

# *Federal Archeology*

## *REPORT*

February 1989, Vol. 2, No. 1



U. S. Department of the Interior •



National Park Service • Archeological Assistance Division • Washington, D.C.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENTAL CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGIST

#### INTERAGENCY ACTIVITIES: The Peer Review Program

As this issue of the *Federal Archeology REPORT* shows, Federal agencies use a variety of interagency activities to address significant issues in their archeology programs. Interagency activities demonstrate the recognition that the experience of successful approaches to archeology by specific agencies needs to be shared to realize the fullest results. One of the most effective ways to improve archeological work in large projects or projects with complex, multiple agency involvement is through the peer review program sponsored by the office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist. Peer reviews are undertaken at the request of Federal agencies and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior's responsibility to provide guidance and technical assistance to Federal archeology. As early as 1979, peer reviews were undertaken on controversial archeological projects. For example, a peer review was needed to address the sensitive issues surrounding the New Melones dam and reservoir. Another peer review for the Dolores project convened because of agency and contractor disagreements. The peer review program has developed especially during the last three years as the formalized result of assessing Federal agency needs in archeological project management.

In August, 1986, a peer review committee was assembled by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist to evaluate the archeological program of the Central Arizona Project (CAP). The CAP is a reservoir and water distribution system undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation and has resulted in one of the largest

### FOREST SERVICE

#### INTERAGENCY SYMPOSIUM "Tools to Manage the Past"

The idea to organize the "Tools to Manage the Past" symposium grew out of a 1986 General Management Review (GMR) of the Forest Service's Southwestern Regional Office and the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Cultural resources figured prominently in the review team's findings. One item in their report dealt with the need to increase interpretation of cultural resources for the public. Another item dealt with the need to assess research requirements in the cultural resource management program. In the action plan developed pursuant to the review report, the Regional Office and Rocky Mountain Station agreed to analyze the need for a Forest Service cultural resources research program in the Southwest. This analysis would be done through a symposium addressing the topic, co-sponsored by the Regional Office and the Station. The Station would then determine the need for such a program based upon the symposium's findings and recommendations.

Planning for the symposium began in mid-summer of 1987. The planning team assembled for this purpose included representatives from the Southwestern Region and Rocky Mountain Station, and individuals from several other agencies: the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Corps of Engineers, and the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division. Joseph Tainter of the Cibola National Forest was designated Symposium Coordinator.

The objectives of the symposium were to identify and rank research needed to:

1. Provide quality, on-the-ground management of cultural resources in the Southwestern Region.

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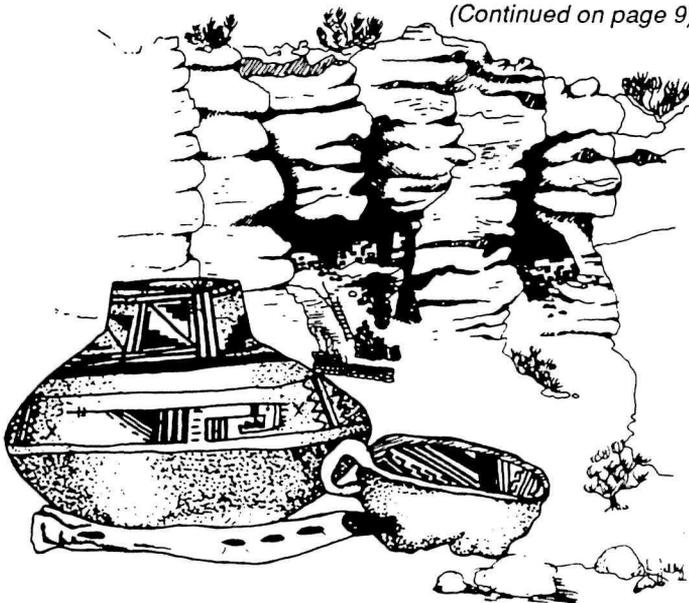
### INTERAGENCY ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 1)

efforts to collect and interpret archeological data and materials. In particular, the CAP produced an extraordinary body of information on the complex lifeways of the Hohokam, a people who lived in multi-faceted villages based upon irrigation systems to conduct their farming economy between 1,700 and 500 years ago. It is significant because this marks the change from nomadic hunters and gatherers, which was the characteristic lifeway for about 80% of the region's people, to settled village life. Though identified in the 1930s, this cultural tradition was one of the least well-known within the American Southwest until the cultural resources management studies of the last decade.

The CAP peer review committee produced recommendations in twelve specific areas. In addition to recommendations for such things as contracts management, uniform records standards, and collections curation, the committee detailed processes by which the public would benefit through interpretation of the archeological information. A primary element was the organization of a CAP working seminar through which information exchange could facilitate both professional and public interpretation activities. The recommendations were timely because at least three-quarters of the total funds available for archeological work under Public Law 93-291 can now be specifically targeted and efficiently used. The impact of the peer review committee's recommendations reached beyond the CAP archeologi-

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Gila Cliff Dwelling, Gila Wilderness. Drawing by Linda Jolly. (drawing courtesy of the U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Regional Office)

### INTERAGENCY SYMPOSIUM

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2. Facilitate management of other resources.
3. Provide service to the public in the following areas:
  - a. Contribute to the scientific understanding of Southwestern history and prehistory.
  - b. Develop knowledge of the past that will solve or help avoid contemporary problems.
  - c. Interpret the past for the public and, through education, encourage cultural resource appreciation and protection.
  - d. Strengthen relationships with, and promote understanding and appreciation of, contemporary cultural groups that have links to the past.

With these objectives established, the planning group asked the National Forests in the Southwestern Region, and other agencies and parties, to suggest research needs in cultural resource management. The planning group then consolidated the identified individual needs into eight topical areas around which the symposium was organized. These were: (1) Management Impacts, (2) Native American Heritage, (3) Protection and Preservation, (4) Site Discovery and Definition, (5) Public Interpretation and Education, (6) Key Prehistoric Research, (7) Key Historic Research, and (8) Integrated Research Design.

Persons with expertise or interest in each of these areas were identified and invited to participate in the symposium. Eventually, 57 individuals attended. Several were asked to bring prepared papers. Others were asked to lead or serve on work groups which would collectively produce papers summarizing their conclusions and recommendations. The eight working groups identified needs upon which recommendations were based.

In order to illustrate the kind of needs that were identified and the recommendations that were developed, the outcome of discussions by the working groups on Native American heritage are summarized below. The working groups on Native American heritage specified that:

- Relations between Forests and tribes tend to be institutional rather than personal. Personal contacts are much more effective when dealing with Native Americans.
- Forests often have no program of consulting Native American communities and no staff person skilled in Native relations.

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- **Forests lack up-to-date information on how native people use the Forests.**

Although the members of the Native American Heritage group developed a research program for the Forest Service to consider, they felt that such a program was not necessary, since the steps needed to improve relations with Native Americans are already known. These steps could be implemented by the Southwestern Region (and by other Regions) without further research. The group then recommended the following management actions:

- **Cooperate with Native tribes to have the tribes produce up-to-date ethnographies of their Forest uses.**
- **Retain the services of anthropologists skilled in Native American relations. To guide Forests in improving native relations, establish the position of Regional Ethnologist. (Forests may also wish to establish liaisons to coordinate Forest-tribal relations.)**

On the last day, following presentation of all work group results, participants were asked to rank the array of research needs. After a period of discussion, a consensus on research priorities was reached. The recommendation of the symposium was that the Forest Service initiate research on the following.

1. *Protection and preservation of sites.* Develop effective strategies of site protection and stabilization. Assess the vulnerability of cultural resources to vandalism, and conduct studies to understand the physical properties of ancient building materials.

2. *Management impacts.* Assess secondary impacts of land use and land management, to determine if current methods of site avoidance are providing adequate protection.

3. *Decision-support systems.* Evaluate existing cultural resources database systems. If necessary, design a new one, based on Geographic Information Systems, that will give managers accurate information on the location and nature of cultural resources.

The remaining highest-priority topics from each work group were not assigned an overall order of priority, but their ranking in the formal vote was as follows: prehistoric chronology, testing alternative survey methods, Spanish Colonial research, and interpretive programs research.

During the general discussion it was recognized that the recommendations of the Native American Heritage group can be put into place without further research. It was the consensus of the symposium members that actions should be taken upon these recommendations.

As the Southwestern Region develops a positive program of cultural resource management--emphasizing scientific, cultural, and recreational values--it is finding that many of the necessary tools are lacking to evaluate sites, protect them, and even determine their age. The research recommended at the conference reflects the combined efforts of leading cultural resource specialists. This research is essential to understand, protect, and interpret the unique heritage of the Southwest.

Further information about the symposium can be obtained by contacting **Judith Propper; Regional Archeologist; USDA Forest Service, Region 3; 517 Gold Avenue, SW; Albuquerque, NM 87102; telephone (505) 766-3656.** Copies of the Symposium proceedings, titled *Tools to Manage the Past* (General Technical Report RM-164) are available by contacting the

**RECOMMENDATIONS of SYMPOSIUM**

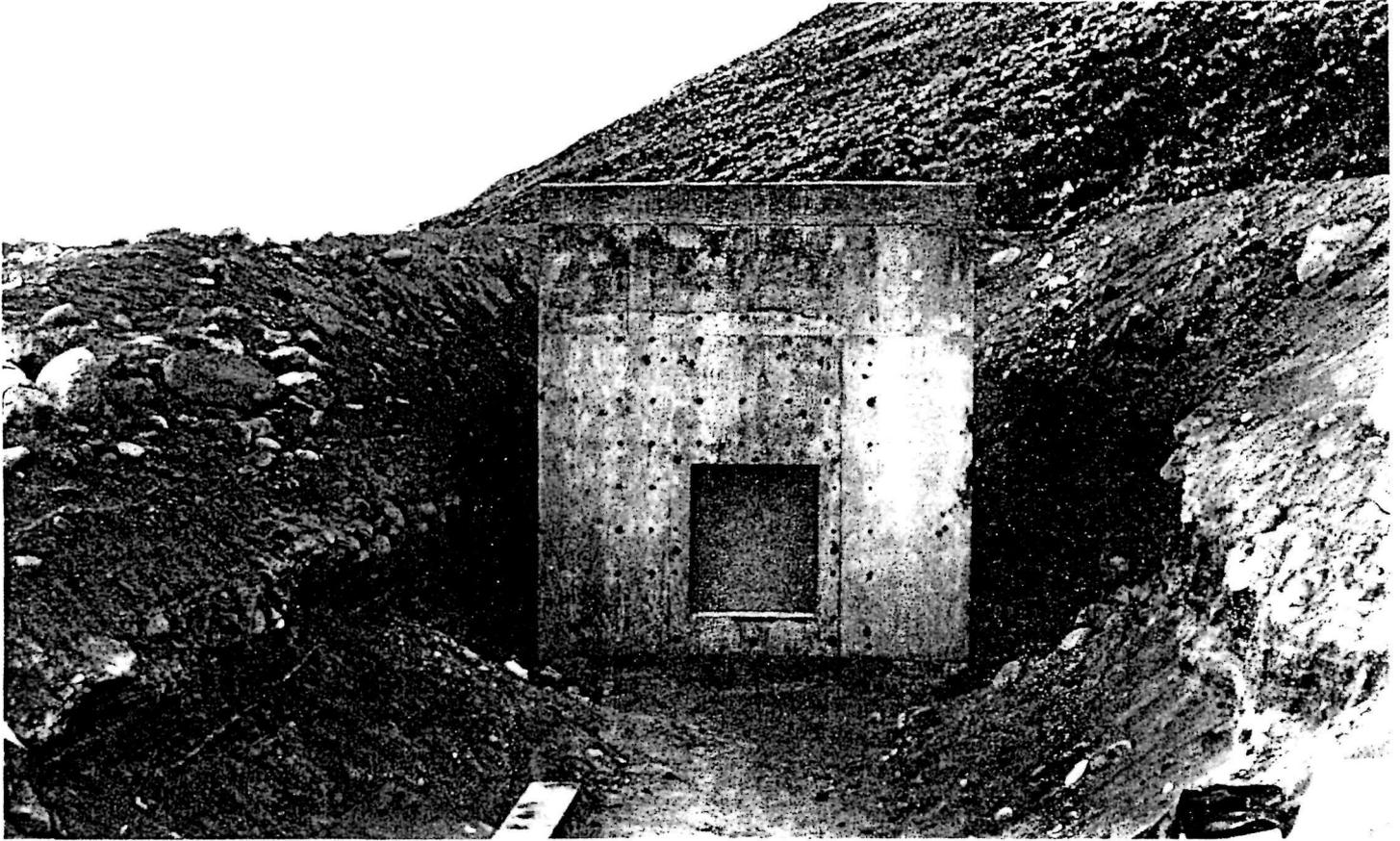
- ***Develop effective strategies of site protection and stabilization. Assess the vulnerability of cultural resources to vandalism. Conduct studies to understand the physical properties of ancient building materials.***
- ***Assess secondary impacts of land use and management.***
- ***Evaluate existing cultural resources database systems.***

**Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, CO 80526; telephone (303) 498-1719.**

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*Construction of reinterment facility in the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area. The reburial and ceremony occurred in November, 1988. (photo courtesy of Anan Raymond)*

### FISH and WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK AT STILLWATER MARSH, NEVADA

The Stillwater Wildlife Management Area is located in the Carson Desert approximately 60 miles east of Reno, Nevada. The management area contains what has been historically an extensive series of marshes managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and other agencies. The Service has been involved in the management of the area for about 40 years through agreements with other agencies. While the Service's presence on the marsh has been primarily for the protection of wildlife habitat, the agency has taken the leading role in conducting needed research and management of an impressive collection of archeological sites in the marsh.

Evidence of archeological sites in the Stillwater marsh has been documented for decades. By the early 1970's, it was clearly evident through years of accumulated information that these wetlands possessed important data that could contribute significantly to the interpreta-

tion of the prehistory of the Carson Desert. In 1975, the Stillwater Marsh Archeological District was designated as a National Register District by the Secretary of the Interior.

In 1985, the management of the Stillwater archeological district experienced a dramatic change. High water levels caused by several years of heavy snowfall in the region revealed numerous archeological features that had never been recorded. Within a relatively short period of time, erosion caused by water, ice, and wind had revealed at least 50 previously unrecorded sites containing evidence of domestic structures, food and tool storage pits, hearths, and burials. These sites are the remains of a culture that used the marsh from about 1000-4000 years before present. Relying on extensive assistance from volunteers associated with the Churchill County Museum and the Nevada State Museum, the Fish and Wildlife Service began emergency actions to document the sites and recover exposed burials and artifacts in danger of being lost through erosion.

Guided by the development of a cultural resource management action plan for the Stillwater marsh sites,

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the Service initiated systematic survey and testing work in 1986 to record in detail many of the features subjected to emergency salvage in 1986. This work has resulted in excellent documentation that will assist in the future management of Stillwater's archeological record. It is important to note that without the assistance and cooperation of the Nevada State Museum, the Churchill County Museum, the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, and other organizations, much of the critical archeological work and analysis of recovered materials would not have been accomplished.

Probably the most closely scrutinized and complex issue addressed by the Service throughout the project has been the treatment and disposition of recovered human remains. During the early stages of planning for archeological work on the Stillwater marsh, the Service worked closely with the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes to develop a policy on dealing with exposed human remains. A decision was made by the Service to construct a vault on its land for placement of those human burials and associated grave goods that could not be preserved *in-situ*. With the approval of the Service and the tribe, the vault is accessible for the purpose of reinterring additional burials and completing further scientific study. While this unique arrangement may not work in all cases where extensive collections of human remains are recovered, in this instance it has satisfactorily addressed religious and traditional cultural concerns expressed by the local tribe while meeting the Service's legal responsibilities for preserving important archeological collections. After undergoing a series of exhaustive scientific analyses, the human remains recovered from the Stillwater sites were placed in the vault in early November of this year. A blessing ceremony was conducted by a tribal shaman prior to the sealing of the vault.

The Service is currently reviewing a number of the items discussed in the original action Plan to determine what additional steps are necessary to protect the Stillwater sites. A recently completed peer review sponsored by the Service and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist stressed the need to develop a comprehensive cultural resource management plan for the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area and coordinate efforts on long-term management and research objectives with other agencies and organizations involved in archeological work in the Carson Desert.

For more information on the archeological work conducted on the Stillwater marsh, contact **Kevin Kilcullen, Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Refuges, MS 2343, 18th and C Streets N.W., Washington, DC 20240**, telephone FTS 343-4451 or (202) 343-4451.

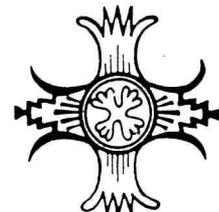
### STILLWATER PEER REVIEW

On September 19-23, 1988, the Departmental Consulting Archeologist and the Fish and Wildlife Service sponsored a peer review of archeological work conducted on the Stillwater Wildlife Management Area. The peer review team consisted of Dr. Gerald Milanich, Florida State Museum; Dr. Douglas Scott, National Park Service; and Dr. Mel Aikens, University of Oregon.

The primary purpose of the peer review was to examine the archeological work initiated by the Fish and Wildlife Service in response to severe flooding and erosion problems that occurred in 1985. Issues addressed by the peer review team included agency/organizational cooperation; legal compliance; balancing scientific interests with traditional cultural concerns; and recommendations on future management activities and research initiatives. After touring archeological sites on the Stillwater marsh and adjacent areas of the Carson Desert, the team interviewed a number of individuals who were closely involved in on-going research, compliance activities, and management of the resources. A final report from the peer review team has been submitted to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist and the Fish and Wildlife Service for consideration. This report stresses the need for:

1. Additional agency/organizational cooperation in defining long-term research and management objectives in the Carson Desert;
2. Increased enforcement of laws prohibiting vandalism of archeological sites; and
3. Management actions that the Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies may wish to employ to protect sites, such as closing areas to off-road vehicles, using cooperative agreements with other agencies/organizations to complete work, developing cultural resource management plans for various sensitive areas, and additional training.

More information on the Stillwater peer review can be obtained by contacting **Kevin Kilcullen, Fish and Wildlife Service**, telephone (202) 343-4451.



## WORKSHOP AND TRAINING ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE STABILIZATION WORKSHOP

Co-sponsored by the **National Park Service**, the **Tennessee Valley Authority**, and the **University of Mississippi**

To be held: **April 10-14, 1989, Chattanooga, TN**

The National Park Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the University of Mississippi will jointly sponsor a workshop titled, "Archeological Site Stabilization," during the week of April 10-14, 1989. The objective of the workshop is to identify stabilization techniques appropriate for plans to protect threatened archeological sites.

A primary consideration for any significant archeological site should be stabilization and extended protection. Toward that consideration, the workshop will combine a series of lectures with site visits to provide participants with information necessary to adequately stabilize and protect an archeological site. Appropriate stabilization techniques will be discussed as well as sources of technical assistance for solutions to specific problems. Multidisciplinary cooperation will be emphasized as a mechanism for arriving at the best solutions to particular management problems. Site stabilization will be focused upon as the appropriate choice in many cases, even when mitigation of an adverse impact is required. The development of stabilization plans by participant teams for specific resources will be central to the problem-solving orientation of the workshop.

The workshop is open to applicants from governmental agencies at all levels and to the private sector. Archeological expertise is not required, but applicants should demonstrate responsibilities in the field of cultural resources management. Applications should be in the form of a request to participate, preferably on letterhead stationery, and sent to: **Dave Dahlen, Mather Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harper's Ferry, WV 25425.**

Applications must be received by **February 17, 1989**. There will be a workshop tuition fee payable upon participant registration. For further information, telephone **Dave Dahlen** at **(304) 535-6371** or **FTS 925-6215**.

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### ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION TRAINING for CULTURAL RESOURCES and LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGERS and SPECIALISTS

#### Objective

The Departmental Consulting Archeologist and the Archeological Assistance Program, National Park Service (NPS), in cooperation with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) will conduct a series of 12-hour training courses during 1989 titled, "Archeological Protection Training for Cultural Resources and Law Enforcement Managers and Specialists." The objective of the course is to provide an overview of archeological resource protection against looting and vandalism for cultural resources and law enforcement managers and specialists concerned with improving their programs. It will assist managers in evaluating the current status of their programs, particularly with regard to personnel training needs, and inform specialists about effective ways to implement archeological resource protection activities. It will also provide an opportunity for interagency cultural resources and law enforcement program personnel to interact on improving cooperative efforts that may be necessary to protect significant archeological properties. *(This course is not designed to be a substitute for the 40-hour course on ARPA enforcement offered by FLETC. That course provides field personnel--law enforcement and cultural resources--with the skills they need.)*

There is no charge for course tuition, however, those wishing to attend must apply to the appropriate NPS Regional Office training division (Alaska RO, Mid-Atlantic RO, Southeast RO, Rocky Mountain RO, or Western RO). Further information is available by contacting **Richard Waldbauer, Archeological Assistance Division**, at **(202) 343-4113**. The course will be offered at several locations around the country according to the following schedule:

*February 9-10, Anchorage, AK; contact: Susan Morton, Alaska RO, (907) 257-2657. March 30-31, Canaveral National Seashore, Titusville, FL; contact: Norma Patton, Southeast RO, (404) 331-5712. April 4-5, Atlanta, GA; contact: Norma Patton, Southeast RO, (404) 331-5712. May 2-3, Washington, DC; contact: Deborah Burnett, Mid-Atlantic RO, (215) 597-9153. May 4-5, Concord, NH; contact: Deborah Burnett, Mid-Atlantic RO, (215) 597-9153. September 25-26, Salt Lake City, UT; contact: Mike Bleszad, Rocky Mountain RO, (303) 969-2000. September 27-28,*

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Billings, MT; contact: **Mike Bleszad, Rocky Mountain RO, (303) 969-2000.** *October 12-13*, Gallup, NM; contact **Mike Bleszad, Rocky Mountain RO (303) 969-2000.** *October 17-18*, Phoenix, AZ; contact: **Pauline Jue, Western RO, (415) 556-3916.** *October 19-20*, Reno, NV; contact: **Pauline Jue, Western RO, (415) 556-3916.** .

### Course Description

This course is designed to provide a strategic overview of archeological resource protection for cultural resources and law enforcement program managers. Through an overview of archeological resource crime in the United States, participants will gain an understanding of how the protection problem developed and its current magnitude. Familiarity with the existing legal solutions to the problem will be provided by a detailed introduction to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and other applicable laws and regulations. The essential elements of an ARPA case will be outlined in presentations on: the legal definition of "archeological resource," examples of protected archeological resources, site damage assessment procedures, the value and cost determinations required by the law, damage assessment reporting, and case preparation. The final portion of the training will be a panel discussion with audience participation on the subjects of improving the effectiveness of existing law enforcement efforts and developing innovative strategies for preventing archeological resource crime in the future.

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### ARCHEOLOGY for MANAGERS

Sponsored by the **National Park Service**

To be held: **June 26-30, 1989, Stephen T. Mather Training Center, Harper's Ferry, WV**

Land managers and program managers whose job functions involve impacts to archeological resources seldom have the background or training to evaluate alternatives. This training will familiarize them with archeology and archeological resources so they can identify problems early and choose effectively among alternatives for solutions. The legal requirements, policies, guidelines, and regulations concerning archeological preservation will be covered. Appropriate

management approaches for resource management, development, and operations will be considered.

The course is sponsored by the Archeological Assistance Division and Employee Development Division of the National Park Service. It is open to applicants from governmental agencies at all levels and to the private sector. Applications should be in the form of a request to participate, preferably on letterhead stationery, and sent to: **Connie Backlund, Mather Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harper's Ferry, WV 25425**

Applications must be received by May 10, 1989. There will be a course tuition fee payable upon participant registration. For further information, telephone **Connie Backlund** at **(304) 535-6371** or **FTS 925-6215**.

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### CULTURAL RESOURCES TRAINING

The University of Nevada-Reno will offer four workshops between February and April, 1989, as part of its continuing education program in cultural resources management. The workshops are designed for historic preservation and cultural resources management personnel, and are open to any individual with at least a bachelor's degree in anthropology or related field. Instructors include UN-R faculty and experts in specific fields from government agencies, other universities, and the private sector. The schedule is as follows:

**Geographic Information Systems in Archaeology:**  
February 13-15

**Assessing Archaeological Significance of Historical Sites:** March 20-24

**Recording and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture:**  
March 27-29

**Geomorphology In Archaeological Analysis:**  
late April

Cost for each workshop is \$450-\$500. Most materials are included. Optional graduate credit is available for an extra fee. Registration deadline is approximately one month before each workshop. For further information, contact **Don D. Fowler, Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557;** or telephone **(702) 784-6851**.



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## NOTES...NOTES...NOTES

### NATIONAL PRESERVATION AWARDS

On November 18 in Washington, DC, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) chairman John Rogers and Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel presented 18 National Historic Preservation Awards which recognized excellence in federally assisted preservation. The awards program honors historic preservation accomplishments since the passage of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. It is sponsored by ACHP and the Department of the Interior, with special funding through the National Park Service. The award winners demonstrate the enormous range of preservation accomplishments since NHPA established the nation's first comprehensive, government-wide policy to support historic preservation, and called for a working partnership between private citizens and the government to achieve the law's goals.

The two projects which received awards for excellence in archeology were the **First African Baptist Church Cemetery Urban Archeology Project**, Philadelphia, PA; and the **Mashantucket Pequot Archeological District Project**, Mashantucket Pequot Indian Reservation, Ledyard, CT. The urban archeology project was recognized for analysis and documentation of human remains interred in an area slated for highway construction. It provided important profiles of health and nutrition among Black Philadelphians, as well as revealing burial customs. The archeological work was under the auspices of the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia and a part of the highway construction project sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration. In addition to the extensive site report, the project generated 20 scholarly papers and a documentary film. Further information about the project can be obtained from **Kate Quinn, Archeologist, PA Department of Transportation, Bureau of Design, Highway Quality Control Division, Room 1113, T and S Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120; telephone (717) 783-9700.**

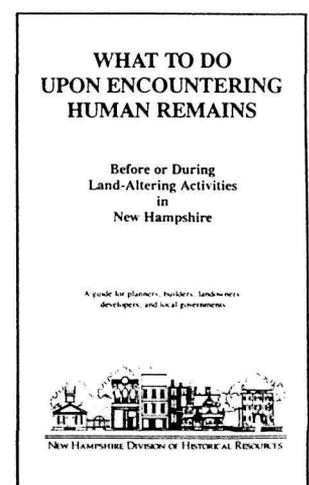
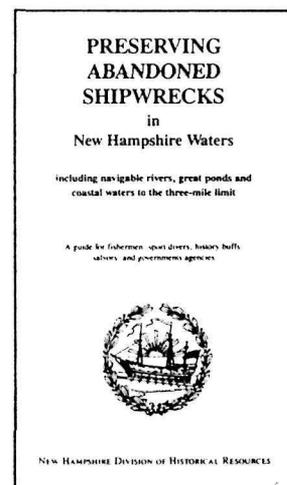
The Mashantucket Pequot archeological project was recognized for research data extracted from prehistoric and historic sites on the reservation which have given the Pequots new insights into their tribal history. The project was funded by survey and planning grants that originated from the National Park Service and were administered by the Connecticut Historical Commission. Some of the project results as well as other historical and anthropological studies were presented in

a conference in October, 1987, co-sponsored by the tribal council and the University of Connecticut at Storrs.

The conference results are soon to be published by the University of Oklahoma Press. Further information about the project can be obtained from **Kevin McBride, U-176, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268; telephone (203) 486-4246; or Kathleen Poole, Museum Coordinator, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Council Office, P.O. Box 160, Ledyard, CT 06339; telephone (202) 536-2681.**

### GUIDANCE ISSUED BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SHPO

Two new brochures which offer guidance on historic preservation have been issued by the New Hampshire SHPO and Division of Historical Resources. The first is titled, *What to Do upon Encountering Human Remains Before or During Land-Altering Activities in New Hampshire* and is directed to planners, builders, landowners, developers, and local governments. The second is titled, *Preserving Abandoned Shipwrecks in New Hampshire Waters* and is directed to fishermen, sport divers, history buffs, salvors, and government agencies. They are both printed in the same format, with text drafted in clear layman's terms. They are divided into four sections which (1) summarize the principles and purposes for preservation of both types of resources, (2) abstract applicable laws and their requirements, and (3 and 4) describe likely kinds of encounters with these resources. Finally, a list of important contacts is given. For copies or further information contact **Gary Hume, State Archeologist, Division of Historical Resources, P.O. Box 2043, Concord, NH 03302-2043; telephone (603) 271-3483.**



## NOTES...NOTES...NOTES

### TRUST LOANS AID TWO DE SOTO SITES

When the National Trust lent an unprecedented \$ 200,000 to the Trust for Public Land (TPL) in Florida in 1987, National Trust President J. Jackson Walter called it "evidence of our strong commitment to preserving archeological sites of national importance."

The sum represented twice the usual maximum loan from the National Preservation Loan Fund, this helped purchase an extraordinary site in downtown Tallahassee--the first confirmed from Hernando De Soto's 1539 foray into the southeastern U.S.

Now, the future of the site in downtown Tallahassee--once slated for office development--appears secure. In June, the State of Florida agreed to buy the site from the TPL for \$ 1.4 million,--just in time for the 1989-91 celebration of the 450th anniversary of the De Soto expedition.

Arkansas also plans to open a state park on a DeSoto site near the Mississippi River. A \$ 100,000 loan from the Trust helped the Santa Fe-based Archaeological Conservancy purchase several parcels of land that also contain rare intact evidence of the Mississippian culture dating back to A.D. 1200. In August, Arkansas completed acquisition of a majority of the site for development as Parkin Indian Mound State Park.

For further information on the National Trust's financial services programs, contact **Colleen M. Collins, Program Information Officer, Financial Services**, at the **National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC;** telephone (202) 673-4000.



### INTERAGENCY ACTIVITIES

*(continued from page 2)*

cal program. The Departmental Consulting Archeologist recognized that an effective place for these kinds of issues to be broadly treated was within the framework of the Departmental archeological task force, described in the Secretary's 20th anniversary report on the National Historic Preservation Act.

The success of the CAP peer review has spawned subsequent efforts. In 1987, peer review of the Jackson Lake Archeological Project (JLAP) took place. While not of the scale of CAP, the complexities of interagency operations and significance of the archeological remains prompted the peer review. Jackson Lake Dam will be rebuilt by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), and Jackson Lake is a major feature of Grand Teton National Park. Even though the reservoir is in the national park, BOR has jurisdiction over all land below the historic maximum reservoir elevation. During construction, the reservoir draw-down exposes a 78-mile perimeter of pre-reservoir land surfaces, including extensive Snake River delta deposits. The Jackson Lake Archeological Project is a cooperative effort by the NPS Midwest Archeological Center, with the assistance of the University of Wyoming and the US Geological Survey, to investigate exposed archeological sites.

The JLAP peer review committee produced recommendations based upon nine major findings. They addressed project organization, interdisciplinary research, data recovery activities, agency interaction, curation, and public interpretation. Most importantly, certain of the committee's recommendations were considered in planning goals for the 1988 field season.

The latest effort in the peer review program was recently undertaken in cooperation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service for the Stillwater Management Area in Nevada. The results are described on page 5 of this issue of the *REPORT*. Additional peer reviews are planned, and the goals of this program will continue to be oriented toward providing effective evaluation to improve the efficiency of specific Federal archeology projects.

More information on the Department's peer review process can be obtained by contacting **Bennie Keel, Departmental Consulting Archeologist**, at (201) 343-1876.



# REPORT

## TEXT OF THE 1988 AMENDMENTS TO ARPA Passed by the 100th Congress, 2nd Session

### Section 1. Amendments to Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

- (a) Section 3(3) of such Act is amended by striking out the semi-colon at the end thereof and substituting a period.
- (b) Section 6(a) of such Act is amended by inserting after "deface" the following: ", or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface."
- (c) Section 6(d) of such Act is amended by striking "\$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$500".
- (d) Section 10 of such Act is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:  
 "(c) Each Federal land manager shall establish a program to increase public awareness of the significance of the archaeological resources located on public lands and Indian lands and the need to protect such resources. Each such land manager shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate regarding the actions taken under such program."

That (ARPA) be amended to add the following new section after section 13:

- "Section 14. The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense and the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall--
- "(a) develop plans for surveying lands under their control to determine the nature and extent of archeological resources on those lands;
  - "(b) prepare a schedule for surveying lands that are likely to contain the most scientifically valuable archeological resources; and
  - "(c) develop documents for the reporting of suspected violations of this Act and establish when and how those documents are to be completed by officers, employees, and agents of their respective agencies."

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