Cultural Resources
Managing for the future

A conference for
the National Park Service
and its partners

Santa Fe, New Mexico • May 22-26, 2000

Program & Abstracts
Floor Plan • Radisson Santa Fe
Important Information: Logistical Challenges

Santa Fe is a beautiful town, but it is just that—a town, not a big city. This presents challenges in holding a large meeting such as ours. We will do our best to make things run smoothly; please help us by reading the information below.

Parking congestion / shuttle buses. Parking is free at both the Radisson and the Courtyard, but space is limited. You can help relieve parking congestion at the hotels. Here's how:

- If you are staying at the Radisson, take the free shuttle buses to the Courtyard for the Tuesday and Thursday morning plenary sessions. The buses will loop between the two hotels during the period 7:00-10:00. We have two buses, each seating 47; if you are ready to go early, everyone staying at the Radisson should be able to make it over to the Courtyard by 8:00.
- If you are staying at the Courtyard, try to carpool over to the Radisson.

Updated Program

>>> Sunday, December 3 • Registration (7:00-9:00 pm) • Radisson Kachina Foyer

>>> Monday, December 4 • Affinity Meetings and Welcoming Reception

Registration (Radisson Kachina Foyer) • 7:00-6:00

Affinity meetings (Radisson)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kachina B</th>
<th>Kachina A</th>
<th>Nambe</th>
<th>Tewa</th>
<th>El Tovar</th>
<th>Cabaret</th>
<th>Suite 322</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Landscapes (8:00-5:00)</td>
<td>Historic Architecture (8:00-5:00)</td>
<td>National Historic Landmarks (1:00-5:00)</td>
<td>History (8:00-5:00)</td>
<td>Archeology (8:00-5:00)</td>
<td>Museums / Curatorial (8:00-5:00)</td>
<td>Ethnography (1:00-5:00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GPRA Goals Committee • 2:00-5:00 • The Board Room (Radisson)

Welcoming reception • 6:00-8:30 • La Sala Atrium (Courtyard by Marriott)

Poster Session Set-Up • 8:00-11:00 pm • Cabaret Room (Radisson)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00-10:00</td>
<td>Poster Session Set-Up • Cabaret Room (Radisson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:15</td>
<td>Plenary I for all participants • Courtyard by Marriott La Sala Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Challenge: Managing Cultural Resources in the 21st Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Welcome: Katherine Stevenson, Associate Director, Cultural Resource Stewardship &amp; Partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation: Dr. Ann Webster Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker: Denis Galvin, Deputy Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15-10:00</td>
<td>Break—return to Radisson (two shuttle buses available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>Concurrent sessions (Radisson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Kachina B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #1: Cultural Resource Challenge Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderators: Pat Tiller &amp; Stephanie Toothman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #2: New Research on Cultural Landscapes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(INV)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Bob Page</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #3: Managing Cultural Resources Knowledge:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Choices for the 21st Century (B-B)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Diane Vogt-O’Connor</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-1:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-3:00</td>
<td>Concurrent #6: African-American Community Partnerships (E)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Diane Miller</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #7: Interface of Nature and Culture (INT)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Lucy Lawless</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30-5:30</td>
<td>Break • Poster Stand-By Period (Cabaret Room)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30-5:30</td>
<td>Concurrent #11: Cultural Resources Information Systems (Part 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(INT)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Veletta Canouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #12: Cultural Resources and the World Wide Web (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: S. Terry Childs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #13: Working the Land: Understanding and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Managing Our Nation’s Agricultural Legacy (INV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Marla McEnaney</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00-7:30</td>
<td>Poster Session Reception • Cabaret Room (presenters should be with their posters/demos during the reception)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00-10:00</td>
<td>Video screenings • El Tovar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tracks:**
- **B-B** = Back to Basics
- **INV** = Innovations
- **INT** = Interdisciplinary
- **E** = Education/Training
- **P** = Partnerships

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2
### Wednesday, December 6 • Concurrent Sessions 16-25 — Poster/Demo Session

#### Concurrent sessions (Radisson)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Kachina B</th>
<th>Kachina A</th>
<th>El Tovar</th>
<th>Tewa</th>
<th>Nambe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td>Translating Good Research into Good Interpretation (E)</td>
<td>Challenges of and Opportunities for Park-Based Ethnobotanical Research (INT)</td>
<td>Maritime Resources: Terrestrial, Floating, and Submerged (B-B; P)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Protection and Federal Fire Management Planning (INT)</td>
<td>Tribal Governments and Park Management (P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Dwight Pitcaithley</td>
<td>Moderator: Frederick F. York</td>
<td>Moderator: Michele Aubry</td>
<td>Moderator: A. Trinkle Jones</td>
<td>Moderator: D. Bambi Kraus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:00</td>
<td>Break • Poster Stand-By Period (Cabaret Room)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Bandelier, Taos, Georgia O'Keeffe field trips depart</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>&quot;That Place People Talk About&quot;: The Convergence of Past, Present and Future (INT)</td>
<td>Getting Databases to Talk to Each Other (P)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources, Copyrights, Privacy Legislation, and Restricted Information (E)</td>
<td>Fairmount Park Cultural Resource Inventory (INV)</td>
<td>Disaster Preparedness (B-B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Michael Quijano</td>
<td>Moderator: Carol Griffith</td>
<td>Moderator: Diane Vogt-O'Connor</td>
<td>Moderator: Ben Haavik</td>
<td>Moderator: David Look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-1:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Pecos field trip departs</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>Santa Fe walking tour departs</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Walking tour returns</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>All field trips return</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free evening</td>
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**TRACKS:** B-B=Back to Basics INV=Innovations INT=Interdisciplinary E=Education/Training P=Partnerships
### Thursday, December 7 • Plenary II — Concurrent Sessions 26-40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:15</td>
<td>Plenary II for all participants • Courtyard by Marriott La Sala Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cornerstones Community Partnerships: Historic Preservation as a Vehicle for Preserving Cultural Traditions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Speaker: Sam Baca, Community Liaison, Cornerstones Community Partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15-10:00</td>
<td>Break—return to Radisson (two shuttle buses available)</td>
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</table>

#### Concurrent sessions (Radisson)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>Moderator: Katherine Slick</td>
<td>Moderator: John Robbins</td>
<td>Moderator: Lucy Lawliss</td>
<td>Moderator: Toni Lee</td>
<td>Moderator: tba</td>
<td>Moderator: Blaine Cliver</td>
<td>Moderator: Allen Bohnert</td>
<td>Moderator: Ethan Carr</td>
<td>Moderator: Michele Aubry</td>
<td>Moderators: Bob McIntosh, Debbie Darden, &amp; Maria Burks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Lunch</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:30-1:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-3:00</td>
<td>Concurrent #31: Innovations in Documenting Cultural Resources (INV)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Blaine Cliver</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #32: Undertaking Research and Heritage Resource Management in the Age of Consultation (B-B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Moderator: Allen Bohnert</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #33: Evaluating Cultural Resources: Tough Topics and Difficult Issues for the 21st Century (B-B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Moderator: Ethan Carr</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #34: Cultural Resources Protection Laws (B-B; E)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Michele Aubry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #35: Integrating Resource Data into Park Planning</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Moderators: Bob McIntosh, Debbie Darden, &amp; Maria Burks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Break</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:00-3:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30-5:30</td>
<td>Concurrent #36: Contemporary Topics and Issues in Conservation (INV)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Paul Hartwig</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #37: Management &amp; Preservation of National Park Museum Collections (B-B)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Pam West</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #38: Seeking a More Inclusive System (INV)</td>
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<td>Moderators: Miki Crespi</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #39: Contracting for Research and Preservation Treatments (B-B)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderators: Stephanie Toothman &amp; Rebecca Stevens</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #40: Engaging the Public (INV)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Sue Waldron</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Awards Reception • Kachina Ballroom • Remarks and Awards: Robert Stanton, Director</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:30-8:00</td>
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</table>

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### Friday, December 8 • Concurrent Sessions 41-45 — Plenary Session III

#### Concurrent sessions (Radisson)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td>Kachina B</td>
<td>National Trust for Historic Preservation (P)</td>
<td>Barbara Pahl</td>
<td>9:30-10:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td>Kachina A</td>
<td>American Battlefields: New Issues in Preservation and Interpretation (INV)</td>
<td>Paul Hawke</td>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>El Tovar</td>
<td>Linear Landscapes: Strategies for Their Documentation, Evaluation, and Management (INV)</td>
<td>Susan Calafate Boyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td>Tewa</td>
<td>Linear Landscapes: Strategies for Their Documentation, Evaluation, and Management (INV)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Nambe</td>
<td>Cultural Diversity: Assistance to Micronesia (P)</td>
<td>David Look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td>Nambe</td>
<td>A Look Ahead (P)</td>
<td>tba</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Plenary III for all participants • Radisson Kachina Ballroom

**The Unfinished Bombing: Oklahoma City in American Memory**

Speaker: Edward T. Linenthal, author of *Sacred Ground: Americans and their Battlefields*

Closing remarks: Kate Stevenson; Roger Kennedy, former NPS director

**CR2000 ADJOURNS**

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Welcome • Bienvenidos!

On behalf of the National Park Service, we want to welcome you to Santa Fe and CR2000: Managing for the Future. We are glad you have decided to be here with us, and look forward to a stimulating, enjoyable, and productive week together. Our goals are to increase awareness of the value of cultural resources, strengthen communications among NPS cultural resources staff and our partners, and discuss best practices and recent developments in cultural resources management.

We do not see this as a one-time event, but rather as the beginning of an ongoing dialogue among professionals within NPS and between NPS and other groups. We hope to build on the successes (and shortcomings) of this conference to open new avenues of communication so that all the professions involved in cultural resources can work together in a more integrated way to meet the challenges we all face.

Those of us on the Conference Steering Committee are eager to learn from you about how we can achieve these goals and improve future conferences. Won’t you please take a few moments to fill out the Conference Evaluation Questionnaire and return it to the drop-off box at the registration desk? We will read all your responses thoroughly and consider them thoughtfully as part of our post-conference evaluation.

While you are here in Santa Fe, we want to help you have a valuable conference experience. If you have a problem, suggestion, question, or if you just want to chat, please feel free to approach any one of us. Look for the orange stripe on the bottom of our name badges. We’ll be glad to talk to you.

Once again, thanks from all of us—and best wishes for a great week!

Kate Stevenson, Associate Director, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships
Sande Anderson, Alaska Region
Craig Kenkel, Midwest Region
John Robbins, Washington Office
Pat Tiller, Washington Office
Kirk Cordell, Southeast Region
John Maounis, Northeast Region
Bob Spude, Intermountain Region
Stephanie Toothman, Pacific West Region
Rodd Wheaton, Intermountain Region

Conference Logistics: Emily Dekker-Fiala, The George Wright Society
Important Information: Logistical Challenges
Santa Fe is a beautiful town, but it is just that—a town, not a big city. This presents challenges in holding a large meeting such as ours. We will do our best to make things run smoothly; please help us by reading the information below.

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Conference Program

>>> Sunday, May 21 • Registration (7:00-9:00 pm) • Radisson Kachina Foyer

>>> Monday, May 22 • Affinity Meetings and Welcoming Reception
Registration (Radisson Kachina Foyer) • 7:00-6:00
Affinity meetings (Radisson) • 8:00-6:00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kachina B</th>
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<th>Nambe</th>
<th>Tewa</th>
<th>El Tovar</th>
<th>The Board Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Landscapes</td>
<td>Museums / Curatorial</td>
<td>National Historic Landmarks</td>
<td>Ethnography</td>
<td>Historic Architecture</td>
<td>Archeology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cultural Resource Challenge Team Leaders Meeting • 2:00-4:00 • Courtyard by Marriott—La Vista Room

Welcoming reception • 5:30-8:30
## Tuesday, May 23 • Plenary I — Concurrent Sessions 1-15 — Poster/Demo Session

### 8:00-9:15
**Plenary I for all participants • Courtyard by Marriott La Sala Ballroom**

*The Challenge: Managing Cultural Resources in the 21st Century*

Speakers: Robert Stanton, Director; Katherine Stevenson, Associate Director, Cultural Resource Stewardship & Partnerships; Denis Galvin, Deputy Director

### 9:15-10:00
Break—return to Radisson (two shuttle buses available)

### Concurrent Sessions (Radisson)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kachina B</th>
<th>Kachina A</th>
<th>El Tovar</th>
<th>Tewa</th>
<th>Nambe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent #1</td>
<td>Concurrent #2</td>
<td>Concurrent #3</td>
<td>Concurrent #4</td>
<td>Concurrent #5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Challenge Workshop</td>
<td>New Research on Cultural Landscapes (INV)</td>
<td>Managing Cultural Resources Knowledge: New Choices for the 21st Century (B-B)</td>
<td>Training and Development for Cultural Resources (E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderators: Pat Tiller &amp; Stephanie Toothman</td>
<td>Moderator: Bob Page</td>
<td>Moderator: Betsy Chittenden</td>
<td>Moderator: Tony Knapp</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-1:00 Lunch</td>
<td>Concurrent #6</td>
<td>Concurrent #7</td>
<td>Concurrent #8</td>
<td>Concurrent #9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concurrent #11</td>
<td>Concurrent #12</td>
<td>Concurrent #13</td>
<td>Concurrent #14</td>
<td>Concurrent #15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-3:00</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Information Systems (Part 1)</td>
<td>African-American Legacies: Underground Railroad / Black Churches (E)</td>
<td>Interface of Nature and Culture (INT)</td>
<td>New NPS Research in Archeology (B-B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(INT)</td>
<td>Moderator: Veletta Canouts</td>
<td>Moderator: Diane Miller</td>
<td>Moderator: Lucy Lawliss</td>
<td>Moderator: Jim Thomson</td>
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<td>3:00-3:30 Break • Poster Stand-By Period (Cabaret Room)</td>
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<td>Concurrent #11</td>
<td>Concurrent #12</td>
<td>Concurrent #13</td>
<td>Concurrent #14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moderator: Veletta Canouts</td>
<td>Moderator: S. Terry Childs</td>
<td>Moderator: Charles Pepper</td>
<td>Moderator: Kirk Cordell</td>
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<td>3:30-5:30</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Concurrent #15</td>
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<td>Standards for Preservation Practice (B-B)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Ali Miri</td>
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<td>6:00-7:30 Poster Session Reception • Cabaret Room (presenters should be with their posters/demos during the reception)</td>
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<td>7:00-10:00 Video screenings • The Board Room</td>
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### TRACKS:
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- P=Partnerships

*See map on inside back cover.*
### Wednesday, May 24 • Concurrent Sessions 16-25 — Poster/Demo Session

**Concurrent sessions (Radisson)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Concurrent B</th>
<th>Concurrent A</th>
<th>El Tovar</th>
<th>Tewa</th>
<th>Nambe</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td>Translating Good Research into Good Interpretation (E)</td>
<td>Challenges of and Opportunities for Park-Based Ethnobotanical Research (INT)</td>
<td>Maritime Resources: Terrestrial and Submerged (B-B; P)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Protection and Federal Fire Management Planning (INT)</td>
<td>Tribal Preservation Programs (P)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Dwight Pitcaithley</td>
<td>Moderator: Frederick F. York</td>
<td>Moderator: Michele Aubry</td>
<td>Moderator: A. Trinkle Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30-10:00</td>
<td>Break • Poster Stand-By Period (Cabaret Room)</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Bandelier, Taos, Georgia O'Keeffe field trips depart</td>
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<td>Concurrent #16</td>
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<td>Concurrent #18</td>
<td>Concurrent #19</td>
<td>Concurrent #20</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>&quot;That Place People Talk About&quot;: The Convergence of Past, Present and Future (INT)</td>
<td>Collaborative Approaches to Cultural Resource Information Management in the Western U.S. (P)</td>
<td>Cultural Resources, Copyrights, Privacy Legislation, and Restricted Information (E)</td>
<td>Fairmount Park Cultural Resource Inventory (INV)</td>
<td>Disaster Preparedness (B-B)</td>
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<td>Moderator: Michael Quijano</td>
<td>Moderator: Nancy Miller Schamu</td>
<td>Moderator: Diane Vogt-O’Connor</td>
<td>Moderator: Ben Haavik</td>
<td>Moderator: David Look</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-1:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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**TRACKS:** B-B=Back to Basics INV=Innovations INT= Interdisciplinary E=Education/Training P=Partnerships
### Thursday, May 25 • Plenary II — Concurrent Sessions 26-40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Speaker/Title</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 8:00-9:15  | Plenary II for all participants • Courtyard by Marriott La Sala Ballroom*  
Cornerstones Community Partnerships: Historic Preservation as a Vehicle for Preserving Cultural Traditions  
Speaker: Sam Baca, Community Liaison, Cornerstones Community Partnerships | Courtyard by Marriott La Sala Ballroom*  
Cornerstones Community Partnerships: Historic Preservation as a Vehicle for Preserving Cultural Traditions  
Speaker: Sam Baca, Community Liaison, Cornerstones Community Partnerships |  
| 9:15-10:00 | Break—return to Radisson (two shuttle buses available)                  | Radisson              |  

**Concurrent sessions (Radisson)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Concurrent #26</th>
<th>Concurrent #27</th>
<th>Concurrent #28</th>
<th>Concurrent #29</th>
<th>Concurrent #30</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>Kachina B</td>
<td>Kachina A</td>
<td>El Tovar</td>
<td>Tewa</td>
<td>Nambe</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|            | Reconciling Natural and Cultural Values Through Section 106 Planning and Consultation (P)  
Moderator: Katherine Slick | Natural Resources Challenge  
Moderator: John Robbins | Cultural Landscapes and Small Historical Sites (INV)  
Moderator: Lucy Lawliss | Parks and the Arts (E)  
Moderator: Judith Mueller | Getting the Picture: Developing a Long-Term Plan for the Vanderbilt Mansion (INV)  
Moderator: Nancy Waters |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Concurrent #31</th>
<th>Concurrent #32</th>
<th>Concurrent #33</th>
<th>Concurrent #34</th>
<th>Concurrent #35</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:30-1:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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</table>
|            | Innovations in Documenting Cultural Resources (INV)  
Moderator: Blaine Cliver | Undertaking Research and Heritage Resource Management in the Age of Consultation (B-B)  
Moderator: Allen Bohnert | Evaluating Cultural Resources: Tough Topics and Difficult Issues for the 21st Century (B-B)  
Moderator: Ethan Carr | Cultural Resources Protection Laws (B-B; E)  
Moderator: Michele Aubry | Integrating Resource Data into Park Planning  
Moderators: Bob McIntosh, Debbie Darden, & Maria Burks |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Concurrent #36</th>
<th>Concurrent #37</th>
<th>Concurrent #38</th>
<th>Concurrent #39</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:00-3:30</td>
<td>Break</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|            | Contemporary Topics and Issues in Conservation (INV)  
Moderator: Paul Hartwig | Management & Preservation of National Park Museum Collections (B-B)  
Moderator: Kent Bush | New Park Service Initiatives: Messaging and Diversity  
Moderators: Sue Waldron & Toni Lee | Contracting for Research and Preservation Treatments (B-B)  
Moderators: Stephanie Toothman & Rebecca Stevens | Seeking a More Inclusive System (INV)  
Moderator: Miki Crespi |

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Concurrent #37</th>
<th>Concurrent #38</th>
<th>Concurrent #39</th>
<th>Concurrent #40</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 3:30-5:30  |                | New Park Service Initiatives: Messaging and Diversity  
Moderators: Sue Waldron & Toni Lee | Contracting for Research and Preservation Treatments (B-B)  
Moderators: Stephanie Toothman & Rebecca Stevens | Seeking a More Inclusive System (INV)  
Moderator: Miki Crespi |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:30-8:00</td>
<td>Awards Reception • Kachina Ballroom</td>
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**TRACKS: B-B=Back to Basics INV=Innovations INT= Interdisciplinary E=Education/Training P=Partnerships**

* See map on inside back cover.
### Friday, May 26 • Concurrent Sessions 41-45 — Plenary Session III

#### Concurrent sessions (Radisson)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Concurrent #41</th>
<th>Concurrent #42</th>
<th>Concurrent #43</th>
<th>Concurrent #44</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kachina A</td>
<td>Moderator: Barbara Pahl</td>
<td>Moderator: Paul Hawke</td>
<td>Moderator: Susan Calafate Boyle</td>
<td>Moderator: Ramón Rodríguez Olivas</td>
<td>Moderator: David Look</td>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00-9:30</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions</td>
<td>Plenary III for all participants • Radisson Kachina Ballroom</td>
<td>The Unfinished Bombing: Oklahoma City in American Memory</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30-10:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>Plenary III for all participants • Radisson Kachina Ballroom</td>
<td>The Unfinished Bombing: Oklahoma City in American Memory</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Closing remarks: Edward T. Linenthal, author of Sacred Ground: Americans and their Battlefields</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
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**Tracks:** B-B=Back to Basics INV=Innovations INT=Interdisciplinary E=Education/Training P=Partnerships
Abstracts • Plenaries — Concurrencys — Posters/Demos

Plenary Sessions (listed chronologically)

Tuesday, May 23 • 8:00-9:15 • Courtyard by Marriott La Sala Ballroom

The Challenge: Managing Cultural Resources in the 21st Century

Robert Stanton, Director; Katherine Stevenson, Associate Director, Cultural Resource Stewardship & Partnerships; Denis P. Galvin, Deputy Director

An overview by NPS leaders of the challenges ahead.

Thursday, May 25 • 8:00-9:15 • Courtyard by Marriott La Sala Ballroom

Cornerstones Community Partnerships: Historic Preservation as a Vehicle for Preserving Cultural Traditions

Sam Baca, Community Liaison, Cornerstones Community Partnerships, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Cornerstones Community Partnerships works with communities to not only preserve historic structures but to restore the traditions, skills, and cultural values those buildings represent. Cornerstones works with communities and youth programs to empower people to restore the simple, but important adobe structures of New Mexico villages. The multiple goals of the partnerships include the use of historic preservation as a means of cultural preservation.

Friday, May 26 • 10:00-11:30 • Radisson Kachina Ballroom

The Unfinished Bombing: Oklahoma City in American Memory

Edward T. Linenthal, Professor of Religion and American Culture at the University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

Edward T. Linenthal is the author of Sacred Ground: Americans and Their Battlefields; Preserving Memory: The Struggle to Create America's Holocaust Museum; and History Wars: The Enola Gay and Other Battles for the American Past. He is currently writing a history of the memorial efforts at the site of the 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah building in Oklahoma City, and will speak to CR2000 about the various narratives through which the story was told, narratives which will certainly affect the way interpreters will engage the story with visitors to the memorial.

Concurrent Sessions (listed chronologically; session overviews, if available, come first; then individual presentations within the session)

Concurrent #1 • Cultural Resource Challenge Workshop

Moderators: Pat Tiller & Stephanie Toothman

SESSION OVERVIEW

This facilitated workshop is an opportunity for CR2000 participants to share ideas and recommendations to be incorporated into the Challenge.
Concurrent #2 • New NPS Research on Cultural Landscapes  
*Moderator: Bob Page*

**SESSION OVERVIEW**
This session will highlight recent work being conducted in the cultural landscape preservation field. As the field has developed, so has the understanding of the complexity and specific needs associated with research and management of the broad array of cultural landscapes in the National Park System. The three presentations in the session will illustrate (1) issues associated with managing a specific type of cultural landscape, in particular small historic cemeteries; (2) applying contemporary gender studies theory to the documentation and management of cultural landscapes; and (3) interdisciplinary research and management of cultural landscapes in the Potomac River Valley.

**PRESENTERS**

**Place and Gender**  
*Jill Cowley, Cultural Landscape Architect, Intermountain Support Office, Santa Fe*

**Potomac River Valley**  
*Susan Trail, Assistant Superintendent, Antietam and Monocacy National Battlefields*

**Historic Cemeteries**  
*Dennis Montagna, Philadelphia Support Office*

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Concurrent #3 • Managing Cultural Resources Knowledge: New Choices for the 21st Century  
*Moderator: Betsy Chittenden*

**SESSION OVERVIEW**
At the cusp of the 21st century, cultural resource staff are increasingly becoming knowledge workers, who create, re-create, manage, use, and adaptively re-use information maintained in databases, files, and publications or maintained only as staff expertise. Our captured knowledge provides a context for our resources; serves ongoing park management, interpretation, and research needs; while attracting new communities of scholars, educators, and publishers to our cultural resources. With the advent of GPRA and widespread use of the Web, the pressure for better quality and greater availability of information is growing. The NPS has done a poor job of managing the cultural resources information we have created or acquired, often at great cost. Records management has languished Servicewide with many permanent records lost or destroyed. Park staff departed, often taking with them their uncaptured expertise, as well as their data and records. Key park context and baseline data vanished when parks threw out key resource documentation and project records. With the explosive growth in the use of e-mail and relatively short-lived electronic storage systems, the need for systematic efforts to preserve our cultural information investment has reached a crisis point. This two-part session will describe some new efforts within the NPS to capture, manage, and make accessible key research resources for future efforts and suggest how your park and your profession may be involved in this effort. Documentation strategies, key sources of data for upcoming projects, and new endeavors to enhance the ongoing management of NPS cultural research resources during a time of technological flux will be described. Presenters will describe efforts to revitalize the old field of records management, which is coming out of the mail room and into the electronic age.
Sessions will cover how to recover your park’s investment in producing park-based records and will review some new choices that the National Archives has opened up for park managers interested in records and archival management.

PRESENTERS

Out of the Mail Room: A New Business Approach to Managing Cultural Resource Records
Betsy Chittenden, Deputy Manager, Washington Administrative Program Center (manager of the Servicewide Records, FOIA, and Privacy Programs)

Your Information Investment: How to Find, Save, and Use Significant NPS Cultural Resources Records to Further Your Park’s Goals
Diane Vogt-O’Connor, Senior Archivist, Museum Management Program, National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships

Concurrent #4 • Training and Development for Cultural Resources
Moderator: Tony Knapp, Training Manager, Cultural Resources Stewardship Career Field, Stephen T. Mather Training Center

Servicewide Training Needs Assessment for Cultural Resources Employees: What Do the Results Mean?
Tony Knapp, Training Manager, Cultural Resources Stewardship Career Field, Stephen T. Mather Training Center

Essential competencies have been developed for the 19 occupational groups in and associated with the Cultural Resources Stewardship Career Field. During the last year, a Servicewide Training Needs Assessment has been conducted in partnership with Center for Recreation Resources Policy at George Mason University, Manassas, Virginia. Data from the needs assessment will be used to develop portions of the cultural resources stewardship career field curriculum to delivery competency-based training in the areas of highest need. The data from this survey supports the development of a core curriculum for the career field. The Training Needs Assessment has indicated a core of competencies that all occupational groups feel are important to their job. Therefore, the first step is to develop the core curriculum. An added advantage of developing the core curriculum first, is that it also will satisfy needs for many park employees who have cultural resources management responsibilities as a collateral duty. In addition, there are competencies that are specific to each occupational group. A curriculum for occupational groups also will need to be developed.

The NPS Archeology-Interpretation Shared Competency Curriculum: Developing Skills for Archeologists, Interpreters, and Educators Through Cross-Training
John Jameson, Staff Archeologist, Southeast Archeological Center

The Southeast Archeological Center’s Public Interpretation Initiative was developed in response to the growing public interest in archeology and out of the realization within the professional community that archeologists can no longer afford to be detached from the mechanisms and programs that attempt to communicate archeological information to the lay public. A recent major project of the Initiative is the development and coordination of the National Park Service’s Archeology-Interpretation Shared Competency Curriculum. The goals of this effort are to strengthen the relationship between archeology and public interpretation and ultimately to improve how archeology is presented to the public. Among the main precepts of the curriculum
are the needs for interdisciplinary communication and for sensitive interpretation to multicultural audiences. Planned venues for the new curriculum, among others, include: (1) The Fort Frederica National Monument Archeology Education Program, where the National Park Service has joined forces with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office to develop a week-long teacher workshop as a career developmental opportunity for both NPS and Georgia state employees; and (2) the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom, where international participants can obtain cross-training in the Shared Competency Curriculum and/or graduate-level credits in the University’s Master of Arts in Heritage Education and Interpretation program.

**Archeological Resource Protection Training Program (ARPTP): Interview With a Cultural Resource Vampire**

*Phil Young, Special Investigator, Southwest Support Office*

The history and evolution of ARPTP development will be discussed through the interview of a long-time looter, Mr. Buck Lewd. Mr. Lewd’s criminal career parallels the development of ARPTP courses for protection rangers and archeologists at FLETC, the DOJ/NPS “Archeological Law Overview” course for attorneys/prosecutors, and the efforts at FLETC and NPS (WASO, Archeological Assistance) to create additional advanced courses: “Advanced Cultural Resources Protection” (FLETC), “Archeological Law for the Judiciary” (WASO-AA). Mr. Lewd will be speaking as a current guest of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and will explore the premise: “Training? Why do you guys need more stinkin’ training?”

**The Preservation and Skills Training (PAST) Program**

*Dorothy Printup, Training Manager, Historic Preservation Skills and Crafts Career Field, Historic Preservation Training Center*

The Preservation and Skills Training (PAST) Program is a two year competency-based, skills training program modeled after other successful long-term NPS Servicewide training programs. The program does not offer any promotion potential or require relocation. A mentor is assigned to each trainee to serve as their coach and craft skills instructor. During the two-year period, the mentor (if not already working in the park) travels to the trainee’s park to provide work-centered instruction with the trainee on park historic preservation projects. In addition to working with a mentor, the program’s course of study includes four, 80-hour formal preservation training workshops. The first workshop is the program orientation that also includes an introduction to preservation philosophy and safety awareness. It is followed by three, two-week skills workshops, held in host parks. The last skills workshop also includes the participant certification in which the trainees must complete a written test, present a portfolio to a certification panel, and be interviewed by the panel.

**Preservation Training for Engineers**

*Frances Gale, Training Coordinator, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training*

Although it is widely acknowledged that the structural engineer plays an important role on preservation projects, most engineers gain knowledge of preservation principles “on the job.” There appears to be little formal training to educate engineers about historic preservation or application of contemporary engineering principles to the field of historic preservation. Because preservation work includes restoring historic buildings and the adaptive reuse of engineered structures of both the 19th and 20th centuries, participation of educated engineers is essential. In March 2000, the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training convened a meeting of engineers at the historic Arch Street Meeting House in Philadelphia to discuss ways to improve preservation training for engineers. NCPTT’s Training component worked closely with
PTT Board member and noted engineer Nick Gianopulos in planning the meeting. A small group of engineers and educators participated in the discussions including how training in preservation principles might be better incorporated into engineering degree programs. They also explored opportunities for developing preservation training for continuing education programs and possibilities for establishing certificate programs in historic preservation. This presentation will review the topic of engineers in historic preservation and the meeting's recommendations for improving preservation training for engineers. The presentation also will be an opportunity to discuss the field's needs and perspectives on engineering expertise and services.

Concurrent #5 • Conservation of Cultural Resources Through Heritage Development
Moderator: Judy Hart, Program Leader for National Heritage Areas, National Park Service

SESSION OVERVIEW
The session will describe innovative and creative ways to preserve culture, and make it available to the public, through heritage development, including National Heritage Areas. Phyllis Ellin and Ana Koval will describe the resources of the I & M Canal, and describe and show slides of their innovative work to preserve and interpret to the public the story of the Canal, and its history with the city of Chicago and the Region. Carol Shull will describe two programs now available on the web that are based on National Historic Landmarks and properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and National Parks: travel itineraries called Discover Our Shared Heritage, and Teaching with Historic Places which provides classroom-ready lesson plans on the web and in print. The Teaching with Historic Places also includes professional development workshops and materials. Judy Hart will describe the program for National Heritage Areas within the National Park Service, including how they are created, and managed, and will present slides on the resources in several of the National Heritage Areas.

PRESENTERS
Phyllis Ellin, Executive Director of the Illinois & Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor
Ana Koval, Executive Director of the Canal Corridor Association
Carol Shull, Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service
Judy Hart, Program Leader for National Heritage Areas, National Park Service

Concurrents #6 & #11 • Integrating Cultural Resources Information: Challenges and Successes
Moderators: V. Canouts and R. Biallas

SESSION OVERVIEW
Effective use of computers in National Park units, advances in computer technology, and the need for replicable measures of performance have caused the NPS cultural resources stewardship programs to review the operations of the service-wide databases. First developed on the national level to standardize data collection and provide a single point of access for resource specific data, the service-wide databases must now operate within a more integrated framework, at both the park and national levels. The panelists will explore the nature of the cultural resources data sets, their relationships, similarities, and differences, compare the cultural resources enterprise systems with other park mission and administrative systems, and discuss case studies of integrated applications in the park units. Current and future directions of NPS and cultural
resource information management systems will be discussed by panelists and members of the audience. There will be demonstrations of the Cultural Resources Databases immediately after the session.

PRESENTERS

**Introduction**
V. Canouts

**Panel I: Functionality of Cultural Resource Databases**
L. Fairchilds (LCS), T. Childs (ASMIS), B. Page (CLAIMS), M. Schoepfle (ERI), A. Hitchcock (ANCS+), R. Biallas (CRBIB), M. Ostergren (NRBIB); V. Canouts, Moderator

**Panel II: Integration of Cultural Resource Databases at the Park and Regional Levels**
Case Studies I, Regional and System Integration; R. Biallas, Moderator
C. Goetcheus, Natural and Cultural Resource Data in CLAIMS
A. Remley, Vanishing Treasures
V. Canouts, Integrative Model for Servicewide Databases

**BREAK**

**Case Studies II, Park Integration; V. Canouts, moderator**
A. Vawser, GIS in the Parks
Presenter tba, Integrated Administrative and Resource Systems at the Park Level

**Panel III: Discussion; R. Biallas, moderator**
L. Fairchild, Summation of issues related to NPS/CR information management systems

**Discussion from the Floor**

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**Concurrent #7 • African-American Legacies: Underground Railroad / Black Churches**
Moderator: Diane Miller
No abstract available.

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**Concurrent #8 • Interface of Nature and Culture**
Moderator: Lucy Lawliss
No abstract available.
Concurrent #9 • New NPS Research in Archeology  
*Moderator: Jim Thomson, Archeologist, PWR-CC*

**PRESENTERS**

**Historians and Archeologists as Partners: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Identifying and Locating the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre Site, Colorado**

*Jerome Greene, Harpers Ferry Center; and Douglas Scott, Midwest Archeological Center*

**Historical and Archeological Investigations of Apache War Sites Within the Guadalupe Mountains of Texas and New Mexico**

*Charles M. Hacker, Anthropology Program, NPD-JMT-Santa Fe*

**High Sierra Surveys in Kings Canyon National Park, California: Three Field Seasons of Basic Inventory**

*Thomas L. Burge, Park Archeologist, Sequoia-Kings Canyon NP: Greg Burchardt, Cultural Resource Specialist, Mount Rainier NP: Mount Rainier Investigations*

**Looking for Lewis and Clark: Investigations at Fort Clatsop**

*Jim Thomson, Archeologist, Pacific West Region, Columbia Cascades SO*

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Concurrent #10 • Partners Preserving National Historic Landmarks

*Moderators: Barb Pahl, Director, Mountain/Plains Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Susan Escherich, Coordinator, National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, National Park Service*

**SESSION OVERVIEW**

This session will discuss how working with partners to focus on the needs of National Historic Landmarks has paid off with benefits to particular Landmarks as well as to Landmarks as a group. We will talk about actual issues and responses that have and have not worked, and the benefits of collaboration between different preservation groups. The first third of the session will focus on newly strengthened partnership between the National Park Service, the National Trust, State Historic Preservation Offices, statewide and local preservation organizations, and landmark owners. Focused cooperation is resulting in exciting progress at the demonstration sites and providing a blueprint for future collaboration. The second third of the session will deal with the newly formed National Historic Landmarks Stewards Association. This group has identified a national agenda to preserve, advocate and promote National Historic Landmarks. Staff of the many parks that contain National Historic Landmarks are welcome to join the NHLSA. In the Midwest, Park Superintendents and staff are already working with National Historic Landmarks, providing technical assistance and monitoring. Working with landmarks can be mutually beneficial, and help parks develop closer relationships with their gateway and nearby communities.

**PRESENTERS**

**Improved Collaboration and Communication with Preservation Partners**

*Susan Escherich, Coordinator, National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative, National Park Service*
Traveler’s Rest Demonstration Project
Barb Pahl, Director, Mountain/Plains Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Angel Island Immigration Station Demonstration Project
Dan Quan, Board of Directors, Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation

Frawley Ranch Demonstration Project
Dena Sanford, Architectural Historian, National Park Service Midwest Regional Office

Wheelock Academy
Catherine Colby, Historic Architect, National Park Service Southwest Support Office

Bonnie Halda, Manager, Cultural Resources Group, National Park Service
Mary Leach, Co-Chair, National Historic Landmark Stewards Association
Rachel Franklin-Weekley, National Park Service, Midwest Office

Concurrent #11 (see Concurrent #6)

Concurrent #12 • Cultural Resources and the World Wide Web: Communication and Education Opportunities into the Future
Moderator: S. Terry Childs, Archeologist and Cultural Resources Web Team Leader

SESSION OVERVIEW
This session highlights how cultural resources staff of the National Park Service are using new technologies offered by the World Wide Web to achieve a variety of public outreach, education, and interdisciplinary goals. These goals include: reaching out to new and bigger audiences about the importance of, variety of, and interrelationships between cultural resources; educating the public about preserving and protecting cultural resources and how they can get involved; and providing speedy and reliable access to technical information produced by NPS experts. Now with over 85,000 visitors a week, this session looks at what we have learned and where we must go to continue our tremendous growth.

PRESENTERS
Spreading the Word: How the National Register of Historic Places Uses the Web to Further Its Mission and Program Goals
Carol Shull, Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

Using Web-based Databases for Information Dissemination: The Preservation Technology and Training Clearinghouse
Mary S. Carroll, Information Management Director

Long Distance Learning on the Web
S. Terry Childs, Archeologist, and Kay Weeks, Technical Writer & Editor and Coordinator for Standards, Outreach & Education
SESSON OVERVIEW

“Agriculture—The most useful, the most healthful, the most noble employment of man. I know of no pursuit in which more important service can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture.” Attributed to George Washington, c. 1790. Agriculture has had an important and far reaching influence on this country’s development. It has helped form our Nation’s social trends, cultural values and landscape character. The National Park Service is one of the principle stewards of historical agricultural landscapes in the country. This session will explore the diverse range of agricultural resources in parks and discuss current preservation theory and practice used in their management.

PRESENTERS

Managing Agricultural Landscapes in the National Park Service

Marla McEnaney, Historical Landscape Architect, Midwest Regional Office; John Debo, Jr., Superintendent, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

The independent family farm and pastoral qualities of the rural countryside are concepts deeply engrained in our shared consciousness, yet few Americans have an informed understanding of our agricultural legacy. While there is no question that agricultural production has shaped the physical landscape to a degree greater than any other land management activity, very few units of the national park system protect or interpret these historic resources. This paper will highlight past and current NPS management of agricultural landscapes, and examine how maintenance practices need to be improved and expanded to address these cultural landscapes. It will also evaluate specific recent efforts at balancing landscape preservation with ongoing farming activities. At the national scale, this effort includes completing a study of agriculture in the National Parks. The specific park examples include Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area and Ebey’s Landing National Historic Preserve, two parks currently attempting to manage and enhance agricultural production within their boundaries. Two additional parks, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, are attempting to manage and interpret derelict agricultural landscapes. These case studies will illustrate how documenting, evaluating and maintaining historic agricultural landscapes can enhance visitor education programs and increase awareness of our agricultural history. The critical evaluation will demonstrate how current NPS efforts can be improved to insure better landscape preservation in the future.
Historic Orchards: Reservoirs of Cultural Heritage and Biodiversity

Susan Dolan, Acting Program Lead for the Cultural Landscapes Program, Columbia Cascades Cluster, Pacific West Region; Charles Pepper, Deputy Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Northeast Region

The National Park Service is one of the principal stewards of historic orchards in the United States. These orchards, which date to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, represent significant aspects of agricultural history and social trends in the country. Many of the orchards under the care of the National Park Service, such as the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg National Military Park, have direct historical associations with important people or events. In addition, these orchards, which retain extant historical varieties, are globally important reservoirs of fruit and nut biodiversity. Understanding the history of orchard development and the genetic value of historic fruit varieties is the first step toward implementing an effective stewardship program. This session will acquaint participants with orchard preservation issues and objectives such as determining historic significance, evaluating horticultural rarity, and conserving agricultural biodiversity. Presenters will introduce the historical and cultural context of orchards in the United States, explore the diversity of orchards within the National Park Service, and discuss preservation challenges and solutions. Audience participation will be encouraged and the session will include a moderated question, answer, and discussion period.

Concurrent #14 • Cultural Resources Planning for a New Park: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach

Moderator: Kirk Cordell

This panel will highlight a multi-disciplinary approach to the many issues and decisions involved in cultural resources planning for the new Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site in Alabama. It will also deal with interdisciplinary ethnography at an existing park: Independence National Historical Park. With the Tuskegee Airmen site, it became apparent early on that oral history would be critical to the park’s purpose. The story at this site is essentially the story of the estimated 13,000 original participants in the Tuskegee Airmen Experience, ranging from pilots and parachute riggers to janitors and local residents. This will be a major national project; merely identifying and locating interviewees will be challenging. As we began to plan the oral history project, we realized that it had implications for nearly every aspect of the new park and would involve the disciplines of history, interpretation, museum curation, historic landscape architecture, ethnography, and historic architecture:

- Establishing a national oral history project with 1,500 to 2,000 interviews involves countless decisions on personnel, equipment, travel, methodology, etc.
- Ethnographic sensitivity is key because of the racial, political, and class divisions that marked the Tuskegee Airmen Experience.
- Oral history interviews at the airfield will provide critical information for the stabilization and rehabilitation of the buildings and landscape.
- Curatorial issues range from properly documenting and storing each interview through archiving the project and its results to handling donations of artifacts from interviewees.
- The permanent archive of interviews and transcripts will form the core of the historical record of the Tuskegee Airmen.
- Throughout the planning, the use of interviews (audio or video) in interpretation must be considered.
The oral history project also involves establishing and maintaining working relationships with veterans’ organization, the Air Force, colleges and universities, local governments, etc. The goal of the panel will be to encourage consideration and discussion of the many issues entailed in cultural resources planning for a new historical park unit. At Independence, a variety of groups use the park for ceremonies and expressions of dissent. A description of the park’s ethnography program and its benefits to various park divisions will be presented.

PRESENTERS (TENTATIVE)
Willie Madison, Superintendent, Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site (Overview of park cultural resources planning)
Robert Blythe, Historian, Chief, Research & Inventory, SERO CRS (Setting up the oral history project; establishing a research archive)
Allen Bohnert, Chief, Curatorial Services, SERO CRS (Curatorial issues involved in park planning and the oral history project)
Lucy Lawliss, Landscape Architect, Chief, Cultural Landscapes, SERO CRS (Landscape issues at the historic Moton Field site)
J. Anthony Paredes, Anthropologist, Chief, Ethnography and Indian Affairs, SERO CRS (Ethnographic issues in oral history project; identification of the broadest possible universe of interview candidates)
Dan Scheidt, Architect, Chief, Building Conservation Research, SERO CRS (Stabilization & restoration of site buildings; role of oral history in guiding these)
Don Wollenhaupt, Chief of Interpretation, SERO (Planning the oral history project for maximum benefit to interpretive program)
Doris Devine Fanelli, Chief, Division of Cultural Resources Management, INDE (Interdisciplinary Ethnography at Independence National Historical Park)

Concurrent #15 • Standards for Preservation Practice
Moderator: Ali Miri
No abstract available.

Concurrent #16 • Translating Good Research into Good Interpretation
Moderator: Dwight Pitcaithley
No abstract available.

Concurrent #17 • Challenges of and Opportunities for Park-Based Ethnobotanical Research
Moderators: Ed Natay, Intermountain Region American Indian Trust Responsibilities Officer, Santa Fe; David Ruppert, NPS-Denver; and Frederick F. York, NPS-Seattle

SESSION OVERVIEW
From an exclusively natural resources perspective, native plants and plant materials in parks, have been looked at as objects to be documented and understood as part of the natural world with little or no consideration of the economic or cultural values they may embody. As part of nature, plants have been objects of study for botanists and other natural resources specialists who have documented plant species through observations and have provided basic inventories
and problem focused research to assist in plant management and protection. Plants, however, are an excellent example of a widely occurring, highly diversified set of natural resources that may also be cultural resources for a wide variety of human populations. In some cases, plants as cultural resources are valued as commodities with a cash value in local, national and international systems of exchange. In others, plants as cultural resources are valued because of either the special uses members of specific cultural groups have traditionally made of them or certain unique and enduring associations. Although the economic and cultural values of plants often coincide, the focus of this session is on plants as cultural resources with traditionally based cultural significance for certain contemporary American Indian communities. This 90-minute session includes three 20-minute presentations on park-based ethnobotanical projects by researchers, one ten minute presentation on consultation and collaboration with a Pacific Northwest tribe concerning botanical resources at Mount Rainier National Park, and a twenty minute discussion of issues to be facilitated by the session organizers.

PRESENTERS
Research on Plants with the Klamath Tribes at Lava Beds National Monument and Crater Lake National Park
Doug Deur, Geographer and Anthropologist, Louisiana State University

Meeting the Dual Goals of Cultural Resource Use and Wild Plant Conservation: Learning from Native American Land Management Practices
Kat Anderson, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, UC-Davis

An Ethnobotanical Inventory and the Creation of a Plant Voucher Specimen Collection at Nez Perce National Historical Park
Joy Mastrogiuseppe, Curator, Museum of Anthropology, Washington State University

Plant Resource Protection and Consultation with the Nisqually Tribe about Plants at Mount Rainier NP
Gary Ahlstrand, Chief of Resources, Mount Rainier National Park

Open discussion of issues raised by the presenters

Concurrent #18 • Maritime Resources: Terrestrial and Submerged
Moderator: Michele Aubry

SESSION OVERVIEW
Speakers in this session will describe (1) maritime history and preservation initiatives inside and outside the National Park System; (2) the paradox of protecting a culturally sensitive site that is a potential threat to its surrounding natural ecosystem; and (3) a strategy for enhancing NPS stewardship of its submerged cultural resources.

PRESENTERS
Kevin Foster, Manager, National Maritime Initiative; National Register, History & Education Program; National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship & Partnerships
Kathleen Billings, Superintendent, USS Arizona Memorial
Michele Aubry, Archeologist, Archeology & Ethnography Program, National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship & Partnerships
Concurrent #19 • Cultural Resources Protection and Federal Fire Management Planning
Moderator: A. Trinkle Jones

SESSION OVERVIEW
Fire is a natural event that affects NPS and other federal lands. Due to fire suppression strategies and the accumulation of hazard fuels for nearly a century, the risk of excessive damage to cultural resources has greatly increased. To manage this risk, the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) is supporting an integrated approach to the protection of cultural resources during a fire. The approach relies on pre-event planning to identify and determine levels of protection for resources at risk. Working with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), NIFC wishes to develop a programmatic agreement under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to guide preservation management before, during, and after fires. Related programs include the hazard fuel assessment and reduction program, research on fire effects on cultural resources, increasing accessibility to previous research results, and cultural resource protection training for fire management officers and cultural resource managers.

PRESENTERS
Paul Gleeson, Chief, Cultural Resources, Olympic National Park
Trinkle Jones, Supervisory Archeologist, NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center

Concurrent #20 • Tribal Preservation Programs
Moderator: D. Bambi Kraus
No abstract available.

Concurrent #21 • “That Place People Talk About”: The Convergence of Past, Present and Future
Moderator: Michael Quijano, National Park Service, Petroglyph NM, Chief, Resource Protection and Management

Petroglyph National Monument and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes presently are completing Phase I of a two-year Ethnographic Landscape Report. The purpose of the project is to identify and document the historical contemporary uses, and associations that contemporary communities maintain with Albuquerque’s West Mesa, including Petroglyph National Monument. In our landscape approach and understanding, cultural landscapes are more than the built environment. They also are constructed from the meanings that communities give to the places with which they interact. This session will introduce the project, review some of the methods and findings, and provide some of the communities’ perspectives on the consultation process and the meaning of their landscapes. The landscape has many layers. Each community has different perspectives on meanings and value of place, some of which are incomprehensible to the dominant society. Together we are trying to
learn to listen to what each community has to say—to allow the project to be a tool for the Monument to use to decide what responsible long term management (visitor facilities, interpretation, resource management, etc.) should or could be; and to allow for these communities to sustain their connection while fulfilling its role as a National Monument in an urban setting.

**PRESENTERS**
*Kurt Anschuetz, Project Director, Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes*
*T. J. Ferguson, Heritage Resources Management Consultant, Rio Grande Foundation Consultant working with Zuni, Acoma, Laguna and Hopi Tribes*
*Klara Kelley, Consulting Anthropologist, Rio Grande Foundation working with Navajo Nation*
*Harris Frances, Cultural Rights Consultant, Rio Grande Foundation working with Navajo Nation*
*William Weahkee, Director, Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos, Inc. (Jemez, Cochiti, Santa Ana, Sandia and Zia Pueblos)*
*Peter Pino, Tribal Administrator, Pueblo of Zia, Zia Pueblo, New Mexico*
*Alexa Roberts, National Park Service, Southwest Support Office, WASO Ethnography Program*

**Concurrent #22 • Collaborative Approaches to Cultural Resource Information Management in the Western U.S.**
*Moderator: Nancy Miller Schamu, National Council of SHPOs*

**SESSION OVERVIEW**
This session will outline the rationale for and current scope of collaboration among States and federal agencies of information on cultural resources. This innovative approach creates a communication system among different data bases. Site specific information is available on location, type and level of significance. The Bureau of Land Management sees this project as a way to improve the management of cultural resources and streamline data management and project approvals. Further, the participants will highlight the benefits of collaboration covering technical advances, developing relationships with industry, and bringing multiple cultural management agencies together. In the future, this project will build a model for a national infrastructure for cultural resources data sharing.

**PRESENTERS**
*Tim Seaman, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office*
*Meg Van Ness, Colorado State Historic Preservation Office*
*Rick Karl, AZSITE Consortium*
*Eric Ingbar, Gnomon, Inc.*
*Mary Hopkins, Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office*
Concurrent #23 • Cultural Resources, Copyrights, Privacy Legislation, and Restricted Information: Issues of Ownership, Contracting, and Statutory Restrictions
Moderator: Diane Vogt-O'Connor, Senior Archivist, Museum Management Program, National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships

SESSION OVERVIEW
Cultural resource professionals encounter copyright and privacy issues each day as they research; create oral, video, or transcribed histories; photograph, digitize, or film parks; publish; manage collections or records for others to use; produce Web sites; prepare exhibits; and contract or partner with others. Many cultural resource professionals do not realize that the NPS does not hold the copyrights to significant portions of the materials within our files—archival, library, and museum collections—and to much of the materials produced by our contractors, cooperators, partners, and volunteers. Cultural resource professionals often do not realize that most images, recordings, and words of private living individuals are protected and require written permission of the documented individual to use. Access to other materials and information within our collections may be restricted by other specific statutes. This session will provide an overview of copyright, privacy legislation, publicity legislation, and some of the other basic statutes that restrict either access or use of NPS-held materials. Cultural resource professionals will be given clear guidance on how to determine the status of their materials and manage the risks involved in use of these materials.

PRESENTER
Carla Mattix, Senior Intellectual Property Rights Solicitor, Department of the Interior

Concurrent #24 • Fairmount Park Cultural Resource Inventory: Utilizing GIS and GPS Technology for Management of Philadelphia's Public Park System
Moderator: Ben Haavik, GIS/GPS Coordinator, Cultural Resource Inventory, Fairmount Park Commission

SESSION OVERVIEW
Fairmount Park, the public park system in Philadelphia, consists of over 8900 acres of park space located within seven major watersheds as well as numerous neighborhood parks. An enormous collection of cultural resources exists within the Park ranging from historical structures and landscapes, outdoor art, recreational facilities and trails to numerous features of infrastructure such as maintenance buildings, bridges, culverts, and retaining walls. These cultural features span in age from the time of colonial development, as illustrated by National Historic Landmarks Mount Pleasant and Historic Rittenhouse Town, through massive WPA initiatives in the 1930s and ending with the modern projects required for sustaining the park system. In an effort to handle its vast array of resources, cultural and otherwise, the Fairmount Park Commission and the Fairmount Park Historic Preservation Trust, Inc. launched the Fairmount Park Cultural Resource Inventory (FPCRI) using new technologies to assist in the management of these resources. Utilizing a Geographic Information System (GIS), the Park is bringing resource management into the twenty-first century through interactive mapping linked to database records. In 1998, Phase I of the FPCRI was initiated. This phase was interested only with structures (“things with a roof or were meant to have a roof”). After developing a database that identified 325 pieces of information to be collected for each building, site visits were conducted and digital photos taken. Phase II, initiated in 1999, identified and created a database for 45 different man-made features within the Park, including trails, bridges, walls,
culverts, outdoor art, benches and manholes. Phase II required the use of a Global Positioning System (GPS) for the field gathering of data. The session will cover the development and implementation of both phases as well as live demonstrations of the system and its uses.

PRESENTERS
Ben Haavik, GIS/GPS Coordinator, Cultural Resource Inventory, Fairmount Park Commission, Historic Preservation Office
Theresa Stuhlman, Preservation Planner, Fairmount Park Commission, Historic Preservation Office

Concurrent #25 • Disaster Preparedness
Moderator: David W. Look, AIA, Chief, Cultural Resources Team, Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Park Service

SESSION OVERVIEW
The session will consist of four short presentations followed by a panel discussion.

PRESENTERS
Overview of Disasters and Disaster Preparedness
David W. Look, AIA, Chief, Cultural Resources Team, Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Park Service

Disaster preparedness at the local, state, and national level is focused almost entirely on responding to disasters—rescuing lives; recovering bodies; providing emergency medical treatment, food, clothes, and shelter; restoring utilities, law and order; clearing circulation routes; removing hazards and debris; preventing disease; and assessing damage. Some effort is made to provide mitigation for essential services and facilities, such as hospitals, fire and police stations, and emergency command centers. No consideration is given to cultural resources. Historic and prehistoric buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts are irreplaceable cultural resources. As responsible stewards it is our duty to make sure that these irreplaceable cultural resources are preserved and protected and perpetuity for future generations. Historical architects, engineers, landscape architects, archeologist, and conservators spend months and even years analyzing problem and deterioration. Loss of historic fabric is documented to the fraction of an inch over years, decades, and centuries. During a disaster nature can find the weakest link in a matter of seconds. Whole sections of building or whole resources can be a total loss. Resources that survive the disaster may not survive the recovery. Almost all resources are located in one or more disaster zones. What disaster zones are your resources located? Have you done a risk assessment? What if anything can be done before a disaster to reduce the possibility of loss of live and loss of historic fabric? What can be done during and after a disaster to stabilize, protect, and preserve the damaged resource? Do you have a Disaster Preparedness Plan? What should it include? If you have a plan, have you had disaster drills? Is your plan outdated and in need of revision? Do you know where and how to turn off the gas, electricity, and water? What supplies and equipment should you have on hand for the recovery? Do you know where to turn for help? What mutual aid agreements could you establish before the next disaster? Remember that it is not a question of “if” but “when.” Often the difference between an emergency and a disaster is preparation.
Disaster Damage and Impact
Vicki Sandstead, National Historic Landmark Program, National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts

One characteristic of society is: we forget. If disaster has not happen to us or someone we know, the probability of it happening to us seems slim. Another characteristic is: without obvious need or advantage, we don’t prepare. Yet, disaster planning is critical to stewardship. During a disaster, chaos results without direction. Planning helps us remain calm and purposeful. Preparedness is also fundamental to sound asset management. How long we keep resources depends on how long we plan for their protection. Disasters are inevitable. In the long term, a disaster at any given location is inevitable. Sensational disasters are earthquakes and hurricanes. However, flooding kills more people and causes more damage than any other natural hazard. Today, we live with changing weather patterns, 500-year floods now occur about every 100 years. Tornado, civil unrest, terrorism, and severe storms can be equally devastating. At the most fundamental level, statistics indicate there is a 1 in 100 chance of any given building in any given year having a fire. Emergencies without planning often escalate to disaster. The important question therefore becomes, what can we do before, during and following a disaster to best protect our resources and minimize damage or loss.

Disaster Preparedness Training for Floods
Tony Knapp, Training Manager, Cultural Resource Stewardship Career Fields, Stephen T. Mather Training Center, National Park Service

Professional competencies are being developed for cultural resource specialists for disaster preparedness in general and on particular types of disasters? Harpers Ferry, the C. & O. Canal, and other national parks have experienced devastating floods. The damage has totaled in the millions of dollars. Park staffs have learned much from their experience from dealing with these disasters. Mitigation has been executed to reduce the amount of damage in the future and to enable the parks. This knowledge and experience needs to be documented and disseminated through publications and training. The Mather Training Center is an ideal location for classroom training and site visits relating to flood preparedness, response, and recovery. The disaster preparedness training for floods is the first in a series of training classes focusing on a particular type of disaster. Courses will later be developed for other types of disasters.

Disaster Preparedness for Collections
Duncan Hay, Director, Northeast Museum Services Center, National Park Service

Our collections deserve no less attention and protection than our historic structures. Too often collections are stored in the worse locations (attics, basements, etc.) when disasters hit. What can be done before, during, and after a disaster to minimize damage or destruction to collections?

Panel discussion: David Look (Moderator), Vicki Sandstead, Bruce Noble, and Tony Knapp
Concurrent #26 • Reconciling Natural and Cultural Values Through Section 106 Planning and Consultation
Moderator: Katherine Slick, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

SESSION OVERVIEW
This session will explore opportunities in the Council’s new Section 106 regulations for coordinating and integrating NEPA and Section 106 processes, particularly to address the issue of reconciling natural and cultural values in the national parks. Among other innovative approaches to be discussed will be the recent creation of a Council member task force on balancing cultural and natural values in national parks. The task force is charged with developing policies for integrated consideration of cultural and natural values in Section 106 and Section 110 contexts. The session will draw from Council experience with current cases that illustrate this topic. Views of the audience will be solicited for consideration by the task force.

PRESENTERS
John M. Fowler
Jane Crisler
Martha Catlin

Concurrent #27 • Natural Resources Challenge
Moderator: John Robbins

SESSION OVERVIEW
This session will give CR2000 participants an update on the Natural Resources Challenge and insights into what has worked well and what hasn’t.

PRESENTERS
Mike Soukup
Abby Miller

Concurrent #28 • Cultural Landscapes and Small Historical Parks
Moderator: Lucy Lawliss, Chief, Cultural Landscape Program, Southeast Regional Office

SESSION OVERVIEW
The increasing awareness and documentation of cultural landscapes is requiring park management to acknowledge historically significant land areas with extensive boundaries and considerable acreage. These landscapes include overlapping natural and cultural systems and values. For small historical parks and sites, the entire park is often a cultural landscape. For these reasons, the size and complexity of cultural landscapes cause conflict among park resource managers who are unsure of how to deal with these multi-faceted resources. This is particularly telling in the General Management Plan (GMP) process. Despite the fact that Director’s Order 2-Park Planning (DO-2) was recently revised (May 1998) and is a significant departure from its predecessors, the revision offers little help for small historical parks in dealing with the cultural landscape as their primary resource. In fact, the core of the GMP approach—management prescriptions and management zoning—is not a good fit for this type of park. The purpose of this panel is to consider GMPs currently in process using the revised DO-2 and to offer
supplementary guidelines for its future application in small historical parks. This panel will be developed into a paper and submitted to the CRM Bulletin for consideration.

PRESENTERS
Connie Backlund, Carl Sandburg National Historic Site
Tim Bemisderfer; Southeast Regional Office
Gary Johnson, Blue Ridge Parkway

Concurrent #29 • Parks and the Arts
Moderator: Judith Mueller
No abstract available.

Concurrent #30 • Getting the Big Picture: Providing Interdisciplinary Perspective with Historic Resource Studies
Moderator: Nancy Waters, Senior Curator, Northeast Museum Services Center, Boston Support Office

SESSION OVERVIEW
Historic Resource Studies have been with us for a long time. First described as a specific planning document in the late 1960s, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (Release No. 5, 1997) describes the HRS as one of the nine baseline research reports that should be completed before more specialized studies are undertaken. The HRS provides a historical overview for a site and identifies and evaluates a park's cultural resources within historic contexts to inform resource management and interpretive decisions. This presentation will argue that the HRS is the most important of the baseline reports: the cornerstone from which to build a strong research foundation. A case-study featuring the recently completed HRS for Vanderbilt Mansion NHS will illustrate the pitfalls of not having this critical study, as well as the great benefits of initiating a well-conceived and researched HRS. In 1995, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site—which administers Springwood, the Home of FDR; Val-Kil Cottage, Eleanor Roosevelt's personal retreat; and Vanderbilt Mansion, the country estate of Frederick and Louise Vanderbilt—was asked during an early GPRA strategic planning exercise, to seriously consider how best to cut overall operating costs. One immediate proposal was to close Vanderbilt Mansion. After all, the Mansion is “not as important” as the other two sites, and while many Americans have no idea who Frederick Vanderbilt is, the public strongly identifies with Franklin and Eleanor. To justify the decision, attendance figures and public interest were both considered. Then the discussion turned to the relative significance of the three sites. Much to their chagrin, park staff and regional advisors recognized that they could not accurately articulate the significance of the Vanderbilt estate. Everyone could rattle off the basic facts: the mid-19th century landscape was designed by Andre Parmentier; the Mansion was designed by McKim, Mead & White; and the interiors were designed by important decorators including Ogden Codman and Stanford White. However, how “representative” the Vanderbilt estate is within the context of gilded age estates and how “significant” the work of the architects and designers is when compared with their other work and the work of their contemporaries was simply not known. In 1997 CRPP funding was secured to prepare a HRS. The purpose of the study was to document and assess the cultural resources of the Vanderbilt’s Hyde Park, from 1895 when Frederick W. and Louise Vanderbilt purchased the property, to Frederick's death in 1938, and to the present. The study evaluates the integrity and significance of the
property and places it within broader historical contexts. This analysis will be used to revise the National Register Nomination form to include additional descriptive information, new contexts, and an expanded Statement of Significance. The HRS has taken an interdisciplinary approach to research and interpretation. Peggy Albee (NPS) wrote sections on architecture. Nina Gray (independent scholar) wrote sections on the furnished interiors of the mansion, material culture, and the architectural patronage of the Vanderbilt Family and country house types. Pamela Herrick (independent scholar) wrote sections on the service areas of the mansion, occupancy of the estate, the history of the Hudson Valley and country house types. Molly Berger (independent scholar) wrote sections on the technology and mechanical systems on the estate. And, Elliot Foulds (NPS) wrote sections on the cultural landscape. The significant findings of the report, along with comments on the interdisciplinary approach will be presented along with slides of the property. This presentation will address two of the five main topics to be addressed by the conference: “Back to Basics” and “Interdisciplinary Approaches.”

PRESENTERS
Sarah Olson, Superintendent, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt National Historic Site
Peggy Albee, Architectural Conservator, Northeast Cultural Resources Center, Boston Support Office
Pamela Herrick, Museum Consulting Services
Nina Gray, Independent Decorative Arts Scholar
Eliot Foulds, Historical Landscape Architect, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Nancy Waters, Senior Curator, Northeast Museum Services Center, Boston Support Office
Paul Weinbaum, Program Manager, History, Boston Support Office

Concurrent #31 • Innovations in Documenting Cultural Resources
Moderator: E. Blaine Oliver, Manager, Historic American Buildings Survey, and Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service

PRESENTERS
Recording America’s Park Roads
Tim Davis, Historian, HABS/HAER, National Park Service
Since 1988 the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) has conducted a systematic interdisciplinary survey of roads and related resources in America’s national parks and parkways. The aim of HAER’s National Park Roads program is to create a thorough visual and textual record of historically significant roads, bridges, and ancillary structures. The documentation includes large-format photographs, measured and interpretive drawings, and detailed historical narratives. HAER research provides baseline documentation and background research to aid management decisions and provide design guidelines for engineers, architects, and landscape architects. The HAER park roads documentation is a valuable resource for cultural resource managers, interpreters, and anyone else interested in the development, use, and management of America’s national parks.

New Measures to Record Old Buildings
Paul Dolinsky, Chief, HABS; HABS/HAER, National Park Service
Started in 1933, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) traditionally has documented structures through hand measurement, creating pencil and ink drawings together with histories and large-format photographs. Beginning in the 1950s, stereographic photogrammetry was first applied to the recording of historic structures for HABS through the work of Professor Perry
Borchers. Even though the traditional hand measuring has continued to be employed in documenting buildings, newer technologies have come into use that have revolutionized how we are approaching documentation. This presentation will review the past history of the use of photogrammetry at HABS and describe the development of computer-aided drafting and computer-based convergent photogrammetry as it has been applied by HABS.

New Perspectives in Visual Presentation
James W. Henderson, RBP; Applied Photographic Research
Photographs play an ever-increasing role in cultural resource recording, management, and preservation. They are used both to inform the public about sensitive cultural issues, and also to reveal images of the past now invisible to the eyes. The conversion of photographic slides, negatives, and prints to digital files has raised a number of important questions. Accessibility, obsolescence, and replacement of HABS/HAER archival standards are just a few nagging problems. On the other hand, past problems involving the accessibility of photographic archives for academic research, determining the existence of any and all photographic visuals, and obtaining copies for publication and personal use now seem resolved, if the new digital information age works. This paper will discuss and give examples of the newest hybrid imaging techniques that are now just beginning to reveal the rich details of past cultures previously thought lost or non-existent. These new digital images constitute a basis for more efficient CRM strategies, as well as making a substantial part of the visuals available to the public through the new so-called e-commerce technologies.

A New Web-based List of Classified Structures
Richard Quin, Historian, National Capital Support Office, National Park Service
In 1974, the Park Historic Architecture Division of the National Park Service created from a 1950s paper listing a computerized database call the List of Classified Structures. This was the beginning of a new approach to the cultural resource management of the historic structures in the various parks across the country. Since that time improvements have been made to this list, making it more accessible and useful to management for maintenance and interpretation. This presentation will discuss the new web-based List of Classified Structures database and how high-end GPS data logging, digital photography, sonic or laser rangefinders, and digital mapping are being used to document and enhance this once static and generally inadequate management tool.

A New Approach to Documenting Rock Art
E. Blaine Oliver, Manager, Historic American Buildings Survey, and Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service
Through involvement in an NPS team that participated in expeditions to Rapa Nui or Easter Island, a new technique for documenting (i.e. recording) rock art was developed. The team that was headed by this speaker had the objective of documenting rock art, or petroglyphs, through the use of photogrammetry. Considered the most isolated inhabited place on Earth, Rapa Nui lies approximately 3600 kilometers (2300 miles) west of Chile, the country that has jurisdiction over the island. Because of its isolation, which has similarities to situations in the American southwest, working on Rapa Nui requires the use of portable equipment and simplified operations. Because of the 3-dimensional nature of the surfaces there was the need to devise a simple method of determining the surface curvature. To do this photogrammetry was used to create an orthophoto capable of being measured in scale and being reproduced as a 3-dimensional model. The presentation will explain this techniques and how it can be applied to similar resources in our southwest.
Concurrent #32 • Undertaking Research and Heritage Resource Management in the Age of Consultation
Moderator: Allen Bohnert

The Spirit of the Place: Conservation as an Integrated Approach for the Interpretation and Management of Native Ancestral Sites in the American Southwest
Frank Matero, Associate Professor of Architecture, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania; Jake Barrow, Senior Exhibit Specialist, Division of Conservation, Intermountain Cultural Resource Center, National Park Service, USDI; Shaun Provencher, Cultural Resource Specialist, National Park Service, USDI; Michael Kelleher, Cultural Historian, Building Conservation Associates, NYC, Robert Preucel, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania

This presentation addresses key issues of continuity and change in indigenous cultural heritage through the central issues of conservation, tradition, and culturally-appropriate technology as applied to the preservation and maintenance of Native North American sacred-ancestral sites. Conservation as a proven methodological approach of maintaining living contact with past traditions can facilitate a sustainable relationship between a community and its historic structures and landscapes, as well as the lifeways associated with them. However the process must be contextualized to create a culturally adaptive strategy that addresses the physical conservation of structures, places, and sites of cultural significance while acknowledging and responding to affiliated groups’ past identities and present day needs expectations, and beliefs. Beginning in 1997 the University of Pennsylvania, the National Park Service and several Rio Grande pueblos inaugurated an integrated research and training program focused on the conservation and management of Tsankawi (New Mexico), an ancestral puebloan mesa site of great beauty and archaeological significance managed since the early twentieth century by the National Park Service. By identifying, documenting, and caretaking this complex archaeological and recreational site and sacred indigenous landscape in accordance with contemporary Native beliefs and value systems, this program allowed for an integrated approach to the development of sound technical and culturally appropriate solutions for the preservation of indigenous heritage sites.

A Legacy of Removal: Complexities of American Indian NAGPRA Consultation in the Southeast
Brinnen Carter, Southeast Archeological Center, NPS; Anthony Paredes, Southeast Regional Office, NPS; Richard Vernon, Southeast Archeological Center, NPS

Early population decimation, colonial trade and warfare, and, finally, the U.S. government policy of Indian Removal of the 1830s and 40s and early 1900s left a legacy of exceptional political, social, and cultural complexity among modern Southeastern American Indians. Federally recognized tribes with roots in the Southeast Region of the National Park Service are now headquartered not only within the region in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and but also outside the Region in Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas. In addition, there are thousands of documented and federally certified lineal descendants of Indian tribes who are not tribal members but who conceivably could have standing for consultation under NAGPRA. Other complicating factors include several “state recognized” tribes and other self-identified Indian groups that do not have NAGPRA standing but seek to influence Park managers. This paper describes some of the activities and approaches
that staff of the Southeast Archeological Center and the ethnographer in the Regional Office have used to try to address these complexities of consultation “in utmost good faith.”

**Cultural Sensitivity and Tribal Authority in Research Projects and Museum Collection Management**

*Alexa Roberts, Ethnographer, Santa Fe Support Office, NPS; Virginia Salazar, Regional Curator, Santa Fe Support Office, NPS; Allen Bohnert, Chief, Curatorial Services, Southeast Region, NPS*

The past fifteen years have seen dramatically increasing opportunities for tribes and agencies to collaborate on in federal historic preservation projects and programs. The passage of NAGPRA in 1990 also engendered new abilities for tribes to assert control over their cultural patrimony and a new relationship with federal agencies and museums that have stewardship responsibility for tribally significant resources and collections. Along with these changing roles, tribes are also controlling many of the conditions for conducting research involving tribal members. A recent partnership among the National Park Service and four tribes in documenting Sand Creek Massacre oral histories is an example of a project in which the tribes determined how the project would be conducted and the disposition of resulting archival materials. NAGPRA and consultations have resulted in changes to certain museum management procedures, adopting more culturally sensitive approaches. The results have implications for the management of culturally sensitive research projects and resources in federal collections.

**Consulting About Kennewick Man: Legal Requirements, Methodological and Substantive Issues**

*Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Department of the Interior, and Chief Archeologist, National Park Service*

Compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act have structured much of the consultation that has occurred in the case of the ancient human remains recovered on Corps of Engineers’ land in Kennewick, Washington. The requirement has led to a series of sessions with tribal representatives at which discussions of the case and tribal suggestions have aired. There has not always been agreement with the tribes concerning the government’s actions or plans, but communication has been regular. The legalistic situation within which discussion has occurred also has limited the substance of the discussion. Alternative formats for consultation are being considered.

**Historic Preservation vs. Cultural Preservation: Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter, Cultural Preservation and Historic Preservation at Grand Canyon National Park**

*Janet Balsom, Chief, Cultural Resources, Grand Canyon National Park*

Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter left an indelible mark upon the landscape of the Grand Canyon. The structures she designed for the Fred Harvey Company, many of them National Landmarks, brought together the Indian cultures of the west with increased tourism that marked the early part of this century. Her designs represent significant additions to the landscape, in many ways defining the historic scene and creating a landscape worthy of National Landmark status. The incorporation of Hopi materials and archaeological artifacts into the buildings presents a challenge for management and preservation of these properties today. While Colter desired to preserve as much of the native culture as possible, her inclusion of these very objects and the artistic depictions of Hopi theology are problematic for contemporary Hopi and the National Park Service. This presentation will explore the complexity of management of these historic properties in keeping with historic preservation responsibilities (including preservation of
historic landscapes) and Hopi traditional concerns and repatriation. What began as a way of preserving history is now a challenge for modern preservation.

Concurrent # 33 • Evaluating Cultural Resources: Tough Topics and Difficult Issues for the 21st Century
Moderator: Ethan Carr, Historical Landscape Architect, NPS

PRESENTERS

Tough Topics and Difficult Issues for the 21st Century
Carol Shull, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places and Chief of the National Historic Landmarks Survey

At the turn of the 21st century, CRM professionals are faced with identifying, evaluating, and registering resources that were once outside the realm of what many preservationists and members of the general public consider to be “historic.” As the recipient of over 2,200 nominations and other reports documenting historic properties each year, the National Register of Historic Places has gained a national overview on these types of resources and the current issues with which preservationists struggle. This paper will provide an opportunity for CRM professionals to learn how their fellow colleagues are addressing tough topics and difficult issues. Examples of challenging resource types include those associated with traditional cultures and ethnic groups, 1950s and 1960s suburbanization, civil rights, the Cold War, postwar architecture. The role of the NPS in providing leadership in evaluating challenging resources will be addressed.

Preserving Cold War Icons
Thomas G. Keohan, Historical Architect, NPS

On July 31, 1991, President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), which placed a limit on the world-wide number of ICBM’s and prescribed a process for their destruction. Systematic elimination of Cold War icons, land based missiles, rapid response bomber facilities, and submarine-launched missile systems, resulted in unprecedented loss of the physical fabric representing a consequential era of United States History. Recognizing that resources from the Cold War should be examined before they were destroyed by requirements of START, the U.S. Congress established the Legacy Resources Management Program (Legacy) in 1990. Under Legacy, the Air Force entered into several Interagency Agreements with the NPS to accomplish Legacy funded projects, including the documentation and preservation of Minuteman Missile facilities and Bomber Alert Facilities. This paper will include a summary history of the Cold War and descriptive analysis of the Legacy funded projects to document and preserve the Delta Nine Launch Facility and Delta One Launch Control Facility at Ellsworth Air Force Base, and the Minuteman II Oscar One Launch Control Center, Launch Facility Trainer and Bomber Alert Facility at Whiteman Air Force Base. Results of these initiatives include the establishment of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in South Dakota and the Oscar One Missile Alert Facility Museum in Missouri.
Identification and Assessment of Manhattan Project and Cold War Era Artifacts at the Hanford Nuclear Site: What Do We Retain to Tell the Story of Hanford?

David Harvey, Research Scientist/Historian, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

To comply with the stipulations of the Programmatic Agreement for the Built Environment on the Hanford Site, the U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office is undertaking an assessment of the contents of Hanford’s historic Manhattan Project and Cold War era buildings and structures. The purpose of this action is to locate and identify artifacts that may have interpretive or educational value as exhibits within local, state or national museums, and to better convey the history of the Hanford Site. Assessment teams consisting of historians, archivists, and facility experts are employing screening criteria to select significant Manhattan Project/Cold War era artifacts for inclusion into the Hanford collection. While a Hanford curation strategy has been developed to direct the identification and assessment of Hanford’s Manhattan Project/Cold War artifacts, the application of the strategy has brought about several concerns. What types of artifacts need to be retained in order to convey the story and historical significance of the Hanford Site? The retention of significant artifacts, however, has been problematic over the years due to the Site’s changing technologies and missions. Continual desecration of Hanford’s industrial material culture dictates the need for the strengthening of existing preservation directives to ensure that important artifacts are not inadvertently removed and/or destroyed.

“Mission 66” and NPS Modern Design

Ethan Carr, Historical Landscape Architect, NPS

“Mission 66” reinvented the national park system and the NPS for post-World War II America. The ten-year capital program (1956-1966) resulted in over 100 “visitor centers” as well as innumerable other facilities, road widenings, new parkland acquisitions, and even new employee uniforms and the proliferation of the “arrowhead” NPS logo. In addition to park development and land acquisition, Mission 66 resulted in new approaches to NPS professional training and park interpretation. Mission 66 is remembered today primarily as a period in which park planning and architectural design moved away from NPS Rustic into a new style that can be described as NPS Modern. As the potential historical significance of this era of national park building and site development is assessed, many issues have been raised regarding what constitutes “appropriate” development in parks and how exactly buildings in natural settings successfully “harmonize” with park landscapes. This presentation explores these issues, offers subjects for group discussion, and will bring the audience up to date on current NPS efforts to assess the historical significance of buildings and other structures of this period.

Gradually Revealed Truths: Source-Critical Approaches to Managing Cultural Landscapes

Clay Mathers, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; John Schelberg, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Effective analysis and conservation of cultural landscapes depends in large measure on an understanding of our data at a very basic level. As the volume and diversity of cultural resource data have grown, it has become increasingly important to evaluate how variables such as data quality, coverage, resolution, and currency affect our approaches to historic preservation. Although archaeologists, historians and others in the historic preservation community regularly emphasize the importance of context, we have frequently ignored contextual dimensions of our data that affect fundamentally how we evaluate the extant cultural record. Often, important questions concerned with our data and its quality—e.g., the nature of variations within (and
between data sets, the magnitude of these variations, and their implications for different types of analysis—are either ill considered or ignored. Using a large GIS data set from Northern New Mexico (including >10,000 sites), this paper emphasizes the value of adopting more source-critical approaches to regional analysis and management. By examining the relationship between archaeological data quality and traditional methods of analysis, we hope to highlight issues and techniques that will contribute to the more effective use of both cultural resource data and the analytical tools employed to evaluate them.

Concurrent #34 • Cultural Resources Protection Laws
Moderator: Michele Aubry

SESSION OVERVIEW
All types of cultural resources in parks are subject to damage from outside parties, whether intentionally inflicted or by accident. The NPS Morning Report reported over 25 incidents in just a two-year period. Arsonists destroyed five historic structures, vandals damaged over 60 historic monuments, thieves looted eight archeological sites and five historic structures, unauthorized construction damaged two cultural landscapes and archeological sites, vessel groundings damaged a historic shipwreck and a historic fort, and a pipeline explosion damaged an archeological site. People who damage cultural resources may be prosecuted criminally and/or may be liable for civil damages under a variety of statutes. Typically, civil damages are deposited in the U.S. Treasury but, in 1999, about $5 million was collected from individuals who damaged natural and cultural resources and that money earned $100,000 in interest and it all went into NPS coffers for use by the parks where the incidents occurred. However, only a tiny fraction of these monies was collected for incidents that damaged cultural resources. Why is so little money being collected for cultural resource incidents when the damage is so great? Lack of knowledge about the law and how to use it effectively! Speakers in this session will describe (1) the need for an inter-disciplinary approach in cultural resource protection training for NPS employees and (2) when and how to effectively use the National Park System Resources Protection Act to collect civil damages for cultural resource incidents.

PRESENTERS
Todd Swain, Criminal Investigator, Joshua Tree National Park
Daniel Hamson, Supervisory Environmental Protection Specialist; Manager, Environmental Response, Planning & Assessment Unit; Environmental Quality Division, Washington Office
Bruce Peacock, Economist; Environmental Response, Planning & Assessment Unit; Environmental Quality Division, Washington Office

Vanishing Treasures: An Alternative Management Strategy for Insuring the Preservation of Significant Cultural Resources
Todd Swain, Criminal Investigator, Joshua Tree NP
Vanishing Treasures is a program designed to address both the devastating destruction of thousands of prehistoric and historic ruins at over 40 National Park Service Units in the Intermountain Region that are threatened with severe deterioration and collapse, and the impending loss of a skilled workforce—many who are retiring after 30 plus years in the service. This paper will address how this grass roots program has achieved success though the concept of alternative leadership, management, and administration that is new to the National Park Service. It will explore the effectiveness of interdependence, accountability among peers, and self-directed work groups, in achieving the goals of cultural resources management. Finally, it
will assess whether this type of management structure has merit in addressing the National Park Service’s challenges of the future. We would also propose to include at least two to five poster boards that highlight some of the pilot documentation and treatment projects that have been conducted as a result of Vanishing Treasures, including some of the personnel that have been recruited and trained.

**Concurrent #35 • Integrating Resource Data into Park Planning**
*Moderators: Bob McIntosh, National Park Service; Debbie Darden, National Park Service; Maria Burks, National Park Service*

This session will interest resource management specialists and managers, park planners, and site superintendents. The National Park Service’s current Park System Planning process (DO-2) will be reviewed and compared to guidelines for both natural and cultural resource management plan guidelines. Issues regarding the lack of use of scientific or scholarly data in park planning will be examined and corrective actions recommended. Case studies from Gettysburg National Military Park and Cape Cod National Seashore will demonstrate issues regarding the integration of resource management data into park general management plans and strategic plans.

**Concurrent #36 • Contemporary Topics and Issues in Conservation**
*Moderator: Paul Hartwig*

**Third-Party Dispute Resolution at San Juan National Historic Site**
*Paul B. Hartwig, Superintendent, San Juan National Historic Site*

Occasionally, well-intended entities are unable to reach agreement on appropriate preservation treatments. Both parties bring their preservation professionals to the table but consensus is not possible. One way to resolve the disagreement is to bring in a third party professional to arbitrate the dispute. A case study for this method is found in a dispute in Puerto Rico. San Juan National Historic Site, a World Heritage Site, has been involved in a two year negotiation with the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Officer over the appropriate treatment for the historic masonry surfaces on the park’s 4 forts, 4 batteries, 9 bastions, 3 City Gates and the 2.3 miles of city walls. Based on recommendations in a five-year, $500,000 Historic Structures Report the park began to apply a surface coat of stucco on the north city wall in 1994. In 1997, the Puerto Rico SHPO objected to the work calling into play Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The park stopped the resurfacing work and attempted to resolve the disagreement over treatment. The two parties could not reach agreement on treatment. Representatives of the park, the NPS Washington office, the SHPO and local interested parties came to an agreement in January 1998 on how to proceed to resolve the dispute. The resultant meeting minutes laid out a plan for resolution that included binding arbitration by a panel of international historic masonry experts under the auspices of the USICOMOS. My paper will detail the disagreement, the negotiation process, use of a third party arbiter and the contents of the draft Programmatic Agreement. While the resolution process is still on going the results thus far are extremely encouraging.
Restoration of the Casa de Estudillo
William Mennell, Project Coordinator, California State Parks
The team consisted of an Archaeologist, an Architect, a Builder, three skilled Craftpersons, a Facilitator, an Historian, an Interpreter, and a Landscaper. The mission was the completion of the five most critical components in the restoration of the Casa de Estudillo. The principal challenge—for a change—would not be the volume or variety of required documentation, information, and skills. It would be that the majority of the work would be done by initially completely unskilled volunteers. The time frame was short/the team had a week to teach. Naturally there was no real funding to speak of, and each newly trained crew had only a 7-week project commitment. The paper will be on the variety and timing of teaching techniques employed, the team dynamics, the paradigm shift of the park/Technical Services crew from doing to facilitating, the spin-offs, and how the five components were selected in the first place.

Concurrent #37 • Management & Preservation of National Park Museum Collections
Moderator: Kent Bush, Staff Curator, Columbia Cascades & Pacific Islands Support Offices

SESSION OVERVIEW
The proactive management of park museum collections over the next decade will require increasingly innovative methods for the planning, funding and performance of the professional level work necessary for the preservation and use of these park specific resources. This session will explore some of the current thinking as to how these tasks can best be planned, funded and implemented. Individual presentations will focus on the partnerships involved with preservation of the Star Spangled Banner flag; the planning and cooperation necessary for the movement and preservation of the Gettysburg Cyclorama; the development and implementation of practical conservation guidelines for park museum exhibits; and innovations in planning for the proactive management of park archives, museum collections and libraries.

PRESENTERS
Martin Burke, Chief, Division of Conservation, Harpers Ferry Center; Toby Raphael, Conservator, Division of Conservation, Harpers Ferry Center: Practical Conservation Guidelines
Anna von Lunz, Park Curator, Fort McHenry National Monument; Lonn Taylor, Historian, Division of Social History, National Museum of American History: Preservation of the Star Spangled Banner
Bridgid Sullivan Lopez, Chief Conservator, Northeast Conservation Center: Full Circle with the Gettysburg Cyclorama
Kent Bush, Staff Curator, Columbia Cascades & Pacific Islands Support Offices: Consolidated Planning for Park Archives, Museum Collections & Libraries

Concurrent #38 • New Park Service Initiatives: Messaging and Diversity
Moderators: Sue Waldron and Toni Lee

Diversity and Cultural Resource Careers
Antoinette J. Lee, National Park Service; Audrey L. Brown, National Park Service; Art Gomez, National Park Service
The cultural resource field has grown dramatically in the past three decades, particularly since passage the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 and the expansion of the National Park
System. While the field employs many historians, archeologists, ethnographers, historical architects, museum curators, etc., few diverse individuals occupy professional positions in the field. This portion of the session will explore why this topic is a significant issue for the cultural resources field, barriers to diversifying the professional ranks in cultural resources work, and how the field can attract more diverse professionals in order to meet the cultural resources challenges of the future.

Concurrent #39 • Contracting for Research and Preservation Treatments
Moderators: Stephanie Toothman, Regional Coordinator, Cultural Resources, PWR; Rebecca Stevens, AIA, Chief Historical Architect, NPS-NCR

SESSION OVERVIEW
The options for contracting for quality research and preservation work are varied and rapidly evolving. This session explores opportunities offered by such new research partnerships as the Learning Centers, the Cooperative Ecological Study Units, and the NEH Humanities Centers, and new guidelines for partnering with professional organizations and academic presses to obtain peer review and publication of our research. It will also discuss the variety of contracting options to obtain appropriate, quality preservation work, analyzing their advantages and disadvantages for accomplishing work within legal, budgetary, quality and time constraints while protecting resource integrity.

PRESENTERS
Stephanie Toothman, Regional Coordinator, Cultural Resources, PWR
Dwight Pitcaithley, Chief Historian, National Park Service
Rebecca Stevens, AIA, Chief Historical Architect, NPS-NCR
Judith Jacob, AIC, Senior Conservator, NPS, Northeast Cultural Resources center, Building Conservation Branch, GSA
Thomas Vitanza AIA, Senior Historical Architect, NPS, Historic Preservation Training Center
Andrea Mones, Historic Preservation Officer, Public Building Services, GSA, NCR

Concurrent #40 • Seeking a More Inclusive System: Raising Muted Voices and Identifying Invisible Resources
Moderator: Miki Crespi, Archeology and Ethnography Program

SESSION OVERVIEW
This panel will respond to observations made inside and outside the National Park Service about the need to act on an expanded vision of park user groups, their roles in parks, and the resources they value. We consider the planning, management and interpretive challenges of becoming more inclusive, and the potential strategies for implementing the new paradigm. Translating the vision and goal of inclusiveness into effective action necessarily challenges the Service to develop multi-pronged approaches to resources and the communities associated with them. Although still experimenting with effective approaches, the panel explores ways to (a) identify culturally meaningful resources that are unknown or poorly understood, but not unknowable, (b) develop mutually beneficial alliances with diverse stakeholders, often marginalized through no fault of their own, and (c) incorporate stakeholder concerns into planning, management, and interpretation. Hiring practices are not addressed here.
PRESENTERS

New Strategies for Public Involvement
Warren Brown, National Park Service, Program Manager for Planning and Special Studies

Forging Effective Alliances
Iantha Gantt-Wright, National Parks Conservation Association, Manager, Cultural Diversity Program

Highlighting Invisible Pasts and Dignifying Present Identities
Geraldine Smith, Superintendent, Jean Lafitte NHL &L and Allison Pena, Anthropologist, Jean Lafitte NHL&L

Ethnographic Contributions to Interpretation
Audrey Brown, Ethnographer, Archeology & Ethnography Program, Washington D.C.

Finding Traditional Stakeholders and Valued Resources
Miki Crespi, Ethnographer, National Program Coordinator, Archeology & Ethnography Program, Washington, D.C.

Acknowledging the Legitimacy of All Cultures
Ernest Ortega, Superintendent, Intermountain-Santa Fe Office

Concurrent #41 • National Trust for Historic Preservation
Moderator: Barbara Pahl, Director, Mountains/Plains Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation

SESSION OVERVIEW
The National Trust for Historic Preservation is not just a voice of support but a strong outside advocate for the protection of cultural resources. This session will reveal the ten most endangered places, discuss grant sources, and showcase partnership efforts between the National Trust and Park Service at Rocky Mountain, Glacier, Minute Man, and Cumberland Islands.

PRESENTERS
Peter Brink, Vice-President for Program Services and Information, Washington Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Jim Lindberg, Assistant Director, Mountains/Plains Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation
As we enter the twenty-first century, it is apparent that battlefield landscapes are among the most challenging resources to preserve. Threats to battlefields abound from a variety of sources. It is only through planning, partnerships, and an awareness by our diverse population that successful preservation is achieved. This presentation will be a brief overview of the challenges of preserving battlefields and an introduction of the following programs.

The American Battlefield Protection Program
Tanya Gossett, Preservation Planner, American Battlefield Protection Program
The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) leads a federal partnership initiative to help communities identify, assess, and protect our nation’s historic battlefields. This program works to preserve significant battle sites associated with wars fought on American soil. The ABPP provides guidance, support, planning, and seed grants for preservation, interpretation, and education projects. Since it’s inception, in 1991, the ABPP has supported the recommendations of the Civil War Sites Advisory Board, surveyed sites of battlefields, provided technical assistance to endangered battlefields, seeded over 4 million dollars of grant money to over 250 battlefield sites, and is now undertaking a study of Revolutionary War/War of 1812 sites. The presenter will outline the accomplishments of the ABPP, work completed now, and future goals and objectives.

Sand Creek Massacre Project
Christine Whitacre, Historian, Intermountain Support Office
On November 29, 1864, approximately 700 volunteer soldiers commanded by Colonel John M. Chivington attacked a village of about 500 Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians along Sand Creek in southeastern Colorado. More than 150 Cheyennes and Arapahos were killed in the attack, mostly the elderly, women and children. During that afternoon and the following day, the soldiers followed up the massacre by committing atrocities on the dead before withdrawing from the field. The massacre remains a matter of great historical, cultural and spiritual importance to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes, and is a pivotal event in the history of relations between the Plains Indians and Euro-American settlers. Partially funded by grants from the American Battlefield Protection Program, the National Park Service’s Sand Creek Massacre Project was undertaken at the direction of the U.S. Congress through The Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Study Act of 1998. The act directed the National Park Service—in consultation with the State of Colorado, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, and the Northern Arapaho Tribe—to complete two tasks. The first task was to undertake a Site Location Study that would “identify the location and extent of the massacre area.” Second, the act directed the National Park Service to prepare a Special Resource Study that would assess different management alternatives for the Sand Creek Massacre site, including cost estimates for acquisition, development, operation and maintenance. This presentation by Christine Whitacre, National Park Service historian and team captain of the Sand Creek Massacre project, will provide a basic outline of the project and its status.
Integrating Information Technologies to Study the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Part 1: Overview of How CRGIS is Integrating Technology into the Structure and Process of Conducting the Study

John Knoerl, Director, Heritage Preservation Services' Mapping and Information Technologies Program

Congressionally mandated studies like the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study present an opportunity to introduce and use new computer technologies to restructure how such studies are conducted. Successful integration turns on two key elements: selection of the appropriate technology at each step in the process and understanding the use of the technology within the context or character of historic resources involved in the study. The study uses computer databases to develop preliminary lists of battlefields and associated historic sites; the Internet to afford scholars and preservationists the opportunity to comment on the lists; GPS to conduct the field survey; and GIS to develop analyses, statistics, and maps for the final report. The Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 Study offer a fertile ground for adapting these technologies to both battlefield landscapes and a variety of other types of historic resources. Parts 2 and 3 of our presentation provide the details.

Integrating Information Technologies to Study the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Part 2: Databases and the Internet as Tools for Organizing Project Information

Presenter: Deidre McCarthy, NPS CRGIS (Author: Danielle Berman, NPS CRGIS)

Using databases for the capture and management of information improves data consistency and quality by enforcing standards for data input, while eliminating redundancy of effort. For this study, the use of multiple small databases, linked through one master database on a local network, allows for the portability of the smaller components while enabling monitoring of the study's progress as a whole through one central location. By integrating the component databases, it becomes possible to query across data sets improving the resulting reports and summaries of the compiled data.

Sharing these databases on-line in an interactive format enables numerous individuals to access, review, and comment on any of the database entries in a fast and convenient way. In this way, all of the information remains centralized and accessible through one database, while allowing updates to the data to be seen as they happen, thereby maintaining the data in a dynamic state. These web technologies also improve our ability to reach a much wider and more diverse audience than more traditional formats.

Integrating Information Technologies to Study the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Part 3: Using Technology to Study the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Battlefield Landscapes

David Lowe, Historian, CRGIS

Battlefields are historic landscapes that are defined by multiple layers of cultural, historic, and archeological resources. Global Positioning Systems technology enables accurate and cost efficient mapping, field identification, and condition assessment of surviving resources. Geographic Information Systems can be used to overlay these resource layers with historic documentation in a variety of creative ways that enable cultural resources managers to discover new relationships among the resources and to better order management priorities based on spatial relationships.
Integrating Information Technologies to Study the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.
Part 4: Using Technology to Document Historic Properties Associated with the Revolutionary War and War of 1812

Deidre McCarthy, NPS CRGIS

Clearly, we define our understanding of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 periods by more than the battlefields themselves. Related properties play important roles in the creation of policies, the conduct of the war effort, and many other activities, which are sometimes tangentially, associated with the battlefields themselves. It may seem like an impossible task to survey the thousands of associated historic properties, however integrating technology with traditional survey practices provides us with powerful tools to reach our goals. Using a combination of GIS and database technology we can effectively search spatially and thematically to find potential sites for the study. Following the identification of these sites, using an on-line database and an interactive website allows reviewers to comment and revise the potential properties. Once finalized, the physical survey of properties can be carried out using GPS technology, with all data ending up in an integrated database.

Concurrent #43 • Linear Landscapes: Strategies for their Documentation, Evaluation and Management

Moderator: Susan Calafate Boyle, Rocky Mountain National Park

Walking a Path to the National Register: Nominating Acadia’s Historic Hiking Trails
Lee Terzis, Historian, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service

Completing the National Register nomination process for a linear resource poses special challenges and opportunities for resource managers and preservationists. This presentation focuses on the methodology used in the nomination of the historic hiking trails at Acadia National Park, one of the most scenic, elaborate, and heavily used trail systems in the country. Acadia’s trails cover a large percentage of Mount Desert Island off the coast of Maine, and have been used for more than a hundred years. The trail routes were skillfully placed to take advantage of the island’s scenic views and abundant natural resources. Many of the trails also exhibit highly crafted features such as stonework, ironwork, and wooden bridges. Renewed interest in the trails and additional funding led to the development of a cohesive approach for preservation, treatment, and maintenance of the system by Acadia National Park in partnership with the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. Utilizing methodology derived from a cultural landscape perspective offered several advantages over a traditional historical approach in the documentation of the resource. The nomination process for Acadia’s trails benefited greatly from the earlier completion of a cultural landscape report, which documented the history and existing conditions of the trail system. In addition, the trails nomination was completed in conjunction with a multiple property documentation form, an “umbrella” of historic themes designed to provide the framework for nominating all eligible historic resources at Acadia to the National Register. The challenges of the nomination process that were confronted included establishing boundaries, isolating character-defining features, refining the period of significance, and grappling with issues of integrity.

Landscapes and Trails: Integrating the Management of Natural and Cultural Resources
Susan Calafate Boyle, Historian, Rocky Mountain National Park

The management of historic landscapes along linear resources poses a major challenge to administrators of public lands. These resources have been used for centuries, often have several
periods of significance, represent multiple uses and cultural values, are part of ethnographic landscapes, and are often subject to mixed management—federal, state, local agencies, and private individuals. However, no agreed-upon methodology exists to identify and evaluate linear landscapes. This presentation uses examples from three National Historic Trails (Oregon, California, and Santa Fe) as prototypes for linear resources. However, most of the argument is applicable to other linear resources, such as highways, rivers, canals, irrigation ditches or acequias, railroads, power lines, and telephone lines. Human impacts on historic trail corridors tend to be restricted to a relatively long and narrow area, and are relatively rare, except for ruts and swales. The major character-defining features of cultural landscapes along historic trails are a function of regional environmental factors. Any approach to facilitate the systematic identification, evaluation, and preservation / protection of historic landscapes along linear resources involves not only the identification of their character-defining features, but also their evolution through time and their relationship to environmental factors, such as vegetation, climate, topography, and soils. Variations in vegetation, topography, climate, and soils also help to identify boundaries among the various component landscapes. The width of historic trail corridors fluctuates as it incorporates variations in routes and alignments (also the result of environmental factors) and is dependent on landforms. The resource corridor might include narrow canyons or extensive viewsheds; it traverses a variety of ecoregions that create a multitude of different landscapes of varying length and width. In developing a methodology to identify, evaluate and manage historic landscapes along historic trails, complex issues need to be addressed. One of the most controversial is the relationship between the physical remains, such as ruts and swales, and the landscape. It is not possible to separate one from the other. It is interrelationship that poses the central challenge to managers. It is not enough to protect the ruts and swales; their associated landscapes need equal protection because they are an intricate part of the resource.

The Cultural Landscape of a Historic Transportation Corridor: the Lincoln Highway

Carol Ahlgren, Architectural Historian, National Park Service Midwest Regional Office

Historic Highways most often represent 20th century additions to long-established transportation corridors. The transcontinental and regional highways that emerged at the beginning of the 20th century developed in response to the increasing impact of the automobile. Typically these highways paralleled existing transportation routes established by overland trails, railroad lines, and natural or designed waterways such as rivers and canals. Determined by geography and historic movement through an area, historic highways often represent a relatively recent layer to established transportation corridors. Within the highway corridor there is often evidence of original and subsequent routes, as well as associated buildings from various periods. As an emergent area of cultural resource management, documentation and evaluation of historic highways raises issues of identification and integrity. National Register nominations from recent years cover a range of resources such as early road segments and associated buildings, which by their nature are ephemeral. Some of the building types, such as individual motel cabins were altered within a decade of their construction. In other cases, construction was makeshift and temporary, making the buildings easy to remodel or relocate. Roadside architecture, however, is only one component of historic highways as transportation corridor. Further, historic highways may also be interpreted as cultural landscapes that continue to evolve. The Lincoln Highway provides an excellent opportunity to examine and evaluate an historic road as transportation corridor and cultural landscape. Established in 1913 as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, the highway was intended to provide the most direct route from New York to San Francisco. In Nebraska, the highway represents an early 20th century addition to the historic transportation corridor of the Platte River Valley. Parallel to the Union Pacific
mainline and 19th century overland trails. This presentation will examine issues of documentation and evaluation and consideration of historic highways as transportation corridor and cultural landscape.

Commentator: William Patrick O'Brien, Program Manager, Intermountain Regional Office

Concurrent #44 • International Partnering for Cultural Resources Preservation
Moderator: Ramón Rodríguez Olivas, National Park Service

SESSION OVERVIEW
The session is appropriate for historians, anthropologists, archeologists, historic structure restoration managers and historic cultural resource managers interested in current and future international preservation projects, including the 6th International Symposium on the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the 5th Workshop on the Restoration of Historic Adobe Buildings, and the Mimbres-Paquime Connection project and others.

Concurrent #45 • Cultural Diversity: Assistance to Micronesia
Moderator: David W. Look, AIA; Chief, Cultural Resources Team, Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Park Service

SESSION OVERVIEW
Under the Compact of Free Association (a U.S. Treaty), the National Park Service provides technical assistance and some limited funding (Historic Preservation Fund grants) to the new republics of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. These areas where formerly the Trust Territories of the Pacific. What are the problems, concerns, and issues in Micronesia?

PRESENTERS
David W. Look, AIA, Chief, Cultural Resources Team, Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Park Service: “International Heritage Eco-Tourism Symposium” slide show
Palau Historic Preservation Office, “Not Just Rock Islands!” video
Followed by panel discussion: panelists to be announced.

Posters & Computer Demonstrations (listed alphabetically by lead author)
The poster session runs from 9 am Tuesday to noon Wednesday. Stand-by times are during the afternoon break on Tuesday, the poster reception on Tuesday evening, and the Wednesday morning break. All posters need to be removed by 2 pm Wednesday.

Pottery Pathways—Hohokam Lifeways
David R. Abbott, Elizabeth J. Miksa, and Russell Varineau
This travelling exhibit, funded by Southwest Parks and Monuments Association and constructed by the Arizona State Museum, presents the results of a two-year, interdisciplinary research grant to determine the production sources and distribution networks of prehistoric Hohokam pottery in central Arizona. The exhibit describes the application of new techniques to analyze the composition of prehistoric pottery from several national park units; the collaboration among
chemists, geologists, and archaeologists to pinpoint pottery production sources; and the results and implications for interpreting Hohokam culture. During the Sedentary period (ca. A.D. 950-1100), a few pottery-making specialists each manufactured a narrow range of vessel forms. Each Hohokam household was dependent for the full complement of its ceramic inventory on several and often distantly located pottery producers. Each potter’s ware was distributed across the region, probably via periodic marketplaces organized in association with calendrically timed, ritual ball games. These sophisticated supply-and-demand arrangements indicate a cultural complexity for the Hohokam that was more advanced than had been imagined before.

SERO Web Projects
John Barrett and Jay Womack, NPS-Southeast Regional Office/Cultural Resources Stewardship Division
This poster presents the Southeast Region’s CRS Intranet, NAGPRA Website, Revolutionary War anniversary Website, Golden Crescent Website and a Web template project for parks—along with development and maintenance issues pertinent to all Web activities.

Prototype Condition Assessment and Documentation of Rock Images at Blue Bull Cave, Canyon de Chelly National Monument
Evelyn Billo, Rupestrian CyberServices; Leo Karpinski, NPS-Canyon de Chelly National Monument; Larry Loendorf, Loendorf and Associates; Robert Mark, Rupestrian CyberServices
Pictographs and petroglyphs at Canyon de Chelly National Monument’s Blue Bull Cave span Basketmaker III through Navajo affiliations, and good to poor conditions. This poster demonstrates innovative technologies used to document and assess this large-scale resource with photographic mosaics and digital enhancement.

ANCS+ — A Manager’s Tool
Lynn Black and Kathleen Byrne, NPS-National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships Programs/Museum Management Program
This poster is a hands-on ANCS+ demonstration. Participants can search the database and develop reports that meet the needs of their parks.

National Historic Landmarks—New Initiative, New Products
Paula Cook, NPS-National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs/NHL Assistance Initiative
Through new media including a Web-interface database, listserv, CD-ROM-delivered video and Web-based case studies, the NHL Assistance Initiative delivers information to a broad audience of owners, managers and friends of NHLs. This poster debuts multimedia products and Web resources.

The South Side of Ellis Island—An Adventure in Stabilization
Al Farrugio and Diana Pardue, NPS-Statue of Liberty National Monument
This poster focuses on pilot projects to arrest deterioration of the Lab/Residence building and the Commissioner’s House—part of a comprehensive effort to rehabilitate historic buildings and landscapes on the south side of Ellis Island.

Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School
Hank Florence, Historical Architect, National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office
The Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School, in its sixth year, will embark on the rehabilitation of the Shelton-McMurphey-Johnson House, a late 19th century Queen Anne style
residence. Similar to previous years field schools, five repeatable one-week sessions will focus on historic building analysis and conservation of wood, masonry and metals. Seminars and hands-on sessions will also address historical archaeology, regional architecture, preservation theory, historic interpretation issues, and planning for adaptive re-use. Participants can earn two hours credit from the University of Oregon for each week-long session. The success of the field schools is the result of a working partnership between the National Park Service, the University of Oregon, Oregon State University and State Park and State Historic Preservation Offices in Washington and Oregon. This collaborative effort helps all partners in meeting their individual organizations program goals and objectives in project execution and training in historic preservation. Each year the field school attracts a range of participants: from practicing cultural resource professionals, to undergraduate and graduate students, to novices with little background in the field of preservation but with a love for heritage and a desire to learn. The poster will illustrate previous field school accomplishments, will advertise this year's school, and will present the framework for the schools operation and success.

**Vanishing Treasures—A Legacy in Ruins**  
*Dabney Ford, NPS-Chaco Culture National Historical Park*

Vanishing Treasures is a grass-roots initiative that highlights NPS' ancient architectural monuments and the skilled craftspeople who maintain them today. The poster will discuss the initiative's emphases on documentation, career development for specialized craftspeople, treatment standards, and funding.

**Vanishing Treasures Preventive Preservation at Chaco**  
*Dabney Ford, NPS-Chaco Culture National Historical Park*

Long-term preventive preservation is an important aspect of the Vanishing Treasures initiative—including documentation, research, data management, and treatments. This poster highlights the 10-year site burial research and implementation collaboration between Chaco Culture National Historical Park and The Getty Conservation Institute.

**Lighting Freedom's Flame—NPS commemorates the 225th Anniversary of the American Revolution**  
*Larry Gall, Team Manager, Stewardship and Partnerships, Boston Support Office, NPS Revolutionary War Coordinating Committee*

The purpose of this poster is to inform conference participants about strategies that the NPS is using to enhance public understanding of the varied meanings and enduring legacy of the Revolution and to protect treasured resources and land associated with the Revolution. It will also show the extent of NPS involvement. Almost 60 NPS sites have connections to the American Revolution; these sites include major battle fields as well as sites of meetings, industry, commerce, memorials, encampments, and homes and headquarters of key players.

**Archeological Investigations on Liberty Island**  
*William Griswold, NPS-Northeast Cultural Resources Center*

NCRC began an Archeological Overview and Assessment of Liberty Island in 1998 with research techniques appropriate to the broad variety of archeological questions. The poster discusses the project and its important discoveries.
Not Just a Pretty Face
Ann Johnson, NPS-Yellowstone National Park
This poster discusses collaborative interdisciplinary efforts to discover, inventory, investigate and protect Yellowstone's archeological resources—including youth and adult education projects, volunteer work by NASA, USGS and others, and technologies ranging from horseback surveys to GIS.

Assessing Public Attitudes about Archeology
Barbara Little, NPS-National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs/Archeology and Ethnography
In 1999, Harris Interactive evaluated the US public's perception, knowledge and attitudes about archeology. Results indicate that archeology is important and valuable because we improve the future by learning about the past and because archeology helps us to understand the contemporary world. The poster presents the survey's detailed findings that can help to generate ideas about increasing the awareness of archeological resources.

The ICRMP Electronic Toolbox—A Product of DoD's Legacy Resource Management Program
Paula Massouh, Versar/DOD-Legacy Resource Management Program; and Marcus Griffin, ACS/USA-CERL
In order to manage important cultural resources in its 25 million acres of public land, Department of Defense installations are required to prepare Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs). The U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), with funding from the Department's Legacy Resource Management Program, is developing an Electronic Toolbox, a computer-based interactive document, to serve as both a resource and management tool for developing an ICRMP. This poster highlights this innovative approach to DoD cultural resource management.

The Historic Preservation Training Center
Tom McGrath, Superintendent, HPTC
The Historic Preservation Training Center is dedicated to the preservation and maintenance of historic structures of the National Park Service and its partners by demonstrating outstanding leadership in preservation education and skills and crafts development. The poster highlights recent work of the HPTC.

Grassroot Solutions: Advancing Landscape Preservation through Partnerships
Charlie Pepper, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Our country has a rich legacy of cultural landscapes - from carriage roads to battlefields, designed gardens to vernacular homesteads, industrial complexes to river valley settlements. The Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation promotes the stewardship of significant landscapes through research, planning, sustainable preservation maintenance and education. As part of the Northeast Region Cultural Landscapes Program, the Olmsted Center works with a wide network of partners including national parks, universities, government agencies and private non-profit organizations to assist historic properties with preserving their cultural landscapes. Through integrating history, landscape architecture, horticulture and preservation training the Center improves the condition of landscapes and strengthens preservation skills and knowledge of landscape managers. This exhibit highlights technologies and methodologies developed by the Olmsted Center as solutions to complex landscape management challenges. Examples such as
an Historic Plant Nursery, Arborist Training Program and other initiatives illustrate the Center's unique approach to landscape preservation in the northeast.

**Browser-based Historic Structure Reports: A Tool for Access**

*Dan Scheidt, Chief, Building Conservation Research (Historical Architect) and Jon Buono, Historical Architect, National Park Service Office of Cultural Resources Stewardship, Southeast Regional Office*

New technologies provide the means to access Historic Structure Report (HSR) documents more inexpensively and easily. Traditionally, the ability to access to HSRs required that expensive perfect-bound documents in large quantities be produced. With the advent of the World Wide Web, valuable information contained in the HSRs can now be provided to the widest audience in a more easily accessible form. The browser-based HSR is the tool for accessing information, not archiving. Therefore, an archival paper copy is always required. No longer does one have to rely on obtaining possibly the only paper copy of a particular HSR from an archive in a central office or park. Creating a digital copy (ex. HTML or PDF file) of the HSR on-line allows those individuals needing specific information to access it through the use of electronic search engines. Indexes with hyperlinks also allow a researcher to obtain information quickly at the touch of a mouse. This poster will present current and future web technology for accessing historical research, an overview in the development of browser-based Historic Structure Reports, and the advantages and disadvantages to various digital formats including HTML and PDF.

**ERI — Defining and Inventorying Resources Important to Traditionally Associated Peoples**

*Mark Schoepfle, NPS-National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs/Archeology and Ethnography*

The Ethnographic Resources Inventory will help to identify NPS cultural and natural resources that are important to groups of people traditionally associated with them. This poster highlights ERI’s data capture and query capabilities, ERI’s potential for providing information about traditionally associated peoples, and ERI’s integration with other Servicewide initiatives and inventories.

**Cultural Resources Partnering**

*Barry Sulam, NPS-Intermountain Cultural Resource Center*

In 1997, NPS initiated a cooperative agreement with Montana State University’s School of Architecture for collaboration among NPS and faculty and students on cultural resource projects in national parks and historic districts. The poster highlights three years of partnership successes in the northern Rockies.

**The Virtual Visitor**

*Walter Wait, NPS-Intermountain Cultural Resource Center*

The Intermountain Cultural Resources Management Program, Silicon Graphics Incorporated and the College of Santa Fe are developing a digital reconstruction of the Rinconada Canyon Petroglyph Trail. The poster demonstrates the techniques and results of virtual visits.

**NAGPRA Section 3 at US Army Installations**

*Lucy Whalley, USA-CERL; Richard Shields, Fort Riley; and John Dendy, Dynamac/Fort Riley*

Fort Riley and the US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory developed an innovative program for managing inadvertent discoveries, intentional excavations and
NAGPRA responsibilities—including consultation, affiliation, and NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements. This poster discusses Fort Riley’s NAGPRA program as a prototype for implementation at other Army installations.

**Information Technology and Cultural Resources: Where are We Now, Where are We Headed?**

*Anne M. Wolley Vawser, Midwest Archeological Center; Steve Baumann, Western Archeological and Conservation Center*

The use of computer technology in the study, management, and analysis of cultural resources in the National Park Service (NPS) has the potential to significantly improve preservation and interpretation. The NPS has seen the proliferation of Cultural Resource Management databases including those for Archeology, Cultural Landscapes, Historic Structures, Architecture, National Register, Ethnography, Collections and Bibliographies. Cross cutting many of these databases is the incorporation of location information or links to Geographic Information System (GIS) spatial data. What is lacking in these data management efforts, however, is any structured coordination, organized data sharing, or planning for long term database growth. This paper looks at the current state of information technology use in the NPS for Cultural Resources Management. It's hoped that this overview will provide an insight to some of the great successes in information technology as well as indicate areas where we are falling short. Issues that will be important to continued success for the future are also addressed.

**Parkitecture**

*Nicholas Wyman, NPS-Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program*

This exhibit was produced by the Park Historic Structures Program and the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record to present the design of national parks and rustic park structures during the 1920s and 1930s. Themes include interpretation, operations, accommodations, and transportation.