


# Federal ARCHEOLOGY Report

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**Archeologist**  
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## The Shared Beringian Heritage Program

*By Jeanne Schaaf*

The Beringian Heritage International Park proposal has stimulated an international, multidisciplinary research program focussed on the Bering Strait region between Alaska and Russia. The Shared Beringian Heritage Program brings Russian and American scientists, resource managers, and Native people together in a long-term, integrated study of traditional lifeways, biogeography, and landscape history on the Seward and Chukotka Peninsulas.

The first phase of the program was initiated in 1991 within the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, the U.S. portion of the proposed International Park. Researchers from the National Park Service Alaska Region, University of Alaska Fairbanks, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Academy of Science - Institute of Ethnography in Moscow, and the local community of Shishmaref, AK, began collaboration on a study of the ethnoarcheology, history and human ecology of reindeer herding. The study addresses a wide gamut of research domains including the socio-economic effects of reindeer herding on traditional lifeways, historic Native architecture, coastal processes and erosion, and reindeer range and productivity.

A key participant researcher is Native elder Gideon Barr, whose life bridges the gap between ancient and modern lifeways in the Preserve. Barr, born in Shishmaref in 1917 into a prominent herding family, is recognized locally as a historian, a keeper of his people's culture. He is recognized by the other participant researchers as a scholar in his own right for his skills of

*(Continued on page 2)*

**National Park Service**  
Archeological Assistance Division  
Washington, DC

## The Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program

*By Ruthann Knudson and Francis P. McManamon*

Comprehensive reports about specific types of nationwide activities performed by a variety of government agencies can support agency-specific as well as synergistic interagency resource management programs and initiatives. They can be used to develop public and Congressional support for activities and funds. Developing such reports is a tremendous administrative and logistical challenge requiring interaction among the corporate cultures of the involved agencies, all of which have varying structures, program needs, reporting requirements, capabilities, and staffing levels. Such is the case with Federal archeology in the United States. The Secretary of the Interior is required to report to Congress about the Federal archeology program. These reports provide historical documentation of the program, opportunities for addressing strategic and policy issues, and the possibility of building programs and identifying and launching interagency initiatives.

### The Federal Archeology Program

The Federal archeology program in the United States has its origins in the Antiquities Act of 1906, which applied to "lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States" (Sec. 1; 16 USC 431; Lee 1970). The Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and War were authorized to issue permits regulating archeological activities, but there was no coordination of the overall government archeological activities. The statute also provided a basis for setting aside and protecting

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## BERINGIAN HERITAGE

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observation and inquiry, his long-term detailed memory, and his commitment to preserving his people's history. He has imparted invaluable knowledge about traditional land use, Native architecture, reindeer herding practices, wildlife populations, and weather history. Thus, this first phase of the research program is titled the "One Man's Heritage Project."

The geographic focus of the One Man's Heritage Project is an abandoned early 20th-century reindeer herders' winter village, Ublasaun (variously spelled, e.g., Ullugsaun), located at the Arctic Circle in the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. Barr



*Gideon Barr demonstrates the use of an ivory-tipped spear he used as a young man, hunting ducks from a kayak. Courtesy of National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office.*

lived in this village between the ages of 6 and 10 and is the last living link to what is now an archeological site. Here he met his first white man, a trader from whom he was proud to learn his first English word, "dollar!"

The site is remote, accessible in summer only by small plane or by boat during rare periods of calm sea. Ublasaun is situated on top of a fine sand ridge along the dynamic Chukchi sea coast. It is subject to extreme and rapid erosion, facing complete destruction probably within a decade. Ruins of house and cache structures are scattered along the eroding bank edge for half a kilometer. Over 90 percent of an earlier seal hunting occupation, associated with ceramics dating from the mid-1800s, has already been lost to the sea.

Preliminary reconstructive drawings of Ublasaun as it may have looked when occupied in late fall represent the combined efforts of professional architects, surveyors, archeologists, ethnographers, and Barr. Barr ensured that the village was correctly

visualized from the sea and provided details about the placement of dog yards, seal nets, skin boats and house construction. He was genuinely pleased to see his childhood home brought back to life in the architect's reconstructive drawing of his father's house compound.

The multifaceted and integrated nature of this project provides a unique opportunity for several interesting research queries. One study focus will provide the first detailed, Historic American Buildings Survey-level documentation of historic Native architecture for the region. Ethnoarcheological investigation of settlement patterns associated with herding and "traditional" land use practices represents a new direction in Alaska reindeer herding studies by emphasizing not only the history and social effects of reindeer herding but the role of herding in Native human ecology at the local family level.

The ethnohistory investigations have led to new insights about the effects of herd ownership on traditional perceptions of land use and land ownership. Details of early 20th century herd management strategies including methods and extent of predator control, quality and availability of pasturage, and range use and carrying capacity is yielding important information on the effects of herding on the wildlife populations and natural vegetation in the Preserve. The study is also providing historical depth to current studies of reindeer and range productivity in the Preserve.

Finally, detailed mapping and ethnoarcheological investigations at Ublasaun will enable application of the direct historic analogy technique in planned archeological investigations of nearby, successively earlier sites linked to the Barr family. The objective is to understand continuity and change in the local culture by studying a series of sites close in geographic location and chronological placement and tied in part to oral traditions. In all of the above investigations, Gideon Barr is a key participant researcher.

Professional and popular reports will be available to the public after completion of each project component. A 30-minute educational and interpretive videotape focussed on Barr as narrator of life experiences at Ublasaun is currently in production at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

The Shared Beringian Heritage Program is also contributing limited funding support to:

- 1) the Smithsonian Institution for the development and implementation of the "Crossroads of Continents: Alaska RFD" exhibit that will travel to rural Alaskan and Russian Far East villages,

- 2) a team of Russian and American archeologists for completion of a Russian/English dictionary and glossary of archeological terms (a project initiated at the former USSR Academy of Sciences, Far East Branch Northeastern Interdisciplinary Research Institute in Magadan), and
- 3) the National Science Foundation for a cooperative Russian/American project that is examining the climatic and tectonic history that has shaped the landscape of the Bering Strait Region during the past three million years.

## Phase II, 1992

Phase II of the Shared Beringian Heritage Program, which is beginning in 1992, will continue and expand upon the studies begun in Phase I. An important new research emphasis will be on landscape history and development. The landscape is the common ground upon which cultural and natural resource research endeavors are united.

Long term landscape studies being initiated during summer 1992 are 1) production of a Quaternary surficial deposits map for the Preserve, needed to better understand the late glacial/Holocene paleogeography and paleoenvironmental history of the region; 2) analysis of stratigraphic exposures, lake bottom sediments, and ashes from volcanic eruptions to acquire information pertaining to the paleoclimatic and paleoenvironmental history of the region; 3) investigation of the climatic and geomorphic factors that have controlled the late Pleistocene and Holocene evolution of the coastal areas of the Preserve and assessment of the rates and effects of shoreline erosion on archeological sites and at Shishmaref; 4) development of a comprehensive stratigraphic, chronologic, and geochemical database on volcanic ashes occurring in the Preserve; 5) analysis of thaw lake sediments and ancient vegetation layers preserved beneath volcanic tephra; and 6) analysis of driftwood and archeological wood samples in order to develop a better cultural chronology for the region correlated with climate change.

Other integral new projects to be initiated in 1992 include development of a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database management system, a multidisciplinary laboratory in Shishmaref, AK, and a partnership grants program for studies initiated by the local Inuit inhabitants of the region.

A GIS database management system will be developed and applied toward meeting critical resource management and research needs in the Preserve and the proposed Beringian Heritage International Park. The GIS system will be used to manipulate multiple data sets including archeological, environmental, geomorphological, and paleoenvironmental data for integrated analyses and research. Prehistoric land use systems will be modeled in relation to diachronic simulation models of environment and landform changes, such as coastal erosion.

In cooperation with the village of Shishmaref and the University of Alaska Fairbanks, the National Park Service will establish a

temporary laboratory in Shishmaref for preliminary analyses of archeological, botanical, and other collections made during the field season. Its purpose is to involve interested people from all sectors of the local population in the preservation and analysis of excavated artifacts, the analysis of floral and faunal specimens, and in the design of local exhibits. The laboratory will also coordinate with the school district to offer courses in archeology, museum skills, surveying, architecture, botany, and geology. The overall goal is to provide training to interested local people so that they can be actively involved and employed in research and resource management projects in the Preserve.

A partnership grants program will be directed by the National Park Service and will encourage and solicit proposals from local villages for grants to conduct investigations at the local level. Topics for investigations could include: cultural, social or natural sciences, such as the collection of oral histories; gathering information on climate and wildlife changes; wildfire histories; lake level changes; and storm patterns.

1992 natural resource research projects under the Shared Beringian Heritage Program include a joint Russian/American study of Beringian flora in collaboration with the International Panarctic Biota Project, a study of brown bear population genetics and dynamics, the relationship between bears and reindeer, and a pilot study of gyrfalcons.

## Future Directions

Parallel studies in ethnography, ethnoarcheology and the history and human ecology of reindeer herding are planned for implementation on the Chukotka Peninsula in 1993 and 1994. An international symposium and workshop focussed on Shared Beringian Heritage Program research results and future research directions is planned for 1994.



*An eroding house at Ublasaun. Courtesy of National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office.*

**SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR***(continued from page 1)*

areas referred to as National Monuments (Rothman 1989).

Several other pieces of legislation authorize various elements of the Federal Archeology Program, especially the Historic Sites Act, National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and Abandoned Shipwreck Act.

The National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act each require an annual program report to Congress by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Council on Environmental Quality, respectively. Archeological activities are mentioned in these reports only occasionally, and there is no comprehensive evaluation of the archeological component of each of their programs. However, as discussed below, there are specific legal requirements for Congressional reports that comprehensively evaluate the Federal archeology program.

**Reporting Prior to 1974**

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461ff.) declared that preservation of antiquities, and other historic sites and objects, for their public use was a national policy, and delegated the responsibility for implementing that policy to the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS was directed to survey, collect data, research, acquire, use, manage, and provide technical advice and public education about archeological sites, and to cooperate with any Federal agency to do this. This leadership role was not complemented by a coordination function in this legislation, and there were no reporting requirements.

In 1960 the Reservoir Salvage Act (16 USC 469-469c) specifically provided for the preservation of archeological data that might be "irreparably lost or destroyed" as the result of "alterations of the terrain [by] any agency of the United States, or by any private person or corporation holding a license issued by any such agency." The Secretary

of the Interior was given the responsibility to implement and coordinate this national program, which the Secretary in turn delegated to NPS. The 1960 Act did not have any reporting requirements. The Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) was established in NPS in 1967 and included a Division of Archeology. The Division managed archeological survey and salvage excavation contracts for Federal agencies that needed assistance in order to comply with the Reservoir Salvage Act since those agencies did not have their own archeological expertise. Again, the law identified a leadership role for the Secretary, without specifying a coordination function. However, in 1968, reports on the Federal archeology program were initiated (Table 1), in support of OAHP and other agency funding requests, and were completed for fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970. These reports documented the program funding (\$1,720,211 was spent across the entire United States in FY68, of which 87% came from NPS appropriations), accomplishments, personnel, and archeological research reports.

**The 1974 Reporting Requirements**

In 1974 the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) mandated (Sec. 5(c); 16 USC 469a-3(c)) that

The Secretary shall coordinate all Federal survey and recovery activities authorized under this Act and shall submit an annual report at the end of each fiscal year to [Congress] indicating the scope and effectiveness of the program, the specific projects surveyed and the results produced, and the costs incurred by the Federal Government as a result thereof.



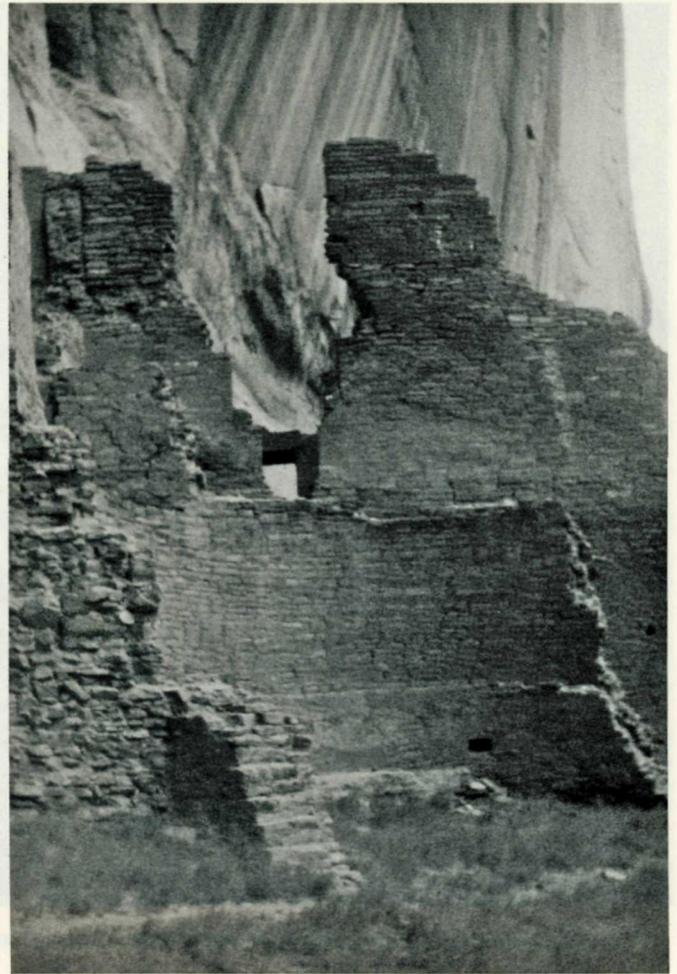
*Pecos National Monument, New Mexico, was featured in the 1968 Report. Courtesy of Ruthann Knudson.*

The Secretary's responsibilities under the 1974 act were delegated administratively to NPS, specifically to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist. OAHF now had an Interagency Archeological Services (IAS) Division whose chief was the Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA). Several individuals within NPS had held the DCA title since the 1920s, and in 1958 the NPS Division of Archeology Chief was given that title and the authority to issue Antiquities Act permits for the Secretary of the Interior. However, it was not until passage of the 1974 act that the inter-departmental nature of the DCA's responsibilities became mandated, though prior to that, the DCA had provided some review of Antiquities Act permit applications for the Departments of Defense and Agriculture. In March, 1976, the IAS issued a report to the archeological community about the scope and nature of IAS activities and listed the professional credentials of IAS staff members.

The first Secretarial report to Congress under the AHPA was the FY75 report, a 12-page document that addressed the legal requirements with a textual discussion on program scope and effectiveness and a tabulation of projects, contractors, costs, nature of investigations, and stage of project completion. The FY76 report on the Interagency Archeology Program described its scope, program implementation and effectiveness, innovations, and budget and cost effectiveness. Appended were abstracts of archeological investigation reports available through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and a table of project costs, contractors, and research reports.

In 1978 the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) was created in the Department of the Interior and the IAS was transferred into HCRS from NPS. IAS published a single report on the 1977 and 1978 fiscal years archeological and historic data recovery activities, noting that IAS had "assumed a vital leadership role" in large-scale archeological mitigation projects with initiation of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in Alabama and Mississippi. The FY77-FY78 report provided case studies of projects in which the IAS was involved directly, NTIS abstracts, a discussion of budget and cost effectiveness, and tables specifying projects, agency served, costs, contractors, and final reports. The report noted that information about archeological activities had not been provided to IAS by the Soil Conservation Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or the Environmental Protection Agency, though each of them funded or guaranteed loans for numerous construction projects that could have involved archeological inventory and salvage excavation. The FY77-FY78 report noted that IAS previously had made blanket requests of Federal agencies about their archeological activities, but that in the future IAS would rely on responses to the 1974 Act's notification and reporting requirements to generate Congressional report data.

Two reports on the FY79 Federal archeology program were developed. The first of these, prepared when IAS was within HCRS, consisted of NTIS abstracts for Federally supported archeological investigations across the United States. Subsequently, HCRS was dissolved and IAS was returned to NPS.



*The 1968 Report included White House at Canyon de Chelly, New Mexico. Courtesy of Ruthann Knudson.*

Later, a more comprehensive report on FY79 activities was developed. The NPS FY79 report, which was published after HCRS was abolished in May 1981, included a description of Federal archeological activities, the collection of report information via a detailed questionnaire, a summary of IAS costs of archeological assistance to other agencies, the distribution of projects and archeological project dollars across the United States, information available from 61 agencies queried about their archeological activities, case studies (Vandenberg Air Force Base, Rye Patch Reservoir, Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, Averbuch), limitations of the Federal archeology program and possible solutions, a list of projects and reports accepted in FY79, and NTIS abstracts. This report was finished after the 1979 passage of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, but was directed only toward the reporting requirements of the 1974 Act.

#### **ARPA Reporting Requirements**

The 1979 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA; Sec. 13, 16 USC 4701*l*) states that, as part of the annual report prepared in response to the 1974 Act,

...the Secretary of the Interior shall comprehensively report as a separate component on the activities carried out under the provisions of this Act, and he shall make such recommendations as he deems appropriate as to changes or improvements needed in the provisions of this Act. Such report shall include a brief summary of the actions undertaken by the Secretary under section 11 of this Act, relating to cooperation with private individuals.

A 1988 ARPA amendment (P.L. 100-588) includes the new requirement (Sec. 10(c), 16 USC 470ii) that

Each [Federal] land manager shall submit an annual report to [Congress] regarding the actions taken under [each agency's public archeological awareness] program.

Again, the Secretarial responsibility has been delegated administratively to the DCA and staff, which since the mid-1980s has been the NPS Archeological Assistance Program (AAP), that encompassed many of the IAS functions when it was formed in the early 1980s.

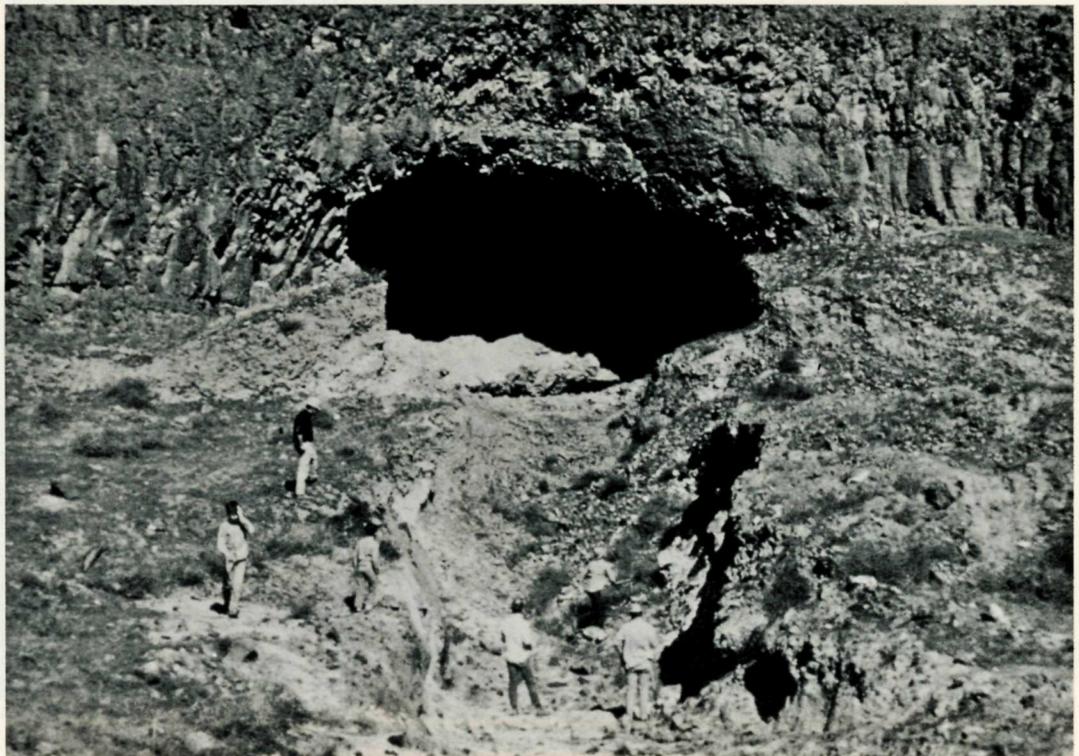
The first report to Congress developed under the requirements of both the 1974 and 1979 acts was a slim administrative compilation for FY80-FY82 based on information collected from 47 Federal agencies. It documented 1774 projects, most of them conducted by 13 agencies, for a cost of \$57 million over the three years. It documented the significant (80%) drop in number of archeological projects from 1980 to 1981. The FY80-FY82 report listed completed Federal archeology studies, and the resulting reports. The major contributions of this report may have been the appendices:

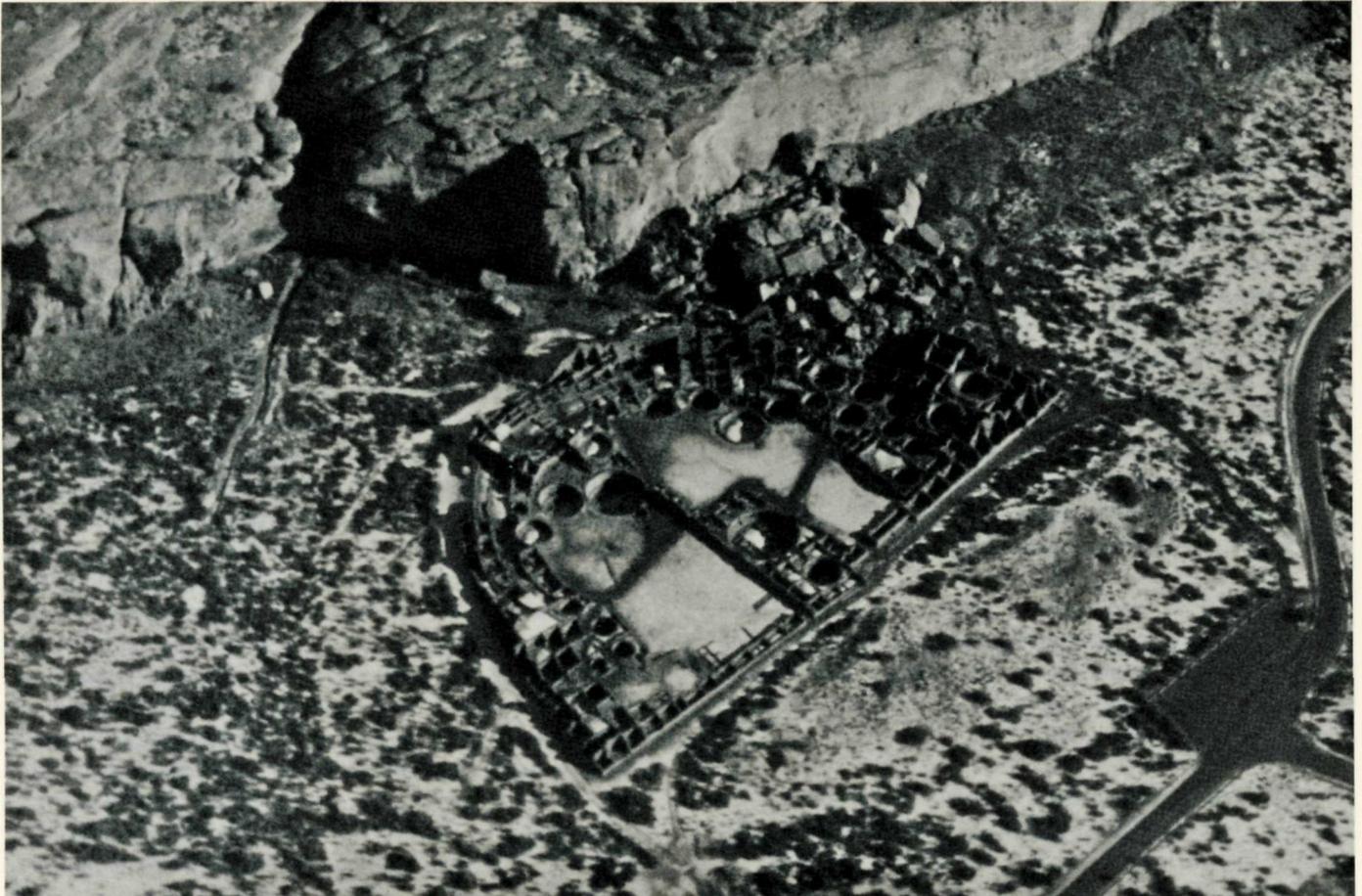
- 1) a Fact Sheet on the Department of the Interior's Program Approach on Evaluating Federal Agency Requests for a Waiver of the One



*The excavations and camp at Ozette archeological site, Clallam County, Washington were mentioned in the 1968 Report. Courtesy of Bennie Keel.*

*Initial rock shelter to river trench at Marmes Rock Shelter, Whitman County, Washington, which was featured in the 1968 Report. Courtesy of Bennie Keel.*





*Pueblo Bonito at Chaco Canyon National Park, New Mexico was included in the 1968 Report. Courtesy of Ruthann Knudson.*

Percent Limitation on Archeological and Historical Data Recovery Activities; and

- 2) the Guidelines for the Disposition of Archeological and Historical Human Remains.

The report also announced the availability of a one-week training course, "Archeology for Federal Managers."

In 1986 a report was sent to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program for fiscal years 1983 and 1984. The small staff within the DCA/AAD office and the task of collecting, compiling, and analyzing data from over three dozen Federal agencies had combined to create a decade-long pattern of report completion delayed for several years. In developing the FY83-FY84 report, a computerized database of information about the Federal archeology program was attempted. The database initially was intended to focus on archeological project data, including information about authorizing agencies, permits, costs and resulting reports. The National Archeological Database (NADB) is, in part, an outgrowth of this reporting need. The reports portion of NADB is the most developed today and will be available in September to Federal agency, Tribal, and State preservation offices (Canouts 1992). The project-based information system (McManamon, Limp and Farley 1988) has not been developed,

because of administrative difficulties in collecting these data. Alternatively, the Federal agency questionnaire developed for the FY85-FY86 Congressional report has been used with relatively minor modifications from 1986 to the present day, and provides the basis for longer-term comparisons in reports submitted in recent years.

The FY83-FY84 report on the Federal Archeology Program noted the October 1982 reorientation of the NPS AAP, so that NPS no longer routinely assisted Federal agencies that had their own archeology programs other-than on unusually complex or sensitive projects. When assistance was provided, it was generally through interagency memoranda of agreement. Even given the computerized database, the FY83-FY84 report focused on information about contracts administered by NPS for other Federal agencies, with their costs and reports, and listed the interagency agreements in force during the reporting period. The report had a more extensive discussion of archeological activities involved in the National Register of Historic Places and the National Landmarks programs, and AAP activities implementing ARPA and the 1974 Act.

In mid-1985 an interdepartmental meeting of Federal archeologists and historic preservation officers resulted in an agreement to work cooperatively and expand the scope of information

collection for reporting on the Federal archeology program. The resulting 77-item questionnaire, primarily requesting quantitative information but with some narrative questions, was sent out to 42 agencies. The collected information for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 was extensively analyzed and reported in 1989 (Keel et al. 1989). Out of that review and analysis came a set of recommendations for improving Federal archeology. These recommendations subsequently were endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior and sent to all Department of the Interior bureaus (McManamon 1992). In October 1991, the Secretary issued these recommendations as a policy statement, the *National Strategy for Federal Archeology* (Lujan 1991). The *National Strategy* was sent by Interior Secretary Manual Lujan, Jr. to the Secretaries of Agriculture, Energy, Defense, and Transportation, the Tennessee Valley Authority Chairman, and the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator with a letter urging each of them to adopt this approach to archeology done by and for their respective departments or agencies.

The FY85-FY86 Congressional report documented Federal archeology program expenditures of \$78 million in FY86 by the 32 agencies that reported expenditures, and estimated that no more than 7% of Federal lands had been inventoried to identify their archeological resources.

The FY85-FY86 and subsequent reports provide more detailed information on how Federal agencies conduct their archeology and the kinds of activities that are involved. Among agencies that traditionally have focused on development rather than resource management activities, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports the largest programs, actually surpassing all other agencies in the total amount expended. This is in part because the Corps provides archeological resource management services for the U.S. Army, which manages vast public lands. After the Corps, agencies that have traditionally focused on land and resource management have reported the most archeological activity. This is logical, given their responsibility to protect archeological sites on land they administer. In the past 15 years agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as the smaller land-managing agencies, have developed substantial archeological programs. NPS has increased its archeological resource management activities.

The development and regulatory agency archeology programs are the most under- or unreported. For example, in FY87 the Environmental Protection Agency reported only 95 identification and evaluation projects nationwide, but it is common knowledge that there were many others. Both the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission either fund or require substantial amounts of archeological activity, but they do not report this and thus it is not included in national program assessments.

The reported data show a strong focus in the Federal archeology program on resource inventory and evaluation. About 15,000 inventory and evaluation activities were reported in recent years, compared to about 1000 data recovery actions. This

suggests that in most cases sites identified during project planning are avoided during construction. The Federal archeology program has been criticized for not producing advances in understanding equivalent to expenditures. Inventory and evaluation research does not provide detailed chronological or behavioral data; those are generated primarily from data recovery projects. However, they do provide significant distributional and other data. There is a need for improved methods and techniques for using these data, as well as for educating scholars about the wealth of research data present in inventories and registers.

The record keeping, reporting, consolidation, description, analysis, review, and production of the Secretary's report is time-consuming, but is worth the time spent. The 1988 amendments to ARPA, which have improved its use as a resource protection tool and strengthened its resource management aspects, are an example of such reports' value. The benefit of having detailed, quantitative data to develop or support improvements in policy, statute, and perhaps in appropriations, was demonstrated in their use by Congress in assessing the needs for amending ARPA, and then so amending it. The bases for several sections of the amendments were recommendations in a detailed report by the General Accounting Office (1987), which described, as quantitatively as possible, problems in Federal archeological resource management in the Four Corners area of the Southwest United States. Quantitative data on archeological looting collected by the FY85-FY86 report to Congress (Keel et al. 1989) played an important role in other sections of the 1988 ARPA amendments. These data were used by House of Representatives committee staff to justify the need for strengthening law enforcement in looting prosecutions. These quantitative data supported and supplemented the substantial anecdotal account of looting collected during Congressional committee hearings (House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1988a,b).

The FY85-FY86 report is the most recent available summary of the Federal archeology program. The report on the Federal archeological activities based on FY87 data has been prepared and currently is undergoing departmental review. It records a minimum of \$75 million in reported expenditures by Federal agencies. The data for fiscal years 1988, 1989, and 1990 have been compiled in a dBASE III PLUS database. This information is being reviewed and analyzed for publication later this year. Procedural guidelines for requesting, compiling, and analyzing the complex interagency information are being developed, recognizing that dealing with the diversity of agency corporate cultures is almost as important and time-consuming as the specific program and activity analyses. In complement to development of the FY88-FY90 report on the Federal archeology program, and collection of the FY91 information, the AAD is developing a report on the information collection systems involved in this interagency coordination program.

Why go through all this? The nonrenewable nature of archeological resources and their lack of immediately available public  
*(continued on page 10)*

**Table 1. Reports on the Federal Archeology Program, 1968-1987****Prior to Passage of P.L. 93-291**

**1968:** Division of Archeology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. n.d. *Review and Analysis of Archeology Program Fiscal Year 1968*. Washington, DC: [Division of Archeology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**1969:** Wheeler, Richard P., editor. n.d. *Review and Analysis of Archeology Program Fiscal Year 1969*. Washington, DC: [Division of Archeology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**1970:** Wheeler, Richard P., editor. n.d. *Review and Analysis of Archeology Program Fiscal Year 1970*. Washington, DC: [Division of Archeology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

**After Passage of P.L. 93-291 but Prior to Passage of P.L. 95-96**

**1975:** National Park Service. n.d. *Archeological and Historic Data Recovery Program Fiscal Year 1975*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The Interagency Archeological Services Division, National Park Service. 1976. *A Status Report to the Archeological Community*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

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**After Passage of P.L. 95-96**

**1980, 1981, 1982:** National Park Service. 1983. *Archeological and Historical Data Recovery Program*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

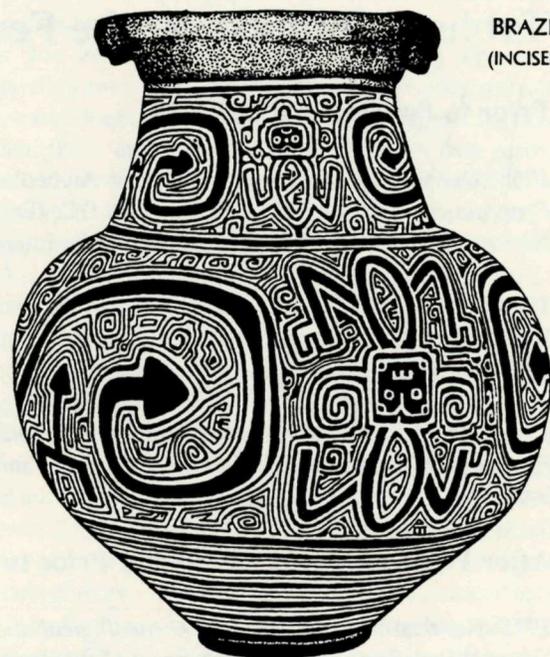
**1983, 1984:** Archeological Assistance Division. 1986. *Annual Report to Congress on the Federal Archeological Program FY83 and FY84*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

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economic benefit makes them vulnerable to the vagaries of public administration. Information about those resources and their management, their loss through non-management and looting, and the lack of information about their distribution, can be a powerful tool in shaping attitudes of the general public as well as of politicians and public administrators (McManamon 1991:125-126). All involved in the reporting effort over the last 25 years have learned from and about it, and procedures and processes have been developed that will increase the efficiency of data collection and support more focus on the charge — to recommend changes or improvements based on an analysis of the scope and effectiveness of the Federal Archeology Program. Everyone's help is needed and the public benefit is there.



BRAZIL  
(INCISED)

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- 1988b *The Destruction of America's Archaeological Heritage: Looting and Vandalism of Indian Archaeological Sites in the Four Corners States of the Southwest*. 100th Cong., 2d sess. U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations, Committee Print No. 6. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

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## Casa Grande Ruins National Monument's Centennial Celebration: 1892 - 1992

On June 22, 1992, the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument celebrated its 100th Anniversary with special guest speakers, tours, and Native American and Mexican folk dancing. Originally established as a Federal Land Reserve in 1892 by President Benjamin Harrison, and later as a National Monument in 1918 under the newly formed National Park Service (NPS). Casa Grande Ruins is the fifth oldest unit of the NPS and the nation's first archeological preserve.

The Casa Grande Ruins are remnants of the Hohokam civilization, which began farming several major rivers in the Arizona desert around the year 300. The Hohokam people eventually developed permanent villages, extensive irrigation canal systems totaling between 700 and 1000 miles of canals, long distance trade networks, arts and crafts, and sports. These farmers grew corn, beans, squash, cotton, and tobacco with cotton being a major exported trade item. The Hohokam civilization reached its peak in architectural and political development at approximately A.D. 1150 - 1450. It was during this time in the early 1300s that the Casa Grande, or Big House as it was called by the Spanish, was built. This 4-story, 11-room, structure consisted of nearly 3,000 tons of *caliche*, a local concrete-like soil, and about 600 wooden beams used to support the floors and roofs.

Although its exact use is not known, studies indicate Casa Grande was used as an observatory, as openings in its upper stories align with the sun and moon at certain points in their cycles. Soon after it was built, however, the Hohokam civilization started to decline and by A.D. 1450 had come to an end. The exact reason or reasons for this decline are unknown although it is thought that the major floods of the 1350s and 1380s may have played a role in the breakdown of economic and political systems. It was at this point that many of the people left the desert altogether while others split and formed small farming settlements. It was these small settlements that the Spanish came upon in the 1600s and 1700s. The Spanish named these Indians of southern Arizona the Pima and the Papago. Today these Indians share reservations near Tucson and Phoenix.

In 1886 Mr. Frank Cushing, curator of Southwestern archeology at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History, convinced wealthy Bostonian Mary Hemenway of the importance of Southwestern Indian history. Mrs. Hemenway then provided the financial and political support for the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition, which left New Mexico in 1886 and began digging in Hohokam villages near Phoenix in 1887, finally reaching Casa Grande in 1888. Although there is not much documentation of this first scientific excavation it is known that Cushing, after observing

the ruin, noted the extent of vandalism to the structure in the way of bullet holes and graffiti and realized that without special protection Casa Grande would be destroyed. Upon returning to the Eastern United States, he convinced Mrs. Hemenway to use her political influence to have Congress pass an act to preserve the site. Backed by people such as Oliver Wendell Holmes and the governor of Massachusetts, an act of Congress was passed in 1889 authorizing President Harrison to protect Casa Grande and the surrounding area. This was signed in 1892 and was the first legislation that preserved an archeological site.

To kick off the Centennial Celebration this year, Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, in cooperation with Dr. Shereen Lerner, the Arizona SHPO, hosted the Arizona State Archeology Fair (see Promoting Archeology), which was held for the first time outside of Phoenix. Over the course of the two-day Archeology Fair, more than 6300 visitors and 44 agencies participated in the activities on the theme of "Partners in Preservation." In conjunction with this effort, a Centennial Celebration poster featuring a picture of the Casa Grande Ruins was printed and is available to the public.

The public is invited to attend and participate in all regular and special Centennial Celebration activities. For more information on Centennial Celebration activities or the poster contact **Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, National Park Service, 1100 Ruins Dr., Coolidge, AZ 85228; telephone (602) 723-3172.**

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## Window to Florida's Past

A variety of archeological studies helped create "A Window on the Past," the newest of several exhibits at Historic Spanish Point on Little Sarasota Bay at Osprey, FL. Funding for this project was provided by the State of Florida, Department of State, Florida Humanities Council, the William G. Selby and Marie Selby Foundation, and the Gulf Coast Heritage Association, Inc., which owns the 30-acre historic site.

Members of Historic Spanish Point as well as members of the Time Sifters Archaeology Society and Southwest Florida Archaeological Society assisted professional archeologists developing an exhibit that gives visitors a glimpse of Native American life on the Florida Gulf Coast about a thousand years ago.

Upon entering a specially designed and air-conditioned building that encloses a 15-foot-high midden profile, visitors see an array of interactive displays. An audio-visual presentation uses paintings, video footage, and a diorama to explain Native American life in the local environment and the archeological field work and analysis that goes into reconstructing the past. For additional information contact **Historic Spanish Point, P.O. Box 846, Osprey, FL 34229-0846; telephone (813) 966-5214.**

# Archeology Worldwide

## Yanomami Reserve Established

The establishment of a reserve for the Yanomami Indians was announced by President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil Nov. 15, 1991. The Brazilian reserve, which is situated on the Venezuelan border, unites 68,331 square miles of traditional Yanomami Territory in the Amazon wilderness, allowing the Yanomami to move freely across the Brazilian-Venezuelan border within the reserve. In June 1991 the American Anthropological Association's Yanomami Commission issued a report warning that 10,000 Yanomami Indians were at immediate risk of annihilation unless the Brazilian government acted to secure their land against an invasion of gold and tin miners that were bringing pollution and epidemic diseases to their Territory. The Yanomami have won this first legal battle, but surveying and demarcation of the area must be carried out before they can get legal title to the land. Continued vigilance will be necessary to overcome miners who continue to resist expulsion from the area and local political and economic interests working against the Yanomami peoples' return to their traditional way of life.

## Quebec Management Program

As Hydro-Quebec has constructed large hydroelectric generating stations in northern Quebec and extended its transmission system, most small stations along the St. Lawrence River valley have been retired. Since hydroelectricity was an important factor in the industrialization and urbanization of the Province, many of these hydro facilities, some built in the 1890s, are meaningful heritage structures. Hydro-Quebec has initiated an integrated heritage and conservation and development program, leasing or selling them to municipalities or non-profit groups such as historical societies to be operated as industrial heritage interpretive centers.

A working hydro plant with its rushing water is an interesting place to visit, and it raises its own maintenance money as an on-line generating facility. Currently, 17 pre-1930 stations are producing, and 15 other retired stations may be reopened in the next few years. Hydro-Quebec has also proposed a major center for the interpretation of heavy industry in Shawinigan where large hydroelectric, electrochemical, and pulp- and paper-making structures remain from the first decades of this century.

## Marshall Islands Preservation

The Cabinet of the Republic of the Marshall Islands recently approved a series of regulations in accordance with the Historic Preservation Act of 1991. These regulations govern access to prehistoric and historic submerged resources, land modification activities, disposition of archeologically recovered human remains, taking and export of artifacts, and the conduct of archeological and anthropological research in the Republic.

The R.M.I. Historic Preservation Office has undertaken the assessment, with U.S. National Park Service technical assistance, of four Japanese Defense System bases bypassed by U.S. attacks during World War II and now being preserved as a major historical resource. Assessment of the state of preservation of guns and aircraft remains on several atolls has also been undertaken. Conservation, heritage, and tourism management plans are being considered.

The R.M.I. capital, Majuro Atoll, is becoming increasingly urbanized with a population approaching 23,000 people, who rely largely on imported food items. To counteract this situation it has been decided to create a botanical garden of plants traditionally used by the people of the Marshall Islands for nutritional, medicinal, and constructional purposes. The garden, being planned by the Historic Preservation Office, will be one of the exhibits of the Alele Museum and will serve as an educational tool for school classes visiting the museum.

## New ICOMOS Committees

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) has accepted Jamaica's JaICOMOS and ICOMOS Guatemala as member committees. JaICOMOS has formed an executive committee with Patricia Green, an architect and historic preservationist, as chair. ICOMOS Guatemala has elected Blanca Nino Norton to be president. For more information write **Patricia Green, JaICOMOS, P.O. Box 8939, Kingston, C.S.O., Jamaica** or **ICOMOS Guatemala, Apartado Postal 625A, Zone 9, 01909, Guatemala.**



## Archeological Protection Efforts

### Archeological Resources Crimes Section in New Criminology Textbook

The fifth edition of the nationally recognized criminology textbook, *Criminal Investigation*, by Charles R. Swanson, Jr, Neil C. Chameline, and Leonard Territo has incorporated in the Larceny Offenses chapter a major new section dealing with the looting of archeological sites. This section on archeological looting primarily uses information distributed from the National Park Service including file information from the *Listing of Outlaw Treachery: LOOT Clearinghouse*, *Federal Archeology: The Current Program*, *Looting America's Archeological Heritage: An Update*, *Archeological Assistance Technical Brief #11: The Legal Background of Archeological Resources Protection*, and a pre-publication draft of *Archeological Resources Protection* (see Publications), which the three authors call "the definitive work on archeological looting."

Those interested in obtaining complimentary copies of the 656-page, hardbound volume for course adoption consideration only, need to send the following information: Code No.: 0-07-062618-9, Author: Swanson, Chameline and Territo, Title: *Criminal Investigation*, Course title, Enrollment, Present text, Adoption Decision Date, and your name, position, department and institution address to **McGraw-Hill, Inc., Comp Processing and Control, P.O. Box 441, Hightstown, NJ 08520-0441.**

### Emergency Import Ban Extended

The U.S. Information Agency, pursuant to recommendations from the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, has extended an emergency ban on Pre-Hispanic archeological material from the Cara Sucia Archaeological Region of El Salvador. The ban first went into effect March 13, 1987 but is being extended for another three-year period effective March 13, 1992. The archeological material from Cara Sucia represents a continuum of Mesoamerican civilization from the Pre-Classic period into the 18th century (1500 B.C. to 1700 A.D.). In addition, some of the sites may have a relationship to early Classic sites in other parts of Central America which lends archeological significance to the whole region.

The emergency import ban is a reaction to the fact that the 66-square-mile Cara Sucia Archaeological Region continues to be in jeopardy from pillage which threatens to be of crisis proportions. Looters in search of Pre-Hispanic ceramics and stone objects have dug more than 5,000 pits damaging or destroying burials, remains of structures and other archeological features. There is also evidence of pillaging in areas adjacent to the **Region and in areas around the significant site of El Ceren in northern El Salvador** as well as at sites in the western part of the

country. It has been determined that the U.S. market for these objects was encouraging the pillaging and, since it has already been determined that "an ambience conducive to further looting continues to exist in El Salvador," the emergency ban is being extended in an effort to reduce the incentive for pillage as it has already resulted in an apparent decline in the level of looting.

### Update on South Dakota Case

The two Mobridge, SD, men indicted last November for charges stemming from a September 26, 1991, incident at the Helb site have pleaded guilty. On February 25, 1992, Vernon L. May and Donald Howell, indicted for destruction of archeological ruins and injury to government property, pleaded guilty in Federal court to the high grade misdemeanor charge. May has already paid \$4,783 which will be used for site restoration but both men could still face up to one year imprisonment and/or a \$100,000 fine as well as additional restoration fines.

The two men were caught by a Corps of Engineers Ranger removing artifacts from the Federal Lake Oahe Project Lands without a permit. The two men had numerous artifacts in their possession such as bone awls, a bone pendant, a bone fishhook, projectile points, knives and scrapers. A sentencing date has not been set although the court ordered that a presentence report be prepared.

### Memphis Man Arrested for Digging at Parkin

Almost a year after two Memphis residents were arrested for unauthorized digging in the Parkin Archeological State Park, another Memphis man was arrested for digging and collecting bottles from part of the property. William C. Kittrell was arrested at 7:00 a.m. on March 9, 1992, by Parkin Police Chief Buddy Young and Officer Roy Matthews, both of whom were off-duty at the time. Investigation by Arkansas Archeological Survey archeologists Jeffrey M. Mitchem and Timothy Mulvihill revealed 14 freshly dug holes in the surrounding area. Kittrell was charged with unauthorized excavation on State Park property, a charge that carries a possible penalty of a \$500.00 fine.

Kittrell pleaded no contest in Parkin City Court on March 13. The judge was sympathetic to his claim that there were no signs where he was digging to indicate that he was on park property, several signs having been torn down by unknown vandals. The sentence was therefore reduced to six months probation with the stipulation at he not set foot on park property for six months. Kittrell was also required to pay \$31.00 court costs and turn over six bottles that he had collected in two visits to the site.

The Parkin site as a fortified Mississippian village in northeast Arkansas that is the subject of ongoing archeological research. The site and surrounding acreage is being developed into Parkin Archeological State Park.

(continued on page 17)

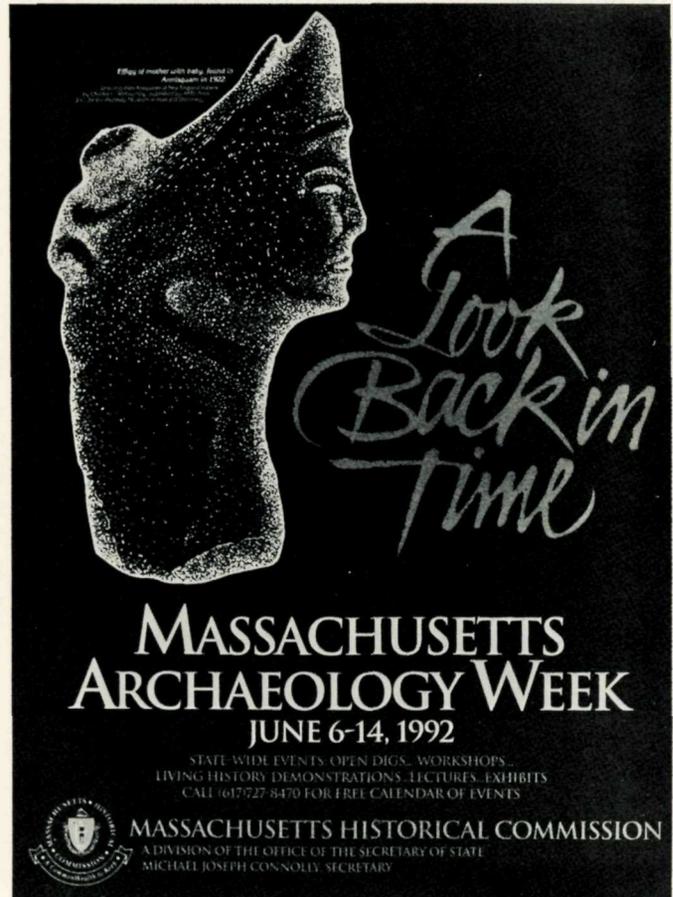
# Promoting Archeology

## Underwater Science Resource

The Indiana University School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation has established an Office of Underwater Science and Educational Resources. This new office plans to develop interdisciplinary educational programs concerning underwater resources, promote use of these resources through interpretation and development of underwater parks and other outreach programs, sponsor research field studies submerged cultural resources, and inventory and archive their visual documentation. Organizations and individuals interested in working with the office should contact **Director Charles Beeker, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, HPER Building, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; telephone (812) 855-6430.**

## Discovering the Discoverers

The third annual Virginia Archaeology Week October 3-12, 1992, will recognize the Columbian Quincentenary with "Discovering New Worlds Through Archaeology . . . Archaeology Discovering the Discoverers" as its theme. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Council of Virginia Archaeologists, Archaeological Society of Virginia and Preservation Alliance of Virginia are organizing exhibits, open houses, tours, and public lectures and workshops in all parts of the State. Those wishing to contribute to this year's program may contact **M. Catherine Slusser, State Archeologist, Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219; telephone (804) 786-3143; FAX (804) 225-4261.**

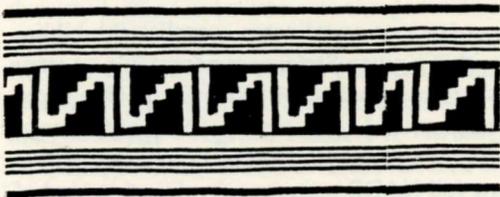


## Massachusetts Looks Back

The diversity of the State's archeology, which varies from ancient Native American campsites to Colonial homesteads to historic sawmills, was highlighted by the Massachusetts Historical Commission during a Massachusetts Archaeology Week which runs June 4-14, 1992. "A Look Back in Time" was the theme of lectures, tours, slide shows, exhibits, and demonstrations. Inter-Tribal Indian Pow-Wows were held at Attleboro and Rutland. Other events included archeological digs at Plimoth Plantation and the Brandeis University campus, an Andover Teach-in to acquaint local school teachers with educational material on American Indian culture, and Archeological Workshops run by the Boston University Office of Public Archaeology for children in the Chelsea Public Schools.

**Celebrating Arizona Archeology**

“Partners in Preservation” was the theme of a statewide Celebrate Arizona Archaeology Week held March 14-22, 1992. Special visitor digs were held for budding archeologists at a Salado culture site during an open house at Roosevelt Lake and at a prehistoric Hohokam village site at the Mesa Southwest Museum. The National Park Service (NPS) hosted an Archeology Fair at Casa Grande Ruins National Monument in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office, Arizona State Parks, and the Southwest Archaeology Team. The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society sponsored an open house at the Arizona State Museum. The Bureau of Land Management, Museum of Northern Arizona, Pueblo Grande Museum, and NPS Western Archaeological and Conservation Center also sponsored events designed to encourage public involvement in preservation and protection of the State’s unique cultural heritage.



**ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK**  
 MARCH 14 - 22, 1992  
**PARTNERS IN PRESERVATION**

RECONSTRUCTING A TOTTED POLYMEROME B&B

RETRICULATED AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN PARK, PHOENIX

ARCHAEOLOGY OPEN HOUSE AT A SITE ON THE TOTTED NATIONAL FOREST

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JERRY JAEKA (1992) PRINTING BY SALT RIVER PROJECT

**JOIN US AT THE ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR!**  
 MARCH 14 - 15, 1992

Hosted by Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, National Park Service, in cooperation with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Southwest Archaeology Team. Call (602) 542-6174 or (602) 723-3172 for information.

Sponsored by Bureau of Land Management • Arizona State Parks • State Historic Preservation Office, (602) 542-6174  
 Southwest Archaeology Team • Arizona Archaeological Council • Archeology Advisory Council

**New Mexico Heritage Week**

More than 100 events were held statewide during the fifth annual New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week, which was May 9-17, 1992, including a variety of tours, demonstrations, lectures, displays, workshops and film programs. There were a number of art exhibits, many featuring works by WPA artists, and a poster contest for San Juan County school children. Groups of volunteers worked on conservation project at historic adobe churches and Native American kivas. Federal and State agencies, professional and amateur organizations, and individuals joined in celebrating New Mexico’s prehistory, history, and cultural diversity.

**Alaska Archeology Week**

A tour of the National Park Service Archeology Laboratory in Anchorage was a highlight of the third annual Alaska Archaeology Week, March 29-April 4, 1992. Lectures, films and classroom and other children’s programs were held across the State. NPS and the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Minerals Management Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Alaska State Office of History and Archaeology all participated in sponsoring the activities.



# NADB

New National Archeological Database NADB-Reports software is now being tested. NADB-Reports Version 2.02, an upgrade of 2.01, has a number of features that will enhance the stand-alone software used by NADB data providers. In the area of improved environmental management, the program now requires only 500K of free memory, removes the need for the SET CLIPPER commands, and improves support when shelling to DOS from NADB-Reports. Several bibliographic options have also been added: (1) optional author sort order for **marked** records, previously available only for unmarked records; and (2) four new report formats, still *American Antiquity* style, for use in word processing programs, in particular, one for WordPerfect 5.1. The Hewlett-Packard Laserjet printers are also supported. The categories for worktypes have been expanded from 8 to 87. The last feature involves system manager level support for cross-referencing NADB-Reports records when two different NADB numbers have been assigned to the same original document. A set of utilities is also being tested for use with NADB-Reports—*Data Validation and Advanced Utilities*—which can be used to identify duplicate citation records. Once duplicates of this nature have been identified, the records can then be merged using NADB-Reports, Version 2.02.

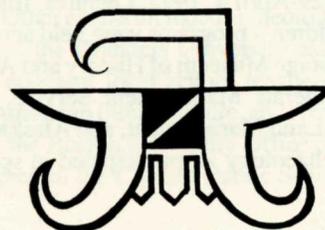
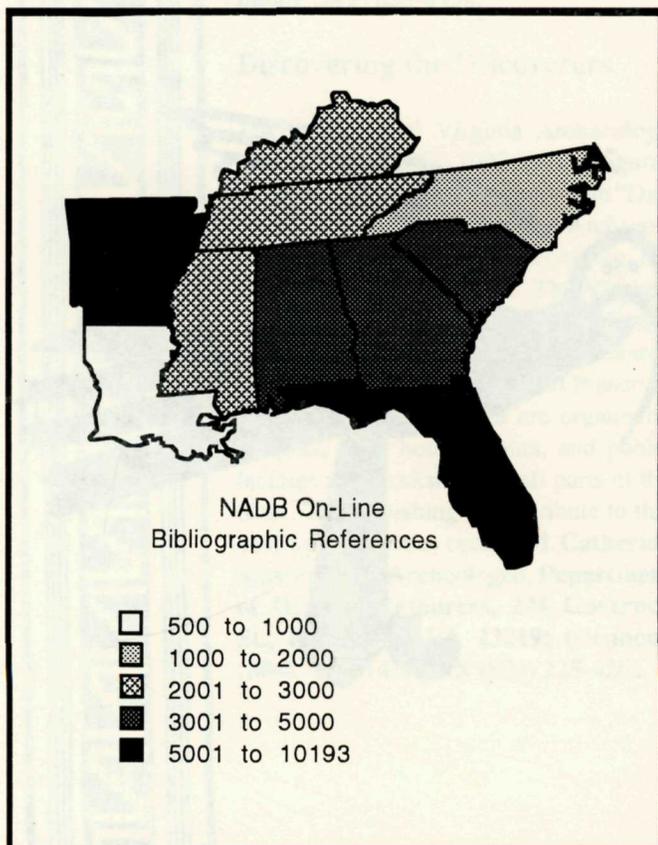
Distribution of the upgrade and utilities package is scheduled for August/September. For further information about the software contact **Veletta Canouts, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 7127, Washington, DC 20013; telephone 202/FTS-343-4101; FAX 202/FTS-523-1547; Internet:waso-canouts@nps.doi.compuserve.com.**

From time to time, one of the five NADB Regional Coordinators furnishes information about the status of the regional program.

**SERO.** The Southeast Regional Office has a primary goal of creating a comprehensive archeological bibliography for the Southeast. This will encompass the entire extant literature, including published and unpublished research and compliance documents, journal and meeting papers, and traditional academic publications. To make this database useful to both researchers and managers, it must be comprehensive. Approximately 75,000 bibliographic records are estimated to exist within the region, and the SERO goal is to have around 90% of these records entered by 1995 and to have established procedures by which the system is updated annually. The regional professional community has provided considerable assistance toward achieving this goal, but SERO needs additional help.

Ideally, a single contact or coordinator compiles the bibliographic records within a given State, commonwealth, or territory and forwards this information to SERO, where it is entered into the regional and national databases. Five States (Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee) within the region are now full NADB partners providing this kind of information on a regular basis, and SERO is working to develop similar arrangements in the remainder of the region, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The total number of records in the regional database is now over 30,000, indicating that SERO is just under half way to its goal.

Where NADB is not currently in use, the SERO strategy is to convert existing bibliographies into NADB to make the utility and universality of the system its biggest selling feature. As part of this strategy, SERO office staff routinely convert records they receive into the NADB format. Interested organizations and individuals are thus strongly encouraged to send bibliographic data files to the SERO office. Over the past two years more than 20,000 references have been entered, and the staff has learned to handle data in most formats. To support this project and help ensure its success, please contact **David G. Anderson or Jean Godbee, National Park Service, IASD-SERO, Richard B. Russell Federal Building, 75 Spring St., SW, Atlanta, GA 30303; telephone (404) 331-2628, FAX (404) 331-2654.**



# NAGPRA News

By C. Timothy McKeown

The first meeting of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee was convened in Washington on April 29-May 1, 1992. Five of the current six members were in attendance, Ms. Rachel Craig, Ms. Tessie Naranjo, Dr. Martin Sullivan, Mr. William Tallbull, and Dr. Phillip Walker. Dr. Dan Monroe, while unable to attend in person, also participated in portions of the meeting via telephone. Departmental Consulting Archeologist Dr. Francis P. McManamon, served as Designated Federal Official.

Two major issues dominated the meeting's agenda. The first concerned draft regulations developed by an Interagency Working Group to implement provisions of the statute. Several sections of the current draft, known as Draft Three, were discussed. The Committee was charged with submitting additional comments to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Program Leader over the next month. Copies of Draft Three are available for comment from the **NAGPRA Program Leader, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 13721, Washington, DC 20013-3721; telephone: (202) 343-4101.**

The second issue taken up was the development of a list of nominations for a seventh member. Section 8 of the statute stipulates that these nominations be consented to by all current Review Committee members. A list of five individuals has been sent to Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr., who will select the seventh Review Committee member from this list.

The Review Committee is next expected to meet after the Secretary's appointment of the seventh member. Major agenda items will include election of a chairman and the review of the draft regulations prior to their submission to the *Federal Register* as Proposed Regulations.

On a related issue, the Archeological Assistance Division (AAD) of the National Park Service (NPS) added two staff members to coordinate activities mandated by the statute and provide administrative and technical support to the review committee. C. Timothy McKeown is the NAGPRA Program Leader. Dr. McKeown earned his Ph.D. in applied cultural anthropology from Northwestern University where he specialized in the development of systematic methods for collection and analysis of qualitative data and the study of cultural aspects of planning. He has worked as a resource manager for the Navajo Nation and the Jicarilla Apache tribe; conducted research at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg, Austria; been a senior associate with the Institute for Alternative

Futures, an Alexandria, VA, management consulting firm co-founded by Alvin Toffler; taught at Northwestern and DePaul Universities and, as a Fulbright Professor, at Janus Pannonius University in Pécs, Hungary; and served as staff ethnographer in the Washington office of AAD. Dr. McKeown has published in various research and planning journals and is a contributing author to *Systematic Research* (Sage 1986), which outlines a structured ethnosemantic approach to qualitative research.

Hugh G. "Sam" Ball has rejoined NPS as Data Systems Manager for AAD's Data Preservation Team. He has a B.A. from the Universidad de las Americas in Mexico City and a M.A. from the University of Arizona. He worked with the Institute of Oaxacan Studies in Mexico for nearly two years and then, briefly, for the NPS Western Archeological Center in Tucson. He has worked for the Bureau of Land Management since 1976, first in Utah as the Tonopah Resource Area Archeologist, then as Compliance Archeologist for the New Mexico State Office, and, most recently, as Area Archeologist and Computer Specialist in the Roswell Resource Area. His current duties include managing the massive database expected to result from the inventory of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of Federal agencies and museums.

Tom Veech has also returned as a National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers contractor for his second summer with NPS. Mr. Veech received his B.A. in archeology from the University of Virginia. He is currently a senior student at the University of Virginia Law School. His duties with the NAGPRA Program include the following: assisting in the developing of technical information needed in preparation of the preamble and implementing regulations for NAGPRA; developing draft procedures for Federal grants to museums and tribes; assisting in developing administrative procedures and criteria for reviewing and facilitating dispute resolution by the Review Committee; and assisting in the planning, development and maintenance of the docket of comments to the draft proposed regulations implementing NAGPRA.

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## ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION

(continued from page 13)

### Shipwreck Conservation Decision

A unanimous U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals decision permits States to settle Great Lakes shipwreck disputes in their own courts without considering admiralty law. The court, in *Zych vs. The Wrecked Vessel Believed to be the Lady Elgin*, held that the 11th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution bars Federal jurisdiction on such cases where States have a "colorable" claim. The April 3, 1992, decision clarifies the role of admiralty law and the ability of States to protect their title to shipwrecks under the Abandoned Shipwreck Art. This decision places the ownership issue back in State courts where the key inquiry will be whether a shipwreck is abandoned.

# Awards

## Presidential Award

The Crow Canyon Archeological Center, Cortez, CO, is one of 18 projects winning the President's Historic Preservation Awards. These awards, honoring excellence in privately funded historic preservation, celebrate 25 years of outstanding achievement under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The Crow Canyon Archeological Center has introduced thousands of visitors to the cultural legacy of the Four Corners region, since it was founded in 1983, through a variety of archeological programs offered on its 70-acre campus and through work in its state-of-the-art research facilities. Archeology is brought into area classrooms by the Center's educational outreach programs, and its teacher-training program helps elementary and middle school teachers integrate archeology into their existing curriculum. Crow Canyon lectures, demonstrations, and on-site research promote public awareness of Native American culture, and work carried out under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Land Management makes treasures found on Federally administered properties available to the general public.

## Arizona Grants, Scholarships

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society has awarded \$2,247.50 to researchers and students pursuing studies in archeology, anthropology, and history of the American Southwest. Recipients of research grants and their projects include: David R. Abbott of Tempe, \$250 to conduct specialized analysis of ceramics from an archeological site in Phoenix; Andrew I. Duff, Tempe, \$250 to study social and economic integration in west central New Mexico and northeastern Arizona; David L. Shaul, Tucson, 310 to conduct linguistic research on the Mountain Pima Bajo of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico; Todd, L. Howell, Tempe, \$300 to study 15th- to 17th-century political structure at Hawikku Pueblo near Zuni, NM; Kimberly C. Spurr, Flagstaff, \$337.50 for study of Fremont culture ceramics from an archeological site in south central Utah; and Douglas R. Mitchell, Phoenix, \$250 to identify the geologic sources of obsidian artifacts from the Escalante Ruin near Florence, AZ. Tucson students Darla Pettit and Bonnie L. Pitblado were awarded scholarships of \$200 each to further their studies at Pima Community College and the University of Arizona, respectively. A grant of \$100 was provided to John R. Welch of Tucson to chair a symposium at the 1992 annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Pittsburgh.

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# PAWG

The Federal interagency archeology Public Awareness Working Group (PAWG) met in Washington, DC, on April 14, 1992, and will not meet again until September, 1992 (in Washington, DC, as usual).

At the April meeting, Richard Brook, an archeologist in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Washington, DC, office, made a presentation on the BLM's Cultural Heritage Education Initiative under its Adventures in the Past umbrella program. The program was described in *Federal Archeology Report* 5(1). The Initiative's goals are to promote a conservation ethic among the nation's children, and use the BLM's vast historic and archeological resources to benefit public education. The Initiative is based on *A Plan to Educate Young Americans About Their Nation's Rich Cultural Heritage* (BLM, October 1991), which is complemented by *Responses to Comments of Bureau of Land Management State Directors on the July 1991 Draft Report, "A Plan to Educate Young Americans About Their Rich Cultural Heritage"* (BLM October 1991). The Plan discusses strategy development, theme, goals and strategy, principles, staffing and organization, and proposed programs, and provides a budget summary, five-year work plan, and contacts and references. The first step implementing the plan has been completed, the development of a 15-minute archeological conservation promotional and companion educational video, featuring the Mutant Ninja Turtles. The PAWG attendees viewed both videos. The next step in the Initiative is being completed, the hiring of three members of an Imagination Team to work out of the BLM's Anasazi Heritage Center. As this *Report* went to press, applications were being accepted from all sources for a Cultural Heritage Education Project Manager (GM-13), a visual information specialist (GS-12), and a writer/editor (GS-12). The Initiative will promote partnerships with a variety of public and private organizations to develop cultural heritage educational programs and initiatives. Important elements in the proposed activity are development of a Mobile Teacher Resource Center, which would travel throughout the United States with educational resources for teachers, and a multi-media teacher resource facility.

On May 27-29, 1992, a National Conference of the National Institute for the Environment (NIE) was held in Washington, DC, to discuss the NIE proposal previously mentioned in this column. Two archeologists, Carol Crumley from the University of North Carolina, and Ruthann Knudson of the National Park Service (NPS), participated in the conference, which resulted in major revisions of the NIE proposal, directing it as much to information coordination as to interdisciplinary research and with strong integration of the social sciences. Again, people interested in the proposed NIE should contact **Dr. David**

Blockstein, 730 11th St., NW, Washington, DC 20001-4521; telephone (202) 628-4303.

A panel discussion of *Using Archeological Tools to Teach Cultural Heritage* will be presented at the 1992 North American Social Studies Conference in Detroit Nov. 20-23, 1992. The NPS and the Intersociety Work Group will have exhibits at the conference.

For further information, contact **Ruthann Knudson, PAWG Coordinator, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4119; FAX (202) 523-1547.**



## AWARDS

(continued from page 18)

### Preservation Awards

The Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation recognized 12 outstanding preservation projects during its 1992 annual meeting at the State Capitol in Hartford. Three merit awards were presented along with three special merit awards and five honorable mentions. Among the special merit awards was one given to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe for its preservation of an unmarked Pequot cemetery. In use between 1667 and 1721, this historic archeological site was discovered in the Town of Ledyard during a building excavation. Its identification, rescue, and preservation were made possible by a cooperative effort between a Native American Tribe, professional archeologists, a private property owner, and local and State governments to protect and preserve a site of traditional spiritual and ritual importance for Native Americans.

# NOTES

## Museum Property Project

The U.S. Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General issued an audit report in July 1990 that found inadequate accountability, preservation, and protection of museum property for most of the 26 activities reviewed in various bureaus within the Department of the Interior. To address these findings the Department asked the National Park Service to coordinate a departmentwide project to develop policies and procedures for management of museum property. A task force formed in April 1991, with representatives from all bureaus, has developed interim standards for management of museum property, which were issued in September 1991. Bureaus were asked to complete the first-ever survey of the size and location of museum property collections throughout the Department by Dec. 2, 1991.

Efforts of this task force will be completed in 1993 with the issuance of department-wide policies and procedures and the development of bureau cost estimates and plans to bring their museum property holdings up to Departmental standards. The task force includes expertise from a variety of disciplines including archeology, property management, geology, museum property management, and biology. For more information contact **Ann Hitchcock, Chief, Curatorial Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-8138.**

## Gelburd Promoted

Dr. Diane Gelburd, an active participant in the Federal historic preservation program and in the establishment of the Federal Preservation Forum, has received a promotion. She is no longer serving as Preservation Officer of the Soil Conservation Service. She is now the National Research Coordinator in the Ecological Sciences Division. She may be reached at the Soil Conservation Service, USDA, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013-2980; telephone (202) 720-3839; FAX (202) 720-2646; Voice Mail 1-800-678-7789.

## IMA Receives Peer Review

Archeologists Dr. Bruce Smith of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Charles Cleland of Michigan State University, and Dr. Bruce Bradley of the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center conducted an in-depth external review of the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology (IMA) in February 1992. A written report prepared by the review committee praises IMA's first 10 years of operation and foresees a healthy future. IMA was established in 1982 by Douglas A. Birk, Clark A. Dobbs, Ted Lofstrom, and Thomas

L. Trow with the mission of interpreting the past, involving the public in archeology through education and citizen participation in research activities, and promoting site preservation through stewardship of the archeological record. For more information contact the **Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, 3300 University Ave., SE, Suite 202, Minneapolis, MN, 55414; telephone (612) 623-0299; FAX (612) 623-0177.**

## GIS Update

The Geographic Information Systems (GIS) function within the National Park Service (NPS) underwent a major organizational change in 1991. Formerly the GIS Division within the Natural Resources directorate served parks one-on-one, assisting with database development and providing user support. Its function has been changed to a guidance and coordination role focusing on policy, planning, and research and evaluation of hardware, software, and data technologies. Close to 200 people representing 120 NPS units and all regions met Nov. 18-22, 1991, in Denver to discuss policy issues and the changes in the GIS Division role. As the GIS Division assumes more of its new service-wide policy and planning responsibilities, it is working to incorporate the concerns and issues of all program areas within the park system. The objective is to provide archeologists, historians, and other cultural resource staff a basis for appreciating GIS uses in cultural resources management so they can participate in developing GIS plans. Workshops and meetings have been held and more are planned. For details contact **Phil Wondra, Chief, Geographic Systems Division, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287; telephone (303) 969-2590.**

## Tribal Artifacts Return Home

Five years after they were excavated, after centuries of anonymity, more than 500 boxes of archeological artifacts were returned on April 21, 1992, to the Ak-Chin Indian Community for research, curation, and display at the Ak-Chin Him-Dak, Maricopa, AZ.

The artifacts had been in storage at the Central Arizona Project Repository (CAPR) in Tucson since they were discovered during a land-leveling project initiated by the Ak-Chin Farms under a Bureau of Reclamation (BR) contract. Federal law requires that artifacts removed with Federal funds must be stored in a repository that meets appropriate standards of care until the Tribe with which they are associated can provide a secure facility and trained curation staff. This transfer from the CAPR to Ak-Chin Him-Dak is one of the first times that this process has gone full circle.

Transfer of archives, photos, and maps is scheduled for later this year. Soil and biological samples will still be curated at the CAPR by the BR on behalf of the Ak-Chin Community. For details contact the **Ak-Chin Him-Dak, P.O. Box 897, Maricopa, AZ; telephone (602) 568-9580; FAX (602) 568-9557.**

### Museum Needs Assessment

The Institute of Museum Services (IMS), an independent grant-making agency of the U.S. government, is conducting a needs assessment of museums in the United States for a November report to Congress. A questionnaire is being sent to a random sampling of 500 museums. IMS will select museum representatives from those that respond to the questionnaire to participate in discussion groups or as subjects of case studies. Museums receiving the questionnaire are encouraged to respond. Information about the survey may be obtained from the **Institute of Museum Services, Program Office, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20506.**

### Traditional Cultural Properties

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation sponsored a workshop Nov. 18-19, 1992, in Denver to identify and discuss solutions to the preservation needs of traditional cultural properties, which are places significant because of their association with the customary practices or traditional beliefs of a community. Part of the Council's 1991 problem-solving theme, "Federal Property Management and Historic Preservation in the Local Community," the workshop brought together representatives from local, State, Tribal and Federal organizations and 12 Native American groups. The forum encouraged free exchange of ideas among individuals and organizations concerning how this vital part of the national heritage can be protected and enhanced through the Federal historic preservation review process.

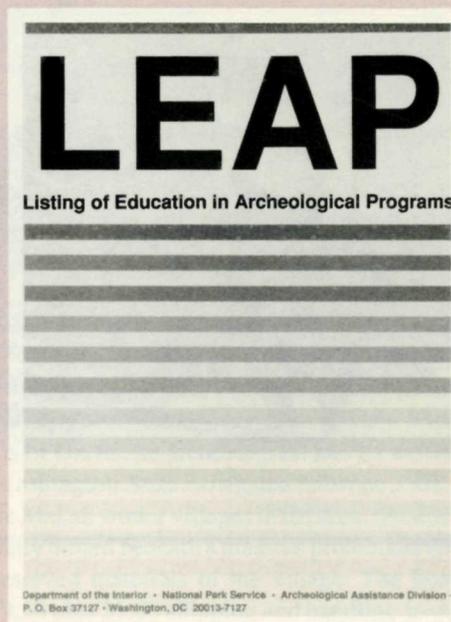
To meet the pressing need for guidance in this relatively new area of concern, the Council plans to draft treatment guidelines during 1992. Persons wishing to review these guidelines in draft form should contact the **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Western Office of Project Review, 730 Simms St., Room 401, Golden, CO, 80401; telephone (303) 231-5320.**

## New LEAP Catalog Coming Soon

The Archeological Assistance Division (AAD) of the National Park Service will soon publish its second catalog, *Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse, 1990-1991 Summary Report*, with information incorporated between 1990 and 1991 into the National Park Service's LEAP computerized database. The Clearinghouse collects summary information about public education efforts carried out as part of Federal agencies' or other organizations' archeological projects.

A LEAP summary report was published in 1990 that includes all information collected by the Clearinghouse from 1987 through 1989. It has been distributed to many Federal agencies, heads of contributing departments, State Historic Preservation Offices, State Archeologists, and Congress. Both catalogues may be obtained, free of charge, from the AAD Publication Specialist.

Agencies and organizations which would like to be listed in the Clearinghouse may request forms from the **LEAP Coordinator, Archeological Assistance Division (436), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101; FAX (202) 523-1547.**



## PUBLICATIONS

### New Resource Protection Book

A guidebook providing easy-to-understand information on how best to use the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) will be available in September 1992 at a list price of \$19.95. Bulk order discounts are available. *Archeological Resources Protection* includes sections on vandalism and looting and the provisions made in ARPA to prevent those crimes. The book also discusses the step-by-step process of investigating and prosecuting an archeological crime.

This book is being published by The Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and was developed with the financial support of 11 Federal departments and agencies. The manuscript was reviewed by a wide range of Federal archeologists and law enforcement specialists.

The authors are Arizona Superior Court Judge Sherry Hutt, Elwood W. Jones, Senior Instructor, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and Martin E. McAllister, a consulting archeologist formerly employed by the U.S. Forest Service. All have handled ARPA cases and archeological resources protection training courses. Copies can be purchased by writing the **Preservation Press, Order Department, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C., 20036; telephone 800-766-6847.**

### *Columbus Quincentennial Projects: A Directory*



U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

### Directory of Quincentennial Projects

The *Directory of Quincentennial Projects*, published by the National Park Service (NPS), lists more than 200 educational programs, exhibits, films, festivals, publications, and other materials being offered by the NPS and cooperating associations during 1992. The programs were all designed around the theme of "Continuing Encounters," an examination and exploration of 500 years of cross-cultural exchanges and encounters in the Americas. A focus on the diversity of America's cultures and landscapes is contained in descriptions of the programs and events. For copies of the *Directory* contact the **National Park Service, Public Information Office, Room 1013, Department of the Interior, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC, 20240; telephone (202) 208-4747.**

### Wildlife Refuges Brochure

This brochure provides an overview of historic and archeological sites on national wildlife refuges in the United States. Although today's refuges have always been key areas for the safety and survival of animals, they contain abundant evidence of Native American occupation and use. The brochure stresses that refuges have immense archeological value and need to be protected. Copies and additional information about sites on refuges and volunteer opportunities are available by contacting the appropriate **Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Albuquerque, Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Denver, Portland, Twin Cities).**

### *National Wildlife Refuges: Conserving Habitat and History*

an overview of historic  
and archaeological sitesDepartment of the Interior  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

## Research Publications Catalogue

The *Research Publications Catalog* contains descriptions and purchasing information for more than 50 Canadian publications. The catalog emphasizes books on studies in archeology, architecture and history. Copies of this catalog are available, free of charge, by writing to **Research Publications, Park Service, Environment Canada, 1600 Liverpool Ct., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.**

## Two Brochures from AIC

The American Institute For Conservation of Historic And Artistic Works (AIC) has released two new educational brochures. *Guidelines for Selecting a Conservator* provides basic knowledge about the conservation profession, suggests questions to ask when seeking conservation services, and includes a listing of sources for conservation information.

*Caring for Your Treasures: Books to Help You* is a general bibliography on preserving a wide range of materials from paper to metal to antiques. Both brochures are available from the AIC office. To receive a free copy, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: **AIC, 1400 16th St., Suite 340, Washington, DC, 20036.**

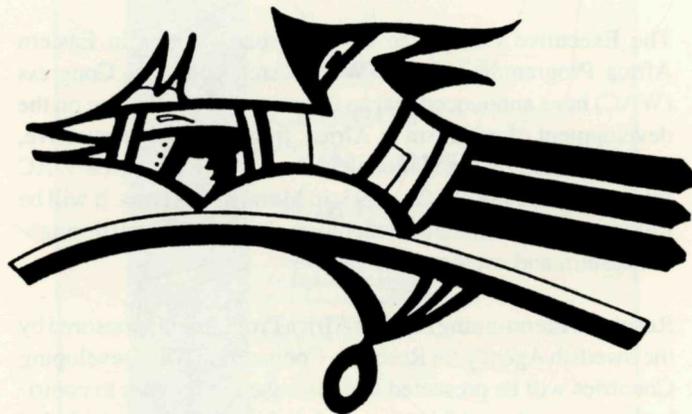
## SHA Releases

*Archaeology of Spanish America*, Volume 26, Number 1 of *Historical Archaeology*, is a collection of 13 articles concerning Spanish America between 1492 and 1850. The issue includes articles on a variety of research problems: Indian and Spanish cultural continuity and change; internal and external economic relations; and the past and future directions of the discipline among other concerns.

Volume 25, Number 4 of *Historical Archaeology* is devoted to the study of gender, providing a theoretical and substantive foundation on which to include gender issues in archeological research. Single issues of each are available from the **Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O.Box 30446, Tucson, AZ, 85751-0446**. The cost is \$12.50 each plus \$1.75 postage and handling.

## Florida Conference Synopsis

This synopsis, titled *The Future of Florida's Past: An Action Plan for Archaeology in the 1990's*, addresses the goal of the Florida Archeological Council Planning Conference to identify key issues and problems and strategies for solving them. The detailed, concrete goals from the Oct. 27-28 conference are included in the synopsis. For copies of the synopsis, contact **Donna Ruhl, Department of Anthropology, Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, FL, 32611; telephone (904) 392-1721.**



## Alaska Shipwrecks

The *Alaska Shipwrecks Report* is a comprehensive list of shipwrecks that have occurred in Alaskan waters from earliest Russian times (1741) to the pre-World War II era. The report summarizes the historic causes of Alaskan shipwrecks and contains a series of tables detailing the basic data of shipwreck loss. Copies are available free of charge from the **Minerals Management Service, Library Public Information Room, 949 East 36th Ave., Anchorage, AK, 99508-4302; telephone (907) 271-6435.**

## Florida's Wetlands

*The Art and Archeology of Florida's Wetlands* compiles an account of the cultural and environmental heritage buried in Florida's wetlands and brings it to the attention of the public, developers and State government agencies. The book is available from **CRC Press, Inc., 2000 Corporate Blvd., NW, Boca Raton, FL, 33431; telephone (407) 994-0555** for \$49.95 plus \$7.50 per volume for shipping and handling.

## Ozette Research Reports

The first of three projected volumes, *Volume 1: House Structure and Floor Midden*, presents the history of discovery, excavation, and analysis of Ozette, an archeological site on the northwestern tip of Washington State excavated between 1970 and 1981. One of five Makah winter villages in the area, the site was found to be partially buried beneath a massive protohistoric clay slide, which preserved materials of the village. The book is available for \$19.50 plus \$1.00 shipping and handling from the **Reports of Investigations, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 99164-4910.**

## CONFERENCES

### Eastern Africa Conference

The Executive Committee of the Urban Origins in Eastern Africa Programme and the World Archaeological Congress (WAC) have announced that an international conference on the development of urbanism in Africa, from a global perspective, is to be hosted by the National Museums of Kenya as a WAC Inter-Congress Jan. 25-29, 1993, in Mombasa, Kenya. It will be followed by excursions to archeological sites of interest throughout eastern and southern Africa.

Results of the on-going Eastern Africa Programme sponsored by the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries will be presented and discussed in relation to contributions providing African and global perspectives. Included will be theoretical and methodological approaches to current research themes as well as ethno-historical and linguistic contributions to the interpretation of urbanism. The Inter-Congress is intended to cater as far as possible to special interest areas such as information technology, heritage management, and theoretical archeology.

Papers should be submitted for consideration no later than Oct. 30, 1992. They should be prepared following the One World Archaeology publication conventions and sent, preferably as IBM-compatible or Macintosh ASCII files on diskette and hard copy to the **Secretary, Urban Origins in Eastern Africa Programme, Department of Archaeology, Uppsala University, Gustavianum, 753 10 Uppsala, Sweden; telephone 46-18-182093, FAX 46-18-696219.**

### Call for Contributions

During the 1992 Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology held in Kingston, Jamaica, Carl Olof Cederlund of the Swedish National Maritime Museums presented a research proposal on "The European Origin of Local Craft in North America." A symposium on this theme was then proposed for the next Council on Underwater Archaeology/Society for Historical Archaeology conference to be held Jan. 6-10, 1993, in Kansas City. For further information on this symposium contact **Carl Olof Cederlund, Associate Professor in Marine Archaeology, Swedish National Maritime Museums, Box 27 131, 102 52 Stockholm, Sweden; telephone 00944-(0)8-6664929, FAX 00944-(0)8-6664959.**

### Social Science History Convention

The **Social Science History Association** will hold its annual convention in **Chicago Nov. 5-8 1992.** Persons interested in organizing a session relating to rural life and agriculture are invited to contact **Hal S. Barron, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, 105 Kingston Hall, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, CA 91711.**

### Archeology in Tropical Forests

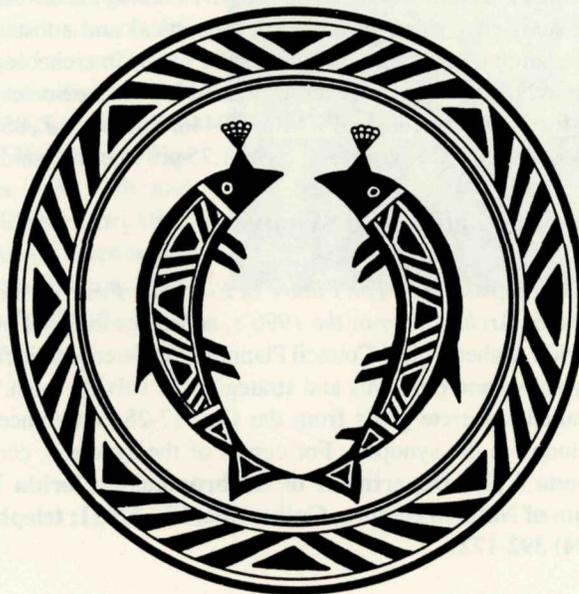
The **New World Conference on Rescue Archaeology, Inventory Strategies and Technologies in Tropical Forests** is scheduled to be held **Dec. 6-12, 1992, in San Juan, Puerto Rico.** Sessions dealing with network development, technology and technology transfer, data base management systems, and interpretive planning are planned. For further information contact **Gus Pantel, Conference Chair, U.S. Forest Service, Call Box 25000, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928-25000; FAX (809) 250-6924.**

### Call for Public History Papers

The program committee of the **National Council on Public History** invites submissions for complete sessions, individual papers, and panels for its annual meeting **April 29-May 2, 1993, in Valley Forge, PA.** Proposals may relate to any subject of public history including agricultural history; non-traditional session proposals are encouraged. Send proposals and requests for further information to **Jeffrey P. Brown, Department of History, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.**

### Navajo Studies Conference

The **Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department (NNHPD)** and the **National Park Service** sponsored the sixth annual **Navajo Studies Conference** held **March 11-14, 1992, in Window Rock, AZ,** with "Preserving the Traditional Navajo Way" as its theme. The NNHPD now has available *Papers from the Third, Fourth and Sixth Annual Navajo Studies Conferences,* which can be ordered, at \$25.00 per copy plus \$2.00 postage and handling, from **Navajo Studies Conference Book, P.O. Box 628, Window Rock, AZ 86515; telephone (602) 871-6437.**



## TRAINING

### Curation, Collections Management

A 40-hour course on Archeological Curation and Collections Management will be held twice this fall, Sept. 21-25, 1992, at George Washington University (GWU), Washington, DC, and Oct. 26-30, 1992, at the National Park Service (NPS) Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, AZ. The course is designed to provide familiarity with the principles and methods of curation and collections management, the lack of which frequently causes managers to fail to provide adequate protection for archeological collections.

By the end of this course, participants will be able to describe their managerial authorities and responsibilities for archeological curation, particularly with regard to 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections*. In addition, they will be able to analyze problems and make decisions based upon appropriate project alternatives, define applicable curation principles and relate them to archeological resources management, evaluate curation facilities, and describe efficient use of available professional service. The course emphasizes hands-on experience, with visits to area curatorial facilities and a practical exercise in which participants produce a workplan suitable for their own curation needs.

This course, open to all Federal, State, Tribal, and local cultural resources or archeology program managers who are responsible for Federal or federally-administered archeological collections, is presented cooperatively by GWU and NPS with assistance from the City of Alexandria, VA., and is made possible, in part, by special funding by NPS through its Cultural Resources Training Initiative. A tuition fee is payable to GWU, and participants who complete the course will receive Continuing Education credit from GWU as well as an NPS certificate. For further information or to request an application brochure contact the **Center for Career Education and Workshops, George Washington University, 2020 K St., NW, Suite B-100, Washington, DC, 20052; telephone (202) 944-5230.**

### Public Interpretation

The need for greater communication between archeologists and interpreters will be the focus of a workshop on Issues in the Public Interpretation of Archeological Materials and Sites to be sponsored by the Colorado Museum of History and the Denver Museum of Natural History in Denver, Oct. 6-9, 1992. This is one element in a public Interpretation Initiative developed by the National Park Service (NPS) Southeast Regional Office in response to the growing national interest in archeology. It is also an outgrowth 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.

The workshop will include case study presentations, panel discussion and interaction of trainees, and a field practical exercise. Course materials and instructors are representative of nearly 40 current programs and projects in archeological interpretation nationally and internationally.

This workshop is open to all Federal, State, Tribal, and local cultural resources program managers who are responsible for the public interpretation of cultural sites. Non-NPS applications should be sent to **Dave Dahlen, Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harpers Ferry, WV, 25425; telephone (304) 535-6371.** NPS applications should be submitted on the standard one-page nomination form through the appropriate Regional Office before Aug. 24, 1992. For further information contact **John H. Jameson, Interagency Archeological Services Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, Atlanta GA 30303; telephone (404) 331-2630; FAX (404) 311-2654.**

### Landscape Preservation

The Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies is offering a week-long course on Preservation of Historic Landscapes July 28-Aug. 1, 1992. Sessions will examine the history of and philosophical approaches to, as well as process and techniques of historic landscape preservation in lectures, case studies, and field. Course fee, \$500, includes accommodations. For more information contact the **Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies, P.O. Box 66, Mount Carroll, IL 61053; telephone (815) 244-1173.**

## Changes in the National Register of Historic Places

In 1989, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) created a task force to study the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Among other topics, the task force discussed how to make the NRHP more accessible to the public. The task force issued its recommendations in March 1990, and NRHP developed several responses. The recommendations and responses are listed below:

### NCSHPO Task Force Recommendations:

1. The National Park Service (NPS) should undertake a thorough revising and editing of *National Register Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing the National Register of Historic Places Forms*.
2. The NRHP nomination forms should be reorganized to encourage the use of computers.
3. NPS should publish a series of questions and answers related to minimum requirements for NRHP nominations.
4. NPS should distribute sample NRHP nomination forms that illustrate minimum documentation requirements.

### NPS Responses:

1. The new *National Register Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* is contained in two separate publications: 16A provides instructions on *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, while 16B provides instructions on *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. In addition, a revised and updated version of *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* presents instructions in a clear and understandable format. The new *National Register Bulletin 39: Researching a Historic Property* is directed at property owners who might conduct research and prepare a NRHP nomination on a single property.
2. Both the *NRHP Registration Form* and the *Multiple Property Documentation Form* have been redesigned and reissued in formats that are easier to use and that encourage the use of personal computers. Templates for both forms have now been available for nearly two years.
3. NPS issued "Questions and Answers About the NRHP of Historic Places," which provides guidance about minimum requirements for the NRHP program.
4. In its casebook series, the NRHP provides examples of nominations with concise documentation and multiple prop-

erty submissions. *National Register Bulletin 16A* includes an example of a concise, single-property nomination.

Several other NRHP recent initiatives contribute improvements implied by the direction of the NCSHPO recommendations. They are as follows:

1. The NRHP of Historic Places continues to publish its highly-regarded *National Register Bulletin* series to facilitate nomination of various types of properties to the NRHP, including landscapes, traditional cultural properties, and maritime resources. Forthcoming topics include historic archeological sites, battlefields, mining sites, and cemeteries and burial places.
2. The National Register Information System (NRIS), a computerized data base, allows for information on nearly 60,000 NRHP properties to be retrieved and used for planning, public education, and research purposes.

NRHP is developing a computer software for use nationwide to facilitate the collection of inventory data on cultural resources and the preparation of NRHP forms.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) unit of the NPS Interagency Resources Division produces computerized maps that integrate information and aid in compilation and analysis of information about historic properties and historic preservation planning with other resource data.

3. NRHP completed the pilot project at Mammoth Cave National Park to streamline Historic Resources Study/NRHP nomination preparation and to improve NPS field coordination with SHPOs.
4. NPS now makes technical corrections to nominations rather than returning them to State or Federal agencies for revision. In FY 1991, of the 2,124 nominations submitted, only 79 were returned.

Other initiatives currently are underway to improve public awareness and participation in the NRHP:

NRHP is contacting SHPOs and urges them to streamline the nominations procedures and documentation requirements that exceed those of the NRHP.

NRHP has convened a task force to simplify procedures for getting historic properties in NPS listed in the NRHP.

NRHP is developing, in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a series of educational materials based on properties listed in NRHP. The resulting lesson plans and educational kits, titled "Teaching with Historic Places," will enrich classroom instruction of American history and social studies in kindergarten through 12th grade.

NRHP is developing a process of issuing periodic press releases on properties recently listed that are particularly noteworthy.

NRHP is developing a broadly-distributed citizens' guide to preparing NRHP nominations. This guide will explain documentation requirements and nomination procedures to avoid misunderstandings with property owners.

A hands-on workshop on preparing NRHP nominations for the grassroots level will be held at the 46th National Preservation Conference in Miami, FL.

Advertisements for the NRHP program and its publications are being run for a one-year trial period in preservation publications to increase public awareness and to provide information on how to order NRHP forms and manuals.

NRHP will continue popular, topical publications, such as the one being updated on NRHP listings associated with African Americans, and tourism brochures highlighting NRHP listings that reflect the nation's multicultural heritage.

New ways to improve accessibility to the NRIS are being explored. For example, new computer hardware and software will provide for faster on-line access to the NRHP database.

Further information about the NRHP and the task force report is available from the **National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-9522.**



Juliette Tahar at the 1991 National Council for the Social Studies conference in Washington, DC. Courtesy of Patricia C. Knoll.

## Tahar Moves On

Juliette G. Tahar, managing editor of the *Federal Archeology REPORT (REPORT)* since Summer 1990 and publications specialist, has left the Archeological Assistance Division (AAD) of the National Park Service (NPS) for a new position in the U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

Tahar leaves the Archeological Assistance Program having been instrumental in developing a highly regarded, widely distributed publications program that includes, in addition to the *REPORT*, the *AAP Technical Briefs* series, the *Archeological Assistance Studies* series, and a variety of brochures and public displays. She began as a consultant in early 1988 when the publications program was initiated. She was hired to assist staff archeologist Richard Waldbauer, who was then responsible for the publications program, to develop the newly acquired desktop publishing capability. Her first task involved the design and layout of the premier issue of the *REPORT*. Immediately thereafter came design and layout of *AAP Technical Brief No. 1: Filter Fabrics*. With her broad background in art and her interest in graphic design, she quickly perceived both the potential for these two publications series to convey information on multiple levels as well as the vast difference between simple use of desktop publishing technology and true publications development. She interacted closely with Waldbauer concerning the nature of public archeology program information, the relationship between graphic presentation and text, and the responses to AAD publications by professionals and others.

She developed the Archeological Assistance exhibit program, which is seen most frequently at various professional meetings, and used the opportunities for conducting exhibits to extend her interactions with the publications audiences. As people came into the exhibit, she sought their reactions and tried to learn about their individual situations. Such involvement made it possible for her to gauge the impacts of specific publications and provide sound recommendations for effective changes to improve the AAD publications program.

Finally, Tahar firmly established the administrative structure of the AAD publications program by emphasizing Department of the Interior standards, contributing to the integration efforts for all the publications of the NPS Cultural Resources directorate, defining procedures to be followed in taking publications from manuscript to final form, and developing a distribution system to reach a broad range of people interested in archeological and historic preservation. In many unseen ways, it is this administrative structure which makes it possible for the *REPORT* to have its unique "look," for many kinds of contributions from diverse authors to be easily considered and published in an appropriate format, and for desirable changes in publications series to be incorporated systematically.

We at AAD are grateful for her work and wish Tahar well in her new challenges.

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