

HERITAGE MATTERS

OCTOBER 2000

National Park Service Activities

The Japanese American Theme Study

Cassandra Lachica, Cultural Resources Diversity Intern 2000

The Japanese American Theme Study was initiated in the summer of 2000. Authorized by the U.S. Congress, P.L. 102-240, this theme study will identify and document historic properties associated with Japanese Americans that have not been adequately reflected in National Historic Landmark (NHL) designations and National Register listings. When completed, the theme study will result in new and upgraded NHL designations and new National Register listings. It also can be used in broader educational initiatives and provide the basis for the preparation of technical assistance materials on how to prepare NHL and National Register nominations on diverse historic properties.

During the summer of 2000, I participated in this research project by examining the ten "relocation camps," or "internment camps" used to house

Japanese American citizens during World War II. During 1942, the United States Government carried out one of the largest controlled migrations in history, in rapid fashion, and without much resistance. This involved the movement of 110,000 people of Japanese descent from their homes in an area bordering the Pacific Coast into war-time "relocation centers," constructed in remote areas around the country.

To date, six of the ten relocation camps are listed in the National Register. The remaining four should be documented and evaluated for possible listing. Each of the ten camps serves as a reminder and a chance to reflect on what happened at each site during World War II. The Language School of the United States Army, opened November 1, 1941, at the Presidio in San Francisco to utilize their Japanese enlisted men in the service also should be included in this study.

Closely related to the story of the camps are the heroics of the 442nd Regiment and the 100th Battalion

Brigade, the only all-Japanese American units to fight in World War II. The men who fought in this regiment and brigade became the most decorated soldiers in military service. They gave their lives to prove their loyalty to their country that imprisoned them for their ancestry. This unit suffered many losses and disappointments. The unit was an all-volunteer group that was exposed to prejudice and incarceration after returning from the war. Many of the displaced soldiers were placed back into the internment camps after serving their country.

I was glad to have an opportunity to participate in this study as a member of the NPS Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program. I learned more about the NHL and the National Register programs in general, and the possibilities of using historical research to reveal the complex nature of national ideals and actual historical events. The Japanese American Theme Study touches on many universal themes in American history. This summer's experience helped me understand the

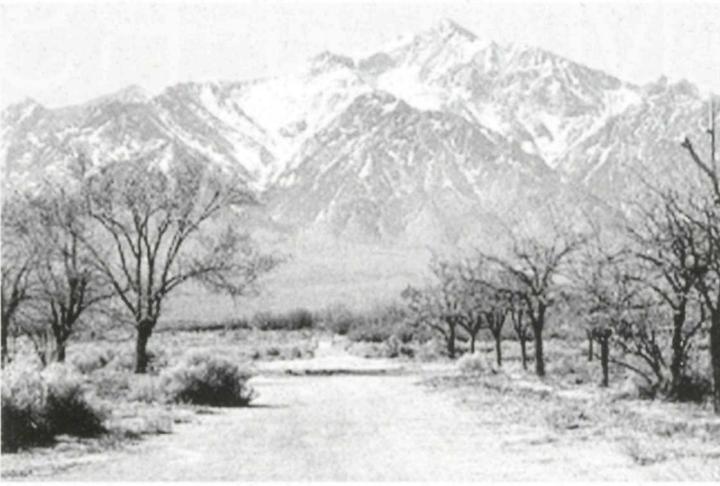
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Manzanar Barracks

Thousands of Americans of Japanese descent were involuntarily moved from their homes to camps, and housed in barracks, like those pictured here. The Japanese American Theme Study will document the historic properties associated with Japanese Americans.

Photo courtesy of the National Historic Landmark Files





Streets of Manzanar

This "street" in the Manzanar Relocation camp separated blocks of barracks. In the background is the Sierra Nevada mountain range.

Photo courtesy of the National Historic Landmark Files

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potential of historic preservation work. I plan to continue my studies in historic preservation in order to participate in researching important aspects of American history and communicating the findings to the public.

For more information on the Japanese American Theme Study, contact John Sprinkle at 202/343-8166, e-mail: john_sprinkle@nps.gov

National Register Outreach Programs: The Travel Itinerary Initiative

Maya Catherine Harris,
National Council for Preservation
Education Intern 2000

Established in the fall of 1995, the Travel Itinerary Initiative is an outreach program of the National Register of Historic Places. The travel itinerary incorporates information on historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places in an accessible Web or print format. Produced under the direction of Patrick Andrus,

National Register historian and Heritage Tourism Director, these travel itineraries are based on either a geographic location or a related theme. They provide historic and tourist information on listed sites and can enrich a vacation or day trip for travelers and tourists. The itineraries help to make family outings meaningful, memorable, and most importantly educational, by providing opportunities for visitors to learn more about the place that they have chosen to make a part of their vacation or outing.

Travel itineraries such as "Aboard the Underground Railroad" and "We Shall Overcome: Historic Places of the Civil Rights Movement" are examples of the range of topic matter covered. The diversity of the American experience, specific in this case to the African American experience, is available to visitors. Sites can be selected on their geographical and thematic proximity, to enhance the learning experience for visitors.

Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places was established as the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation administered by the National Park Service. More than 72,000 districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects

significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture currently are listed in the National Register. Each nomination file includes written documentation on the property's physical appearance and significance, photographs, and maps. However, the public could not benefit directly from the wealth of information contained in these nominations until the outreach programs were established.

Through the summer internship with the National Register, History, and Education program of the National Park Service, I was introduced to the Travel Itinerary program, the Teaching with Historic Places program, and others that produce on-line and printed publications. These are part of an ongoing effort to demonstrate to the general public how and why our shared heritage does in fact matter to us all.

As an anthropology student currently in my senior year at Howard University, my work on the Travel Itinerary program proved to be invaluable as it offered me an opportunity to see first-hand the results of the work of historians and other social scientists. I gained practical experience as a historian, using skills I developed as a student and saw their use in a professional, public history environment.

For more information on the National Register's Travel Itinerary Program, contact Patrick Andrus at 202/343-9519, e-mail: Patrick_Andrus@nps.gov

Diversifying the National Register of Historic Places

Antoinette J. Lee,
Special Projects Manager,
National Center for Cultural
Resources, NPS

A roundtable of National Park Service, state historic preservation office (SHPO), and local government staff met on March 27, 2000, to discuss how more diverse historic places could be identified, evaluated, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The session was part of the annual

meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) in Washington, DC.

The roundtable speakers shared examples of successes and challenges in reaching out to diverse communities and incorporating diverse resources into their programs. Jon Smith of the Indiana SHPO, related his office's sponsorship of a statewide conference on the Underground Railroad. The UGRR conference attracted a much more diverse audience than has been customary with historic preservation conferences. Ruth Pierpont of the New York SHPO related the state's efforts to increase the number of recognized historic properties associated with African Americans, women, and gays and lesbians. In Raleigh, NC, Dan Becker of the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission described a survey and publication project that addressed African American communities in Raleigh.

Other state representatives described diversity-related studies of historic properties. Allyson Brooks of Washington related her experience with traditional cultural properties associated with American Indian tribes. Ray Luce of Georgia described the work of the Georgia African American Heritage commission and the Women's history context study. Barbara Mattick of Florida described her state program's use of folklore scholars to bring about National Register listing for Eatonville, other African American properties, and Jewish and Hispanic historic places. Daniel Abeyta of California and Terry Collie of Texas described efforts of their offices to reach out to diverse communities. Abeyta recommended that the preservation field focus on the recent past in order to address the heritage of newer immigrant groups.

Carol Shull, John Sprinkle, and Toni Lee of the National Park Service described a variety of bureau programs. Shull discussed the current demographics of the National Register of Historic Places and the program's efforts to promote diversity education through the World Wide Web and publications.

Sprinkle provided updates on the several National Historic Landmark theme studies, including those that deal with racial desegregation of public schools and the Japanese American Theme Study. Lee described the work of the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative that developed the Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program and other programs to attract diverse persons to the preservation field.

For more information on this roundtable, contact Sarah Pope of the National Register of Historic Places at 202/343-9534, e-mail: Sarah_Pope@nps.gov

Lessons in Diversity

Beth M. Boland, Lead Historian, Teaching with Historic Places, National Register of Historic Places, NPS

America is rich with many peoples and cultures, as is reflected in approximately 100 classroom-ready lesson plans developed by the National Register's Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP). More than 40 lessons are online, over half of which illuminate roles of African Americans, American Indians, Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, and women. Explore the sampling below at www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp.

TwHP lessons detail aspects of slavery, freedom, segregation, self-sufficiency, and prosperity in African American History. "When Rice Was King" reveals how rice cultivation promoted the South's dependence on plantation economy. "From Canterbury to Little Rock" examines Prudence Crandall's challenge to prevailing New England attitudes before the Civil War, and the long struggle involved in securing equal educational opportunities. Investigating "Chicago's Black Metropolis" imparts an understanding of African-American communities during the Great Migration. "Two American Entrepreneurs" compares attributes and decisions that helped make Madam C. J. Walker a millionaire with those of J.C. Penney.

Interaction between American Indians and Europeans was more complex than textbooks often convey. A lesson on "San Antonio Missions" presents evidence about Spanish influence on native peoples and Texas culture. "The Battle of Horseshoe Bend: Collision of Cultures" encourages analysis of early 19th century differences between European Americans and Creek Indians.

TwHP supplements commonly told stories with those less known. "Locke and Walnut Grove" discusses experiences of early Asian immigrants in two

California communities and the obstacles they encountered in earning a living and finding their place in American society.

Another lesser known narrative involves Hispanic Americans in "Ybor City: Cigar Capital of the World." Immigrant Cuban cigar makers in Tampa, Florida, adapted to life in the United States in the 19th and 20th century while maintaining their ethnic identity.

The course of American history is cast by both the famous and common. There is much to learn from places associated with each, be it "Clara Barton's House: Home of the American Red Cross," or "The M'Clintock House," which witnessed creation of an important document in American Women's History. Study "Adeline Hornbek and the Homestead Act" to discover how a single mother of four defied traditional gender roles to become a successful ranch owner under the Homestead Act. Read Rose Kennedy's words about the "Birthplace of John F. Kennedy" to consider the influence of family and a mother's role in the development of a future president's personality, character, and values.

For more information, contact Beth M. Boland at 202/343-9545, e-mail: beth_boland@nps.gov

Places of Cultural Memory Conference to be held in Atlanta

Brian D. Joyner, National Center for Cultural Resources, NPS

The "Places of Cultural Memory: African Reflections on the American Landscape" conference, focusing on Africanisms – aspects of African heritage retained by the enslaved peoples and transported to the Americas and imprinted on the built environment – will be held on May 9-12, 2001, at the Renaissance Atlanta Hotel Downtown. Among the noted scholars speaking at this conference are Robert Farris Thompson, Col. John Trumbull, Professor of the History of Art, Yale University, and Joseph E. Harris, Distinguished Professor of History, Howard University.

Previously, little was acknowledged of the existence of Africanisms in African American and American culture. Recent scholarship demonstrates the survival of African traditions despite the harshness of the forced migration that was slavery, and identifies their manifestations in the cultural heritage of the Americas through examinations of places of Diaspora, agricultural technology and methods, architecture and community building, burial practices, and place names. The goal of "Places of Cultural Memory" is to explore recent scholarship and determine how it can assist in the fuller identification, evaluation, documentation, preservation and interpretation of buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects.

The major themes and paper topics for the conference are:

Memorializing Places of Diaspora

- "Freedom's Trail: The Florida Cuba Connection," Ralph B. Johnson, Florida Atlantic University.
- "The Order of Places: Housing Enslaved People in Charleston, SC and Anomaboe, Ghana," Gina Haney, US/ICOMOS.
- "Africanisms Upon the Land: A Study of African Influenced Places and Names of the USA," Annette I. Kashif, National Association of Black Reading and Learning Educators, Washington, DC.

Black Cultural Landscapes and Institutions

- "Africanisms in the 'Old Ship of Zion': What Are Their Forms and Why Do They Persist," Audrey Brown, National Park Service.
- "Interwoven Traditions: the Conjuror's Cabin and the African American Cemetery at the Levi Jordan Plantation," Kenneth L. Brown, University of Houston.
- "Some Evidence of African Cultural Traditions Among the Residents of Black Church Centered Farming Communities in North Central Louisiana," Joe Lewis Caldwell, University of New Orleans.

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National Register's Teaching with Historic Places

The TwHP lesson plan on Eleanor Roosevelt's New York home, Val Kill, focuses on her passionate interest in people all over the world and in human rights. Here Roosevelt hosts overseas visitors in August 1961.

Photo by George Brown, Franklin D. Roosevelt Museum and Library Collection

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Agricultural Lifestyles and Technologies

- "Rice, Slaves and Landscapes of Cultural Memory," Judith Carney, UCLA.
- "Transfer of African Technologies to the Americas," Candice Goucher, Washington State University, Vancouver.
- "Bounded Yards and Fluid Borders: Landscapes of Slavery at Poplar Forest," Barbara J. Heath, Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest.

Legacies of Urban Realms and Rural Communities

- "Traditional African Architecture and Its Impact on Place Making: Case Studies From Africa and African American Communities," Abimbola Asojo, University of Oklahoma.
- "African Influences on Puerto Rican Architecture," Arleen Pabón, Florida A&M University and the University of Puerto Rico.
- "Gardening, Yard Decoration, and Agriculture Traditions Among People of African Descent in the Rural South and the Cayman Islands," Richard Westmacott, University of Georgia.

In addition, the conference will feature panels on the African Burial Ground in New York City, and the Gullah/Geechee Culture and will include a panel of international experts who will respond to the conference as a whole.

The "Places of Cultural Memory" conference seeks to encourage participation by individuals and organizations throughout the Diaspora. The conference provides a forum for interdisciplinary scholars and preservation professionals, both as presenters

and attendees. It is hoped that the conference will further enhance the understanding of the significant contributions of Africans to the cultural landscape of the Americas.

The National Park Service is coordinating the conference in cooperation with the National Park Foundation, the Georgia Trust for Historical Preservation, US/ICOMOS, Howard University, the Slave Route Project of UNESCO, the Smithsonian Institution, and other national, state, regional, and local sponsors.

For more information on the conference, contact Brian Joyner, 202/343-1000, e-mail: brian_joyner@nps.gov

Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program Sponsors 12 Students in the Summer of 2000

Moriba N. McDonald, Historian, National Center for Cultural Resources, NPS

The Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program was established with three interns in the summer of 1999. Its purpose is to introduce diverse undergraduate and graduate students to cultural resources/historic preservation work. This 10-week summer program exposes students to the many ways in which they can adapt their educational backgrounds and interest in history to the work of historians, curators, interpreters, and archeologists employed in historic site administration, historic property surveys and research, and interpretive programs. The Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program is oriented around professional projects that can be completed in the 10-week period and assists students with building their resumes of professional work in this field.

During the summer of 2000, the Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program included 12 undergraduate and graduate students from around the country. They were placed in National Park Service administrative offices, national parks units, and partnership organizations at the state and federal levels. Students worked with National Park Service programs, such as the National Historic Landmarks Survey Program offices and national park units, such as the Boston African American National Historic Site, Acadia National Park, Lowell National Historic Site, and the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site. They also were placed with state parks and historic preservation offices, such as Philipse Manor Hall State Historic Site in New York and the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. Additionally, one student was placed with the U.S. Forest Service.

Student projects included a range of cultural resources projects, such as research on the activities of American Indian tribes in Revolutionary War militia units at Yorktown, Virginia. Another intern upgraded the registration records on the historical collections at Arlington House in Virginia, while another conducted archeological investigations on the Patowmack Canal at Great Falls National Park in Maryland. Other interns conducted research on the Japanese American Theme Study and the Earliest Americans Theme Study as part of the National Historic Landmark Survey Program.

For the summer of 2001, the Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program will include at least 15 interns. Interns will be placed with National Park Service administrative offices, national park units, and partnership organizations in the public and private sectors. Students enrolled at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic

Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges, other minority-based schools and academic departments, and other colleges and universities are encouraged to apply to participate in this program.

The program is a part of the NPS Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative, which is a comprehensive effort to diversify the cultural resources professions. For the summer of 2000, the cost of each intern was shared between the intern sponsors and the National Park Service's Challenge Cost Share Program, the National Park Foundation, the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation.

For further information on the internship program, contact Moriba N. McDonald at 202/343-2331, e-mail: Moriba_McDonald@nps.gov Student applications for internships should be directed to: The Student Conservation Association, 1800 N. Kent Street, Arlington, VA 22209 or visit SCA over the internet at: www.sca-inc.org

Gender and Cultural Diversity in the Intermountain Region

Jill Cowley, Historical Landscape Architect, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe, NPS

Gender roles and dynamics play an important role in shaping cultural landscapes within and outside National Park units. It is helpful to consider gender along with race, ethnicity, class, age, and other diversity variables when trying to understand how landscapes evolve over time. Recent servicewide activities in the field of women's history include the 1989 National Historic Landmark theme study which identified additional places important to women and NPS co-sponsorship of the Women in Historic Preservation conference series.

Within the Intermountain Region, a number of NPS staff and park partners are involved in researching the role of women's history and gender roles within specific cultural landscapes:

■ The staff at Tumacacori National Historical Park is updating its interpretive program to better reflect the diversity of historic and contemporary communities associated with the park, including the stories of Mexican and Indian women. The Southwest Institute for Research on Women at the University of Arizona recently received a grant to research the park garden and women's stories related to the use of plants in healing and food preparation.

■ Related to Cultural Landscape Inventory work at Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Professor Lauri Johnson at the University of Arizona completed research on Apache women significant for their association with historical events at Fort Bowie.

■ NPS Archeologist Cathy Spude's ongoing work compares Alaskan saloon and brothel artifact assemblages at the turn of the century in an effort to understand the different selections of material culture made by men and women.

■ The new National Register nomination for the historic district at Pipe Spring National Monument, being completed by NPS Historian Kathy McKoy, includes women's history as an area of significance. Pipe Spring served as a political refuge and hiding place for Mormon polygamists and plural wives throughout its history.

■ NPS Historical Landscape Architect Intern Lisa Nicholas' masters thesis addresses the impact of the Sisters of Loretto, a teaching order of Catholic nuns, on the physical and social landscape of Bernalillo, New Mexico. In New Mexico, the Sisters of Loretto community included Anglo and Hispanic women.

■ The involvement of Anglo women with western ranching landscapes is being researched and interpreted in a number of Intermountain parks, including Chiricahua National Monument and Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site.

In these examples, the interrelationship of gender and cultural diversity makes our understanding of landscape evolution richer and more inclusive.

For information, contact Jill Cowley at 505/988-6899, e-mail: Jill_Cowley@nps.gov

The Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Program

Diane Miller, Coordinator,
Underground Railroad Network
to Freedom Program, NPS

The Underground Railroad refers to the effort of enslaved African Americans to gain their freedom through escaping bondage. Their acts of self-emancipation made them fugitives according to the law of the times. While most freedom seekers began their journey unaided and many completed their self-emancipation without assistance, each decade in which slavery was legal in the United States saw an increase in active efforts to assist their escape. In many cases the decision to assist a fugitive may have been a spontaneous reaction as the situation presented itself. However, in some places, and particularly after the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, the Underground Railroad was deliberate and organized.

Despite the illegality of their actions, and without regard to their own personal danger, people of all races, classes and genders participated in this early form of civil disobedience. Wherever slavery existed, there were efforts to escape, at first to maroon communities in swamps or other rugged terrain on

the edge of settled areas. Spanish territories to the south in Florida, British areas to the north in Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and other foreign countries offered additional destinations for freedom. Free black communities in urban areas in both the South and the North were destinations for some freedom seekers.

The maritime industry was an important source for spreading information as well as offering transportation and employment. Through ties with the whaling industry, California became a destination, as did possibly, Alaska. Military service provided another avenue as thousands of African Americans joined the military, from the colonial era to the Civil War, as a means to gain their freedom. During the Civil War, many fugitives sought protection and freedom by escaping to the United States army.

The National Park Service is engaged in implementing the provisions of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998. NPS is directed to create a Network of sites, programs and facilities with verifiable associations to the Underground Railroad. After consultation with a variety of partners on the State and local levels, NPS developed criteria, a process, and an application form. We also developed a unique logo that will be used to identify elements of the Network. In partnership with the National Park Foundation, we developed a Web site and database that highlights the many stories of the Underground Railroad in communities across the country. On October 12, a series of events in Philadelphia highlighted the official launch of the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

For more information, contact Diane Miller, National Coordinator, at 402/221-3749, e-mail: diane_miller@nps.gov

Old Fort Apache: A Tribe's Struggle to Take the Best Parts of the Past into the Future

John Welch, Archaeologist
and Historic Preservation Officer,
Heritage Program,
White Mountain Apache Tribe

In 1993, Fort Apache Indian Reservation, a beautiful 1.7 million acre landscape, featuring an array of landforms and biota, became the focus of the White Mountain Apache Tribe and their preservation efforts. With a mandate to breathe new life into Fort Apache, the Tribe opened a casino and began the process of developing a historic park, with the intent of perpetuating Apache traditions and finding new uses for places of cultural significance within the reservation.

The Tribe adopted a Master Plan for the Fort Apache Historic Park. Envisioning a bold integration of cultural education, historic preservation,

community health, and tourism initiatives, the Plan lays out a strategy for boosting tribal revenues by putting Fort Apache back to work for the reservation community. The Tribe needed a new culture center that would stand apart from the federal government buildings and better represent the Apache community. The new facility opened in 1997, with funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, offering classroom, crafts production, and exhibit space, as well as secure storage for the Tribe's growing collections. Recent exhibits include work by illustrator and storyteller Michael Lacapa, and the Museum will be featuring a new exhibition of work by the late Chiricahua artist, "Allan Houser: An Apache Presence."

In accord with the Master Plan, the Tribe is committed to using Fort Apache's name recognition and national significance in order to draw attention to Apache perspectives on Apache history and to

celebrate local traditions. The Tribe initiated a series of interpretive and site development projects intended to return Fort Apache to active duty. The Fort Apache Historic Park includes the former military cemetery, a badly disturbed ceremonial cave ("Geronimo's Cave"), and Kinishba Ruins National Historic Landmark, a partially reconstructed fourteenth century pueblo. It is an official Save America's Treasures project, as recognized by the White House Millennium Council. Additionally, the Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service is providing technical support for an ambitious interpretive planning effort made possible by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

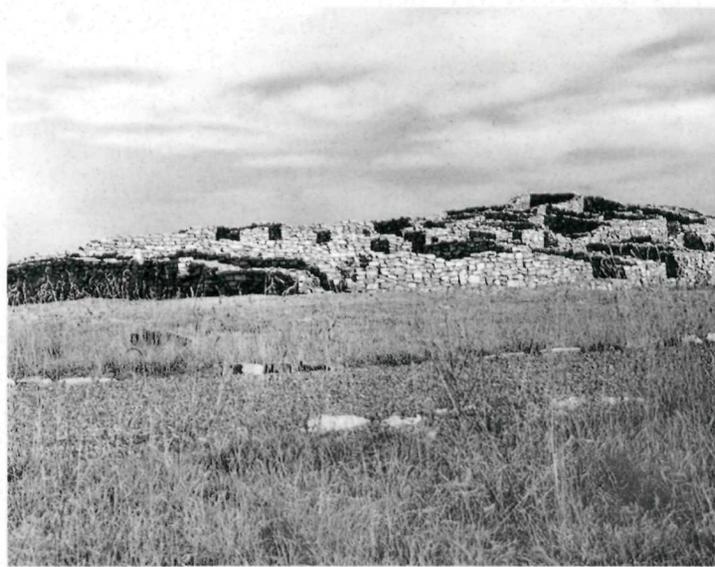
For additional information, call John Welch at the Culture Center and Museum at 520/338-4625; e-mail: JohnWelch@bia.gov

Contact the Heritage Foundation regarding the Tribe's effort to restore and revitalize Fort Apache through the Historic Preservation Office, PO Box 507, Fort Apache, Arizona, 85926, 520/338-3033.

THPOs Increase in Number

More and more, Indian tribes are assuming responsibility for managing their cultural heritage. The National Historic Preservation Act, amended in 1992, provides tribes the opportunity to control their cultural destiny. The number of tribes assuming State Historic Preservation Officers' responsibilities is increasing. To date, there are 22 tribes with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers' (THPO) status, and there are another five tribes awaiting the Director's approval.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, sets forth a national program aimed at preserving places significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The Act authorizes the Historic Preservation Fund from which the Congress appropriates annual matching grants to support state historic preservation programs. The amendments made it possible for tribes to control their cultural heritage and to encourage the



The Kinshiba Ruins

The Kinshiba Ruins are the remains of a Pueblo village dating from A.D. 1250 to A.D. 1400. "Kinshiba" is an anglicized Apache phrase that translates to "brown house". They are being integrated in to the plans for the Fort Apache National Historic District, which will serve as a hub for heritage tourism in upland central Arizona.

Photo courtesy of National Historic Landmark Files

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers' Status

Five New Tribes Pending the Director's Approval – Seneca Nation of Indians (New York), Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior, Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, Catawba Indian Nation (South Carolina), Skokomish Indian Tribe (Washington State), Makah Tribe (Washington State).

Twenty-two Current Tribes with THPO Status – Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (South Dakota), Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (Washington), Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (North Carolina), Hualapai Tribe (Arizona), Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (Wisconsin), Leech Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (Minnesota), Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, Mescalero Apache Tribe (New Mexico), Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians (Minnesota), Narragansett Indian Tribe (Rhode Island), Navajo Nation (Arizona), Poarch Band of Creek Indians (Alabama), Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation (Montana), Spokane Tribe of Indians (Washington), Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (North Dakota), Tunica-Biloxi Indians of Louisiana, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation (Oregon), Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah, Massachusetts), Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, White Mountain Apache Tribe (Arizona), Yurok Tribe (California).

development of historic preservation efforts within their communities.

The national historic preservation program is designed to (1) identify historic properties, (2) determine the significance of those properties, and (3) preserve those properties that are deemed worthy of protection.

The 1992 amendment to the Act, Section 101(d)(2), provides that "Upon approval by the Park Service, a tribe may assume all or any part of the functions of a State Historic Preservation Officer..." and become a THPO.

Tribes that assume functions of an SHPO become eligible for financial assistance, as appropriated by the Congress from the Historic Preservation Fund, in order to carry out those functions. The amendment is built on the premise that formally adding Indian tribes to the national preservation partnership will result in an enhanced effort to identify and protect historic and cultural resources on tribal lands.

For more information, contact H. Bryan Mitchell at 202/343-9558, or e-mail: bryan_mitchell@nps.gov

Preserving Culture: The American Indian Council of Architects and Engineers

Lou Weller,
American Indian Council of
Architects and Engineers

Contemporary American Indian architecture is evolving in new directions by incorporating the culture of Indian tribes into the design of tribal buildings. Traditional cultural elements, such as orientation, cardinal directions, dwelling form, colors, and symbols are being interpreted into design features that are recognized and embraced by tribal members.

This new direction in architecture is a significant step towards preserving the cultures of the American Indian. Some of the leaders in this evolving architecture are members of the American Indian Council of Architects and Engineers, a professional organization consisting of over 30 Indian-owned firms, which provide professional services in architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, interiors, and related fields.

Each of the member firms has worked with Indian tribes on various building projects including schools, medical facilities, housing, cultural centers, and museums. Because each of the firm's owners have Indian background, there is a unique sensitivity to the wants and needs of their tribal clients and how to interpret culture into building features.

AICAE firms have designed and consulted on many building projects using this contemporary cultural approach that contributes to the preservation of native values and traditions. Notable examples include the following:

■ **The Taos - Picuris Health Center** at Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, designed by Weller Architects, which incorporates the Pueblo style of building form and material, and a circular waiting area with a wood column and beams, a manifestation of the ceremonial kiva.

■ **The Makah De'ah't Elders Center** in Washington State, by Jones and Jones reflects the traditional wood construction and form of the Makah longhouse, symbolizing the renewal of the tribe's values, traditions, and architecture.

■ **The Alamo Multi-Purpose Complex** by Sloan Architects uses the hogan shape of the traditional Navajo dwelling in its design.

■ Traditional designs for the **Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access** structures along the river are currently being produced by the joint venture of Cooper Consultants and White Shield, Inc.

■ The Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian has incorporated many of the commonalities of American Indian cultures in two projects, the **Cultural Resources Center** in Suitland, Maryland and the **National Museum** on the Washington D.C. Mall, with consultation and assistance by members of the AICAE, who formed the Native American Design Collaborative for these projects. Both projects demonstrate a respect for nature and the site and include colorful interiors and exteriors, reference to native cosmology, circular gathering spaces, and other cultural features.

For information, contact Stuart Fricke, President, AICAE, 509/882-1144, or e-mail: sfricke@whiteshield.com



Cultural Resources Center of the National Museum of the American Indian
Embracing the woodlands of the site, the Cultural Resources Center of the National Museum of the American Indian displays forms found in nature and respected in Indian culture, such as in the circular welcoming area and the nautilus-shaped roof over the collections area.

Photo courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

Angel Island Receives \$500,000 to Preserve Barracks, Poetic Record

Situated on an island in the middle of the San Francisco Bay, Angel Island Immigration Station is as symbolic to Asian American immigration in the United States as Ellis Island is to European Americans. From 1910 to 1940, the immigration station represented the first experience with the United States for more than one million people. Japanese "picture brides" passed through the station before coming state-side or continuing on to Hawaii, and refugees from the Russian Revolution emigrated from Hong Kong, after traveling across Siberia. The largest group of émigrés was the Chinese, who termed the United States "gam saan" or Gold Mountain, in reference to the Gold Rush of the late 1800s, which brought thousands of workers to these shores.

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Immigration Act of 1924, limited Chinese and Japanese immigration to the United States. The result was the forced detainment of Chinese and Japanese immigrants in barracks at Angel Island for weeks or months until their paperwork was processed. Estimates are that as many as 250,000 Chinese and 150,000 Japanese were detained at Angel Island over the immigration station's 30 years of use. Some of the Chinese immigrants left records of their detainment through the poetry on the walls of the barracks. The first generation of poems, done with ink

and brush, was painted over, but later poems were carved into the redwood walls. Their words provide an invaluable historical record of the Pacific immigration experience.

The Angel Island Immigration Station was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1997. Over the years, deterioration and water damage posed a serious threat to the structural integrity of the buildings. Many of the inscriptions have weathered to the point that they are barely legible. Fortunately, a \$500,000 grant from the National Park Service's Save America's Treasures Program for FY 2000 will help with stabilizing and conserving the barracks buildings and ensure that this important place in the history of Asian American immigration is not lost.

For more information, visit the Angel Island State Park Site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/diversity>

Place Matters: A Project of the Municipal Art Society of New York and City Lore

Antoinette J. Lee,
Special Projects Manager,
National Center for Cultural
Resources, NPS

Place Matters is a New York City-based project that is building public appreciation for places that matter to people and communities. A project of the Municipal Art Society of New York and City Lore, Place Matters was inaugurated in 1998, following the 1996 conference,

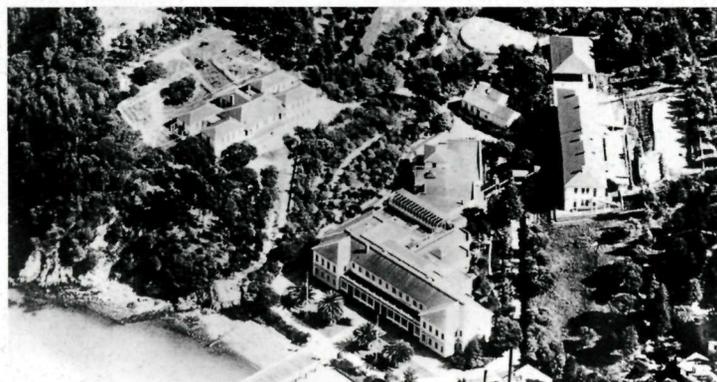
"History Happened Here," which attracted 300 attendees who were interested in broadening the historic preservation field beyond architectural values.

Place Matters solicits nominations to the Census of Places that Matter, a city-wide inventory of New York's places of history, story, and tradition. Today, the census includes more than 400 properties. They include places such as the Casita Rincon Criollo in the Bronx, which recalls the look and feel of the Puerto Rican countryside. Here, neighbors gather, garden, hold community events, and pass down musical and cultural traditions. Another census place is the Quong Yuen Shing & Company building on Mott Street in Manhattan, the oldest general store in Chinatown. Dating from 1899, this store sold herbs, groceries, and silk to local Chinese residents. Today, the interior is little changed from its appearance more than a century ago.

The Place Matters program suggests strategies for preserving the places that matter and commemorating their importance to residents and visitors. Place Matters is an important effort to include new voices, different perspectives, and partnerships across communities and disciplines and could serve as a model for other cities and communities nationwide.

Place Matters is supported by the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Booth Ferris Foundation, the New York Foundation, the New York State Council on the Arts, the E.H.A. Foundation, the New York Community Trust, and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation.

For additional information, contact Place Matters, c/o Municipal Art Society, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, e-mail: placematters@mas.org



Angel Island

The grant from NPS's Save America's Treasures Program will help restore the Angel Island complex to its former integrity, allowing it to better tell the tale of Asian immigration to America in the twentieth century. This ariel view of the main complex dates to 1930.

Courtesy of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Angel Island Immigration Station

Saving the Allen Home

Henry Allen, Sr. and his son Henry "Red" Allen, Jr. represent the jazz tradition of New Orleans, and more specifically the neighborhood of Algiers. Now, the Allen family home is in dire need of restoration.

Algiers is the home of the New Orleans Jazz Walk of Fame. Opened on April 13, 2000, the park-like stretch offers a



Phillips School Added to National Register

Although a simple unassuming building, the Phillips School played a major role in the lives of African American children in the Emden area of Winn Parish, Louisiana, from 1918-1955. The only educational opportunity available to blacks, the one-room, one-teacher school taught life skills such as discipline and cooking, as well as academic subjects like reading and math. The Phillips School was added to the National Register February 10, 2000. Members of the nomination committee held a plaque dedication ceremony on May 6.

Photo courtesy of the National Register of Historic Places Files

commanding view of downtown New Orleans. The walk is lined with "singing lampposts" which allow visitors to listen to narratives about the city's most famous musicians. The first of these lampposts, revealed at the outset of the project in November 1997, was that of Henry "Red" Allen. Others, like Lester Young and Manuel Manetta are a part of the musical family borne of Algiers, as well, but the Allen Family is indicative of the bond of the community to the art form. "Red" Allen played with Joe "King" Oliver, and Louis Armstrong, to international acclaim until his death in 1967. The senior Allen led the Allen Brass Band from 1907 into the 1940s, with Oliver, Armstrong, and Stanley Bechet known to sit in on occasion. His was the longest continuously operating brass band under a single leader in New Orleans.

Currently owned by members of the Allen family, the Allen home is in a state of disrepair. The West Bank Historic Art and Music Preservation (WHAMP) has been negotiating with the family in New York to purchase the home and turn it into a neighborhood museum devoted to the legacy of both Henry Sr. and Henry Jr. The home has been placed on a list of properties significant to the history of jazz in New Orleans, compiled by the Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans (PRC). The project's attempt

is to have not only the Allen home, but also the homes of other musicians, given historic designation status.

For more information, call Annie Avery of the PRC at 504/523-4064, or Keith Jones of WHAMP at 504/361-4424.

River Road African American Museum

Established in 1994 by Katherine Hambrick, the River Road African American Museum tells the story of black Louisianians and their history – a subject too often previously ignored. The one-room museum, located in Ascension Parish on Tezcuco Plantation, about forty miles southeast of Baton Rouge, evokes an emotional response from many visitors. Operation Comeback's Assistant Director of Neighborhoods Annie Avery observed that the collection of artwork, objects, and photographs, "brings tears to some people's eyes. One picture was difficult to look at. It is large photo of a beaten slave's back. It looks like a roadmap – some of the welts on his back are as thick as fingers."

The museum is also resource center. It houses census records for St. James Parish, slaves rosters for St. James and Ascension parishes, and a registry of African American Civil War Army Veterans from 1890.

Currently, the museum is undergoing expansion, with the addition of two other sites to complement Tezcuco location. Central Elementary, a four-room schoolhouse built in the 1930s to educate black farmers and their children in St. James Parish, was recently divided in two and transported across the Mississippi River to a location in Donaldsonville. It will house a permanent exhibit on rural education in Louisiana.

The museum also plans a Jazz Heritage Plaza adjacent to the Central Elementary building. The plaza will host live jazz performances and storytelling – a nod to the nearby True Friends Benevolent Society, where jazz musicians from rural communities traditionally came to play. The second site is located in Darrow, just one mile from Tezcuco. Four acres, donated by Texaco, will host art and history camps.

For more information call, 225/644-7955, e-mail: mailto:aamuseum@eatel.net

Danzante Community Art Center

Danzante is a non-profit, inner city, arts based, juvenile delinquency prevention, and educational community organization in residence for 20 years in the heart of the Hispanic community in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. All of Danzante's programs and activities emphasize the complex and varied contributions of the three major cultures – the European (Spanish and Portuguese), the African, and the Native American – which make up the Latin American cultural matrix. The curriculum, teaching materials, specific dance forms, music, costumes, and theatrical works are chosen to illustrate the wide variety of cultural forms in Spain, the Caribbean, Mexico, the Amazon Region, the Andean Region, and the Southern Cone.

Within the fiscal year 1998-1999, Danzante accomplished the following:

- It moved into its new community art center at 200 Crescent Street, Harrisburg, which provides space for the organization to continue fostering artistic, cultural, and educational communication and understanding between diverse racial and ethnic communities throughout Central Pennsylvania.
- Danzante was commissioned by the Whitaker Center for Science and the

Arts to develop a piece on physics and dance.

- It was one of 15 groups in Pennsylvania to receive an award from the Pennsylvania Project for Community Building to provide a community crime prevention program, Art At Work, that will teach entrepreneurial and employment skills to teenagers.
- In addition, Danzante was one of 13 arts organizations in the United States to receive an international exchange residency award with Ireland and Northern Ireland from Americans For The Arts to provide dance and poetry programs to community youth in Harrisburg and Northern Ireland.
- In total, Danzante reached a total of 37,869 individuals in the 1998/99 fiscal year through our community-based programs, arts in education programs, performances, and workshops.

For more information, contact Camille Erice at 717/232-2615, e-mail: camilleerice@paonline.com

Cash Awards Available to Save Outdoor Sculpture!

Seventy-one monuments and public sculptures in 40 states and the District of Columbia are on the road to recovery thanks to conservation treatment awards totaling \$960,000. These awards are made possible through Save Outdoor Sculpture! (SOS!) with support from Target Stores and the National Endowment for the Arts. The awards can help diverse groups preserve vestiges of their cultural heritage within the community.

To be considered, the works must be artistically or historically significant, in urgent need and owned by non-federal, non-collecting institutions, with two exceptions, public art agencies and federally recognized tribal communities and tribes. Eligibility and review criteria are more fully explained in the application.

SOS! is a program of the Washington, DC-based Heritage Preservation Organization. The final deadline for the competition is November 30, 2000.

For information and an application, call 1-888-SOS-SCULP (767-7285), e-mail: sos!2000@heritagepreservation.org

Winner Chosen for the African Burial Ground Interpretive Center Design

Congressman Charles Rangel of New York announced that a team, lead by IDI Construction Company, Inc., will design and build an interpretive center for the African Burial Ground at a press conference held by the General Services Administration on March 13, 2000. "The IDI design/build team plays an important part in restoring the history of the only group of people brought to this country by force. And yet, in spite of all the hardships, these same people have played an extremely important role in building America," stated Congressman Rangel, member of the Ways and Means Committee Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. "The African Burial Ground Interpretive Center design provides an opportunity to reveal a legacy we can be proud of," said the Congressman.

On April 6th, 2000, the General Services Administration delivered a "Notice to Proceed" to the team lead by IDI Construction Company (IDI). "We want this interpretive center to be a ground-breaking exhibition," said Museum Studies Professor Gretchen Sullivan Sorin, one of the team selection committee members. "We have great confidence in the team and we think the final design is going to be fabulous!"

The primary concept for the African Burial Ground Interpretive center is "journey," which symbolizes the physical movement and cultural dispersal defining the African "Diaspora." This journey unfolds in four phases: birth, maturity, death, and rebirth. These four phases are represented architecturally in four learning spaces: Orientation, Studio, Transformation, and Reclamation.

The African Burial Ground, located just one block away from City Hall at 290 Broadway, New York City, was used during the 1700's. It was long forgotten at the time of its re-discovery in 1991 during the pre-construction survey for the Foley Courthouse. A group African American New Yorkers worked with politicians including Mayor David Dinkins, Senator David Patterson, and

Congressman Augustus Savage to prevent this discovery from slipping into oblivion. Legislation was passed by Congress, appropriating \$3 million, to assure that a portion of the site would be reserved for a proper memorialization of the African Burial Ground.

For more information about the African Burial Ground Interpretive Center, contact Elizabeth Geary-Archer at 212/726-8512, e-mail: ega@outoftheboxmarketing.net

Using Comprehensive Plans to Protect Cultural Resources

Wendy L. Price, Assistant Professor, Mary Washington College

The need to protect cultural resources within diverse communities has led to increased activity on the local level. As local advocates undertake the process of preserving their cultural heritage, a comprehensive plan, outlined at the beginning, will provide the best method of ensuring those resources are adequately cared for.

Local preservation ordinances and designation of local historic districts have proven effective, but are not the only tools available to advocates. While survey documentation is always a vital step in identifying cultural resources, perhaps the most underutilized tool is the local comprehensive plan. In most jurisdictions, the comprehensive plan is considered an advisory or policy document. It does not have the force of law, but is used to guide legislature to reflect the goal of the local planning policy in a legally enforceable way.

To promote more widespread recognition and protection of resources in diverse communities, surveys and research should be conducted to provide information for the historic preservation section of a comprehensive plan. Once such a document has been officially adopted by the local government, there is a very solid argument for amending the local preservation ordinance to specifically address, for example, the preservation of African-American resources or for designating a historically black neighborhood as a local historic district.

Frequently, there is a need for education on the part of local government officials as to the important role these

resources played in the community's history. The key is to bring recognition to these resources before they are threatened, instilling a sense of appreciation that leads to acknowledgment and protection.

For information, contact Wendy Price at wprice@mw.edu

C. B. King Honored with a Federal Courthouse

In a small, private ceremony held at the White House on May 2, 2000, President Clinton signed into law a measure naming the federal courthouse in Albany, GA for Cheven Bowers King, an attorney active in the civil rights movement, who served as counsel to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

C. B. King directed legal efforts to desegregate schools in southwest Georgia, as well as fighting to end segregated polling booths, implement equal employment practices in local government, and ensure blacks were adequately represented in jury selection. "It's a long time overdue," said U.S. Senator Max Cleland, a Senate sponsor of the bill. "It's a great tribute to a wonderful civil rights leader who put his life on the line several times."

King, no relation to Dr. King, Jr., was not a household name, but his work of behalf of those suffering under segregation led to him to being called "everybody's lawyer." "His tenacity was legendary. Once he entered the fray, you knew he would be in the thick of the battle until the end," said Sanford Bishop, D-Albany. Bishop's communications director, Selby McCash added, "All of that occurred in southwest Georgia and much of his civil rights work occurred in the federal courthouse, which makes it a fitting gesture to name it in his memory." King was the first recipient of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. State Humanitarian Award for the state of Georgia.

King's widow, Carol, said "I'm really excited and grateful because he worked so hard and gave so much of his life to helping his brothers and sisters – be they black or white or whatever, this community and around Georgia."

The information for this article was compiled from the Associated Press, the Albany Herald, and the Atlanta Constitution.

OCTOBER 2000

Excavating the Boston Saloon Site in Virginia City

Terri McBride, Archaeologist,
Nevada State Historic
Preservation Office

The Comstock Archaeology Center excavated an African American saloon site in Nevada during Summer 2000. The center will provide site tours and welcome public participation during the project.

The Boston Saloon, in Virginia City, Nevada, was an African American business that thrived ca. 1864-1875, during the boom caused by the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859. The lode in northern Nevada was one of the richest gold and silver deposits in history. Subsequently, tens of thousands of immigrants arrived in Virginia City, hoping to make their fortune in the mines or the thriving business districts; the substantial mix of ethnicities and races made burgeoning Virginia City a remarkably cosmopolitan community. Opened in 1864 by William A.G. Brown, originally of Massachusetts, the Boston Saloon offered a social center for African Americans on the Comstock.

The Boston Saloon site is currently overlaid by an asphalt parking lot, in a well-preserved state. The excavation of a site occupied by African Americans in one of the nation's largest historic districts affords an opportunity to fill an information gap left in the predominantly white Euro-American written record. The research at the Boston Saloon was conducted July-August, 2000, by the Comstock Archaeology Center, a private non-profit corporation composed of archaeologists, historians, and other professionals.

The Comstock Archaeology Center is committed to public archaeology, through the use of volunteers from the public, site tours, and the return of information gained through exhibits and other forms of public education. The Boston Saloon project provides a unique opportunity to explore a segment of America's diverse past, and the nineteenth-century African American experience in the Far West.

For more information, contact Terri McBride at 775/684-3445, e-mail: tmcbride@clan.lib.nv.us



Virginia City 4th Ward School

The 1883 Graduating class of Virginia City 4th Ward School, included Clarence Sands, the first African American born in the community.

Photo courtesy of University of Nevada-Reno, Special Collections

Standards and Practice for Historic Site Administration Available

Heather Parmenter,
Heritage Investment Program,
Preservation Alliance for
Greater Philadelphia

The Tri-State Coalition of Historic Places, a consortium that serves nearly 300 historic sites in greater Philadelphia, published Standards and Practices for Historic Site Administration. The Standards and Practices were developed by a committee of seasoned professionals and volunteers who serve as executive directors, curators, and board members at historic sites that vary in ownership and management. The document is a valuable resource for diverse communities and their advocates.

Throughout the development of the document, the Tri-State Coalition worked closely with the Heritage Investment Program, which is administered by the Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia. Funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, the Heritage Investment Program is a four-year, \$4.175 million initiative that provides professional services and regrant funds to assist historic sites.

The Standards and Practices offer benchmarks of achievement in all areas of historic site administration including mission, governance, interpretation, and stewardship. The Standards and Practices present a blueprint for action as historic sites strive to recruit new board members, cultivate ties with

funding sources, and reach out to their surrounding communities. The Standards and Practices are \$12, plus \$3 for shipping and handling. To order, send a check made payable to the Tri-State Coalition of Historic Places to the Preservation Alliance for Greater Philadelphia, 1616 Walnut Street, Suite 2110, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

For information, contact Heather Parmenter at 215/546-1146, extension 13, e-mail: hparmenter@juno.com

Caring for Your Family Treasures

Caring for Your Family Treasures will be available in bookstores this fall. *Treasures* is the third title in Washington, DC-based Heritage Preservation's acclaimed *Caring* series. The new volume is a concise guide to caring for objects kept for sentimental interest in nearly every home. With an accessible, brief text and lots of photos, the book brings home the best advice from professional conservators for the care of precious family mementoes such as photo albums, home movies, scrapbooks, toys, quilts, and wedding dresses.

Caring for Your Family Treasures is unique from other books because it is approved by professional conservators, covers a wide variety of materials and appeals to a broad audience.

For more information, contact Heritage Preservation at 888/388-6789, or <http://www.heritagepreservation.org>

OCTOBER 2000



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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service is dedicated to conserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and the values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. The Service is also responsible for managing a great variety of national and international programs designed to help extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Heritage Matters, sponsored by the Cultural Resources Programs of the National Park Service, is published twice-a-year and is free of charge. Readers are invited to submit short articles and notices for inclusion. (Limit submissions to fewer than 400 words and include author's name and affiliation. Black and white photographs or slides are welcome. Photocopied images will not be accepted.) Please submit newsletter items in writing or electronically to: Brian D. Joyner, Editor, *Heritage Matters*, DOI/National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Suite 350NC, Washington, DC 20240. Phone: 202/343-1000, e-mail: Brian_Joyner@nps.gov

The Newsletter was produced in cooperation with the National Park Foundation.

Visit the new Web site for the NPS
 Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative:
www.cr.nps.gov/crdi