

Federal Archeology

REPORT

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ANTHROPOLOGY DIVISION

HUMANIZING RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

By Muriel Crespi

The Anthropology Division, National Park Service (NPS), is responsible for developing service wide archeological and ethnographic program policies, guidelines, and standards; and for monitoring program operations in the NPS's field offices and parks. The ethnographic function is concerned with natural and cultural resources that, while incorporated into national park areas, are traditionally associated with and significantly related to the lifeways of contemporary Native American and other ethnic communities. A principal goal is to develop effective partnerships with these ethnic communities to promote appropriate conservation practices.

Cultural anthropology is adding a new dimension to resources management in the National Park Service -- the human dimension. Concern for contemporary communities that produced and traditionally used park resources for religious, subsistence or other cultural goals, began to mount about a decade ago. It prompted the NPS to initiate a program of systematic attention to the Native American and other communities linked with park cultural and natural resources.

To highlight the continuing associations between park resources and traditional user groups, the NPS developed a resource concept and category it calls "ethnographic resources." As a concept, ethnographic resources emphasizes relationships between contemporary communities and the resources they traditionally used and still value. As a category, it covers the broad spectrum of cultural resources, including sites, structures, and objects, and natural environment features such as subsistence grounds and features of sacred geography.

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BATTELLE HUMAN AFFAIRS RESEARCH CENTERS

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

By Edward Liebow

Managing social impacts of publicly sponsored developments is a policy problem. Experience has shown us that if a policy problem is not structured appropriately, that is, if it does not take into account all of the dimensions of the problem, policy failures are likely to result. In effect, attempts will have been made to solve the wrong problem.

When it comes to Social Impact Assessment (SIA), what is the "right" problem to solve? It is the problem over which the greatest conflicts arise, where culture and experience motivate individuals and order communities just as much as material goals and objectives. Threats, in the form of possible changes to culturally constituted notions of an appropriate order of things, are not simply figments of ill informed imaginations. They are real.

Ethnographic research can help with understanding the motivations of individuals and the governance of culturally distinct communities, and thus help to avoid or reduce the significance of project related social and cultural impacts. Indeed, ethnographic research is well suited to achieve SIA objectives. The community is the focus of study, and ethnographic research can document both the material conditions of community life and local values that are relevant to social impact management. SIA predicts the significant consequences of major public projects, programs, and policies. Most often its predictions focus on project related changes in community and regional material resources, subsistence base, social organization, and the personal well-being of community members.

How does ethnographic research aid SIA? This type of research encompasses a repertory of techniques for data collection and analysis, all of which depend on the

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Sealing gives Inupiat Eskimo food and fabric, but it requires family cooperation. (NPS photo by R. Belows.)

HUMANIZING RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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Ethnographic resources include park structures with on-site use such as the churches of San Antonio Missions National Historic Park as well as structures with off-site roles such as the Ellis Island buildings memorialized in myths of cultural passages from the old world to the new, and the acquisition of a new "American" persona. Landscapes like the contemporary Timbisha Shoshone settlement at Death Valley National Monument or the Sweet Auburn community of Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site, Hawaiian or Southwestern archeological sites that contemporary Native Americans define as religious places, and museum objects with continuing sacred value are also ethnographic resources. The continuing use of Alaska's subsistence resources, the catlinite quarries at Pipestone National Monument and medicinal plants at national preserves by park-associated peoples place these, among other natural resources, in the ethnographic resource category.

"Ethnographic resources" by no means comprise an exclusive category. The decision to designate a resource as ethnographic depends on whether contemporary Native American, Hispanic, or other park-associated peoples perceive it as contributing to their lifeways. From the perspectives of preservation specialists, however, the same resources might be defined as archeological or historic sites and structures, and treated accordingly. Differing perspectives on the value of particular resources result in some provocative discussions.

Ethnographic Studies. Several study types are expected to yield systematic ethnographic resource data.

A "Resource Ethnography" or Traditional Use Study, for example, will empirically investigate patterns of resource use such as traditional resource management regimes, and treatment preferences for sites and structures. The studies require cultural anthropologists to apply interview, observational, and other techniques in collaboration with research partners drawn from the study community.

The goal of inventorying the resources' contemporary significance makes it imperative to initiate ethnographic resource identification with evidence of current use. Recurrent observations by field staff of resource use, or inferences about it by evidence such as remains of ceremonial offerings, or traditional users' requests for access to resources, will alert staff to the potential presence of ethnographic resources and the need for systematic information on them. Ideally, a field reporting instrument will be developed for brief staff observations. The dynamic nature of subsistence or other resources use will also make it important to have information that reflects changing patterns of resource use as well as changing resource conditions.

Ethnographic Inventory. An Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI) is planned to systematically compile information on location, type, condition, and use of resources, together with the basis for access, names of associated user groups, and cross-listings in other inventories. A management tool, it will provide the database needed to expedite compliance with congressional mandates and effective implementation of NPS Native American policies, and consultation with affected communities. Enhanced perspectives on the cultural meanings ascribed to NPS holdings and more culturally informed planning documents are among the inventories' anticipated byproducts.

The inventories' pragmatic benefits also include the flagging of culturally sensitive resources. This will help managers avoid actions that inadvertently affect religious practices or restrict the lawful consumptive use of resources. A unit's successive managers will find it useful to have an available database that signals the need to consult and the appropriate peoples to consult, should NPS plans potentially affect ethnographic resources. An inventory will have budgetary value by forecasting the need to consider costs of consultation and development of resource monitoring programs. Information about contemporary patterns of resource use will help parks determine if, and how, use might be affecting a resource. Interpretive programs on resource use will be enriched by data on resources that associated people are interested in sharing with the visiting public.

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Zuni shrine from which the six directions (North, East, South, West, up and down) originate. (NPS historic photo, reproduced with permission by the Zuni Tribal Council, Zuni, NM.)

From the Native American perspective, the resources defined as meaningful, but vulnerable because they are off-reservation and beyond immediate tribal protection, will receive more systematic and appropriate consideration by resource managers.

Data Gaps. No complete inventory of field resources with religious, subsistence, residential, or other contemporary value is anticipated. Even under the best field and study conditions an inventory will have certain persistent information gaps, some of them reflecting understandable reluctance by park-associated Native Americans to reveal information that might jeopardize the privacy and effectiveness of religious or subsistence activities, or threaten to disturb burial sites. Given these and other constraints, an inventory aims to be a usable, reasonably complete, but not exhaustive compilation.

Status. An ethnographic program with policies, procedures and staff cultural anthropologists as well as an information base, is under way. We look forward to continued progress in interjecting the human dimension into park programs now that staff anthropologists are being hired and contracting for ethnographic studies has started.

For further information about the ethnographic program of the National Park Service, contact **Muriel Crespi, Ph.D., Senior Anthropologist, Anthropology Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20037-7127; telephone (FTS) 343-8156 or (202) 343-8156.**

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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investigator's firsthand participation in and observation of community events. With accompanying historical documents, firsthand observations can be used to construct regional models of stability and change. Just as regional geological models are needed to understand dynamic local conditions, models of regional social change are needed to properly attribute a project's effects on local communities and to distinguish these effects from ongoing processes of change.

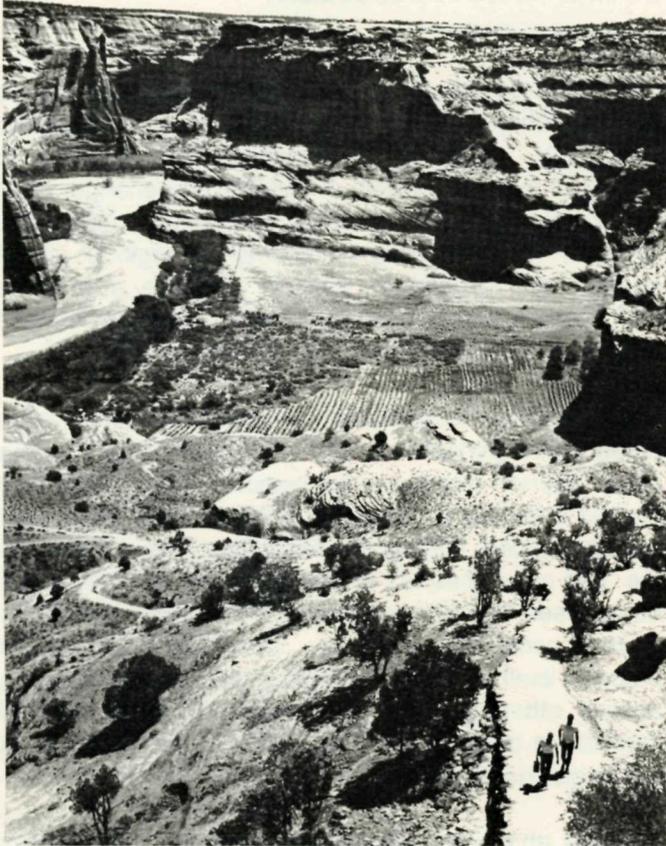
Social Impact Assessment practitioners have often noted that significant social impacts can begin to occur when agency plans are announced, long before any ground is broken for a project. When proposed projects are announced, agency representatives may be seen as the "bad guys," bearers of bad news that changes are to be imposed from the outside, and seemingly insensitive to local community interests. The impact assessment process itself is used to balance these local interests against other, perhaps overriding regional or national interests in deciding whether, and how best, to proceed with a proposed project.

The way an impact assessment is conducted can make a conflict-ridden situation worse, or it can reduce the level of conflict. Here is where ethnographic research can be most valuable -- in helping to reduce conflicts over proposed projects. This is because of several hallmarks of ethnographic research. It is: (1) localized, giving explicit attention to specific, local concerns; (2) collaborative, taking great care to acknowledge community residents as local experts whose collaboration is essential to the research enterprise; (3) holistic, addressing historical and contemporary issues of economy, polity, and ideology; and (4) the researcher presumes that the subject communities have maintained their cultural integrity, unless persuasive evidence to the contrary is available.

Examples of successful ethnographic research in SIA abound. Richard Stoffle and his colleagues at the University of Michigan have been working with Western Shoshone and Paiute communities in the desert country of southern Nevada and eastern California to help document the significance of prominent cultural landscape features that are subject to potential disturbance by the search for an underground place to permanently store highly radioactive power plant wastes outside of Las Vegas. Amy Wolfe and her colleagues at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory have used ethnographic

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Navajo farms make Canyon de Chelley a dynamic contemporary community and National Monument. (NPS photo.)

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techniques to characterize public interests and concerns regarding route selection for a U.S. Air Force low altitude flight training program.

Mark Schoepfle's work on the Navajo Reservation has been characterized by despair, frustration, and frequent hostility expressed by community members concerned about energy developments and their potential for material losses and equally important threats to activities that support the transmission to children of traditional values such as the importance of sharing and mutual support among extended family members.

My own work in an agricultural area of eastern Washington has helped to answer the policy question of why growers are concerned about the potential effect on the market for their crops if a proposed hazardous waste incinerator is built near their fields at the same time they have engendered an international controversy by routinely applying known or suspected carcinogens to these same crop fields. I have also been involved for several years in a U.S. Department of Energy search for

a place to permanently store nuclear power plant wastes, helping to articulate the distinctive interests and concerns of special populations that may be affected by transportation and storage of these toxic materials.

In all of these efforts, the ethnographic findings have had direct application to mitigation planning. In addition, local community members are empowered through collaboration with ethnographic researchers, enabling them to respond in a more sophisticated manner to development proposals. Local participation in the impact assessment process also exposes participants to differing points of view, increasing in some cases community members' appreciation of implementing agencies' difficulties in balancing conflicting interests.

For further information on SIA, contact anthropologist **Edward Liebow, Research Scientist, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, 4000 NE. 41st St., Seattle, WA 98105; telephone (206) 528-3311**

HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANTS GO to INDIAN TRIBES

Historic Preservation Fund Grants have been awarded to Indian Tribes pursuant to Section 101(d)(3)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq., as amended), which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, "in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, (to) make grants...to Indian tribes...for the preservation of their cultural heritage." The Fiscal Year 1990 Department of the Interior Appropriations Act (P.L.101-121) appropriated \$500,000 from the Historic Preservation Fund for grants to Indian tribes for this purpose.

The National Park Service, in consultation with Indian Tribes, State Historic Preservation Officers, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and a grant selection advisory panel composed of recognized experts in the field of tribal historic and cultural preservation developed the goals of the grant program, selection criteria, the grant application and application procedures. The panel approved 15 of the grant requests.

The goals of the grant program were to provide Indian Tribes with funds to build or improve existing tribal cultural heritage programs and/or to build or improve cooperation and coordination between Indian Tribes and State Historic Preservation Officers.

Project descriptions of the successful applicants based on a report provided by the NPS Interagency Resources Division begin on the next page.

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANTS

Alutliq Lost Village Study, Kodiak Area Native Association, AK - This study will undertake an assessment of the little understood phenomena of village abandonment on Kodiak Island since 1900. Field work will be performed by professional archeologists and ethnohistorians with the assistance of Kodiak Island villagers. The archival collection produced will be housed in the Kodiak Native Association Archives, and a book summarizing the results of the study will be published.

Inupiaq Place Name Project, Northwest Arctic Native Association, AK - The importance of traditional Inupiaq geographic names in Alaska is key to the preservation of Inupiaq culture. This project seeks to research through interviews a comprehensive listing of Inupiaq place names to ensure that they are preserved for future generations. Project results will be used in public schools and will be submitted to the Alaska Board of Geographic Place Names. The project will be conducted by a native specialist in the Inupiaq language in consultation with the Alaska Native Language Center.

Navajo Nation Cultural Resources Database, Navajo Nation, AZ - This project will assist the Navajo Nation in establishing a computerized database designed to meet rapidly increasing cultural resource management needs. The Navajo have recently assumed from the Bureau of Indian Affairs responsibility for Federal project review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Managing information on some 30,000 known archeological sites and 400 traditional cultural sites without computers is an insurmountable task. The project will also train tribal members in computer database management, systems operations, and data entry.

Oral History Program, Ak-Chin EcoMuseum/Archive, Ak-Chin Community, AZ - In this project the Ak-Chin will seek to preserve their oral traditions and language, recording tribal lifeways, history, and traditional practices. The project will be undertaken by the Tribe in consultation with the Suquamish Tribe, acknowledged leaders in the Pacific Northwest in establishing successful tribal language preservation programs, to build tribal capabilities for similar future undertakings and establish an archive of recordings, as well as build inter-tribal ties. (See article on Ak-Chin EcoMuseum on page 6.)

Southern Ute Cultural Camp, Southern Ute Tribe, CO - Members of the Southern Ute Tribe propose to organize several week-long "cultural camps" to teach Southern Ute

youths the tribal language, traditional skills, values, and ceremonies. The camps will be conducted by tribal elders and located in remote traditional Ute cultural settings.

Wolaku (Project Yesterday) Archeological Project, Passamaquoddy Indian Township, ME - This project will provide support for the Passamaquoddy to excavate and analyze a significant, threatened tribal archeological site and to train tribal members in archeological techniques. A video documentary of the excavation will be used in tribal schools to increase the next generation's understanding and appreciation of its heritage.

Index of Northern Cheyenne Sacred Objects in Museum Collections, Northern Cheyenne Tribe,

MT - The Northern Cheyenne seek to identify and develop an index of sacred tribal objects held in museums located off the reservation. The repatriation of important and sacred tribal objects remains a high priority of many American Indians. A report will be produced for distribution to tribal offices, tribal community college, traditional leaders, and the State Historical Society library.

Fort Berthold Reservation Historic Preservation Ordinance, Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, ND - This grant will support the development of a tribal Historic Preservation Ordinance for the Fort Berthold Reservation. The ordinance will include tribal cultural preservation goals and objectives and the Tribes' approach to identifying and protecting cultural resources. It will be developed in consultation with tribal leaders and with the assistance of tribal paralegals.

Historic Preservation Training Program, Moapa Band of Paiutes, NV - This project will increase tribal members' awareness of techniques and approaches in cultural conservation and preservation through workshops held on the Moapa Reservation. In addition, the project will develop a baseline cultural resources inventory system, the first step in establishing a tribal historic/cultural resources preservation program.



Chaco man. (NPS historic photo.)

Historic Preservation Ordinance and Master Plan, Zuni Tribe, NM - The Zuni Tribe proposes to produce a Cultural

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANTS

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Resources Ordinance and Master Plan for the reservation that incorporates the existing Zuni Archeological Database. They will be prepared in consultation with Pueblo leaders, other Tribes, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office and presented to the Pueblo Council for adoption.

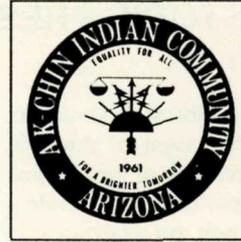
Leech Lake Historical Preservation Plan and Ordinance, Leech Lake Reservation, NM - This project will develop a tribal historic preservation plan and ordinance for the preservation, protection, and future management of historic and cultural resources on the Leech Lake Reservation.

Santa Clara Cultural Inventory, Santa Clara Pueblo, NM - The loss of traditional tribal skills and practices is a key concern of many Tribes nationwide. The Santa Clara Pueblo seeks to establish an "inventory" of its tribal members by identifying them and recording their particular skills and practices, thus documenting them for future generations.

Osage Language Maintenance and Oral History Retention, Osage Nation, OK - This language preservation project will produce curricula and teaching material for intermediate and advanced classes in the Osage language. Some 25 Osage teachers will be instructed in basic-level Osage language, the few remaining tribal members fluent in Osage will be video taped, and language tapes for instruction in schools will be recorded and duplicated.

Conservation Plan for the Ozette Archeological Collection, Makah Nation, WA - The Ozette Village Site is one of the most significant archeological sites in the world. This project will produce a conservation plan for artifacts recovered from the site and held by the Tribe. It will be undertaken in consultation with the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, and the Canadian Conservation Institution. It will also provide intensive training for two Makah tribal members in artifact conservation and management of their patrimony.

Nuhwq Eeyt Language and Artifact Preservation Project, Port Gamble Klallam Tribe, WA - This project seeks to ensure the continuation of the Klallam language for future generations by providing classes to preschoolers in the tribal Head Start Program, to students in grades K-12 as part of a 10-week summer youth program, and to adults in evening classes. The Tribe will develop a 32-page Klallam language alphabet book using Klallam cultural concepts and practices.



AK-CHIN COMMUNITY ECOMUSEUM

By Juliette G. Tahar

The Ak-Chin community is in the process of developing the first EcoMuseum in the United States. The decision to build a museum came after the discovery of culturally significant artifacts during archeological investigations in 1985 and 1986 on Ak-Chin lands by the Bureau of Reclamation (BR). The BR coordinated the implementation of Public Law 98-530, which provided to the Ak-Chin community delivery of a permanent water supply.

The new water supply gave the Ak-Chin, a Tribe of about 500 people who have farmed the northern edge of the Sonora Desert for thousands of years, better farming conditions. With better prosperity, however, have come outside challenges to the Tribe's cultural values, traditions, and language and an awareness of the need to preserve them.

The Ak-Chin Tribal Council decided a facility was needed that would not only house artifacts, but reflect the essence of Indian life. The Council was attracted by the EcoMuseum holistic approach to museology, which embraces both cultural material and the culture that produces it and in which objects are secondary to the involvement of the community as keeper and interpreter of cultural material.

Moreover, as the role of the museums has evolved to place increased emphasis on public interpretation of collections, the EcoMuseum further defines this role as having a tangible manifestation to demonstrate the creative potential of the community it serves. The museum is therefore meant to be an integral part of the Ak-Chin community.

At present, a two-room museum exists in Maricopa, AZ, that temporarily serves until the final structure of the EcoMuseum is built. The archeological collection is in Toussaint, AZ, where it is maintained by the BR until the Ak-Chin EcoMuseum is ready. It is important to note that the community, as the owner of the collection, has full access to it and must be contacted for approval when researchers seek to use its study material. Ak-Chins were present during archeological excavations done by the BR. When human remains were discovered, the Ak-Chin permitted BR to analyze them prior to proper reinterment by the community.

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Ak-Chin community newspaper reporting on the participation of EcoMuseum staff in the Bureau of Reclamation archeological excavations. (Photo courtesy of Nancy Fuller.)

Community members who have been selected to work as museum staff are pursuing training in a variety of disciplines, including archeology, at several institutions both in the United States and Canada, where the members of the Ak-Chin community visited EcoMuseums in 1988 and 1989. Recently, they participated in "Museums and Communities," a conference held at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, where they introduced the Ak-Chin community museum in a presentation, "The Museum as a Vehicle."

Charles Carlyle, director of the Ak-Chin EcoMuseum Project, described the EcoMuseum concept and the Ak-Chin project to representatives from almost 70 Indian Tribes at meetings held by the National Park Service Interagency Resources Division. This willingness to travel and the Tribe's preservation efforts demonstrate that the Ak-Chin community is dedicated to becoming an equal partner with others in cultural preservation.

Nancy Fuller, of the Smithsonian Institution's Office of Museum Programs, was the senior museum advisor to Ak-Chin. Between 1987 and 1990, she helped the community conceptualize and plan the EcoMuseum. Shayne Del Cohen, community planner from Reno, NV, was senior archives advisor. Del Cohen designed the staff training program in collaboration with Central Arizona College.

For more information about the Ak-Chin EcoMuseum, contact **Charles Carlyle, Ak-Chin EcoMuseum Project Director, Route 2, Box 635, Maricopa, AZ 85239; telephone (602) 568-2227.** Material on EcoMuseum is located at the **Museum Reference Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; telephone (202) 357-3101.** For information about the archeological collection, contact **Thomas Lincoln, Bureau of Reclamation, Arizona Projects Office, P.O. Box 9980, Phoenix, AZ 85068; (FTS) 765-1761; (602) 870-6760.**

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CULTURAL CONSERVATION

On May 16-19, 1990, in Washington, DC, the American Folklife Center hosted **Cultural Conservation: Reconfiguring the Cultural Mission (The First National Conference)**. The meeting was an extended discussion of the many facets of protection of the cultural values of American life, working from the 1983 study and recommendation *Cultural Conservation: The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the United States* by the American Folklife Center in cooperation with the National Park Service. Approximately 175 people participated in the discussions, representing cultural and applied anthropology, archeology, architecture, biology, education, fine arts, folklife, history, humanities, museum curation, performing arts, public administration, and sociology.

The meeting was structured around morning plenary presentations and afternoon concurrent presentations and roundtable discussions. Morning plenary sessions featured Navajo Nation Historic Preservation, Afro-American sweetgrass basketry conservation, and the Pennsylvania Heritage Parks program. Several of the afternoon presentations had an archeological focus, including the relationship of Native American communities and archeological materials, cultural resources management in environmental impact assessment and mitigation, and cultural tourism. Roundtable topics included Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation, Planning and Development, Public Education, and Arts and Humanities. Participants were divided among these roundtables, each discussion group making a set of recommendations for future actions. None of these recommendations was specifically directed to archeological programs, but several of them addressed the cultural values ascribed to prehistoric and historic archeological resources.

A more detailed report on the conference will appear in *Folklife Center News*, available through the American Folklife Center. The Center is also planning a post-conference publication. For further information, contact **Mary Hufford, Folklife Specialist, American Folklife Center, The Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; telephone (202) 707-6590.**



ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION EFFORTS

PUBLIC ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTION SAVED from AUCTION BLOCK

This article was edited by Frank P. McManamon based on material submitted by Ruth Brinker and Tom Shafer.

Thanks to alertness, quick action, interagency cooperation, and good detective work, government archeologists in south central Indiana have rescued a large and valuable cache of artifacts and documents from the auction block. Your agency's artifacts might be among those recovered...or those still missing.

Ruth Brinker, forest archeologist for the Wayne-Hoosier National Forest explains: "Last May, we were contacted by archeologists Dr. Patrick and Cheryl Ann Munson of Bloomington, IN, regarding the discovery of a large collection of artifacts, maps, reports, and other materials that was about to be auctioned. That telephone call set into motion a major effort to reclaim hundreds of archeological items belonging to various State and Federal agencies."

How the artifacts and documents reached the auctioneer's hands is an interesting, but unfortunate, tale. What is even more distressing is that the incident may be only a single instance of a more widespread problem, the inadequate curation of archeological collections and documents.

Sometime this past spring, the manager of a public storage facility in Bloomington took possession of the contents of a storage unit when the owner of the stored goods, Resource Analysts, Inc. (RAI), failed to make the rent payments. He then sold the items -- boxes of field notes, maps, photographs, reports, and artifacts -- to a local auctioneer.

Fortunately, the auctioneer didn't realize the nature of the collection. He contacted a geologist from the U.S. Geological Survey to assess the value of his "rocks." The geologist recognized immediately the significance of the materials and notified the State Historic Preservation

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Officer (SHPO). He also called the Munsons, who in turn, contacted Ruth Brinker. Brinker enlisted the aid of Forest Service (FS) colleagues and, with the help of cooperating agencies, especially Tom Shafer, historic preservation officer for the Army's Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN, began the effort to ensure the safe return of the properties to the public agencies responsible for them.

Brinker and her team discovered that RAI had been a private consulting firm owned by Dr. John T. Dorwin. Dorwin had been the manager of the Bloomington branch office of Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) until 1980 when he purchased the business and changed its name to Resource Analysts, Inc. Both firms had done archeological projects under contract to various State and Federal agencies. Most of the artifacts and other materials recovered were from those contract projects.

The SHPO personnel contacted Dorwin to discuss the return of the archeological materials. They also contacted the auctioneer to request an inventory of the items in his possession. SHPO staff members viewed the collection on May 7. The auctioneer refused to relinquish control, but agreed to permit an inventory of the collection under the condition that the State move the cardboard boxes and map tubes from his auction barn to an old dirt-floored storage shed on his property.

During the subsequent inventory, items were sorted by ownership or jurisdiction. Seventeen agencies were identified, with projects in 12 states. Most of the items were from FS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), and State of Indiana projects.

Armed with this information, the negotiations between the FS, COE, and National Park Service, and the auctioneer's attorney began in earnest. Finally, on May 15, the auctioneer agreed to relinquish the materials.

FS and COE archeologists worked out the logistics of transporting and sheltering the collection. Through Tom Shafer, Fort Benjamin Harrison provided an enclosed truck for moving the materials as well as a building for their temporary storage. FS employees loaded and transported 4 map file cases, 27 map boxes and tubes, 54 boxes of files, 74 boxes of artifacts, 7 boxes of reports, and a few unboxed items.

While at the COE facility, the materials were dried and sorted into project collections. This time, 147 separate projects were identified. The State of Indiana, Fort Benjamin Harrison, and the COE retrieved their collections while the FS assumed responsibility for the remaining items. These were transported to the Bedford, IN, headquarters of the Wayne-Hoosier National

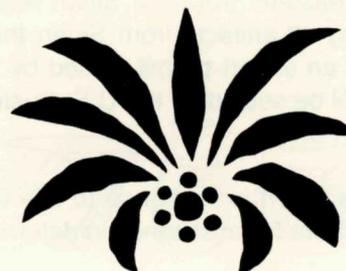
Forest, where Cheryl Ann Munson and volunteer Holly Cook took on the slow process of rebagging, reboxing, and relabeling items, contacting the responsible agencies, and arranging for the return of the collections.

While the items recovered represent a large volume of archeological data, it is possible that not all SSI/RAI project materials were recovered by this effort. Since the investigation began, Dorwin has twice returned additional materials. Several project documents were recovered with no accompanying artifacts. Also, there appear to be large gaps in the project numbering system. It is possible that the materials from these unknown projects are properly curated somewhere, but perhaps not.

Improving curation of public archeological collections is included in Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan's National Strategy for Federal Archeology [see *REPORT*, 3(2):1,3], and it is part of a new initiative for the FS. In keeping with this directive, all agencies may wish to review their files for projects performed by SSI/RAI and seek out the materials resulting from these projects. If SSI/RAI project materials are missing, please notify **Ruth Brinker, Forest Archeologist, Wayne National Forest, 811 Constitution Ave., Bedford, IN 47421; telephone (812) 275-5987.**

This situation in the Midwest underscores the need for greater attention to the proper curation of public archeological collections, both the excavated remains and associated objects. The Archaeological Resource Protection Act (P.L. 96-95 as amended; 16 USC 470 et seq.) requires proper curation of collections made as part of Federal agencies' compliance with this statute. The Department of the Interior expects to issue final regulations (36 CFR 79) that will provide guidance on the curation of archeological collections and associated documents. These regulations will be applicable governmentwide. Further information on these regulations can be obtained from the **Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101.**

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ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION EFFORTS

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PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS RETURNED to ARIZONA

By Jean Alexander based upon material submitted by Hester Davis, Arkansas Archeological Survey.

A collection of 19 ancient Indian pots that was nearly sold at auction in Massachusetts has been returned to Homolovi Ruins State Park in Arizona.

Amateur archeologist Gordon G. Pond had removed the pottery 27 years ago from an underground burial chamber near Winslow on State land. This was a violation of the Arizona Antiquities Act of 1960, which forbids the removal of relics from State land without a permit.

In early 1989, having moved out of the State, Pond offered the pottery for sale, a violation of the Federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

When word that the artifacts, listed as Homolovi pots, were to be sold reached Arizona, the State Board of Regents, acting on behalf of the Arizona State Museum, filed a lawsuit that successfully blocked the sale. Pond, against whom the museum sought no sanctions, gave up any claim to the artifacts. There are plans now to exhibit this 15th-century pottery at the Homolovi Ruins State Park, as these are among the few surviving artifacts linking the modern-day Hopi Tribe with their ancestors who lived in northern Arizona.

Arizona State Museum Director Raymond H. Thompson said in court records that though the museum cannot condone the sale of prehistoric artifacts from public land for private gain, museum officials "are willing to work with private individuals who have excavated on State land illegally when there's hope both of studying and acquiring the specimen."

ARCHEOLOGICAL IMPORTS RESTRICTED

The United States has prohibited the importation of archeological treasures from the Sipan region of Peru. Under this ruling all artifacts from Sipan that enter this country without an export permit issued by the Government of Peru will be seized by the U.S. Customs Service and returned to Peru.

This action was taken in response to a request by the Government of Peru for assistance in deterring looting at

Sipan, site of the richest pre-Columbian tomb found intact in this hemisphere. The tomb, discovered in 1987, has yielded new information about the Moche civilization that inhabited river valleys of northern Peru from A.D. 100 to 700. Unique, intricately crafted gold, gilded silver, and silver artifacts have been found at the site.

This is the third set of emergency import restrictions made by the United States under Article 9 of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the "Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property." Emergency restrictions were imposed on certain pre-Columbian artifacts from El Salvador in 1987 and on certain antique Andean textiles from Bolivia in 1989 [See *REPORT* 2, 2(3):13-14]. At present, actions on requests from the Governments of Canada and Guatemala are pending.

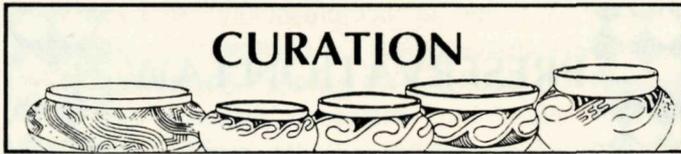
For further information, contact **Ann Guthrie Hingston, U.S. Information Agency, 301 Fourth St., SW., Room 247, Washington, DC 20547; telephone (202) 485-8877.**

SCOUTS LEARN about ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION

Archeologists from the Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service (NPS), conducted the Archeological Resource Protection Program for the Boy Scout 1990 Order of the Arrow National Conference held August 12-16 at Indiana University in Bloomington, IL. Lectures, audio-visual presentations, workshops and an exhibit booth were designed to appeal to "Arrowmen" of all ages attending this 75th Anniversary Conference. Events dealing with Native Americans were especially popular. All program participants received a special arrowhead-shaped patch.

NPS archeologists also staffed an Archeological Resource Protection Awareness Exhibit organized by the Mid-Atlantic Region at the August 2-8, 1989, National Scout Jamboree held at Fort A.P. Hill near Fredericksburg, VA. Visitors to this booth filled out 8,038 questionnaires, revealing with their high percentage of correct responses to six questions that the Scouting movement has been successful in raising awareness of the importance of cultural resource preservation.

For further information about the exhibit questionnaire, contact **Lloyd Chapman, Preservation Planning Branch, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Room 251, 2nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19106; telephone (215) 597-2334.**

CURATION**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS****RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in CURATION
and COLLECTION MANAGEMENT**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) has long been concerned about the material remains and records generated by its historical and archeological investigations. It is estimated that, between 1975 and 1989 alone, COE expenditures for cultural resource management approached \$200 million. The resulting collections represent a considerable scientific and monetary investment that will become more valuable in the future.

The need for more effective management of these resources is underscored by the development of curation standards and guidelines by the National Park Service (36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections) and a recently completed report prepared for the COE Southwestern Division by Dr. Edward B. Jelks. Jelks visited 35 repositories across the Southwest and found that COE collections are not adequately protected at most of the facilities. At some, collections have not been properly documented or, in some cases, could not be found. He also noted that no uniform curation standards are followed and that, in general, curation practices need upgrading if deterioration of collections is to be halted.

In January 1990, the agency convened a special working group on curation and collections management. The group was charged with the review of existing COE guidance on curation, identification of specific curation problem areas requiring regulatory remedy, and development of procedures, guidelines and standards consistent with those proposed in 36 CFR Part 79.

The initial effort to develop consistency in COE curation was an Engineer Regulation published in September 1984. This regulation states basic agency policy and procedures for curation. This was a pioneer work; however, it neither aided in resolving the types of problems noted by Jelks nor does it address the new requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.

The first product of the special working group is a draft revision of the regulation, entitled "Collection Management and Curation of Archeological and Historic Data."

The proposed regulation now includes detailed standards and guidelines on the handling and treatment of existing and future collections. These standards and guidelines were gathered by the working group from a number of sources including those of the NPS, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Smithsonian Institution, and the Illinois State Museum. In addition, the working group analyzed the operation of the recently established COE collections management center at the Bonneville Lock and Dam in Oregon [see *REPORT* 3(1): 1,2].

In order to plan for future management costs and properly assess the national extent of the problems identified by Jelks, the COE headquarters will issue a new directive, through the revised regulation, to field offices to conduct intensive inventories of existing collections. Provisions in the regulation outline the standardized data that are to be collected and the mechanisms for reports to headquarters.

The inventories will be detailed in their identification of collections, existing conditions, problem areas such as improper or deteriorated packaging, pest infestation, damage or theft, and future needs including funding estimates for collections maintenance and the remedy of problems. The inventories will provide baseline data for management plans, agency budget requests, and policies for dealing with materials categories such as human remains.

Finally, the special working group is formulating improved language and guidance regarding financial and management responsibilities of non-Federal partners or sponsors participating in Federal undertakings such as water resources development projects. It will be COE policy that collections recovered from non-COE lands impacted by water resources development should receive the same level of protection and management as those from COE lands. The COE will work with its non-Federal partners to ensure the adequate curation of collections recovered from all types of undertakings.

For further information, write **Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: Paul D. Rubenstein, Office of Environmental Policy, 20 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20314-1000** or telephone **(202) 272-8731**.



REPORT

PROMOTING ARCHEOLOGY

FOUR CORNERS CONFERENCE

By Ruthann Knudson

In cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) "Adventures in the Past" initiative, the Forest Service; National Park Service; other Federal, State and local agencies; Tribes; and private organizations hosted a Conference June 19-21, 1990, to promote heritage tourism, archeological site stewardship and heritage partnerships. The Conference, organized on the theme of "Partners for the Past," was held at the BLM's Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, CO, and included participants from Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

The 106 participants formed work groups that focused on: (1) archeology and economic development; (2) management, enhancement, and preservation; (3) interpretation and public involvement; (4) strategies for linking sites and facilities; and (5) cultural resources and the law.

The participants recommended the establishment of a permanent Four Corners Heritage Council to promote continued cooperation among States, Federal agencies, Tribal entities, local governments, private organizations, and the general public. A small team was created to implement the recommended council structure, maintain communication during the coming year, and distribute the Conference Report.

Recommendations also addressed the need for inter-agency collaboration to manage the region's heritage resources, including management planning, and for educational outreach programs and improved law enforcement. There was a call for a cultural tourism marketing study for the region and recognition of the infrastructure needs of increased tourism and resource visitation. Public involvement was recognized as an essential element at all levels (policy and practice) of government activities. Specifically, there is a need for more proactive governmental interaction with Tribes when dealing with heritage resource management issues, and a complementary need for Indian response to government requests for management assistance.

It was recommended that regional educational and interpretive materials reflect the Four Corners cultural

diversity. Finally, the Conference urged that the recommendations of the 1989 Society for American Archaeology "Save the Past for the Future" Taos Conference be implemented.

Implementation of Conference recommendations, especially for development of a Four Corners Heritage Council, will require the efforts of many agencies, Tribes, organizations, and individuals. For more information about the Conference and its results, contact **Loretta Neumann, Four Corners Conference Coordinator, CEHP, Inc., Suite 400, 1333 Connecticut Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 293-1774.**

STATE ARCHEOLOGIST RECEIVES SCHOLAR OF THE YEAR AWARD

The Virginia Social Science Association has given State Archeologist Catherine Slusser its Scholar of the Year Award in recognition of significant changes in the Virginia archeology programs since July, 1987. Dr. Slusser was rewarded for developing an active publication program, directing the efforts of the Threatened Sites Program, and actively promoting and extending State archeology programs to include involvement of other area archeology groups and the general public.

LETTER of APPRECIATION

National Park Service Director James M. Ridenour recently wrote to George Minnucci, Jr., president of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association (ENPMA) expressing appreciation for the Association's sensitivity and cooperation in promoting awareness and stewardship for the fragile resource of historic shipwrecks.

Director Ridenour's letter cited with approval a decision by the ENPMA agent at the Cape Cod National Seashore. When asked to sell a book, *New England's Legacy of Shipwrecks*, by Henry Keatts, at the Massachusetts park facility, the ENPMA agent politely refused, declaring the book to be a virtual looters guide to shipwrecks. This decision was in line with the National Park Service's lead role in protection and management of historic shipwrecks and its efforts to fight looting of wrecks within the national parks.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STAFF CHANGES

Departmental Consulting Archeologist

Dr. Bennie C. Keel, who served as Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA) from 1980 to 1989 has taken a new position at the National Park Service's Southeastern Archeological Center. We wish Dr. Keel success and good luck in his new duties. His influence on and promotion of Federal archeological programs has been recognized by all and appreciated by many. Dr. Keel's new address and telephone number are: **Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Room 35, Montgomery Gym, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32316; (FTS) 946-4223, (904) 561-9106.**

Anthropology Division

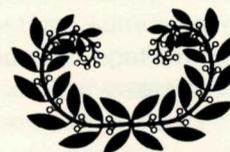
Timothy McKeown has been hired to carry out the ethnographic functions of the Anthropology Division. Dr. McKeown earned his Ph.D. in anthropology from Northwestern University where he specialized in the development of systematic methods for the collection and analysis of qualitative data and the study of cultural aspects of planning. He has worked as a resource manager for the Navajo Nation and Jicarilla Apache Tribe; conducted research at the International Institute for Applied System Analysis in Laxenburg, Austria; has been a senior associate at the Institute for Alternative Futures, which is a consulting firm co-founded by Alvin Toffler and which is located in Alexandria, VA; has taught at Northwestern and DePaul Universities and, as a Fulbright Professor, at Janus Pannonius University in Pecs, Hungary. Dr. McKeown has published in various research and planning journals and is a contributing author to *Systematic Research* (Sage 1986), which outlines a structured ethnosemantic approach to qualitative research.

Archeological Assistance Division

Ruthann Knudson has become an archeologist with the Archeological Assistance Division, with particular responsibilities for public awareness programs and the Congressional report on Federal archeology. Dr. Knudson has a Ph.D. in anthropology, with emphasis in Quarternary Studies, from Washington State University, and has completed additional

graduate studies in hydrogeology. Her research has focused on mid-level analytical method and theory in ceramics and archeology, particularly the Paleoindian period of North America. She has been a tenured research faculty member at the University of Idaho, a senior project scientist and vice president at Woodward-Clyde Consultants, San Francisco, and a private consultant (Knudson Associates). She has served as the Legislative Coordinator for the Society for American Archaeology, and on the boards of Preservation Action and the National Association of Environmental Professionals. She has been awarded Preservation Awards by the American Society for Conservation Archeology and by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the Margaret Mead Award by the American Anthropological Association and the Society for Applied Anthropology, and the Woodward Lecturer by Woodward-Clyde Consultants. She is currently chairing the Federal Preservation Forum Nomination Committee. Dr. Knudson is the author of many monographs and articles, including "Basic Principles of Archaeological Resource Management," "Ethical Decision Making and Participation in the Politics of Archaeology," "Contemporary Cultural Resource Management," and the forthcoming "The Archeological Public Trust in Context."

Juliette G. Tahar, who since 1988 has provided services in publications for AAD as a consultant with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, formally joined the National Park Service in April 1990. Miss Tahar is the managing editor of the *Federal Archeology REPORT* and is responsible for the production of AAD's technical briefs series. As desktop publisher and graphic designer, she also assists AAD's staff on individual publication projects, and was recently designated AAD's representative to the editorial board of the *CRM Bulletin*. Miss Tahar holds a B.F.A. from the School of Visual Arts, New York, NY; an M.A.T. in Museum Education and an M.A. in American Studies from the George Washington University, Washington, DC.



REPORT

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Sustainable Native Agriculture Center (SNAC) of the Soil Conservation Service, located near San Cristobal, NM, is dedicated to keeping some of the oldest food crops in the Western Hemisphere from disappearing from the face of the Earth. SNAC was formed to address the problems of local farmers trying to earn a living on small farms with limited resources, poor soils and a short, dry growing season in the state's mountainous region.

SNAC Director John Kimmerly has collected seeds from nearly 400 ancient varieties and species of food and herb plants; seeds that had been handed down through generations of gardeners. Village elders in New Mexico also contributed age-old growing techniques. The seeds grew well despite poor soil, high altitude, a short growing season, and periods of drought.

Two pre-Columbian crops, quinoa and amaranth, that appear to hold great promise for the world were rediscovered in South America. Other crops having promise for the United States include drought-tolerant blue corn and many varieties of beans. SNAC has sent seeds for testing to India, China and Mexico and is involved in research in Zaire, Egypt, Switzerland, and Kuwait. SNAC plans to offer 2-week summer sessions on methods for growing these ancient seeds and to train local producers and contract with them for bulk seed.

For additional information about the Center, write **SNAC, P.O. Box 360, Arroyo Hondo, NM 87513.**

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service (NPS) is turning to increased use of native plants in its continuing efforts to ensure the integrity of vegetative ecosystems on park lands. NPS signed a cooperative agreement in 1989 with the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to share technical expertise and to develop native plant materials for use in park revegetation programs.

Since SCS has 26 plant materials centers to take advantage of common characteristics of climate, topography, and soils in various parts of the country, each park can now work with an appropriate center on cost-effective evaluation of plant materials and vegetation resource management.

After plant species needed for a revegetation project are identified, seeds or plants are collected in the park and sent to a nearby SCS plant materials center. After two or three growing seasons for development of seed stock or plants, the material is returned to the park for planting, with SCS technical advice on successful use of the plants. Centers guarantee high standards of seed quality and genetic integrity by isolating fields for each species, and computers maintain records on plant collections, varieties, and species viability tests.

Some centers work with threatened or endangered native species for use in conservation programs. Eventually centers will be able to supply plants that once grew in historical settings but are now limited to a specific historic site. Experimental programs are currently under way at SCS plant materials centers for revegetation projects at Big Bend, Glacier, Grand Teton, Great Smoky Mountains, Olympic, Yellowstone, and Yosemite national parks.

This cooperative NPS/SCS program provides park field managers with another tool for the revegetation work that is required as part of construction projects. Particularly important for archeological programs is the use of revegetation as a site stabilization method. Details about this method and resource information will be available in the upcoming publication of Archeological Assistance Program *Technical Brief No. 8*, "Revegetation: The Soft Approach to Archeological Site Stabilization," by Robert M. Thorne.

During the pilot phase of this program, through 1990, projects will focus on major park road construction projects under the Federal Lands Highway Program (FLHP), administered by the NPS Denver Service Center (DSC). For further information about the NPS/SCS cooperative agreement, contact **William R. Beavers, Natural Resource Specialist, DSC, 12795 W. Alameda Pkwy., P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287; telephone (303) 969-2369.**



NOTES (Continued from page 15)

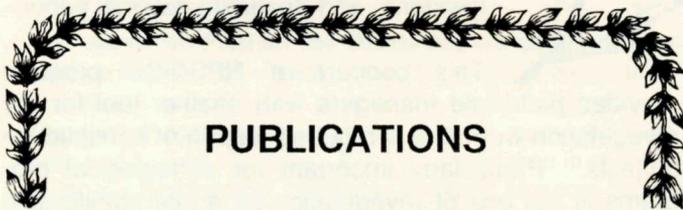
NATURE CONSERVANCY

The Nature Conservancy has purchased the 321,703 acre Gray Ranch in Hidalgo County, NM, situated astride the Continental Divide in New Mexico's south-western "boot heel." Encompassing 90 percent of the Animas Mountain range, the property harbors a greater diversity of mammalian wildlife than any existing national park or wildlife refuge in the continental United States. Its southern border also forms this country's border with Mexico.

In addition to its wealth of natural diversity, the property also includes at least 13 archeological sites that have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The vast size of the Gray Ranch makes it an ideal laboratory for advanced study in many fields of science.

The Nature Conservancy will protect the area's most vulnerable habitats and use controlled grazing as a management tool. The Conservancy will be working also with public and private conservation interests to forge a plan for the lasting protection of the natural systems of the Gray Ranch.

For information about this and other Nature Conservancy programs, contact **Ron Geatz, Media Director, The Nature Conservancy, 1815 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209; telephone (703) 841-4897.**



PUBLICATIONS

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Report to the President and Congress 1989 by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The conservation of historic towns and urban areas and the challenges of maintaining those towns and urban areas as vital elements of contemporary society are the focus of the Council's 1989 annual report. The report also summarizes Council activities, including casework, Section 106-related litigation, and preservation legislation. Free, single copies of Report to the President and Congress, 1989 are available from the Council's headquarters upon request, while supplies last. To obtain a copy, write **Office of Communications and Publications, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004.**

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

A video entitled "Assault on Time" has been released by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). The video is the result of the anti-looting awareness efforts of several Federal agencies and private organizations. It is intended to be a teaching tool for use as an introduction to archeological resources protection and is especially effective when shown as part of an organized training program. It also can be used to improve public awareness and, as such, is available in a format suitable for public television broadcasting.

The videotape highlights the extraordinary range of archeological resources and emphasizes what wanton destruction of our cultural heritage means to different people. Three Bureau of Land Management sites are shown, as well two National Forest and two National Park sites, a U.S. Army Fort, and a National Wildlife Refuge site. An archeologist or cultural resource manager at each site discusses the nature of the damage, the extent of the loss, and the measures being taken to prevent further or future damage. An archeologist from the city of Alexandria, VA, is also interviewed.

The Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, has shown the video at both the Society of American Archeology annual conference held in Las Vegas, NV, in April 1990, and the Preservation Challenges for the 1990s conference held in Washington, DC, in May 1990, where it was highly praised.

The video is available for sale from the National Audiovisual Center. See page 19 for information on how to order copies of "Assault on Time."

National Register of Historic Places

"There are many definitions of the word 'culture,' but in National Register programs the word is understood to mean the traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of any community, be it an Indian Tribe, a local ethnic group, or the people of the nation as a whole." National Register Bulletin No. 38 entitled Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties defines the "traditional cultural significance" of historic properties and guides the prospective user in identifying and evaluating such properties for inclusion in the National Register.

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Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Certified Local Governments, Indian Tribes, and other historic preservation practitioners can obtain this bulletin, free of charge, from the **National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-9536.**

Society for American Archaeology

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) has released a report entitled *Actions for the '90's*, which documents the problems of looting and vandalism in the United States. This 40-page report recommends improving education and training, strengthening existing laws against looters, and enacting laws to protect burials and archeological sites on Federal, State, and local government lands. It also advocates cooperation between Federal land managing agencies and States, and invites archeologists to provide the interested public with legal and ethical ways to participate in archeology.

To receive a copy of the report, send a check or money order for \$6.00 to the **Society for American Archaeology, Office of Government Relations, P.O. Box 18364, Washington, DC 20036.**

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works

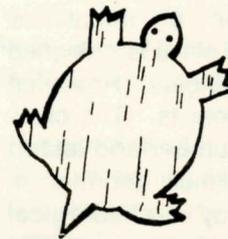
Abstracts of nearly 100 papers presented at the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works 18th Annual Meeting in Richmond, VA, May 29-June 3, 1990, can be found in *1990 AIC Abstracts*. Included are abstracts from presentations made at the General Session; Wooden Artifacts and Architecture Update Sessions; and Textiles, Book and Paper, Architecture, Photographic Materials, Objects, Paintings and Wooden Artifacts Specialty Groups Sessions. Copies of *1990 AIC Abstracts*, \$12 each, plus \$3 postage, may be ordered from **AIC, Suite 340, 1400 16th St., NW., Washington, DC 20036.** Cumulative Indexes and the *1990-91 AIC Directory* are also available.

Teaching Guides

Project Archeology: Saving Traditions is a curriculum kit about archeology published by Sopris West, Inc. Designed for grades 6-8, *Project Archeology: Saving*

Traditions (PAST) consists of three independent but interrelated units: "The Artifact," "The Site," and "The Culture." The instructional time for the entire curriculum is approximately 70 hours. Further information about PAST may be obtained from **Sopris West, Inc., 1140 Boston Ave., Longmont, CO 80501.**

National Museum of the American Indian



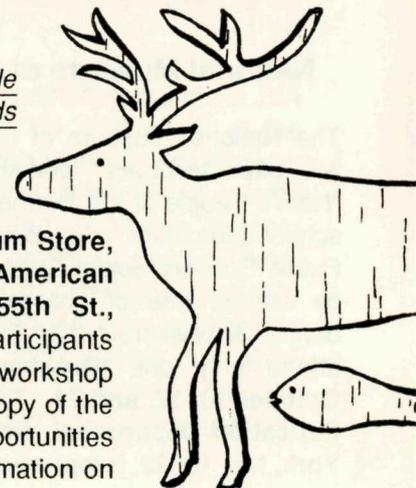
A beautifully designed and illustrated curriculum book entitled *The Native People of the Northeast Woodlands*, developed by Judith A. Brundin with the assistance of Mary C. Bradford, is available from the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI). The book provides an interdisciplinary

approach to teaching elementary school students about American Indian culture. Fine arts, language arts, environmental science, history, and political science are combined to impart to children a holistic understanding of American Indian culture.

Of particular interest to archeologists is the lesson plan entitled "Early Times," which focuses on the evolution of the Woodland culture through time, teaching children about concepts of time through an understanding of archeology. Children discover what archeologists do, the types of objects they find, and how these objects are interpreted to recreate cultural development in the Northeast Woodlands.

This lesson plan, like the others, is well done. The timeline is broken down in archeological time periods that are defined both in years and archeological attributes and accompanied by a well written, informative explanation of each period. Archeological terms are explained, and archeological activities such as "Creating Pottery," "Students as Archaeologists," and "Pottery Puzzle and Exhibit" complement the experience of learning about archeology.

To order *The Native People of the Northeast Woodlands* curriculum, send \$35.00 (New York residents, please include appropriate tax) to the **Museum Store, National Museum of the American Indian, Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032** Participants in the NMAI's teachers' workshop receive a complimentary copy of the book. (See Training Opportunities on page 18 for more information on the workshop.)



REPORT

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

National Park Service

The Southeast Region of the National Park Service, in cooperation with the Center for Archeological Research, University of Mississippi, is sponsoring a workshop in **Archeological Site Stabilization**. This 40-hour workshop will identify cost-effective stabilization techniques appropriate when protection of threatened archeological sites is necessary. The class is designed for archeologists (GS 9-14), park rangers (Resource Management), and historic preservationists. The class will be held **October 15-19, 1990** at **Cumberland Island National Seashore, GA**. For further information, contact **John Ehrenhard, Interagency Archeological Services, NPS, Atlanta, GA; telephone (FTS) 841-2629 or (404) 331-2629**.

The Archeological Assistance Program, National Park Service, will conduct a 12-hour training session on archeological resource protection. The course will provide an overview of archeological resource protection programs, will assist managers in evaluating the current status of their programs regarding personnel training needs and effective ways to implement archeological resource protection activities. The course is open to Federal, State, Tribal, and local agency officials as well as other professionals who are concerned with improving the protection of archeological resources. The course will be held **October 29-30** immediately before the 48th annual meeting of the Plains Anthropological Conference (**October 31-November 3**). Both the Conference and the overview course will be held in **Oklahoma City, OK**. For further information, contact **Dr. William Butler, National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services -PR, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225; telephone (303) 969-2875**.

National Museum of the American Indian

The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) will offer teachers' workshops in implementing the "Native People of the Northeast Woodlands" elementary school curriculum. Cosponsored by the New York City Public Schools Social Studies Unit, the workshops will be offered free of charge on selected Wednesdays during October from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Teachers need attend only one workshop session; the dates are **October 10, 17, and 24**. To register, contact the **NMAI, Education Department, Broadway at 155th St., New York, NY 10032; telephone (212) 283-2420**.

Getty Conservation Institute

A course in **Protection and Management of Rock Art Sites** will be held at the **Getty Conservation Institute** from **February 25 to March 1, 1991**. This course is designed for individuals responsible for managing rock art sites on behalf of Federal, State, or Tribal agencies and museums. The major themes will be the protection of rock art sites, and the design and implementation of management plans. Participation is through application; closing date for applications is **October 20, 1990**. For application forms and further information, contact **The Training Program, The Getty Conservation Institute, 4503B Glencoe Ave., Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6537; telephone (213) 822-2299; Fax (213) 821-9409**.

CONFERENCES

The **1990 National Interpreters Workshop** will be held **November 26-30, 1990**, in **Charleston, SC**. The **Interagency Archeological Service Division (IAS), National Park Service, Atlanta**, is coordinating a concurrent session, **Digging for the Truth: Interpreting Archeological Sites**. The session will focus on problems associated with the interpretation of technical archeological information and will present a diversity of situations and experiences related to problems encountered and suggestions for resolution of the problems. Presentations will be given by archeologists, interpreters, historians, and journalists, all of whom have had direct experience interpreting archeological data.

Because of the importance of this topic and the amount of interest that has been shown, IAS plans to publish, for national distribution, a volume on this topic in 1991. This publication, which will explore the same theme and bear the same title as the concurrent session, will contain the Workshop papers and an equal or greater number of contributed papers. Articles are sought that, as a group, will reflect the wide diversity of backgrounds and experience of persons involved in the public interpretation of archeological information.

Between **December 3, 1990, and March 1, 1991**, IAS will accept draft manuscripts (accompanied by abstracts) to be considered for inclusion in the volume. For specific requirements, contact **John Jameson, Volume Coordinator and Editor, Interagency Archeological Services Division, National Park Service, 75 Spring St., SW., Atlanta, GA 30303; telephone (404) 331-2630, by December 3, 1990**.

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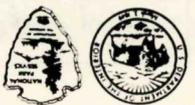
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