

SALVAGE ARCHEOLOGY

Many large areas in the United States are flooded by multipurpose dams on major rivers. Other land is trenched for oil and gas pipelines. Superhighways cut huge swaths across the countryside. In the paths of many of the projects lie archeological sites of major importance to our knowledge of the Indian past.

The Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program, sponsored by the National Park Service, constitutes a large proportion of the archeological fieldwork done in this country. It began after World War II when archeologists realized many sites were being inundated by reservoirs.

Acting under the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, the National Park Service has moved to meet this challenge. A program to salvage archeological and historical materials and information has been developed in cooperation with local institutions and other Government agencies.

The Service is responsible for the recovery of archeological remains in reservoir areas and other locations where construction activity threatens archeological and historic sites. It also coordinates research and allocates funds to qualified agencies and institutions which conduct the actual salvage work.

RUINS STABILIZATION

As part of its responsibility to preserve the past, the National Park Service has developed a stabilization program for the ancient ruins uncovered by archeologists. Through a wide variety of engineering and conservation techniques, great stone or adobe forts and pueblos, earthworks, burial mounds, and brick foundations are stabilized to withstand the eroding effects of time and climate. The work is done in a manner that will alter the remains as little as possible.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTERS

Artifacts found in field excavations are studied, interpreted, and reassembled for later public viewing in the Southwest Archeological Center in Globe, Ariz., and the Southeast Archeological Center in Macon, Ga.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERIES

Beyond learning from and preserving the places where archeology reveals the history of man, the National Park Service seeks to preserve and to share that knowledge. For this reason, the Service supports a program for the publication of information derived from archeological projects. The Archeological Research Series makes such knowledge widely available in the form of published reports which are used in libraries and research institutions.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 directs the Secretary of the Interior to expand the National Register, authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, to include places of State, regional, and local significance as well as those nationally significant places qualified for designation as National Historic Landmarks.



This act provides certain safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings for all properties included in the National Register and a grant-in-aid program to assist in their preservation. It also authorizes the establishment of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation composed of Federal department heads, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and citizens appointed by the President.

While the National Register includes places of national, State, regional, and local significance, Landmark designation is the unique status accorded limited numbers of properties meeting the stringent criteria of national significance. All properties eligible for National Historic Landmark status, whether the owner applies for the formal designation or not, are entered in the National Register as soon as the Secretary of the Interior finds them of national significance.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY. This program for recording important examples of American architecture is conducted in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress. The records—photographs, measured drawings, written data—are deposited in the Library of Congress, where they are available for inspection and study.

Recording by HABS is evidence that a building is worthy of preservation. Most recorded buildings will be entered in the National Register either as National Historic Landmarks or by nomination of the States.

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make a survey of historic sites and buildings to identify those of national significance. Potential landmarks are evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and are recommended to the Secretary of the Interior.

Sites and structures found nationally significant by the Secretary are eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks. Upon the owner's agreement to adhere to accepted preservation precepts, this designation is recognized by the award of a bronze plaque and a certificate. The program began in 1960.

Properties eligible for landmark designation are listed in a booklet entitled *National Parks and Landmarks*. Studies leading to the selection of National Historic Landmarks are published in a series of books. The booklet and the books are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Write to that office for pricelists.)

THE NATURAL LANDMARKS PROGRAM. The first areas in the Register of Natural Areas were designated in 1964. This program is similar to that of the National Historic Landmarks. Natural areas considered of national significance are cited by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for recognition as Registered Natural Landmarks, regardless of ownership. At the Secretary's invitation, the owner may apply for a certificate and a bronze plaque designating the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION LANDMARKS. The third part of the National Landmarks Program was started in 1968. These Landmarks are designated for use of schools and the general public for teaching the principles of environmental awareness.

OTHER PROGRAMS. Among the newer programs of the National Park Service is a plan to identify and recognize significant engineering landmarks. The Service works closely with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress in establishing a graphic, documentary record of the Nation's distinctive engineering accomplishments.

RELATED PRESERVATION FOLDERS

The National Park Service publishes the following information folders similar to this one on its preservation programs: *The Historic American Buildings Survey*, *The National Register of Historic Places*, *The National Historic Landmarks Program*, and *The Natural Landmarks Program*. These publications, along with this folder, are available in packet form (*National Park Service Preservation Programs*, 50 cents) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

For further information about any of the programs mentioned in this folder, write to the Director, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ARCHEOLOGICAL AREAS

For information, write to the superintendents as follows: *Aztec Ruins National Monument*, Route 1, Box 101, Aztec, N. Mex. 87410.

Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, N. Mex. 87544.

Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Box 588, Chinle, Ariz. 86503.

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Box 518, Coolidge, Ariz. 85228.

Chaco Canyon National Monument, Star Route, Bloomfield, N. Mex. 87413.

Effigy Mounds National Monument, Box K, McGregor, Iowa 52157.

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, Gila Hot Springs, N. Mex. 88061.

Gran Quivira National Monument, Route 1, Mountainair, N. Mex. 87036.

Hovenweep National Monument, c/o Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. 81330.

Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. 81330.

Montezuma Castle National Monument, Box 218, Camp Verde, Ariz. 86322.

Mound City Group National Monument, Box 327, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601.

Navajo National Monument, Tonalea, Ariz. 86044.

Ocmulgee National Monument, Box 4186, Macon, Ga. 31208.

Pecos National Monument, Drawer 11, Pecos, N. Mex. 87552.

Pipestone National Monument, Box 727, Pipestone, Minn. 56164.

Russell Cave National Monument, Bridgeport, Ala. 35740.

Tonto National Monument, Box 707, Roosevelt, Ariz. 85545.

Tuzigoot National Monument, Box 68, Clarkdale, Ariz. 86324.

Walnut Canyon National Monument, Route 1, Box 790, Flagstaff, Ariz. 86001.

Wupatki National Monument, Tuba Star Route, Flagstaff, Ariz. 86001.

**U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



THE PROGRAM

In the earth about us lie long-hidden chapters in the Story of Man. Archeologists decipher these chapters and add to our knowledge of the human race.

At Russell Cave National Monument, Ala., for example, archeologists display evidence of human occupation from 7000 B.C. to A.D. 1500. Russell Cave and the other archeological areas of the National Park System are administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 gives to the Secretary of the Interior responsibility for the protection of prehistoric and historic ruins, monuments, and objects situated on most Federal lands. This responsibility has been delegated to the Director of the National Park Service.

In the Historic Sites Act of 1935, Congress declared that "it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance. . . ." This act empowers "the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service" to effectuate this policy, and authorizes the Service to conduct surveys, publish studies, and otherwise encourage the preservation of historic properties not federally owned.

The Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 provided specifically for the preservation of historic and archeological data that might otherwise be lost through dam construction.

In 1966 the historical responsibilities of the Service were expanded by the National Historic Preservation Act pledging Federal assistance to preservation efforts undertaken by States and local governments and by the private sector. This act provided for an enlarged protective inventory of historic properties—the National Register—and established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise the President and the Congress on programs to enhance the Nation's efforts in historic preservation.

To meet these responsibilities, the National Park Service administers a four-part program to recover and protect archeological remains. This program consists of:

1. Archeological investigations in areas of the National Park System where prehistoric and historic people have lived.
2. Investigation of archeological sites for the purpose of salvaging knowledge and evidence from them before they are flooded by federally sponsored water-control projects.
3. Preservation through stabilization of both prehistoric and historic ruins, earthworks, and building foundations revealed by archeology.
4. Publication of information derived from archeological investigations.

The prehistory and history of the United States encompass three phases of development: prehistoric Indian, historic Indian, and historic European. The first deals primarily with prehistoric Indian cultures, evidence of which is entirely archeological. The second is mainly ethnological—the study of existing Indian peoples. The third deals principally with written records. Recently, archeology has expanded into the realm of history and has proven useful by providing otherwise unknown data.

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY

Evidence of places occupied by prehistoric American Indians is found almost everywhere in the United States, in the form of ruins, campsites, mounds, broken pottery, and stone implements. At different times and in different areas, the ways in which the Indians lived, built their homes, and buried their dead varied greatly. Some spectacular Indian structures are to be found in the Southwest. In the East and Midwest are imposing earthworks—embankments, effigies, and temple and burial mounds.

At the end of this folder are the names and locations of the one national park and 20 national monuments set aside and interpreted by the Federal Government because of their prehistoric archeological values. They are protected in an unspoiled condition so that visitors may appreciate the prehistoric cultures and scientists can continue to study them.

THE SOUTHWEST. In the desertlands of Southwestern United States, the use of stone and adobe by ancient Indian builders and the dry climate have combined to preserve many large prehistoric structures. Because of their remarkable state of preservation, more prehistoric sites have been incorporated in the National Park System in the Southwest than in any other part of the country.

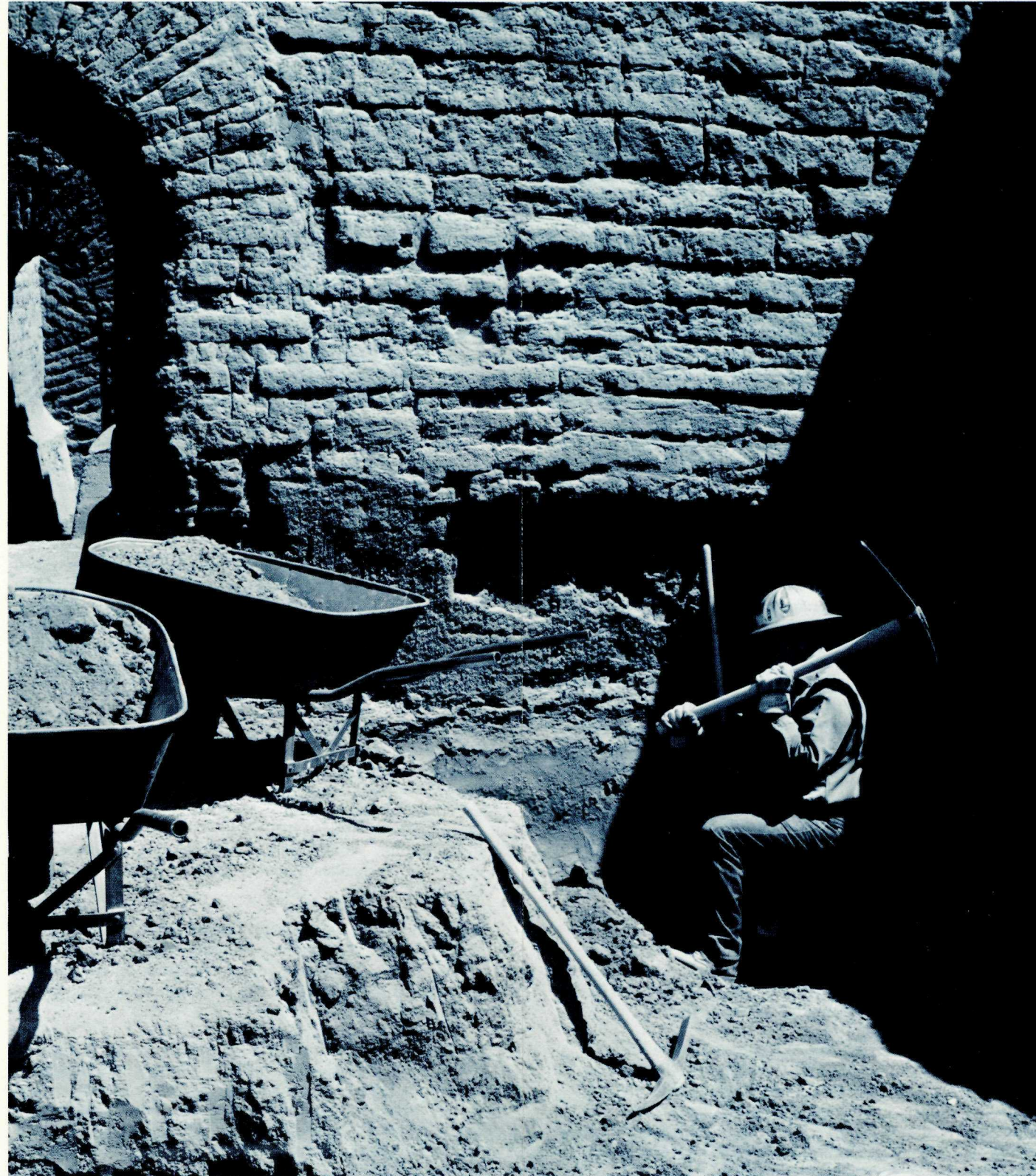
From archeological research at the areas we have learned much about the people who built the pueblos (villages, in Spanish). We know they practiced irrigation to grow maize, beans, squash, and cotton. On this economic base they developed a life characterized by multistoried dwellings, skilled arts and crafts, elaborate religious rites, and extensive trade. We have learned enough to speculate how and why their civilization finally faded away, and what happened to their descendants in later centuries.

The story of these people is told, for example, at Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado, Chaco Canyon National Monument in northwestern New Mexico, and Casa Grande National Monument in southern Arizona. Excellent examples of their homes, implements, utensils, and other cultural items can be seen at these places.

THE EAST AND MIDWEST. In the Eastern and Central United States, prehistoric Indians developed a culture very different from that in the Southwest. Their burial practices, which often involved the construction of great mounds in the forms of animals, together with the custom among some peoples of fortifying towns or ceremonial places, have provided rich sources of information for archeologists.

From such excavations we have learned that these Indians early became aware of the bounty of the forests and rivers in their region. They used the leisure made possible by nature's abundant food and clothing sources to build a society that was often greatly influenced by religious and mortuary practices. These tribes later became farmers and some constructed extensive fortified villages containing flat-topped pyramidal mounds for temples and council houses.

The history of these peoples, and some of the objects of their culture, have been preserved at Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio, Effigy Mounds National Monument in Iowa, and Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia.



THE GREAT PLAINS. The Big Game Hunters of the Great Plains were among the earliest inhabitants of the New World. These dispersed, family-size units were succeeded by bands of nomadic hunters and gatherers who may have come into the game-rich Plains from the West and Northwest. Later, semi-nomadic agricultural peoples began migrating from the East up the great rivers and tributaries of the region to the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. Both the hunter-gatherers and the farmers were pedestrian, and their lives were controlled by the fluctuating wet and dry cycles characteristic of the region.

A great deal of archeological evidence of these differing groups of Indians has survived: village sites with 40, 50, or even 100 house depressions, some heavily fortified with palisades and bastions, areas of numerous tipi rings, boulder mosaics, buffalo jumps, and extensive camp debris.

The Plains Indians also frequented what is now Pipestone National Monument, Minn., where they obtained a special soft, red stone for ornaments and peace pipes. Traces of their work in the quarries can be seen today. A few Sioux families still continued to quarry the stone under a special permit and produce pipestone craft work with the ancient skills.

HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY

The works of recent men are as vulnerable to the effects of time, weather, and natural erosion as are those of prehistoric man. Much of the history of Europeans in this country lies, as a result, under layers of earth or the deposits of later human occupancy. In this century, as man has increasingly sought to know himself and the sources of his society better, considerable history, now buried, has become important to that goal. Archeology is the research tool which reveals much of what man's ancestors were in previous days: information not found in the archives but recorded in the ground.

At Jamestown National Historic Site, the first permanent English settlement in what is now the Commonwealth of Virginia, archeology has revealed the community plan and architecture and has recovered some of the objects these settlers used. Archeology has identified the exact location and size of George Washington's Fort Necessity, built during the French and Indian War in southwestern Pennsylvania; it is now Fort Necessity National Battlefield.

The base of the flagpole from which the Star Spangled Banner flew at Fort McHenry National Monument during the bombardment of Baltimore by the British in the War of 1812 has been discovered. The trenches dug by Maj. Marcus Reno's men to defend themselves during the Battle of the Little Bighorn have told much about the fight in which Lt. Col. George A. Custer and his immediate command were killed at Custer Battlefield, now a National Monument in Montana. Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site in Colorado has been explored and its fortified walls and interior rooms revealed, to add to man's knowledge of the western fur trade and the conquest of the Southwest in the mid-19th century.