CRM

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

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National Park Service
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To promote and maintain high standards for preserving and managing cultural resources

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP AND PARTNERSHIPS
Katherine H. Stevenson

EDITOR
Ronald M. Greenberg

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ADVISORS
David Andrews
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Joan Bacharach
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State Historic Preservation Officer, Georgia
Roger E. Kelly
Archeologist, NPS
Antoinette J. Lee
Historian, NPS
John Poppeliers
International Liaison Officer
for Cultural Resources, NPS

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Stephen A. Morris
Outdoor Recreation Planner, NPS
Kay D. Weeks
Technical Writer-Editor, NPS

CONSULTANTS
Wm. H. Freeman
Design, Imaging, Production–Freeman Publishing Services
Janice C. McCoy
Editing–Editorial Notes

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Cover: San Rafael Church, La Cueva, New Mexico, restored by the community, 1996. Community members (l to r) Samuel Maestas, Ida Trujillo, and Richard Martinez, Jr. Photo by Sam Adams, courtesy Cornerstones, Community Partnerships, Santa Fe, NM.

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Departments

POINT OF VIEW

Letters

Dear Editor

This letter is prompted by *CRM's* issue on Saving America's Battlefields (Vol. 20, No. 5). The outcome of the Civil War was determined not only on these battlefields, but also at hundreds of locations reflecting the industrial might of the northeastern United States. While material remains of the latter are still abundant, I know of no effort to comprehensively catalog, protect or interpret these cultural resources with an eye towards the Civil War. These sites—many of which are old water-powered mills and workers' homes—are threatened by demolition for new housing development or by neglect and arson as modern industry out-migrates from this portion of our country.

While the Springfield Armory National Historic Site possesses excellent exhibits, and the newly established Quinebaug/Shetucket and Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridors contain numerous mills (mostly in private ownership) that produced everything from rifles and heavy cannon to soldier's uniforms, the interpretive focus is on the industrial revolution, not the Civil War. One can visit a preeminent maritime museum in Mystic, Connecticut but never realize that this town's shipyards built more gunboats for the Union coastal blockade and more whalers to fuel the Northern war effort than any other community in New England. The Civil War was an all-consuming effort, driving the New England and mid-Atlantic economies, and virtually every town has a monument dedicated to local men who died in forests and fields hundreds of miles to the south.

The preservation strategies outlined in *CRM's* Saving America's Battlefields issue are also applicable to protecting the Civil War's remaining northern industrial landscape. The challenge at this point is convincing people that there is such a landscape, and that loss of Civil War sites due to development or neglect is not confined just to battlefields.

—William R. Haase
Director of Planning
Town of Ledyard, CT

Nominating Archeological Sites to the National Register of Historic Places: What's the Point?

The National Register of Historic Places, kept by the National Park Service, is "the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation" (NPS n.d.). Only about 7% of the nearly 67,000 properties listed on the National Register are archeological sites. Does this under representation matter?

What is the point of listing archeological sites in the National Register of Historic Places? Many archeologists will answer quickly that there is no point in going to the trouble of preparing a nomination and working with a Historic Preservation Officer to nominate it. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the same protection is provided for a site that is determined eligible for listing as for one that is actually listed.

If the purpose of the National Register were simply to flag sites for mitigation or avoidance, then that would be a reasonable answer. However, the National Register, established 30 years ago by the same legislation that gave us the Section 106 process, has become much more than "a list of places worthy of preservation" and archeology has become much more than it was in 1966 as well.

In a recent issue of *CRM*, which honored the 30-year anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, Hester Davis (1996:44) writes:

> Without the NHPA, archeology might have remained a largely esoteric endeavor. With the NHPA, archeology has been transformed into "public archeology," and has changed the future of the past forever.

We archeologists often behave as if we can have our choice of both worlds. We seem to want the control and secrecy that an esoteric endeavor allows, but we also want public interest and knowledge and the public law that supports much of the work we now do.

If a site is determined eligible and is going to be effected by a federal undertaking, then generally it is either avoided or the effect is mitigated by a "dig and destroy" data recovery excavation. If avoided, a site is a perfect candidate for nomination to the National Register, but that happens too rarely. Consider that last year the Register received just over 1,500 nominations while about 12,000 properties were determined eligible by the States (NPS 1997).

No national database of properties determined to be eligible is available; often that information remains buried in survey reports or office memos. That is, it virtually disappears. When information on sites disappears, it becomes inaccessible to the public and that loss tugs archeology back into the esoteric endeavor it once was.

Not an archeologist working in this country today is unaware that the "public" has become exceptionally important to archeology: we are anxious to "educate" the public, to share the excitement and discoveries of the discipline; we are eager to point out the public benefits of our discipline, to reveal the wrongheadedness of those who would profit from the plunder of sites and the sales of artifacts; we want to protect archeological resources and the legislation which addresses them and we want the public's help in doing so. We have been quite successful at enlisting the public's support. But we are not using an important tool at our disposal. I have become convinced that archeologists undervalue and under use the National Register, which has become an essential component of the public memory.*

I believe that it is relatively recently that the Register has taken on a role as an essential component of public memory in the United States. Part of the reason it has done so is that it is now available as a searchable and useable database. Now statistics can be compiled and used.

The introductory materials to early editions of the National Register book provide little context on how the list might be used or perceived, although the bicentennial edition applauds the "evolution" of historic preservation from elitism to expanded representation. It is not until the latest edition published in 1994 (which I believe is the 10th edition) that the anonymous authors (NPS 1994:viii, ix) of the introduction write that Listing in the National Register:

> Has meaning that far transcends an honor roll of significant places . . . National Register documentation of historic properties becomes part of a national database and research resource available for planning, management, research, education, and interpretation. Listing furnishes authentication of the worth of a historic place and often influences a community's attitude toward its heritage.

Perhaps the final point is most important: listing in the Register serves to authenticate the worth of a historic place. It is this authentication that gives the Register power in public perception.

The preamble to the National Historic Preservation Act states that:

> ... the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.

I think that the implication is clear that the list of significant places is meant to be representative of American history. It strikes me that archeological resources might account for more than 7% of actual historic places and should have a higher representation on this official list. I don't claim to know what an ideal proportion might be, but consider that history before European exploration and settlement lasted at least 20 times as long as history after that settlement began. Many categories of post-contact sites are under represented as well. Historic properties associated with poor and minority Americans often may survive only as archeological sites. The dearth of archeological listings results in a deafening silence: a gap in the national memory.

In his book *Silencing the Past*, anthropologist Michel-Rolph Trouillot analyzes some ways that historical narratives silence certain aspects of the past. He writes (Trouillot 1995:26):

> Silences enter the process of historical production at four crucial moments: the moment of fact creation (the making of sources); the moment of fact assembly (the making of archives); the moment of fact retrieval (the making of narratives); and the moment of retrospective significance (the making of history in the final instance).

Historic preservation may create silence at several of these moments, but particularly in the preserving of an archive of our physical surroundings. The National Register, as an official list, is both an archive and a collection of narratives. The silences therefore are compounded as histories are made from these building blocks.

Archeologists may nominate sites as a way to confront the silence of important parts of the past. Archeological sites listed and therefore acknowledged as "places important in American history" are then available to contribute to the creation of public memory.

Peter Fowler (1981:67) writes that, for the public, a few generations are easier to understand than the distant past. Most people's sense of the past probably does not extend beyond a few generations. Consequently, he argues, archeology's single most important contribution to society may be a sense of perspective in time.

Archeology, therefore, extends the past deeply. It may counter the modern cognitive time line that compresses 500 generations into a single word: "prehistory." Perhaps archeology also serves to extend our common understanding of heritage—of significant pasts and places—beyond the elite and carefully curated buildings, to a common past in which all of our ancestors played a part.

Currently, we have a process through which many sites that are eligible for listing in the National Register are not listed but are

—continued page 39

Features

Dwight T. Pitcaithley

The Future of the NPS History Program

The presentation of history in public settings has recently been the subject of great debate in this country. The conceptualization of museum exhibits at the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress prompted a flurry of newspaper, magazine, and television coverage; the development of standards for the exploration of history in the public schools drew significant criticism; federal funding of cultural programs by the National Endowments prompted extensive debate within Congress. At the same time, the National Park Service has reorganized and decentralized; and, in the process, fundamentally altered its approach to managing the national park system. The NPS must now decide how its history program can best respond to these changing cultural and organizational conditions.

There is reason to be optimistic that the NPS can and will take advantage of opportunities that were not available earlier. As Chief Historian (and a 20-year employee of the National Park Service), I am mindful that, while the agency has a long tradition of excellence in preservation and education that is emulated in local, state, and private historic sites, our system is not perfect. There are many areas that can be refined and strengthened.

My thoughts on the future direction of the program are grounded in my conviction that the study of history is not only relevant to contemporary society, but essential if we are to understand our current condition and create a future based on knowledge and wisdom. To be meaningful, history must be examined totally—the uncomfortable along with the comfortable, the complex along with the simple, the controversial along with the inspirational. We cannot learn from the past unless we explore it in its entirety.

In its 65-year history, the National Park Service's history program has undergone significant change. Starting with the hiring of Verne Chatelain in 1931 as the first Chief Historian, the direction and emphasis of the program has evolved with the changing requirements of the times. Chatelain was first assigned to the Division of Education under the direction of Harold C. Bryant, but quickly won support for the creation of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings. Chatelain and his fellow historians (at that time, the few historians in the NPS were all men) focused on establishing a role for history within the agency, developing historic preservation standards, and dealing with the crushing demands of the New Deal programs. They had to define that role in the shadow of Colonial Williamsburg, which was successfully setting a new standard for the entire concept of historic preservation. Evidence suggests that the program skillfully combined historic preservation issues—philosophical and practical—with quality research for resource management and interpretive purposes.

Following the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which considerably broadened the definition of preservation throughout the country, NPS historians assumed a leading role in the agency's Section 106 compliance responsibilities. The signing by President Nixon of Executive Order 11593 in May 1971, requiring federal agencies to locate, document, and carefully attend to their historic properties, further moved the history program in the direction of legislative compliance and cultural resource management (CRM). This focus on the CRM aspects of historic preservation resulted, over time, in a gradual separation of the history program from issues dealing with the interpretation of history and of historic places. Many, if not most, history research projects following 1966 were designed to provide information for the physical preservation (or restoration and reconstruction) of historic sites, rather than for the interpretation of those sites to the public. Even though much, if not most, of that research could have been used for educational purposes, the perception was that it had been designed for other purposes. The consequence of that estrangement between the history and interpretation programs was that "historians" in the National Park Service became involved almost exclusively in CRM, and "interpreters" (although many had, and have, academic backgrounds in history) designed and implemented the NPS's educational programs.

The reorganization and re-engineering of the National Park Service over the past two years has once again required the history program to reevaluate its purpose and examine its role within this

new organizational and philosophical structure. Several factors, internal and external, have influenced this process. The *Vail Agenda* (1992) calls for heightened professionalism in all of the NPS's programs and specifically recommends creating "a greater appreciation for research and scholarly activity." At the same time, it recognizes that our understanding of the past is not static, but rather "an evolving mosaic, crafted anew by each successive generation." As historians know, these are not profound thoughts. They do, however, represent a fundamental shift in approach for an agency that has not, at times, appreciated the basic nature and evolution of thought within the field of historical inquiry.

In 1993, at the request of Congress, the National Park Service joined the Organization of American Historians (OAH) in reconceptualizing the NPS thematic framework for history and prehistory. Originally designed during the 1930s, the framework had been modified over the years, but in relatively minor ways. The resulting work group, consisting of NPS historians and scholars from outside the NPS and chaired by Dr. Page Miller, completely revised the existing framework and brought the NPS's outline for history in line with current scholarship.

Recognizing the benefits that come from working closely with academic partners, Director Roger G. Kennedy, in late 1993, asked the National Park System Advisory Board to create a humanities subcommittee that would make recommendations for improving the NPS's history and archeology programs. Chaired by James O. Horton of The George Washington University, the committee consisted of Frederick Hoxie, Raymond Aresenault, Lois Horton, Laurence Glasco, Alan Kraut, Marie Tyler-McGraw, and Holly Robinson, and an equal number of NPS historians and archeologists. Written in February 1994 and adopted by the Advisory Board the following month, *Humanities and the National Parks: Adapting to Change* identifies ways to strengthen the environment for education within the National Park Service. Its recommendations are designed to strengthen NPS research and scholarship in the parks, encourage the professional development of its people, and help the agency reach a national audience more effectively with the story of the parks.

Finally—but equally important—the historical profession itself has become more interested in the public presentation of the past. The rise of "public history" as a legitimate branch of the profession, complete with its own organization, has prompted much greater interaction between the academy and historians who work in more public settings. Over the last 10 years, the Organization of American Historians has greatly expanded its interest in public history, as evidenced by the addition of film and exhibit reviews in its journal, as well as the creation of both a Public History and National Park Service committee, the latter chaired presently by Gary Nash from the University of California at Los Angeles.

This new organizational and professional environment requires a new direction for history—one that takes advantage of the many opportunities presently available for strengthening the program throughout the NPS. This new emphasis is based on two fundamental thoughts: the necessity for the history program, in all its manifestations, to renew its links with the historical profession and its standards and processes; and the importance of the inherent and appropriate connection between the ongoing pursuit of historical knowledge and the NPS's interpretive and education responsibilities. This new emphasis is critical if the NPS is to foster a renewed intellectual vitality for its educational programs and play a more meaningful role in public education. Many of the following ideas are not new; what is different is that they need to become a regular and consistent part of the agency's way of doing business. They need to be institutionalized.

Over the past 25 to 30 years, as the NPS defined its history program within the developing field of cultural resource management, it largely lost contact with the profession of history outside the agency, and lost the sense that such contact was important. A renewed emphasis on professionalism is significant. It implies an acceptance of the need for all historians (including those engaged in the interpretation of history) to attend professional conferences and participate in the discussion that historians have about the past. For some, due to lack of travel funds, participation may be limited to following the discussion in the many historical journals that regularly deal with issues relevant to NPS sites. (The OAH recently offered all parks an opportunity to subscribe to the *Journal of American History* at a greatly reduced rate.) Subscription to journals is the most inexpensive way of keeping current with ever-changing historical scholarship.

Professionalism also means that all historical research should be reviewed not only within the NPS, but outside by scholars knowledgeable in the field. More NPS research should be submitted for publication in historical journals. Publication and a consistent peer-review process not only demonstrate that the research has met the standards of the profession, but also—and more important—results in higher-quality products. My office is currently exploring ways that would permit NPS

research to be published by academic presses at less expense to the agency.

As the National Park Service strengthens its educational role, it should also reassess the responsibilities of various offices in contributing to a revitalized educational program. In this, the last decade of the 20th century, American historiography is a most exciting and ever-changing field of inquiry. Western history, in particular, has completely transformed itself within the last decade. Likewise, scholarship over the past 25 years in such areas as women's history and ethnic history has greatly influenced the manner in which we view the historical development of contemporary society. If the National Park Service is going to contribute to the public discussion about the past, its interpretive planning and design functions must recognize evolving historical ideas and debates and engage those debates responsibly. This is fundamental to the NPS's role in public education.

In the future, interpretive materials, perforce, will be less omniscient in their approach and will suggest a greater sense of the complexity of the past. Plantations, for example, of which the NPS has more than a few, will be interpreted from at least two perspectives: the owner's and the slave's. History does not possess only one truth, but rather many truths—and we contribute to the public's knowledge about history, and the special places we manage, by presenting a past with multiple views and differing, even conflicting, interpretations. In addition, just as historical research should undergo rigorous peer review, so should interpretive programs and products. With the availability of new scholarship and exciting ways of presenting it, it is no longer acceptable to be satisfied with merely "getting the facts right."

Some aspects of this new emphasis in our work have already been implemented. On June 28, 1996, six National Park Service employees completed a four-week seminar on the history of the American Indian at the Newberry Library in Chicago. Envisioned as the first of five seminars that will be held annually in coming years, the gathering joined academic scholars, American Indian historians, and NPS historians, ethnographers, and interpreters in an intensive period of study. A successful request to the Cultural Resource Training Initiative (CRTI) fund resulted in all expenses being paid through a grant. With the intent of further linking NPS employees with scholars outside the NPS, my office sponsored a one-day workshop during the Western History Association meeting in October 1995, to explore new directions in Western history. Spinoff workshops were subsequently held at Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, and Fort Laramie National Historic Site. A similar workshop was held in June 1996 during the Berkshire Conference on Women's History in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Through an agreement with the Organization of American Historians, we sponsored a major conference on U.S. Grant at Columbia University, and Antietam National Battlefield convened a three-day interpretive workshop involving three nationally-recognized historians and museum specialists. The 1996 National History Day contest was partly sponsored by the National Park Service. In 1996, the National Park Service joined other sponsors of Colonial Williamsburg's Seminar for Historical Administration which has trained historic site managers for over 35 years (see pp. 36–37).

These and other projects and initiatives are designed to expand the opportunities for NPS personnel to gather with historians of all kinds to pursue common goals. Scholars have recognized for some time that the search for historical truth is not a solitary pursuit. It is best conducted in forums that allow continual discussion about and questioning of historical presumptions, and reassessment of presumed truths. Through its education mandate, anchored in the 1935 Historic Sites Act, the National Park Service has an obligation to present to the American public a history that promotes an understanding of the complexity of historical causation, the perils of historical stereotypes, and the relationship between past events and contemporary conditions. By recognizing and exercising its appropriate role within the historical and educational professions, the National Park Service can promote a better public understanding of this country's past within the dual contexts of historic properties and a national education program.

Dwight T. Pitcaithley is Chief Historian of the National Park Service. *This article was originally published in* Forum, *the journal of the George Wright Society.*

Jeff Winstel

Historic House For Sale

Cuyahoga Valley's Sellback Program

The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area has developed a Sellback with Restrictive Covenant Program to help with the preservation of the valley's historic buildings and communities. This application of the National Park Service's sellback regulations (36 CFR 17), in combination with a preservation covenant, is being used for an open-market, bid-sale real estate offering. The "sellback" approach enables the Service to preserve historically-significant resources within viable communities, as part of a living cultural landscape. The program does not require the Service to act as landlord. Given that these buildings have no identified programmatic use, the "sellback" strategy allows the Service to focus agency involvement on building and community preservation.

Covenant As Cultural Resource Management

Research, the first step in cultural resource management, is particularly critical for the sellback program. Identifying and assessing the significance of historic elements enables the covenant, and the Service, to preserve the distinctive features that make a property historically significant. Subject matter specialists including historians, historical architects, and historical landscape architects inspect a building's interior, exterior, and curtilage. Archeologists perform shovel tests of the site and investigate the archeological potential of the area. Additionally, a natural resource value assessment is done prior to the sale offering.

Planning for the resource—determining how to best care for the resources while allowing the public to enjoy them—is addressed in the terms and conditions of the restrictive covenant. Any proposed alteration to the exterior, grounds, or rooms that retain historic integrity must meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. The covenant defines alterations as changes to the surface of any improvements including the architectural style, general design, and floor plan, the kind and texture of building materials, and the type and style of features, such as doors, windows, and trim. Alterations include construction, reconstruction, improvements, enlargement, alterations, demolition, or repair. The Service does not review maintenance work, such as repair in kind, repainting or refinishing—provided such maintenance or repair in kind will not change the physical improvements as they exist on the date of the deed.

Prohibiting ground disturbance or excavation on designated archeological sites and excavation or grading more than 12" in depth throughout the premises protects the site's archeological resources. Requiring maintenance of identified vintage cultivers and limiting screen or perimeter planting to 3' in height protects the cultural landscape values of the property. To retain the historic scale and character of the district, the park service provides technical assistance to property owners who wish to plant new vegetation.

Stewardship responsibilities continue after the property has been sold. A recommended maintenance schedule is attached to the covenant. The National Park Service reviews proposed alterations for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards*. National Park Service staff and the property owners meet annually to discuss future plans and past problems. If the property is going to be sold, the property owner notifies the Covenantee. The Covenantee then has the right to explain the terms and conditions of the covenant to the new owner. These provisions allow for the use and enjoyment of the resource while reducing negative impacts.

First Sellback Offer

Boston Village is a viable community, with much of the property remaining in private ownership and on the local tax rolls. The preservation covenant approach allows the community to remain dynamic by retaining their local tax base. This approach also represents the most cost-effective means for the National Park Service to protect the interests in the property necessary to meet management objectives.

Regional review of the covenant provided a variety of responses ranging from commendation for developing an innovative approach to concerns over specific legal issues. The Lands Division requested that a reverter clause be added, which would return the property to government ownership if the property owner violated the conditions or terms of the covenant. Park management

thought a reverter clause was unnecessary, due to the following Covenantee's Remedies:

> *Representatives of the Covenantee may, following reasonable notice to Covenantor, correct any such violation, and hold Covenantor, its successors, and assigns, responsible for the cost thereof. Such cost until repaid shall constitute a lien on the Property.*

Additional language in the covenant states:

> *The Covenantor shall immediately discharge any liens or claim of liens filed against the property including those against any work done by the Covenantee or any that would have priority over any of the rights, title, or interests hereunder of Covenantor.*

The issue of casualty damage and replacement raised concerns that were largely a product of confusion over the Secretary's *Standards*. Would the Service expect the property owner to use historic material to repair any damages to the building? If the property burned, would the Service allow the owner to replace the structure? If so, how would this effect the appraised value of the property with the restrictive covenant?

The Secretary's *Standards* do not mandate or even advocate the use of historic materials for repair. Often historic materials come from other buildings, which results in a false sense of historic development. If the building burned, the property owner may repair or reconstruct—provided the Covenantor determines a restoration or reconstruction would serve the purpose and intent of the covenant, which, as stated in the 1974 federal enabling legislation, is to preserve the historic features of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Park management extensively marketed the 1836 Conger/Jackson House, its initial sellback offering, with the help of a local Realtor. Beyond the required listing in the *Federal Register* and local paper, notification of the offering was published in the Multiple Property Listings and four open houses were held. Interviews of park officials regarding the bid sale appeared on local television and in local newspapers. Park officials and the Realtor showed the house and answered ques-

Boston Village, c. 1900. Note Conger/Jackson House to the right.

In 1992, the park made an initial "sellback" offering—the 1836 Conger/Jackson House, a contributing resource in the National Register-listed Boston Mills Historic District. When the federal government acquired the property, Cuyahoga Valley maintenance staff performed minimal rehabilitation work on the structure, in preparation for the sellback offering. This work included removing the asbestos shingle siding and aluminum trim. The original weatherboard and wood trim were then repaired or replaced in kind. Cuyahoga Valley NRA management submitted the final restrictive covenant document to the Director of the Midwest Region for full regional review. The submission noted that the park's intent was to develop a preservation strategy that was compatible with both the concerns of the local property owners and the preservation mission of the NPS.

tions about the restrictive covenant. More than 180 people attended the open houses.

An aspect of the sellback authorizing legislation that proved unrealistic was the requirement that all bids be submitted in full in the form of a money order, cash, or cashier's check. Because of this requirement, no bids were submitted. No major lending institution would lend money to only submit a bid. The future success of the program seemed contingent on revising 36 CFR Part 17 Conveyance of Freehold and Leasehold Interests.

Changing The Regulation

The Cuyahoga Valley NRA submitted a proposed regulation change that would allow bids to be accompanied by earnest money equivalent to 1% of the appraised value or $1,000, whichever is greater, with the balance due within 45 days of the award. The regional solicitor approved and forwarded this change to the National Park Service Ranger Activities office in Washington. The Washington office requested that the earnest money submission be 10%, not 1% of the appraised value.

The final compromise language requires bids to be accompanied by earnest money equal to 2% of the appraised value or $2,500, whichever is greater, and forfeiture of $1,000 of the earnest money if the Service does not receive the balance within 45 days. According to the author of the regulation change, CUVA Superintendent, John P. Debo Jr., "the $2,500 amount will have the effect of maximizing the number of bidders, while the $1,000 forfeiture amount will ensure that bidders have a high degree of certainty of their ability to obtain financing."

Jeff Winstel, AICP, is a cultural resource management specialist (historian) with the Technical Assistance and Professional Services Division in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Brecksville, Ohio. For information, call 216-526-5256.

S & H Wiesneans House. Constructed, 1915; Boston Mills Historic District.

The Cuyahoga Valley NRA offered a contributing resource in the Boston Mills Historic District, the S & H Wiesneans House, for bid sale last summer. The Building Utilization Plan 1994 Update identifies 19 additional buildings as sellback candidates. As the National Park Service strives to develop ways of meeting resource protection mandates with less money and staff, alternatives to traditional strategies that provide low-cost, effective options become increasingly attractive. Although this is a relatively new approach to managing historic properties in the park system, other parks are exploring how to set up a Sellback with Restrictive Covenant program. For more information on the program, contact Cuyahoga Valley NRA Cultural Resource Management Specialist, Jeff Winstel, at 216-546-5975 or NP_internet@nps.gov.

Cleo Brennan

National Park Service and Army Join Forces for Historic Preservation

The quality of hand-crafted construction with which immigrants built America was passed on from father to son, from craft master to apprentice. Now, the National Park Service is joining forces with the Cultural Resources Division of Fort Sam Houston's Directorate of Public Works to carry on the tradition.

Twenty-eight skilled carpenters, painters, masons, architects and project managers from military installations across the continental United States and Germany came together to work in the hand prints of our industrious forebears.

Under the guidance of the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center in Maryland, master artisans and historic conservation experts presented a five-day training program to expand skills and knowledge of restoration, maintenance, and preservation of historic properties under federal care.

Four days of hands-on experience followed a one-day classroom study of laws and regulations and philosophy of historic conservation.

All course objectives for practical experience coincided with tasks needed to be performed on historic buildings here. Last year, extensive critical work was accomplished on the old Band Building.* This year, participants gained technical experience painting and wooden deck repair, brick work, and window restoration on the post museum and the Stillwell House in the old Infantry Post area.

Donald Runion, a carpenter work leader who refers to himself as "an old country stump jumper from Virginia," explained the process of removing and replacing damaged wooden floor boards in the deck along the front of the post museum.

"Before we start tearing anything apart, we measure and photograph everything so we'll know how it all goes back together. We strive to do it so the wood in the deck will last for 100 years, instead of just 70 years, as the present deck has lasted, and eliminate any safety hazards of the original construction," said Runion.

According to Runion, each replacement plank was hand-sanded as done in earlier years. and then painted with primer on all sides. Many floors of this era were only surface painted but the all-around painting gives the wood better protection. The new boards, cut in the interlocking tongue and groove design of the original floor, were installed while the primer was still wet. As it dries, the paint serves to cement the boards together, protecting the wood from the elements and keeping water from seeping between the boards, according to Runion.

A common bond joins people from diverse locations to share the responsibility, and very often, a reverence for the works of history. George Meyer, with the Department of Housing and Public Works at West Point, ties his background in historic carpentry to his father, a German craftsman who did historic preservation for the New Pfaltz Huegenot Society in New York. Meyer learned the trade as a boy, working with his father.

Lucy Klass, an engineering technician from Fort Belvoir, Virginia, peers through dust-dimmed goggles to chisel away the crumbling cement from a former masonry repair. Use of the wrong material allowed water seepage and caused further damage to the brickwork. The new repair will be made with a sand and limestone compound as in the original construction.

"There's so much satisfaction in working with your hands.You know you've done something at the end of the day. Most modern construction is done with plywood, staples, and nailguns. The way we do it, everything is done by hand, piece by piece," Meyer said. Working side-by-side with carpenters from New York and Fort Sam Houston was Master Carpenter Benno Jeitner, a German national employee of Spangdahlem Air Base in Germany.

Jeitner, and David Praner, program manager of the environmental flight of the 52d Civil Engineer Squadron in Spangdahlem, are responsible for preservation of a French kaserne, a small military compound, near the town of Bitburg and listed on the German Historic Registry. Maintenance and restoration of the property is the responsibility the U.S. government as long as it is leased from the German government as part of the Air Force military community there.

"We learn from our mistakes and we learn from each other. That is why we are here. When we first worked on the French kaserne, we replaced some windows with the wrong materials. We don't make those mistakes anymore," said Jeitner.

Praner, an environmental engineer, was getting his hands-on-training with a group repairing water-damaged masonry in the museum basement.

"I'm just a geek engineer, but the practical application I'm learning here makes me able to administer the restoration project at Spangdahlem and understand the legitimacy of what various contractors talk to me about. Right now we have 12 people doing work a good mason would do in an hour but we're talking and asking questions and exchanging information to learn from each other," said Prater.

John Mendez (left) of Public Works, Fort Sam Houston, refines his glazing technique as Harold Leggett, (right) of the Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York, provides assistance, with a little resistance on the window pane.

The window repair process included proper removal of the window, the old glazing material and the original glass. After sanding the sash, the original glass is put back in, if possible, and old fashioned handmixed linseed oil glazing, is reapplied with a skilled technique.

The original glazing material, as well as being historically accurate, is superior material to modern commercial putty. The linseed oil glazing holds its body, doesn't dry out, and is easier to remove and replace.

"These windows, over 100 years old, were designed for repair, on site, by local craftsman. They were intended to last. Modern windows only last a fraction of the time," said Don Kermath, master architect, and instructor during the classroom portion of the training. Work on the old Stillwell house included deck replacement, painting and window restoration. Under the expert guidance of the Paint Guru, Donn Brunson, from Public Works at Ft. Lewis, Washington, course participants learned the proper way to set up a work site, protected from the elements, efficient work management, and safety priorities.

Techniques for hand-sanding and hand-brushed painting take the place of using modern spray guns and paint rollers. The columns on the deck, according to Brunson, are not the original structure and at some point will be removed and replaced with period correct pieces. In the meantime, the present columns are stripped of paint and repainted by hand, in place of the roller painting on them now.

Despite the use of historic methods, Brunson recognizes the superiority of modern paint. "The key to preserving the historic integrity of wood is to paint," said Brunson.

Before new paint is applied, the surface must be prepared by stripping away the old paint. In many cases the old paint contains lead and requires special precautions to handle with care for the environment. Then the building can be restored to its original color. A special sanding technique, called feathering, is being taught to expose progressive layers of paint. Then a microscopic examination of the feathering reveals each layer and color of paint, down to the original.

Not everything eyed for preservation is made of wood and stone. Several recent structures have been added to the list of historic treasures. According to Mike Hilger, Fort Sam Houston's historical architect, age is not the sole measure of historic significance.

"One of the most modern 'historic' structures is the vertical assembly building at Cape Canaveral, a totally unique construction with a singular purpose," Hilger said.

Note

* See *CRM*, Vol. 19, Nos. 1 and 4.

Cleo Brennan is a writer in the Fort Sam Houston Public Affairs Office.

Photos by the author.

Darrell Collins

Wright Brothers Monument Restoration

On December 17, 1928, 25 years after he flew the first powered flight, Orville Wright attended the placement ceremony of the cornerstone for the Wright Brothers Monument atop Big Kill Devil Hill in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. On November 19, 1932, at the dedication ceremony for the completion of the monument, Orville was the guest of honor.

Today, the granite monument at Wright Brothers National Memorial, Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina is visited by more than 500,000 people from around the world each year, who come to reflect upon and learn of the December 17, 1903-event, and the two brothers that changed the course of history forever.

Designer of the 60', Art Deco style monument was Rodgers and Poor, an architectural firm in New York City. The base of the structure is 36' x 43' and sits on a foundation shaped like a 5-point star, the same as the base of the Statue of Liberty. Sargent Granite Company of Mt. Airy, North Carolina, supplied the granite. Inscribed around the base of the Wright Brothers Monument are the stirring words, "In commemoration of the conquest of the air by the brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright conceived by genius achieved by dauntless resolution and unconquerable faith."

For 65 years, the monument has weathered hurricanes, northeastern storms, and constant salt spray from the ocean. These environmental conditions have taken a toll on the structural integrity of the monument. It suffers structural problems, deterioration of mortar joints, stained granite from interior moisture leakage, and deterioration of the electrical system of the monument.

In 1996, the National Park Service completed an Historic Structure Assessment Report to document the existing physical condition of the monument.

The First Flight Centennial Foundation, working in partnership with the NPS, raised the money to restore the Wright Brothers Monument. The restoration plans include: remove, clean and repoint all mortar joints; clean entire surfaces of granite outside and inside; update the entire electrical system and restore the rotating beacon on top of the monument; and install an HVAC system inside the structure to control a serious moisture problem.

In the spring of 1997, the restoration of the Wright Brothers Monument began. It is the first of many projects planned before the year 2003, the 100th anniversary celebration of the Wright brothers first powered flight in 1903.

Darrell Collins is a park historian at the Wright Brothers National Memorial.

Andrew A. Kling

A Cape Hatteras Lighthouse Update

The status of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse has been the subject of debate and discussion for more than 10 years. Various proposals for its preservation have been raised, argued and postponed for lack of funds, or shelved for lack of agreement.

In 1988, the National Research Council (NRC) of the National Academy of Sciences visited Cape Hatteras National Seashore to study the situation. They examined several options and found that, in the long term, moving the lighthouse was the most effective means of preserving the structure.

The NPS endorsed the NRC recommendations to move the lighthouse and the other historic structures in the light station complex. A Development Concept Plan (DCP) was prepared in 1989. A structural analysis of the tower was made and restoration undertaken to prepare the tower for the eventual move. Meanwhile, the beach in front of the lighthouse continued to diminish due to island migration and erosion from storms. The ocean is now within 120' of the tower.

In 1996, the State of North Carolina got involved when state senator Marc Basnight, whose district includes Cape Hatteras National Seashore, asked North Carolina State University's engineering school to reevaluate the NRC report. In early 1997, the NC State ad hoc committee agreed that moving the lighthouse was the best alternative for protection and preservation.

Planners from the NPS's Denver Service Center visited the site to analyze and update the 1989 Development Concept Plan (DCP) for the relocation. The estimated cost of this project is $12–15 million which includes moving the lighthouse and three associated historic structures and the infrastructure at the relocation site. If funding is available in fiscal year 1998, the target date for the tower's relocation is April-May 1999. Meanwhile, the tower will need to withstand two more hurricane seasons and an additional two nor'easter seasons.

Andrew A. Kling is a park ranger at Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

Watch for our upcoming *CRM* thematic issue on lighthouse preservation, Vol. 20, No. 8, scheduled for publication this summer.

A Record of Accomplishments
Interview with Rowland Bowers

From 1981 until his retirement in January 1997, after 32 years of federal service, Rowland T. Bowers played a key role in managing the cultural resources programs of the National Park Service. He served for much of this period as NPS deputy associate director for cultural resources and ultimately as assistant director in charge of the National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs. Rowland received the Department of the Interior's highest honor, the Meritorious Service Award, and was the 1997 recipient of the George Wright Society Cultural Resource Management Award. In the following excerpts from his exit interview, conducted by NPS Bureau Historian Barry Mackintosh and *CRM* editor Ron Greenberg, Mr. Bowers comments on the years he worked in the Cultural Resources programs of the NPS.

Over the years people have debated whether and how our NPS programs for identifying and assisting cultural resources outside national park areas should be integrated with our park CRM activities. Some have felt that the so-called external or partnership programs will always get shortchanged in an agency whose primary mission is park management, and they have advocated removing these programs to a separate agency. Others have seen greater benefits in trying to integrate these partnership programs as closely as possible with park operations. How do you come down on this issue?

I've always been a strong proponent of having the partnership programs in the National Park Service. The NPS is responsible for the most significant cultural resources in this country, and we are looked at as leaders in the management of those resources. It makes a lot of sense to have the programs for carrying out assistance activities affecting the rest of the nation's resources integrated into the system responsible for the nation's most significant resources. There have been problems with effectively using people and dollars for the national partnership programs in ways that benefit from the knowledge and understanding we gain from our management of park resources, and keeping those activities coordinated. But I believe that on the whole, having that connection has been very beneficial.

As for removing the partnership programs to a separate agency, it's absolute folly to believe you can create a small agency and expect it to survive over time with the changing political winds and the whims of the political system. It just won't happen. Having these programs integrated with the NPS gives them high visibility and a high rating by the American public and helps sustain them. And the presence of the partnership programs in the NPS helps support its resource stewardship responsibilities. So I think it's a win-win situation, although not everyone perceives it that way.

Is there a perception now that the amalgamation of the programs is working better than before when people were more outspoken about separating them, or are people just accepting the situation while still unhappy about it?

Some people just accept the situation and are still not happy about it. But I think a lot of people, as they become more informed about the programs and the restructured NPS where we've begun to integrate park resources stewardship and the partnership programs, are beginning to see the benefits of integration. And generally, at the field level, having managers involved in resources stewardship responsibilities as well as partnership responsibilities makes sense.

The problem today, as to some extent it's been in the past, is that there are not enough operating resources, so people feel the tug between their stewardship responsibilities and their partnership responsibilities. We're downsizing an organization that was generally set up to be a central provider of services both for park resources stewardship and for partnership programs, and we haven't faced the fact that we should have maintained that core staff to provide those services while expanding staff at the park level. So there is a definite friction occurring, simply because there's not enough time to do everything that needs to be done. But I think that can work out.

For both philosophical and budgetary reasons, some have suggested that the NPS should devote itself largely to cultural resources of national significance and leave primary responsibility for resources of lesser significance to others. Given our present and likely future capabilities, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this approach?

On the park side, park managers have responsibility under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act to identify all cultural resources, whether or not they're nationally significant or related to the parks' legislated purposes, and take them into account in their planning. But we also recognize that priorities have to be set in terms of where we put our dollars, and we don't have the dollars to preserve all park resources.

So tough decisions have to be made, and to the extent that we focus on the more nationally-significant resources, that's a good idea. But we also have to do our best to stabilize resources that are not nationally significant and find alternative ways to preserve them. You may have a park that doesn't have nation-

ally-significant resources, but it has locally-significant resources that are very important to the local community. So the park may work in partnership with the community to preserve those resources. Planning decisions have to be made, priorities have to be set, and alternative ways of funding the work that can't get done have to be found.

In terms of our national partnership programs, we clearly have responsibility for programs affecting the broad range of cultural resources in this country, and responsibility to work through our primary partners, particularly the states. We must always keep in mind that preservation really begins at the local level, and that the resources most important to people are often those of local or regional significance.

We have a special responsibility, under the Historic Sites Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, for national historic landmarks. I think that's one area where we need to continue to put emphasis, because it's a natural leadership role for the NPS. It's also an area of frustration, because we don't have the resources to increase that focus.

What has changed most about the park resource stewardship programs since you became involved with them?

I think there's been a much greater awareness by managers of the need to preserve park cultural resources, whether they relate to a park's legislated purpose, whether they are national historic landmarks that just happen to be in parks, or whether they have only local significance.

Is this true in the predominantly natural and recreational parks, where old-line managers sometimes regarded cultural resources as nuisances or intrusions they would just as soon do without?

Certainly there have been conflicts between natural resource management and cultural resource management. These conflicts will always be with us. What we have to do is make sure we've done our planning correctly: we've identified the resources, and we've made decisions in consultation with others. And if the decision, for example, is to place a natural resource habitat preservation need above a cultural resource preservation need, we should go ahead as long as we have done our planning and adverse effects on the cultural resources will be minimized. On the other hand, to arbitrarily ignore or damage resources because of the idea that they are outside a park's legislated mandate is wrong, and I think it's occurring less frequently than it used to. I think there's a much greater stewardship awareness, and I think there's much greater awareness among cultural and natural resource managers of the need to work together in making decisions affecting both. Good planning is at the base of good decision-making.

There's another positive change in cultural resource management I should note. We've been able to move ahead in getting funding to inventory our park cultural resources. The archeological inventory program is an example. Certainly historic structures and cultural landscapes is a large initiative now. The highly successful inventory and cataloging of our museum collections is something that did not exist 15 years ago. We've made quantum leaps in gaining a better understanding of our resources.

What has changed most about the external or partnership programs since you became involved with them?

You have to look at it program by program. For example, in the battlefield program we've moved into an area of working with states and local communities and other governmental agencies to preserve resources in a very proactive manner. We've done this through good land use planning techniques, trying to de-emphasize funding—at least land acquisition by the federal government.

There's been a much greater awareness of the need to make information we have available for research and education. The National Register Information System is one example of moving information to the public. Teaching with Historic Places is another example of making information more accessible.

Technology has come into play in how we manage our programs. HABS/HAER used to rely on measured drawings done by hand. They're now using CAD [computer-aided design], and that will become the predominant way of doing measured drawings in the future. The use of GPS and GIS in locating and placing resources in an automated geographical context has made great strides.

We've made tremendous strides in the archeological assistance program. We went from a focus on doing work for other federal agencies to one of education and outreach, making sure that the public has information about the importance of preserving archeological resources. We're putting out a periodical for the public to help them understand why archeological resources are important. The importance of cultural landscapes has been recognized and a program established.

We've streamlined the Historic Preservation Fund program. We've streamlined the tax act program to some extent, but I think the effort there has been more one of maintaining the integrity of that program so it is not susceptible to political pressure, and when it has been subject to political pressure we've been able to resist it.

The states, while they've suffered under very unreasonable funding levels, have grown tremendously in their ability and expertise to be the leaders at that level in preserving resources.

How would you characterize our current relationship with the states and the state historic preservation officers?

It's been very good for a number of years. During the 1980s under the Reagan Administration, there was an effort to wipe out the Historic Preservation Fund, so certainly those were not years of a happy relationship between the NPS and the states. Beginning with the Bush Administration, the administrations became more supportive of historic preservation funding. So that began to stabilize our relationship. We were able to enter into a programmatic agreement with the states that has had its problems but has been successful in terms of managing park resources.

The states have been unhappy about not having increases in HPF funding, because they are the deliverers of services for our national programs. It's a partnership system that requires adequate funding for the states as well as a reasonably staffed program in the NPS, and the states have been frustrated by the lack of resources at both levels. But generally I think the relationship has improved and stabilized.

What have been the principal problems in our relationships with partners? Is it primarily a matter of inadequate federal funding, or have there been differences in priority or policy?

I think the frustrations probably have more to do with the role the states can play in managing programs. For example, there probably is some desire for greater responsibility for administrative decisions in the tax act program. There are certain legal impediments to that, but giving the states more credit and relying more on the decisions they make is something we're going to have to do more in the future because we're not going to have the resources. Same way with the Historic Preservation Fund: we're going to have to rely more on their ability to manage the program with less oversight on our part.

Certainly state program review was never a popular activity with the states. There's always a fiduciary relationship we have with the states that has to be maintained, because we give grants and make decisions about certification that affect tax incentives, but I think we have to move away from the idea that there has to be a heavy audit aspect of our programs toward the idea of program-building.

Are there untapped partnership opportunities that program managers should be pursuing?

I think we've just begun to scratch the surface in how we use partners to help us manage park cultural resources. We have a tremendous challenge with regard to the preservation and maintenance of historic structures. We're not going to do it solely with appropriated funds. If we don't find a partnership mechanism we're probably going to have to discount some of our resources.

How have the Park Service's recent restructuring and downsizing most affected the programs you had to deal with?

In terms of park resources stewardship responsibilities, cultural resources stewardship programs and technical support for the parks were formerly centralized in regional offices and centers, with some professional staff in the larger parks. Downsizing required a loss of central office staff of at least 40% without an increase of professional staff in the parks. So the biggest impact of restructuring and downsizing has been the loss of professional expertise.

Another effect has been on the relationship between the cultural resource professionals and the parks as we try to implement this new idea of managed competition, where professionals in our Support Offices and centers provide services to the parks but the parks don't necessarily have to turn to those professionals for those services. I think in most cases our professionals have handled it well and are beginning to deal with it in an entrepreneurial way. Some centers have created brochures that explain very clearly what their services are and what parks can expect to be provided. Former regional office programs that are now Support Office programs with strong professionals who were always dealing with the parks continue that relationship.

You spoke of the loss of professional expertise with the 40% reduction in central office staff. Supposedly we weren't going to be losing staff so much as transferring them to parks. Have we in fact lost professional expertise?

In some cases professional staff have moved to parks, but not all who have done so continue to have cultural resource management responsibilities. Right now we're trying to get a better handle on the numbers so we can take mid-course corrective action. But my overall feeling, just from talking to managers and staff in the field, is that while we've downsized central offices, we have not had a like number of professionals show up in the parks. One of the reasons for restructuring was to give us a better ability to focus on resources management, and I think we've lost some ability to effectively manage our cultural and natural resources. But I'm also optimistic that in the long run we'll recognize these problems and correct them.

On the national partnership program side, we should not have downsized the programs to the extent we did. There should have been a recognition that these programs, like parks, were primary deliverers of public services and therefore not subject to extreme downsizing. Also, cultural programs have had static operating budgets, and when combined with loss of staff this means that some program activities and functions will cease.

Do you feel that dissemination of information is one of the most important things we should be concentrating on?

Yes. I feel very strongly that we need to maintain a strong cultural resources training initiative for our national partnership programs. We always need to have money to do that, to at least prime the pump in providing training for others, not just NPS employees. Making information available about resources, whether we use technology such as the World Wide Web or traditional publications, I think will become more and more important.

Undoubtedly there were some things you tried but failed to accomplish. What were your greatest frustrations in this regard?

Clearly, obtaining adequate staffing and funding for our partnership and park cultural resource programs. Another was downsizing the organization in a way that made sense in terms of the things we do. We downsized rather arbitrarily across the board. We didn't look at the functions that needed to be downsized and shift our resources to the highest priority activities. Now we have to go back and figure out what are the most important things we do and shift our resources to those activities. Downsizing also hurt our professionalization initiative, in which we were identifying particular positions that had to be filled and funded.

What do you think about cultural resources management and historic preservation as a career choice? Where do you see the opportunities now, with downsizing in the programs, for people who might want to get into these programs either inside or outside the government?

Actually, when you look at historic preservation on a national level, considering that there are well over 800 certified local governments as an example of the communities out there interested in historic preservation, the number of consulting firms dealing with planning and historic preservation, and the careers that will inevitably become available in the NPS and other federal agencies, I think it's a good career choice. There's an obvious frustration for the graduate with an advanced degree coming out and not being able to immediately move into a career area. But all you have to do is look at the number of people we hire every year, either on a contract or cooperative agreement basis, and at the number of people involved in providing services at the local level either as employees of local government on in contract work. You have to believe that the opportunities will continue to be there. I don't think historic preservation and cultural resource management is at any greater disadvantage right now than other careers, except for maybe high technology. People will find a niche in historic preservation if that's what they want.

What do you feel best about having accomplished?

There isn't any one single thing I can point to that stands out as the primary accomplishment of the past 15 years. There's a whole range of activities that I've been fortunate to be involved with, with other program managers, as well as having some direct impact on. Starting back in my early years with the program, being able to stabilize the National Register programs at that time, both in terms of funding and acceptance, I think was a major accomplishment. Being able to see those programs grow over the years, being involved in such things as the battlefield program and improving our National Register—those activities have been important.

When I came on board in the early 1980s there was a practical budget problem of not recognizing needed funds for the Park Cultural Resources Preservation Program. Often that program would be cut back to resolve other budget needs. I've seen that program grow from one of $5 million to one of over $11 million. That's been a major accomplishment.

We went from a time when archeological survey was not recognized as being important to now when it is recognized as needed and when we've established a program and funding for it. We went from a time when we didn't have money to do inventory work for historic structures and cultural landscapes to a time when we've almost completed the List of Classified Structures and begun a park cultural landscape inventory. We went from a time when there was no funding for the inventory and cataloging of museum objects to a time, under the leadership of Ann Hitchcock, when that has become a very successful and aggressive program in overcoming that material weakness. We've gone from a time when there was not adequate funding to do historical research to one when we're at least putting more money into that area through the Cultural Resources Preservation Program. We've improved the resource management planning process and the process of identifying professional staffing needs at the park level.

I should also mention that having had tremendous reservations about our ability to meet the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, I think that's one area where all programs pulled together. We had some difficult times, but we were able to meet our statutory responsibilities for completing inventories and taking a leadership role.

My best memories of the organization are of the people I worked with and the unique opportunity of being associated with those professionals over the years in our resources stewardship programs and our national partnership programs. And also the unique opportunity of having been associated with the resources we have stewardship responsibility for. Very few people have that opportunity, and they should not look at it lightly.

Guidelines for Architectural Historians Testifying on the Historic Significance of Properties

Over a decade ago, the Society of Architectural Historians adopted the following guidelines to enhance professional standards in the preservation review process field. At that time, there seemed no shortage of individuals willing to testify as architectural historians against the protection of historic properties even though their own base of knowledge was limited or had little bearing on the issues at hand. The problem persists today, prompting the Society to re-issue the guidelines in the December 1996 issue of its *Newsletter.*

The guidelines' purpose is to establish a framework of acceptable conduct for those testifying as members of the discipline. The guidelines themselves are short and general in tone. Much of the document is devoted to discussion, which reflects the thinking behind the guidelines and also the concerns of the Society's leadership over the years.

The document was intended for wide circulation, to be used by the staffs and members of preservation review bodies at the state and local levels and by all others concerned with the integrity of the review process. The Society is grateful to the National Park Service for its willingness to publish this document in *CRM* so that it may reach as large an audience as possible in the preservation field.

—Richard Longstreth
First Vice President, Society of Architectural Historians

Architectural historians engage in research into, and the dissemination of knowledge about, the evolution of the art and craft of architecture and its place in the history of civilization. The knowledge which they perpetuate, acquire, and spread is central to understanding human growth, for the buildings of any age reflect not only the visions of their designers and clients, but also the values of their era. Architectural historians have a special responsibility to the past, for their judgments as to the value of its artifacts often figure large in public and private decisions about what to preserve and what to destroy. That which is preserved nurtures the culture whose past it represents. That which is destroyed is lost forever. Thus, the architectural historian has an awesome burden when called upon to speak to the value of a building, group of buildings, and other components of the man-made environment. It is essential to the integrity of the discipline that the architectural historian's testimony be based on sound scholarship, be an honest appraisal of all the pertinent circumstances, and be given with due regard for the gravity of its consequences.

Architectural historians testifying on the significance of historic properties before a duly constituted review board, commission, council, legislative committee, or court of law should:

- make objective and truthful statements and eschew dissemination of untrue, unfair, or exaggerated statements regarding the significance of any property or properties;
- assess the significance of the property or properties in question according to applicable local, state, and/or federal criteria;
- express their professional opinion only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge of the facts, upon expertise in pertinent areas of scholarship, and upon honest conviction;
- state specifically the circumstances under which they are presenting testimony, including whether they are taking, or at any time have taken, a fee for work related to the case in question; and
- issue no statements on behalf of interested parties unless they indicate on whose behalf those statements are being made, the nature of any compensation related to the case, and any personal interest in the property or properties in question or in property which would be affected by the disposition of the property or properties in question.

Credentials. An individual who intends to testify as an expert on matters pertaining to architectural history before a duly-constituted review board, commission, council, legislative committee, or court of law must have a demonstrated record of achievement in that discipline. A full set of credentials applicable, directly and indirectly, to the case should be presented in writing for the public record. As credentials, it is appropriate to cite institutions attended, degrees earned, research conducted, scholarly work published, pertinent consulting projects completed or in progress, and past and present employment. Professional affiliations, offices, committees, and similar forms of service related to the discipline may be included, but it must be made explicit that all testimony pre-

sented reflects solely that individual's opinion unless he or she has been duly authorized by an organization, agency, or firm to speak on its behalf.

All parties involved in a given case should understand that architectural historians are not certified, registered, or licensed according to a uniform set of standards comparable to those employed in professions such as law, medicine, or architecture. Moreover, it should be understood that no one form of academic program is acknowledged to be the sole means by which an individual can become an architectural historian. Advanced degrees in art and architectural history form the primary bases for entering the discipline; nevertheless, comparable preparation in other fields such as American history, American studies, geography, archeology, and folk-life also may provide expertise in assessing aspects of the built environment in their historic context. Furthermore, architects, landscape architects, and others practicing in professional design and planning fields may have expertise in facets of architectural history. Finally, it is possible for a person to acquire such expertise with little or no formal education in the field. From a legal standpoint, expert testimony must be based on specialized knowledge of a particular subject, surpassing that which might be acquired by the average, well-informed layperson. Therefore, in all the above cases, a demonstrated record of achievement related to the historical subjects in question, rather than training or professional practice *per se*, should be considered the essential basis for one's qualifications to testify as an expert on matters pertaining to architectural history in a given case. Moreover, simply having an interest in old buildings or being involved with efforts to preserve them should not be considered an adequate basis for such testimony.

In presenting qualifications, architectural historians should be specific in enumerating their areas of expertise with respect to the case. Working in architectural history, or even in the sphere of North American architecture, does not always render an individual fully qualified to address all pertinent topical areas with authority. For example, a scholar of 18th-century North American architecture may not necessarily be well equipped to assess the significance of properties dating from later periods. Moreover, it is doubtful whether someone who knows little or nothing about the architecture of a given locale is in a good position to assess the local significance of a property or properties in that place.

Research. A foremost responsibility of an architectural historian intending to testify on the significance of a property or properties is to familiarize himself or herself with that work to the fullest extent possible. Under all circumstances, this effort should include onsite study. Interiors also should be examined whenever feasible, and must be scrutinized when all or a portion of them are being considered in the case.

Furthermore, the architectural historian intending to testify should gain familiarity with as much additional information as possible concerning the property or properties. Of at least equal importance is knowledge of the context within which the property's significance may be evaluated. Such contextual frameworks include, but are not necessarily limited to: other work of the period(s), type(s), and designer(s) involved; work employing similar materials, construction techniques, or systems; work commissioned by the same or comparable clients, occupied by the same or comparable clients or occupied by the same or analogous groups; and the physical setting in both its historic and current dimensions. In cases involving one or more properties within a designated historic district, or a precinct that has the potential to become a historic district, the full nature of the contribution of the property or prop-

During the real estate boom of the 1980s, members of the Preservation Committee of the Society of Architectural Historians discovered that important buildings were threatened by the opinions of "hired guns" claiming expert professional knowledge about the structure's architectural significance. Local landmark and historic district commissions had little basis for knowing whether someone testifying against the designation or survival of a building on behalf of a developer or property owner was an appropriate professional or how their judgments about an historic building should be tested.

With continued threats to public regulation at all levels of government in the 1990s, the Board of the Society of Architectural Historians directed the Preservation Committee to republish the *Guidelines for Architectural Historians Testifying on the Historic Significance of Properties*. This document speaks directly to the role of the architectural historian in the local preservation process and provides professional standards for work in such public forums. We also encourage SAH members to share the *Guidelines* with local preservation agencies and nonprofit organizations. It is designed to help them by explicating issues affecting public testimony.

Most chapters of the Society of Architectural Historians have designated a local or regional Preservation Officer. These volunteers may provide further assistance to state and local preservation agencies, nonprofit organizations and concerned individuals. They also serve as a conduit to the Society of Architectural Historians' National Preservation Committee when threats to significant resources demand a statement of concern or other action.

—Richard Candee
Chairman, SAH Preservation Committee

erties to that district should be carefully considered.

In some instances, the necessary research may already have been conducted for a case. The architectural historian intending to testify then has the responsibility to examine this material carefully, making sure that it is complete and accurate, prior to preparing his or her scholarly evaluation. In other instances, additional research may be needed, and the architectural historian intending to testify either should undertake this work or wait until it is completed by another responsible party before preparing an assessment. Whenever possible, architectural historians intending to testify should also seek consultation from colleagues known for their research in specialized subject areas pertinent to the case. It should be realized that many such subject areas have received little or no scholarly attention and that the absence of this research should not necessarily preclude responsible efforts to save significant properties. It further should be recognized that many cases cannot be researched in a definitive manner when such an undertaking would require far more time than can be allocated even under favorable circumstances. Nevertheless, in all cases, an architectural historian intending to testify should exercise his or her best professional judgment in determining whether adequate information is available and determining that no available information is being concealed from consideration. Moreover, the architectural historian offering testimony should be explicit regarding the degree to which his or her statements are based on his or her own research or on the work of others. Under no circumstances should an architectural historian convey the impression that an assessment is his or her own when it has in fact been wholly or substantially prepared by another party.

Criteria for Evaluation. Architectural historians intending to testify should be thoroughly familiar with applicable local, state, and federal criteria for evaluation and gain a full understanding of the issues relating to significance that the testimony is intended to resolve. The criteria for the National Register of Historic Places and for most, if not all, local landmark and historic district ordinances specify that properties may be designated on the basis of local significance as well as by virtue of their significance to a state or the nation. However, the concept of local significance is often ignored or distorted in testimony and thus deserves special consideration here. A given work may not rank among the finest designed by a distinguished architect, for example, but this does not necessarily undermine its significance for the locality in question. Similarly, comparative analysis of examples of a building type in different geographic regions does not necessarily provide insight on the local significance of examples in any one of those regions.

Furthermore, local significance should not be interpreted as meaning only the earliest, oldest surviving, best, or most unusual examples unless the applicable criteria for evaluation so state. The objective of national preservation legislation and most local ordinances is to foster a comprehensive plan for protecting historic properties. Indeed, significance often may be fully understood only after it is studied in relation to the local context. Failure to assess a property's or properties' significance in any of the above ways will undermine the credibility of the testimony and run counter to the intent of the national historic preservation program.

Fees. Taking a fee for testimony is legal under most circumstances and should not, in itself, be construed as diminishing the value of testimony. At the same time, an architectural historian who even unintentionally conveys the impression that his or her testimony is in any way affected by monetary compensation or personal reasons contrary to those of sound scholarship blemishes both preservation efforts and the discipline's integrity. Indeed, the entire basis for scholarship, along with its public reputation, rests on its independence. Therefore, architectural historians should make every reasonable effort to demonstrate that their testimony is motivated solely by honest conviction, understanding of all relevant material, and scholarly expertise. In every instance, architectural historians testifying should state explicitly whether they are taking a fee for that testimony; whether they are taking, or at any time have taken, a fee for work related to the case; and the source or sources for same fees. They should further explicitly state all the circumstances under which they are presenting testimony in that case.

In contractual agreements which will, or may at some later date, include testimony, that agreement should stipulate that the underlying aim of the architectural historian's work is to arrive at an objective evaluation of the significance of the property or properties in question. The contracted fee should be structured according to the nature of the work undertaken for research, analysis, and preparation of findings in a report or other appropriate form, and not according to the real or potential monetary value of the property or properties in question. Under some circumstances, it may be prudent to perform such work incrementally; that is, prepare preliminary findings, and, should the contracting parties so agree, then proceed with an in-depth study. The contractual agreement should specifically preclude the contractor's later excerpting portions of the study in a manner that distorts

the overall findings of that study. Furthermore, architectural historians should never agree—for monetary compensation or otherwise—to prepare a study that merely makes an argument pro or con without weighing all pertinent information and performing a full scholarly assessment.

No uniform set of standards should be established for such studies any more than for other forms of scholarly endeavor. Architectural historians should be guided by the same standards that are considered exemplary for other work in their discipline. A study too quickly prepared, lacking careful consideration of all aspects contributing to complete historical analysis, should be viewed as a serious breach of personal and professional integrity.

Summary. Architectural historians should regard testimony as a public service and as a constructive means of advocating the retention of significant components of the man-made environment in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws. All work done to prepare for testimony, as well as the testimony itself, also should reflect high scholarly standards and should not suggest personal gain of any sort acquired at the expense of these objectives.

These guidelines were prepared by the Society of Architectural Historians' Committee on Preservation to address issues brought to the attention of the Committee in recent years. The guidelines were adopted by the Board of Directors of SAH on April 2,1986, and have also received the official support of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Vernacular Architecture Forum. Copies may be obtained at no cost from the SAH Office.

Nicholas M. Luccketti

Virginia Company Foundation Digs Fort Raleigh

The Virginia Company Foundation (VCF) conducted archeological research at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site from 1991-1995. The first two years focused on the excavation of a metallurgical and distilling area, a "science center," located adjacent to the west side of the reconstructed earthen fort and associated with the 1585-86 colony of Ralph Lane.

In 1994, the VCF commenced three area excavations in the vicinity of the reconstructed earthen fort to reexamine features that were first recorded by J.C. Harrington during his survey of the park in 1947-48 and possibly related to English occupation from 1585-87. The VCF also conducted limited testing away from the immediate vicinity of the reconstructed earthen fort in 1994. No European artifacts or features associated with the 16th-century English settlements at Roanoke Island were found. The survey did locate a deeply buried layer containing Native American Colington ceramics in the heavily wooded area between the earthen fort and the Elizabethan Gardens. This property had never been archeological surveyed until the 1994 field season when a 5' square test pit was excavated here and uncovered a cultural stratum beneath more than 2' of sand. The black sandy loam contained 22 sherds of Indian pottery and numerous fragments of charcoal. All the pottery was identified by Dr. David Phelps as belonging to the Colington series whose temporal range includes the late-16th century.

The 1995 field season consisted of a shovel test survey supplemented by the excavation of several larger test units to define the cultural layer discovered in 1994 and to determine it also contained evidence of 16th-century English settlement. Although no features were found, European artifacts were recovered from the black sand layer including two sherds of Spanish olive jar, a crucible sherd, a lead shot, delftware glaze, a fragment of an English tobacco pipe bowl, and a piece of a gunspall. Numerous sherds of Colington ceramics also were collected. All of this material could date to the late-16th century. While it is not known what occurred on this site, it appears that the thick sand layers have preserved a land surface that was used by the English during the time of the Roanoke settlements.

The 1994–95 archeological work at Fort Raleigh NHS reinforced the findings and conclusions of the 1991–93 VCF excavations led by Noël Hume, namely the remains of the 1585/1587 forts and villages are not located within the immediate surroundings of the reconstructed earthwork.

Note

This article is excerpted from Mr. Luccketti's report, *Fort Raleigh Archaeological Project, 1994/1995 Survey Report.*

Nicholas M. Luccketti is Project Archeologist with the Virginia Company Foundation.

Elizabeth M. Osenbaugh and Judy Rabinowitz

The Importance of Preserving Heritage Resources

The text that follows is taken from an address that was presented to the "Overview of Archeological and Historic Resources Law" training course on June 12, 1996, by Elizabeth Osenbaugh, then Counselor for State and Local Environmental Affairs in the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice. These remarks underscore the commitment of the Environment and Natural Resources Division to archeological and historic resources, as well as items of ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural significance for a district, the nation, or a living culture.

"Overview of Archeological and Historic Resources Law" provides federal departmental and agency counsel with information that enables them to interpret laws and regulations, clarify federal responsibilities, articulate current policies, and complete casework relating to heritage resources. It is co-sponsored by the National Park Service and the Office of Legal Education, Executive Office of United States Attorneys, Department of Justice. The 1996 training was made possible, in part, with special funding by the National Park Service through its Preservation Partnerships Training Initiative.

I am very pleased to be here today to express the Environment Division's commitment to protection of historic resources. This commitment is part of the Administration's overall dedication to preserving our historic and cultural heritage. As you may know, the President recently signed Executive Orders on locating federal facilities on historic properties (May 21, 1996) and protecting Native American access to sacred sites (May 24, 1996).

Why is it important to protect archeological and historic resources?

- Archeological and historic resources provide a sense of place. The Attorney General often discusses the environment in terms of the importance that a "special place" has for each of us. For her, it's the Florida Everglades; for me, it's the Iowa prairie. So, too, do buildings and cultural artifacts evoke the sense of home or a shared past, which provides that critical sense of belonging to our community and to our country.
- Archeological and historic resources make prior experience meaningful and immediate—as the National Archives building proclaims, "What is past is prologue."

  Actual contact with historic sites or documents illuminates that past with intensity. This contact in turn makes historic experiences real—and hopefully gives us meaningful information and wisdom as we develop and implement government policy.
- Archeological and historic resources help us understand the present and our role in the continuum of time—as William Faulkner said, "The past is never dead; it isn't even past."* Further, like the monks illuminating manuscripts they could not read, we may serve as instruments to preserve these historical materials until they can be more fully understood.
- Archeological and historic resources provide a sense of local and national community—the terrible burnings of black churches in the South illustrate the significance of cultural, architectural, and community resources to a community. The buildings themselves are significant symbols of the communities, which we must protect from attack.
- By protecting resources that are special to the culture of a community, we show our respect for that community and preserve the diversity of the broader American culture.

What can government lawyers do to protect these resources?

- We can prosecute those who steal or destroy historic and cultural resources in violation of law. Yesterday's *Washington Post*, for example, contained a story about a man who allegedly visited libraries up and down the East Coast, stealing maps and ancient documents. If true, this is theft of public property, which unlike money or computers, can never be replaced, once lost.
- We can educate the public. Much damage to archeological and historical sites may be caused by those who love history and want their "own piece of it." We need to educate the

public as well as relic hunters and other collectors to assure that there is understanding both of the existing laws and of the adverse impact amateurs can unknowingly cause.
- We can develop good agency records to support decisions that affect third parties and to assure that those decisions are reasonable and supported by the record.

When I was in the Iowa Attorney General's office, the state archeologist asked for assistance regarding the discovery of an ancient burial mound on a platted lot in a new subdivision.

The mound was discovered after a 60-acre farm had been subdivided into lots—and the lot in question had been sold for $50,000. The state archeologist ordered the developer to leave the mound undisturbed. As the mound was in the center of this lot, the homeowner could not build a house on the lot. The developers bought the lot back from the buyer as required by their contract warranting that the land was fit for residential development. The developers notified the state it would claim entitlement to compensation for a "taking" of its property under the Fifth Amendment. However, the developers from the outset claimed they had no objections to the determination of the state archeologist that this was a historically-significant mound and that nothing could be built on the mound without destroying it. Nonetheless, we wanted to be sure that there was a complete record supporting the land use restriction, in anticipation of the subsequent takings case. We assured that the record established the reasonableness of the agency action and that the developer's admissions, as well as other critical facts, were established in the record. Throughout the process, down to responding to statements in the *amicus* briefs in the United States Supreme Court, it was necessary to establish time and again that the decision to prohibit building was reasonable and not broader than necessary.

The trial court and the Iowa Supreme Court held that the state archeologist's refusal to permit excavation and building on the burial mound was not a taking requiring the payment of compensation. *Hunziker v. State*, 519 N.W.2d 367 (Iowa 1994), cert denied, U.S. 115 S.Ct. 1313, 131 L.Ed. 2d 195 (1995). The court concluded that the developers' "bundle of rights" never included the right to disinter the bones as the applicable statutes preceded the developers' purchase of the farm. The state had also argued that the developers never had a right to disrupt human graves at common law. The briefs clearly established that Iowa has protected graves since its days as a territory. That common law and the Iowa Burial Protection Act of 1976 both predated the developer's purchase of the land—and certainly the mound itself long pre-existed the developer's expectancies. Because the developer never had the right to excavate and destroy the mound, its discovery and the consequent decision of the state archeologist did not constitute a taking.

The Iowa Supreme Court also ruled that the loss of $50,000 plus $7,000 in refunded architectural fees was *de minimis*, considering that the developer purchased the 60 acres for approximately $500,000 and received more than four million dollars for sale of the other 123 lots.

The developer filed a petition for *certiorari* with the United States Supreme Court. Several *amicus* briefs were filed by the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Mountain States Legal Foundation, Alliance for America, and National Association of Homebuilders. *Hunziker* was presented in conference at the Supreme Court three times before *certiorari* was denied. I believe *certiorari* was denied because the record was strong on the reasonableness of the decision, as well as on the strength of the legal authorities addressed by the Iowa Supreme Court.
- You who attend this seminar can provide expertise to other government lawyers and agency personnel. Often action to protect sites must be taken quickly—and often those bringing the action are not experts in archeological law or historic protection. It is important that the "general practitioners" in the offices of U.S. Attorneys, local prosecutors, and state attorneys general know whom to call for help as these cases arise. When we were working on *Hunziker* we happened to get seminar materials from the Park Service and got David Tarler's phone number. He was helpful in informing us of cases in other jurisdictions.

It is critical that government attorneys be versed in the laws designed to protect these nonrenewable resources and to prevent the destruction and disruption of our heritage. Through courses such as this, it is my hope that you will all gain a familiarity with and an appreciation for preservation law so that you can use these important statutes to achieve their purposes.

Role of the Environment Division

Within the Department of Justice, much of the direct enforcement of criminal laws is handled by the United States Attorneys offices in the various districts. The Criminal Division provides assistance to assistant U.S. Attorneys as they develop these cases.

The Attorney General has also established an Office of Tribal Justice to coordinate departmental policy on matters affecting Indian tribes. We work closely with that office.

The Environment and Natural Resources Division (ENRD) handles civil cultural and historic resource cases at the national level. This is appropriate as these resources are integral to the environment that we strive to protect every day. The ENRD is very interested in working with federal land managers and the United States Attorneys' offices to explore appropriate cases for enforcement. Additionally, we work with agencies daily to ensure that federal agencies comply with preservation laws.

Our General Litigation Section has attorneys with expertise in such preservation laws as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, otherwise known as NAGPRA, the Antiquities Act, the National Environmental Policy Act or NEPA, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act. One of those attorneys, Caroline Zander, presented the "Nuts and Bolts of Archeological and Historic Resource Law" and a lecture on the Antiquities Act at this seminar. Federal, state, and local attorneys should feel free to call Caroline and others listed in the "contacts" list (see box).

Department of Justice Contacts *for* Archeological and Historic Preservation Issues

Environment and Natural Resources Division

General Litigation Section

Caroline Zander, Trial Attorney	202-305-0248

Indian Resources Section

James Clear, Section Chief	202-305-0269
Kalyn Free, Senior Counsel	202-514-2912

Land Acquisition Section

William Kollins, Section Chief	202-305-0316

Policy, Legislation, & Special Litigation Section

Judy Rabinowitz, Staff Attorney	202-514-2714
Jeremy Heep, Staff Attorney	202-305-0641

National Trust for Historic Preservation—DOJ ex officio representative

Nancy Firestone	202-514-2701

Office of Tribal Justice

Craig Alexander, Deputy Director, Policy and Legislation	202-514-9080

The Indian Resources Section is largely devoted to the protection and promotion of tribal rights including resource rights. This Section is uniquely suited to handle violations that occur on Indian lands, including violation of historic and archeological preservation statutes. ENRD, along with Justice's Office of Tribal Justice, will be the key coordinators on the sacred sites executive order.

Our Land Acquisition Section is sometimes called upon to condemn properties being acquired for their historic significance. It has, for example, filed condemnation actions to acquire lands for inclusion in the Antietam National Battlefield and the Lowell National Historical Park.

The Division's Policy, Legislation, and Special Litigation Section, or PLSL as it is more commonly known, plays a key role in coordinating policy within the Division and with other federal agencies. PLSL works closely with the Department's Office of Tribal Justice on all matters implicating Indian Tribes and their resources. The Indian Resources Section's Senior Counsel Kalyn Free is also working to improve federal/tribal coordination of environmental enforcement issues in Indian Country. The Division welcomes your calls to discuss potential litigation or policy issues.

Note

* William Faulkner, *Requiem for a Nun.*

Elizabeth M. Osenbaugh currently is Solicitor General of the State of Iowa. She coordinates civil appeals and official opinions of the Attorney General.

Judy Rabinowitz is an attorney at the Department of Justice. She works in the Policy, Legislation, and Special Litigation Section of the Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Karen Stewart

Public-Private Partnership Saves Rail Corridors for Trail Use

Corridors like this one between Laramie, Wyoming and the Wyoming/Colorado state line have been successfully rail-banked due to an effective partnership between RTC and the Park Service's Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program.

Thanks to an "early warning system" nearly 1,500 miles of rail corridors proposed for abandonment in the past year have been preserved and may be developed as public trails. The notification process, a joint effort of the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (RTC) and the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program of the National Park Service, alerts communities to impending rail abandonments and encourages their conversion to trail use.

"In many cases, the early warning system is the only way that local officials and trail activists find out about proposed rail abandonments and opportunities for new trails. Without it, many of these rail corridors would be lost forever," said David Burwell, President of RTC.

Most abandonment regulations allow only 20 days for communities to express interest in acquiring a corridor for a trail and to request rail-banking. In the past year, RTC and RTCA have notified more than 1,000 community officials and activists of rail abandonments. Of the 1,920 miles proposed for abandonment (140 corridors), 1,450 miles (82 corridors) are now rail-trail projects.

Since RTCA was created in 1988, the two groups have worked together to provide assistance to communities working on rail-trail conversions. Joint projects have included a case-study evaluation of how local initiative and federal support launched the rails-to-trails movement, and a series of one-day instructional seminars conducted in 15 cities on how to create rail-trails in communities.

An agreement signed in May 1996 calls for short and long-term actions in several priority areas, and is the cornerstone on which RTC and the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance program will continue to build their relationship. "The RTC-RTCA collaboration is an excellent example of a government agency and a non-profit group working together to further opportunities for trails and greenways. We've been able to accomplish much more by working together," said Tom Ross, Program Manager for the National Park Service.

RTCA facilitates partnerships and planning for trails, greenways, river corridors, watersheds and heritage areas. RTCA staff have assisted more than 500 local projects and dozens of rail-trail conversions, including the 43-mile Youghiogheny River Trail in Pennsylvania and Utah's 30-mile Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail.

Karen Stewart is Communications Coordinator with the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, 1100 17th Street, NW; Washington, DC 20036; 202-331-9696.

NCPTT Grants

As part of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992, Congress created the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), the NCPTT advisory board—the Preservation Technology and Training Board, and the Preservation Technology and Training Grants program (PTTGrants). PTTGrants are awarded to eligible applicants with a demonstrated institutional capability and commitment to NCPTT's purpose and mission—to advance the art, craft, and science of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation, and interpretation. PTTGrants support an effective and efficient system of research, information distribution, and skills training in all the related historic preservation fields.

The following articles describe three projects that received PTTGrants over the past two years. For more information about NCPTT and its grants program, telephone 318-357-6401 or write to NCPTT, NSU Box 6582, Natchitoches, LA 71497.

Nan-Yao Su

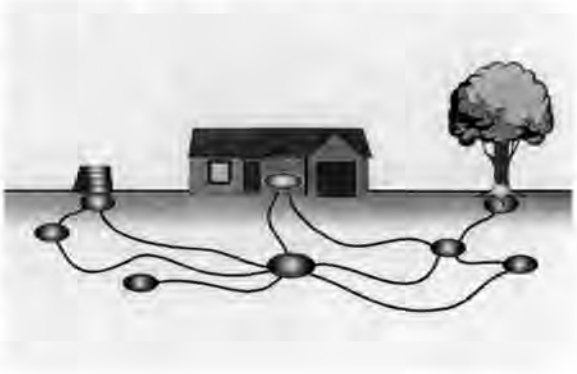
Protecting Historic Buildings and Structures from Termites

Termites are important structural pests in the United States costing the public approximately $1.5 billion dollars each year. Of the many different species of termite, subterranean termites account for approximately 80% of the annual cost for termite control. Historic buildings and structures are particularly vulnerable to subterranean termite damage, given the traditional use of wood as a building material. In addition to the financial costs associated with the treatment of a termite infestation, termite damage to historic buildings also results in the loss of building fabric thus greatly diminishing the historic integrity of a building or structure.

Conventional methods for the control of termite infestations rely heavily on the use of organic insecticides. For the last half century, residual insecticides have been used to provide a barrier for the exclusion of soil-borne termites from a structure. Typically, large quantities of liquid termiticide are applied to the soil beneath and surrounding an infested building. Creating an uninterrupted barrier of treated soil, however, is extremely difficult because of variables such as soil type, texture, and moisture content as well as foundation type and construction methods. If gaps in the soil barrier occur, subterranean termites may eventually find the untreated soil and make their way back into the structure, causing more damage and necessitating further treatment. More importantly, soil treatment only deters termite attack. Subterranean termites form large colonies that may contain literally millions of termites. This vast population forages underground, often over great distances (300'), in search of food. Foragers migrate back and forth between the food source and the nest, bringing food to the queen and ensuring the survival of the colony. The vast proportion of subterranean termites are, thus, unaffected by soil treatments.

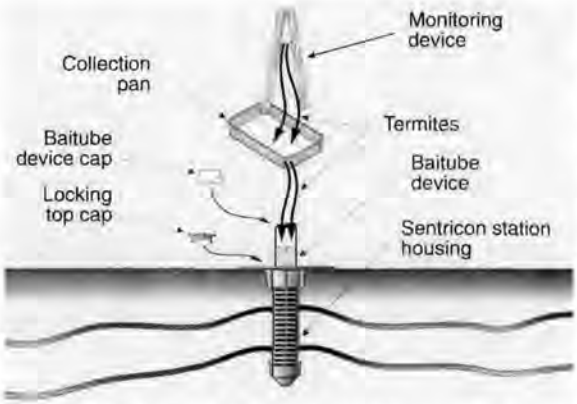
As an alternative to conventional soil insecticides scientists have explored the use of toxic baits which take advantage of the foraging behavior of subterranean termites. It is theorized that if a slow-acting toxicant could be incorporated into a food source, the foraging termites may deliver the toxicant directly to the subterranean termite colony (Su et al. 1982). The use of a slow-acting toxicant is critical because termites will avoid sick or dead termites. An extensive laboratory screening program conducted during the early 1980s by the University of Florida and DowElanco (Su and Scheffrahn 1993) identified the insect growth regulator, hexaflumuron, as an ideal toxicant to be used with termite baits. Unlike traditional insecticides, insect growth regulators disrupt the growth process of certain insects effectively at extremely low concentration while being relatively benign against other organisms. Initial field trails with hexaflumuron yielded surprisingly good results. (Su 1994a). Less than 0.05 oz. of hexaflumuron was needed to kill a subterranean termite colony of several millions individuals. Moreover, elimination of colony populations created a zone of termite-free soil surrounding a building for several years (Su 1994b).

Other studies soon followed and confirmed that termite colonies were suppressed to the point of inactivity (or elimination) when hexaflumuron baits were applied (DeMark et al. 1995, Su et al.



A subterranean termite colony includes several inter-connected foraging loci that may contain several million termites foraging up to 300' in soil.

When termites are detected in a station, the monitoring device is replaced with a tube containing a Recruit™ bait laced with a minute amount of hexaflumuron. Termites collected from the monitoring device are then dislodged into the tube to "self-recruit" the nestmates into the bait.



1995, Forschler and Ryder 1996, Grace et al. 1996). These studies led to the development of the first commercial termite bait, the Sentricon™ Termite Colony Elimination System (DowElanco, Indianapolis, IN). The Sentricon System employs a cyclical process of monitoring and baiting for termite activity. First, Sentricon stations containing the monitoring devices are installed in the soil surrounding a home. When termites activity is discovered in a station, the monitoring device is replaced with a tube containing a Recruit™ bait laced with a minute amount of hexaflumuron. Termites collected from the monitoring device are then dislodged into an empty space on the top of the tube, called the "recruiter's chamber." Termites placed in the recruiter's chamber must eat their way out of the bait to reunite with nestmates. Left behind in the bait are their species- and colony-specific odors, such as trail pheromones, which guide other termites to the bait. This self-recruiting procedure enhances bait uptake by termites (Su 1994a). Hexaflumuron kills insects only when they molt every 1–2 months. During this period, the bait is thoroughly distributed throughout the colony population. It may take several months to achieve the colony elimination, but the result is sweeping. Once the colony is eliminated, monitoring continues to detect further termite activity.

A similar baiting procedure is presently under development for the eradication of termite colonies situated above-ground where there is no soil contact. Field studies, thus far, have been successful.

The Sentricon system has been commercially available since May 1995. A recent survey of 128 commercial Sentricon application sites showed a success rate of 88% of the sites with suppression and elimination of termite colonies; 9% of the sites had no termites (either in the stations or in the structures) and only 3% of the sites required additional soil termiticide treatments. As an alternative to conventional soil termiticides, this system holds great promise, particularly for the treatment of historic buildings and structures where the introduction of baits is considerably less intrusive and more environmentally friendly. Field trials, funded in part by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), are presently underway at a number of National Park Service sites, including the Statue of Liberty. Trials are also underway in the French Quarter of New Orleans where many historic as well as commercial properties are suffering from a severe infestation of the Formosan subterranean termite introduced after the Second World War from the Far East. A new initiative to bait and monitor an entire city block of buildings bordering Jackson Square in New Orleans is also planned. This block includes a number of historically-significant buildings such as St. Louis Cathedral (c. 1789), The Cabildo (c. 1795), Creole House (c. 1842), The Presbytere (c. 1791), The Arsenal (c. 1839), Jackson House (c. 1842), and The Labranche Row buildings (c. 1839). These trials represent the first attempt at using baits on a large scale for the control of subterranean termites and may well be the future of termite pest control in the United States.

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Nan-Yao Su is Professor of Entomology at the Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center, University of Florida.

Cover Story

Barbara Zook and Michael Kramer

Training Youth in Vernacular Earthen Architecture and Associated Cultural Traditions

I have a greater knowledge and respect for older buildings and our community's history.

—1996 Mora Youth Training Participant

A Mora Valley youth comments on the results of this past summer's youth training program in vernacular architecture and associated cultural traditions, a training program conducted at two sites in New Mexico, a northeastern Hispanic village and the Pueblo of Zuni. The program is a private public collaboration of partners including the National Park Service National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), Wupatki National Monument, Aztec Ruins National Monument, Fort Union National Monument, Cornerstones Community Partnerships, Mora Valley, the Pueblo of Zuni, The Hitachi Foundation, the State Youth Conservation Corps, Native AmeriCorps, State Historic Preservation Office, and many others.

Zuni elder Wapton Toshowna instructs youth in stone quarrying. Photo by Sam Adams, courtesy Cornerstones, Santa Fe, NM.

New Mexico's rich cultural patrimony includes many distinct communities of Native American and Hispanic people who are descendants of among this country's first inhabitants. Many rich cultural traditions still live within the backdrop of distinct landscapes rich with vernacular earthen structures lining plazas and pathways. Community members are striving to preserve both their architectural and cultural heritage by preserving important building traditions begun by their ancestors.

Recognizing the importance of youth as stewards of this unique heritage, The NCPTT in 1996 awarded funding to Santa Fe based nonprofit, Cornerstones Community Partnerships, to develop a curriculum, field test and conduct a youth training program for at least 16 Native American and Hispanic youth focusing on technical preservation and associated cultural traditions important to the preservation of vernacular earthen architecture. Since 1986, Cornerstones has been working in partnership with communities to strengthen their cultural values by restoring historic buildings, encouraging traditional building practices, and developing skills and leadership among the younger generation.

Cornerstones' goals for the training program were for young adults from Zuni and Mora to learn and implement preservation activities on historic structures in the Mora Valley and at Zuni Pueblo. The approach was to involve local citizens, with facilitation by Cornerstones staff, as mentors to the youth in teaching the traditional building preservation skills for both adobe and stone.

The village of Mora and the surrounding area, as well as the Middle Village of Zuni, are both in desperate need of revitalization. Buildings that have deteriorated or abandoned altogether are crumbling annually; and as these buildings crumble, the sense of community optimism also withers. It is hoped that by involving enthusiastic young people in a process of community revitalization, young people will see the benefits of contributing to the well-being of their communities, while local citizens will appreciate and support these youth for caring, and help them embrace local cultural traditions.

At Zuni, the curriculum included teaching traditional and modern methods of stone quarrying, dressing and laying. A central educational component of this process featured the elders; prayers, offerings, and stories associated with stone, quarrying, and its relevance to the Zuni people throughout history. In total, 45 young people participated in the summer of 1996, a combination of Zuni youth, architecture students from the University of Pennsylvania and Iowa State University, and Hopi youth. They also learned about the history and traditions of architecture in New Mexico, preservation philosophies, preservation organizations in New Mexico, earth as a building material and its history and how to con-

Mora youth learns to mud plaster. Photo by Anne Rowe, courtesy Cornerstones, Santa Fe, NM.

duct condition assessments identifying deterioration problems and treatments, graphic documentation, drafting, surveying, and planning using computers. Work began, funded by ISTEA funds through the State Historic Preservation Office, on the historic Kelsey Trading Post. Participants learned how to plan and prepare scopes of work for the building and learned to reroof with wood shingles.

Some participants learned about ruins stabilization during 12 weeks of training by Exhibit Specialist Terry Morgart at Wupatki National Park. Several participants attended a two week stabilization training held at Aztec Ruins National Park through Challenge Cost Share funding involving park ruins crew mentors from Chaco Culture National Historic Site and Tumacocari.

In Mora, the curriculum included teaching traditional methods of adobe preservation, including site drainage, mud plastering, adobe wall repair and construction, metal roofing, and carpentry to eight young people. The young people assessed and documented the deterioration problems of area historic adobe buildings. Community elders taught them traditional building skills during preservation work on area historic structures. A one-day site visit to Fort Union provided a brief orientation to adobe ruins preservation work and lime plaster stabilization. AmeriCorps participants joined in a training session focusing on rehabilitation work on an historic adobe schoolhouse to serve as a community center. A University of New Mexico history professor lectured on the history of the region.

Program evaluations were conducted based on the responses to questions through a questionnaire and personal interview using the following criteria:

- improved community cohesiveness and cooperation;
- positive changes in the communities' attitudes towards youth;
- increased pride and interest in maintaining community facilities;
- enhanced youth leadership development and changes in attitude;
- increased interest in educational and career opportunities;
- expanded job opportunities in the local community;
- increased cultural understanding and pride; and
- knowledge and skill in the preservation of earthen structures.

The training evaluation report was prepared and indicated that trainees of Mora believed that they were well instructed on how to use traditional building methods and feel confident in their ability to engage in such activities now that the program has ended. Two of the trainees mud plastered their family home. Community members observed the youth becoming more responsible in their daily lives, more interested in hard work, and more concerned about the community. Staff indicated that the youth worked hard, exhibited pride in their accomplishments, and seemed to enjoy making a difference in the community.

The report also indicated that trainees at the Zuni site expressed satisfaction towards the quality of the training, and believe that they have learned skills which they will use personally and professionally throughout their lives. They learned about the Zuni tradition of stonework, developed greater appreciation of the skills involved, and seem ambitious about wanting to restore the entire community.

The program had a significant impact on how the youth view their respective cultures. When asked about how their attitudes have changed by participating in the program, one Mora youth responded: "(The program) has opened my eyes because I have never been the type to like history but now I have a greater appreciation for it." A Zuni youth responded: "Participation in the program made me look at my culture in a different way. It made me realize that our culture needs to be looked at more as having strengths; we need to teach our youngest more about the culture."

One goal of the youth training program is to prepare trainees for future local economic opportunities. While the training never guarantees participants employment upon completion, Cornerstones staff and administrators, nevertheless, want to link the trainees with potential future educational, job training or other career development opportunities available; this will ensure proper future program recruitment and provide credibility in the communities being served.

In Mora, participants believe that the training is preparing them for future work opportuni-

ties, though only one individual has been able to secure related employment since the training program ended. Trainees reflect, "I had no prior work experience, so it has helped me." In Zuni, one youth is a program administration intern at Cornerstones. Another is now a housing program supervisor. Many are also now keenly aware that the National Park Service offers career development opportunities. While future opportunities appear to be based on the program's success, many community members and participants observed that an important dimension of the program is that it builds confidence and a positive and responsible work ethic, skills which will inevitably lead to employment opportunities.

Cornerstones views its youth training programs as pre-apprenticeship programs which orient young people to future career development opportunities. Results of these two programs will be incorporated into the future development of programs at new sites, with a goal of adding one new training site per year. The Pueblo of Zuni is in the process of incorporating the Cornerstones mentorship youth training program into their programs. The Mora community is continuing its youth training structures program this summer in collaboration with Cornerstones.

If New Mexico's rural buildings are to be preserved, and saved from apparent extinction, it is vital that rapidly dying traditional and culturally-derived building skills be passed along to future generations. As the elders in a given community grow older, the risk is high that the knowledge they have grown up with will die along with them if it is not shared with youth. The youth training program is not only important to a young person's future career development, it is a key component of a community's efforts to maintain and preserve important facilities, and the cultures and traditions these community symbols reflect.

Barbara Zook, a former National Park Service historical architect, is Program Director of Cornerstones Community Partnerships, formerly the "Churches: Symbols of Community Project of the New Mexico Community Foundation." Since 1986, over 150 communities have received technical assistance about how to repair vernacular earthen buildings, and 41 communities have participated in Cornerstones assisted preservation projects.

Michael Kramer is an independent program development and youth training program consultant.

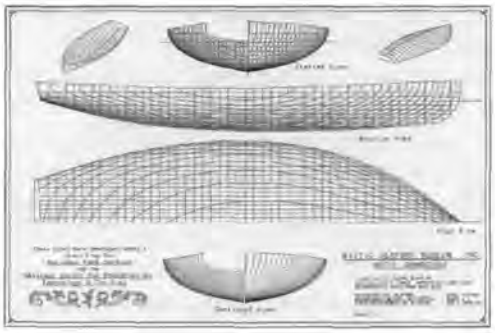
Mark Starr

Half-Hull Ship Models
Unlocking Historic Ship Designs From Our Past

Bob Allingham measuring a model from the collection at Mystic Seaport Museum. The photo shows the Faro Digital Arm and the laptop computer used to both run the machine, and to process the information gathered. The laptop makes the system more portable than would be the case with a full desktop computer.

Half-hull ship models are wooden models used by ship builders of the past to design in three dimensions the hull forms they would build. They can be found in great numbers spread throughout both maritime museums and private collections in the United States. Although these models make attractive wall hangings, they also represent a vast and largely untapped record of the history of American ship design over the past few hundred years. Given that most of these ships and their documentation are now lost, these models often represent our last ties to early designs. Their three-dimensional wooden format, however, keeps the information they contain unavailable to naval architects, scholars and boat or model builders. To make the information they represent useful once again, the models need to be re-measured and re-drawn. Once they are converted back into lines plans, the information can more easily be compared and disseminated.

The stumbling block to converting wooden models back into paper plans has usually been manpower. The process of manually measuring and drawing half-models is typically very time consuming, and so these projects are not often undertaken. Because of this problem of time, and therefore expense, Mystic Seaport Museum, in association with the Smithsonian Institute and the Hart Nautical Museum at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, began looking for alternate methods



Faro arm measuring a model at the Smithsonian Institute.

Rendered view of the model surface with the planer sections cut through the model visible.

Photos and illustrations courtesy Mystic Seaport, Mystic, CT.

that could be used to measure and draw the more than 1,600 models in their collections. It appeared as though one solution could come from the application of both new computer technology and modern measurement practices to the problem. The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training awarded the group with a grant to purchase the equipment and to train both staff and volunteers in its use. After receiving the grant, we ordered both the equipment and the software and began the project.

We decided to measure the models with an arm type coordinate measuring machine, often used by machinists to check new components or to reverse engineer older parts. This type of measuring machine allows for a wide range of flexibility in the measurement of complicated hull forms. The arm itself moves much as a human arm does. Its six joints allow the point probe at the end of the arm to reach out and around the objects to be measured. The software keeps track of the rotation at each joint in the arm, and knowing the length of each section, does the trigonometry necessary to locate the tip of the arm in space. To collect three dimensional coordinate points, the operator places the tip on the point of interest and presses a button to record that point. Alternately, the probe can collect up to 30,000 points an hour in a stream mode if the button is held down as the probe moves through space. Planer cross sections can be lifted from the object by using a software feature that locks onto a defined imaginary plane. The arm will then collect only points that lie on the plane as the arm passes back and forth across it. In measurements taken on models at Mystic, the machine has had a repeatable accuracy of approximately six thousandths of an inch over the length of the model. The typical electronic model of a half-hull usually contains six to eight hundred measured points, although very detailed models may have thousands of measurements taken. All of the coordinate data taken is stored directly on a laptop computer that runs the system.

After the three-dimensional coordinates have been gathered, they are converted into lines plans. This is done through the use of a naval architecture package by AeroHydro, Inc. called MultiSurf. This software allows for the creation of an electronic surface model of the wooden half-hull. Like the wooden object, the electronic surface can be sliced through with planes to reveal any cross section desired, such as those typically found in a set of lines plans for a vessel. To create this digital surface, electronic battens are run through sectional points and major boundary curves, such as the sheer, the rabbet line, the keel profile, and the transom outline. These battens, or splines, are then used as a skeleton over which the skin, or surface, is stretched. From there the computer is instructed to cut the surface into stations, waterlines, and buttocks (all of the cross-sectional cuts typically used to define a ship's hull form) for a set of lines. The process is similar to the way in which vessels are drawn by hand, except that the electronic model is in three dimensions. Any changes made to the hull in one view, such as the fairing up of the sheer, is automatically handled in the other two views, thereby saving the operator from constantly redrawing the changes. After dragging a point to a new location, the entire model is instantly updated to reflect the change.

Although we have used the machine primarily to measure hull forms, the machine can be used to measure any type of object. The arm comes in a variety of lengths, and can be leap-frogged down and around an object, linking all of the measurements into one unified coordinate system. Using this system, we hope to better document the half-hulls in existence both in museums and in private collections. This system also provides an accurate curatorial record of three-dimensional artifacts should some disaster strike.

For more information on this project, please contact Mark Starr, Shipyard Documentation Shop, Mystic Seaport Museum, Inc., 75 Greenmanville Ave., Mystic CT 06355-0990; 860-572-0711, ext. 5092; email: <marks@mysticseaport.org>.

What People Are Doing

Diane Vogt-O'Connor

U.S. Information Agency Lectures on Archives in Bolivia

This feature will appear as a new department in future non-thematic issues of CRM. *If you have participated in a special detail, speaking engagement, training program or other work-related assignment that may be of interest to our readers, write to the editor (see page 2).*

In late summer 1996, I received a call from the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) asking me to take part in their U.S. Speaker Program. This program selects speakers able to clarify American policies, opinions, practices, and developments in major subject areas, such as economics, international political relations, social and political processes, the environment, and technology. The topics to be addressed are selected by U.S. overseas missions as being of importance in the dialogue between the host country and the United States. My host country was to be Bolivia, referred to by several authors as "The American Tibet," due to its remoteness and Andean mountain location.

My briefing from the local USIA officer indicated that the groups to whom I would be speaking included:

- In La Paz: About 40-50 representatives from Libraries, Museums, and Information Centers working as a group to develop National Information Law;
- In Sucre: About 50-60 representatives from the Archivo Y Biblioteca Nacionales de Bolivia (ABN) and from other libraries and archives such as the Casa de la Libertad, local universities, and the Potosi Mint House Archives.

Topics to be covered included:

- U.S. information law, including copyright, privacy law, publicity, obscenity, and laws relating to records retention and disposition
- contemporary preservation theory, practice, and techniques;
- current practices and theory on digitization, Web site preparation, and issues relating to the national information infrastructure;
- general collections management advice relating to archival and manuscript collections; and
- an overview of records surveying, appraisal, disposition, and arrangement and descriptive techniques.

Bolivian Background Research on the Web

Before going to Bolivia I researched the country in my home and local libraries and on the World Wide Web. The published sources located were somewhat limited; however, the Web sources provided several hundred pages of extremely useful information including local Quechuan language lessons. The World Fact Book and the Consular Information Sheets were particularly useful.

During my researches, I discovered that Bolivia is a geographically-varied country in Central South America, ranging from lowland Amazon Basin plains to the rugged Andes mountains. The Bolivian population of almost 8 million is 95% Catholic, while their ancestry is 30% Quechuan, 25% Ayamaran, 25-30% mestizo (mixed Indian-European ancestry) and between 5-15% European. The average life expectancy is 63 years; the national product per capita in 1994 was $2,370, while the literacy rate is 80%. While Spanish is the official language of Bolivia, most Bolivians speak Quechuan or other native languages.

About the size of Montana, Bolivia is one of the poorest nations in Latin America with very little arable land. Although Bolivia has few roads and limited railroads, it has immense natural resources of minerals, natural gas, and petroleum. The Bolivian gold, silver, and tin resources attracted Spain during the 16th–19th centuries, leading to a long history of semifeudal social controls. Wild variations in the market value of these resources led to hyperinflation over time.

In the mid-1980s, Bolivia dramatically reduced inflation by implementing free market policies, a free trade agreement with Mexico, and a privatization plan. These measures often came into conflict with Bolivia's powerful labor movement. Land desertification and loss of biodiversity—caused by slash-and-burn agriculture, overgrazing, and international sales of Bolivian tropical timber—also recently became an issue. Bolivia recently signed many international agreements on biodiversity, climate change, endangered species, tropical timber, and similar issues.

Work in La Paz

On Monday morning after registering at the Embassy and meeting the attache, I travelled to the Library of Congress in La Paz. The Library of Congress is a beautifully maintained Spanish revival historic building that formerly was the nation's stock exchange. It now holds the nation's 20,000+ book collection housed in locking oak cabinets.

Senador de la Republica, H. Hans Dellien, introduced the seminar and stressed the importance of managing Bolivia's informational heritage.

Bolivian archivists, librarians, and curators from government and private cultural organizations attended, participating enthusiastically in discussions and question and answer sessions. The participant's questions illustrated an excellent grasp of the issues and a real concern with how to enter the 21st-century age of information technology with limited resources and less-than-extensive training.

The seminars ran from 9:00 until noon and 2:30 until 6:00 each day, allowing the traditional 2.5 hours for a siesta and lunch, the main meal of the day.

My presentations and discussions on October 7th and 8th covered the high points of archival surveying, preservation, arrangement, description, access policies, and legal issues. Participants received a series of handouts in Spanish and English, including the preservation journal *Apuyo*, NEDCC handouts, and National Park Service *Conserve O Grams* on archival preservation and manuals.

The seminar participants expressed concern over the current dispersal of Bolivian governmental records dating from the 1890s-present into warehouses and vaults throughout La Paz. When the legislative capital effectively changed from Sucre to La Paz, the federal records were no longer transferred to the National Archives in Sucre, where all the earlier records of the government reside.

Instead, the 20th-century Bolivian governmental records are scattered in a variety of holding areas. This places the most volatile and controversial portion of the historic record in a very dangerous position both from the point of view of government accountability and from that of preservation and management. Without this written record, much of what has happened in the 20th century in Bolivia can't be adequately studied or understood. The audience felt that a nation without a good memory is one doomed to repeating its mistakes.

After lectures, participants attended breakout discussion sections for several hours daily to discuss issues of information law, records management enforcement, archival management, preservation, and digitization. At the end of the seminar, participants received diplomas and I received invitations to visit the libraries, archives, and museums of the participants, an invitation to return again, and the ceremonial gift of a Bolivian silver tea set with Inca-style ornamentation to commemorate our seminar series.

Visit to the National Archives in Sucre

On Wednesday morning, October 9th, I flew to Sucre, the historic capital of Bolivia, a city of low white stucco houses, spectacular mountain views, cathedrals, and churches, dating from the 16th century to the present. In Sucre, Mary D. de Solares, Directora Ejcutiva of the Centro Boliviano Americano, was the sponsor of the lecture program. Mary Solares and several members of the Archivo Y Biblioteca Nacional (ABN) met me at the airport with flowers. After checking me into the hostel "Cruz de Popayan," a delightful historic hotel with private baths and several large inner courtyards with fountains, we returned to her house where I met her family over a multi-course lunch, featuring local specialties such as grilled chicken and dried potatoes.

At the Archives, Director Rene Arce, PhD, a historian, offered tours of his repository's holdings. The ABN has an impressive breadth and depth of documentation covering all of post-contact South and Central America, but particularly Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and the entire Andean plateau region from the 15th-20th centuries. Holdings were particularly rich in diaries, corporate mining accounts, religious records, very early published accounts, and journals. Scholars, particularly anthropologists and social, cultural, and economic historians from all over the world, were working there. The size of the holdings from the 16th and 17th centuries was particularly impressive.

Many Bolivian archival operating procedures differ from those prevalent in the states, including item-level indexing, extensive transcription and commentary on individual documents, and extensive restoration treatments as opposed to preventive conservation. The Archives has adopted the use of computers and is currently using the Minisis program provided by UNESCO.

During the last several years, much of Mr. Arce's time has been spent on planning and marketing the idea of a new building for the National Archives in La Paz. At present, the belief is that groundbreaking for the new four-story underground structure in Sucre will begin under the aegis of a local architect sometime in 1997.

While in Sucre, I taught workshops on archival management and preservation at the Archivo Y Biblioteca Nacional (ABN) to an audience of roughly 60 federal archivists and historians from October 9th–11th. While there, I had several consultations with Rene Arce to discuss his plans for his repository. Of particular interest were the following issues:

- archival preventive conservation such as:
  handling techniques;
  preservation vs use (When are restrictions appropriate?);
  duplication policies;
  integrated pest management;
  housing techniques;
  environmental controls;
  planning a new structure;

preparing for a move;
ensuring that pest problems don't transfer with collections;
packing, planning, and labeling so provenance and original order are not damaged; and
implementing the time-weighted preservation system.

Bolivian archivists and librarians are still practicing conservation that is focused on restoration and fumigation. They are interested in investigating preventive conservation via environmental monitoring and management, and appropriate rehousing in order to save money, time, and effort.

- archival automation and how the ABN can analyze collection users, conduct a systems analysis, write a functional requirements statement, and select an automated system, as the Minisis program currently being used by ABN is no longer being supported by UNESCO.

Home Again

Following my return from Bolivia on October 14, I wrote a summary report on my experiences for the USIA, explaining what I had learned about their needs and offering some ideas on future speakers and programs. As a follow-up, I wrote an article for my professional newsletter, *Archival Outlook*, summarizing what help the Bolivian archives hope for in the future from their American colleagues and called several organizations who might be appropriate contacts for Bolivian colleagues. Thinking over my adventures, I was pleased that I had the opportunity to meet my colleagues in Bolivia and share what we follow as "professional practice" in our two countries. I am grateful to the USIA for this chance to visit a country so rich in magnificent landscapes, manuscripts, architecture, folk crafts, and proud traditions and cultures.

Diane Vogt-O'Connor is Senior Archivist with the National Park Service.

Paul Cloyd

ICOMOS General Assembly Symposium *Heritage and Social Changes*

An international group of heritage conservation professionals makes up the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). ICOMOS provides a forum for exchange, evaluation, and distribution of information on conservation principles and techniques. On October 5–9,1996, the Bulgarian ICOMOS Committee hosted the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly and Symposium in Sofia. I received a grant from the NPS Albright-Wirth fund, enabling my participation in this event. More than 600 delegates and guests from 75 countries traveled to Sofia for the General Assembly.

Our hosts provided an impressive opening ceremony with a group of vocalists presenting solemn traditional national song. A bagpiper provided the music accompaniment. The bagpipe had originated in this region and the Romans later brought the instrument to Great Britain. The opening ceremonies included the award of international preservation's highest honor, the Gazzola Prize, to Ernest Allen Connally (USA). Dr. Connally was the former Secretary General of ICOMOS and the former chair of US/ICOMOS. Ann Webster Smith, current US/ICOMOS chair, received the award on Dr. Connally's behalf. Her acceptance statements reflected Dr. Connally's high personal and professional regard for Piero Gazzola, ICOMOS' first president, for whom ICOMOS named the award. The US fielded a large delegation with 18 participants. Only Australia and Bulgaria exceeded the US in size of national delegations.

Following the opening ceremonies, the assembly discussed the idea of authenticity. Mr. Herb Stoval, of Canada, concisely updated the assembly on the status of the recent debates on authenticity within ICOMOS. The debates are to establish a broader understanding of "authenticity" within the heritage conservation community. He noted many languages do not specifically include the word authenticity but they do include the idea. When we talk of the value of a site, authenticity is not a value in itself but is a qualifier of the values. It is a measure of completeness and trueness of the values. Mr. Stoval explained that the 1964 *Venice Charter* presented one concept of authenticity, an idea that looked toward the physical heritage of durable materials such as fired brick and stone. Our understanding of authenticity may require broader or differing definitions where heritage is of more readily degradable material wood, earth, and grass. Authenticity

also applies to non-tangible heritage such as oral traditions or rituals. The answer may sometimes be less about historic fabric and more about philosophy and interpretation.

A three-day symposium made up an integral part of the General Assembly. The symposium on "Heritage and Social Change" included tracks on Ethics and Philosophy, Politics and Economics, and Methodologies and Techniques. Delegates and guests presented some 120 papers during three concurrent sessions. I attended 18 of these presentations. ICOMOS has published all submitted papers and provided one bound copy to each delegate. I have placed my copy into the Denver Service Center Library.

During the symposium, participants visited three of Bulgaria's important cultural sites. The delegates also participated in study trips to the historic towns of Plovdiv and Koprivshtitsa and a visit to the world heritage site of the Rila Monastery. The visits illustrated the themes of the assembly and provided an opportunity for dialog with local conservation authorities on the local conservation challenges. The visits provided participants an opportunity to understand the value of Bulgaria's heritage and the protection and preservation work underway.

I traveled with a group of delegates to the Rila Monastery, a World Heritage Site. Primarily a complex of mostly 19th-century structures, the monastery has been built and rebuilt on the site since the 6th century. Only a remnant of a 14th-century tower provided a clue to the earlier incarnation of the monastery. Magnificent wall mural and architectural decorative patterns provide marvelous interior and exterior spaces, well suited to the contemplative monastic way of life. We saw that the artistic finishes, wood, and masonry materials of the complex had received good maintenance. The religious leader of the monks highlighted the cooperative relationship between the state agencies and the religious community that ensures preservation of the site. I saw one clear weakness, a lack of adequate fire-fighting equipment and a limited fire detection system. The monastery's history of severe fire damage accented this deficiency. The continuity of religious and pilgrimage (cultural tourists of today) uses provide an important ingredient of the site's authenticity.

Bulgaria's "second" city, Plovdiv, provided superb examples of the 19th-century National Revival architecture. Plovdiv also boasts some Roman ruins. The city hosts large numbers of tourists. Local authorities appear to have effective influence on the scope and location of new development. With the change to market economy, centralized state control has significantly decreased. Local authorities have now stepped into this role.

The Bulgarian ICOMOS committee organized extensive tours through the country following the General Assembly. These post assembly tours illustrated further the development and preservation aspects at historic sites within Bulgaria. I participated in a tour that included visits to 2nd-4th-century BC Thracian tombs. These tombs are threatened from both over-popularity and modern-day grave robbers. Kazanluk, east of Sofia, toward the country's center, scholars investigate several earthen mounds concealing Thracian tombs. The tombs offer cultural tourism opportunities that can diversify the agricultural-based economy of the area. We saw the results of a tomb that grave robbers had vandalized with heavy equipment only two months earlier. We received a rare opportunity to enter the a Thracian tomb discovered in the 1940s. The tomb contains very unique 2300-year-old murals. UNESCO has designated this tomb as a World Heritage Site. The authorities typically permit only four or five visitors a year within the actual tomb. This limit addresses conservation concerns of maintaining a consistent environment and minimizing risk of abrasion of the wall paintings. Normally, tourists visit a nearby replica of the tomb, allowing appreciation of the site without endangering the original.

We visited Zheravna, a mountain town of beautiful vernacular wooden architecture. The town reflects the meeting line of the medieval Ottoman and the modern European civilizations in the late-19th century. The national government designated Zheravna a national architectural and historic reserve.

The church of the Blessed Virgin Birth within the courtyard of Rila Monastery World Heritage Site.

The post assembly tour concluded with visits to the historic Black Sea ports of Sozopol and Nessebur. There, we observed the overlays of culture heritage from Greek colonial times to 19th-century architecture. We saw how the local residents and officials treat and interpreted this heritage. The local conservation architects pointed out the relationship between recreational tourism of the many Eastern European (and more recently Western European) Black Sea sun bathers with cultural tourism. These differing types of tourism bring pressures onto each other.

The General Assembly included the tasks of election of officers and the adoption of resolutions.

The assembly elected the ICOMOS officers and Executive Committee for the 1996-1999 triennium. ICOMOS President Roland Silva (Sri Lanka) and Treasurer General Jan Jessurun (Netherlands) both won third terms. Jean-Louis Luxen (Belgium) won election to a second term as Secretary General. The assembly elected Ann Webster Smith (USA) to one of five vice presidential posts, along with Mamadou Berthe (Senegal) Esteban Prieto (Dominican Republic), Joseph Phares (Lebanon), and Christiane Schmuckle-Mollard (France).

Participants in the General Assembly adopted several resolutions. One resolution called on ICOMOS to develop explicit English, French, and Spanish definitions for the terms regarding the protection of the cultural heritage. The Assembly adopted another resolution calling for a revision of the *Charter* on Cultural Tourism. Several resolutions addressed concerns about threats to the heritage in specific regions. One resolution counseled the Bulgarian government to ensure the preservation of the heritage, whatever its ownership. Another resolution expressed concern about the situation at the Russian World Heritage site of Kizhi Pogost. The recent interference with the Titanic grave site and the commercial exploitation planned under that venture received strong condemnation.

Through meetings and interacting with conservation colleagues I learned of their experiences. I listened to discussion about problems and their solutions ranging from city zoning policies, funding of site maintenance to development of cultural tourism for diversifying local economies. Participation in gatherings such as the 11th General Assembly of ICOMOS promotes NPS's leadership role in the management of cultural resources. The Albright-Wirth employee development fund provided crucial support to my participation in the assembly.

Paul Cloyd is a historical architect with the National Park Service, Denver Service Center-Architecture. His interest in the international view on cultural resources began with his 1982–84 Peace Corps service.

Phyllis Ewing

Colonial Williamsburg A Seminar for Historic Administration

The course titles were subjects like Preservation, Leadership and Management, Building Public Support, Researching a Changing Past, Interpretation and Exhibits, Ethics, Personnel and Fundraising.

The speaker list included Charles F. Bryan, Jr., Director of the Virginia Historical Society; Frank Sanchis, VP of Stewardship of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; Rex Ellis, Executive Director of the Center for Museum Studies, The Smithsonian; our own National Park Service Chief Historian, Dwight Pitcaithley, and other equally-successful members of the profession.

The 18 class members represented many positions, such as directors, educators, curators, interpreters, and an archeologist who were from all types of institutions—big and little, private and public—which focused on history, children, cultures, homes, collections, landscapes, and even an 18th-century reproduction functioning ship.

The place for all this was three weeks in Colonial Williamsburg and other museums and historical sites in the area. What more could you ask!

Change for Survival was for me the overall theme which ran through the sessions of the Seminar For Historic Administration. In this time of cutbacks and downsizing, and with so many places for people to spend their leisure time and money, we must adapt in order to survive. As part of every session, suggestions were made not only on what to change and how to make the changes while dealing with these situations, but also how to have a better institution or park after the change.

Knowing our need for and desire to have new and returning park visitors, and aware we have less staff to assist them and fewer dollars for programming, we all acknowledge change is the only option. Each session presented a different aspect of these issues with three speakers who had expertise in that area. To best describe their knowledge and excellence in relaying information, many were asked to join us for lunch so the discussion and sharing of ideas could continue.

Field trips were an important ingredient and emphasized the concept that stronger relationships come with better understanding. At the Virginia Historical Society, we saw the results of a complete institutional transformation, from basically a scholarly research repository with no interest in outreach to an important center for the people of the

community and state. This was accomplished by the director working closely with board members and friends groups until they had a clear understanding about the change at the institution. At Jamestown Settlement we saw the positive results of their new outreach program, giving schools and teachers the opportunity to be involved during the planning and development stage of lesson plans.

Our classroom for the Seminar for Historic Administration was Colonial Williamsburg and we were allowed to use it as our laboratory. We could listen to their programs, for us mostly evening presentations; we were invited and encouraged to take advantage of their staff and their knowledge, which many of us did. One session focused on the importance of knowing what the visitors expected when at a historical site. We practiced the technique and process of using surveys to find out the information on the Colonial Williamsburg visitors. Our assignment was to interview visitors after they had witnessed or interacted with one of Colonial Williamsburg presentations. The opportunity to do it first-hand was extremely valuable and the information we received from the visitors validated what all the speakers had been telling us in class. The exercise taught us the general population has an increased interest in vernacular history, in presentations which they can personally relate to and which produce an emotional experience, the critical importance of material and programs interesting to children with the idea "if the children are having a good time so are the parents", and object-based learning, which uses the museum collection more effectively to tell the stories.

As with any gathering of this type, the diversity of the institutions and the different expertise of the participants set the stage for knowledge and information exchange, and great brain storming opportunities. While everyone believes their situation is completely different from all others, I feel comfortable in saying there was not a person there who did not learn something from the group and there was not a session in which a useful tool was not presented.

The Seminar's format was simply suggestions on how to do what I had heard the Northeast Regional Director, Ms. Marie Rust say many times, "Work smarter not harder!" This was accomplished with timely subjects, great speakers, bright and creative participants, and an interesting place to do it. As I said before, "What more could you ask!"

Phyllis Ewing is the curator at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site and Saratoga National Historical Park, P.O. Box 545, Kinderhook, NY 12106; 518-758-9689.

Lisa M. Garvin

Colonial Williamsburg A Diary

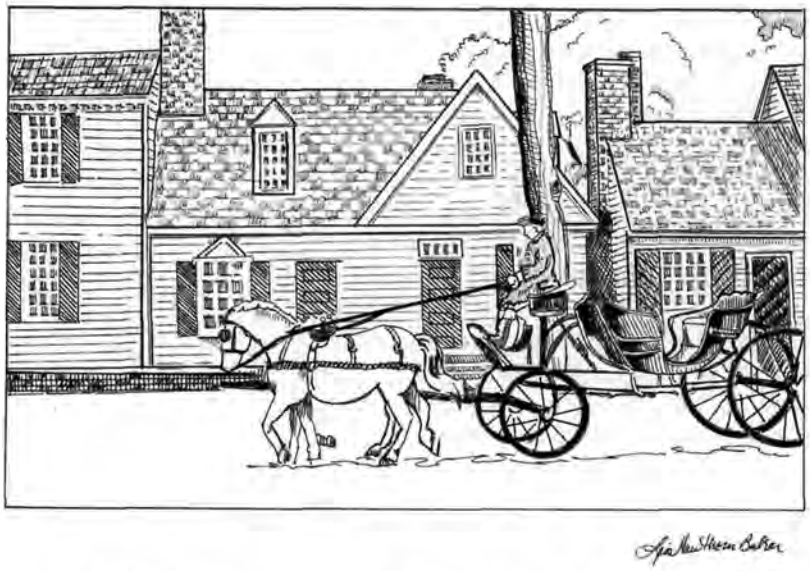
Our seminar group has only been together for a few days and we are already becoming accustomed to traveling back and forth between the 18th and 20th century. Meeting Thomas Jefferson or Martha Washington walking along the streets of Colonial Williamsburg is always a possibility. The daily lives of the famous as well as the local townspeople of Williamsburg are a part of the story told through the outstanding first person interpretive programs here at Colonial Williamsburg.

Interpretive themes, taken from information in the planning document entitled, "Becoming Americans: Our Struggle To Be Both Free and Equal," guide the interpretive operations in the historic district through the implementation of six storylines. As each new storyline is added, over the next few years, visitors continue to interact with the interpreters and thereby learn about the lives of real people living in colonial Virginia: their attitudes, dreams, goals, and thoughts on the eve of the American Revolution.

Our class, made up of 18 participants and our coordinator Polly Jontz, have come from a variety of different parks, museums, and historic sites to participate in a training class entitled, "The 38th Annual Seminar For Historical Administration (SHA)." Today, our first day in class, we were welcomed by CEO and President of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Robert Wilburn.

Each day for the next three weeks we will attend morning and afternoon classes taught by nationally-known speakers. Several evening interpretive presentations on topics as diverse as the types of music and dance in colonial days, the courtroom procedures at witchcraft trials, and the role and implications of slavery in Virginia are also available for seminar participants to attend. Tomorrow night, fellow seminar participants Ann Korzeniewski, William Hiott, and I will attend one such program, "Cry Witch." This program recreates events at the witchcraft trial of Grace Sherwood.

During our seminar we are staying at the Governor's Inn, one of several hotels and facilities operated by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (CWF). A conference room and hospitality room are available for our use, and bus service to and from the historic district is available each day.



Drawing by Lois Hawthorn Baker.

The above notes were just the first of those that I would keep during the seminar. Our class participants quickly bonded and over the three weeks discussed challenging topics of importance to museum and historic site supervisors. Outstanding guest speakers covered sessions on current museum issues and trends as well as fund raising, financial management, special events, interpretive programs, and personnel issues.

We not only attended the formal classroom sessions, we also went on-site to programs in exhibition buildings and trade shops in the historic district of Colonial Williamsburg. On-site talks by faculty and staff brought to life the issues raised in classroom presentations.

A common thread running through many of the speakers' presentations was that an organization must have a mission statement that accurately reflects the agency. Colonial Williamsburg President Wilburn invited the class to write such a mission statement for our seminar. At the beginning of the third week we had selected the following mission statement for SHA 96:

> SHA Class of 1996 is a group of highly motivated museum professionals, representing diverse institutions who seek to become more effective managers and leaders in the field of historical administration, through exposure to and exchange with colleagues, faculty, and institutions in a supportive and challenging environment.
>
> The result will be the enhancement of our work in stewardship of museum resources, high ethical standards, and advancement of history within our communities.

This statement represented the vision of all seminar participants despite the various educational backgrounds we came from and the great differences in our professional duties. Even though we worked in different states across the country, we still shared common professional goals. The seminar gave us the opportunity to take a close and insightful look at the museum field in the 1990s and the future challenges to be faced.

The seminar format was so intense that only one day of the three weeks was not scheduled with activities or training. Each weekend we traveled by bus to sites in the nearby area, including the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, Jamestown National Historic Site, and Jamestown Settlement. Associated sites operated by the Foundation such as Carter's Grove Plantation were also a part of the weekend events. At each site we met with staff and toured their facilities. We were also invited to tour two other CWF museums, the Dewitt Wallace Decorative Arts Gallery and the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center at our convenience. At both sites seminar participants were admitted free of charge.

"The three weeks have gone quickly, and this afternoon we received our graduation certificates from the seminar sponsors. Tonight we meet for our class farewell dinner and program. Looking back I am impressed with every phase of the seminar—the quality of guest speakers, the seminar participants and coordinator, the facilities at Colonial Williamsburg, and dedication of the 3,500 people who work to make Colonial Williamsburg such a fabulous operation. I would highly recommend this training to all historic site supervisors."

Lisa M. Garvin is Supervisory Park Ranger, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.

For more information on the November 2–22, 1997 seminar, contact Peggy McDonald Howells at 757-220-7211. The seminar is co-sponsored by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the American Association for State and Local History, the National Park Service, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the American Association of Museums.

Departments

—continued from page 4

treated either by avoidance or mitigation through data recovery. Until recently, this system has worked fairly well, at least from the point of view of archeologists, but it is a process which incompletely considers the public benefit of archeological sites to the nation's sense of itself. I believe that the under representation of archeological sites hinders our attempts to raise public awareness and promote the public benefits of archeology.

The National Register (and the National Historic Landmark program) play an important role in influencing public perceptions—and policy decisions—about what is significant in American history. I suggest that archeologists have the opportunity to contribute to the "official" public memory, and to add many silenced voices to that memory.

Archeologists can use the National Register so that it will be used for public archeology. We can justify significance and clarify why we value the sites that we value, so that the public, the legislators, the journalists don't have to flounder or guess to answer the question: "Archeology: 'What's the Point?'"

Note

* For discussion of public memory see, for example, the journal *History & Memory*; Michael Kammen *Mystic Chords of Memory: The Transformation of Tradition in American Culture* (1991; Alfred A. Knopf, New York); Martha K. Norkunas *The Politics of Public Memory: Tourism, History, and Ethnicity in Monterey, California* (1993; SUNY Press, Albany, NY).

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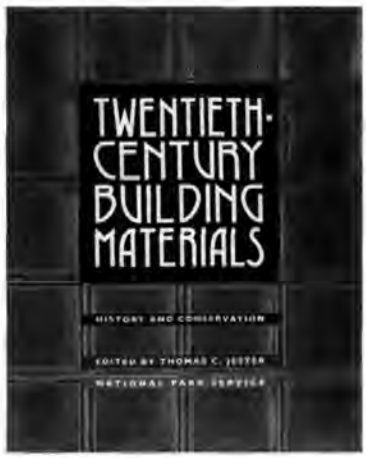
The author presented a version of this paper at the annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology in April 1997.

Barbara J. Little is an archeologist for the National Register of Historic Places.

PRESERVATION RESOURCES

Reviews



Twentieth-Century Building Materials: History and Conservation. Thomas C. Jester, editor. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1995. 352 pp., illustrations, bibliography.

Reviewed by Antoinette J. Lee.

As the sun sets on the 20th century, it is an appropriate time to take stock of this century's contributions to the built environment. *Twentieth-Century Building Materials* likely will become a key publication for many who will document and preserve important places of this century. Edited by National Park Service historian Thomas C. Jester, this book represents the collaborative efforts of 48 contributors who prepared 37 essays on a virtual check-list of building materials used in constructing the skyscrapers, residences, restaurants, shops, office complexes, and school buildings

of the 20th century. Many of these contributors represents the rising generation of historians, architects, and preservationists, many of whom will help shape the historic preservation field in the early-21st century.

This new book is a fitting companion to the earlier *Building Early America* edited by Charles F. Peterson and *The Technology of Historic American Buildings* edited by the late H. Ward Jandl. The earlier volumes covered buildings technology of the 18th through the late-19th centuries—covering wood, masonry, iron, and other metals, concrete, and terra cotta. When compared with the earlier volumes, *Twentieth-Century Building Materials* covers many more materials and reflects the wide availability of natural and synthetic materials available to building clients and designers.

To whet the readers' appetite, a lush photographic essay is placed at the front of the book. This 14-page frontispiece includes pages from trade publications and recent photographs of illustrative 20th-century buildings. Readers initially may balk at the photograph of Perma-Stone, which receives fuller treatment in the chapter on "Simulated Masonry," because it too often represents a method of defacing historic buildings. They may feel more at home with clay tiles, aluminum grilles, glass block, and reinforced concrete. The photographic essay runs through the prefabricated Lustron house, constructed of square porcelain enamel panels, to the Frank Lloyd Wright's Beth Shalom Synagogue, which employed translucent wire glass and corrugated, fiber reinforced plastic. These materials represent the stuff of 20th-century buildings.

The building materials of the 20th century differ significantly from those of the earlier centuries. Many were manufactured using large-scale and mechanized processes and often were composite materials. In his comprehensive introduction, "Building Modern America," Michael A. Tomlan depicts the 20th century as an era of experimentation and standardization. American faith in science and technology produced materials with several substances that were ground, mixed, heated, and pressed into buildable materials. World Wars I and II demanded the creation of new materials and caused standard specifications to find its way into common practices as one way to promote products. The drive to provide affordable housing for all Americans also propelled innovation in mass-produced building materials. New materials were displayed at expositions and fairs. Their manufacturers left a significant archival legacy in voluminous trade publications and advertisements on the materials.

The subsequent chapters of the book are grouped under the headings of "Metals," "Concrete," "Wood and Plastics," "Masonry," "Glass," "Flooring," and "Roofing, Siding, and Walls." Each chapter is introduced with the production dates for the building materials, as well as common trade names. All chapters follow a standard format, starting with the material's history: origins and development, manufacturing process, and uses and methods of installation. The conservation section covers deterioration, diagnostics and condition assessment, conservation techniques, and replacement. For a few of the chapters, e.g., plywood, the conservation section is not included because of the need for further research. Each essay is brief and serves as an introduction to, not an exhaustive treatment of, the topic.

The value of the book is enhanced with an extensive appendix that includes detailed footnotes, a bibliography for each building material, and sources for additional research. The latter section includes names and addresses for archives, libraries, public agencies, laboratories, and trade associations. The book, with its fine layout, graphics, and typeface exemplifies the fine work of Archtype Press, Inc., of Washington, DC, which continues to produce some of the handsomest architectural and design books available.

Unlike many tomes on building elements and materials, this is one that can be enjoyed by all preservationists. The illustrations offer many architectural treats, such as original advertisements. For example, the Nickel Silver chapter is introduced with an advertisement of the International Nickel Company that depicted solid nickel silver as "Stately as the dome of Kubla Khan." The Formica Insulation Co. promised its decorative plastic laminates would create "dream halls of tomorrow." Monsanto's "house of tomorrow" was fabricated of fiber reinforced plastic, constructed at Disneyland in Anaheim, California, and illustrated in a 1956 issue of *Popular Science*.

Thumbing through the pages also provides a journey through many architectural landmarks of the 20th century. These landmarks include the Chrysler Building that used stainless steel sheets in the dome. Classical Soldier Field in Chicago was constructed of cast stone. The Johnson Wax Administration Building's use of reinforced concrete created an unusual interior articulated with mushroom-shaped columns. The Kennedy Center in Washington, DC achieved monumentality through think stone veneers. The Hecht Company Warehouse in Washington, DC was fashioned of ribbons of glass block. The once ubiquitous Howard Johnson signature orange roofs that dotted the country were constructed of porcelain enamel shingles. This book will serve as an introduction to the buildings of our century and, no doubt, will encourage more detailed studies on the materials that built 20th-century America.

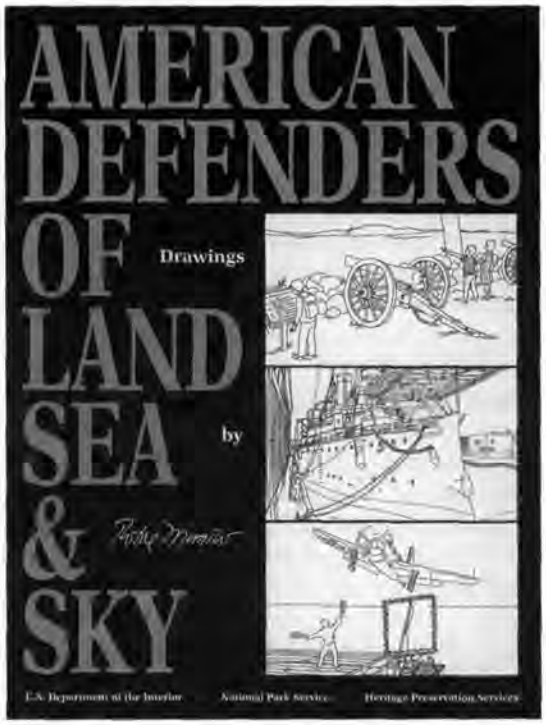
—Antoinette J. Lee is Senior Historian for National Programs, Heritage Preservation Services, NPS.

Land In Her Own Name: Women as Homesteaders in North Dakota by H. Elaine, Lindgren, (reprint edition: Norman, OK, University of Oklahoma Press, 1996).

Reviewed by Marilyn M. Harper

This paperback reprint edition of a book originally published by the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies in 1991 will introduce a wider audience to a group of strong and independent women. The Homestead Act of 1862 and its successors provided that "any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years" could acquire title to public land. Lindgren's book introduces the reader to some of the thousands of women who took advantage of this opportunity to claim land in North Dakota in the late-19th and early- 20th centuries. Based on land records and on case studies of over 300 individual women, including interviews with 15 surviving homesteaders, the book combines statistical analysis and first person accounts. The women featured in the case studies were among the minority of both men and women who succeeded in "proving up" and taking final title to their land. Their accounts, and the wonderful photographs that illustrate them, bring the excitement of setting out, the life in the tiny sod or tar paper "shacks," the fierce weather, the important role often played by family members or friends settled nearby, the sociability among neighbors dramatically to life. These women remembered their homesteading experience with pride and many maintained a fierce identification with the land for many years, sometimes long after leaving their claims. It should be remembered, however, that these women, or their descendants, chose to respond to Lindgren's request for information. Women who did not succeed, or who did not want to remember their experiences, presumably are not represented. Their stories would undoubtedly have provided a somewhat different perspective.

—Marilyn M. Harper is with the National Register of Historic Places.



American Defenders of Land, Sea & Sky, book by Kay Weeks, drawings by Roxie Munro. Beginning with the first shots of the American Revolution, a series of captioned drawings let you follow the Defenders into the War of 1812, the Struggle for Western Territory, the Civil War, Spanish-American war, World War I, the Great Depression years, World War II, and into the Cold War years up to the late 1950s; $5.50. Order from GPO, (Stock Number 024-005-01167-6) Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

Changing Course: The International Boundary, United States and Mexico, 1848-1963 by Robert M. Utley

Reviewed by Matthew Nowakowski

Trade, national sovereignty, border issues, resource development: Mexico and the United States in 1997? No, these are some of the many thematic problems faced by the United States and its southern neighbor in 1848. Those who believe that we have little or nothing to gain from the study of history would be well-advised to read, Changing Course: The International Boundary, United States and Mexico, 1848–1963. In this concise and clear study, Robert M. Utley succinctly illustrates the point that when we fail to learn history's lessons, we are too often condemned to repeat them.

For, truth be told, we live in a time of endless contradictions in how we interact with, and react to, the Republic of Mexico. The promise of free-trade embodied in NAFTA has been tempered by problems associated with resources, unfettered immigration, and illegal drugs. An underlying motif to both good and bad developments in Mexican-American relations is a shared history of mutual cooperation and distrust, sometimes occurring simultaneously.

Although *Changing Course: The International Boundary* deals mainly with decades of border disputes between the United States and Mexico, Mr. Utley (retired National Park Service Chief Historian) gives an erudite history of international relations between the two nations. Questionable motivations for United States policy toward Mexico in the 19th century include our thinly-veiled attempts to usurp Mexican territory when calls for westward expansion reached fever pitch and our need to keep Mexico as an ally when expansionist European powers threatened the stability of the region. Mexico, governed by petty tyrants and military dictators, too often sided with American bankers and investors who had a real stake in the cession of territory. North-south regionalism also played a part in the boundary/territory disputes: was Mexican territory really required for a transcontinental railroad, or was it an attempt by the south to expand slavery into the territories?

Mr. Utley takes us on a colorful journey through the century showing how an initial map error

led to decades of conflict and political maneuvering. The story begins with the cessation of armed warfare between the two nations and the settlement of territorial claims. For the United States, the Mexican-American War of 1848 fulfilled the dreams of a generation by extending the nation's reach to the Pacific.

The boundary problems started when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) based the common boundaries on the Disturnell Map (1847) which erroneously placed El Paso del Norte (present-day Ciudad Juarez) some 34 miles north of its actual location. To compound the problem, the treaty map placed the Rio Grande some 106 miles east of its true position. The Rio Grande changed course several times, creating a new set of conflicts for the respective boundary commissions.

Even though various officials attempted to construct a compromise, it was not until 1963 that the error was rectified. From the Gadsen Treaty (1853) and land purchase, to arbitration and compromise and, finally to the Chazimal Treaty concluded under President Kennedy, this book is replete with both facts and lore. Mr. Utley records many fascinating details: for example, in one of those curious twists of historical circumstance, Senator Johnson, who called upon President Eisenhower to settle the border dispute with Mexico, ultimately became the president who would proclaim the Chazimal Treaty effective in 1964.

Along the way, we meet many colorful characters and personas: presidents, despots, adventurers, and enlightened individuals. From Pancho Villa and General Pershing, to Presidente Santa Ana and James Gadsden, Mr. Utley takes a serious and nonbiased view of the cast of characters. Particularly useful are the maps detailing the boundary problems and the images of the major personalities associated with the disputes, treaties, and negotiations.

This book comes at a time when Mexican-American relations are at a low ebb. Daily news reports inform us of corruption on both sides of the Rio Grande, while accusations are hurled regarding economic meddling. So, too, was it in the 19th century when greed, double-dealing, and nepotism were the norms rather than the exception in how treaty delegations and surveying parties were established and administered.

This gem of a book ends with a section by Franklin G. Smith, Superintendent (retired), Chazimal National Memorial. Mr. Smith explains how the Chazimal Convention of 1963 was implemented, as well as the creation of the Chazimal National Memorial. This site, under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, is an early example of cultural resource partnerships on an international level. In fact, Mr. Smith reminds us that Chamizal National Memorial is dedicated to the theme, that:

"Men of good will, working together, can reach equitable solutions to mutual problems, and in working together, they will find friendship and gain understanding."

We can only hope that our leaders will follow this advice, now and in the future. We may yet learn the lessons of history rather than repeat them.

Matthew Nowakowski is a historian with the National Conference for State Historic Preservation Officers.

Publications

Now in Paperback

America's National Park System: The Critical Documents. Edited by Lary M. Dilsaver.

This invaluable reference work is a fundamental resource for scholars, students, conservationists, and citizens interested in America's national park system. The extensive group of documents included illustrate the system's creation, development, and management. They include laws that established and shaped the system; policy statements on park management; Park Service self-evaluations; and outside studies by a range of scientists, conservation organizations, private groups, and businesses.

Lary M. Dilsaver is Professor of Geography at the University of South Alabama and coeditor with Craig E. Colten of *The American Environment: Interpretations of Past Geographies* (Rowman & Littlefield).

ISBN 0-8476-8440-7 $29.95 paper; ISBN 0-8476-7922-5 $75.00 cloth; 470 pages.

Registration Methods for the Small Museum, by Daniel B. Reibel; 1996. A new, updated third edition, this publication discusses varied innovations including the growing importance of computer technology and its uses and implications for the small museum. It presents effective registration techniques for the small museum in a concise, readable manner and provides sample registrar's manuals and forms for immediate use.

Introduction to Museum Work, Third Edition, by G. Ellis Burcaw; Spring 1997. Regarded as one of the leading texts in museology, Introduction to Museum Work is now thoroughly revised and updated. While citing recent changes in the museum world, the third edition of Burcaw's classic work retains its useful philosophical orientation and convenient summary format. It is used as a basic text in museum studies all over the world.

The Pursuit of Local History: Readings on Theory and Practice, 1996; edited by Carol Kammen. A local history scholar at Cornell University, Ms. Kammen has compiled informative essays on the subject into a handy reader.

Presenting Archaeology to the Public: Digging for Truths, edited by John H. Jameson, Jr. of the National Park Service; 1996. Successful case studies are highlighted where specialists have provided the public with the opportunity and necessary tools for learning about archeology.

Encyclopedia of Pre-colonial Africa: Archaeology, History, Languages, Cultures, and Environments, edited by Joseph O. Vogel; 1997. This comprehensive encyclopedia explores the dynamics of pre-colonial African life.

Lithics After the Stone Age: A Handbook of Stone Tools From the Levant, by Steven A. Rosen; 1997. Rosen shows that the invention of metal tools did not eliminate the use of flint; rather they had a 2500-year history of operating in tandem. His comprehensive identification guide to Levantine lithics and his anthropological studies of tool style, function, and production will be important for all concerned with the study of stone tools.

Native Americans and Archaeologists: Stepping Stone to Common Ground, edited by Nina Swidler, Kurt E. Dongoske, Roger Anyon, and Alan S. Downer. This book tackles the legal and economic issues facing archeology with respect to, and consideration for, Native Americans.

For the above publications, contact AltaMira Press at 805-499-9774; email: <order@sagepub.com>; or write to 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320.

Barn Aids from BARN AGAIN!

Owners of historic barns can get help with their rehabilitation problems from a new series of publications from the BARN AGAIN! program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and *Successful Farming* magazine. The Barn Aid series is part of the BARN AGAIN! program's on-going effort to provide barn owners with practical, up-to-date information to help them preserve their historic barns. Barn Aid #1—Barn Foundations, analyzes the major problems of stone, concrete, and concrete block foundations, and shows how to remedy them. Barn Aid #2—New Spaces for Old Places, shows how the interiors of older barns can be opened up to accommodate any number of new farm use. Barn Aid #3—Barn Exteriors and Painting illustrates how to repair wood siding, doors, and windows on barns, and describes the elements of a successful paint job, including surface preparation, choosing a paint, and paint application. For ordering information, contact National Trust, BARN AGAIN! Program, 910 16th St., Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80202; 303-623-1504.

The American Institute for Conservation (AIC) announces the 1997 membership directory. For over two decades, the *Directory* of AIC has been an indispensable resource for conservators, museum, library, and arts professionals, students, and others who need to make contact with the conservation field. To order, contact AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006; 202-452-9545, Fax: 202-452-9328.

APT Bulletin

From cutting-edge technology to explorations of century-old techniques, the current *APT Bulletin* (Vol. XXVII:4) features a wide range of topics of interest to preservationists with both practical and theoretical concerns. The issue provides a satisfying sampling of information for architects, city planners, conservators, museum professionals, craftspersons, educators, engineers, landscape architects, and specialists in materials for the built environment. For further information, contact APT, P.O. Box 3511, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187; 540-373-1621.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin announces two new underwater archeology publications. *Davidson's Goliaths: Underwater Archaeological Investigations of the Steamer* Frank O'Connor *and the Schooner-Barge* Pretoria, by David J. Cooper and John O. Jensen, 1995; explores the history of the James Davidson Shipbuilding Company of Bay City, Michigan, and the archeology of two of Davidson's ships, including *Pretoria*, one of the longest wooden ships ever built. *By Fire, Storm, and Ice: Underwater Archaeological Investigations in the Apostle Island*, edited by David J. Cooper, 1996; surveys 10 shipwrecks and two non-shipwreck submerged sites in Lake Superior's Apostle Islands and includes a historical overview of Apostle Islands maritime history and detailed archeological surveys of schooner *Lucerne*, steamers *Sevona*, *R.G. Stewart*, *H.D. Coffinberry*, and *Fedora*, and wrecking tug *Ottawa*. For ordering information, contact Publications Sales, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706; 608-264-6428.

Preservation Briefs 40

The latest in the Preservation Briefs series published by the National Park Service summarizes the historic use of ceramic tile as a traditional flooring material, and describes different types of tiles, including quarry tiles, encaustic and geometric tiles, and ceramic mosaic tiles. *Preservation Briefs 40: Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors* may be purchased from GPO for $1.25 per copy, with a discount of 25% for orders of 100 or more sent to the same address. Order by GPO Stock number : *024-005-01158-7* from Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. For more information, call 202-512-1800, Fax: 202-512-2250.

Presidio Brochure Available

The National Park Service is about to enter into a partnership with the Presidio Trust in managing the Presidio of San Francisco unit of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. A brochure has been prepared as an informational hand-out designed for use in the present period of transition during which time the Presidio Trust will be established, hire staff, and begin operations. The brochure briefly describes the historic preservation program that has been instituted at the Presidio by the Branch of Cultural Resources, Golden Gate National Recreation Area. It represents the Park Service's desire to have historic preservation, including implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act, remain a function that is carried out by National Park Service staff of Golden Gate National Recreation Area even after management of the Presidio is turned over to the Trust. For more information, contact staff Historian Paul Scolari at 415-561-4813.

CHIN Introduces New Tools

In recent years, the management and protection of intellectual property has emerged as a major issue within the museum field. The digitization of museum images, in particular, has raised new concerns. The Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN) presents the first two of a series of publications aimed at assisting cultural organizations manage their intellectual property. *The Virtual Display Case: Protecting Museum Images* deals with the issue of image security in a networked environment by analysing the various technical options available to protect digital images. *Sample CD-ROM Agreements for Museums—Canadian Common Law Edition* is designed to help museums address licensing issues when supplying images for a CD-ROM. It has been adapted from the original American edition which was produced by MUSE Educational Media in consultation with museums and attorneys in the United States. Visit the CHIN Web site at <http://www.chin.gc.ca>; phone 1-800-520-CHIN; fax: 1-819-994-9555; or email: <service@ chin.gc.ca>.

BULLETIN BOARD

More Women's History NHLs

The back page of *CRM*, Vol. 20, No. 3, "Placing Women in the Past," included a list of Women's history National Historic Landmarks. This was not intended to be a comprehensive list. Rather, it included those NHLs recently represented in the Women's History theme study prepared by Page Miller. There are many more NHLs associated with women than those in this list.

The New National Park Service Thematic Framework for History and Prehistory

The National Park Service (NPS) adopted its first thematic outline in 1936 and has modified it several times. In 1991, Public Law 101-628, Section 1209 directed the NPS to revise its thematic framework for history and prehistory to reflect current scholarship and represent the full diversity of America's past.

The new framework resulted from a workshop held June 18–20, 1993, in Washington, DC, cosponsored by the Organization of American Historians and the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History and supported by the American Historical Association. Participation was evenly divided between academic scholars and NPS professionals. The Project Director was Page Miller.

The new framework is a dramatic departure from the former one because the practice of history has changed dramatically. The preamble to the framework quotes Eric Foner, a former president of the Organization of American Historians, assessing this change in the introduction to *The New American History* (1991):

> In the course of the past 20 years, American history has been remade. Inspired initially by the social movements of the 1960s and 1970s—which shattered the "consensus" vision that had dominated historical writing—and influenced by new methods borrowed from other disciplines, American historians redefined the very nature of historical study.

The revised thematic framework, along with general guidance for its use, is available through the NPS homepage under "History and Education" at <www.nps.gov/crweb1/history/histhome.htm>. You may request a printed version from National Register, History, and Education; P.O.Box 37127, Mail Stop 2280, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

—Barbara J. Little
National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service

Teaching with Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places' Teaching with Historic Places program offers classroom-ready lesson plans that use properties listed in the National Register to enrich instruction in history, social studies, and other required subjects. Fifty-four lesson plans on a variety of historic places across the country currently are available, and 20 additional lessons are expected to be published later this year. For lesson plan ordering information, contact Jackdaw Publications, P.O. Box 503, Amawalk, New York 10501, or call 1-800-789-0022.

Teaching with Historic Places also features two professional development publications, *A Curriculum Framework for Professional Training and Development*, and *How to Teach with Historic Places: A Technical Assistance Sourcebook*. For information on

ordering these valuable resources, contact the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036, or call 202-588-6286.

For more information on the Teaching with Historic Places program, contact the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, or call 202-343-9536. Visit the program's exciting web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/home.html>.

Birnbaum Receives Loeb Fellowship

The National Park Service Heritage Preservation Services Program is pleased to announce that Charles A. Birnbaum, FASLA, has been selected in the 1997–98 class of fellows for the Loeb Fellowship Program at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University.

The Loeb Fellowship program was established in 1970 through the generosity of John Loeb, whose concern was and is the quality of the environment and how to improve it. The Loeb seeks to provide experienced design professionals a catalyst for the growth of their professional and leadership abilities: the opportunity for sustained independent study in a stimulating academic environment.

Charles' Loeb Fellowship will aim to explore innovative tools and technologies for communicating landscape preservation guidance to the broadest audience possible and instilling a landscape preservation ethic to a diverse national constituency.

In Memoriam

Richard Page Wheeler, archeologist and editor, died February 17, 1997, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at age 87. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and was a *cum laude* graduate of Harvard College. Mr. Wheeler was an archeologist with the Smithsonian Institution Missouri River Basin Surveys. In 1959, he was appointed Curator and Laboratory Director of the Wetherill Mesa Project at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, and at the conclusion of the project in 1965 he moved to Washington, DC to serve as editor of the resulting reports. He retired from the National Park Service in 1974.

Alaska Loses One of Its Most Respected Ethnographers

Dr. Linda J. Ellanna, one of Alaska's ablest and most notable cultural anthropologists, passed away on January 22, 1997, at the age of 56 after a long illness. A professor at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Dr. Ellanna had won an international reputation as one of the world's foremost experts on hunter and gatherer societies. Although the bulk of her scholarly research centered on the Inupiat Eskimos and the Dena'ina Athabaskans of Alaska, she also made occasional anthropological forays into other ethnographic realms, including Australia.

Her work, both as a researcher and as an advocate, made a major contribution to the growth of ethnographic programs within the National Park Service (NPS). Her down-to-earth talks to the NPS management in the 1980s, both in Alaska and in Washington, DC, did much to convince the NPS leadership of the practical benefits of ethnographic research. Furthermore, her investigations on behalf of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve stand as a model of collaborative ethnography. This research resulted in the critically-acclaimed Smithsonian Press book, *Nuvendaltin Quht'ana: The People of Nondalton*, which she co-authored with Andrew Balluta, a respected Dena'ina Athabaskan elder. Never one to forget the contributions of her informants, she arranged to have copies of this book presented to every head of households in the cooperating villages of Nondalton and Lime Village at a traditional potlatch ceremony.

At the time of her death, she was in the process of completing an ethnohistorical study of reindeer herding in the Bering Land Bridge Natural Preserve. This important study, entitled *From Hunters to Herders: The Transformation of Earth, Society, and Heaven Among the Inupiat of Beringia*, which she had undertaken with her anthropologist husband, George Sherrod, was funded by the National Park Service's Shared Beringian Heritage Program. Because the book had almost reached final draft form, it is hoped that it will be published within the next year as her final legacy to National Park Service ethnography. She was an "anthropologist's anthropologist" and only beginning to reach her academic prime as a scholar.

—Ted Birkedal
Team Leader, Cultural Resources, Alaska Support Office

Call for Papers

Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks will hold its 1998 symposium on the topic "Environmentalism in Landscape Architecture." The symposium will be held at Dumbarton Oaks on May 15 and 16, 1998. Those interested in presenting a paper should request detailed information from Director of Studies in Landscape Architecture, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007; 202-339-6460; fax: 202-625-0432; email: <landscape@doaks.org>. 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, 1997.

The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold its 1997 annual meeting at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City, November 13–16, 1997. For further details, contact William O. Autry, 1997 ASE Program Co-Chair, P.O. Box 917, Goshen, IN 46527-0917; email: <billoa@goshen.edu>; 219-535-7402, Fax: 219-535-7660.

Conferences

The Pecos Conference will be held August 14–17, 1997 at Chaco Canyon, NM. The Conference is returning to Chaco Canyon after a 50-year hiatus. The program will reflect on early conferences in spirit and in atmosphere while providing a setting for discussion of significant topics in southwestern archeology. For more information about the conference, or to be placed on the mailing list, contact Alan Shalette, 5294 Mesa del Oso Road, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111; 505-291-9653, email: <AlShal@ aol.com>.

WAC is planning to hold its 1997 Conference in Cairns. The conferences were formed in 1994 and are now held every two years. The Association is presently in the process of being incorporated. The WAC is an independent organization of women archeologists concerned at the need to engender archeological research, practice, and thought. The Association organizes the WAC in association with the university located in the city in which the conference will be held. This year's WAC will be held in association with James Cook University of North Queensland. The aim of the WAC is to provide a forum to discuss a wide range of issues related to engendering the archeological profession. Such issues relate to archeological technique, research, and employment opportunities. For more information, contact Jillian Comber on email: <Jillian.Comber @env.qld.gov.au>.

Current issues and research in sculpture conservation—including assessment, treatment and maintenance, and strategies for conservation—will be explored in a practical, hands-on conference led by professional conservators surrounded by an outstanding collection of sculpture. The Conservation of Outdoor and Indoor Sculpture and Monuments will be held at Brookgreen Gardens in Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina, August 21–23, 1997. Brookgreen Gardens, the oldest public sculpture garden in America, has the largest permanent collection of outdoor American figurative sculpture in the world. Brookgreen also features a major indoor exhibition, "American Masters," which showcases foremost American sculptors of the last 150 years. For more information, contact Sarah Luster at the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), Northeastern State University, Box 5682, Natchitoches, LA 71497-5682; 318-357-6464; fax: 318-357-6421; or email: <lusters@ alpha.nsula.edu>.

Pioneer America Society

The Pioneer America Society will hold its 29th annual conference in Dearborn, MI, October 2–4, 1997.

The conference committee is accepting proposals from all appropriate disciplines for papers, special sessions, and panel discussions on the cultural landscape and the material culture of North America. Those interested are encouraged to submit an abstract no later than July 28, 1997.

For conference information, contact Marshall Mclennan or Ted Ligibel, Historic Preservation Program, Department of Geography, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197; 313-487-0218, or fax: 313-487-6979.

AIA Conference

The AIA Historic Resources Committee (HRC) is sponsoring a conference entitled, "Managing Historic Educational Facilities: Conservation, Safety, and Building Performance," to be held June 26–29, 1997, at Trinity College in Hartford, CT.

For more information, contact David M. Roccosalva, HRC Director, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006; 202-626-7418; fax: 202-626-7518; email: <43653@t-mail.telescan. com>.

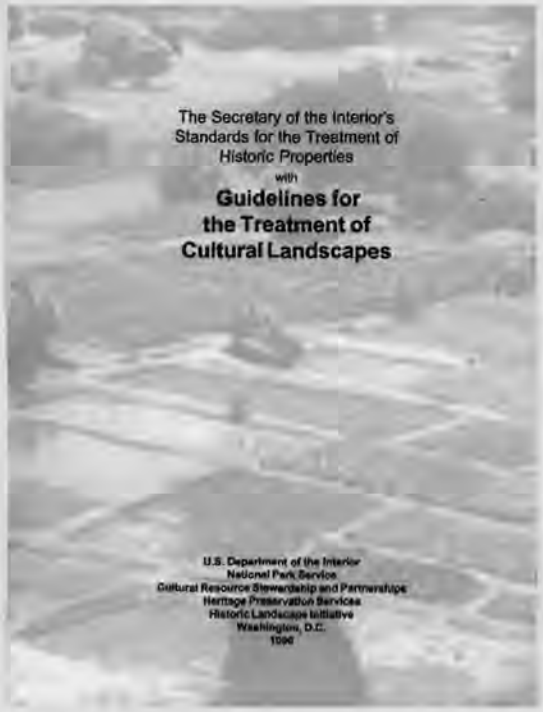
Frank Lloyd Wright Conference

The Frank Lloyd Wright building Conservancy's 9th annual conference will be held September 17–21 in Buffalo, New York, the site of the first meeting of Wright homeowners and preservationists in 1985. Buffalo's rich architectural heritage includes buildings by Frank Lloyd Wright; H.H. Richardson; Louis Sullivan; Daniel Burnham; Eliel and Eero Saarinen; McKim, Mead and White; and other fine national and local architects. It also boasts an extensive park system by Frederick Law Olmsted and the largest grain elevator district in the world. For a brochure and additional information, contact Sara-Ann B. Briggs at the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy, 343 South Dearborn Street, Suite 1701, Chicago, Illinois 60604-3815; phone: 312-663-1786, Fax: 312-663-1683; email: <BLDGCONS@ AOL.COM>

Workshops

The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) is co-sponsoring several workshops in 1997. The dates and locations follow:

June 19–21 in Washington, DC; June 26–28 in Albuquerque, NM; July 10–12 in New Orleans, LA, and October 22–25 in New Harmony, IN. For more information, contact the AASLH office at



The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* provides guidance to cultural landscape owners, stewards and managers, landscape architects, preservation planners, architects, contractors, and project reviewers prior to and during the planning and implementation of project work. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects* were developed in 1976. They consisted of seven sets of standards for the acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic buildings.

Since their publication, the *Standards* have been used by State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Park Service to ensure that projects receiving federal money or tax benefits were reviewed in a consistent manner nationwide. The principles embodied in the *Standards* have also been adopted by hundreds of preservation commissions across the country in local design guidelines.

In 1992, the *Standards* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places—buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes. The revised *Standards* were reduced to four sets by incorporating protection and stabilization into preservation and by eliminating acquisition, which is no longer considered a treatment. Re-titled *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, this new, modified version addresses four treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. *The Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* illustrate how to apply these four treatments to cultural landscapes in a way that meets the *Standards*.

Of the four, preservation standards require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, including the landscape's historic form, features, and details as they have evolved over time. Rehabilitation standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a cultural landscape to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the landscape's historic character. Restoration standards allow for the depiction of a landscape at a particular time in its history by preserving materials from the period of significance and removing materials from other periods. Reconstruction standards establish a framework for re-creating a vanished or non-surviving landscape with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes.

The *Standards* were edited by Charles A. Birnbaum with Christine Capella Peters and designed by Charles A. Birnbaum and Kathleen J. Madigan, 1996. Published by the National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Service, Washington, DC.

Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328. For more information, contact Charles Birnbaum at 202-343-9597.

615-255-2971, or email: <aaslh@nashville.net>.

Archaeology for Native American Educators: Building Curriculum, Building Bridges is the theme for a five-day workshop, sponsored by the Society for American Archaeology. The workshop is scheduled for August 4–8, 1997, at Haskell Indian Nations University, Lawrence, Kansas. For more information, contact Jon Czaplicki at 602-395-5693, email: <jczapli@ibr8gw80.usbr.gov>; Rebecca Hawkins at 513-861-3313; Margo Price at 919-962-6574; or Anne Rogers at 704-227-7268, email: <rogers@wcu.edu>.

Courses

Washington State University is offering classes in **"Technological Analysis of Flaked Stone Tools"** August 11–16, 1997, and "Lithic Technology Fieldschool" June 16–29, 1997. These courses are designed for students of archeology and anthropology, cultural resource management contract archeologists, federal and state

government agency archeologists, academic archeologists, as well as other professional archeologists interested in lithic technology. For registration information, contact 1-800-942-4978; fax: 509-335-0945; or email: <WSUCONF@WSU.EDU>.

Baylor University Offers Museum Studies

Baylor University (Waco, TX) has announced that it will offer new undergraduate and graduate minors in its Department of Museum Studies. These new programs will allow both bachelor and master's degree students to pursue academic minors focusing on museum professional training. The new minors require undergraduate students to take 18 semester hours of museum studies courses and graduate students to take 9 semester hours of museum studies courses.

The two minors will provide students insights into the mission, management, operation, and future of museums. Additionally, the courses will prepare students to serve as museum trustees or volunteers.

For more information, contact Dr. T. Lindsey Baker, Assistant professor and director of academic programs and graduate studies in the Department of Museum Studies, at 817-755-1233.

NAGPRA Internship Program

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) has positions for interns at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (a unit of the Museum of New Mexico). Interns will gain experience in all aspects of museum work, including research, collections management, curation, and processing of archeological and ethnological materials. For more information, contact NAGPRA Program, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Lab of Anthropology, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087; 505-827-6344, ext.514, Fax: 505-827-6497.

Meeting

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) held its 25th Annual Meeting in San Diego, California, June 9–15, 1997. Sessions included "Concepts, Literature, and Technology Transfer from Industry to Conservation" and "Compensation for Loss." AIC is the national membership organization of conservation professionals dedicated to preserving the art and historic artifacts of our cultural heritage for future generations.

Looking ahead, the theme of the 1998 Annual Meeting, to be held June 2 through 7, 1998, in Arlington, Virginia, will be "Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery." Individuals wishing to present a paper on the topic of "Response" should submit an abstract no later than September 1, 1997, to the above address.

For more information on AIC or the annual meeting, contact AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006; 202-452-9545; fax: 202-452-9328.

Seminar

Canadian Heritage Information Network

The Canadian Heritage Information Network is offering a free 30-day trial subscription to its Research and Reference information. Research and Reference includes a diverse variety of heritage-related information sources, such as conservation information, bibliographic references, tools to help museums manage their intellectual property, and research aids in the humanities and natural sciences.

One may also subscribe online through their web site for a one-year subscription to either Research and Reference or the Collections Management Software Review.

Contact their web site at <http://www.chin.gc.ca> or go direct to their Subscription Information page for complete details: <http://www.chin.gc.ca/Resources/e_subscription_info.html>.

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