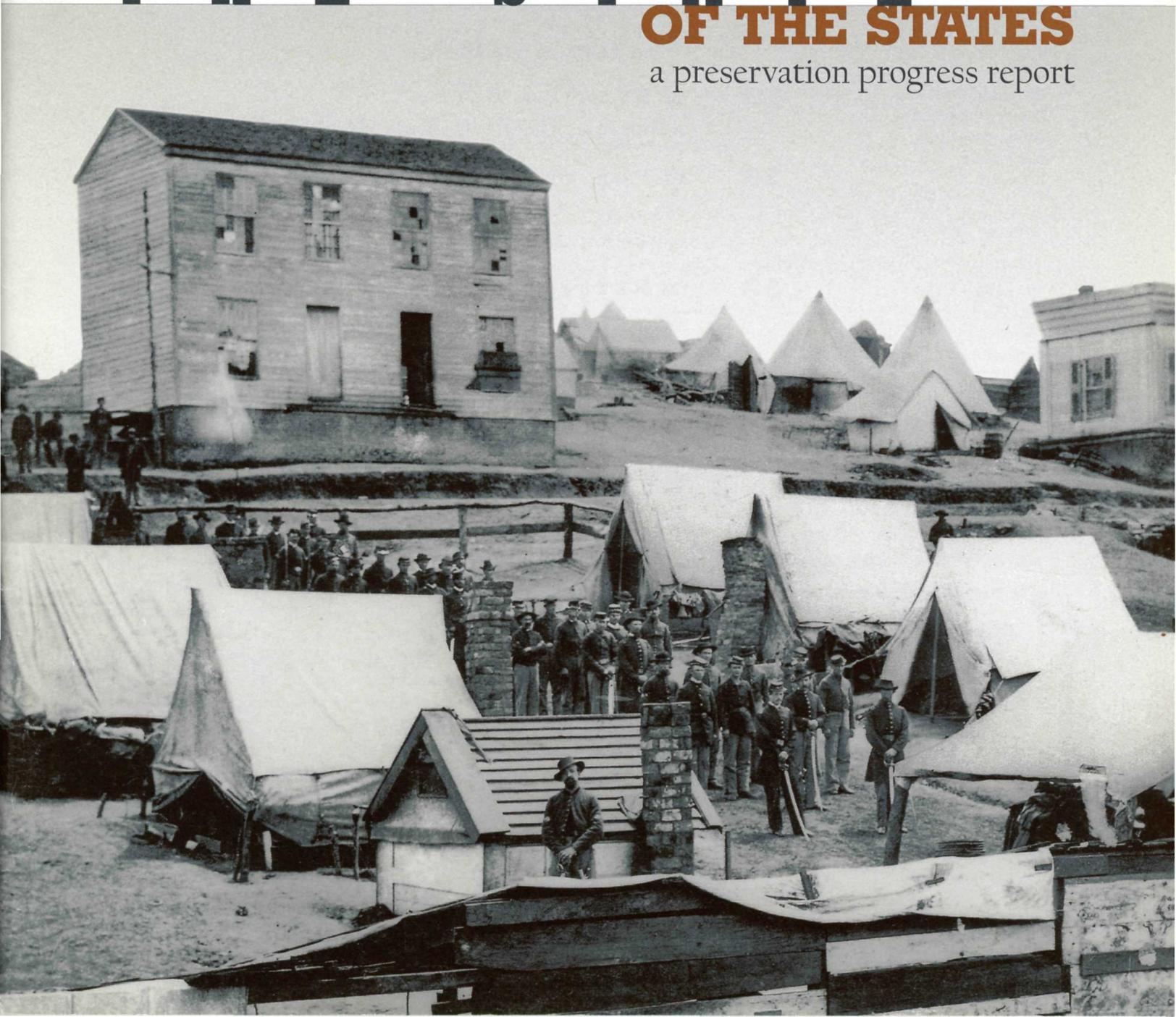


c o m m o n
Ground

T H E S T A T E
OF THE STATES

a preservation progress report



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Archeology and
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the Public
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Summer 1999

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- in context -

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UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING

Archeological investigations interest millions of Americans. Yet our knowledge of how well the public understands is practically nonexistent. The few studies show the lack of a clear distinction between scientific inferences and fanciful interpretations of ancient space alien contacts or literal reading of the Bible. In Connecticut, Ken Feder's survey of college students found no substantial differences in under-

standing over a 10-year period. This despite the substantial energy devoted to public education by the archeological community in the past decade.

David Pokotylo found similar confusion among households in Vancouver. Over half of his respondents included "fossils, such as dinosaurs" among

objects studied by archeologists. A more encouraging result is that almost all had visited a museum with archeological exhibits and over half had visited an historic or archeological site. Eighty-four percent said archeology was relevant to society, while 67 percent wanted more information about it.

Surveys from the late 1980s suggest that only about 5 percent of the public is scientifically "literate"; about 25 percent is "informed" about science, but the remaining 70 percent is not. The good news is that most have a positive view of the scientific disciplines.

A 1995 History Channel survey found more than 40 percent "very interested" or "extremely interested" in historical topics. A large majority were dissatisfied with their knowledge, suggesting a desire to learn. Of 16 topics that respondents ranked by interest, three related to archeology: #1, "the history of science or technology"; #3, "ancient civilizations and archaeology"; and #7, "ethnic history . . . such as Native American or Hispanic history." This suggests that radiocarbon dating, remote sensing, or other techniques may sometimes be more intriguing than the subject under study. The interest in ancient civilizations is perhaps the most direct measure of opinion about archeology ever made.

These surveys suggest fertile ground for public education, but

ground that must be cultivated to achieve fruitful results. To this end, the nation's prominent archeological organizations—the Society for American Archaeology, Archaeological Institute of America, Archaeological Conservancy, and Society for Historical Archaeology—have teamed up with NPS, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service. The intent is to design a wide-ranging survey of attitudes about archeology, to be carried out by a major polling firm.

In the last decade, educational activities have multiplied, seen as crucial to building support for research, management, and resource protection. Yet, our knowledge of the public remains largely anecdotal. It is time we found out what the public actually knows about archeology and how they know it. This will not only help us understand the effectiveness of our education programs, it will also suggest ways to improve them. Among the areas to be investigated: What do you think archeology is? How did you learn about it? What do archeologists do? The responses will be broken

“ In the last decade, educational activities have multiplied . . . yet our knowledge of [public attitudes] remains largely anecdotal. ”

down by geographic region, educational background, age, and gender. This will help us to tailor our educational message—and its delivery—to each audience segment.

We need to know the public better to determine the varied values and interests they hold. This survey is a step in that direction.

Francis P. McManamon is Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program, and Departmental Consulting Archeologist, National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

REMAINS FOUND TO BE 13,000 YEARS OLD

FORTY-YEAR-OLD DISCOVERY RETURNS TO THE NEWS

Human remains from California's Santa Rosa Island, excavated four decades ago, have been re-dated to be approximately 13,000 years old. The remains, known as Arlington Springs Woman, were discovered in 1959 by archeologist Phil Orr of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Orr, who dated charcoal found with the bones using methods that were available at the time,

arrived at an age of approximately 10,000 years old. The remains were then stored in the museum's basement, where they stayed until 1987, when interest resurfaced. The museum used modern radiocarbon testing to

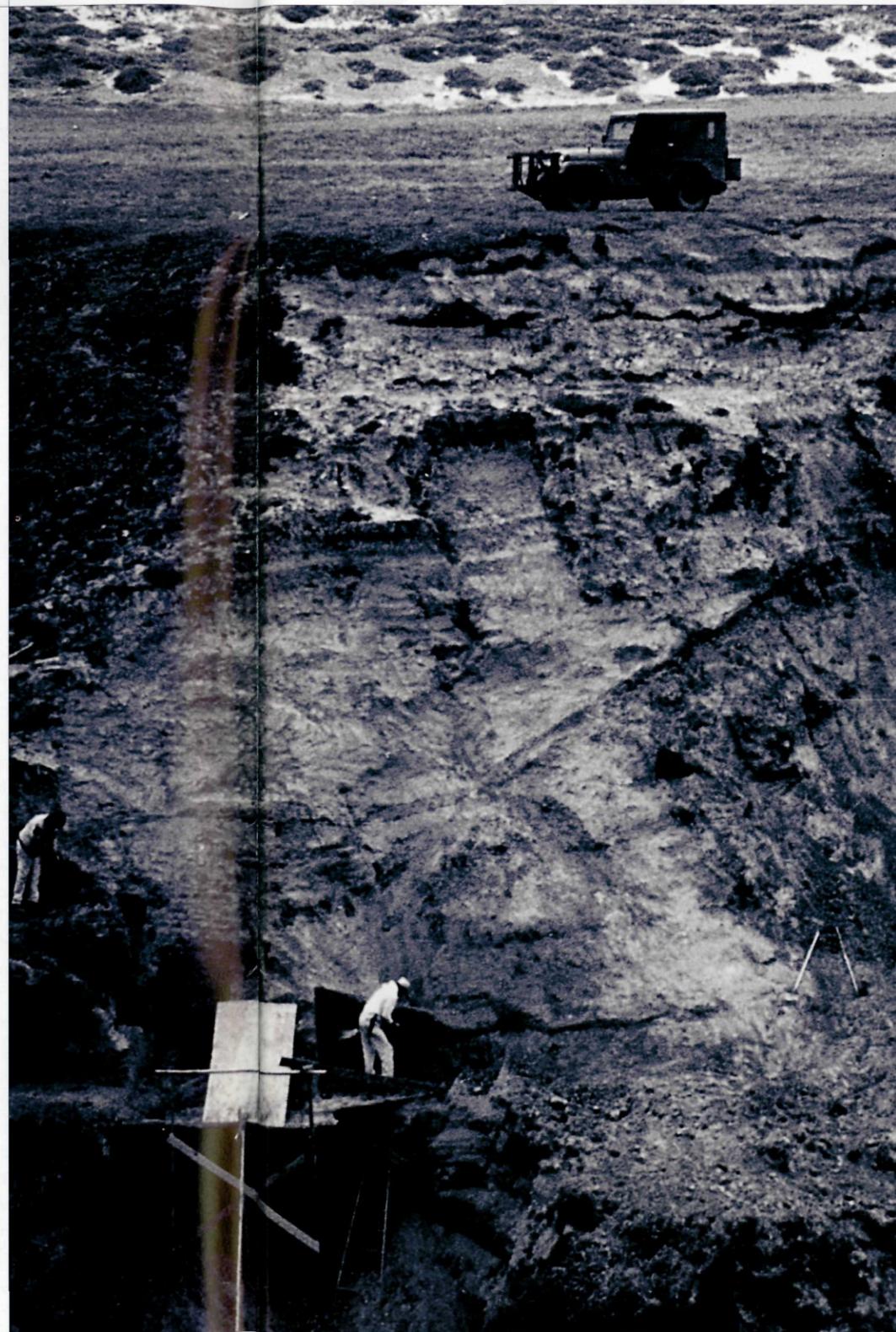
arrive at the new date. The work was funded by Channel Islands National Park, which since acquired the island.

The finding, announced at a professional symposium in March, is one of a growing number prompting a new look at the theory that people migrated to

North America across the Bering Strait. However, according to Don Morris, an NPS archeologist at Channel Islands, it seems more likely Arlington Springs Woman made the trip to the island from what is now California. During her lifetime, with much of the earth's water still locked up in

the ice caps, the Santa Barbara Channel would have been much narrower than it is today.

In a federally required repatriation inventory submitted before the new date was known, the museum reported that the remains were culturally affiliated with the Santa Ynez Tribe of Chumash Indians. Now, with the much older date, the museum is reconsidering whether they should be affiliated with present-day native people. Santa Barbara Museum Director John Johnson says that discussions have been initiated with the Santa Ynez Chumash.



SANTA BARBARA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



LEFT: The 1959 excavation that unearthed the 13,000-year-old remains of Arlington Springs Woman.

■ Rethinking Agriculture

A tiny maize kernel found in a cave on BLM land in Arizona may cause anthropologists to reconsider the earliest appearance of corn in North America. Radiocarbon analysis at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory indicates it is about 3,700 years old, which would make it the oldest found in the United States or outside central Mexico. Corn is generally thought to have made its appearance in North America between 2,800 and 3,000 BP.

The discovery was made in 1997 by University of California archeologist Steven Shackley and two colleagues from the University of New Mexico, Bruce and Lisa Huckell, who were investigating the cave's potential to yield information on early agriculture.

According to Bruce Huckell, the find is "nothing if not provocative." He says the date is out of order in terms of the cave's stratigraphy—there are more recent dates both above and below. But corn can be selective about the carbon isotopes it excludes, so there's a chance the radiocarbon date is wrong. On the other hand, it's possible that the maize was deposited there from another part of the cave and actually is 3,700 years old, since projectile points recovered in the same level date to the same period (and even earlier).

Researchers believe the cave could contain important information about early agriculture in the Southwest and the role of maize in the subsistence economy of people living at the time. Researchers will seek funding from the National Science Foundation for continued excavation.

IN PRINT

■ LANDMARKS OF CULTURE CLASH

A special issue of *The Bulletin*, the journal of the New York State Archaeological Association, represents a new effort in bringing the highly detailed and reviewed information of NHL nominations to a wider readership. "Historic Contact National Historic Landmarks in New York State," available free thanks to an agreement between the association and the Park Service, is the most recent offshoot of an NPS study of culture change among Indians and settlers in the colonial northeast.

The volume, edited by Park Service archaeologist Robert S. Grumet, examines six nominated properties. The Fort Orange site, one of those described, "represents the most significant body of data documenting Dutch and early English relations with Indian people at one of the most critically important strategic locales along the 17th-century North Atlantic frontier," say the authors.

For more information or to obtain copies, contact Robert Grumet, Archeologist, National Park Service, PHSO Cultural Resources, S&P, 200 Chestnut St., Suite 367, U.S. Custom House, Philadelphia, PA 19106, (215) 597 0137, fax (215) 597-6599, e-mail robert_grumet@nps.gov.

"A FORGOTTEN SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE"

REPORT FAULTS ACCESS TO DOD COLLECTIONS

The rate of use for DoD's archeological collections is "extremely low" according to a recent study by the Army Corps of Engineers Curation and Archives Analysis Branch. A report by COE archeologists Eugene Marino and Michael Trimble, based on a random sample of collections, faults an apparent DoD pattern of relying on base repositories rather than public institutions that promote access and exhibition. The report suggests that potential users either don't know the collections are there or assume the bases are off limits. Researchers also noted a "lack of resources" to ensure care and foster availability.

Since none of the repositories had complete records, researchers gauged use by looking at published and unpublished references to the collections in state preservation office files, federal agency records, the National Archeological Database, and various curation facilities. DoD managers also supplied information.

Chipped stone assemblages account for 70 percent of the collections—gathered from five Army, four Navy, and two Air Force installations—which the report characterized as containing "valuable data that can be applied to a range of research." Other materials include stone tools, faunal material, metal, glass, botanical and soil samples, and ceramics.

Most of the references referred to the federally mandated projects that generated the materials, such as an excavation in advance of a new airstrip. Bonafide research—beyond these unpublished project reports—was largely confined to collections gathered from COE land. The study suggests this is because the Corps often opts to store materials at the universities hired to do the initial project work.

The study notes the enormous research potential of DoD artifacts given the shift in dissertations focusing on collections rather than excavations (see "From the Field to the Files," summer 1995 *Common Ground*).

For more information, contact Eugene A. Marino or Michael K. Trimble, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Curation and Archives Analysis Branch, 1222 Spruce St., St. Louis, MI 63103-2833.

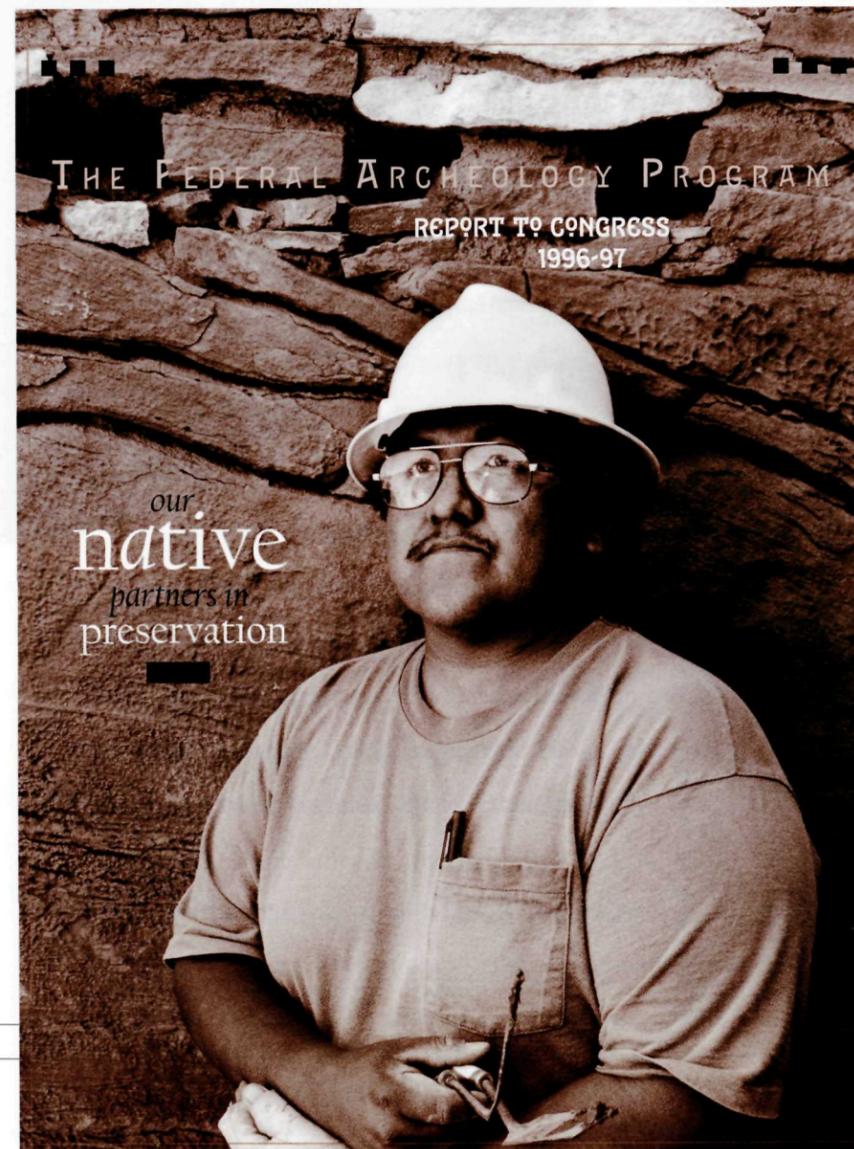
INTERIOR SECRETARY BABBITT RECEIVES HIGH HONOR

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY BESTOWS AWARD

The Society for American Archaeology has awarded Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt its 1999 Public Service Award. Established in 1983, the award recognizes public figures who have made important contributions toward preserving cultural sites. At a presentation ceremony in Washington, DC, on June 11, SAA President Keith Kintigh praised Babbitt's "lifetime dedication to the protection, preservation, conservation, and public interpretation of this nation's rich and

diverse archeological heritage." The society also honored Babbitt's work while governor of Arizona to promote public education and his aggressive efforts to stop the looting of archeological sites. Kintigh further cited the Secretary's implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, his increased funding for site stabilization, and his commitment to the National Strategy for Archeology, a key policy statement on archeological preservation updated by the Secretary in the most recent report to Congress on the federal archeology program.

LEFT: The Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program.



MONTY ROESSEL



LANDMARK SHIPWRECK CASE SETTLED DEAL STRUCK ON EVE OF HEARING ON BROTHER JONATHAN'S ABANDONMENT

Salvage company Deep Sea Research, Inc., and the state of California have signed an agreement ending the litigation over the shipwreck *Brother Jonathan*. The case reached the Supreme Court last year when California challenged a ruling by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals that it had jurisdiction over the wreck. The state had been arguing for title under the

Abandoned Shipwreck Act.

The Supreme Court remanded the case back to U.S. District

Court to settle the critical question

of whether the vessel had been abandoned. A day before that hearing, the parties came to an agreement. Ownership of the vessel and related artifacts on the sea floor will rest with

California. The state also will retain title to most of the artifacts

recovered by Deep Sea Research in three salvage seasons while the legal issues were argued. Of the 1,207 gold coins—mostly 20 dollar pieces—Deep Sea Research

will keep 1,007, which it has since auctioned for an estimated \$4.5 million. California will keep the remaining 200 coins.

The state will use the coins and artifacts for education and display, exhibiting them at the state capitol and museums throughout California. The collection will ultimately be placed in the Del Norte County Historical Society museum in Crescent City.

Deep Sea may conduct future salvage operations under permit from the state. Other claimants, which include the United States, Wells Fargo, and heirs of those who perished in the sinking, retain the right to prove ownership of any further



items recovered. The U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California retains jurisdiction in resolving any disputes concerning terms of the agreement and to maintain an injunction zone around the wreck site.

FAR LEFT: Captain Samuel J. DeWolf, captain of the *Brother Jonathan* when it sank in 1865; CENTER: Twenty dollar Liberty gold coin from the wreck; BELOW: Crumbling Kiva Ruin, damaged by well-intentioned students.

HARD-LEARNED LESSON

U.S. ATTORNEY FINDS CREATIVE RECOMPENSE FOR ILL-INFORMED FIELD TRIP

A unique settlement has been reached between the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Utah and David Dose, a sixth-grade teacher who took his

students on a well-intentioned but damaging field trip to Arizona's Glen Canyon National

Recreation Area in 1994. Under a pretrial diversion agreement—an alternative to prosecution

where an offender performs com-

pensatory services—the Park Service will

recover money for the damage and the incident will be used as an educational opportunity.

Dose conducted the trip as part of "Digging the Past," a curriculum he developed at Kellogg Middle School in Idaho. Students digging under his direction damaged Crumbling Kiva Ruin, a dwelling occupied about A.D. 1200, removing artifacts such as ancient corncobs. NPS investigator Jim Houseman determined that neither



- Site watch -

Dose nor anyone associated with the school district sought guidance on preservation laws, though it was readily available.

The U.S. Attorney's Office determined that, given the nature of the offense and Dose's reputable background, justice would best

■ Landowner Pays \$35,000

The Forest Service has collected a \$35,000 settlement from a landowner who bulldozed an archeological site, destroying rare, 12,000-year-old evidence of Paleoindians.

In 1991, Weldon Branch of Midvale, Idaho, purchased the right to log land in Payette National Forest, which surrounds his property. When an archeological site was discovered, the deal was canceled, says Elise Foster, a federal attorney in the case.

Two years later, a forest archeologist found that a two-track road had been graded by a bulldozer, cutting a swath through the site and exposing hundreds of artifacts, including one from the Clovis period. Further damage was inflicted by someone pulling a stuck vehicle out of a wet meadow. A pile of projectile point fragments, probably discarded as commercially undesirable, was also discovered. Raw material for the points, in all the styles of the Archaic period—8,000 to 1,000 B.C.—originated from what is called the Timber Butte obsidian source, 50 miles south. Year after year, Indians brought them to the site, an open area above a salmon run with abundant roots and berries.

Branch admitted grading the road to log his parcel. But investigators found he also felled timber from the area he was originally interested in. This too damaged the site, exposing artifacts.

The Forest Service pursued a civil penalty. Eventually the parties agreed to mediate; Branch will pay about \$11,000 for the timber violation, with the rest going to restore the site.

Foster praised the exemplary work of forest archeologist Larry Kingsbury and Forest Service law enforcement officer Rob Bryant in helping close the case.

be served by the agreement. Dose agreed to write an article about the mistakes he made and the lessons learned, which he must submit to several prominent publications including *Social Education*, the journal of the National Council for the Social Studies. Before publication, the article must be approved by the NPS archeology and ethnography program. Dose must also speak at the council's annual conference and at meetings of area middle school associations. He agreed to pay \$1,079 in damages to Glen Canyon NRA; under a civil settlement, the school district will pay NPS \$1,065 for investigative expenses.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Wayne Dance, the prosecutor, developed the agreement. Complementing the constructive resolution of the case, Utah U.S. Attorney Paul Warner said, "A vital part of our job is in educating the public and preventing the damage from occurring in the first place."

RIGHT: Rare 18th century manuscript stolen from the Mexican National Archives.

DEALER ORDERED TO FORFEIT RARE DOCUMENT

MANUSCRIPT RETURNED TO MEXICO

A rare manuscript stolen from the Mexican National Archives has been returned under the Cultural Property Implementation Act of 1983. The 1778 manuscript, which bears the signature of missionary and soldier Fray Junipero Serra, was seen in a Sotheby's catalog by a Los Angeles collector, who notified Mexican authorities. Mexico requested assistance; the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and the Customs Service investigated.

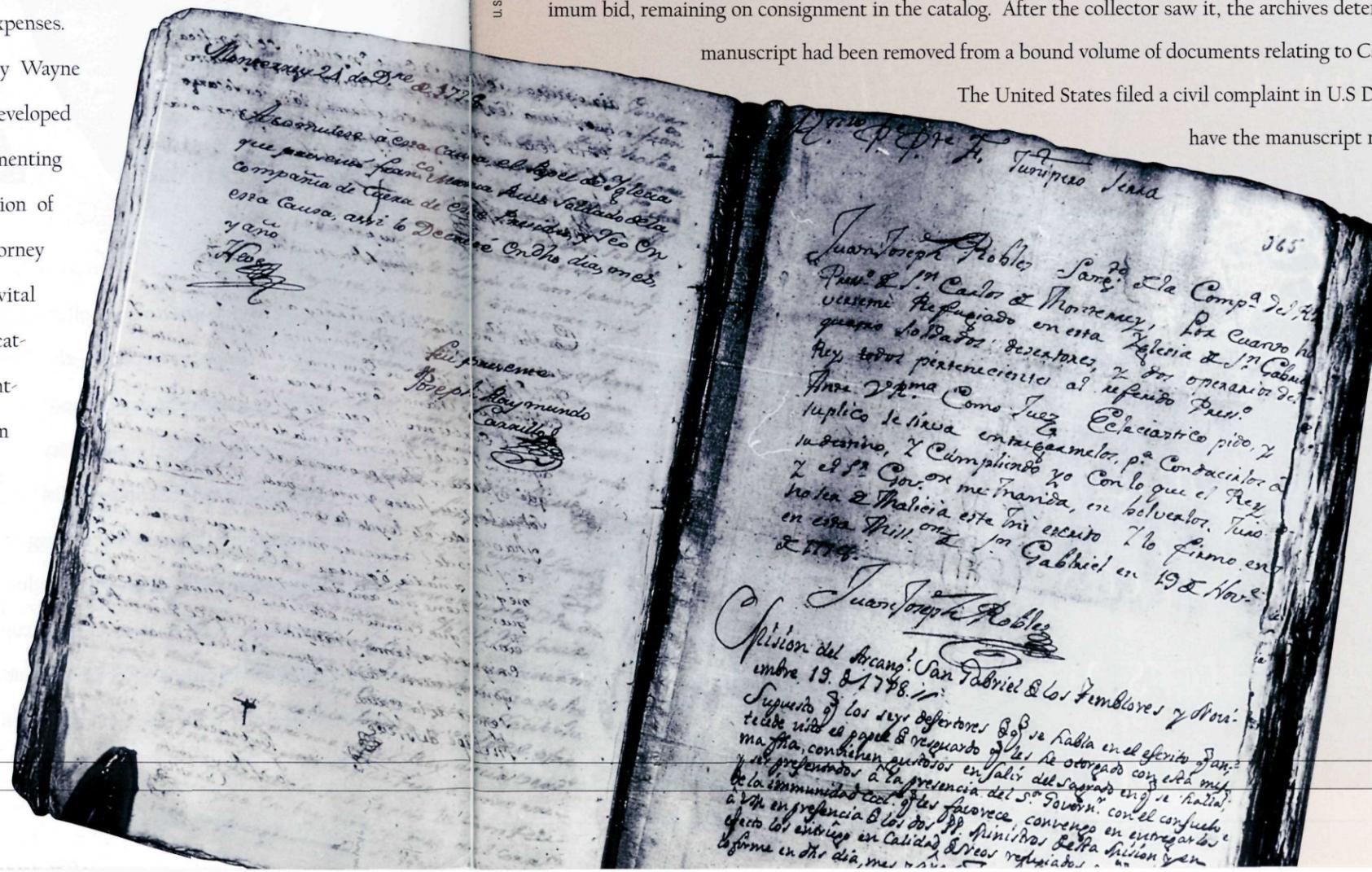
In 1992, Duane Douglas, a dealer, purchased the manuscript for \$300 at a Mexico City flea market. According to testimony, he did not inquire about the manuscript's provenance. He brought it to his daughter's Los Angeles home without declaring it, keeping it in a safe. In 1996, Chicago antiquities collector Dana Toft purchased the manuscript for \$16,000 in cash. According to Toft, Douglas said he acquired the manuscript from a private collection in Mexico that had been dispersed in the early 1970s.

Toft had Sotheby's New York auction the manuscript. Expected to go for between \$20,000 and \$30,000, it failed to meet its minimum bid, remaining on consignment in the catalog. After the collector saw it, the archives determined that at some point the manuscript had been removed from a bound volume of documents relating to California.

The United States filed a civil complaint in U.S. District Court in Manhattan to have the manuscript returned. The court ruled that

the document was stolen, that Toft failed to prove he was unaware of it, and that under the Cultural Property Implementation Act, he was not entitled to compensation.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Evan T. Barr handled the case, with the investigation led by Bonnie Goldblatt of the Customs Service.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Since its origins as a scientific discipline in the late 1950s, archeology in Argentina has been growing. Today, some 250 archeologists are working on all sorts of projects covering a great diversity of specialties.

However, until recently, underwater archeology was never considered and submerged remains not covered by cultural legislation.

This is perhaps surprising given the magnitude of the nation's underwater heritage, a direct consequence of the thousands of miles of coast and the prevailing cold waters, which foster preservation. There has been intensive

Background: Architect's drawing of the HMS Swift, which sunk in 1770 while exploring off the coast of Patagonia.

*A Draught of the Swift
Length on the range of
Of the Hull for its
Breadth between
Depth in Hold
Berth in Tons*

underwater archeology in argentina
by dolores elkin

state of the

art

THE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT NAVIGATION HAS CAUSED HUNDREDS OF SHIPWRECKS.

use of water from the oldest aboriginal coastal settlements in Buenos Aires province and Patagonia (some 8,000 years B.P.) through the historic naval journeys between the 16th and 20th centuries. Before the Panama Canal, the traditional route to the Pacific was around the tip of South America, where the extremely difficult navigation has caused hundreds of shipwrecks.

I believe there were four primary reasons why there was no attention on underwater archeology: 1) the belief that there is too much to do on land to care about what happens underwater; 2) a lack of awareness of Argentina's underwater legacy; 3) the misconception that underwater archeology is so expensive that it can only be carried out in "first world" countries; and 4) no archeologists had experience as scuba divers.

Even though submerged remains had never been scientifically studied, they were—and are—a subject of attention. In the first place, because of the almost total lack of regulations, many people in close contact with water, mainly sport divers, fishermen, and shellfish gatherers, frequently collect underwater remains as souvenirs or goods for sale, practically without obstacle. Second, in the last decade a few so-called "archeological" surveys by non-government institutions intended to systematically record, recover, study, and conserve submerged remains, but not a single archeologist took part. Third—and a much worse threat—is the increasing activity of treasure hunters, who have already extracted goods from sunken vessels in Uruguay.

For all these reasons, in 1995 the National Institute of Anthropology created a program called "Investigation and Conservation of Argentinian Underwater Cultural Heritage." The program, under my direction from the beginning, set out to meet the following goals.

Assembling an interdisciplinary team. The scope of the program required, as a first step, organizing an interdisciplinary team integrating specialists in archeology, legislative affairs, scuba diving, conservation, and museology (over time, the team has come to include volunteers in maritime history and computer management).

Compiling a bibliography. The scarcity and dispersal of literature on underwater cultural heritage required starting a basic library at the institute. So far we have collected a significant amount of books, articles, videos, and slides.

Launching a legislative initiative. Since there is nearly a total lack of regulations to protect Argentina's underwater heritage, one of our urgent goals was passing a national law. María Luz Endere, a team member who is both an archeologist and a lawyer, has been in

charge. After reviewing the legislation of Argentina and other countries, Endere outlined the aspects that a new law should include. The proposed legislation was welcomed in the national congress; its passage is pending.

Educating partners and the public. Legislation does not go very far without education. The news of the program needed to be spread widely, especially within the country, to start developing a consciousness of its relevance and to obtain cooperation at several levels. Our first task was to send tailored mailings to scientific organizations, academic institutions, government agencies, naval authorities, and scuba diving schools. Second, we started a more direct education plan through courses, presentations at scientific and academic meetings, and publications. So far, this education has already produced significant results; the naval police, for example, include the subject "Historical Heritage" in its scuba diving course.

Organizing a database of underwater sites. A national database will allow us to assess the diversity, number, and location (confirmed or potential) of underwater sites. It will also serve as a basis for field work and conservation policies. The main task consists of gathering and analyzing written records, ethnohistorical and ethnographic information, oral history, past and present geographic, geologic, and hydrographic data, and previous research. As information is obtained for each new site, it will be archived in the database.

Training professionals in underwater archeology. From the beginning the Achilles heel of our team was that archeologists and students had very little—if any—experience in scuba diving, let alone underwater archeology. A primary goal, then, was that they acquire the necessary skills. Currently, four archeologists and four advanced students have completed scuba diving courses. Some have taken underwater archeology courses in Argentina and in Mexico, taught by experts from the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia of Mexico, the National Park Service, and Ships of Discovery, a private firm.

Conducting research. In January of 1998—two years after the program started—we were finally able to conduct our first underwater field season. The research deals with the shipwreck of H.M.S. Swift, a British sloop of war that, while exploring the coast of Patagonia in 1770, sunk off Port Desire in Santa Cruz province (Elkin, Elkin et al., both in press). The ship had already been partially excavated by sport divers, and around 70 objects, extraordinarily pre-



Left: Hourglass recovered from the H.M.S. Swift.

served, were extracted. Despite the non-systematic excavation, the objects were taken to a local museum and their state of preservation is still very good. During our two first field seasons we obtained a site plan and removed a few artifacts lying on the seabed, which were exposed to destructive agents such as strong currents. Excavations are already yielding interesting results regarding ship construction, site formation processes, and artifact analyses

Conserving underwater remains. We do not extract anything unless it can be properly curated, stored, or displayed. A curator experienced with underwater remains is in charge of conservation and exhibit policies, technical work, and training. Since 1996 and 1997, respectively, two other land-based projects, not sponsored by the institute, have included an underwater counterpart. One is an historical archeology project concerning several settlements along the Paraná River drainage (García Cano and Valentini, in press), and the other focuses on coastal lagoon settlements in the province of Buenos Aires (Austral and García Cano). There are no archeologists among the divers, however. We believe that archeologists must not only direct projects, but dive as well. In our opinion, this is the only way to properly assess the archeological record.

As can be seen, significant progress is being made in Argentina. There is an increasing awareness of our underwater heritage, and the discipline of underwater archeology is growing.

Adapted from a paper presented at the 63rd annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Seattle, March 25-29, 1998. For more information, contact Dr. Dolores Elkin, Archeologist, Instituto Nacional de Antropología, 3 de Febrero 1378—1426, Buenos Aires, Argentina, phone/fax (54-1) 784-3371 /783-6554, e-mail delkin@bibapl.edu.ar.

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STATE OF THE STATES

A Preservation Progress Report

BY BARBARA J. LITTLE Our national archeology program is sustained by the contributions of many partners. States, sometimes working hand in hand with tribal preservation programs, are a fundamental part of that partnership. The following articles highlight a sample of innovative initiatives in states across the country. The fruits of a survey of Civil War sites in Tennessee, community involvement in a new tribal preservation program by the Lac du Flambeau in Wisconsin, a new preservation process between BLM and Arizona, and state-of-the-art collections care and access in Maryland all represent committed efforts integral to the success of the national program.

LEFT: Civil War flag of the 89th Ohio regiment, flown during fighting in Chickamauga, Tennessee.

T

SEEKING SITES

AN INTERVIEW WITH HISTORIC
ARCHEOLOGIST SAM SMITH

he Civil War came to Tennessee on a grand scale. Union forces, invading along the state's waterways, attempted to seize strategic rail hubs, forts, and supply centers. The stakes were high, the struggle fierce. Over a century later, archeologists examining the state's inventory of sites were puzzled to find few from the period. With grants from the Department of Interior, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology looked to change that. Here Sam Smith, historic archeologist for the state, talks about his approach, a departure from examining the big battles and generals to surveying the remains of camps, foundries, hospitals, and supply depots—in short, sketching a broad canvas for understanding the war's human dimensions.



BELOW, PREVIOUS PAGE: Signal stations such as these, often perched on prominent hilltops, witnessed the machinery of war making its mark on Tennessee, rivaled only by Virginia as a battleground between blue and grey. **RIGHT:** Encounters at places like Shiloh, where this bugle was shot from the hands of a federal, tell only part of the story hidden in the soil.

TENNESSEE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY



FORT ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM

COMMON GROUND: Tell us a bit about the remains of the war in Tennessee.

SAM SMITH: There were more battles, skirmishes, and troop movements here than in any other state except Virginia. And that, of course, is reflected in the potential number of sites. Middle Tennessee, and particularly Nashville, was the main supply center for federal forces in the western theater. Consequently, starting fairly early in the war, it was one of the most heavily fortified cities, in some ways comparable to Richmond but still different in terms of being on the western frontier.

COMMON GROUND: Why did you decide to survey these sites?

SMITH: Their absence began to stick out like a sore thumb in our state site database. Around 1986, I had a crew member—Fred Prouty—who had grown up involved with the history of the war. He'd been a re-enactor for many years as well as a collector of all kinds of Civil War memorabilia. During the first of our projects together, we started talking about Civil War sites. I knew we didn't have many recorded, but when I finally found an opportunity to check, I was really surprised there were so few. When we started our first regional survey, of middle Tennessee, we discovered that only about 8 or 9 sites had been recorded. Statewide, the total was less than 20. I knew that was a vast underrepresentation. Today, the statewide total is 443.

Our intent was simply to record as many sites as possible, with the understanding that some might become excavation candidates if they got in the way of a public project like a proposed interstate.

COMMON GROUND: Were the surveys done with an eye towards getting these sites on the National Register of Historic Places?

SMITH: As an archeologist, I find myself more interested in the potential for Register eligibility than in actually seeing a site listed. That's simply because listing doesn't really do anything to protect the site. And, I have to worry a bit about the

increased visibility, which can attract relic hunters.

COMMON GROUND: How many are eligible?

SMITH: For at least half, I'd say, a case could be made for some level of significance, if not eligibility. In many instances, it would require archeological testing to answer that question.

COMMON GROUND: Why didn't these sites come to prominence sooner?

SMITH: Historical archeology only began to form in the 1950s and '60s, when the Civil War was barely a hundred years old. There was more interest in older things. By the time archeologists started looking at it, we were already so far behind the relic collectors it was almost embarrassing. The truth is, you have to really know a lot about the war and particular artifact classes to sit down and carry out an intelligent conversation with some of these people. Some are true authorities. Initially there was a period of stand-offishness.

Also, archeology was—and still is—driven by underlying economics. I had relatively little control over where excavations were carried out. It was a matter of who had money, typically some local organization managing a historic property.

Federal preservation law is changing that. But the federal preservation program is not directed at specific kinds of properties. So far, excavations driven purely by preservation law, as opposed to those done for academic reasons, have not hit that many Civil War sites. But, it is starting to happen here and in other states. Eventually, that's going to make an impact on the number of excavations.

COMMON GROUND: How does your approach, which focuses on establishing context, differ from one that focuses on individual sites?

SMITH: Well, they aren't necessarily mutually exclusive. But from my perspective, in focusing on an individual site, the significance is going to come primarily from what historians have to say about it. In focusing on context, however, something that may have little significance in the traditional sense may take on a great deal of archeological significance.

For example, in middle Tennessee there were a number of what were called blockhouses, related to the federal protection of the railway system. Many of the Union's black troops were stationed at these sites, and they are very poorly represented in the historical record. The only time they show up is when a famous figure like Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked one, and even then they appear only briefly. So, if we were trying to select one for its historical sig-

nificance, we would probably pick one that was the scene of an important military event. When we look at these sites as a group, however, they can tell us a lot about the daily life of the soldiers stationed there.

COMMON GROUND: Did you talk to any of the descendants of these troops or find any letters or other documents related to them?

SMITH: The Civil War is one of the most documented phenomena in American history, yet the written sources can be obscure and scattered about the country. It's possible that there might be some important documentation somewhere, but in terms of the official histories this kind of site has not been given much treatment anywhere.

COMMON GROUND: Any other fruitful candidates for further research?

SMITH: The numerous encampment sites we've surveyed. There's already been at least two projects dealing with camps in East Tennessee that used our survey as a blueprint to lay out the context. The archeological work, in turn, has further elucidated day-to-day life in the camps.

One site is where the federals camped just before Confederate General Longstreet's siege of Knoxville. The other, near a place called Loudon, was one of several federal outposts encircling the city, at a major railroad crossing of the Tennessee River. We knew there were winter huts or constructions of some sort at these places, but nothing in the historical record says what they were like. Now we're getting some very specific information about how the troops were housed and what they ate, that kind of thing.

COMMON GROUND: Were there any unexpected benefits of the surveys?

SMITH: They helped point out the need for preserving these sites, which were not well known and whose destruction is serious and ongoing. Fred, who also worked on a survey for the western part of the state, was put in charge of a newly created Tennessee Wars Commission.

COMMON GROUND: What qualifications do you need to do these surveys?

SMITH: I didn't have expertise in the Civil War and that's where Fred was a big asset, because he had the knowledge and the contacts. It almost always needs to be a team effort where you've got people skilled in different areas, not just in carrying out survey work, but also in understanding the subject.

COMMON GROUND: How did you work with the collectors?

SMITH: There's a veritable army of them in this state, and they come in a wide range of types. Some have no use for us at all, others have made major contributions in a short period of time.

They tend to be territorial. In several counties we were quickly directed to the local authority on the war. Some spent a day or two riding around with us, pointing out the sites and telling us everything they knew.

Often you know from the documentation that the sites are there, but it can be extremely difficult to get to the spot on the ground where the action took place. These collectors, some of them spend their entire lives, almost, researching these sites. When they're willing to cooperate, that really speeds up the process.

COMMON GROUND: You've mentioned a bias—because of proliferating metal detectors—toward interpreting the war using metal items. Have you been able to educate collectors to see more from an archeological perspective?

SMITH: Many are quite receptive. Fred started out as a collector and now he's in charge of an entire preservation program. It's just that many of them see things both ways.

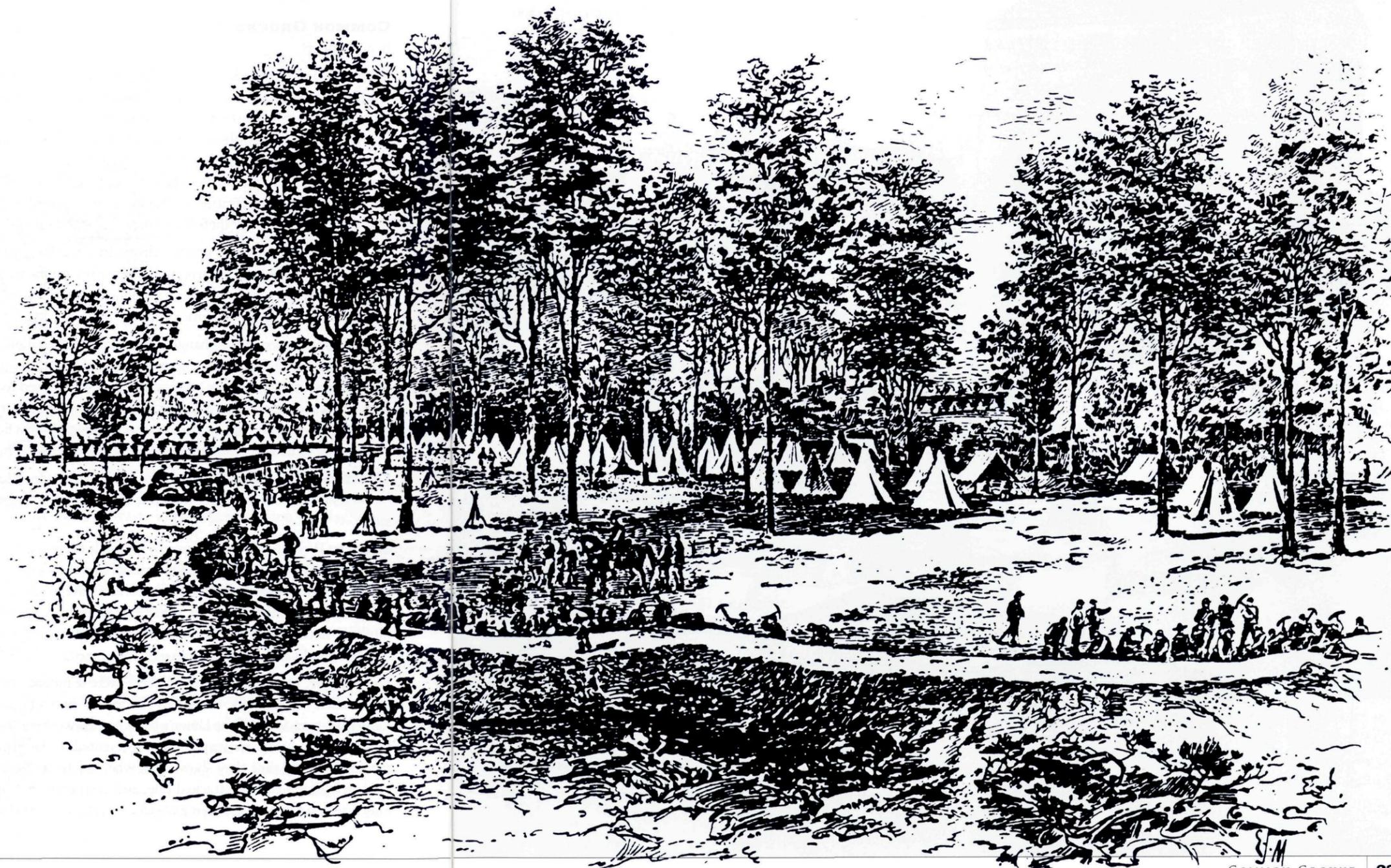
A common argument is, if we don't collect these artifacts, they're going to be destroyed. Of course, that's a terribly false argument in a lot of cases. Some rural sites have no probability of being destroyed in the next 100 years. But, you know, there's a lot of variation in what collectors think. Some are very research oriented, some are in it strictly for mercenary reasons and they don't want anyone infringing on what they see as their rights. On the other hand, many appreciate that archeology provides more information than what they can get with a metal detector.

COMMON GROUND: How aware are Tennesseans of this richness of resource?

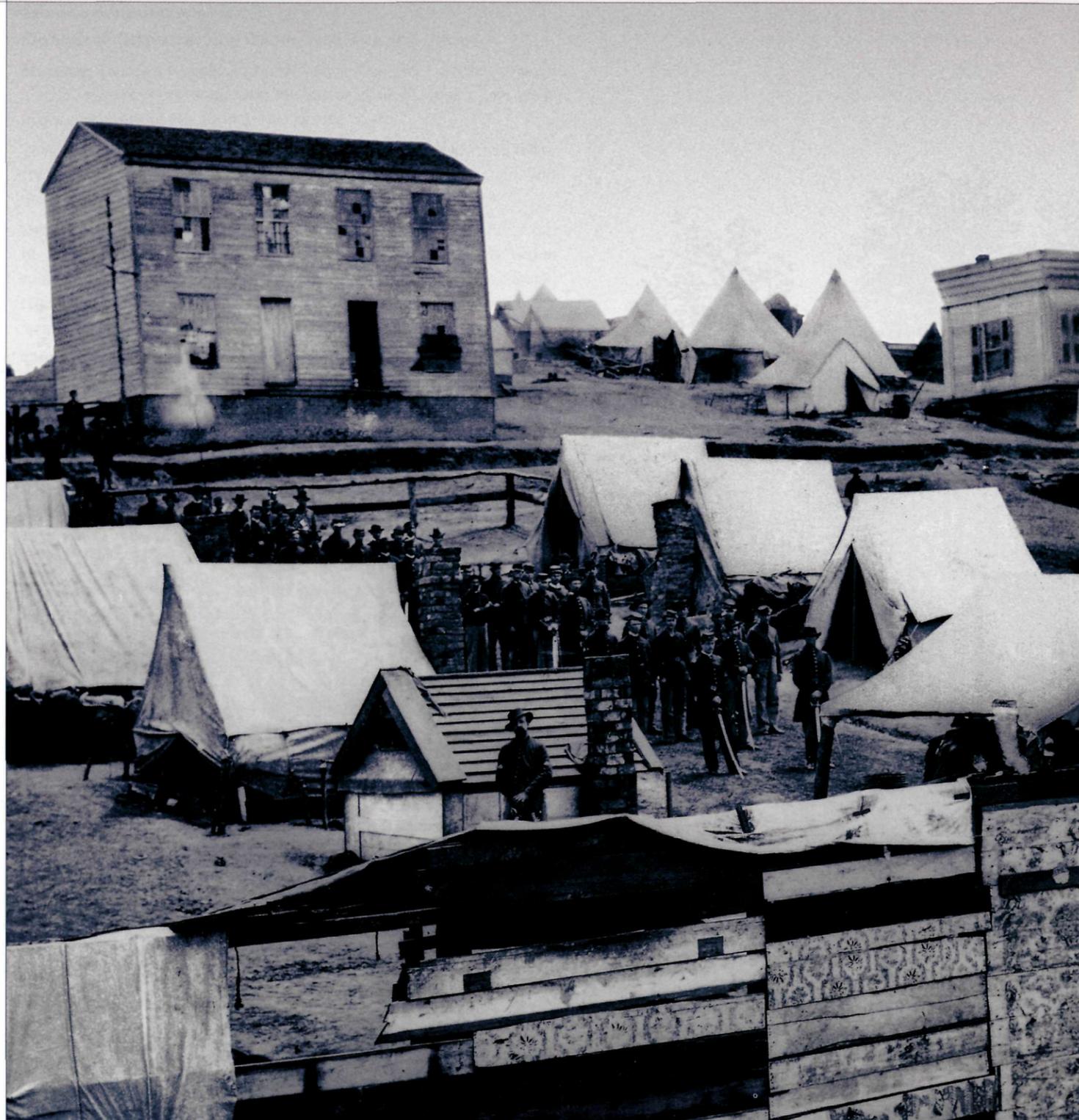
SMITH: There's a great deal of awareness of the war. And we've got national battlefields like Shiloh. But I don't think there's much awareness of what's out there other than the battlefields.

COMMON GROUND: You have a large

ABOVE RIGHT: The state's site survey, paid for in part by a DOI grant, encountered many places that show the human side of the conflict, such as the Union blockhouses erected to guard the rail-ways, many of which were manned by African Americans. RIGHT: Large encampments—home to troops for weeks, months, and in some cases years—bespeak the huge logistical investment also evident in the remains of hospitals, foundries, earth-works, and other sites.



BELOW: Federals outside besieged Chattanooga; such sites offer clues to little-documented aspects of day-to-day life such as how troops were housed, what they ate, and how they passed time. **BELOW RIGHT:** Private John Munson, a cavalryman with the 72nd Indiana regiment. **ABOVE RIGHT:** Bullet-embedded buckle from the Chickamauga battlefield. The war's interpretation has been skewed by the proliferation of artifacts recovered by metal detectorists; Tennessee's Civil War surveys, which focus in part on finding families of like sites, bring the broader perspective of archeology to the study of the conflict.



LEFT: WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CLEVELAND; RIGHT: FROM THE CIVIL WAR: THE FIGHT FOR CHATTANOOGA, PHOTO COPIED BY ARTHUR SOILL, ©1995 TIME-LIFE BOOKS INC./COLLECTION OF C. PAUL LOANE

Union imprint on what was once a Confederate state. Has that been a challenge in terms of interpreting the war to present-day residents, many of whom descend from the state's original inhabitants?

SMITH: Tennessee is a state in transition. There's an almost humorous phenomenon at work here. In Nashville, Fort Negley—one of the country's largest inland fortifications—was reconstructed as a WPA project in the 1930s. Because of local sentiment, once the WPA era was over the whole thing fell into a period of abandonment. Well, just in the last 10 years, there's been a major effort to reconstruct it again into a showcase for interpreting the war in Middle Tennessee. We've gone full circle on that one.

I don't suppose there's much opposition now because there's general recognition that this is the best feature Nashville has for interpreting the war.

COMMON GROUND: What's the main obstacle to preserving these sites?

SMITH: Well, the big one is that the vast majority are privately owned so there's no control over their continued existence. We've got cases where we know the landowner is dedicated to seeing the site preserved, and we've got cases where the landowner has already destroyed the site since we were last there. That lack of control makes preservation very problematic.

COMMON GROUND: Earlier you touched on the problem that preservation inherently heightens a site's visibility. How do you handle site locations in the public record?

SMITH: In our publications we simply list totals by county. That's as close as we come with a location. The problem is, it's almost a no-win situation, because the collectors, if they've been doing it for any length of time, know where the sites are anyway. If you don't put the information out in some form, you can't make the argument that there's something to be preserved, but if you give any kind of location data you're setting up some potential for problems.

COMMON GROUND: Do you have computerized records?

SMITH: Yes. We have a state site file with a curator whose full-time job is to administer it. It's used by people doing legitimate

research, lots of them working for archeological contracting firms.

COMMON GROUND: Why would a contractor—excavating a blockhouse site in advance of a new hospital, say—use one of your surveys?

SMITH: Because of the time and money saved in understanding the relationship of the site to the larger whole. The surveys have already mapped out the context.

COMMON GROUND: How does that work? Are the surveys in the form of an actual map?

SMITH: Both of our regional surveys, published in report form, are sent out free to all interested researchers and archeology contractors. They are also available in university libraries and in Tennessee's archeological report repositories in Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and here in Nashville. We're working on a statewide report now too.

COMMON GROUND: I'm sure our readers will want to know—how do you pay for initiatives like these?

SMITH: With Department of Interior survey and planning grants, allocated to the Tennessee Historical Commission for administering. We've been doing surveys this way since 1977. They're match grants, Interior provides 60 percent, we kick in 40. The commission reports the survey results back to Interior for evaluation, and that becomes the basis for subsequent grants. To date we've done 10 large-scale surveys, most of them thematic.

COMMON GROUND: Do you have any advice for other states looking to do these kinds of surveys?

SMITH: I've never understood why we're so alone in this approach to large-scale surveys. Because almost every state can tap the grants. I assume it has something to do with the political environments in those states. Some have very small archeology programs and probably don't have the resources to attract the money. Or, they don't have very high priority in the state's operating system. We don't have a lot of priority ourselves. We've been lucky in that, over the years, I've shared a lot of staff with the commission, which directs how the monies are spent. Their understanding of archeology has made it possible for us.



As I look back on it now, it was like learning to walk—we took such small steps to get from one point to the next. And we had the help of so many people.” This is how Patricia Hrabik Sebby, former preservation officer, remembers the first years of the Lac du Flambeau tribal historic preservation program, one of only eighteen in the country to have assumed the duties of a state historic preservation office.

The Lac du Flambeau reservation covers 144 square miles, a scenic mixture of pine and hardwood forest, lakes,

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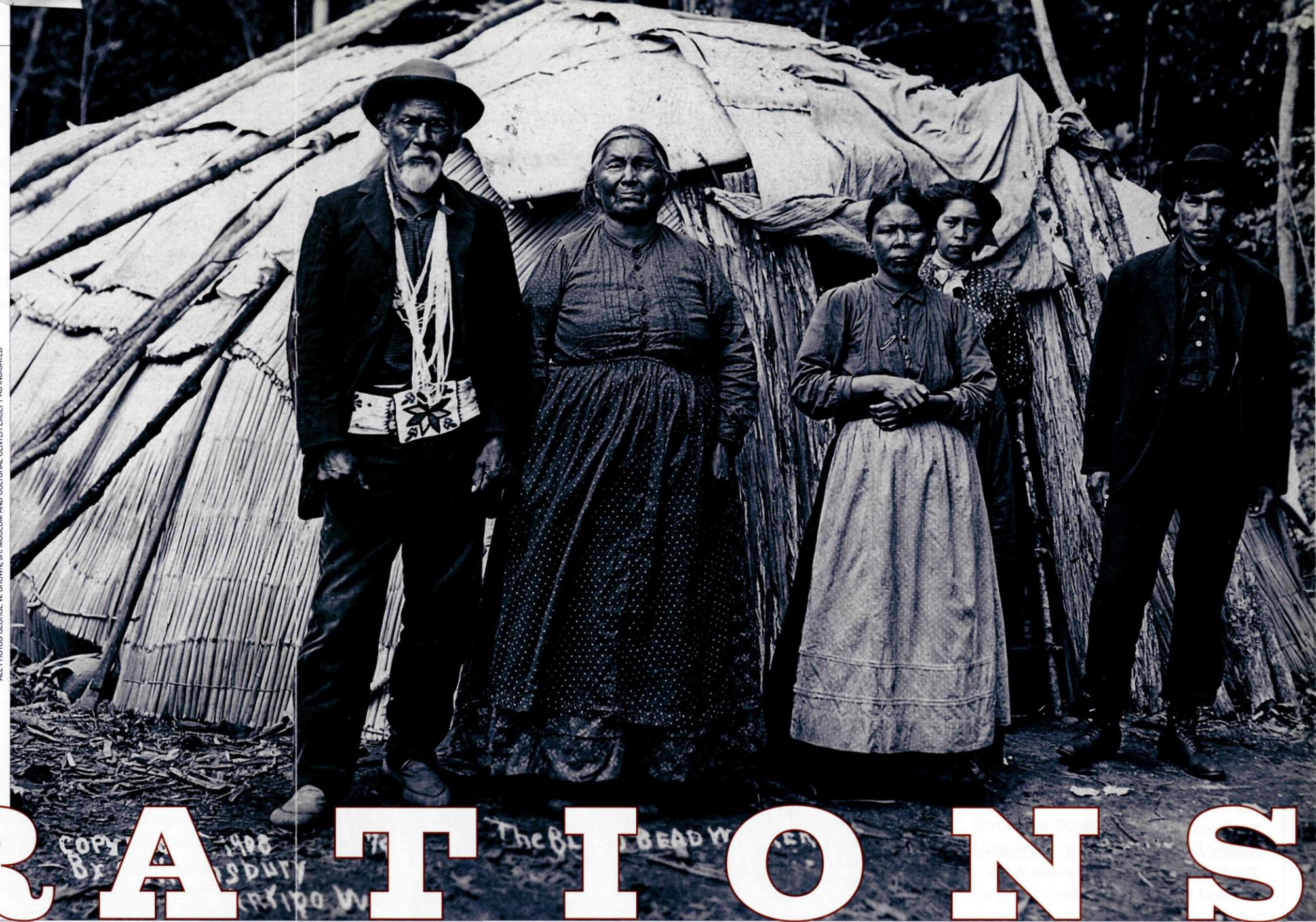
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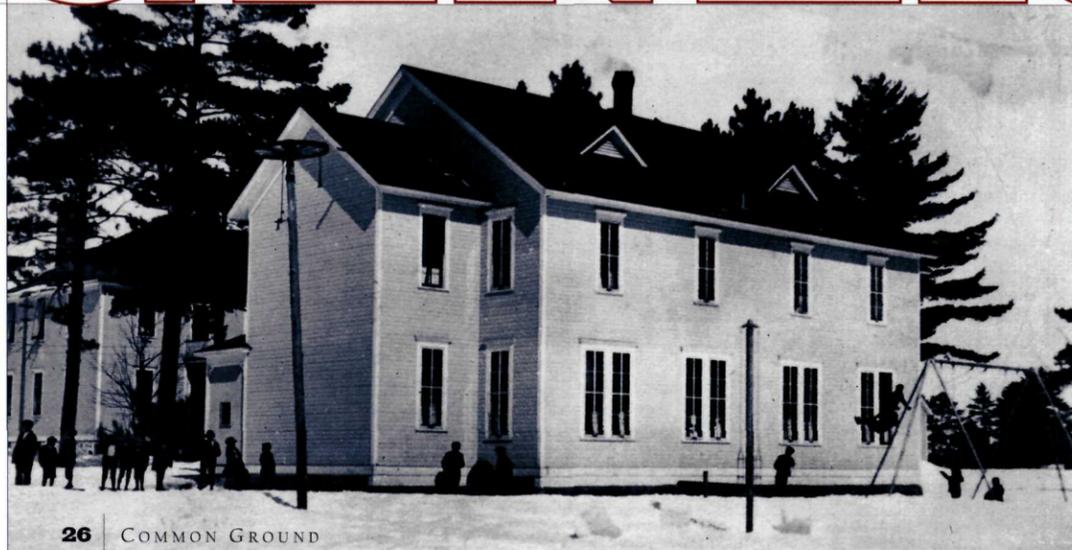
THE LAC DU FLAMBEAU TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

BY CYNTHIA STILES

LEFT: Indian boarding school at Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin; **Above:** Tribal members circa 1908.



ALL PHOTOS: GEORGE W. BROWN, JR. MUSEUM AND CULTURAL CENTER EXCEPT AS INDICATED



“The training in archeology and oral history—in conjunction with the field investigations—has gone farther in engaging tribal members than any number of lectures and slide presentations.”

wetlands, and rivers. Located in northern Wisconsin, the reservation was established in the mid-19th century through treaties with the U.S. government. Ten Lake Superior Ojibwe bands live on reservation land in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. Five other tribal governments retain holdings in Wisconsin: the Menominee, Potawatomi, Ho-Chunk (formerly Wisconsin Winnebago), Stockbridge-Munsee, and Oneida.

Preserving history and culture has always been important to the community. The late Ben Guthrie, a tribal member and avocational historian who spent a lifetime collecting photos and artifacts, was the force behind the Lac du Flambeau Cultural and Historical Society, chartered in 1986. Patricia became the first preservation officer in 1990, two years after ground was broken for the George W. Brown, Jr., Ojibwe Museum and Cultural Center.

With these steps, the tribe began a decade-long journey to develop a preservation program for the community. This is the Flambeau story.

THE ROAD TO PRESERVATION

Guthrie's scholarship and enthusiasm launched the program. Ben sought subjects that would draw people to the society meetings. Recalls Pat, “He added a personal touch that was appreciated by everyone, and through his kindness and effort, kept the society strong.” Ben's son, Gregg, worked tirelessly with his father to establish the center, now under the directorship of a third generation Guthrie, Ben's grandson, Marcus. Pat also continued the crusade. From the very beginning, the tribal preservation office and the museum have been inextricable.

A 1990 tribal resolution established the THPO program and with it a cultural committee of elders and other members of the tribe. A list of goals was formalized, including documenting archeological sites and his-

toric structures, identifying tribal gathering areas and improving access to them, and developing educational programs.

Even though the first steps seemed easy, the process was like learning to walk. Pat canvassed the tribal members, who overwhelmingly supported preservation and heritage tourism. The tribal council concurred, approving two sites for public interpretation (see sidebars). Research on one of the sites, an historic fur trade post, was carried out with a Park Service survey and planning grant administered by the state historical society. NPS has been a long-standing partner, granting funds for developing the program, hiring personnel, conducting oral histories, computerizing records, and training in archeological and archival methods. The historical society sponsored trips to its archives to discuss cataloging and conservation.

Tribal members were trained in survey and excavation by the Burnett County Historical

Society, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest. The early surveys used tribal members as crews; several assisted excavations on national forest land to gain experience in site identification and artifact analysis. In 1997, 20 were certified as paraprofessionals, and some have already assisted with investigations on the reservation (archeological investigations must be conducted in advance of all ground-disturbing activities). Today I serve as tribal archeologist through a partnership with the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest and the State Historical Society. In 1998, when Patricia retired, Kelly Jackson took over as tribal preservation officer.

All this hard work has resulted in over 150 surveys, a map and document archive, a curation facility housed in the tribal museum, and a program with community participation. Over a hundred sites have been identified ranging in age from 10,000 years to pre-



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ABOVE: Lac du Flambeau Indian School Band; LEFT: For the Lac du Flambeau community, maple sugaring is a strong tradition; this image illustrates the boiling process at a sugaring camp near Cass Lake, Minnesota. Many camps dot the landscape, both in use and abandoned. In 1998, the tribal preservation office and museum received a grant to do an archeological survey and oral history to record this distinctive human imprint on the landscape.

sent times, including ancient hunting and gathering campsites, extensive villages along the numerous lakeshores, short-term sites related to specific resources such as wild rice or maple sugar, mound and burial sites, his-

toric logging era sites, and homesteads.

But field investigation is only one of the tools. Staff consult the archives for records of more recent events, interviewing elders and other community members. Archeological sites have been used for school projects too. Mock excavations, using recycled “artifacts” in sand boxes, teach field methodology to all ages. Fourth graders have assisted non-disturbance projects such as mapping.

Teaching awareness at a young age is recognized as the key to keeping the culture vigorous. To that end, a junior cultural committee was formed to teach young people the principles of archeology and the importance of protecting the tribe's heritage. Program staff participate in career development classes in local schools and conduct programs in conjunction with the tribal museum.

BEYOND THE BOUNDS

Many non-native communities still think of tribes as stuck in the 19th century western milieu. Heritage tourism provides an opportunity to change that perception, and THPO staff actively take part.

Ten years ago, Lac du Flambeau was the first tribe to participate in a heritage tourism pilot project. The initiative, sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the state, now includes all 11 tribes in Wisconsin. A second initiative, sponsored by the Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council, publishes a Native American culture magazine and developed an exhibit and powwow for the Wisconsin sesquicentennial in 1998. The community also encourages private projects, such as a 20-acre re-creation of a 17th century Waswagoning Indian village by tribal



Contact . . .

member Nick Hockings. For its part, the tribal museum is well-visited as are powwows each Tuesday evening in July and August and the annual Bear River powwow in the second weekend of July.

FOR THE GENERATIONS PAST

Recent controversies over sacred sites and ancient burial grounds have emphasized the differences between native and non-native views. Under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the THPO, cultural committee, and tribal museum work to identify human remains and sacred objects associated with the tribe and to facilitate their return. THPO staff and the museum work together on all burial issues. The THPO talks to landowners on and off the reservation about the sacred nature of burial sites.

FOR THE GENERATIONS TO COME

While the program is almost 10 years old, new challenges appear every week. Most concern the differences in perception between native and non-native communities. Education is a high priority.

Identifying sites is important, but so is involving the community. The training in archeology and oral history—in conjunction with the field investigations—has gone farther in engaging tribal members than any number of lectures and slide presentations. Projects such as a maple sugaring research grant have shown the importance of traditional gathering areas to the tribe's future.

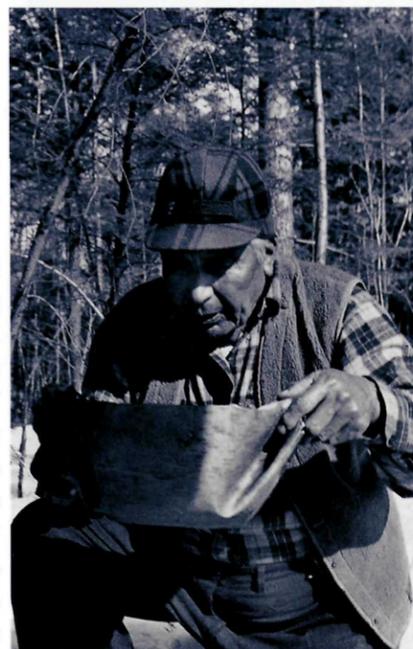
School programs root students in the community. The preservation office, which is developing apprenticeships, encourages students to initiate research projects in archeology, preservation, and community history. The office is also working on a survey of archeological sites

and historic buildings. Staff nominate sites for a newly created Tribal Register of Historic Places as well as for national and state registers.

Kelly sees the program's present and future tied closely to the perceptions of the community: "We need to teach our children who they are, where they live, and who came before them. This will preserve, protect and strengthen our traditions, culture, and history."

For more information, please contact Cynthia Stiles, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Archaeologist, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 67, Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538, (715) 588-2270, fax (715) 588-2419, e-mail ldfthpo@newnorth.net.

BELOW: Lac du Flambeau tribal member Bob Pine.



MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM

Remains of the Fur Trade

A letter misfiled over a hundred years ago, found while training tribal members in archival research, led to the discovery of a fur post site associated with the 1745 Ojibwe village in the heart of the modern town of Lac du Flambeau. What may sound serendipitous is an offshoot of the smart planning in the search for the sites, begun in 1993.

The first part of the project, led by historian James Bokern, had two goals: to locate documents pertaining to the posts, and to instruct tribal museum employees in archival searches. Over a hundred documents were discovered, plotting traders, missionaries, and explorers who moved through the area between 1795 and 1840. Three fur trading concerns, the North West Company, the XY Company, and the American Fur Company, were found to be associated with the original Ojibwe village on the shore of Flambeau Lake.

The findings, developed into an archive and database at the museum, yielded a list of potential post locations. This list was passed to the archeologists for the second part of the project, field investigation. The misfiled letter, between a land office surveyor and an Indian agent, pinpointed the American Fur Company post.

Archeologists Edgar Oerichbauer and Cynthia Stiles conducted a post survey as a field school, with recruits from the Wisconsin Conservation Corps, the Chippewa Youth Corps, the BIA, and the tribal land management and forestry departments. An underwater survey was carried out with volunteers from the Wisconsin Underwater Archaeological Association led by State Underwater Archaeologist David Cooper and his assistant David Beard.

The tribal council, cultural committee, and preservation office have pledged to continue the project with an eye to reconstructing the American Fur Company post, the remains of an era that had a resounding influence on Ojibwe culture.



. . . and Consequences

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Boarding School

In the early 19th century, the U.S. government developed a policy of solving the "Indian problem" by weaning the young from tribal ways, immersing them in Euro-American culture at the boarding schools that spread across the country after the Civil War. While a mixed chapter in the history of the Lac du Flambeau, the era left one site that is close to the top of what tribal members want to preserve.

The tribal boarding school was built in 1895 on the isthmus between the three lakes in the Flambeau chain: Flambeau, Long Interlocken, and Pokegama.

Originally a complex of 18 structures together with a farm and forest, the school allowed a high degree of self-sufficiency. By the time it closed its doors in 1934, the school enrolled 300 a year and had electricity and modern plumbing.

Most of the old buildings have been removed or remodeled. But one, originally a boy's dormitory, has been almost continually in use since the school's closing, first as BIA housing, then as a BIA office, a tribal government building, and most recently a homeless shelter. Though closed now, the THPO is working to reopen and reuse the old dorm, since it is the most representative structure of the school. The remains of

the farm—foundations, stone and wire fences, and animal pens—are also evident.

From 1993 until her retirement in 1998, tribal historic preservation officer Pat Hrabik Seby made saving the dorm a personal priority. The THPO and the tribal museum have conducted many oral history interviews with the last remaining students. A photo archive has been started. Money to undo the remodeling, both inside and out, is being sought from public and private institutions.

Tribal elders feel the dormitory is a symbol of survival through a harsh era. As such it has been listed among the top sites to preserve.



RE THINK ING PRES ERVATION



ALL PHOTOS ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The Bureau of Land Management, responsible for nearly half of the nation's federal real estate, introduced sweeping changes to its preservation process in March of 1997.

by Carol Heathington The archeologists and preservation officers who

outlined that process saw it as a logical progression in the agency's preservation program.

To many outsiders, it was something else entirely. **Once the agreement was signed, its**

supporters and detractors alike had to choose either to become a part of the new way of

operating, or sit back and watch. **The following is an inside look at how the agreement**

has played out on the ground in the archeologically rich state of Arizona.

A SHIFT IN STEWARDSHIP

BY JIM GARRISON
ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

In 1966 the preservation movement pitted itself against the post-war building boom's newer-is-better policy. The primary goal of the National Historic Preservation Act, passed in that year, was to protect historic properties threatened by federal undertakings. Today we would call this an example of smart growth.

The act directs federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on all historic properties (section 106) and, perhaps more importantly, to proactively identify, manage, and protect them as well (section 110). In practice, an agency that views these properties as an impediment to business tends to rely exclusively on the project-by-project review of its undertakings required by section 106. An agency that takes its stewardship seriously, however, looks more toward section 110, viewing historic properties as assets fully integrated into its long-range planning. I believe BLM's programmatic agreement is an example of moving from a section 106 to a section 110 stance.

The preservation of Swansea, a ghost town mining site in western Arizona, illustrates the shift. In the 1970s, BLM completed—and the SHPO signed—a National Register nomination for Swansea. That nomination, which was never forwarded to the Keeper of the Register, had little effect on the management of the resource.

Twenty years later, thanks largely to BLM archeologist Aline LaForge and the agency's move toward a 110 regime, Swansea began to be managed proactively. Interagency cooperation, not confrontation, now typifies its care. BLM organized a Friends of Swansea group out of Lake Havasu City, partnered with the state preservation office and the Park Service Tumacacori stabilization crew to educate volunteers about adobe conservation, and conducted hands-on workshops. Just recently, the effort received an award from the Arizona Preservation Foundation. Equally important, BLM is shielding the site from the vandalism that so damaged it in the past.

These efforts might have succeeded without the change brought about by the programmatic agreement, but I can't help thinking that the move towards a 110 approach has encouraged front-line employees like Aline to do what they do so well, if we give them a chance.

My attention first focused on the idea of BLM's new preservation agreement in early 1996, when Arizona SHPO James Garrison returned from a meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. He explained the proposed streamlining, which would almost eliminate SHPO review, and asked me, as the BLM contact in the state historic preservation office, what I thought. Frankly, I was shocked. As we continued to discuss it, I began to examine my reaction.

The streamlining benefits of programmatic agreements have been recognized for years. An Arizona agreement, executed in 1985, already incorporated many such provisions; for example, reducing SHPO and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation involvement in case-by-case review of BLM undertakings.

So what was shocking?

Was it the sheer size of the affected area? BLM manages roughly 264 million acres, including about 14 million in Arizona, about 20 percent of the state. The pressure to exploit these lands is sometimes intense.

Was it the many important properties? In Arizona, these include two Clovis sites, Murray Springs and the Lehner Mammoth Kill Site (whose deterioration was the subject of an article in *Science* magazine) as well as everything from geoglyphs to mining towns, CCC camps to pueblos, rock shelters to petroglyph clusters.

Or was it just the usual, all-too-human resistance to CHANGE?

The answer was probably all of the above, and then some (see *Common Ground*, summer/fall 1997). The main issue seemed to be that the agreement largely eliminated the checks and balances at the foundation of the federal preservation program. In response to this concern, shared by many SHPOs, the final agreement included protocols tailored to each state's situation. The agreement, finalized

after months of discussion, required BLM to train its managers, sign protocols with individual states, and other tasks. The Arizona protocol, the first in the nation, does identify those undertakings that require case-by-case review by the SHPO; however, the heart of the document is the working relationship it outlines.

Under the protocol, BLM and the state preservation office meet at least annually to review work plans and discuss issues. We also meet as needed to discuss undertakings and talk about

PREVIOUS PAGE LEFT: More than 175,000 people converge on Quartzite, Arizona, every winter for an international mineral show; **PREVIOUS PAGE RIGHT, OPPOSITE:** Volunteers learn to mix adobe while helping BLM stabilize historic railroad depot.



EXTERNAL OVERSIGHT
VERSUS INTERNAL
OWNERSHIP

BY GARY STUMPF
DEPUTY PRESERVATION OFFICER,
BLM ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

Although BLM's earlier state agreements also aimed to streamline, they perpetuated the idea that preservation is driven by external oversight rather than by internal ownership. The Arizona agreement, for example, focused managers on the consequences of not preserving properties, rather than encouraging them to take responsibility for their preservation programs. The national agreement reverses this perspective.

In Arizona, under a state-level protocol to the agreement, BLM no longer consults with the SHPO on most day-to-day actions, which are relatively routine. This does not mean that communication has ceased. Informal discussions and meetings continue, and the preservation office is still formally consulted under certain conditions.

Looking back on our first year under the agreement, it seems that little has changed other than that there are fewer formal consultations. We still identify, evaluate, and treat cultural resources the way we did before. We still consult with interested publics and tribes. We have always had an excellent relationship with the SHPO and this, too, continues. Perhaps the biggest change has been that BLM managers feel more empowered and therefore more responsible for the resources they manage. So far, we have not encountered any difficulties we were not able to resolve, nor do we expect to; the new process carries the commitment that issues will be addressed as they arise. We believe we have gotten off to a good start and are moving in a direction that reflects the maturation of the agency's preservation program. Our managers and staffs are determined to make this process work.

strategies; in several instances, these meetings have focused on undertakings that the SHPO will not review formally. In addition, BLM must summarize its preservation program in an annual report. I recently reviewed the first of these.

Has the new and improved process worked?

The report included all of the information requested by the SHPO and more (three pages of accomplishments and two pages of issues and needs). For perhaps the first time, this office has at least a nodding acquaintance with the full range of BLM's activities, which include educating the public as well as documenting and protecting sites.

The SHPO has not received a single expression of concern about the new process. On several occasions, individuals called about specific projects or properties, but in each case, when I relayed their concerns, I found that BLM was already addressing them.

For my part, I have tried to take advantage of opportunities to participate in BLM processes and projects, and to develop a better understanding of the spectrum of concerns that each BLM field office faces.

What have I learned?

First, BLM lands, their uses, and users vary tremendously. There are competing pressures to develop lands surrounding rapidly expanding metropolitan areas or to set them aside for recreation or conservation (urban sprawl vs. open space preservation). In other areas, mining reigns supreme. In far western Arizona, recreational use is intensive. Every winter over 175,000 people temporarily inhabit BLM lands in the vicinity of Quartzsite, Arizona, mostly in recreational vehicles. This may have a cumulative and indirect impact exceeding that of many construction projects; the management issues are truly staggering. Add to this mix hunting, hiking, off-roading, and ranching, and it's easy to see that serving all the customers of these lands inevitably leads to a balancing act that, for the most part, is not entirely satisfying to any of them. This sometimes produces intense conflict.

Second, largely through the required meetings with field managers and their staffs, we have developed a more personal and productive working relationship. As was hoped, we focus on places and issues, rather than process. We've begun to share our aspirations and work together to achieve them.

What does this mean?

The net result is that we have taken our eyes off the paper and are talking about the issues. Obviously, we could have made most of these changes at any time, without having to spell them out. The point is, we didn't. We did, and do, hold meetings and make field visits with other agencies; we have good working relations with most of our federal agency partners. But the agreement and protocol explicitly define these activities as the focus of BLM-SHPO interaction. As a result, the



“Every winter over 175,000 people temporarily inhabit BLM lands in the vicinity of Quartzsite, Arizona, mostly in recreational vehicles. This may have a cumulative and indirect impact exceeding that of many construction projects . . .”

relationship itself has taken on much greater importance. All aspects of it have changed, I think, for the better.

What about BLM?

Clearly, the role of the SHPO in its program has changed. Participation is proactive; review is minimal.

What about the program itself?

BLM continues to consider the effects of its undertakings on historic properties, as it should. But one of the goals of the agreement, equal in importance to revamping the process mandated by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, is moving preservation away from an environmental compliance task and towards its proper place as envisioned by the authors of section 110 (see sidebar). Has this happened? The annual report indicates some progress; however, a change in worldview must be reinforced if it is to become permanent.

Where do we go from here?

All is not rosy. The new process does not fit all situations. For example, most multiagency projects still require SHPO review according to 36 CFR part 800 (which spells out the review process). Projects funded by state grants require SHPO review

public lands, the balance between preservation and recreation may be weighted too heavily in favor of the latter, with too few measures to protect historic properties. For example, most agencies do a good job of avoiding direct impacts to archeological sites and other historic properties when planning and building recreational trails; they seldom consider indirect impacts to those properties that may result from uncontrolled or uninformed visitation or increased vandalism of sites in previously inaccessible areas.

One of the strengths of the new process is also a potential weakness. As one BLM manager predicted, the time I spend on BLM-related preservation issues may have actually increased under the streamlined process. Further, if we are to achieve maximum benefit from the new process, it may continue to increase. The net effect, so far, has been positive, but there is a limit to SHPO staff resources.

Finally, I hope that all those who are concerned about preservation in general, or about a particular property, have not been disenfranchised. Hopefully, the fact that we have had few calls means that the BLM is being responsive. Concerns about a federal undertaking, first and foremost, should be directed to the agency; that is where the greatest opportunity for resolving conflicts lies. Nonetheless, there are occasions when the SHPO and the Advisory Council should both participate in consultation, to ensure that the views of all parties are considered. If local governments, avocational societies, tribes, and others hold the mistaken notion that the new process has closed this avenue, then we have failed them. Exclusion was no one's intent.

I feel positive about these changes; I hope others do too. If not, I hope they will come forward and make their concerns known.

under state law. To the dismay of most BLM offices in Arizona, the need for this kind of review has been higher than expected.

The state preservation office is increasingly concerned that, as BLM and other agencies work to accommodate multiple uses of

For more information, contact Carol Heathington, Archeologist, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007, (602) 542-4009, fax (602) 542-4180, e-mail cheathington@pr.state.az.us.

THIS PAGE: Maryland's new lab gives archeologists ample space to study large artifacts such as this reconstructed Indian ceramic pot; **RIGHT:** A view of the new facility.



ALL PHOTOS MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION LABORATORY EXCEPT AS NOTED

new digs

BY JULIA A. KING for old artifacts



In 1998, the Maryland Historical Trust's brand new Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory was dedicated at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. Governor Parris N. Glendening and

RIGHT: Fume extractors in the conservation finishing laboratory. Safety was paramount in the building's design.

Mrs. Jefferson Patterson hosted the event and the legendary Louis L. Goldstein, late comptroller of the state, served as master of ceremonies. The dignitaries joined archeologists, community leaders, state and congressional legislators, and nearly 500 other citizens to celebrate the opening of this extraordinary new facility.

The 38,000-square-foot complex offers state-of-the-art capabilities for archeological research, conservation, and collections storage. It represents a substantial

investment by Maryland's citizens in the study, interpretation, and preservation of the state's priceless archeological heritage. The cost, however, was surprisingly not as expensive as you might think, and reflects creative planning, a private-public partnership, and careful monitoring from start to finish.

It all began with this basic question: what was happening to Maryland's collections once they were out of the ground? Everybody agrees they are scientifically and historically valuable, and that their recovery in many cases requires substantial expense. New understandings and methods, developed almost every year in archeology, guarantees their future value. So then, where were these collections going?

In 1986, archeologists with the Maryland Historical Trust, the state's lead agency for preservation, set out to answer the question. For decades, archeological investigations in Maryland had generated important collec-

tions. A survey found many of them in basements, closets, garages, abandoned buildings, and even in a u-store-it facility. Containers were torn, mixed, decomposing, and, in some cases, bug-infested. A few even remained in the possession of the archeologists who had excavated the sites!

No one knew precisely how many collections existed. No one really knew their contents. The state's division of archeology, housed in the department of natural resources, had a collections manager, but no one was directly responsible for the many other collections in the state's possession. About the only certainty was uncertainty, and the depressing conclusion that the state's valuable archeological heritage was inaccessible to researchers, students, and educators.

J. Rodney Little, the state preservation officer and director of the Trust, was appalled by the inadequate care. Little, an architectural historian by training, has a deep apprecia-



“Now that the new lab is open, archeologists have unprecedented access to collections and specialized equipment.”

FORM FUNCTION

In any building project, costs are always a consideration, and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory was no exception. The major challenge was to build a state-of-the-art archeological laboratory. The real trick was to achieve this goal in a cost-effective and architecturally pleasing manner.

The total cost was approximately \$12 million, on the low end of the average for a high school in suburban Maryland. The land was part of a 512-acre donation to the state with documented archeological sites. The cost of building infrastructure was shared through a public-private partnership with the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, which built its Estuarine Research Center adjacent to the lab. Part of the \$12 million was used to renovate the adjacent Colonial Revival farm

complex into offices, a maintenance area, and exhibit design and fabrication space.

Most importantly, costs were kept low through careful and close coordination with the building contractor. State archeologists, conservators, and museum professionals were intimately involved from the conceptual stage through construction. Their approvals were mandatory before development could advance. This allowed fairly tight control over building functionality and materials. It also meant that the archeologists and conservators needed to become familiar with the professions of architectural design and building construction. The result: a beautiful, functional facility that now serves as the centerpiece of Maryland's archeological programs.

RIGHT: Through a partnership with the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the trust reduced building costs substantially.

tion for material culture of all kinds. Recognizing the potential loss of information, he directed Wayne E. Clark and Michael A. Smolek to develop plans for a state-of-the-art facility.

But where could such a facility be located at the lowest cost? Fortunately, the state had just received a very generous donation of land along the Patuxent River in Calvert County from Mrs. Jefferson Patterson. This extraordinary gift, now known as the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, was to be developed as a state museum of history and archeology. All parties quickly agreed that no better place could be found. In 1987, then Governor William Donald Schaefer, an archeology enthusiast, directed that planning should commence.

The park's master plan was amended to include developing the new lab. The Maryland General Assembly appropriated funds for building design and the Baltimore architectural firm of Ayers/Saint/Gross was

hired. The mission was to come up with a building with state-of-the-art capabilities, keeping in mind the importance of public expense. The architects and JPPM staff conducted workshops, toured labs in the United States and Canada, and investigated the latest techniques in archeological analysis, conservation, and collections management.

In 1993 and once again in 1996, the Maryland assembly appropriated funds for construction. Approximately \$3.5 million were used to install infrastructure and to renovate an associated complex of agricultural buildings (see sidebar). A second appropriation funded the construction of the lab proper. On January 27, 1998, the building contractor officially turned the facility over to the Trust. On May 8 of that year, the facility was dedicated to the citizens of Maryland.

Now that the new lab is open, archeologists have unprecedented access to collec-

HOW MARYLAND GOT IT ALL WITHOUT BUSTING THE BUDGET



tions and specialized equipment. Staff estimate that over 3.5 million artifacts and associated documentation are curated there. The lab serves as a clearinghouse for archeological collections recovered from both state and federal projects in Maryland. It also houses a number of major collections acquired through private donation. All are now available for research, education, and exhibit purposes. Some of the capabilities of the lab are described here.

RESEARCH

The lab includes the Southern Maryland Regional Center as well as the Research Department of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. Archeologists from these programs have excavated a number of sites in the southern part of the state, ranging from small prehistoric Native American oyster roasting pits to the 17th century brick mansion of Lord Baltimore. Thousands of acres in the fast-growing region have been surveyed,

with hundreds of new sites identified. In the lab, staff archeologists perform specialized analysis to reconstruct past diets and environments, determine use-wear on stone tools, and examine pottery microscopically to discover its geographical origins, to cite only a few examples.

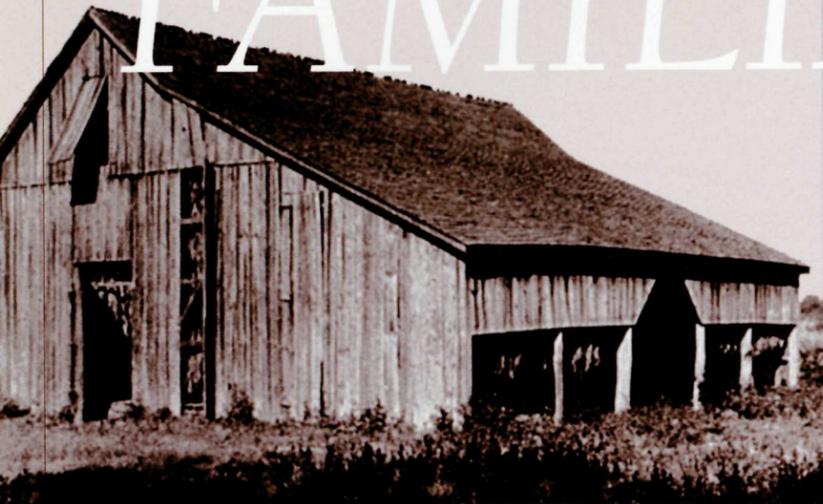
There are several specialized facilities within the lab complex. A materials science laboratory is available to analyze materials for conservation treatments and for archeological research. It is equipped with microscopes, thin-sectioning equipment, and an ultraviolet photospectrometer. A paleo-environmental laboratory is set up to develop a comparative collection of animal bones and plants and to analyze material such as pollen samples.

The research staff regularly publish the results of their work for both professional and lay audiences. In addition to the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, staff have published their discoveries in *Historical*

“The cost . . . was surprisingly not as expensive as you might think, and reflects creative planning, a private-public partnership, and careful monitoring from start to finish.”

FAMILIAR BUILDING

A DESIGN THAT LINKS PAST AND FUTURE



WILLIAM EDMUND BARRETT

The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory is nestled in the rural countryside of beautiful Calvert County, with a spectacular view of the Patuxent River. The building has been designed to resemble a complex of tobacco barns, which are so familiar in the Maryland landscape. The building also complements important existing Colonial Revival farm buildings at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. These earlier buildings were designed by Gertrude Sawyer, one of the first women admitted to the American Institute of Architects.

The architectural design team, Ayers/Saint/Gross, traveled to

California to seek the professional advice of Miss Sawyer as they developed plans for the new lab. Ninety-five years old and retired, Miss Sawyer graciously and expertly reviewed the design, suggesting changes and giving her approval to the design concept. Sadly, Miss Sawyer died in 1996 before the lab was completed, but her suggestions were incorporated into the design.

In 1998, Ayers/Saint/Gross received design awards for the new lab from both the Maryland Chapter and the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.



Archaeology, Archaeometry, Agricultural History, and Maryland Archaeology. Many of these publications can be purchased at the lab, and all are available in the library.

CONSERVATION

The conservation of artifacts from sites, particularly underwater sites, requires equipment and training different from traditional fine arts conservation. Archeological artifacts are often extremely fragile and subject to rapid decay once removed from where they have rested for hundreds or even thousand of years. Artifacts must be stabilized, cleaned, and conserved for future study and exhibition. Treatments include removing harmful contaminants such as salts, structurally supporting fragile artifacts such as leather and textiles, and stabilizing oxidized metals and water-saturated, degraded wood.

Examination and treatment of objects is accomplished through the use of analytical equipment, including density meters to monitor concentration of solutions, pH and conductivity meters, microscopes and probes to measure wood moisture, dissolved oxygen and other factors that affect the condition of degraded objects. An overhead

crane with a five-ton capacity travels the length and breadth of the large treatment laboratory to facilitate safe handling of heavy objects. A 320-KV industrial x-ray unit in a lead-lined room provides a view of the internal structure of objects for examination and analysis. Two freeze-drying units, the larger measuring four by twelve feet, are used for drying and treating organic artifacts. Mounting and support of fragile artifacts is accomplished through the use of a vacuum hot table. Walk-in refrigeration and freezing units are available for holding artifacts in stable storage environments.

COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Maryland's valuable archeological collections are available to the state's citizens for research, education, and exhibition. The lab's collections management program provides for both accessibility and safekeeping. Collections managers routinely accept, assess, and monitor the artifact collections. This includes loans to other institutions.

The lab uses Re:discovery, a computerized collections management software system installed on a local area network, to control artifact inventory and other records. The



ABOVE LEFT AND RIGHT: While thoroughly modern and spacious enough to handle the state's extensive archeological collections, the conservation lab's design harkens back to Maryland's rural past.

“Nestled in the rural countryside of beautiful Calvert County, with a spectacular view of the Patuxent River, the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory has been designed to resemble the tobacco barns so familiar to the local landscape.”

network allows staff and visiting researchers access to a unified database, so that the location and status of the 3.5 million artifacts are known at all times.

Once artifacts are stabilized and/or conserved, collections must be stored in an environment that prevents their degradation. Suitable temperature and humidity conditions are carefully maintained and monitored. Collections housed in archivally stable boxes are stored on compactible shelving to maximize use of space. Oversized artifacts, such as shipwreck remains and architectural pieces, are stored in specialized packaging on separate shelving units.

RESOURCES

The library contains thousands of volumes on archeology, local history, conservation, and material culture. The library catalog, recently computerized, will soon be available over the Internet. The library is open to the public on a non-lending basis. Researchers wishing to use the library should contact the staff. The facility's meeting room/classroom is designed to host meetings and educational programs. With a maximum capacity of approximately 80 per-

sons, the meeting room is equipped with audio-visual equipment and a sound system. The meeting room is also available for use by outside groups on a limited basis.

Study offices are available to outside researchers desiring to use the collections. The visiting scientist/scholar room can accommodate two researchers with space for analysis and writing. Scholars wishing to work with the collections on long-term projects are encouraged to contact the staff about use of the room.

The lab represents a new era in archeological discovery in Maryland. Although excavations will always be conducted, the increased access to collections presents an unparalleled opportunity for even more detailed research on the state's rich heritage.

For more information, contact Dr. Julia A. King, Chief of Archaeological Services, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, 10515 Mackall Rd., St. Leonard, MD 20685, (410) 586-8551, fax (410) 586-3643, e-mail king@dhcd.state.md.us



LONG JOURNEY HOME

YEARS OF TALKS BRING LARGEST REPATRIATION EVER

In the largest repatriation in history, the remains of approximately 2,000 Native Americans and scores of cultural objects were returned to the ancient pueblo of Pecos, in the New Mexico national park of the same



ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL

name. The event culminated eight years of NAGPRA negotiations among Jemez Pueblo, NPS, the Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology at Harvard University, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology at Phillips Academy, and several New Mexico museums. Several other tribes, including the Comanche, Kiowa, and Jicarilla and Mescalero Apache also took part in the lengthy consultation process, which earned praise for its success.

On May 22, a truck carrying the boxed remains pulled into Pecos, about 15 miles east of Santa Fe, accompanied by hundreds on foot, among them over 500 who had departed on a pilgrimage three days earlier from Jemez Pueblo, whose residents have ancestral ties to the site. At a private ceremony attended by pueblo members and representatives from museums and federal agencies, the remains were buried in a part of the park that is normally off-limits.

Most of the remains were excavated between 1915 and 1929 by archeologist Alfred V. Kidder, employing a then-new method known as stratigraphic excavation. He shipped them to his sponsors, the Peabody museums. Most of the remains from subsequent excavations were housed in New Mexico

museums; some were kept by the National Park Service.

Until the 1820s, Pecos was a thriving trade center that saw the intermingling of southwestern tribes, Plains Indians, and people from nearby Spanish settlements. Eventually, disease and warfare reduced the popula-

tion, and the people moved to Jemez in 1838. Over the years, archeological

LEFT: Repatriation ceremonies at Pecos National Historic Park.

analysis shed light on these events. Today, the ruins of adobe structures and kivas stand alongside those of a Spanish church.

The National Park Service archeology and ethnography program awarded Jemez Pueblo a \$15,000 grant for the reburial.

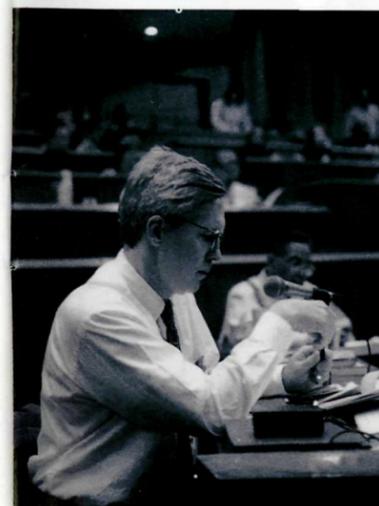
TAKING STOCK OF NAGPRA

SENATE HEARING EVALUATES PROGRESS

On April 20, the Senate Indian Affairs Committee held an oversight hearing on NAGPRA's implementation. Prompted in part by a request from the National Congress of American Indians, the committee heard testimony from native groups, museums, and the archeological community.

In an opening statement, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, (D) Hawaii, said that "the act, on the whole, is working" while alluding to the challenges in its implementation. "We are here today to develop a better understanding of those challenges, so that we may determine whether there is a need for adjustments in the manner in which the law is being administered."

In a letter to Inouye, the NCAI expressed concern over a perceived conflict of interest in having Interior's Departmental Consulting Archeologist administer a law that affects the archeological community. One suggestion at the hearing was to move NAGPRA's administration to an Interior property office. Officials say the NAGPRA review committee taps a



CARRIE GOERINGER

cross-section of the act's constituents to counter perceived bias, which would be just as likely if the law were administered by a tribal leader or museum professional.

Since its passage in 1990, NAGPRA has brought about 278 inventories of cultural items in the possession of museums and other institutions that receive federal funds. Over 100 notices of intent to repatriate such items have been published.

The full testimony of the hearing is on the web at <http://www.senate.gov/stscia/1999hrsgs/mainpge.htm>.

LEFT: Francis P. McManamon, Interior's Departmental Consulting Archeologist, at a meeting of the NAGPRA review committee in Oklahoma City.

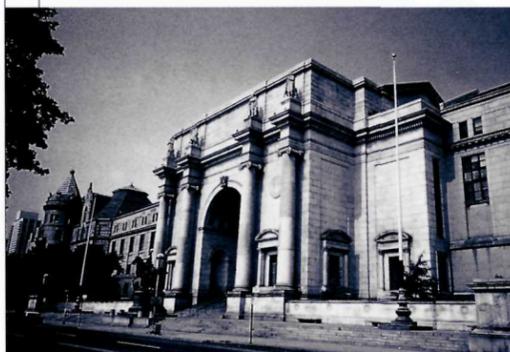


DOI RULES ON REPATRIATION DEADLINES

PEABODY MUSEUM, OTHERS GRANTED "PERIOD OF FORBEARANCE"

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt has determined that six institutions that have not finished their repatriation inventories will be given one final opportunity to comply with NAGPRA's inventory requirement. The American Museum of Natural History, the

P.A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, the New York State Museum, the Ohio Historical Society, and the University of Texas at Austin will all be granted a "period of forbearance" ranging from nine months to two years, depending on each institution's progress and the size and nature of its collection.



NY CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

Congress set an inventory deadline of November 16, 1995, for museums and other entities that receive federal funds. Extensions were later given to 58 institutions based on their good-faith efforts to comply.

In a letter to Secretary Babbitt, American Association of Museums President Edward H. Able, Jr., wrote that despite these efforts, some collections are very large and require additional time and staff. He also cited the fact that NAGPRA's regulations were not finalized until after the initial inventory deadline.

Each of the six institutions must meet schedule milestones set up with Interior. Failure to meet them will be grounds for a civil penalty. However, Interior and the museums hope to avoid this outcome by working together closely on completing the inventories.

ABOVE: New York City's American Museum of Natural History, one of six institutions granted a "period of forbearance" in meeting repatriation deadlines.

REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETS

HOPI DISPUTE TOPS AGENDA

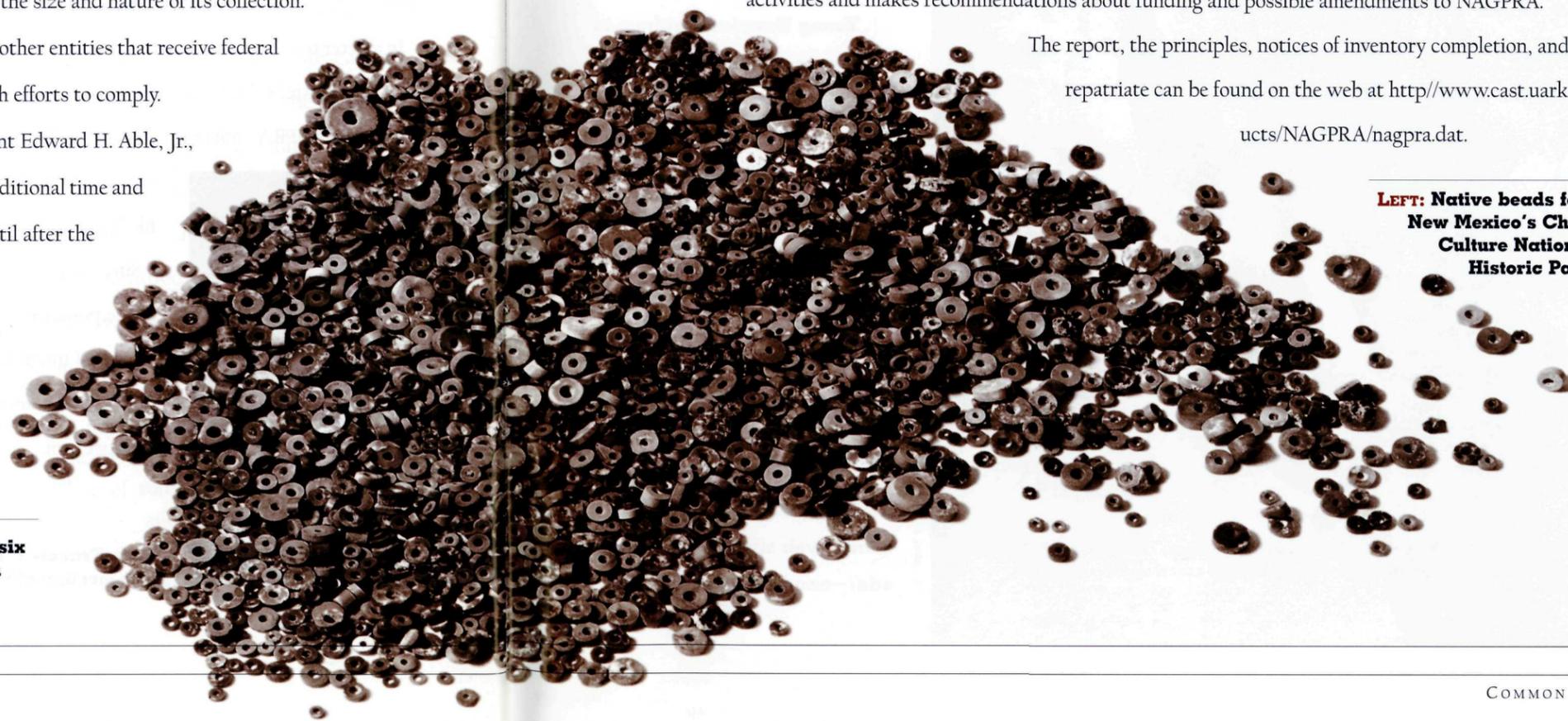
The NAGPRA review committee, meeting in May in Silver Spring, MD, addressed a dispute between the Hopi tribe and Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico. The park had determined that human remains in its possession were culturally affiliated with both the Hopi and Navajo, a finding the Hopis challenged. After hearing testimony, the committee agreed to consider the matter and address it at the next meeting.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, California State University-Fresno, and the New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources all asked for recommendations on remains they wished to turn over to various tribes. The review committee recommended repatriation based on the evidence of cultural affiliation presented. A case regarding remains held by the Commonwealth of Virginia met with a request for additional information.

The persistent issue of culturally unidentifiable remains spurred the committee to draft principles for addressing the subject, now available for public comment. The committee also finalized its 1998 report to Congress, which reviews activities and makes recommendations about funding and possible amendments to NAGPRA.

The report, the principles, notices of inventory completion, and intents to repatriate can be found on the web at <http://www.cast.uark.edu/products/NAGPRA/nagpra.dat>.

LEFT: Native beads found at New Mexico's Chaco Culture National Historic Park.



GEORGE HUEY

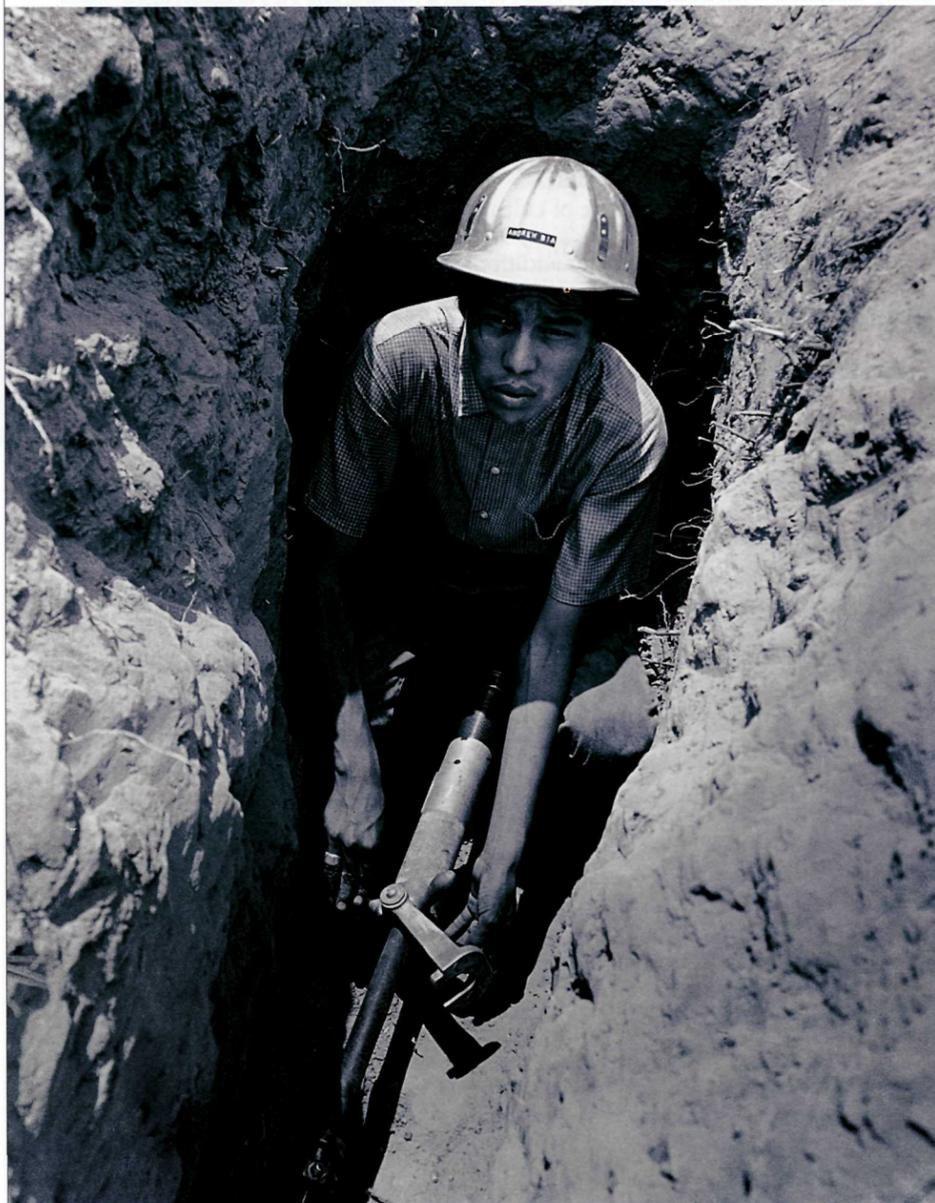
-pastpresent-

Throughout the 1950s and '60s the National Park Service—with the help of the Navajo—carried out a number of water projects in Arizona's Canyon de Chelly. Many involved building catchments around the canyon's rim or running water lines to Navajo farmsteads and camps. This young Navajo, shown here tapping a water line, was a member of the New Youth Corps, a federal program to alleviate poverty on the reservation. | With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966—and with public projects like these often calling for archeological study in advance of construction—the way was paved

for the direct involvement in archeological preservation that Navajos enjoy today. The tribe's preservation program, one of only eighteen to have assumed the responsibilities of a state historic preservation office, has one of the most established native archeology components in the nation.

Young Navajos continue to encounter their distant past as the reservation accommodates roads, water, and electricity. The tribe offers archeological training through Northern Arizona University, with an eye toward increasing the number of native archeologists. Graduates often return to carry out surveys, care for collections, and conduct oral histories. | Visit the Navajo nation archeology department's web site at www.nau.edu/~nnad/general_info.htm.

FRED MANG, JR./NPS HARRIS FERRY CENTER



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Send comments, articles, address changes, and information on conferences, training, and publications to Editor, NPS Archeology and Ethnography Program, 1849 C St. (NC 210), NW, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 343-4101, fax (202) 523-1547, e-mail david_andrews@nps.gov or joe_flanagan@nps.gov.

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**“We've got cases where we know the
landowner is dedicated to seeing the site
preserved, and we've got cases where the
landowner has already destroyed the site
since we were last there. That lack of control
makes preservation very problematic.”**

**“Seeking Sites: Surveying
Tennessee's Civil War Legacy,” page 25**

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