District Designation: Panacea or Placebo?

Michel R. Lefevre

When I am contacted by advocates of historic preservation from throughout Pennsylvania and asked to come to their communities to propose preservation strategies, and to emphasize the economic benefits of historic district designation, such as improvements in property values, I realize that I am in the unenviable position of having to qualify my statements, to my hosts' obvious disappointment. They had expected, from what they had heard and read, that historic designation would magically confer numerous economic benefits, including the much touted property value increase on which they had been relying to convince their skeptical neighbors and local legislators to support historic district designation and protection.

Charleston Historic District, South Carolina. Photo by Bill Jordan, Post-Courier, 1970. Courtesy National Register of Historic Places.

These are people who own property, reside in older areas, and have assumed a leadership role through their increasing concern over conditions in their neighborhoods that threaten the quality of their lives. The signs may be demographic changes, i.e., an aging population, or they may be seen in deferred maintenance of properties or a shift from single-family ownership to multifamily rentals. There may be other telltale signs, such as trash in streets, unswept sidewalks or unkempt yards, zoning infractions either unreported or simply disregarded by the municipality, and, inevitably, an increase in reported crimes.

A drastic occurrence, such as the demolition of a significant historic (private or public) building, may act as a catalyst to a grassroots effort to implement historic preservation planning at the local-government level. As a consequence of this, ad hoc committees or neighborhood organizations are created that attempt to raise awareness and appreciation of the built heritage in the community, and nudge elected officials in the direction of historic district designation and, ultimately, protection. It is the hope of these organizations that having their residential or commercial neighborhoods listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and/or protected by local historic district ordinance, will confer a variety of benefits that may have a positive influence over the area.

The plethora of literature promulgating the benefits of historic district designation and coming from the National Park Service, National Trust for Historic Preservation, state historic preservation offices, and Main Street organizations may have unwittingly raised unrealistic expectations as to the social and economic benefits of such designation. The historic preservation successes (read economic revitalization) of such extraordinary municipalities as Charleston, South Carolina; Alexandria, Virginia; and Galveston, Texas; and of certain neighborhoods like Greenwich Village in New York City (a once thriving Italian American neighborhood), Beacon Hill in Boston, or Society Hill in Philadelphia in retaining or attracting middle to upper-class property owners have raised the hopes of less fortunately situated cities and neighborhoods.

The historic preservation community has sometimes found itself having to defend against accusations of inducing gentrification through the designation of historic districts. To counter these accusations, studies have been initiated to demonstrate that property values, real estate taxes, and apartment rents do not increase as a result of historic designation; similar accusations were levelled, ironically, at urban renewal advocates and practitioners of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s for causing similar consequences, namely the dislodgement of the poor from "slums" (now euphemistically called "inner city" neighborhoods).

In contrast to this view is the contention asserted of historic preservationists that, in fact, historic district designation has numerous benefits, including increased property values. Studies purporting to demonstrate this conclusion, when scrutinized, fail on the basis of their flawed statistical methodology to be entirely convincing. How to assess these apparent contradictions? The easy way out of the dilemma is to assume that in some situations historic designation (when allied with strict regulatory controls) contributes to an increase in property value, while in other instances it has either the opposite effect or its effect is undetermined. The fact of the matter is that no study to date, at least known to this writer, can identify historic designation *per se* as the variable which can be identified as a direct link to increased property values.

Is this to conclude that implementing historic preservation strategies, such as historic

district designation, should be jettisoned? Absolutely not. What we need to conclude from these various studies is simply that we cannot make claims which cannot be substantiated by facts and which may raise hopes that will be unrealizable. Historic preservationists have attempted to justify a cultural predilection (which many of us share) for a historic built environment by arguing their cause with an economic rationale. But the market is determined, though not without government subsidies, by where people themselves wish to live. No amount of charm, history, quality of construction, and ambiance can convince the majority of middle-class Americans that old, deteriorating urban neighborhoods, and overcrowded schools are viable choices.

Certain national preservation organizations have published glossy booklets filled with testimonials from public officials, Main Street managers, preservationists and developers as to the near miraculous economic and social metamorphosis evidenced in their communities from the implementation of historic preservation strategies. But for every successful revitalization story, hundreds of communities continue to suffer from the results of the globalization of the economy, deindustrialization, relentless middle-class flight from older cities and towns to suburbs, and the gradual disinvestment which may be seen in boarded-up storefronts in most Main Streets and downtowns.

With the emasculation of federal tax incentives for rehabilitating historic buildings, the gradual strangulation of block grants for urban reinvestment, and a federal deficit siphoning away needed funding for urban and rural communities, the rosy predictions that historic district designation might in and of itself engender a preservation renaissance—a reinvestment in older neighborhoods—seem to have faded.

However, there seems no end of nonprofit and for-profit organizations willing to come to the rescue of communities in various stages of disinvestment and decay; they come armed with consultants with slide shows, town boosters, and fee schedules to provide a selection of solutions for town officials to implement, from colorful banners on lampposts to promotional schemes of all kinds. (I have to include myself as a member of that contingent.) Surely, as peripatetic prognosticators of good news and bearers of sound advice, we earn our salaries or fees. As to our efficacy, that is a matter for considerable speculation.

Society Hill Historic District, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Photo by G. Thomas, Clio Group, Inc., 1986. Courtesy National Register of Historic Places.

Because most of these rescue organizations are largely dependent, directly or indirectly, on grants from foundations and the largess of the legislature, the slightest doubt as to their efficacy is met with an uncomfortable silence, if not outright hostility. (I can't help wondering how efficacious my 18 years of effort have been when all around me the dust and debris of demolition continues.) They have become an industry in their own right and like some government agencies, their existence, whether warranted or not, is self-perpetuating. This is not to say that their recommendations aren't worthy of consideration or application—better good advice than none—but major economic, political, and social forces appear to overwhelm revitalization efforts in negatively impacted areas, as even a peremptory look at the census statistics of Pennsylvania's third-class cities can verify—they are in deep trouble.

Should we, therefore, throw in the towel and admit defeat? Of course not, because even in the worst of cases an orderly retreat is better than a rout, and for those communities that can genuinely benefit from historic preservation planning—and there are many in Pennsylvania (418 National Register, over one hundred protected by local government ordinances)—the loss of their main economic and cultural resource would be tragic.

The traditions of preservation and conservation can't be said to reflect the mainstream of American culture, although undeniably there is support for these values. Unfortunately, we as Americans have liked our history served to us as amusement, sanitized and interpreted, but preferably not in our own neighborhood. Historic towns and cities, nice places to visit—but to live in? As we contemplate many of Pennsylvania's 19th-century industrial cities and their struggle for survival, it is becoming clear that a generation of our citizens has never set foot in them, and only knows shopping malls, highway commercial strips, and dormitory suburbs. Their puzzlement at our concern must be similar to that of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the effort to save the snail darter—total incredulity.

BULLETIN BOARD

Training

Fiscal Year 1996 Cultural Resource Training Initiative

The National Park Service announces the Cultural Resource Training Initiative for FY96. The Initiative underwrites training in history, architecture, archeology, anthropology, landscape architecture, curation, interpretation, and other fields of cultural resource preservation. Proposed training activities must be submitted by offices or units of the National Park Service, but partnerships with non-profit organizations, professional associations, training institutes, and academic institutions are encouraged.

Proposals for training activities that promote the objectives of Section 101 (j) of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 are encouraged. This legislation specifically calls for increasing preservation training opportunities for other federal, state, tribal and local government workers, and students; technical or financial assistance, or both, to historically black colleges and universities, to tribal colleges, and to colleges with a high enrollment of Native Americans or Native Hawaiians. We strongly encourage you to develop your proposals in partnership with organizations that will reach the identified audiences.

Approximately $490,000 will be available in FY96. The maximum amount awarded will be $25,000 per training activity. Five copies of each proposal, complete with supplemental materials, must be received by June 1, 1995. The application is available on electronic means, but all final proposals must be submitted on paper. Faxed applications will not be accepted. Training activities that have been funded repeatedly in the past (i.e., 3 times) will not be eligible.

Selections will be announced on or shortly after July 15, 1995. Available funds will be transferred in February 1996.

Projects funded in FY 95 include: Documenting Your Community's Traditions—A Training Opportunity for the Six Indian Nations in Montana, Preserving Hawaii's Traditional Landscapes, Teaching with Georgia's Historic Places, and Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands, as well as 28 other projects.

For applications, please contact Michael Auer, Coordinator, Cultural Resource Training Initiative, Preservation Assistance Division (424), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-9594; cc:Mail: Michael Auer (WASO-Preservation) by name.

National Preservation Institute Seminars

The National Preservation Institute is presenting seminars for cultural resource managers during 1995 in Washington. The seminar series, in cooperation with the National Building Museum, includes Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act: Review and Update for Practitioners; Applied Technology for the Identification and Documentation of Structural and Archaeological Resources; Photodocumentation of Historic Structures: New Approaches; Cultural Resource Management Plans: Preparation and Implementation; and Concept to Construction: The Language of Exhibition Design.

For information on dates, times, and tuition, contact the National Preservation Institute, P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313; 202-393-0038.

SPAB Courses

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) is offering The Repair of Old Buildings—A Course of Lectures and Visits, to be held May 15-20, and again from October 2-7, 1995. It is intended for architects, surveyors, structural engineers, planners and conservation officers, builders and craftsmen. The course is suitable for those starting out on a career in conservation, but it is especially popular among those with some experience. The object of the course is to illustrate by lectures and practical examples the manner in which the conservative repair of old buildings can be achieved. The methods demonstrated include those evolved and proved by the Society in the last 118 years. The lecturers will all be practicing architects or other experts with long experience of this type of work. Some subjects include: principles of repair and conservation, conservation, cleaning and repair of stone and brickwork, and the impact of regulations on historic buildings.

For further information, contact SPAB, 37 Spital Square, London E1 6DY, England.

Technology & Conservation Conference Series

Risk Management: New Directions for Museums, Cultural/Historic Institutions, Conservators, & Collectors will be the subject of three separate conferences/training programs to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, on May 5 and on June 2 and 19, 1995. Sponsored by Technology & Conservation and The Boston Athenaeum, each of these meetings will cover a different aspect of risk management as it pertains to the protection and preservation of artistic/historic properties. These intensive meetings will provide in-depth, up-to-date information on planning and implementation approaches, advances in methods and products that can help minimize risks and/or aid in recovery, and legal, insurance, and architectural aspects of protecting collections and properties.

For more information, contact either of the conference co-planners: Susan E. Schur, Publisher-Editor, Technology & Conservation, One Emerson Place, 16M, Boston, MA 02114; 617-227-8581, or Robert Hauser, Conservator, The New Bedford Whaling Museum, 18 Johnny Cake Hill,

New Bedford, MA 02740; 508-997-0046.

HISTORY BENEATH YOUR FEET

The Division of Archeology at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park hosted Harpers Ferry Archeology Weekend, April 28-30. Events included guided tours of the Virginius Island archeology preserve, the setting for a 19th-century industrial village. Visitors learned about building techniques by touring an exhibit of architectural/archeological features. A book signing celebrated the recent publication of *An Archaeology of Harpers Ferry's Commercial and Residential District*, published by Historical Archaeology.

Conferences

RESTORATION Exhibition/Conference

RESTORATION announces a new show and new venue: RESTORATION/San Francisco will take place on December 10-12, 1995. The next winter/spring event will be held in Baltimore March 17-19, 1996. Like previous RESTORATION shows, the San Francisco and Baltimore events will consist of a three-day exhibition and three-day conference covering all aspects of architectural restoration, objects conservation, and landscape preservation.

For further information contact Steven J. Schuyler: 617-933-9055; fax: 617-933-8744.

ASC Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the **Association of Systematics Collections** (ASC) will meet at the University of California at Berkeley June 30 to July 2, 1995. The meeting will feature a workshop on Natural History Collections on the information superhighway. Speakers will address efforts to create a National Biodiversity Information Infrastructure or Center for Biodiversity Information, and the role of systematics databases therein. For more information, contact ASC, 730 11th Street, NW, 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20001-4521; 202-347-2850; fax: 202-347-0072.

AIC Symposium

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) is conducting a symposium on gilded metal surfaces June 4-6, 1995, in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Gilding of metal has been known since ancient times and has been practiced in many parts of the world throughout history. The first ever symposium on gilded metal surfaces will bring together professionals from the international community with an interest in all aspects of this subject. The speakers and topics for papers have been selected to present a broad spectrum of the history, technology, deterioration, and preservation of gilded metal, as well as focused examination of more specific issues.

For more information, contact AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006; 202-452-9545.

Landscape Architecture Symposium

A landscape architecture symposium devoted to the topic, Places of Commemoration: The Search for Identity and Landscape Design, will be held at Dumbarton Oaks May 19 and 20, 1995. The symposium will discuss the role of landscape architecture in the design of commemorative places that are intended to help shape and construct people's memory and identity.

For more information and a registration form, contact Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007; 202-342-3280.

Chacmool Conference

The Chacmool Conference, with the theme, Archaeology into the New Millennium: Public or Perish, will be held November 10-12, 1995, in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

In North America, as elsewhere, financial resources available to archeology are being cut, and archeologists have been forced into a more defensive role to preserve both their positions and the viability of their research. As jobs in the traditional areas (universities and museums) become scarcer, archeologists are slowly beginning to look at other areas of employment, including interpretive centers, tourism and development, consulting and cultural resource management. The conference will provide a forum to discuss what public archeology is, what one's function is, and how one is going to successfully balance research goals with the public.

For more information, contact Lesley Nicholls at 403-220-7131, or by fax: 403-282-9567, or email: 13042@ucdasvm1.admin.ucalgary.ca.

Society for Historical Archaeology

The 1996 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 2-7, 1996. The theme is Bridging Distances: Recent Approaches to Immigration, Migration, and Ethnic Identity; and Forging Partnerships in Outreach and Education.

For more information, contact Marcy Gray, conference chair, Gray and Pape, Inc., 1318 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45210; 513-665-6707; email: 76554.3313@compuserve.com; or Kim A. McBride, program coordinator, Dept. of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024;

606-257-1944; EMail:KAMCBR00@UKCC.UKY.EDU.

AAMA Announces 1995 Conference

The African American Museums Association (AAMA) will hold its 17th annual conference on August 24-26, 1995, in Tampa, Florida. The conference theme is Claiming Ownership: Our Art, Our History, Our Museums and it will be hosted by the Museum of African American Art in Tampa.

A pre-conference workshop on leadership in the African American museum field will be held on August 24. Conference sessions will take place on August 25-26, and will deal with a variety of issues related to the theme as well as general museology. Pre-registration is required; on-site registration will be limited.

Since 1978, the African American Museums Association has been the voice of the black museum movement in the United States. Headquartered in Wilberforce, Ohio, home of the National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center, AAMA is actively engaged in advocacy before Congress and other bodies on behalf of member institutions' concerns. AAMA produces a quarterly newsletter, a directory of black museums and museum professionals, plans workshops to address the needs and concerns of the profession, and convenes an annual conference for the purposes of training and networking.

For further information, contact Jocelyn Robinson-Hubbuch, executive director, at 513-373-4611, fax: 513-376-2007, or write AAMA, P.O. Box 548, Wilberforce, OH 45384.

AAMA announces the upcoming publication of the *1994 Survey of the African American Museum Field*. Funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation, the survey identifies the status and needs of African American museums and cultural centers located throughout the country.

Information on size and type, collections, staffing and training needs, current trends and plans for the future, internal and external factors affecting success, and more is provided, as well as an institutional profile of each museum.

The survey is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1995, and will be available free of charge through support from the Institute of Museum Services (IMS) Professional Services grant program. Requests for the publication may be made by contacting the AAMA office.

National Park Week, 1995

National Park Week, set for May 22-28, 1995, will focus on the rich educational tradition of the National Park Service. The NPS will highlight the tremendous array of learning opportunities the national park system provides visitors—especially our nation's children—through the Parks as Classrooms, Junior Rangers, and other interpretive programs.

Design for Transportation National Awards Program

The U.S. Department of Transportation and the National Endowment for the Arts have announced the 1995 Design for Transportation National Awards Program. The awards will honor those projects and activities that exemplify the highest standards of design and have made an outstanding contribution to the nation's transportation systems and the people they serve. The following categories will be accepted: architecture; engineering, energy conservation, technology, and systems; art and graphic design; historic preservation; urban design and planning, landscape architecture; and special interest. Entries must achieve one or more of the following U.S. Department of Transportation goals: Tie America Together, Enhance Our Environment, Put People First, and Promote Safety and Security. Anyone may enter a transportation or transportation-related project that was completed and in use in the United States and its possessions between January 1, 1988 and January 1, 1995. Funding for the pro-

jects may be from any source, not just the federal government. No entry fee is required. The deadline for entries is July 20, 1995.

For entry forms or further information call Thomas Grooms, Program Director, Federal Design Improvement, Design Program, at 202-682-5437.

Call for Papers

The **Center for Studies in Landscape Architecture** at Dumbarton Oaks/Trustees for Harvard University will hold its 1996 symposium on the topic, The Landscape of Theme Parks and Their Antecedents.

Symposium participants will discuss the role of landscape architecture in the design of theme parks. Topics may range from historic gardens with "themed" landscapes, amusement parks, and garden exhibitions to modern theme parks.

The symposium will be held at Dumbarton Oaks on May 17 and 18, 1996. Abstracts of no more than three pages describing the scope of the work and its significance for the symposium theme must be received by July 31, 1995. Those interested in presenting a paper should request more detailed information from Director of Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007; 202-342-3280; fax: 202-342-3207.

The **Ohio Archaeological Council** (OAC) is sponsoring the Fourth Ohio Archaeological Council Conference November 17 and 18, 1995, at Cleveland State University. The objective of the conference, entitled, Hunter-Gatherers to Horticulturalists: The Archaic Prehistory of the Ohio Area, is to synthesize archeological research on the Archaic stage in Ohio and surrounding areas, including the mid and upper Ohio River Valley and the Lake Erie Basin. Papers are invited on all aspects of archeological research on the Archaic, including chronology, technology, settlement, subsistence, social structure, diet and demography, ceremonialism, origin, and decline.

Persons interested in participating in one of the three sessions are encouraged to submit a 250-word abstract to the Conference Coordinator by May 15, 1995. For more information or to submit abstracts, contact Kent Vickery, OAC Conference Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210380, Cincinnati, OH 45221; 513-556-5787; fax: 513-556-2778.

Dwight T. Pitcaithley

New NPS Chief Historian

National Park Service Director Roger G. Kennedy has announced the appointment of Dr. Dwight T. Pitcaithley to the position of chief historian of the NPS, headquartered in Washington, DC.

As chief historian, Pitcaithley will be responsible for a nationwide history program of park development and education for 368 parks as diverse as Independence National Historical Park in Pennsylvania, Frederick Douglass National Historic Site in Washington, DC, and the USS Arizona Memorial in Hawaii. "Dwight is enthusiastic about the strong emphasis the Park Service is putting on education," Director Kennedy said. "He has a firm understanding of our role as educators with the more than 270 million annual visitors who come to learn in the places where history was made."

Pitcaithley was born and raised in Carlsbad, NM. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps and Vietnam from 1964-67. He joined the NPS Southwest Region in 1976 as a historian. He became the regional historian for the North Atlantic Region in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1979. From 1989 to 1995, Pitcaithley served as the chief, Division of Cultural Resources for the National Capital Region.

Dwight participated in the restoration efforts at the Statue of Liberty National Monument in New York and the Lincoln and Jefferson memorials in Washington.

Pitcaithley earned a bachelor of arts degree and a master's degree in history from Eastern New Mexico University and also has a Ph.D. in history from Texas Tech University. He is a member of the Society for History in the Federal Government and won the James Madison Prize in 1988 for his publication, *Historic Sites: What Can Be Leaned From Them?* He is also a member of the Organization of American Historians and a member of the National Council on Public History.

Chief Historians of the National Park Service

1935-37–Verne E. Chatelain
1938-51–Ronald F. Lee
1951-64–Herbert E. Kahler
1964-72–Robert M. Utley
1972-73–A. Russell Mortensen*
1974-80–Harry W. Pfanz
1981-94–Edwin C. Bearss
Current –Dwight T. Pitcaithley

*At the time *CRM* went to press, we learned of Russ Mortensen's death on February 19, 1995.

Cultural Resource Training Directory Update

Emogene A. Bevitt

In order to reduce printing costs and to take advantage of the growing use of Internet, plans are underway to move the *Cultural Resource Training Directory* of *CRM* onto the Internet, and have them solely available in that manner. The following list is a transitional phase to provide some information to those who lack access to the Internet and to encourage those with access to seek this information in the new format.

What follows are the key items: name of course, date, fee, and contact. The more complete entries may be found on the Internet at the gopher site provided by the National Park Service National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. (See section on Electronic or Internet Access at the end of these listings.)

Common Ground, Courses of Interest to More Than One Specialty

Exploring Our Cultural Assumptions (Introductory), June 1-2

Initiating Cross-Cultural Dialogues, June 1-2

Tips and Traps of Successful Diversity Initiatives: A Panel on Best Practices, June 2

Community Development for New Americans, June 2

A Creative Response to Communities in Crisis: Promoting Cross-Cultural Understanding Through the Arts, June 2

Using Story, Dialogue and Reflection to Deepen Cultural Awareness, June 2

Institutionalizing Multi-culturalism: Broadening the Base of Decision-Makers, June 2

Building Cultural Competence, June 3-4

Tools for Leading and Building Diverse Teams, June 3-4

Multi-cultural Conflict Resolution: Developing Interpersonal Tools, June 3-4

Using Mediation to Increase Community Participation in Public Policy, June 3-4

All in Washington, DC. Costs: $270-$425. Contact: Rossana Miranda-Johnston or Laura Shipler, National MultiCultural Institute, 3000 Connecticut Av NW, Ste 438, Washington, DC 20008-2556; Ph 202-483-0700, fax 202-483-5233.

Fire Safety; June 2, Boston, MA; $90.

Intrusion Detection and Prevention, June 19, $90.

Contact: Susan Schur, Publisher-Editor, Technology & Conservation, One Emerson Place, 16M, Boston, MA 02114; 617-227-8581; or Robert Hauser, Conservator, The New Bedford Whaling Museum, 18 Johnny Cake Hill, New Bedford, MA 02740; 508-997-0046.

Glass Fibre-Optics Architectural/Museum/ Historic Lighting Course, June 12-15, San Diego, CA; Fee TBA.

The British Connection—A Transatlantic Exchange of Ideas on the Conservation of Pre-1940 Structures, Oct., Philadelphia, PA, Fee and specific dates TBA.

Contact: Gersil Kay, Building Conservation International, 1901 Walnut Street, Suite 9B, Philadelphia, PA 19103; telephone 215-568-0923, fax 215-568-4572.

Pacific NW Preservation Field School, June 12-July 23, Malheur Field Station, Harney County, OR. Contact: Donald Peting, Director, Historic Preservation Program, University of Oregon, 5233 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-5233, Telephone: 503-346-2077; 503-346-3631; fax: 503-346-3626, E-mail: jdfoster@aaa.uoregon.edu

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Charleston Preservation Field School, June 18-30, Charleston, SC; Fee TBA. Contact: Dr. Robert R. Weyeneth, Charleston Preservation Field School, University of South Carolina, Department of History, Columbia, SC 29208; Telephone: 803-777-5195; fax: 803-777-4494.

Race, Ethnicity and Power in Maritime America: The Role of Race and Ethnicity in Maritime Communities of North America and the Caribbean - A Multidisciplinary Discussion; Sept. 14-17, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, CT; Fee TBA. Contact: Dr. James Miller, Director, American Studies Department, Trinity College, 300 Summit Street, Hartford, CT 06106-3100; fax 203-297-5258.

1995 International Historic Canals Conference; Oct. 2-6, Augusta, GA; Fee TBA. Contact: Marcia Downing, 801 Broad Street #507, Augusta, GA 30901-1225; 706-722-1071.

Anthropology and Related Specialties

Managing Archeological Resources, June 5-10; $462 (Canadian). Contact: Joy Davis, Cultural Resource Management Program, Division of Continuing Studies, University of Victoria, PO Box 3030, Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 3N6; Telephone: 604-721-8462; fax: 604-721-8774.

Abbe Museum Field School, mid-September, 1 week, specific dates TBA, Bar Harbor, ME; $350 [approx.] EDIS/CEU. Contact: Diane Kopec, Abbe Museum, PO Box 286, Bar Harbor, ME 04609; Telephone: 207-288-3519.

Applied Technology Specialties

Remote Sensing/Geophysical Techniques for Cultural Resource Management, May 22-26, Cahokia Mounds State Park, Collinsville, IL; $475.00. Contact: Steven De Vore, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Interagency Archeological Services, PO Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287; 303-969-2882.

Crafts, Trades, and Apprenticeships

Ladderback Chairmaking, June 11-17

Toolmaking for Woodworkers, June 26-July 1

Windsor Chairmaking, July 9-15. All in Marshall, NC; fees vary from $485-$555. Contact: Country Workshops, 90 Mill Creek Road, Marshall, NC 28753; telephone 704-656-2280.

17th Century Joinery Workshop, Aug. 21-26, Baltimore, MD; $450. Contact: John Alexander, 1406 Light Street, Baltimore, MD 21230; telephone 410-685-4375.

Historic Building Related Specialties

Summer Studies in Historic Preservation: May 29-June 16, Cape May, NJ; Fee TBA.

Summer Studies in Historic Preservation, June 30-Aug. 10; Yorkshire, England; $2400 plus air includes rooms, meals.

Contact: Prof. David P. Fogle, Director, Graduate Certificate Program in Historic Preservation, School of Architecture, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; telephone 301-405-6309, fax 301-314-9583.

Historic Plaster Repair; June 8-11, $375; $350 members.

Dry-laid Stone Wall Repair, Canterbury Shaker Village; July 7-8, $150-$125

Moldings: The Building Blocks of Classical Architecture; July 29-30, $165-$150

Achieving ADA Access to Historic Buildings at Shelburne Museum; Aug. 25, $55-$45

Managing a Small Restoration Practice; Sept. 15-16; $175-$155

Practical Climate Control in Historic Buildings at Shelburne Museum; Sept. 22, $55-$45

Project Management of Alterations in Historic Buildings at Shelburne Museum; Sept. 23, $55-$45

Contact: Judy Hayward, Historic Windsor, Preservation Institute for the Building Crafts, PO Box 1777, Windsor, VT 05089, Telephone: 802-674-6752.

Stabilization and Maintenance of Historic Structures; July 11-15

Workshop on Masonry Cleaning and Preservation; July 19-22

Preservation and Reproduction of Architectural Metalwork; July 20-22

Historic Paints: Materials and Methods of Study; Aug. 9-12

Preservation and Reproduction of Historic Wallpaper; Sept. 13-16

Historic Building Hardware; Sept. 14-16.

All in Mt. Carroll, Il; fee varies $400-500 and always includes accommodations. Contact: Mary Wood Lee, Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, 203 East Seminary Street, PO Box 66, Mt. Carroll, IL 61053; Telephone: 815-244-1173.

USC 1995 Program of Short Courses in Historic Preservation, Los Angeles, CA

Preservation and Adaptive Re-use, July 28-29; $225

Structure and Performance, July 30; $125

Materials Properties and Conservation, July 31-Aug. 1; $225

Historic Interiors and Finishes, Aug. 2; $125

Historic Site Documentation, Aug. 3; $125

Contract Documents and Supervision, Aug. 4; $125

Interpretation and Cultural Diversity, Aug. 5; $125

Historic Design Landscapes, Aug. 7-8; $225

Historic Site Curatorship, Aug. 9; $125

Preservation Economics, Aug. 10, $125

Preservation Law, Aug. 11; $225

International Preservation, Aug. 12; $125

Complete program from July 28-Aug. 12; $1500. Contact: Jeffrey M. Chusid, AIA, Director, Preservation Short Course Program, University of Southern California, School of Architecture, 204 Watt Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0291; Telephone: 213-740-2723; fax: 213-740-8884.

High Performance Materials for Civil Engineering, Oct. 10; no fee. Contact: James Clifton or Jonathan Martin.

Federal Fire Forum, Nov. 6; no fee. Contact: Robert Levine.

Building and Fire Research Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Gaithersburg, MD 20899; Telephone: 301-975-6707 or 6717.

Landscape Preservation

Preserving Historic Cultural Landscapes, Aug. 9-12; $500 [including accommodations]. Contact: Mary Wood Lee, Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, 203 East Seminary Street, PO Box 66, Mt. Carroll, IL 61053; Telephone: 815-244-1173.

Museum Related Specialties

Section I: Materials, Examination and Documentation [Archeo. and Ethnographic], June 20-30

Design and Construction of Custom Mannequins, July 11-15

Museum Hazards Workshop, July 13-15

Care of Maps, Posters and Oversize Paper Artifacts, July 19-22

Packing and Shipping, July 19-22

Advanced Matting and Housing Workshop, July 26-29

Design and Construction of Mounts for Exhibit, July 26-29

Introduction to the Care of Books, Aug. 9-12

Care of Textiles, Aug. 23-26

Care of Photographic Collections, Aug. 24-26

Computer Software for Collections Management, Aug. 24-26

Section II: Environmental Monitoring and Control [Collections Care Core], Sept. 12-16

Section II: Environmental Monitoring and Control [Archeo. and Ethnographic], Sept. 12-16

Section III: Management and Planning [Collections Care Core], Sept. 18-22

Section III: Management and Planning [Archeo. and Ethnographic], Sept. 18-22

Photomicrography for Conservators, Oct. 17-21

Removal of Pressure Sensitive Tapes and Stains, Oct. 17-21

Workshop on the Use of Adhesives in Textile Conservation, Oct. 17-21. All in Mt. Carroll, Il; fee varies $350-900 and always includes accommodations.

Contact: Mary Wood Lee, Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, 203 East Seminary Street, PO Box 66, Mt. Carroll, IL 61053; Telephone: 815-244-1173.

Public Programming, Nov. 1995, 5 days, specific dates TBA; $250-300.

Museum Management and Operations, Jan. 1996, 5 days, specific dates TBA; $250-300.

Exhibition Design and Management, Spring 1996, 5 days, specific dates TBA; $250-300.

Managing Museum Collections, early Summer 1996, 5 days, specific dates TBA; $250-300.

For more information and a flier contact: Center for Museum Studies, Smithsonian Institution, MRC 427, Washington, DC 20560; fax 202-357-3346.

Museum Management Institute, July 6-August 2, 1996, Berkeley, CA; $3,000 including housing and most meals (scholarships available). Deadline for completed applications is Jan. 5, 1996. Contact: Museum Management Institute, 41 East 65th Street, New York, NY 10021; telephone 800-232-0270; fax 212-861-2487.

Heritage Education

Teaching with Historic Places Summer Institute, July 5-14, Washington, DC; $50. Contact: Marilyn Harper, National Register, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; Telephone: 202-343-9546; fax: 202-343-1836.

Walk Around the Block with Polaroid, July 25, Indianapolis, IN, $20. Contact: Suzanne Stanis, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 340 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; telephone 317-639-4534.

Teaching with Historic Places, September, one week, specific dates TBA, Harpers Ferry, WV; No fee. Contact: Beth Boland, National Register, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; Telephone: 202-343-9545; fax: 202-343-1836.

Electronic or Internet Access

The National Park Service National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) is developing an Internet gopher to provide centralized access to preservation related Internet resources. These include gopher sites such as the Southeastern Archaeological, ICOMOS, and National Archives Gophers; databases such as NADB and the National Register of Historic Places; libraries; archives; and museums. Job announcements, grants availability, training courses, and conferences will be posted, including

those of NCPTT and the National Park Service. The gopher will have National Park Service publications, emergency assistance programs, and information appropriate for using the Internet. For more information about the NCPTT gopher and access, contact Mary Carroll (mcarroll@alpha.nsula.edu).

It is anticipated that both the *Cultural Resource Training Directory*, and the *Directory of Cultural Resource Education Programs* will be available through the Internet gopher maintained by the NCPTT. Preserve/Net, housed at Cornell University, provides information about historic preservation and related disciplines. Only the state-by-state portion of the *Directory of Cultural Resources Education Programs* is accessible through Preserve/Net at the following address: http://www.crp.cornell.edu/preserve.html.

Information about archeological fieldwork and field schools for students and volunteers is available from the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA). The "Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin" includes fieldwork locations in both the United States and Canada, contacts, deadlines, costs, and details about academic credit. It may be purchased ($8.50 for AIA members, $10.50 for non-members; plus $3.00 shipping and handling) by check or money order from Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Order Department, 4050 Westmark Drive, Dubuque, IA 52002; telephone (800) 228-0810 or (319) 589-1000.

Information on museum related courses and workshops may be found in two ways. The Interior Museum Property Program, designed to foster the Department of the Interior's management of its museum property through its bureaus, has a training bulletin board. To reach the bulletin board contact: ronald_c._wilson@nps.gov or by mail Ronald C. Wilson, Curatorial Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone 202-523-0268.

For National Park Service museums and staff only, a museum related training and meeting bulletin board may be reached through cc:mail sent to Virginia Kilby, WASO-Curatorial Services Division, or by telephone 202-523-0243.

Additional Entries/Information for the *Directory of Cultural Resource Education Programs*

[For more information on this directory and how to order copies see *CRM*, Vol. 18, No. 2, page 20.]

New or more complete entries have been received for the following four programs. For the complete text see the Internet version of this Training Update.

Goucher College
Center for Continuing Studies
1021 Dulaney Valley Road
Baltimore, MD 21204-2794
1-800-697-4646; 410-337-6200; fax 410-337-6085
Richard Wagner, Ph.D., Director
Master of Arts in Historic Preservation

University of Maryland
Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
Francis Scott Key Hall
College Park, MD 20742
301-405-6309 or 301-405-4313
Prof. David P. Fogle, Program Director
J. Kirkpatrick Flack, Chair, Committee on Historic Preservation
Graduate Certificate

Harrisburg Area Community College
Mathematics, Engineering, & Technology Division
Historic Preservation Diploma Program
Harrisburg, PA 17110
717-780-2459 or 717-780-2489; fax 717-231-7670
Linda A. Lefevre, Coordinator
Diploma in Historic Preservation

University of Washington
Preservation Planning and Design Program
410 Gould Hall, JO-40
College of Architecture and Urban Planning
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195
206-543-5996; fax 206-585-9597
Gail L. Dubrow, Director
Certificate in Preservation Planning and Design with the following degrees: Master of Architecture (MArch), Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA), Master of Urban Planning (MUP), Ph.D. in Urban Design and Planning (Ph.D.)

H. Ward Jandl

March 17, 1946 – March 18, 1995

Colleagues and friends remember Ward Jandl for his many public and private achievements; for his professionalism, level-headedness, and integrity; and for his compassion, sense of humor, and friendship.

Ward joined the National Park Service in 1974 as an architectural historian with the National Register of Historic Places, where he reviewed and evaluated nominations. He advanced to the position of chief, Technical Preservation Services Branch in the Preservation Assistance Division (PAD), then deputy chief, PAD, and chief appeals officer. He was responsible for overseeing the historic preservation certification program by which property owners receive tax incentives for rehabilitating historic buildings; for developing, publishing, and disseminating guidance and technical information on rehabilitating and preserving cultural resources; and for developing and coordinating workshops and conferences relating to the preservation and rehabilitation of cultural resources. As chief appeals officer, Ward ruled on appeals of denials of certification under the Tax Incentives Program.

Having worked for many years developing policy and advising national and state historic preservation programs, Ward was a nationally-known figure in historic preservation. In addition to numerous official publications and reports, Ward co-authored two books—*Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company,* in 1986, and *Yesterday's Houses of Tomorrow: Innovative Homes: 1850-1950,* in 1991.

Born in Princeton, New Jersey, Ward graduated from Yale University in 1968. He spent two years in the Peace Corps teaching English in Ankara, Turkey; and in 1970, he moved to New York City to attend Columbia University where he received a graduate certificate in historic preservation in 1971.

For his work in historic preservation, Ward received several awards from the Department of the Interior including the Meritorious Service Award. In 1984, the Rehabilitation Tax Incentive Program, which Ward led from its inception, received the Presidential Design Award. This award was presented to Ward at the White House.